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DETERMINANTS OF YAM AGRIBUSINESS PARTICIPATION DECISIONS AMONG RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

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ABSTRACT

Research background: Participation decisions in yam agribusiness could be one of the measures to combat hunger, poverty and enhance the income of resource-poor rural households in yam-producing areas.

Purpose of the article: This study examined the determinants of yam agribusiness participation decisions and the factors that influence yam agribusiness export participation in Benue State, Nigeria.

Methods: The sampling technique used to select 385 respondents was multi-stage but 377 responses were used for the analysis in this study. This multinomial Logit and Probit models are employed to achieve the purpose of this study.

Findings & Value: This study reveals that social capital, and literacy ratio influenced participation decision of rural households in input supply sector of yam agribusiness. Household size, age of household heads, literacy ratio and social capital influence the participation decisions in production sector of yam agribusiness. Age and gender of the households' heads and literacy ratio influenced participation decisions in distribution and transportation sector of yam agribusiness while Age of the household heads, access to credit, tenure security, social capital and literacy ratio influenced the marketing component of yam agribusiness in Nigeria. The Probit analysis shows that gender of the household heads, extension contact, dependency ratio and literacy ratio influenced the willingness to participate in yam export agribusiness. Policies on literacy improvement, participation in relevant cooperative societies, provision of extension services, and tenure security that propels rural households to participate in yam agribusiness should be enacted to enhance income and improve the wellbeing of Nigerians.

Key words: multinomial logit; participation decision; rural households; yam agribusiness

JEL Codes: Q12; Q13

INTRODUCTION

West Africa has the largest capacity of about 92% of the production of 67.31 million of yam produced globally on 7.96 million hectares of land (FAOSTAT, 2019). Even with the West Africa production, Nigeria, Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire produced about 66% of the world production. The benefits of yam as income earner and a source of food to versed majority of people cannot be overemphasized. Yam can be stored for a very long period of time because of its peculiar attribute of reduced physiological process that has the potential to cause deterioration unlike in other root and tubers in the tropics. It is very possible to deal with food insecurity largely by farming, processing, selling and distributing yams (Aighewi *et al.*, 2014).

Yam is a major food crop that is widely grown in Nigeria. It is a first widely grown tuber crop in the agricultural economy, before cassava and others. The states with the highest levels of production (Taraba, Benue, and Niger) are not those with the highest yields (Nassarawa, Osun, Ekiti, Ondo, Imo). Benue state produces annual average of 60-70 per count of the yam tonnes production in Nigeria

(Bergh *et al.*, 2012). The farming of yam is largely still produce by smallholder farmers. But there is need to see how the households in the producing areas of Benue State are involved in yam agribusiness from the input supplies to the time the produce gets to the final consumers.

Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA, 2014) focuses more on agribusiness and farming that is directed towards marketing both at the local and international levels. In order to achieve these, there is need to deal with teething issues impeding the development of agri-food systems on a continuous basis. More importantly, there is need to encourage market participation of crops like root and tubers (Pingali *et al.*, 2006).

Benue state produce the largest quantity and better quality of yams in Nigeria. In 2006, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2007) emphasized statistically that Benue State produced 13.017 million metric tonnes. Yams are consumed by humans, and for income generation and social, cultural, or religious events and festivals. Yam is produced, processed, distributed, marketed and considered important by rural households in Nigeria. The

activities involved in yam agribusiness is carried out mainly in rural communities by the resident households.

A rural household participates in agriculture through the head or one of the members of the household to produce for the family and earn income. First, farm households vary both with respect to who constitutes a household (which family members) and with respect to what constitutes a farm household (what level of production of land farmers, level of sales, share of household as farm household (**FAOSTAT, 2019**). Not all members of a household necessarily participate in agribusiness decisions. Because some decisions are jointly made, some are made by the heads of the households while some are made by the women in the households. This study emphasizes the identification of factors affecting decisions to participate in yam agribusiness and export by farm households in Benue State, Nigeria.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Despite their relative importance in rural food systems, very little yam is commercially marketed, exported and processed (**Rohrbach, et al. 1990**), this happened till very recent. A relatively small proportion of rural households participate in selling yams for those who want to buy, the quantity is often small (**Barrett, 2008**). Thus the main contribution of yams is towards farm household food security. The relative importance of yam in global food systems suggests the existence of substantial opportunities for their commercialization. It is about linking the farm households to the inputs (agrochemicals – pesticide, herbicide, seed yams, etc.) that they need on one side of the chain and exports of the commodity on the other side. **Verter and Bečvárová (2015)** posited that Nigeria produced more than 60% of the global yam production.

