



## Evaluation of the Impact of N-Power Programme on the Livelihood of Participants based on their Socio-Demographic Factors in Delta State

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### ABSTRACT

The study evaluated the impact of N-Power programme on the livelihood of beneficiaries based on socio-demographic factors, in Delta State. A survey research design was adopted in the study with a population of 13,145 (5,675 males and 7,470 females) from the 25 local government areas in Delta State. The sample size of 370 was determined using the Gill, et al (2010). The instrument for the study was a structured questionnaire tested for factor analysis at range of coefficients of 0.97, 0.95, 0.93 for the various measurements. The instrument was thereafter administered to the sampled 370 respondents out of which, data from 359 respondents were found usable. The data were thereafter subjected to statistical analysis. The frequency and percentages were used for demographic analysis, while the hypotheses were tested using t-test and ANOVA with the help of SPSS 25v software at 0.05 level of significance. Findings revealed significant difference in the livelihood of participants in N-power programme based on sex ( $p\text{-value} < 0.05 = 0.010$ ); significant difference in the livelihood of N-power participants based on marital status ( $p\text{-value} < 0.05 = 0.045$ ); and no significant difference in the livelihood of N-power participants based on educational qualification ( $p\text{-value} > 0.05 = 0.074$ ). Based on the findings, it was recommended that there should be regular programme evaluation, skill development strategies should be tailored to accommodate the unique needs of married and single participants, where significant differences were found and partnership with private sector thereby maximizing the impact of acquired skills on economic self-sufficiency.

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### INTRODUCTION

The implementation and impact of every social investment programme is vital. This is why evaluation often forms part of the life cycle of such a programme. There is, therefore, the need to evaluate the extent to which N-power as a social investment programme of the federal government of Nigeria has been able to achieve its desired goals. As part of social safety net initiative, the N-power programme was introduced in 2015 and launched in 2016. It is an empowerment programme, designed to drastically reduce youth unemployment in Nigeria (Obadan, 2017). The focus is to provide graduates and non-graduates

between the ages of 18 and 35, with the skills, tools and livelihood to enable them to advance from empowerment to entrepreneurship and innovation. It is categorized into Graduate Teachers Corps which targeted 500,000 graduates' recruitment, N-power Knowledge targeting 25,000 non-graduates' recruitment and N-power Build which targets 75,000 non-graduates' recruitment. Participants are to provide teaching, instructional, and advisory solutions in four key areas namely agriculture, health, power tech and community education (Obadan, 2017).

The N-power Agro volunteers are meant to function as intermediaries between research

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and farmers. They operate as facilitators and communicators, helping farmers in their decision-making and ensuring that appropriate knowledge is implemented to obtain the best results on farms. Through the N-power health programme, young graduates who form part of the 500,000 N-power Corps members are trained to work as public health assistants. They teach preventive health to community members including pregnant women, children, families and individuals. They are also trained to provide basic diagnostic services (Aderonmu,2017; Nwangwa et al 2022). The N-power Teach programme engages qualified graduates for the benefit of basic education delivery in Nigeria. They are deployed as teaching assistants in primary and secondary schools across Nigeria. They are not to replace the current teachers but are to work as support teachers, assisting with teaching, school management and other functions within the schools. They assist in taking basic education to children in marginalized communities (Aderonmu,2017).

N-power volunteers are given devices with relevant content for continuous learning, to facilitate their ability to successfully implement the selected vocation and enable them to take ownership of their lives. According to progress report (N-SIP, 2018), as at June 2018, 10,000 non-graduates in the N-Build category were trained in 23 States, and the remaining 10,000 had begun their own training in the skill centres that have been audited and found fit for purpose in the remaining 15 States. The goals of the N-power programme, according to N-SIP (2018), include:

1. to develop a qualitative system for the transfer of employability, entrepreneurial and technical skills;
2. to develop and enhance Nigeria's knowledge economy;
3. to intervene and directly improve the livelihood of a critical mass of young unemployed Nigerians and
4. to create an ecosystem of solutions for ailing public services and government diversification policies.

Consequently, the various categories of N-POWER are as follows:

1. N-power VAIDS
2. N-power Agro
3. N-power Health
4. N-power Teach

The N-power Teach programme engages qualified graduates for the benefit of basic education delivery in Nigeria. They are deployed as teaching assistants in primary and secondary schools across Nigeria. They are not to replace the current teachers, but are to work as support teachers. They assist in taking basic education to children in marginalized communities (Aderonmu, 2017).

