



**EFFECT OF PUBLIC WORKFARE (PWF) PROGRAMME BENEFICIARIES UNDER
YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SUPPORT OPERATION (YESSO) IN GOMBE
STATE, NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

The study evaluates the effect of public workfare (PWF) programme beneficiaries under Youth Employment and Social Support Operation (YESSO) in Gombe State, Nigeria. The result of demographic characteristics of Public Work Fare shows that majority (75.1%) of the PWF beneficiaries were female and only 24.9% were male. The age distribution of the PWF beneficiaries shows that 56.7% of the beneficiaries were within age bracket of 18-27 years with mean age of 26 years. Moreover, 48.8% of the PWF beneficiaries were married with mean household size of one person per head. The result also shows that 70.1% of the PWF beneficiaries had no formal education. Thus, low level of formal education is likely to affect the consumption patterns of beneficiaries and influence traditional attitudes. In the same vein, the result revealed that before YESSO intervention, the PWF beneficiaries spend ₦ 5,046.27 per month on food consumed while currently the beneficiaries spend ₦ 8,067.67 per month. The percentage change in the value of food consumed by beneficiaries was 59.87%. The total value of assets owned by PWF beneficiaries before YESSO intervention was ₦ 7,425.10. While presently under YESSO intervention, the total value of assets owned by PWF beneficiaries was ₦ 11,630.70. In the same vein, the percentage change in total value of assets owned by PWF beneficiaries was 56.6%. This implies that, there was an increased in the total value of assets owned by PWF beneficiaries. However, 67.2% of the PWF beneficiaries engaged in sanitation services to the community and 32.8% of the PWF beneficiaries engaged in providing local security services in the community. The result further shows that there was 85.5% increase in utilization of financial service due to YESSO intervention in Gombe State and majority PWF beneficiaries has increase self-worth and Self-esteem. Furthermore, 95.0% of the beneficiaries' reported that there was lack of sanitation equipment's like hoe, shovel, hand gloves, brooms while 94.0% of the beneficiaries' reported that there was lack of security equipment's like, uniforms, ID card, touch light, bow and arrow.

Keywords: Beneficiaries, Employment, Public, workfare and Youth

INTRODUCTION

The term social protection has evolved differently in different socio-economic and political contexts. In high- and middle-income countries, many interventions are embedded in broader social policy frameworks. Interventions are increasingly being adopted in low-income countries too, as social protection is seen as an effective mechanism to support poverty reduction as well as to protect the poor/near poor from falling into, or further into, poverty [Nigeria Social Investment Program; (NSIP, 2023)]. Social protection programs have been effective in helping countries reduce poverty, increase food consumption, improve dietary diversity, increase the use of preventive health services, and increase school enrollment (Akanbi, 2013; Oduenyi *et al.*, 2019). Social protection supports poor families from the very early years and through the entire life-cycle.



Besides addressing poverty, boosting human capital outcomes, mitigating against negative income shocks, and promoting equality of opportunities, global evidence also supports the notion that social protection programs supports policies to generate more, better jobs, and ensure access to jobs (Ifatimehin *et al.*, 2020). As such, social protection interventions often aim to tackle extreme poverty; given the depth and breadth of poverty and inequality in a country like Nigeria, it is increasingly important that approaches adequately address the multidimensionality of poverty at the intra-household, household and community level [Government Enterprise and Empowerment Programme; (GEEP, 2023)].

The development objective of the National Social Safety Nets Project for Nigeria is to provide access to targeted transfers to poor and vulnerable households under an expanded national social safety nets system. It comprises the following two components. The first component, establishing the foundation for a National Social Safety Net System is to strengthen and consolidate the building blocks of a safety net system at the national and state level that can deliver targeted support to poor households across Nigeria (Onah and Olise, 2019). This component includes two subcomponents. The first subcomponent is project management, institutional capacity and provision of resources to support the Government's decision to establish a coordinating office for SSNs in Nigeria. It also includes financing for capacity building, communications, citizen engagement (CE), and grievance redress/complaints-handling. Secondly developing building blocks of the Safety Net System to finance investments in the main building blocks of the national social safety nets system through robust targeting mechanism and a national registry of poor and vulnerable households; payment systems; and monitor and evaluation and the Management Information System MIS. The second component, implementing a targeted cash transfer to finance safety net transfers to targeted poor and vulnerable households included in the NSR, delivering regular and reliable transfers in a way that is accessible to beneficiaries and with benefit levels that are consistent with project objectives.

