

Development Agencies And Community Development: Assessment of the World Bank's Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP) in Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria

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Abstract:- The study examines the relationship between development agencies and Community development: Assessment of the World Bank's Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP) in Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria. The objective of the study was to examine the relationship between the world bank Commercial Agricultural Development Project and youth capacity building and agricultural development in Calabar Cross River state, Nigeria. Literature was reviewed based on the variables raised for the study and the institutional theory was adopted for the study. The study adopted the ex post facto research design and one hundred and twenty (120) beneficiaries of the World Bank Commercial Agriculture Development project (CADP) were selected using the snowballing sampling technique. Data used for this study was derived from both primary and secondary data. The instrument used for this study is the questionnaire. Data collected from the field were analysed using the necessary and appropriate statistical tool like Frequency distribution, simple percentages and Pearson product moment correlation coefficient. Result revealed that there a significant relationship between Development agencies (World Bank activities) and youth capacity building in Calabar, Cross River state, Nigeria and there a significant relationship between Development agencies (World Bank activities) and increase in agricultural production in Calabar Cross River state, Nigeria. The study therefore recommends that Efforts should be put in place by the Cross River State Government in collaboration with the development agencies to explore the use of local resources and relevant technology that have the capacity to alleviate poverty and enhance community development among others.

Keywords: Development agencies, Community development, Commercial Agriculture Development project, Youth Capacity building, agricultural development.

I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty still remains one predominant issue that plagues the world; especially the third world nations, where 70 per cent of these nations' 1.4 billion extremely poor people are living in rural areas (IFAD, 2011). The African nation is one of the poorest continents in the world, and it is inhabited by the world's poorest nations because of so many factors such

as wars and ethnic strife, natural disasters, foreign debts, corruption to mention but a few. Presently, the whole continent of Africa is indebted to the tune of 350 billion dollars while Nigeria alone owes more than 32 billion dollars (Elumilade, Asaolu & Adereti, 2006). In Nigeria, especially in the rural area, the poverty ratio rose from 0.28 to 0.42 between 1980 and 1992 respectively and as at 1996, the poverty situation has increased and worsen from an average of 0.66. This situation implies that out of every 100 Nigerians, 66 lived below the poverty line (NAPEP, 2006; NPC, 2005).

A survey carried out by the Federal Office of Statistics on poverty revealed that the nature of poverty in Nigeria is overwhelmingly a rural problem. With a 2.4% annual average growth in population and 2.4% in labour force, the nation has not been able to get out of the the problem of poverty. According to The UNDP Human Development index (HDI) for 2000, Nigeria is ranked 142nd on the Human Development Index of 0.40 among the poorest countries (World Bank, 2000). It is true that successful regimes have tried at various times to put in place policies and programmes that are aimed at reducing the problem of poverty. Though their aim are laudable but nearly all have only been window dressing, as their impacts neither failed to reduce poverty in the country nor boosted the standard of living at the masses

Because of the failure of successive government to eradicate the problem of poverty in Nigeria, western nations and international agencies have been put under immense pressure to explore new avenues with the aim reducing drastically the issue of poverty. This brought about the introduction of programmes aimed at reducing poverty. This program seeks community participation in projects that are designed to alleviate poverty in these areas, with the aim of achieving a solution to the overall national poverty alleviation by starting from the grassroots with the community taking the lead in initiating the projects.

This study is specifically set out to examine the role of development agencies in community development, with specific focus on the world bank sponsored Commercial

Agriculture Development project (CADP) in Calabar, Cross River state, Nigeria

1.1 Problem Statement

Even with the abundant resources that Nigeria as a nation is endowed with. The country still suffers from underdevelopment with the rural areas suffering the most. In Calabar, majority of the people live in what is considered rural areas and most depend mainly on agriculture and trading. They operate fragmented and marginal holdings while some others concentrate on petty trade. Even with the role that subsistent agriculture plays in the economy of the nation, majority of the rural people of Calabar are still poor. Most of the people share the same characteristics such as lack of access to material needs, large family size, low level of education and lack of social infrastructures.