N-power Health volunteers help to improve and promote preventive healthcare in their communities to vulnerable members of the society (inclusive of pregnant women and children) as well as families and individuals. Through the N-power Health programme, young graduates who form part of the 500,000 N-power Corps members are trained to work as public health assistants. N-power Agro volunteers are expected to provide advisory service to farmers across the country by way of disseminating the required knowledge as well as gathering data of Nigeria's agriculture assets. The volunteers are meant to function as intermediaries between research and farmers. They operate as facilitators and communicators, helping farmers in their decision-making and ensuring that appropriate knowledge is implemented to obtain the best results on farms.

Similarly, the Voluntary Asset and Income Declaration Scheme (VAIDS) seeks to encourage non-compliant and partially compliant tax payers to voluntarily declare their correct income and assets and then pay the appropriate tax due to the government. Essentially, this scheme is designed for one year after which participants who have performed commendably might be offered job opportunities by the relevant tax authorities while the remaining participants will be transferred to N-power Teach to conclude their programme duration (Nwaobi,2019).

Years after the launch of the programme, the goal of establishing the programme seem not to have been achieved. Several documents, both



statistical and empirical, point to the fact that poverty has not only remained formidable, but it has also taken the country hostage. In his assertion, Bisong (2019) noted that poverty and unemployment rate continue to climb vertically, translating into social problems of more monumental and complication proportions, attempting to defy popular government interventions geared towards ameliorating them.

Studies have been carried out on the impact of N-power programme in some states of the federation but Delta State remains to be well researched to the best of the researcher's knowledge. This is the rationale behind this study, which is to evaluate the impact of N-power programme on the livelihood of participants based on the socio-demographic factors in Delta State. The programme is designed in such a manner that if well implemented, it can help in further addressing the challenges of unemployment and subsequently, reduce poverty among the youths in Delta State.

### **N-Power Programme**

N-Power is a programme initiated by the Federal Government of Nigeria to help create jobs and reduce poverty through skills transfer, capacity building, enterprise development projects, and public education. The goal of N-Power is to empower youths aged between 18–35 with relevant technical knowledge so they can become self-sufficient in their communities. Nnaeto and Nwambuko, (2023) observed that through this programme, thousands of Nigerians had access to educational courses that are designed for practical use such as agricultural extension advice or technological instruction. Additionally, these trainings provide graduates with an opportunity to gain employment within the Nigerian economy either in government service or private sector organizations (Abdullahi et al., 2023). Other components include the provisioning of periodical funds (for those who receive financing grants) alongside health insurance programmes supported by volunteers from state universities who will monitor entrepreneurs' progression offline periodically.

According to Abedi (2020) N-Power programme is a Federal Government initiative designed to provide job opportunities for young Nigerians between the ages of 18 and 35. The programme provides financial assistance, support services and training opportunities to empower unemployed youths in order to contribute to national development efforts. The main objectives of the N-Power programme are: 1. to reduce graduate unemployment by providing paid employment for 500,000 graduates from different fields; 2. to improve employability by offering technical/vocational education and skills through apprenticeship programmes; 3. to foster innovation through entrepreneurship initiatives which offers access to capital funds, mentorship advice and business plan competitions; 4. to enhance self-reliance amongst rural communities with non-graduate beneficiaries receiving brand new laptops or tablets as part of their benefits package, along with ICT/Media training kits (including internet broadband) that they will use during their 2-year engagement period with the scheme (N-SIP, 2018) Furthermore, it also seeks to build private sector capacity in Nigeria through its partnerships programme which links corporate sponsors interested in contributing positively towards Nigerian economic growth potentials via funding guaranteed jobs within certain sectors/industries (Abubaka et al, 2022; Fidelis et al 2024)

The N-Power programme provides a range of skills and basic services to unemployed young people aged 18-35 years old, as well as graduates with either Bachelor's degrees or technical trades like plumbing, carpentry and mechanics. The programme seeks to empower youths in five main areas: agriculture, health, tax/vat administration housekeeping & repairs; education technology developmental projects. In June 2020, President Buhari approved autonomy for N-power beneficiaries allowing them freedom in management and decision making leading to improved programme performance.

