

Towards good governance and sustainable food security in Nigeria: challenges and the way forward

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Abstract

In the past three and half decades, food security has evolved to become a burning contemporary issue in view of the role it plays in transforming peoples livelihood, promoting good health and mitigating endemic poverty. In Nigeria, the state of food insecurity has attained a worrisome dimension, particularly, when weighed against the rapid increases in the country's population; thus making Nigeria a food-deficit country with escalating food import bills. Various factors have been identified for the nation's problem of relative food insecurity. These include governance crisis which manifest in various forms like poor implementation of economic policies, high cost of governance and corruption. Others include undercapitalization, dysfunctional institutions, and poor infrastructural facilities, amongst others. The subject matter of good governance has captured the interest of inter-governmental institutions, development agencies as well as international institutions, including the World Bank and the Ontario International Development Agency (OIDA). These institutions have made this concern a critical precondition in their aid and donation policies to countries with poor track records on governance. According to the World Bank, governance means "the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development". In this regard, good governance, will imply the use of power by the government, i.e., the President and his cabinet, members of the National Assembly and how the public service operates: to promote democracy, accountability and transparency; to formulate and implement good policies; to effectively and efficiently manage the Nigerian human and financial resources in order to achieve sustainable national development in order to achieve economic prosperity to ease poverty. Good governance includes both a broad reform strategy and a particular set of initiatives to reinforce the institutions of civil society with the objective of making government more accountable, more open cum transparent and more democratic. Against these backdrops, this paper opines that if the looming food crisis is to be averted, then stakeholders at all levels should, as a matter of urgency, embark on the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive and sustainable food security policy aimed at fostering food availability, food accessibility and food adequacy for all. To fully realize this, the government should work in a genuinely collaborative manner with the private sector, with the former providing the enabling environment for the latter to develop and assume the role of economic prime mover in the drive towards achieving food security, alleviating poverty and creating the required 'commonwealth' for the generality of the population. Methodologically, the paper adopts the paradigms of positivism and interpretivism couched on inductive as well as deductive approaches.

Keywords: food security; good governance; poverty alleviation; sustainable development

Introduction

One of the most significant development challenges of our time remains that of achieving food security in its totality. This is particularly so because, despite the massive growth in food output and quality, with over 40 percent rise in food intake per person [1], the global food and nutrition security has continued to deteriorate, a development that poses a serious threat to national and international peace and security. More worrisome is the fact that, food availability has remained largely uneven, with severe shortfalls in parts of developing world. Indeed, about 852 million people in developing countries suffer from chronic food deprivation, in addition to 16 million people in developed countries and transition economies, making food security a global challenge to policy makers around the world (FAO, 2012).

Table 1 shows the recent and projected number (millions) of people and the prevalence (%) of undernourishment in the different regions of the world, a pointer to the growing severity of food insecurity.

Table 1: Projected Trends in Undernourishment

	1996-98	2015	2030	1996-98	2015	2030
	Percentage of population			Millions of People		
Sub-Saharan Africa	34	22	15	186	184	165
Near East/North Africa	10	8	6	36	38	35
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	7	5	55	45	32
China and India	16	7	3	348	195	98
Other Asia	19	10	5	166	114	70
Developing countries	18	10	6	791	576	400

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 2000

From Table 1 above, it is evident that food insecurity, although projected to decline in the near future, will likely persist for some time.

On the other hand, since the early 1990s, the issue of good governance has become an important concept in the international development debates and policy discourse. Over the last decades however, the gradual accumulation of indicators and research based on them has provided broad support for the arguments that good governance is necessary to achieve sustainable growth and development, particularly in developing countries. More specifically, it has been argued that the continuing food insecurity in developing nations today, which is predominantly rooted in aspects of poverty, power and inequality, can better be tackled only if good governance is in place in such countries. This proposition immediately begs the question: does poor governance therefore creates the conditions that perpetuate food insecurity?

In the light of the foregoing development, an attempt is made in this paper to shed some light on contemporary issues of good governance and food security. Specifically, it discusses the global and national trends in food security, the nexus between good governance and food security, as well as the other challenges which undermine effective food security within the Nigerian economy. Accordingly, the paper is structured into four sections. Following this introductory section, section two examines the conceptual linkages between the duo while section three examines the Nigerian food security challenges. Section four concludes the paper with relevant policy recommendations aimed at fostering food security as an effective instrument for economic growth and national development.