Different government that have come into power Calabar and Nigeria as a whole, have tried without much success to reduce the problem of poverty in the area with the introduction of different programmes. These programs include: creation of development centers, and mobilization of people for local participation in the planning and implementation of community development projects to establish new development centers. But most of these projects have failed. In recent time, international and donor agencies through non-governmental agencies and other development agencies have made attempt at eradicating poverty through self-help, empowerment training, skill acquisition programs, provision of credit facilities, providing grants to beneficiaries and other community based development schemes. This study will try to assess the impact that one of this donor agencies, the World Bank, Community Agriculture Development Projects have had in community development in Calabar Cross River State.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the above the following research questions are raised for this study;

- i. Is there a relationship between Development agencies (World Bank activities) and youth capacity building in Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria?
- ii. Is there a relationship between Development agencies (World Bank activities) and increase in agricultural production in Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is to examine the relationship between development agencies and Community development: Assessment of the World Bank's Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP) in Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria. The study is specifically set out to;

- i. Examine the relationship between Development agencies (World Bank activities) and youth capacity building in Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria.

- ii. Examine the relationship between Development agencies (world Bank activities) and increase in agricultural production in Calabar Cross River state, Nigeria

1.4 Research Hypothesis

- i. There is no significant relationship between Development agencies (World Bank activities) and youth capacity building in Calabar, Cross River state, Nigeria.
- ii. There is no significant relationship between Development agencies (World Bank activities) and increase in agricultural production in Calabar Cross River state, Nigeria.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The main scope of the study is to examine the role of development agencies in Community development: a study of World Bank activities in Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria. The study is specifically set out to examine the relationship between World Bank activities and youth capacity building and increase in agricultural production in Calabar, Cross River state, Nigeria. The study is specifically set out to study the World Bank sponsored Commercial Agricultural Development Project (CADP) and its impact in community Development. The geographical scope of the study is limited to Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 World Bank's Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP)

The world Bank's Commercial Agricultural development Project for Nigeria that is set out to strengthen agricultural production systems and facilitate access to market for targeted value chains among small and medium scale commercial farmers in the five participating states (Lagos, Kano, Kaduna, Enugu, and Cross River). These value chains are: oil palm, cocoa, fruit trees, poultry, aquaculture and dairy, with maize and rice as staples. There are two components to the project. The first component of the project is agricultural production and commercialization. This component will provide resources to facilitate the adoption of appropriate and existing agriculture technologies. It will also support staple crop production systems to complement the country's food security initiatives and develop domestic and export markets. There are four subcomponents: a) technology demonstration and adoption; b) support to staple crop production systems; c) market facilitation; and d) capacity building. The second component of the project is rural infrastructure. This component will provide resources for construction of new roads, rehabilitation of existing ones and maintenance of roads to communities, and selected agricultural activities. Depending on their location, length and standards, roads will

be provided and maintained using the various forms of performance-based contracting. There are two subcomponents: a) network of farm access roads; and b) rural energy.

2.1.1 Development agencies and Community development

Accordingly, a review of relevant literature has shown that development agencies have an impact in community development. Wakili (2013) assessed the effects of Local Empowerment and Environmental Management Programme (LEEMP) on rural community development in Adamawa State. His study assessed the socioeconomic status of some of the beneficiary communities in nine (9) Local Government Areas of the State. Thirty (30) communities were selected using simple random sampling technique. Data was collected using the instrument of questionnaire, oral interview, observation and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Descriptive statistics, chi-square and student - t- test were used to analyse the data. The findings by Wakili (2013) revealed an appreciable improvement in the quality of life of the people after LEEMP intervention in water supply, health, education, roads and others.

