Agricultural Policies In Nigeria And Implementation Challenges

Jane Munonye

Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu Alike Ebonyi State, Nigeria

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• A policy is a deliberate plan of action to guide decisions and achieve national outcomes

• Nigerian agric. policy is the synthesis of the framework and action plan of Gov. designed to achieve agric. growth and development

• Where Gov. translate their political vision and intents into programmes and projects
• Policy making is both an act and science
Agric. Policy making in Nigeria has been through changes over time.

Each policy phase has reflected the roles expected of the sector and relative endowment of resources.

Countries face different policy challenge at different times.
Quality of policy process

Is a key measure of the quality of governance in society

Government uses policy to define the agenda, duration and programme thrust for its institutions and agencies.

Policy formulation

Implementation

monitoring

Evaluation

feedback
Policy gaps

- Fiscal frameworks, budgeting, resource allocation, value of money

Supply gap
Human resources availability and development, procurement systems, logistics, value chain analysis

Demand gap
Access to services, Use of resources, information and education, social & cultural factors
Many of the agricultural policies are plausible but lack implementation and continuity
Objectives

Description of Agricultural policies during colonial, post colonial and present era

Identification of gaps in the policies
Evolution of Agricultural policies in Nigeria (colonial era)

- **Forest Policy 1937**
  - The problem of depreciating forest capital as a result of unregulated exploitation
  - Revision of 1937 Policy

- **Agricultural Policy 1946**
  - First all-embracing Agric. Policy
  - Commodity specific policy

- **Policy for the marketing of oil, oil seeds and cotton 1948**
• Territorial Policy focused on forestry

- Forest Policy of western Nigeria
  1952

- Western Nigeria Policy of Agriculture and natural resources
  1959

• Farm settlement scheme (FSS)
### Post colonial era

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Accelerated Food Production Program (NAFPP) 1960</th>
<th>Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) 1976</th>
<th>Green Revolution Program (GRP) 1980</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crop Production</td>
<td>Mobilize the public to participate in food production</td>
<td>Radical change in Nigerian agric. production</td>
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<td>High yielding varieties</td>
<td>Subsidized inputs and credit</td>
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Agency Based Programmes

Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) 1972
- Provision of infrastructure and knowledge
- Training and visit (T&V)

River Basin Development Authority (RBDA) 1979
- Supply of water
- Provision of large irrigation facilities

Directorate of Food, Road and Rural Development (DFRRI) 1987
- Transport food
- Open rural roads
National Land Development Authority (NALDA) 1992

- Moderate utilization of farm land
- Farmers plant more than they can consume, sell surplus
Present era

Agricultural Transformation Agenda **(ATA)2011**

- Revamp Agric. Sector, ensure food security
- Development of value chain

Agricultural Promotion Policy **(APP) 2016**

- Builds on the gain of ATA, agric. As a business, develop agribusiness
- Boost productivity
# Challenges

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<th>Weak agricultural Policy</th>
<th>Input Supply</th>
<th>Financing</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Duplication of functions bw different programs and projects&lt;br&gt; • Delay, embezzlement and misappropriation of fund</td>
<td>• Many linkages–farmer registration, data capture, supply and distribution&lt;br&gt; • Insufficient access to improved variety of seeds</td>
<td>• Inadequate credit access for smallholder farmers</td>
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Infrastructure & Logistics
- Inadequate Warehouses, storage
- Processing Equipment still rudimentary

Production
- Growth remains limited
- Limited input

Market Access
- Inadequate
- Post-harvest losses
Many agricultural Policies have been formulated since 1937.

Some of the policies not supported with adequate programmes and Projects.

Evaluation of already completed policy.

Stakeholders omission in policy formulation.
Thank You