### **Livelihood**

Livelihood encompasses the activities and sources of income that enable individuals to

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meet their basic needs and pursue their aspirations. It is the foundation of human well-being and plays a crucial role in individuals' lives. Livelihood encompasses various aspects of individuals' economic, social, and cultural well-being. It is a means of supporting oneself and one's dependents. Livelihood involves the activities and sources of income that enable individuals to meet their basic needs, such as food, shelter, clothing, and healthcare. The pursuit of livelihood is a fundamental human right and is closely linked to individuals' dignity, well-being, and overall quality of life (Khan et al., 2020). Livelihood is often linked to individuals' employment status and the type of work they do. It includes both formal and informal employment opportunities, such as wage labour, self-employment and entrepreneurship. Livelihood involves generating income through various means, such as wages, salaries, profits, or bartering. The ability to generate a sufficient income is crucial for individuals to meet their basic needs and pursue their aspirations (Reizer 2022; Gbaeprekumo et al 2024).

According to Mphande (2016), livelihood also involves the ownership of assets and resources, such as land, property, livestock, or machinery. These assets can provide individuals with additional sources of income and enhance their livelihood opportunities. Life is not solely dependent on individual efforts but also on the support received from social networks. This includes family, friends, and communities that can provide assistance, resources, and opportunities for individuals to enhance their livelihoods. Access to quality education is essential for individuals to develop skills, knowledge, and competencies that can help improve their livelihoods (Azumah, et al 2023). Gender inequality can hinder women's access to employment, income, and assets, limiting their livelihood opportunities. Socioeconomic factors such as poverty, inequality, and marginalization can significantly impact individuals' livelihood opportunities. The availability and utilization of natural resources can shape livelihoods, particularly in rural areas. The structure and dynamics of markets can significantly impact individuals' livelihood

opportunities, including the availability of jobs, access to credit, and price fluctuations. Education, gender, socioeconomic status, natural resources, and market dynamics are just a few of the dynamic factors that affect livelihood. Policies and interventions aimed at improving livelihoods are essential for inclusive development and social justice. By understanding the concept of livelihood, policymakers and development practitioners can design and implement effective measures to enhance individuals' well-being and economic prosperity.

### **Hypotheses**

The following null hypotheses guided the study:

1. There is no significant difference in the livelihood of participants in N-power programme based on sex;
2. There is no significant difference in the livelihood of N-power participants based on marital status;
3. There is no significant difference in the livelihood of N-power participants based on educational qualification;

### **METHODOLOGY**

The study adopted a survey research design. The population of 13,145 comprising 5,675 males and 7,470 females of N-power batch B participants from the twenty-five Local Government Areas of Delta State and a sample size of 370 was used in the study. Snow ball and proportionate sampling techniques was employed in the study. The reason for this choice of sampling technique is because all the Local Government Areas in Delta State that were used in the study did not have equal number of participants.

The choice of this sample size is based on the recommendation of Gill, Johnson and Clark (2010), who in their study on sample size determinants suggested that in a survey where the population size falls within 10,000 and 24,999, the sample size of 370 at  $p < 0.05$  margin of error, is adequate for the study. The instrument used for collection of data in this study was a questionnaire. The instrument was validated using expert judgement in the field of educational

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measurement and evaluation and the reliability was done using factor analysis. The null hypothesis was tested using t-test and Anova statistical tools at 0.05 level of significance, with the aid of SPSS Version 25.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Ho<sub>1</sub>:** There is no significant difference in the livelihood of participants in N-power programme based on sex;

Table 4.3.1: Summary of T-Test Result Analysis for Hypothesis 1

| Independent Samples Test |        |      |       |       |     |       |         |          |
|--------------------------|--------|------|-------|-------|-----|-------|---------|----------|
| Parameters               |        | N    | Mean  | Std   | Df  | T     | P value | Decision |
| Livelihood               | Male   | 159  | 3.20  | 0.69  | 357 | 1.162 | 0.010   | Rejected |
|                          | Female | 2200 | 33.10 | .0.80 |     |       |         |          |

*P < 0.05 level of significance*

The results presented in Table 4.3.1. reveal that male participants (N = 159) had a mean livelihood score of 3.20 with a standard deviation of 0.69, while female participants (N = 200) had a mean livelihood score of 3.10 with a standard deviation of 0.80. The t-test produced a t-value of 1.162 with 357 degrees of freedom and a p-value of 0.010. Since the p-value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. This implies that there is a statistically significant difference in the livelihood of N-power participants based on

gender. The results showed that male and female participants do not experience the same livelihood outcomes in the programme. This difference may be attributed to variations in access to opportunities, roles, or socio-economic factors influencing their participation in N-power initiatives.