Good Governance and Food Security: Conceptual Framework

Governance is a multi-faceted concept that occurs in a variety of contexts, be it at the family, community, national, global as well as corporate levels. Whatever the context, it describes “the management of society by the people” [2], and “the exercise of authorities of control to manage a country’s affairs and resources [3]. Indeed, governance is a broad concept sheathing political, economic and social dimensions. Governance may be defined as the process of effective, efficient and equitable management of the public domain and activities related to the production, distribution and use of public goods, where public goods in contradistinction to private goods refer to services and tangible and intangible 'commodities' (roads, safety and security, electricity, water, education, healthcare, etc) provided by the state at the macro level and corporate civil society bodies with public domain orientation at the micro level [4],[5],[6]. Governance embodies the traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is

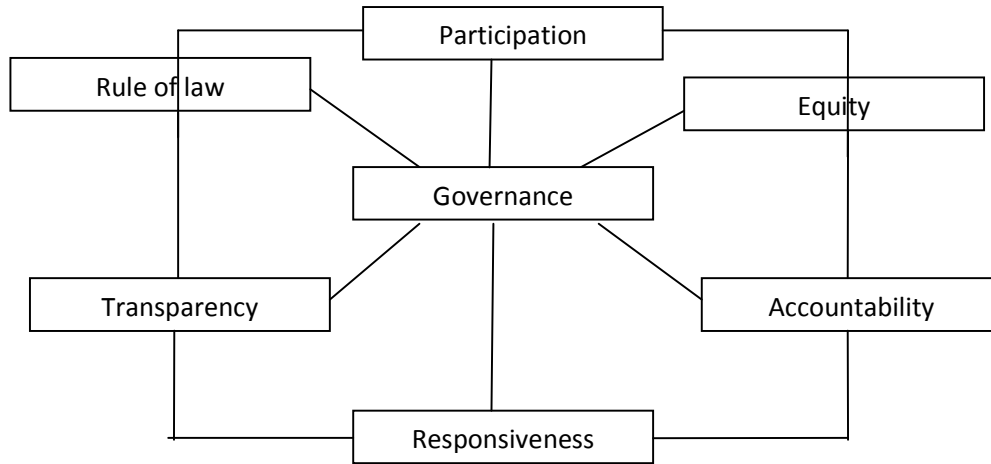
exercised for the common good [7]. Although a synergy is usually assumed to exist between the state and micro governance sites (big businesses, nongovernmental, multinational and transnational organizations) which play complementary roles, the state as government remains the focus of governance discourse. In any case, it suffices to note that governance will only be diluted to meaninglessness if we forget it rests alongside other complex ideas of state/organisational management and efficient service delivery. In that regard, governance is very much like planning, policy and ethics. To explore fully the meaning of governance, some fundamental points can be stated. It is very doubtful that good governance causes good leadership or perhaps, ruler-ship — the relationship is probabilistic: a well-governed society, state or organisation has a better likelihood of good leadership than a poorly governed one. The relationship also has reciprocal elements: good leadership is likely to facilitate good governance [8]. Any contest around this idea is fuelled by divergent views about the causal relationships between leadership and (good) governance or performance and management processes. Hence, good governance forms the philosophical foundation upon which democracy and democratic theories are built.

Governance has been used to portray the entire corpus of the activities traditionally associated with government and the management of public affairs and the ways and means by which their efficiency and effectiveness may be enhanced. This explains the emphasis on good governance as the quintessence of governance, though currently, the qualifier is no longer considered necessary since most of those who use the concept regard bad governance and its correlates of corruption, legitimacy crisis, non-accountability, secrecy and bewilderment, to list a few, as contradictions in terms. Even so, there is such a thing as bad governance, which simply means the reversal of good governance [9].

While governance is often presented as multidimensional and consisting of a number of fundamentals and instrumentalities, it is a complex or integral whole whose components are mutually dependent, complementary and jointly reinforcing. This makes it hard to disaggregate or enhance in any method that suggests that its parts can be isolated [10].