Gombe state government keyed into the Youth Employment and Social Support Operation (YESSO) programme in 2017 after its Expression of Interest on 5th February, 2014. Upon fulfilment of the eligibility criteria set by World Bank in partnership with the Federal Government. The State Operation Coordinating Unit (SOCU) was then constituted and established to coordinate the YESSO programme. SOCU was cleared by the World Bank becoming effective in April 2017 and funds made available for YESSO activities on 7th July, 2017. Since then, SOCU has organized, planned and conducted series of YESSO activities towards the establishment of the Single Register (SR) and Unified Register of Beneficiaries (URB).

The program uses a combination of targeting methods including geographic targeting, Community-Based Targeting (CBT), and the application of a Proxy Means Test (PMT) for identifying and screening poor and vulnerable households for its interventions. The database of identified poor households, families or individual called Single Register of Poor and Vulnerable Households SRPVH or Single Register of Poor (SRP) or simply Single Register (SR), can be used for selecting beneficiaries for YESSO and other targeted social safety net programs in the future as part of a social protection system. The registers are already in use by both the YESSO Project Implementing Units (PIUs) namely Public Workfare, Special Grant Transfer (SGT) and the Targeted Grant Transfer (TGT) as well as some non-YESSO agencies. The non-YESSO agencies include NGOs and state governments. The registers are used for the selection of beneficiaries for various social development interventions in the agriculture, health and educational sectors and also for selecting beneficiaries for women/youth empowerment and poverty reduction interventions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Study Area

The study was carried out in Gombe State, Nigeria. Gombe State is located in the northeastern part of Nigeria. The State, nicknamed the Jewel of Excellence, was formed in October 1996 from part of the old Bauchi State by the Abacha military government. Gombe State is a successful socio-political fusion of two distinct groups of people, comprising, the Emirate of Gombe North and ethnic groupings of Gombe South in the North Eastern region of Nigeria. Gombe State is located between Latitudes $9^{\circ}30'$ and $12^{\circ}30'$ North and Longitudes $8^{\circ}45'$ and $11^{\circ}45'$ East. It lies in the center of North East geopolitical zone of Nigeria and shares boundaries with all other states in the zone; Adamawa and Taraba in the South-south, Bauchi in the West, Bornu in the east and Yobe in the North-east (Kurfi, 2019). According to NPC (2006), the population of Gombe State in 2006 census stood at about 2,365,040 while women constitute 1,120,812 and the State has an average population density of 130/km² (Wikipedia, 2012). Gombe has two distinct climates, the dry season (November–March) and the rainy season (April–October) with an average rainfall of 850mm.

Sampling Technique and Sample Size

The survey design used for the evaluation was Outcome Harvesting. The method used complementary approach which involved collection of qualitative and quantitative data for outcome evaluation and measurement of changes that are attributed to YESSO intervention. A multi-stage sampling technique was adopted for the selection of beneficiaries of PWF. The first stage involved a random selection of 3 LGAs from each senatorial zone given a total of 9 LGAs. The second stage involved random selection of 2 communities from each of the selected 9 LGAs. In the final stage 201 respondents were selected using proportional allocation technique

Analytical Technique

In line with best practice, both MS Excel and Statistical Packaged for Social Science (SPSS) Version 25 were used for data analysis. Descriptive statistics was employed which includes frequencies and percentages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Demographic characteristics of PWF Beneficiaries

The distribution of demographic characteristics of Public Work Fare (PWF) beneficiaries was presented in Table 1. The result shows that majority (75.1%) of the PWF beneficiaries were female and only 24.9% of the beneficiaries were male. This implies that PWF component was dominated by female in Gombe State. The result disagreed with the findings of Gwani *et al.* (2020), who reported that, males constituted the major (62.1%) of the respondents who were more involved in youth entrepreneurship development activities in Bauchi State than their female counterparts. The result is a good representation of the beneficiary's registry of the YESSO (Female - 60% and Male - 40%).