Subsidy was introduced on agricultural commodities to be exported in 2003. Recently, strategies were set in motion by the Nigerian Government to encourage larger investment in agricultural production, processing, distribution and marketing even to the extent of exportation. Yam is not left out among the crops of priorities. In the year 2017, the exportation started in Nigeria especially to the developed countries like the United States of America and the United Kingdom. This is encouraged by the Federal Government through favourable policies to agriculture in order to diversify from oil sector to non-oil sector. For increased and sustained production, processing, distribution and marketing system of yam, and participation decisions of farm households for export agribusiness has not been thoroughly defined.

Previous studies conducted in areas of export market that focused on market participation decision (e.g. **Barret, 2008; Bobojonov et al., 2016; Enete and Igbokwe, 2009; Muriithi and Matz, 2014; Osmani and Hossain, 2015**) did not focus on farm households' participation decisions in yam export agribusiness in Nigeria. Some of these studies already conducted used binary choice models (Logit and Probit) and also tobit model. Probit analysis was used by **Bobojonov et al. (2016)** to investigate the regressors of participation in export markets, and also a logistic regression model (i.e. Logit model) was used to

examine main determinants of commercialization by **Randela et al. (2008)** within the transaction costs framework. In Sub-Saharan Africa, Heckman two-stage OLS regression was applied to examine factors of market participation in cereals among by smallholder farmers (**Sizba et al., 2011**). Also, Tobit model was used by **Enete and Igbokwe (2009)** to examine decisions to participate in cassava market by households in Africa, but none of these studies used a polytomous choice model to examine the market participation decisions. **Kyaw, Ahn and Lee (2018)** used Heckman two-stage selection model to examine the factors that affect market participation by small-scale rice farmers. Double hurdle model was used by **Achandi and Mujawamariya (2016)** to examine the market participation among smallholder rice farmers.

The objectives of the study were to: examine the determinants of yam agribusiness participation decisions, and investigate the factors influencing yam agribusiness export participation in Benue State, Nigeria. These objectives were carried out using polytomous and binary choice models (multinomial Logit and Probit models), respectively. This was actually done to know the relevant policy variables that could necessitate vibrant yam agribusiness in Nigeria.

DATA AND METHODS

Data source and sampling procedure

The sampling approach used to conduct a survey to select household respondents was multi-stage method. The major yam-producing areas of Benue State, Nigeria were purposively selected for the study, that is, the Northern and Eastern agricultural zones consisting of 14 local government areas, this marks the stage one. Secondly, two local government areas were randomly sampled in each zone, making four local government areas all together. Thirdly, from each local government, two districts were selected, making eight districts. Benue State Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (BNARDA) office at the zonal level provided the lists of the yam farmers and marketers. This served as the sampling frame. The unit of analysis is farm households. The Equation (1) provided by **Anderson et al. (2007)** was adopted to select the households.

$$n = \frac{PqZ^2}{E^2} \quad (1)$$

Where:

n = sample size; P = proportion of the population of the rural households; $q = 1 - P$; Z = confidence level ($\alpha = 1.96$); E acceptable error (0.05). This formula resulted to sampling 385 respondents. But 377 responses were used for the analysis and discussion after removing the outliers and those questionnaires of incomplete response.

Empirical Model: The Multinomial Logit Model

The application of multinomial Logit model in this analysis is necessitated to estimate the explanatory variables (i.e. determinants) affecting the decisions to participate in the operations of yam agribusiness because of the multivariate nature of the dependent variable. This

determines the odds of a household being in one of the four categories of participation decisions by input supplies, production, processing-storage-distribution or marketing. The dependent variable (participation decision) is quantified numerically as follows: no participation equals 0, 1 for input supplies, 2 for production, 3 for processing-transportation-distribution and 4 for marketing. This categorization is never done following any specific order as in the case of ordered Logit model. Additionally, the participation in the operations by the households was possible but the respondents were categorized by the major operation.

To address the issue of choice that is more than two response outcomes multinomial Logit model was one of the polytomous models to use (Gujarati, Porter and Gunasekar, 2012). To effectively apply this model, one of the participation decisions was set to be the reference category (i.e. base outcome), which is assumed to be zero (0). In other words, we compare the case of non-participation (0) in yam agribusiness with other possible operations (1, 2, 3 and 4). The Model is explicitly stated as Equation (2).

$$Y_i^* = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \beta_8 X_8 + \beta_9 X_9 + \beta_{10} X_{10} + \beta_{11} X_{11} \quad (2)$$

The description and measurement of the dependent and the independent or explanatory variables, referred to as regressors, for the multinomial Logit analysis are as stated in Table 1.