**Ho<sub>2</sub>:** There is no significant difference in the livelihood of N-power participants based on marital status;

Table 4.3.5: Summary of ANOVA Result for Hypothesis 2

| ANOVA          |                |     |             |       |      |
|----------------|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|------|
| Livelihood     | Sum of Squares | Df  | Mean Square | F     | Sig. |
| Between Groups | 3.321          | 3   | 1.107       | 2.721 | .045 |
| Within Groups  | 144.469        | 355 | .407        |       |      |
| Total          | 147.790        | 358 |             |       |      |

| Post Hoc Tests                 |                  |                  |            |      |                         |             |             |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Multiple Comparisons           |                  |                  |            |      |                         |             |             |
| Dependent Variable: Livelihood |                  |                  |            |      |                         |             |             |
| Scheffe                        |                  |                  |            |      |                         |             |             |
| (I)                            | (J)              | Mean             | Std. Error | Sig. | 95% Confidence Interval | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| matritlal_status               | matritlal_status | Difference (I-J) |            |      |                         |             |             |
| Widow                          | Divorced         | -0.67            | 0.45       | 0.54 | -1.93                   | 0.60        |             |
|                                | Married          | -0.27            | 0.37       | 0.91 | -1.32                   | 0.78        |             |
|                                | Single           | -0.46            | 0.37       | 0.68 | -1.50                   | 0.58        |             |
| Divorced                       | Widow            | 0.67             | 0.45       | 0.54 | -0.60                   | 1.93        |             |
|                                | Married          | 0.39             | 0.27       | 0.54 | -0.36                   | 1.15        |             |

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**Multiple Comparisons**

Dependent Variable: Livelihood  
 Scheffe

| (I)<br>matritlal_status | (J) matritlal_status | Mean<br>Difference (I-<br>J) | Std. Error | Sig. | 95%<br>Confidence<br>Interval |                |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------|------|-------------------------------|----------------|
|                         |                      |                              |            |      | Lower<br>Bound                | Upper<br>Bound |
| Married                 | Single               | 0.21                         | 0.26       | 0.89 | -0.53                         | 0.95           |
|                         | Widow                | 0.27                         | 0.37       | 0.91 | -0.78                         | 1.32           |
|                         | Divorced             | -0.39                        | 0.27       | 0.54 | -1.15                         | 0.36           |
| Single                  | Single               | -0.18                        | 0.08       | 0.02 | -0.40                         | 0.03           |
|                         | Widow                | 0.46                         | 0.37       | 0.68 | -0.58                         | 1.50           |
|                         | Divorced             | -0.21                        | 0.26       | 0.89 | -0.95                         | 0.53           |
|                         | Married              | 0.18                         | 0.08       | 0.01 | -0.03                         | 0.40           |

*P<0.05 level of significance*

The result for Hypothesis 2, as presented in Table 4.3.5, examines whether there is a significant difference in the livelihood of N-Power participants based on marital status. The ANOVA analysis yielded an F-value of 2.721 and a p-value of 0.045. Since the p-value is below the 0.05 threshold, this suggests a statistically significant difference in livelihood among participants with different marital status. This implies that marital status plays a role in shaping the livelihood outcomes of N-Power participants. The post-hoc test using the Scheffe method was conducted to determine where the significant differences lie among the marital status groups. The results indicate that the only statistically significant difference is between married and single participants, with a mean difference of -0.18 and a p-value of 0.02. This suggests that married individuals tend to have better livelihood outcomes compared to single participants. However, no

significant difference was observed in comparisons involving widowed and divorced participants, as their p-values exceeded the 0.05 significance level.

Consequently, the findings revealed that while marital status does impact the livelihood of N-Power participants, the difference is primarily between married and single individuals. The lack of significant differences among widowed, divorced, and other groups suggests that factors beyond marital status may contribute to livelihood variations. These results highlight the importance of considering additional socioeconomic factors when evaluating livelihood improvements within the N-Power programme.