Jegede, Kehinde, Akanbi, and Hammid (2011) carried out an empirical investigation of the impact of micro-finance on poverty alleviation in Nigeria. The study established an empirical relationship between Microfinance loan disbursement and poverty alleviation. The relationship was tested by employing Chi-Square test, F-test and t-test. The finding revealed a significant difference between people who used Microfinance institution and those who do not use them. However, Micro-finance dwells on financial support while Non-Governmental Organizations are encompassing. Therefore the impact of microfinance is narrowed as compared to Nongovernmental Organization which is a broader framework to alleviating poverty and its dreadful hold

Omofonmwan, and Odi, (2009) examines some of the strategies for community development in Nigeria, with a particular emphasis on the role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The methods of study include interview, observations, intensive local field studies and extensive travel throughout the state. The beneficiaries of NGOs activities and donor agencies – students, teachers, NGO functionaries, fire burnt victim and head of households were interviewed. The findings revealed that Non-Governmental Organization is a positive approach to rural development.

Islam(2015) study used a qualitative case study research approach, where a multi-method data collection procedure was applied. The analysis of the findings underscored the role of these two NGOs in four ingredients of community development: improving participation, social networking, partnership and development ownership. The results showed that the NGOs' contributions in community development were credible.

Yusuf, Abbas, HusainandYusuf (2017) study examines the prospects and investigates the constraints of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in poverty alleviation and community development. Literature review, questionnaire and interview methods were used for the study. The findings revealed that: finance, continuity of projects/programmes, conflicts and insecurity were the major problems confronting the NGOs. An interesting revelation is that majority of the respondents indicated that they wait for the NGOs or Government to initiate poverty alleviation programmes/projects. The implication is that the community dwellers need attitudinal change necessary for self-reliance. The prospect of NGOs in poverty alleviation and community development in the study area is very bright due to rapid population growth & increasing poverty levels with the attendant positive effects on urban planning and regional development

Nikkhah, Redzuan, and Abu-Samah (2011)paper attempts to determine the impact of Non-Government Organizations (NGO's) approaches on the empowerment of women in Shiraz, Iran. Through empowerment, women become able to organize themselves, to increase self-reliance and to assert their independent right to make choices and control resources. The study based on 195 women participants in NGO's activities showed that their level of empowerment is moderate. The result indicated the bottom-up approach is the most effective approach on the empowerment of women.

Yusuf, Abbas, Husain, and Mohammed (2017), study assess the contributions of NGOs in poverty alleviation and community development in Gombe State. Literature review, questionnaire and interview methods/ Focus Group Discussion were used for the study. The results indicated that: NGOs activities spread across many fields of endeavor such as: education, empowerment, health care, environmental sustainability and HIV awareness campaign, seeking social transformation and improvement in the quality of life of the people in Gombe State.

2.1.2 Development agencies and Youth Capacity Building

Members of youth groups in Calabar and Nigeria as a whole are among the economically vulnerable people that require finance to deal with the twin challenge of poverty and unemployment. The youth when given opportunity to through training in appropriate skills/ assets, can turn into a productive demography. Most development agencies are set out to help build the youth to assist in community development. Studies have showed that development agencies have contributed immensely to youth capacity building.

Ajani, Mgbenka, and Onah, (2015) findings in his study on Youth Employment in Agriculture Programme (YEAP) aimed at reducing poverty and vulnerability revealed that Youth Employment in Agriculture Programme has enable young people to know about the programme and participate actively for enhanced agricultural productivity, increased food security as well as empowering them economically. A study

was carried out by Onweh and Akpan (2013) on youth empowerment and the integration of entrepreneurship education into technical vocational education and training (TVET) in UyoAkwaIbom state. The study specifically ascertained the extent to which entrepreneurship training and integration of EE into TVE seeks to provide students with knowledge, skills and motivation to encourage entrepreneurial success. The questionnaire was the major instrument used. The study adopted the use of descriptive survey method for data collected on the research question one and two. The population of the study was four hundred and fifty (450) and two research questions were thus answered by the use of mean ratings. The findings revealed among others, that vocational training programmes through entrepreneurship education enable the youth to understand vocation suitable for them.