The accepted view in the development community is that democracy and good governance are reciprocally supportive; yet, this is more of a theory than an empirically verified fact, and we cannot validate the correlation if we define one to include the other [11]. The subject of good governance has captured the interest of development agencies as well as international institutions alike. And for a developing country like Nigeria, where poverty is widespread and the indices of human well-being and security including life expectancy, food security, safety and security, rank poorly, the most critical services include the provision of physical infrastructure (food, shelter, roads, potable water), empowerment and social mobility goods (education, credit or local capital, employment, access to justice), and life-enhancing and welfare goods (healthcare, social security and safety nets, human rights, policing). These public goods provide the enabling environment for optimizing human capacity and overall development [12]. However, in Nigeria, policy making processes are weak, political society is not pluralistic enough, and checks and balances are poor. These factors tilt political incentives away from promoting public goods that favour the country's polity at large.

Depending on the unambiguous objective for which good governance is to be developed and deployed, it is feasible to strategically highlight certain ingredients and instrumentalities that are considered most vital for the purpose. For example, governance for anti-corruption purposes would hinge on accountability, transparency, rule of law, separation of power, and strengthening of oversight institutions and functions, while for the purpose of national cohesion, the emphasis would be on the promotion of impartial access to power and resources, social justice, participation, rule of law, responsiveness and accountability. To make certain that public goods are delivered according to people's priorities and that those who govern provide adequate account for their performance to the citizens and their representatives, there is a global need to advance the substantive elements of democracy and its checks and balances. To be sure, good governance does not lend itself to a single definition because "good" is a highly subjective term. Nevertheless, good governance is premised on improvements to virtually all aspects of the public sector [13]. It entails the whole society partaking in the fruits of development. It is a concept that must comply with a number of principles, such as, the promotion equity, participation, transparency, accountability, efficiency and the rule of law, among others. Figure 1 shows the linkage among these core elements of good governance and development. These are key fundamentals through which one can appraise good governance. Thus, the relative presence or absence, strength or weakness of an element helps to evaluate whether governance is strong (i.e., good) or weak.

Fig. 1: Graphical Linkage among Elements of Good Governance and Development

Source: Canada Corps Knowledge Sharing Kit (2005) pp. 5

Food Security is an essential tool for national development and in recent time, the concept has become a catchphrase conveying different meanings to different people. The World Bank report on poverty and hunger defines food security as “access by all people at all time to enough food for an active and healthy life”[14]. The committee on world food sees food security as the physical and economic access to adequate food for all household members, without undue risk of losing such access. This definition, which introduces the concept of vulnerability, also implies that food security may be viewed from different levels. Apart from the level of individuals, food security can be viewed from households, national or regional levels as shown in fig. 2.

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Figure 2: Different Levels of Food Security