**Hypothesis 3:** There is no significant difference in the livelihood of N-power participants based on educational qualification

Table 4.3.9: Summary of ANOVA Analysis for Hypothesis 3

| Livelihood     | ANOVA          |     |             |       |      |
|----------------|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|------|
|                | Sum of Squares | Df  | Mean Square | F     | Sig. |
| Between Groups | 2.146          | 2   | 1.073       | 2.623 | .074 |
| Within Groups  | 145.644        | 356 | .409        |       |      |
| Total          | 147.790        | 358 |             |       |      |

*P<0.05 level of significance*

From Table 4.3.9 a one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was conducted to determine whether there are variations in livelihood among

the participants. The ANOVA results show that the between-group sum of squares is 2.146, with 2 degrees of freedom (df), resulting in a mean square of 1.073. The within-group sum of squares

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is 145.644, with 356 degrees of freedom, giving a total sum of squares of 147.790. The computed F-value is 2.623, while the corresponding p-value is 0.074. Since the p-value (0.074) is greater than the 0.05 level of significance, the null hypothesis ( $H_{03}$ ) is retained. This indicates that there is no statistically significant difference in the livelihood of N-power participants based on the educational qualification under consideration.

The variations observed in the mean livelihood scores among different groups are not strong enough to conclude that the differences are meaningful or systematic. The implication of this finding is that livelihood outcomes for N-power participants are relatively uniform across the groups examined. This suggests that external factors such as economic conditions, access to resources, or individual efforts in utilizing N-power opportunities might have a greater impact on livelihood than the categorical variable analyzed in this test. As a result, interventions aimed at differences within this categorical classification.

## DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

### Livelihood of participants in N-power programme based on sex

The analysis of Hypothesis 1, which posits no significant difference in the livelihood of N-power participants based on sex, revealed a p-value of 0.010. This indicates a statistically significant difference between male and female participants' livelihoods, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis. This finding suggests that sex plays a role in influencing the livelihood outcomes of individuals enrolled in the N-power programme.

Supporting this result, Seguino (2018) found that sex disparities significantly affect earnings in Nigeria, with geographical factors exacerbating income inequality more prominently among females. Their study highlights that women often face greater economic challenges, which can impact their livelihood outcomes. Similarly, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has emphasized the critical role of addressing sex norms to promote equality and improve women's economic empowerment in Nigeria. These perspectives align with the

observed differences in livelihoods between male and female N-power participants. Studies such as Akinmoladun et al. (2019) and Chika et al. (2021) have shown that women in sub-Saharan Africa tend to experience distinct economic challenges and advantages compared to men, often linked to access to resources, training, and social networks.

Conversely, Adamu et al. (2020) suggest that when women are provided with equal access to resources and opportunities, they can achieve livelihood outcomes comparable to their male counterparts. For instance, the Nigeria for Women Project aims to enhance women's livelihood opportunities by facilitating their access to economic markets through women's affinity groups. Preliminary evaluations indicate that with adequate support, women can attain economic advancements similar to men. This suggests that structural support and targeted interventions are crucial in bridging the sex gap in livelihood outcomes.

Contrary to this finding, some studies suggest that sex might not significantly affect livelihood outcomes in empowerment programmes. For example, Omojola et al. (2020) argued that the success of such programmes is more dependent on factors like education, skills, and available support structures, rather than sex alone. Their research indicated that both male and female participants could achieve similar success in livelihood improvement when these other factors were controlled. Similarly, a study by Olajide et al. (2018) in Nigeria found that while sex roles might influence job choices and income sources, they did not substantially impact the overall livelihood outcomes of participants in government-run empowerment programmes.

In the context of the N-power programme, it is essential to note that the finding aligns with feminist economic theories that highlight sex-based disparities in access to resources and opportunities. According to Seguino (2018); Igabari et al (2025) sex differences in livelihood outcomes are often rooted in the structural inequalities that shape the opportunities available to men and women, including factors such as socialization, cultural norms, and institutional bias. The results of this

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study echo these concerns, revealing that female N-power participants may experience different livelihoods due to these broader societal influences. Therefore, while some scholars argue that sex should not be the sole focus, the significant difference found in this study supports the idea that sex remains an important variable in shaping livelihood outcomes within empowerment programmes. This underscores the need for policies that specifically address the sex disparities in program implementation and outcomes.

#### **Livelihood of N-power participants based on marital status**

**H<sub>02</sub>:** There is no significant difference in the livelihood of N-power participants based on marital status. The findings from the result as shown in Table 4.3.5, examined whether there is a significant difference in the livelihood of N-Power participants based on their marital status. The ANOVA results yielded an F-value of 2.721 and a p-value of 0.045, which is below the 0.05 significance threshold. This indicates that marital status significantly influences the livelihood of N-Power participants. The observed difference suggests that certain marital groups may experience better or worse livelihood outcomes compared to others, possibly due to variations in financial responsibilities, support systems, or access to resources.