In another related study Williams (2001) investigated the vocational training programmes for youth empowerment at Wesley Western University Moravia. The purpose of the study was to determine the impacts of vocational training programmes on youth empowerment. The research design used for study was descriptive survey design. From a population of 1,452 adult learners and instructors, samples of 726 participants were selected through the proportionate random sampling technique. The questionnaire titled impacts of adult vocational training programmes on youth empowerment (AVTPYE), was used for data collection. Five research questions were raised and answered with descriptive statistics. Results showed that, vocational training programmes are very important in the process of youth empowerment (86%) as it increases learners understanding (72%), increase adult learner's academic achievement (69%) and over all performances on the process of youth empowerment setting (66%). The process of youth empowerment has significant impact on the level of academic achievement of learners.

2.1.3 Development agencies and increase in Agricultural production

Agriculture plays a great role in rural development in most, if not all, developing countries. According to the World Bank, rural development must be clearly designed to increase production. It recognizes that improved food supplies and nutrition, together with basic services, such as health and education, not only directly improve the physical well-being and quality of the life of the rural poor, but can also indirectly enhance their productivity and their ability to contribute to the national income (Amungwa, 2015; African Development Bank Group, 2008; African Development Fund, 2003). Yahaya (2005) identified the formation of Agric-related development agencies as an approach towards agricultural and rural transformation in general. These organizations are seen as essential mechanism, which the rural dwellers can participate in, while mobilizing internal resources to improve their standards of living. Over the years, several studies have identified ways through which NGOs have been of assistance

to the government and the entire population of the country in the area of agricultural and rural development.

Chenaa, and Kimengsi (2016) carried out an Empirical Analysis of Agricultural competitiveness Improvement project (PACA)'s Role in Rural Development in Mezam Division of Cameroon. Using a random sampling of 100 farmers (5 per group) drawn from 20 out of the 45 existing PACA supported Common Initiative Groups (CIG), complemented by secondary data, we employed the student t-test to analyse the role of PACA's activities on employment, productivity and income. With a 5% margin of error, analysis revealed that (i): PACA has a positive impact on the employment situation of the beneficiaries (ii) PACA has a positive impact on agricultural production, and (iii) PACA has a positive impact on the income level of the beneficiary groups.

Ndungu, De Groot, & Danda, (2005) study on Non-Governmental Organizations and Agricultural Development in the Coastal Region of Kenya, found that there is a significant relationship between non-Governmental agencies and agricultural development in Kenya. Yahaya, and Luka (2012) study the contributions of Leventis Foundation Agricultural Training School (LFATS) DogonDawa to the advancement of agricultural development in Kaduna State of Nigeria. Participants and non-participants of the school were selected using multistage sampling technique. Descriptive and inferential statistical tools were used to analyze data. T-test results revealed that there was a significant difference between the yields of the participants and that of the non-participants. These results helped to establish that being trained by LFATS could help farmers in ensuring that higher yields are obtained from their agricultural enterprises. Thus, this study concludes that LFATS is playing an important role in agricultural advancement and youth empowerment in Kaduna state through the skills acquired in its training programmes

Lawan(2013) research evaluated the contribution of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to agricultural and rural development in Nigeria. The methodology involved the use of primary and secondary data sources, which entails questionnaire administration and documentary analysis on related matters. The paper concludes that for Nigeria's rural societies to benefit maximally from the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), government will increase funding to their activities to ensure sustainable agricultural and rural development.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

The study is guided by the Institutional Approach propounded by Olisa and Obiuku (1992). According to the theory, there should be an institutional framework for the planning and implementation of rural development programmes rather than the present adhoc strategy whereby agencies are created to handle particular situations and later become moribund when such programmes they were created

to handle ends, or are scrapped by succeeding administrations. Rural people, according to this approach, need food, electricity, good healthcare, means of communication, facilities for social interaction, etc.