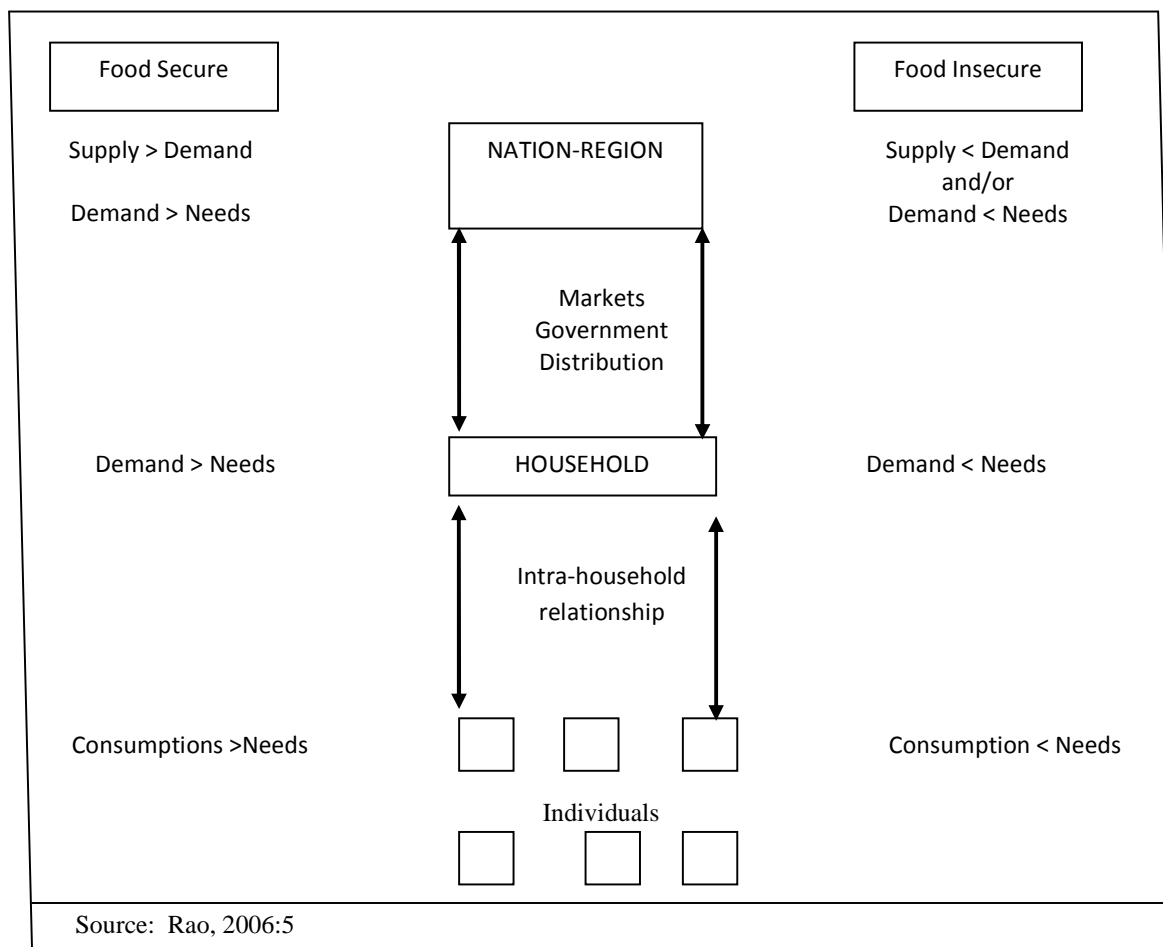


Figure 2. illustrates the different levels of food security, and shows the phenomenon as a multidimensional issue.

Time, is by the same token, an important dynamic in determining the nature of food security challenges. It is important to distinguish between chronic food insecurity and transitory food insecurity. When individuals or groups of people suffer from food insecurity all the time, they are said to be suffering from chronic food insecurity. Transitory food insecurity, on the other hand, occurs when households face a temporary decline in access to food.

Transitory food insecurity can be further separated into temporary food insecurity and cyclical or seasonal food insecurity. Temporary food insecurity occurs when sudden and unpredictable shocks such as drought or pests attack affects a household's entitlements. Seasonal food insecurity occurs when there is a regular pattern of inadequate access to food, often linked to agricultural seasons (World Bank, 1996).

Good Governance and Food Security Nexus

Following the World Bank (2004) measures, the dimensions of good governance include: political stability and the absence of violence, the rule of law, voice and accountability, regulatory quality, government effectiveness and control of corruption, and environmental governance. Each of these dimensions of governance is vital for ensuring sustainable food security and ultimately in eradicating hunger and poverty. Essentially a stable environment is a major precondition for food security and development. For instance, studies conducted in Uganda and Ethiopia tend to reveal that there exists a threshold of security below which public investments in infrastructure and education may have insignificant impact on development [15; 16]

Oftentimes, the rural poor, women and other vulnerable groups lack access to justice, because the cost of accessing the formal judicial systems are usually high, with the elite hijacking the system for the personal benefits. As such, poor people have very few chances of defending their land or labour rights or to take action against violence, a development which may further promote social and gender inequalities. Government Effectiveness and Control of Corruption is vital in any governance framework. This ingredient of governance borders on the implementation of relevant policy instruments that the nation can use to ensure food security and alleviate poverty. When governance is weak and there is widespread corruption, the impact of public spending and donor funding becomes very limited. Transparency and accountability describe the extent to which the citizens in a country can participate and influence the decision-making process and make their leaders answerable to them for what they do. In many democratic settings, the poor often struggle to make their voices heard. Even when they form organizations and compete in political processes, the rural poor still face several challenges. Transparency and accountability require strong oversight institutions and functions such as are performed by legislatures and civil society organizations especially the press, labour and professional organizations, that people have access to justice and can seek redress through judicial, constitutional and systematic processes. Sound institutional governance thrives where accountability frameworks are clearly defined. Accountability is essentially about being answerable for own behavior or actions [17]. It animates institutional openness and responsiveness. Institutional practices are not always in the public interest. Accountability frameworks in this way provide a system of checks and balances on the public service for corruption prevention. Too strong a bureaucracy in a society where the public is relatively unorganized may stifle institutional accountability [18]. By and large, this scenario is generally reflective of the Nigeria political milieu where the doctrines of transparency and accountability are glossed-over especially by the political class. At the risk of repetition, it suffices to note that the nature, character and political challenges of Nigeria are well documented [19;20].