The post-hoc analysis using the Scheffe test provided further insight into the specific differences among marital status groups. The results revealed that the significant difference lies between married and single participants, with a mean difference of -0.18 and a p-value of 0.02. This implies that married individuals tend to have better livelihood outcomes than their single counterparts, which could be attributed to dual-income households or greater financial stability. However, no significant differences were observed between widowed and divorced participants, as their p-values exceeded 0.05. The lack of statistical significance in these comparisons suggests that widowed and divorced individuals may face similar economic challenges or opportunities within the N-Power programme.

These findings align with the work of Akinyemi and Isiugo-Abanihe (2021), who found that marital status plays a crucial role in economic stability, with married individuals often experiencing greater financial resilience due to household income pooling. Similarly, Omoniyi (2020) noted that single individuals, particularly in developing economies, may struggle with financial independence, which can negatively affect their livelihood outcomes. Conversely, studies by Yusuf and Adepoju (2019) contradict these findings, as they argued that marital status does not necessarily determine economic well-being, as other factors such as education, employment opportunities, and social capital play a more significant role in shaping livelihood outcomes. Furthermore, Ajayi and Nwokocho (2022) suggested that divorced and widowed individuals may develop adaptive strategies to sustain their livelihood, thus reducing significant economic disparities across different marital groups.

#### **Livelihood of N-power participants based on educational qualification**

**H<sub>03</sub>:** There is no significant difference in the livelihood of N-power participants based on educational qualification. The ANOVA test results for Hypothesis 9 indicate that there is no statistically significant difference in the livelihood of N-Power participants based on educational qualification, as the F-value of 2.623 is associated with a p-value of 0.074. Since the p-value exceeds the conventional significance threshold of 0.05, the null hypothesis is retained, suggesting that educational qualification does not significantly influence the livelihood status of N-Power participants. This finding implies that individuals, regardless of their educational background, may experience similar livelihood outcomes within the N-Power programme, possibly due to the standardized nature of the benefits and support provided.

This result aligns with the work of Okon and Adebisi (2021), who found that skill-based employment programmes in Nigeria provide relatively uniform economic benefits to participants irrespective of their educational qualifications. Similarly, Adeyemo and Yusuf





(2020) argue that practical work experience and technical training acquired through such programmes often contribute more to economic self-sufficiency than formal education. Their study on youth empowerment initiatives in sub-Saharan Africa suggests that structured training and financial support play a more critical role in determining livelihood outcomes than academic qualifications. However, some studies present contrary findings. For example, Enwerim (2025); Uche and Ibrahim (2022) observed that individuals with higher educational qualifications tend to leverage the knowledge gained through formal education to maximize programme benefits, leading to better livelihood outcomes. Their research suggests that participants with tertiary education may have an advantage in securing post-programme employment or entrepreneurial success. The discrepancy between these findings and the current study's results may be attributed to variations in programme implementation, regional economic conditions, or differences in individual initiative. Ultimately, while educational qualification does not appear to significantly differentiate livelihood outcomes in this context, further research could explore other factors, such as personal initiative, networking opportunities, and access to external resources, that may influence the economic impact of the N-Power programme.

## CONCLUSION

The study concluded that:

1. There is a significant difference in the livelihood of participants in N-power programme based on sex ( $p\text{-value} < 0.05 = 0.010$ );
2. There is a significant difference in the livelihood of N-power participants based on marital status ( $p\text{-value} < 0.05 = 0.045$ );
3. There is no significant difference in the livelihood of N-power participants based on educational qualification ( $p\text{-value} > 0.05 = 0.074$ ).

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings the following recommendations were made:

1. Regular Programme Evaluation: Periodic assessments of the N-power programme should be conducted to identify gaps in training effectiveness and ensure that skills imparted align with labor market demands.
2. Marital Status Consideration: Skill development strategies should be tailored to accommodate the unique needs of married and single participants, particularly in livelihood and entrepreneurial training, where significant differences were found.
3. Partnership with Private Sector: Collaboration with private industries and organizations should be strengthened to provide internship opportunities, job placements, and entrepreneurial funding, thereby maximizing the impact of acquired skills on economic self-sufficiency.
4. Gender-Sensitive Training Programmes: The N-power programme should implement gender-sensitive training modules to address employability among male and female participants.
5. Post-Training Support: To enhance skill retention and application, the government should provide post-training support such as mentorship, networking opportunities, and access to credit facilities for all participants.

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