Rural electrification, an improved sanitation according to La-Anyene (2006), are also quite basic institutions in rural development, arguing that the latter is a measure of improved living standards while the former will arrest migration of the youths to the cities, since the events in the cities can be brought to them in the rural areas. They can use electrical appliances and, processing plants can be operated; they could also be better storage, heating and cooling and more attractive conditions for farming.

The institutional approach therefore, advocates for a permanent institution which should have its presence permanently established in local government, to serve as permanent institution that will be responsible for monitoring, supervising, controlling and co-coordinating what happens at the grassroots with what happens at the top. The institutional approach ensures that development strategies are incremental such that efforts are improved upon progressively and outcomes are sustained by successive governments as well as development agencies

This theory is relevant to this study as it the commercial agricultural development project of the World Bank is set out to help develop Calabar, through youth capacity building and agricultural development. The theory advocated for the CADP to be institutionalized and more funding be put into the scheme.

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research design

The design adopted for this study is the ex post facto design. Ex post facto study or after-the-fact research is a category of research design in which the investigation starts after the fact has occurred without interference from the researcher. The majority of social research, in contexts in which it is not possible or acceptable to manipulate the characteristics of human participants, is based on ex post facto research designs. The choice of this design derives from its relative importance in the collection of accurate information from respondents at greater efficiency.

3.2 Area of study

The study was carried out in Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria. Calabar is the capital of Cross River State. For the purpose of administration, the city is divided into Calabar Municipal and Calabar South Local Governments Areas. It has an area of 274.429sq. km and According to Google Maps, (2013) the city's population is estimated at 399, 761 which the Efiks, Ejaghams and Bekwarras are the major ethnic groups (Agbor, 2007). National population commission (2007) also revealed that there are about 74,580 households in the metropolis. The Efik are the dominant ethnic group in

Calabar, but two other ethnic units, the Qua and the Efut are essential elements that constitute Calabar in its long history.

3.3 Population of the study

The population of the study consists of both men and women who reside in Calabar who have benefitted from the World Bank's Commercial Agriculture Development project (CADP). The population of the study also involved members of the Nigerian police ICT. According to according to the information derived from the world bank report on the project, a total of 2,534 individuals benefited from the scheme in Calabar, cross river state, Nigeria (World Bank, 2015).

3.4 Sample and Sampling Technique

The sample size for this study was one hundred and twenty (120) beneficiaries of the World Bank Commercial Agriculture Development project (CADP). The samples were selected using the snowballing sampling technique. The snowballing sampling techniques technique was used in selecting beneficiaries who attended a four day workshop at GEIDI (Green Earth Implimentation Development Initiative), Calabar. The snowball sampling is where research participants recruit other participants for a test or study. It is used where potential participants are hard to find. It's called snowball sampling because (in theory) once you have the ball rolling, it picks up more "snow" along the way and becomes larger and larger. The researcher was able to locate one of the beneficiaries who attended the programe. The participant then directed the researcher to another participant, who also gave the researcher direction on how to locate other participants.

3.5 Sources of Data

Data used for this study was derived from both primary and secondary data. The primary data are the quantitative information derived from the distribution of questionnaire to participants of the Commercial Agriculture Development project (CADP) by World Bank. The secondary data are information gathered from internet materials, published journals, texts etc. That forms the bases for the literature review.

3.6 Instrument of Data Collection

The instrument used for this study is the questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of (3) three sections. Section 'A' contains information on respondent's demographic data, Section 'B' elicited information from respondents based on the major independent variables as stated in the hypotheses of this study. Section C will consist of questions on the dependent variable. The questionnaire was used in this study because it allows the collection of large amount of information from a large number of people in a short period of time and in a relatively cost effective way.