The issue of environmental governance is also of relevance. Most poor people depend on agriculture for their livelihoods therefore, if the strategies to reduce hunger and poverty are to be effective, then proper governance of natural resources must be accorded special attention in the government scheme of things. Secure access to land, for instance is a fundamental precondition for farmers to ensure food security. However, where such law titles are unclear due to conflicting regulatory frameworks, land expropriation of farmers and other disadvantaged land user becomes rampant, a development that may in turn constitute a fundamental threat to their livelihoods and for security.

The Emergence of Food Insecurity in Nigeria

Food insecurity has assumed a worrisome dimension particularly in Nigeria in the past three and half decades. Chronic food insecurity has become the norm in poor Nigerian households, a situation that is blamed on the country's rapid annual population growth rate estimated at 3.2% [21] coupled with the inability of people to gain access to food due to poverty.

However, other issues are equally accountable for Nigeria's emergent food insecurity. Decades of bad policies, particularly in the agricultural sector, have taken a huge toll on the economy, with serious consequences on national development. Worst among the bad policies affecting the agricultural sector is government's insensitivity to the needs of the rural areas. Prominent among these is lack of infrastructural development and incentives e.g. loan for farmers. This invariably results in rural-urban migration. Also, the agricultural sector has witnessed a pattern of under-capitalization and high level of poverty of the rural dwellers and peasant farmers over a period of three decades, accounting for the sector's poor performance and thus fueling food insecurity in Nigeria.

Current Trends and Development

Although Nigeria's food insecurity problem has been a long-standing issue, many analysts as well as observers of the country's systemic problems see it as a self-inflicted scourge. At the nation's independence in 1960, Nigeria's agriculture was dynamic and buoyant, accounting for more than one-half of the nation's GDP and for more than three-quarters of its export earnings. However, the advent of crude oil in the late 1960s is blamed for the neglect and subsequent decline of the agricultural sector, a position from which the nation is yet to recover [22]. The contribution of agriculture to GDP during 1976-80, for example, declined to 21.8% (from 50.2% during the 1960-70 period). Although the sector's contribution to GDP increased to 39.6%, in the 1981-85 period, 41.2% in the 1986-90 period and declined to 29.9% in the 2006-2011 period, this is far from its dominant position in the 1960s, as shown in table 2.

Table 2: Average Growth Rate of Agricultural Output in Nigeria, 1970-2011
(Type of Agricultural Activity)

Period	Aggregate	Crops	Staples	Others	Livestock	Fishery	Forestry
1970-75	-2.9	-3.6	-4.4	2.1	-0.1	4.6	2.9
76-80	-2.3	-3.7	-6.7	4.1	-0.3	3.9	3.9
81-85	-2.6	2.5	3.9	-0.3	7.0	15.0	-1.0
86-90	10.0	12.0	13.0	7.0	9.0	5.0	3.0
91-98	4.5	5.9	6.5	2.9	1.7	4.2	1.6
99-2005	5.2	5.3	3.1	2.3	4.6	5.8	3.0
2006-2011	7.1	5.5	2.5	3.1	6.7	6.3	5.9

Sources:

- (i) Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER, 2003)
- (ii) Central Bank of Nigeria Annual Reports (2012, and Various Issues)
- (iii) National Bureau of Statistics (2012, and Various Editions)
- (iv) Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin (1991; 2011 and Various Editions)

Table 2 illustrates the performance of the nation's agricultural sector between 1970 and 2011. It portrays an annual growth rate of about -2.6%, for the sector between 1970 and 1985, with subsequent periods generally witnessing positive growth reaching a peak of 10.0% in the 1986-90 period. It however, declined to about 4.5%, during the 1991-98 period, before rising to about 7.1% during the 2006-2011 period. The improved performance of the agricultural sector in the 1980s and early 1990s was attributed to the positive impact of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), which the nation embrace as part of a comprehensive programme of economic restructuring and liberalization[23; 24]. However, the nation food security position has declined considerably since the 1990s, due to various constraints undermining farmer's productive efforts.