Empirical Model: The Probit Analysis

For the identification of the factors that influence the decisions of farm household participating in yam export agribusiness, Probit model was applied. This is specified as Equation (3).

$$\pi_i = \Phi(\eta_i) = \Phi(\alpha + \beta_1 X_{i1} + \beta_2 X_{i2} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ik}) \quad (3)$$

Where:

$\Phi(\cdot)$ is distribution function for the Standard Normal Random Variable; α and β_i are parameters to be estimated; π_i conditional probability; β_i coefficients of the independent variables i.e. regressors); X_i the explanatory variables, and ε_i error term. What differentiate Probit model from Logit model is the normal distribution of errors as stated (Equation 5). Logistic regression model assumes logistic distribution of errors.

$$\Phi - 1(Y_t) = \sum_{k=0}^{k-n} \beta_k X_{ik}^2 \varepsilon_i \quad (5)$$

This is implicitly stated as Equation (6).

$$Y_t^* = \beta_i X + \varepsilon_i \quad (6)$$

Where:

Y_t^* the binary dependent variable of willingness-to-participate in yam export agribusiness (if willing to participate =1, 0 otherwise); X_i are the explanatory or

independent variables; β_i are parameters of the regressors (independent variables), and ε_i error term.

Logistic regression can be explicitly stated as Equation (7).

$$Y_t^* = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \beta_8 X_8 + \beta_9 X_9 + \beta_{10} X_{10} + \varepsilon_i \quad (7)$$

The dependent and the independent or explanatory variables considered as determinants of decisions to participate in yam export agribusiness by farm households in the Probit regression analysis are as shown in Table 2:

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Factors that influence Yam Agribusiness Participation Decisions among Rural Households in Benue State, Nigeria

Non-participation in yam agribusiness is the comparison category. The analytical outcomes of the multinomial Logit model are presented in Table 3. The results presented comprise the coefficients and the standard errors of the regressors are also presented.

The significant strength of the explanation of the multinomial model rests in the likelihood ratio statistics (χ^2) ($p < 0.0000$). The effect of the regressors' coefficients provide direction of the dependent variable in comparison with the base outcome. Marginal effects of the regressors are also taken into consideration. This is necessary because it helps to avoid a misleading results if only the explanation on the coefficients are used. These marginal effects are reported in Table 4.

Household size: The relationship that exists between household size and the probability of participating in production/farming of yam tubers tends to make both of them to move in the same direction as seen in Table 4. This shows that rural households with more people tend to produce yam more than households with few people.

Age of household head: The likelihood of participation of farm households in yam production/farming, transportation-distribution and marketing is related to the age of the head of the households in positive manner. It shows that as the rural households' heads get older they tend to decide to participate not only in the production, transportation and marketing components of yam agribusiness in Nigeria. Geoffrey et al. (2013) posited that age is an important factor in market participation as revealed in pineapple market in Kenya.

Gender of the household head: The probability of participation in transportation-distribution of yam is positively related to gender of the respondents.

Access to Credit: The probability of participation in marketing of yam tubers and access to credit are significantly related among rural households. This result is in disagreement with microeconomic theory on access to credit. This is may be due to fungibility of credit.

Table 1: Description, measurement and expected signs of the dependent and the independent variables (regressors) in the multinomial Logit analysis