The age distribution of the PWF beneficiaries shows that 56.7% of the beneficiaries were within age bracket of 18-27 years, while 32.3% of the PWF beneficiaries were within age bracket of 28-37 years with mean age of 26 years. This implies that majority of the beneficiaries are still within a productive and active working age range, hence their ability to participate or produce to earn income from various livelihood activities. This finding concurred with the work of Bzugu *et*

al. (2005), who revealed that productive and active persons participate more in poverty and community development activities. The age distribution was in line with the project targeting process of youths within 18 – 50 years in the North East from the Single Register (SR) with State Operation Coordination Office (SOCU). According to Sulaiman (2016), it was expected that beneficiaries' age would have negative influence on participation in any social investment programme, because older individuals seem to be less inclined to participate in agricultural and/or poverty reduction programmes than younger ones (Nxumalo and Oladele, 2013).

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of PWF beneficiaries

Socio-economic Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Sex of respondent		
Male	50	24.9
Female	151	75.1
Age of respondent (Years)		
18-27	114	56.7
28-37	65	32.3
38-47	20	10.0
48-57	2	1.0
Mean	26.0	0
Marital status		
Married	98	48.8
Single	87	43.3
Divorced	3	1.5
Widow/Widower	13	6.5
Household Size		
1-5	193	96.0
6-10	6	3.0
11-15	2	1.0
Mean	1.0	
Educational Level		
No formal education	141	70.1
Primary school	41	20.4
Junior Secondary school	19	9.5
Total	201	100.0

Source: Field Survey (2020)

Moreover, 48.8% of the PWF beneficiaries were married and 43.3% of the beneficiaries were living single. Thus, wives and children can serve as additional source of labour which may lead to increase in their economic activities, adoption of innovations and the overall level of productivity (Sulaiman, 2016).

The result of the distribution of household size of PWF beneficiaries shows that 96.0% of the beneficiaries had household size of 1-5 persons with mean household size of one person per head. The implication is that the relatively large household size may likely enhance the family labour supply on the farms, hence supporting favorably, productive capacities of the beneficiaries



already enhanced by their age. This corroborate with the findings of Adegbite *et al.* (2007) that, the larger the household size, the higher the likelihood of sustainable labour efficiency on beneficiaries' livelihood activities, given the constant labour supply. A study by Adebayo and Olagunju (2015) also noted that, household size and educational level had a positive influence on the Growth Enhancement Support Scheme (GESS) beneficiaries while occupation will reduce the likelihood of participation in the scheme. The Household size variable enhanced the likelihood of participation in the scheme because any household member above 18 years is eligible to register and participate in the scheme. As more members of a household register for the scheme, the quantity of inputs that the household can redeem via the scheme will also increase.

The result also shows that majority (70.1%) of the PWF beneficiaries had no formal education, 20.4% of the PWF beneficiaries had attained primary school, while only 9.5% of the PWF beneficiaries attained junior secondary school. The result was in line with project selection criteria of beneficiaries that are uneducated or with educational levels lower than JSS 3. Thus, low level of formal education is likely to affect the consumption patterns of beneficiaries and influence traditional attitudes. This might be because most of those who understand the importance of PWF projects and join them were those who had a certain level of education and some civil servants. The educational background would no doubt help in decision making especially in terms of meaningful managerial decisions, leadership and investments (Idrisa *et al.*, 2007). Literate beneficiaries are very ambitious to get and use new technologies (Ibrahim *et al.*, 2018).