3.7 Method of data Analysis

Data collected from the field were checked to make sure that all the questionnaires are attended to. The responses

were coded and analysed using the necessary and appropriate statistical tool like Frequency distribution, simple percentages and Pearson product moment correlation coefficient. The analysis was presented hypothesis by hypothesis; testing done at 0.05 confidence level.

IV. DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

4.1 Findings

Out of the 120 administered questionnaires for this study, only 118 respondents representing 78.6% returned questionnaires were properly filled without missing values or mutilation, therefore the said number was used for the data analysis.

As presented in Table 1, out of the 118 respondents used in this study, 64 (54.2%) were 18 - 35 years; 26 (22.0%) were 36 – 45 years; 21 (17.8%) were between the ages of 18 and 25 years, while only 7 (5.9%) were 46 years and above. Also, Table 1 revealed respondents' demographic information. The responses to the questionnaire in respect to sex reveals that 64 (54.2%) of the respondents were female while 54 (45.8%) were male. Distribution of respondents based on marital status reveal that, most of the respondents 67 (56.8%) were married while 51 (43.2%) were single.

The distribution of respondents based on educational status shows that, most of the respondents 108 (91.5%) have completed higher education; 5 (4.2%) each had completed primary school education and secondary school education respectively.

TABLE 4.1: Demographic data

Variable	Category	N	Percent (%)
Age of respondents	18- 25 years	21	17.8
	26-35 years	64	54.2
	36-45 years	26	22.0
	46 years and above	7	5.9
	Total	118	100.0
Sex	Male	54	45.8

Marital status	Female	64	54.2
	Total	118	100.0
	Single	67	56.8
	Married	51	43.2
Educational status	Total	118	100.0
	Completed primary education	5	4.2
	completed secondary education	5	4.2
	completed tertiary education	108	91.5
	Total	118	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

4.2 Test of Hypothesis

4.2.1 Hypothesis one

The first hypothesis in its null form states there is no significant relationship between Development agencies (World Bank activities) and youth capacity building in Calabar, Cross River state, Nigeria. The independent variable in this hypothesis is Development agencies (World Bank activities) while the dependent variable is youth capacity building. Pearson product moment correlation coefficient was used to test this hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance and the result is presented in Table 2

The result in Table 2 revealed that the calculated r – value of 0.334** is greater than the critical r -value of 0.098 at 0.05 level of significance with 116 degrees of freedom. By this result, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between Development agencies (World Bank activities) and youth capacity building in Calabar, Cross River state, Nigeria is rejected while the alternate hypothesis is accepted.

The squared correlation $(0.324)^2$ which is a measure of effect size indicates the proportion of explained variance on the dependent variable. Therefore, we can conclude that, there a significant relationship between Development agencies (World Bank activities) and youth capacity building in Calabar, Cross River state, Nigeria.

Table 2

Pearson Product Moment Correlation of Development agencies (World Bank activities) and youth capacity building

Variable	N	Mean	SD	r-value	Sig.
Development agencies (World Bank activities)	118	18.63	2.96	0.334**	.000
youth capacity building	118	18.96	2.05		

*significant at 0.05 level; df = 116 critical r value = 0.098

Source: Field survey, 2018

4.2.2 Hypothesis two

The second hypothesis in its null form states that there is no significant relationship between Development agencies (World Bank activities) and increase in agricultural production in Calabar Cross River state, Nigeria. The independent variable in this hypothesis is Development agencies (World Bank activities) while the dependent variable is provision of credit facilities. Pearson product moment correlation coefficient was used to test this hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance and the result is presented in Table 3

The result in Table 3 revealed that the calculated r – value of 0.548** is greater than the critical r -value of 0.098 at

0.05 level of significance with 116 degrees of freedom. By this result, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between Development agencies (World Bank activities) and increase in agricultural production in Calabar Cross River state, Nigeria is rejected while the alternate hypothesis is accepted.

The squared correlation $(0.548)^2$ which is a measure of effect size indicates the proportion of explained variance on the dependent variable. Therefore, we can conclude that, there is a significant relationship between Development agencies (World Bank activities) and increase in agricultural production in Calabar Cross River state, Nigeria.

