

INTRODUCTION

This review explores the different agricultural policies post-colonial period, with a view to examine the effects of these policies on the agricultural sector in general and on APRA key variables in particular. Where applicable, we explore the reviews with respect to the APRA mandate crop- Cocoa.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Desk Top Research Method

CONCLUSION

- Shift to food crops production reduced the production of cash crops.
- Most exported agricultural produce in Nigeria are from the cocoa sub-sector.
- Cocoa market is mainly influenced by external factors.

Acknowledgement

Funded by UK aid from the UK Government

NAFPP - 1972

- An agricultural extension programme meant to deliver on large scale irrigation etc.
- It provided direct and immediate feedback from farmers.
- It fell short of fulfilling its mandate because of lack of funding e.g. cocoa marketing cooperatives failed in terms of the share of cocoa trade.

RBDAs - 1976

- Initially aimed at boosting economic potentials of the existing water bodies particularly through irrigation and fishery.
- The development of hydroelectric power generation and domestic water supply were secondary objectives.
- Associated problems were: Intensive political interference; substantial public funds were wasted.

SAP - 1986

- SAP was meant to increase agricultural production and cut down on food importation in order to stimulate the economy's regrowth.
- Unable to achieve its objectives due to inconsistent government policies and weak implementing institutions.
- Resulted in: high prices of food and services due to subsidy removal; high rate of unemployment; abolition of commodity boards made export (e.g. cocoa)



Cocoa house

Figure 2: political-economy export of cocoa in Nigeria

ADP - 1974

- Established to proffer solution to the decline in agricultural productivity through extension services.
- Reliance on small scale farmers as the main actors will bring about increase in food production via feedback mechanism.
- Fraught with: shortage of fund due to decline in oil prices; emphasis on high input technology for sole cropping systems;
- multiplication of improved variety of seeds failed and non steady fertilizer supply .

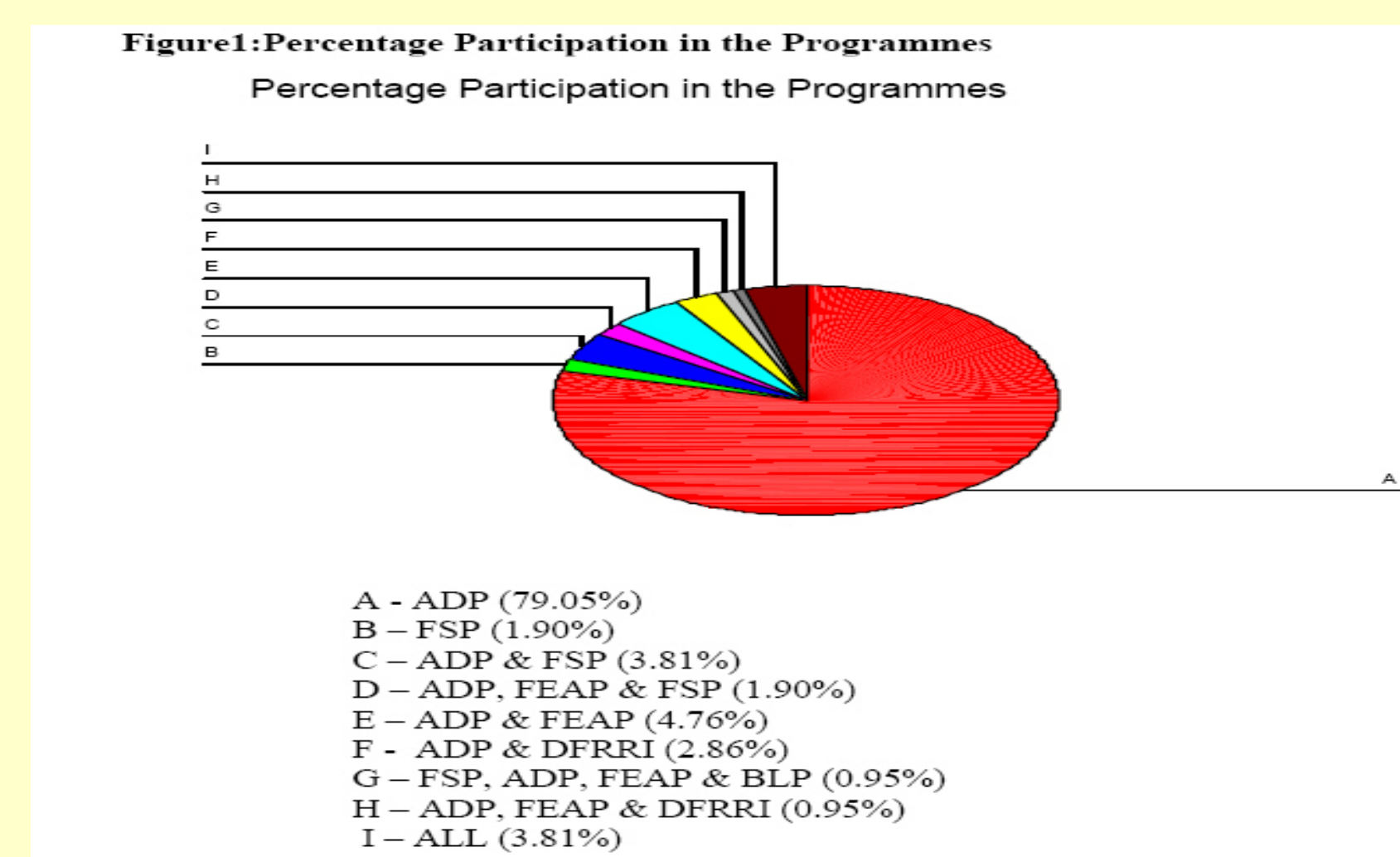


Figure 1: chart showing percentage participation in ADP and other programmes

GREEN REVOLUTION - 1980

- Programme aimed at: Increasing production of food and raw materials.
- Federal government ensured its success by providing agrochemicals, improved marketing and favourable pricing policy for the agricultural products.
- Delay in execution of most of the projects and absence of monitoring is a major failure.



Plate 1: supply of raw materials to farmer through green revolution

OFN - 1976

- Programme aim was to ensure food self-sufficiency at the individual and household levels.
- Government provided inputs and subsidies .
- Programme only succeeded in creating awareness of food shortage and the need to tackle the problem.
- Programme failed due to: Indiscriminate farming on even marginal land, gloth in food supply.



DFRRI - 1986

- Designed to improve the quality of life (improvement in nutrition, housing, health, employment, road, water, etc.) and standard living of the rural dwellers.
- Led to: significant improvements in agricultural production; formation of community banks
- Poor quality of infrastructure provided due to embezzlement/mismanagement of fund; lack of proper focus and programme accountability.

NALDA - 1992

- NALDA was projected to give strategic public support for land development and better uses of resources.
- The authority embarked on some activities to provide baseline data for agricultural-related activities and advisory services to agricultural land users.
- However, the land reform act/decreed has been criticized .