Food consumption of PWF beneficiaries per month

The distribution of the value of food consumed by PWF beneficiaries before and during intervention in Monterey term was presented in Table 2 below. The PWF beneficiaries were to be paid a stipend of ₦7,500/month based on satisfactory work performed for at least 4 hours per day, 20 days per month for a duration of at least 1 year and maximum of 2 years. The result revealed that before YESSO intervention, PWF beneficiaries spend ₦5,046.3 per month on food consumed while currently the beneficiaries spend ₦8,067.7 per month. The percentage change in the value of food consumed by PWF beneficiaries was 59.9%. The increase in the value of food consumed can be attributed to YESS intervention. Meaning that, YESS intervention of ₦7,500/month as Stipend has increased the value of food consumed by PWF beneficiaries in Gombe State. The finding was in line with that of Bailey and Hedlund (2012) who reported income has an impact on the level and structure of consumption and on the variety of foodstuffs consumed. The result is in line with Adeyanju and Mburu (2020), who established that, Program participants of the Fadama Graduate Unemployed Youth and Women Support Agripreneurs Program had a higher empowerment index than non-participants in Nigeria. Also, Ogunmodede *et al.* (2020), reported that, participation in the N-Power Agro Program has led to an increase in the monthly income of participants by ₦30,191.46 (USD \$72), on average, which was higher than the National minimum wage at the time of the intervention.

Table 2: Food consumption of beneficiaries per month

Variables	Before intervention (₦)	Currently (₦)	Percentage change
Value of food consumption	5,046.3	8,067.7	59.9

Source: Field Survey (2020)

Assets Owned by Beneficiaries

The distribution of assets owned by PWF beneficiaries was presented on Table 3. The result shows that before YESSO intervention, 33.1% of the PWF beneficiaries owned mobile phones while 60.4% of the PWF beneficiaries owned mobile phones as a result of YESSO intervention. However, percentage change in number of mobile phones owned by PWF beneficiaries was 82.2%. This implies that, there was an increase in the number of mobile phones owned by PWF beneficiaries because of YESSO intervention. The result also revealed that before YESSO intervention, only 11.0% of the PWF beneficiaries owned wrist watch while currently 18.1% of the PWF beneficiaries owned wrist watch. There was an increase (64.2%) in the number of wrist watch owned by PWF beneficiaries. This change was because of YESSO intervention. Before YESSO intervention, 29.5% of the PWF beneficiaries owned Transistor radio while currently under YESSO intervention, 39.1% of the PWF beneficiaries owned Transistor radio. The percentage change in number of Transistor radio owned by PWF beneficiaries was 32.8%. This shows that, there was an increased in the number of Transistor radio owned by PWF beneficiary's due to YESSO intervention. Furthermore, the result shows that, 62.6% and 49.3% of the PWF beneficiaries owned one shoe and two clothes respectively before YESSO intervention while presently the result shows that, 85.0% and 84.1% of the PWF beneficiaries owned three shoes and five clothes respectively. The result also shows that the percentage change in number of shoes and clothes owned by PWF beneficiaries was 35.9% and 70.5% respectively. Meaning, that, there was an increase in the number of shoes and clothes owned by PWF beneficiaries due to YESSO intervention. In terms of farm assets, the result shows that only 28.2% and 18.1% of the PWF beneficiaries owned one hoe and one cutlass respectively before YESSO intervention while presently the result shows that, 48.1% and 28.8% of the PWF beneficiaries owned three hoe and two cutlasses respectively. However, the percentage change in number of hoe and cutlass owned by PWF beneficiaries was 70.6% and 59.4% respectively. This implies that, there was an increase in the number of farms assets owned by PWF beneficiaries.

In terms of livestock, the result shows that only 25.4% and 10.3% of the PWF beneficiaries owned one local chicken and one goat respectively before YESSO intervention while presently the result shows that, 30.9% and 12.4% of the PWF beneficiaries owned three local chicken and two goats respectively. However, the percentage change in number of poultry and small ruminants owned by PWF beneficiaries was 21.7% and 20.4% respectively. This implies that, there was an increase in the number of livestock owned by PWF beneficiaries. Therefore, it can be concluded that YESSO intervention has increased the number of assets owned by PWF beneficiaries.