TABLE 4.8:

Pearson Product Moment Correlation of Development agencies (World Bank activities) and increase in agricultural production

Variable	N	Mean	SD	r-value	Sig.
Development agencies (World Bank activities)	118	19.41	2.39		
increase in agricultural production	118	18.96	2.05	0.548**	.000

*significant at 0.05 level; df = 116 critical r value = 0.098

Source: Field survey, 2017

4.3 Findings

4.3.1 Hypothesis one

Results from the first hypothesis revealed that there is a significant relationship between Development agencies (World Bank activities) and youth capacity building in Calabar, Cross River state, Nigeria. This is because the calculated r – value of 0.334** is greater than the critical r -value of 0.098 at 0.05 level of significance with 116 degrees of freedom. This finding implies that the World Bank Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP) has been able to improve the standard of youths in Calabar, cross river state. The findings also revealed that the World Bank Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP) has been able to help youth in Calabar, who are hitherto unemployed gain employment through its agricultural scheme.

The findings of this study are supported by the works of Ajani, Mgbenka, and Onah, (2015) whose study revealed that Youth Employment in Agriculture Programme has enabled young people to know about the programme and participate actively for enhanced agricultural productivity, increased food security as well as empowering them economically. Onweh and Akpan (2013) study findings revealed that vocational training programmes through entrepreneurship education enable the youth to understand vocation suitable for them.

The study of Williams and Dutch (2003) revealed that, vocational training programmes are very important in the process of youth empowerment (86%) as it increases learners' understanding (72%), increase adult learner's academic achievement (69%) and overall performances on the process

of youth empowerment setting (66%). The process of youth empowerment has significant impact on the level of academic achievement of learners.

4.3.2 Hypothesis two

Result from the second hypothesis revealed that there is a significant relationship between Development agencies (World Bank activities) and increase in agricultural production in Calabar Cross River state, Nigeria. This is because the calculated r – value of 0.548** is greater than the critical r -value of 0.098. This result shows that World Bank Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP) has provided credit facilities to local farmers who were able to buy and upgrade their existing farms. The result also shows that the World Bank program has helped aspiring farmers who did not have credit facilities to start a farm business with credit facilities to start a farm.

The findings of this study are supported by Chenea, and Kimengsi (2016) who carried out an Empirical Analysis of Agricultural Competitiveness Improvement Project (PACA)'s Role in Rural Development in Mezam Division of Cameroon. The findings revealed that PACA has a positive impact on the employment situation of the beneficiaries (ii) PACA has a positive impact on agricultural production, and (iii) PACA has a positive impact on the income level of the beneficiary groups. Ndungu, De Groot, & Danda, (2005) study on Non-Governmental Organizations and Agricultural Development in the Coastal Region of Kenya, found that there is a significant relationship between non-Governmental agencies and agricultural development in Kenya. Yahaya, and Luka (2012)

study results helped to establish that being trained by LFATS could help farmers in ensuring that higher yields are obtained from their agricultural enterprises. Thus, this study concludes that LFATS is playing an important role in agricultural advancement and youth empowerment in Kaduna state through the skills acquired in its training programs

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The role of development agencies in the development of the society in general is enormous and inexhaustible, and their activities cut across all spheres of human endeavours. The world Bank Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP) is one of such agencies, and their role in the development of Calabar is enormous and is laudable. In this regard, more agencies should be encouraged to come into Calabar and carry out such programs. These can be done through an effective collaborative programmes and strategies with an effective and efficient leadership structure. Efforts should be put in place by the Cross River State Government in collaboration with the development agencies to explore the use of local resources and relevant technology that have the capacity to alleviate poverty and enhance community development. Accordingly, Geographers, Educationists and Urban Planners and Regional Development experts should key into the strategies for poverty alleviation and community development in order to improve on their services and output.

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