Constraints Undermining Food Security in Nigeria

From the foregoing review of the Nigerian situation, the continuing food insecurity in the country is predominantly rooted in a combination of diverse factors, most prominent of which are the following:

First, there has been poor formulation and implementation of economic policies over the years. Policy makers in Nigeria have placed undue prominence on the development of urban infrastructure at the expense of rural areas, particularly since the advent of crude oil in the nation's economy. The flow of resources away from rural areas to urban centres has compounded the impoverished conditions of the former, with serious consequences for both rural and urban development in the country. The rural-urban population drift is a manifestation of the negative conditions prevalent in the nation's rural areas.

Second, the high cost of governance in Nigeria not only poses a great threat to national development in general, but agricultural output and food security in particular. For instance, since the emergence of democratic governance in 1999, about 25% of recurrent expenditure has been allocated to the federal legislators annually, a development that leaves less funds for capital expenditure, even in the agricultural sector.

By comparison, the cost of governance in Nigeria is higher than other developed nations such as the United States of America (USA) United Kingdom (UK), etc. This development coupled with the high rate of corruption (the country is currently ranked 33rd most corrupt nation, according to Transparency International, 2013) have constrained the attainment of food sufficiency in the country.

Third, the agricultural sector has been characterized by the existence of dysfunctional institutions over the years. Essentially, effective institutions play vital roles in making available crucial resources to the agricultural sector. These include research institutions. Unfortunately, Nigeria's eighteen National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) are in a worrisome state. Lacking in financial and material resources, NARS have been undermined and are unable to generate appropriate technologies in an effective manner necessary to boost agricultural productivity in Nigeria. In addition, agricultural extension systems have been similarly handicapped as a result of inadequate resources allocated to them. Consequently, farmers have not been able to receive necessary extension services to support farm output and increase their income. Other institutional structures and programmes, including the River Basins and Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs), which showed initial promises when they began operations, but have either collapsed or become moribund with serious consequences for the nation's food security and poverty reduction efforts.

Another binding constraint has been the dearth of investment capital in the sector. In the past three and half decades, Nigeria's agricultural sector has suffered from under-investment both from the public and private sectors of the economy. In Nigeria, virtually all of the nation's agricultural output is due to the efforts of low-income, small scale farmers, whose access to investment capital is severely curtailed. The inability of farmers to access funds to assist farm production is a major constraint in the nation's quest for food security. The formal banking sector is averse to agricultural lending, mainly because of the attendant risks in agricultural production. Even government's efforts at encouraging lending to the sector by guaranteeing specific proportions of loans in the event of repayment defaults, have not recorded much success.

If Nigeria is to realize her development strategy, it is imperative to give the agricultural sector a prime of place in the country's national discourse. In this regard, Nigeria and other countries in the continent should see Agriculture as the gateway to a number of desired ends which includes food security, poverty reduction, rural transformation, employment, and improved national health profile of the citizenry [25].

The above dismal posture is further compounded by the diverse constraints on land use in Nigeria. Although the nation is richly endowed with a vast supply of arable land, and favourable weather conditions, suitable land for cultivation is increasingly threatened, particularly in recent times. A combination of natural and anthropogenic factors continues to undermine accessibility of arable land in Nigeria. Natural forces include desertification in the North and ravaging soil erosion in the South. Human-induced (land) degradation includes bush burning, deforestation, shifting cultivation and unsustainable urbanization.

These negative trends have, over the years, impacted adversely on agricultural output, and by extension on the three aspects of food security, namely, food availability, food accessibility, and food adequacy. And unless adequate steps are promptly taken to reverse these trends, the hope of halving the number of people that are vulnerable to hunger by 2015, and positioning the nation among the 20 world leading economies by the year 2020 may well be a mirage.

Summary and the Way forward

Over the years, food security has assumed a prominent position in the development agenda for developing nations. Recently, however, agriculture has come under increasing pressure to fill the gap created by inadequate food production in developing countries. The emergent food crisis, particularly in Asia during the 1960s, provided an impetus for the generation of innovative techniques and novel technologies to boost food production in the region. The development stemmed the tide of food insecurity in Asia and foster development in the region. However, Sub-Saharan Africa was by-passed by the benefits of the 'green revolution' which enhanced farm productivity in Asia.