Table 3: Number and types of assets owned by PWF beneficiaries

Asset (n=201)	Before intervention	Currently	Percentage change
Mobile phone	1(33.1)	1(60.4)	82.2
Wrist watch	1(11.0)	1(18.1)	64.2
Transistor radio	1(29.5)	1(39.1)	32.8
Shoes	1(62.6)	3(85.0)	35.9
Clothes	2(49.3)	5(84.1)	70.5
Hoe	1(28.2)	3(48.1)	70.6
Cutlass	1(18.1)	2(28.8)	59.4
Poultry (Local chicken)	1(25.4)	3(30.9)	21.7
Small ruminants (Goat)	1(10.3)	2(12.4)	20.4

Source: Field Survey (2020) **NB:** The values in parenthesis are percentage of the number of assets owned

Value of Assets Owned by PWF Beneficiaries

The distribution of value assets in Naira owned by PWF beneficiaries was presented on Table 4. The result shows that before YESSO intervention, the average value of mobile phones owned by of the PWF beneficiaries was ₦ 980.1. While currently under YESSO intervention, the average value of mobile phone owned by of the PWF beneficiaries was ₦ 1,746.8. However, percentage change in value of mobile phone owned by PWF beneficiaries was put at 78.2%. This implies that, there was an increased in the value of mobile phones owned by PWF beneficiaries. The result also revealed that before YESSO intervention, the average value of wrist watch owned by of the PWF beneficiaries was ₦ 264.9. While currently under YESSO intervention, the average value of wrist watch owned by of the PWF beneficiaries was ₦ 466.7. In addition, percentage change in value of wrist watch owned by PWF beneficiaries was put at 76.2%. This implies that, there was also an increased in the value of wrist watch owned by PWF beneficiaries because of YESSO intervention. In addition, before YESSO intervention, the average value of Transistor radio owned by PWF beneficiaries was ₦626.4. While currently under YESSO intervention, the average value of Transistor radio owned by the PWF beneficiaries has increased to ₦ 1,160.2. The percentage change in value of Transistor radio owned by PWF beneficiaries was put at 85.2%. This implies that, there was an increased in the value of Transistor radio owned by PWF beneficiaries because of YESSO intervention. Furthermore, the result shows that, the value of shoe and clothe owned by the PWF beneficiaries before YESSO intervention was ₦ 270.7 and ₦ 390.6 respectively. While presently under YESSO intervention, the value of shoe and clothe owned by PWF beneficiaries has increased to ₦ 516.9 and ₦ 712.0 respectively. The percentage change in value of shoe and clothe owned by PWF beneficiaries was 91.0% and 82.3% respectively. This implies that YESSO intervention has increased the value of assets owned by PWF beneficiaries. In terms of farm assets, the result shows that, the value of hoe and cutlass owned by the PWF beneficiaries before YESSO intervention was ₦ 148.7 and ₦ 119.1 respectively. While presently under YESSO intervention, the value of hoe and cutlass owned by PWF beneficiaries has change to ₦ 228.2 and ₦ 195.7 respectively. The percentage change in value of hoe and cutlass owned by PWF beneficiaries was 53.4% and 64.3% respectively. This implies that there was an increased in the value of farm assets owned by PWF beneficiaries.

In terms of livestock, the result shows that, the value of local chicken and goat owned by the PWF beneficiaries before YESSO intervention was ₦ 1,012.20 and ₦ 3,612.40 respectively.

While presently under YESSO intervention, the value of local chicken and goat owned by PWF beneficiaries has change to ₦ 1,614.50 and ₦ 4,989.70 respectively. The percentage change in value of hoe and cutlass owned by PWF beneficiaries was 59.5% and 38.1% respectively. This implies that there was an increased in the value of livestock owned by PWF beneficiaries. The total value of assets owned by PWF beneficiaries before YESSO intervention was ₦ 7,425.10. While presently under YESSO intervention, the total value of assets owned by PWF beneficiaries was ₦ 11,630.70. In the same vein, the percentage change in total value of assets owned by PWF beneficiaries was 56.6%. This implies that, there was an increased in the total value of assets owned by PWF beneficiaries.

Table 4: Value of assets owned by PWF beneficiaries

Asset (n=201)	Before intervention (₦)	Currently (₦)	Percentage change
Mobile phone	980.1	1,746.8	78.2
Wrist watch	264.9	466.7	76.2
Transistor radio	626.4	1,160.2	85.2
Shoes	270.7	516.9	91.0
Clothes	390.6	712.0	82.3
Hoe	148.7	228.2	53.4
Cutlass	119.1	195.7	64.3
Poultry (Local chicken)	1,012.20	1,614.50	59.5
Small ruminants (Goat)	3,612.40	4,989.70	38.1
Total	7,425.10	11,630.70	56.6

Source: Field Survey (2020)

Type of Community Services Rendered by PWF Beneficiaries

The type of community services engaged by PWF beneficiaries in Gombe State was presented on Table 5. The result indicated that 67.2% of the PWF beneficiaries provide sanitation services to the community, 32.8% of the PWF beneficiaries engaged in provision of local security services in the community and 14.9% provide forest management services under 3G project to the Community. It can be concluded that YESSO intervention has helped to provided more sanitation and others services to various Communities in the Gombe State.