Variable Names	Variable Description and Measurement	Unit of Measurement	Parameters	Variable Notations	Expected sign (a priori expectation)
Yam agribusiness operations	This stands for multivariate choices of five (5) possible values; 0 for non-participation in yam agribusiness, 1 for input supplies, 2 for production/farming, 3 for processing-transportation-distribution and 4 for marketing.	Discreet choice	-	Y_i^*	
Household size	Number of persons in the household	Number of persons	β_1	X_1	+
Age of the household head	The number of years that the household head has been living	Years	β_2	X_2	\pm
Years of education of household head	This is highest education level the respondent possess.	Years of schooling	β_3	X_3	+
Sex of the household head	The sex category of the household head	Dummy (measured as 1 if male, 0 otherwise)	β_4	X_4	\pm
Extension contact	The number of extension contact/visit in the year	Number	β_5	X_5	+
Access to credit	Access to credit	Dummy (Measured as 1 if the respondent has access to credit, 0 otherwise)	β_6	X_6	+
Tenure security	The ownership of land used in farming yam	Dummy (1 if land used for farming yam is owned by the respondents, 0 otherwise)	β_7	X_7	+
Funded project	The participation in funded agricultural project	Dummy (1 if participated in funded agricultural project, 0 otherwise);	β_8	X_8	+
Social Capital	Memberships in cooperative societies and farmers' associations	Dummy (1 if belong to cooperative societies and farmers' associations, 0 otherwise);	β_9	X_9	+
Dependency ratio	The ratio of the number of people that are depending on the household head living under the same roof divided by the total number of people in the household in the cropping year	Number in ratio	β_{10}	X_{10}	+
Literacy ratio	The ratio of the number of people that can read and write to total number of people under the same roof	Number in ratio	β_{11}	X_{11}	+
Constant	-		β_0	-	

Table 2: Description, Measurement and Expected Signs of the Dependent and the Independent Variables (Regressors) in the Probit Regression Analysis

Variable Names	Variable Description and Measurement	Unit of Measurement	Parameters	Variable Notations	Expected sign (a priori expectation)
Willingness-to-participate in yam export agribusiness	Binary dependent variable, measured as a dummy, 1 if willing-to-participate, 0 otherwise.	Dummy	-	Y_i^*	
Household size	Number of persons in the household	Number of persons	β_1	X_1	+
Age of the household head	The number of years that the household head has been living	Years	β_2	X_2	\pm
Years of education of household head	This is highest education level the respondent possess.	Years of schooling	β_3	X_3	+
Sex of the household head	The sex category of the household head	Dummy (measured as 1 if male, 0 otherwise)	β_4	X_4	\pm
Extension contact	The number of extension contact/visit in the year	Number	β_5	X_5	+
Farm size	The size of land cultivated to yam during the cropping year	Hectares	β_6	X_6	\pm
Tenure security	The ownership of land used in farming yam	Dummy (1 if land used for farming yam is owned by the respondents, 0 otherwise)	β_7	X_7	+
Social Capital	Absolute frequency of memberships in the cooperative societies and farmers' association	A count of associations and cooperative societies the respondent belongs to during the cropping year.	β_8	X_8	+
Dependency ratio	The ratio of the number of people that are depending on the household head living under the same roof divided by the total number of people in the household in the cropping year	Number in ratio	β_9	X_9	+
Literacy ratio	The ratio of the number of people that can read and write to total number of people under the same roof	Number in ratio	β_{10}	X_{10}	+
Constant	-		β_0	-	

Tenure security: The likelihood of participating in marketing of yam tubers and tenure security move in the same direction. The implication is that land owners participate more in the marketing component of yam agribusiness than their counterparts. Tenants can use lands as collateral, so land ownership influences the rural households' participation decisions in yam agribusiness. This is in agreement with **Oparinde and Daramola (2014)** which posited that land tenure affects participation of the respondents in the market participation. **Otitoju (2013)** and **Enete, Otitoju and Ihemezie (2015)** posited the agreement between tenure security and decisions.

Social Capital: Table 4 shows that membership in social, civil and farmers' cooperative has negative and significant relationship with the three components of yam agribusiness (i.e. input supply/seller, production/farmers, and marketing in the study area. When people are members of a group, there are benefits attributed (**Key and Runsten, 1999**). When people belong to the same group, they pull their resources to solve their problems

collectively (**Matungul et al., 2001**). Social capital had negative sign in this study. This looks very strange but it could be due to the formation of Association of Yam Farmers, Processors and marketers, Nigeria newly with the primary aim of promoting yam value chain businesses throughout the country which is different from membership of general cooperative without the primary function of this nature. **Markelova et al., 2009 and Poulton et al., 2010** in their works posited that this finding may mean that when members get subsumed in social groups this may limit their activities in ensuring profitable marketing.

Literacy Ratio: Literacy ratio is the ratio of the number of people that have the ability to read and write to the whole number of people living together under a roof. The results of this study show that literacy ratio and the likelihood of participation decisions of all the components of yam agribusiness among the rural households in Benue State, Nigeria. This relationship tends to make them to move together.