In the Nigerian context, the state of food security has assumed a bothersome dimension, as the nation has moved from a position of relative food self-sufficiency in the 1960s to one of extreme dependence on food imports in recent times. For instance, recent statistics have shown that Nigeria's food import has risen from \$3 billion in 2009, \$11 billion in 2010/11 to about \$12.5 billion in 2012[26; 27]. Not only has Nigeria become import-dependent for food, prices of foodstuffs have been rising gradually over the years, adding to the despair of the 60.9 per cent of the population understood to be living in abject poverty. In 2011, the International Fund for Agricultural Development described Nigeria's food situation as very vulnerable, with the country unable to feed the majority of her population [28].

A number of factors have been blamed for the nation's position of relative food insecurity. These include poor economic policies, high cost of governance, under-capitalization in the agricultural sector, dysfunctional institutions and the death of social and physical infrastructure in the rural areas, among others. And, unless this trend is reversed through a comprehensive and sustained food security policy framework by all stakeholders, the nation's development prospects will be jeopardized. In any case, since the poor state of food security emanates largely from poor access to food, it is necessary to implement policies that are geared toward raising the income of the low-income group, thereby empowering them to accessible food supplies. The policy measures that are vital for this can come in various forms such as improving the earning capacity of the poor by embracing pro-poor growth policies in which only those growth enhancing projects that have significant poverty reduction impacts, for example, through their employment creating effects are implemented, or the use of reward programmes in nutrition (for example, free school meals), subsidized health care for women and children, to list a few [29].

In the existing literature, there is a gap between food policy and agricultural policy. While the former has as its goal consideration for minimum multinational standards that will guarantee food security, the later is targeted at an expanded food production. Whereas expansive agricultural policy is being pursued, there is also the need for a national food policy which seeks to guarantee all citizens access to food supply that is reasonably priced, relatively

safe, adequate in quantity and nutrition [30; 31; 32]. Arguably, Nigeria has no food policy because there is little or no appreciation of its contemporary role to agricultural system and practices to encourage relative self-sufficiency in food production. To locate this in perspective, a food policy appropriately formulated will include diet policy that shows for example, the relationship of good diet with good living as well as casual link between inappropriate or insufficient diet and major as well as common debilitating diseases. Against the backdrop of current knowledge of human nutrition, a food policy will be guided by what the human body requires and which particular food substance supply it, all of which are pre-requisites for effective food choices by the people.

Achieving food security in Nigeria is pivotal to national development. Thus, if the nation's food security policy is to succeed, the following policy recommendations meant to address the aforementioned constraints must be accorded priority in the scheme of things.

First, the problem of poor infrastructure in the nation, particularly in the rural areas, can be tackled through increased investments in rural roads construction, with a view to reducing transportation costs, and improve access of the local farmers to inputs and marketing of outputs. Such provisions should be complemented by similar investments in electrification, healthcare and schools, among others.

Second, the prevailing dearth of appropriate technology can be improved upon by strengthening capacity to generate location-specific technology adaptable to the agro-ecosystems that are prevalent in the country, as well as creating the enabling environment for researchers/extension/farmer linkages through information dissemination.

Third, for a purposeful agricultural production, there is the need for the government to institute rural finance policy which is supportive of alternative rural financial institutions, including informal institutions financial intermediation (as opposed to purely credit) approach, savings mobilization including rural financial institutions, especially where it has been largely restricted.

Fourth, in view of the unsustainable rate of population increase throughout Nigeria, there is the urgent need to stem the tide of accelerated population growth. The nation must embark upon an action plan, which guarantees easy access to family planning services. The programme should also place a special focus on rural areas where the majority of the poor, who have been deprived access to family planning service, live.

Fifth, the attainment of the aforementioned goals of agricultural development in Nigeria and, by implication, adequate access to food for all requires the collaborative efforts of the private sector of the economy. In this wise, the government should provide the enabling environment through the creation of investment incentives and formulation of policies, which would help to enhance the purchasing power of the poor to attract business to rural areas.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be reasonably argued that, all the stated interventions can only be realized in an environment devoid of corruption and instability. This, therefore, brings to the fore the need for good governance at all levels, that is, at the national, state and local levels. In addition, it must be borne in mind that sustainable food security measures are, more often than not, long-term strategies, which need to be sufficiently protected from the volatile and parochial political interest of leaders. The realization of such objectives as both short and long-term strategies would require that political leaders, including policy makers, recognize as a matter of urgency, the need to cultivate the political will and develop policies aimed at increasing food production in tandem with a well robust food policies in order to attain food security for all.

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