Table 5: Types of Community services rendered by PWF beneficiaries

Community services	Frequency	Percentage
Sanitation	115	57.2
Local security service	56	27.9
Forest management under 3G project	30	14.9
Total	201	100.00

Source: Field Survey (2020)

Perception of PWF Beneficiaries on Services Rendered to the Community

The perception of PWF beneficiaries on services rendered to the various Communities in Gombe State was presented on Table 6. The result shows that 34.8% of the PWF beneficiaries strongly agreed with statement that YESSO intervention has helped to render more services to the community while only 12.9% of the beneficiaries were not sure. On the other hand, 15.9% of the PWF beneficiaries strongly disagreed with statement that YESSO intervention has helped to render more services to the community while only 3.5% of the PWF beneficiaries disagreed with

statement that YESSO intervention has helped to render more services to the community. It can be concluded that PWF beneficiaries perceived that YESSO intervention has helped them to render more services to the various communities under intervention.

Table 6: Perception of PWF beneficiaries on services rendered to the Community

Statement (n=201)	Strongly agreed		Agreed		Not sure		Disagreed		Strongly disagreed	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
YESSO intervention has helped to render more services to the Community	70	34.8	66	32.8	26	12.9	7	3.5	32	15.9

Source: Field Survey (2020)

Utilization of Financial Services by PWF Beneficiaries

The distribution of PWF beneficiaries utilizing financial service was presented in Table 7. The result shows that majority (69.7%) of the PWF beneficiaries do not owned bank account prior to YESSO intervention while only 30.0% of the PWF beneficiaries have bank account prior to YESSO intervention. In contrast, the result shows that 56.2% of the PWF beneficiaries owned bank account due to YESSO intervention while only 43.8% of the PWF beneficiaries still do not have bank account despite YESSO intervention. The result further shows that there was 85.5% increase in the utilization of financial services.

Table 7: Utilization of financial services by PWF beneficiaries

Utilization	Frequency	Percentage	Percentage change
Ownership of bank account prior to YESSO intervention			
Yes	61	30.3	
No	140	69.7	
Ownership of bank account due to YESSO intervention			85.5
Yes	113	56.2	
No	88	43.8	
Total	201	100.0	

Source: Field Survey (2020)

Perception of PWF beneficiaries on self-worth and Self-esteem

The Perception of PWF beneficiaries on self-worth and Self-esteem was presented in Table 8. The result shows that 80.1% of the PWF beneficiaries strongly agreed that they feel proud of participating in public work fare of YESSO project. In the same vein, 57.2% of the PWF beneficiaries strongly agreed that YESSO intervention have changed their attitude positively toward themselves. Overall, 44.3% of the beneficiaries strongly agreed that they are satisfied with themselves as result of YESSO intervention. While on the other hand of the Negative statement, 56.2% of the PWF beneficiaries strongly disagreed with the statement that “All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure” as result of YESSO intervention, 39.8% of the PWF beneficiaries strongly disagreed with the statement that “I always feel like withdrawing from others” because of YESSO intervention and 32.3% of the PWF beneficiaries strongly disagreed with the statement that “I lack satisfaction with own performance” because of YESSO intervention. It can be concluded that YESSO intervention has increased PWF beneficiary’s self-worth and Self-esteem.