Table 3: The coefficients of the regressors that influence the rural households' participation decisions in yam agribusiness in Benue State, Nigeria

Independent or Explanatory Variables	Coefficients			
	Input Supply	Production/ Farming	Transportation- Distribution	Marketing
Household Size (number of persons)	0.1319 (0.0895)	0.09462 (0.0509)*	-0.0889 (0.0744)	-0.0510 (0.0750)
Age of Household Head (years)	0.0373 (0.0255)	0.221 (0.1325)*	0.0327 (0.0196)*	0.432 (0.1867)**
Years of Education	0.0357 (0.0509)	-0.0087 (0.0266)	-0.0077 (0.0373)	0.0434 (0.0372)
Sex (male) (1/0)	0.1165 (0.7315)	0.3753 (0.3906)	2.853 (1.169)**	0.0752 (0.535)
Extension Contact (number of contacts/visit)	0.0052 (0.0367)	0.00402 (0.1922)	-0.0461 (0.0287)	0.0168 (0.0261)
Access to Credit (1/0)	-0.7384 (0.5507)	-0.4541 (0.2805)	-0.1804 (0.406)	-1.0259 (0.4112)**
Tenure Security (1/0)	-0.4326 (0.5421)	0.02404 (0.2849)	0.1202 (0.3985)	1.067 (0.471)**
Funded Project (1/0)	-0.272 (0.5508)	0.0584 (0.2781)	0.1203 (0.396)	-0.457 (0.4117)
Social Capital (1/0)	-0.05831 (0.0293)*	-0.3251 (0.140)**	-0.0189 (0.0204)	-0.0489 (0.0212)**
Dependency ratio	-0.0849 (0.5679)	-0.0236 (0.3249)	-0.3483 (0.3935)	-0.739 (0.482)
Literacy ratio	2.005 (1.074)*	2.2633 (0.7758)***	2.686 (0.854)***	1.9011 (0.941)**
Constant	-4.591 (1.868)	-0.1894 (1.037)	-4.756 (1.914)	-3.120 (1.495)

Numbers of observation = 377

LR chi2 (44) = 92.95

Log likelihood = -474.45

Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Pseudo R² = 0.0892

Note: The reference category is non-participation in yam agribusiness. Standard errors in parenthesis;

*** denotes P ≤ 0.01, ** denotes 0.01 < P ≤ 0.05, while * denotes 0.05 < P ≤ 0.10

Source: Computed from field survey, 2018.

Table 4: Marginal effects of the multinomial Logit (mnl) analysis of factors that influence the rural household participation decisions in yam agribusiness in Benue State, Nigeria

Explanatory Variables	dy/dx Non-participation in yam agribusiness	Input Supply	Production/Farming	Transportation	Marketing
Household Size (number of persons)	0.0047 (0.0025)*	0.0273 (0.0101)**	-0.0099 (0.0096)	-0.0123 (0.0064035)*	-0.00973 (0.0071)
Age of Household Head (years)	0.000847 (0.00114)	0.00075 (0.0026)	-0.00522 (0.00214)**	0.001171 (0.00152)	0.00245 (0.00165)
Years of Education	0.00173 (0.0254)	-0.00500 (0.00515)	-0.000380 (0.00462)	-0.000887 (0.00302)	0.00453 (0.00279)
Sex (male)* (1/0)	-0.0120 (0.0402)	0.0164 (0.0777)	-0.0957 (0.7325)	0.122 (0.0250)***	-0.0309 (0.0475)
Extension Contact (number of contacts/visits)	0.00028 (0.0186)	0.00217 (0.0378)	0.00010 (0.00304)	-0.00441 (0.00188)**	-0.0309 (0.0475)
Access to Credit* (1/0)	0.0141 (0.0257)	-0.0499 (0.0565)	0.09015 (0.0504)*	0.0164 (0.0307)	0.00186 (0.00242)**
Tenure Security* (1/0)	-0.0286 (0.0291)	-0.0347 (0.0568)	-0.0240 (0.0492)	-0.00730 (0.0299)	0.0947 (0.0332)***
Funded Project (1/0)*	-0.0118 (0.0238)	0.0438 (0.0558)	0.00759 (0.0492)	0.00406 (0.0304)	-0.0436 (0.0322)
Social Capital (1/0)*	-0.00164 (0.00128)	-0.00318 (0.00294)	0.0066 (0.00247)**	0.00068 (0.0018)	-0.00247 (0.0018)
Dependency ratio	0.00226 (0.0206)	0.0520 (0.0537)	0.0328 (0.515)	-0.0211 (0.0277)	-0.0659 (0.0427)
Literacy ratio	0.0165 (0.03086)	0.2874 (0.1385)**	-0.425 (0.192)**	0.0972 (0.0471)**	0.0241 (0.0511)