Table 8: Perception of PWF beneficiaries on self-worth and Self-esteem

Positive statement (n=201)	Strongly disagreed		Disagreed		Not sure		Agreed		Strongly agreed	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
I feel I have much to be proud of	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	19.9	161	80.1
I take a positive attitude towards myself	1	0.5	1	0.5	23	11.4	61	30.3	115	57.2
On the whole I am satisfied with myself	1	0.5	1	0.5	22	10.9	88	43.8	89	44.3
Negative statement	Strongly agreed		Agreed		Not sure		Disagreed		Strongly Disagreed	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure	1	0.5	2	1.0	24	11.9	61	30.3	113	56.2
I always feel like withdrawing from others	-	-	2	1.0	59	29.4	60	29.9	80	39.8
I lack satisfaction with own performance	1	.5	-	-	25	12.4	110	54.7	65	32.3

Source: Field Survey (2020)

Satisfaction with Targeting Process, Payment System and Social Accountability of YESSO Project by PWF Beneficiaries

The distribution of PWF beneficiaries' level of satisfaction with targeting process, payment system and social accountability of YESSO project was presented on Table 9. The result revealed that 99.0% of the PWF beneficiaries were satisfied with the targeting process of YESSO intervention while only 1.0% of the PWF beneficiaries were not satisfied with the targeting process. Moreover, 52.2% of the PWF beneficiaries were satisfied with the payment system while 47.8% of the PWF beneficiaries were not satisfied with the payment system of YESSO intervention. Similarly, 50.2% of the PWF beneficiaries were satisfied with the social accountability of YESSO intervention while 49.8% of the PWF beneficiaries were not satisfied with the social accountability. It can be concluded that majority PWF beneficiaries were fully satisfied with targeting process, payment system and social accountability of YESSO project.

Table 9: Beneficiaries level of satisfaction with targeting process, payment system and social accountability of YESSO project by PWF beneficiaries

Level of satisfaction	Frequency	Percentage
Targeting process		
Satisfied	199	99.0
Not satisfied	2	1.0
Payment system		
Satisfied	105	52.2
Not satisfied	96	47.8
Social accountability		
Satisfied	101	50.2
Not satisfied	100	49.8
Total	201	100.0

Source: Field Survey (2020)

Challenges of PWF Implementation

The challenges of PWF implementation as pointed out by PWF beneficiaries was presented on Table 10. The result shows that 95.0% of the beneficiaries' reported that there was lack of sanitation equipment's like hoe, shovel, hand gloves, brooms while 94.0% of the beneficiaries' reported that there was lack of security equipment's like, uniforms, ID card, touch light, bow and arrow. Other challenges reported by the PWF beneficiaries include amount of monthly stipend is small (88.1%) as well as delay in payment of monthly allowance (71.6%) and 48.8% of beneficiaries reported that using ATM Pin numbers is not convenient (48.8%). The result is in line with the work of Adekunle and Ogbogu (2016), who reported that, in spite the benefits arising from the programme, funding and delayed in the release of stipends to the beneficiaries have been a serious challenge in Osun State Nigeria. However, the PWF beneficiaries proposed some possible suggestions to the challenges. These include; provision of adequate sanitation and security equipment's, increase of monthly paid allowance and timely payment.

Table 10: Challenges of PWF implementation

Challenges (n=201)	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Lack of sanitation equipment's (hoe, shovel, hand gloves, brooms etc.)	191	95.0	1 st
Lack of security equipment's (uniforms, ID card, touch, bow and arrow)	189	94.0	2 nd
Monthly paid allowance is not enough	177	88.1	3 rd
Delay in payment of monthly allowance	144	71.6	4 th
Using ATM Pin numbers is not convenient	98	48.8	5 th

Source: Field Survey (2020)

*Multiple response

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The result of the survey concluded that YESSO interventions provide substantial opportunities and social supports to lift its target beneficiaries from poverty and establish sustainable livelihoods through both public workfares. In addition, YESSO intervention has really achieved its goal of increasing access of the poor and vulnerable using improved safety net systems to youth employment opportunities in Gombe State. Base on the findings of the intermediate outcomes' evaluation, the following recommendations were made. Since the Single register and Unified Register Beneficiaries were utilized by both YESSO and non-YESSO agencies in Gombe State. There is need to harmonised, synchronised YESSO registers (SR/URB) with Nation Identity Card Management System. This will reduce the need for new collections, promoting use of the most current information, increase efficiency of delivery by avoiding duplication of effort and enabling economies of scale. YESSO intervention should consider options for scaling up the amount paid for public work fare. This will increase the level of commitment by beneficiaries.

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