Note: * dy/dx is for discreet change of the variable that are binary from 0 to 1; Standard errors in parenthesis

Table 5: Probit Analysis of Determinants of the Rural Households' Willingness-to-Participate in Yam Export Agribusiness in Nigeria

Explanatory Variables	Coefficients	Standard Error	Z-Value	P> Z
Household Size (number)	0.01616	0.0275	0.59	0.557
Age of Household Head (years)	-0.00316	0.00676	-0.47	0.640
Years of Education	0.00722	0.0131	0.55	0.580
Sex (male) (1/0)	0.3308	0.198	1.67*	0.094
Extension Contact (number)	0.0154	0.00934	1.65*	0.098
Farm size (Hectares)	-0.05099	0.0349	-1.46	0.145
Tenure Security (1/0)	-0.0883	0.1460	-0.60	0.545
Social Capital (absolute frequency of memberships)	-0.00605	0.00729	-0.83	0.407
Dependency ratio	0.748	0.227	3.29***	0.001
Literacy ratio	-0.675	0.328	-2.06**	0.040
Constant	0.161	0.532	0.30	0.762

Numbers of observation = 377

Wald chi2 (10) = 25.32

Log pseudo likelihood = -234.159

Prob > chi2 = 0.0048

Psuedo R² = 0.0830

Note: *** denotes P ≤ 0.01, ** denotes 0.01 < P ≤ 0.05, while * denotes 0.05 < P ≤ 0.10

Source: Computed from field survey, 2018.

Determinants of Participation Decisions in Yam Export Agribusiness by Rural Households in Benue State, Nigeria

Sex, extension contact, dependency ratio, and literacy ratio are the determinants of participation in yam export agribusiness as revealed by the results of the Probit model analysis. The estimated Probit regression analysis shows a high level of significance as shown by likelihood ratio

statistics (χ^2) at 95% confidence level. This value suggests the magnitude of the strength to explain the Probit regression model.

Sex: Sex and willingness-to-participate in yam export agribusiness are positive and statistically related. Here, it means that male rural households' heads are willing to participate more in yam export agribusiness than their female counterpart. **Schipmann and Qaim (2011);**

Geoffrey et al. (2013) attested to this result of positive relation between gender and market participation.

Extension contact: Extension contact and the willingness-to-participate in yam export agribusiness in Nigeria are positively. This means that the more the agricultural extension contacts the more the rural households will be willing to participate in yam export agribusiness. This shows that extension activities have to be geared towards yam agribusiness to help the government in the diversification of Nigeria economy from oil-dependence to agribusiness-led economy. **Bobojonov et al. (2016)** reported that age is a critical determinant of export market participation in Armenia but cooperative membership and extension contact are factors that influenced participation of farm households in export markets in Uzbekistan.

Dependency ratio: It is clear in Table 5, that dependency ratio has significant relationship with households' willingness-to-participate in yam export agribusiness. This shows that the more the number of people that are dependent on the households heads the more the households is looking for way to cater for their wellbeing.

Literacy ratio: The negative relationship between literacy ratio and household heads' willingness-to-participate in yam agribusiness is surprising but it shows that the number of literate people in a household is not a determinant of participation in yam agribusiness. This is so because many literate people do not stay in the rural areas.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The analysis of this study demonstrates that there are determinants that can enhance the participation decisions in yam agribusiness and also that drive the willingness-to-participate in yam export agribusiness (Selling to the companies that are directly involved in yam export, i.e. off takers) among farm households. Participation decisions in yam agribusiness could be one of the measures to combat hunger, poverty and enhance the income of millions of resource-poor rural households. This multinomial Logit estimation reveals that social capital, and literacy ratio influenced participation decision of rural households in input supply sector of yam agribusiness. Household size, age of households; heads, literacy ratio and social capital influence the participation decisions in production sector of yam agribusiness. Age and gender of the households' heads and literacy ratio influenced participation decisions in distribution-transportation sector of yam agribusiness while Age of the household heads, access to credit, tenure security, social capital and literacy ratio influenced the marketing component of yam agribusiness in Nigeria. The Probit analysis shows that gender of the household heads, extension contact, dependency ratio and literacy ratio influenced the willingness-to-participate in yam export agribusiness. Policies on literacy improvement, participation in relevant cooperative societies, extension services, and tenure security that propels rural households to participate in yam agribusiness should be put in place in order to deal decisively with rural poverty, enhance income and improve the wellbeing of Nigerians.

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