

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/362902518>

13th-Conference-Proceedings-Complete

Conference Paper · August 2022

CITATIONS

0

READS

2,154

1 author:



[Ali Abubakar](#)

Nasarawa State University

15 PUBLICATIONS 1 CITATION

SEE PROFILE



**THE ACADEMY OF
MANAGEMENT NIGERIAN**

ACCOUNTABILITY, TRANSPARENCY AND NATION-BUILDING

**Proceedings of the 13th Annual Conference of
The Academy of Management Nigeria**

Hosted by



Federal University, Otuoke

**Edited by
Prof. Ofuan James Ilaboya**



The Academy of Management Nigeria (TAMN)

ACCOUNTABILITY, TRANSPARENCY AND NATION-BUILDING

*Edited by
Prof. Ofuan James Ilaboya*

The 13th Annual Conference of the Academy of Management Nigeria, 2019

© **Academy of Management, Nigeria**

Published, 2019 By
The Acedmy of Management Nigeria
Faculty of Management Sciences
Univesity of Benin
Email: tamnigeria@yahoo.com

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer: All necessary care was used in writing this paper. Though, the author does not and cannot guarantee the accuracy of information inside the paper. The author disclaims any and all injury that may come about from the use of this paper.

The author is entitled to exclusive distribution of this paper. Users of the paper have no permission to print or photocopy the whole paper for individual or corporate use and that there is not redistribution or re-sale of this paper without permission from the author of the Academy.

ISBN: 978-978-8535-78-2

Published By:
SCOA Heritage Nig. Ltd
No 8 Onwurah Street, Awka
Anambra State
Phone: 08037264195, 08036699505
E-mail: scoaheritage@yahoo.com

Contents

- Chapter 1:** Evaluating Issues of Accountability, Transparency and Nation-Building
Professor Don M. Baridam
- Chapter 2:** The Role of Accountability and Transparency In Building Public Institutions For Nation-Building In Nigeria
- Chapter 3:** Transparency and Accountability: The New Model For Nation Building
- Chapter 4:** Impact of Accountability and Transparency In National Development In The Nigerian Economy
- Chapter 5:** Accountability and Transparency: Prerequisite For Nation Building
F. K. Akanbi & H. A. Adele
- Chapter 6:** Avid Commitment to Organizational Objectives and Integrity: Veritable Tools for Nation Building
Dr. Cletus I. Emeti¹ & Dr. (Mrs) Gift J. Eke¹
- Chapter 7:** Accountability and Nation Building: A Review of The Literature
Adjaino, Omote Victor PhD & Agbonifoh, Christopher Ihionkhan PhD
- Chapter 8:** Accountability and Public Sector Performance in Imo State Board of Internal Revenue
N.H Akpanabia PhD
- Chapter 9:** **ICT and Transparency in the Rivers State-Owned Public Institutions of Nigeria**
Dr. (Mrs.) Bestman Anthonia Enefaa & Okwu Hanachor Ezeibunwo
- Chapter 10:** National Transparency And Citizenship Behaviour Of Public Secondary School Teachers In Rivers State
- Chapter 11:** Leadership Accountability: Key To Civil Servant Satisfaction For Nation Building
Doris Ademe-Godwin (PhD)¹ & Owonte, Lucy Horace²
- Chapter 12:** Accountability in Agricultural Governance in Nigeria: Rethinking Strategies for Food Security
Romanus Osabohien¹, Chinonye Love Moses² & Daniel Ufua³
- Chapter 13:** Accountability, Transparency and the Rule of Law in Nation Building
Joseph Paul Essien

- Chapter 14:** Managing Nigeria's Diversity Accountably And Transparently For Nation Building
Umukoro Stirruph (PhD) and Umoru Agbomire Victor (PhD)
- Chapter 15:** Systemic Corruption and Decadent Value System as Challenges to Nation Building
Umana, Etebong Attah¹ Okafor, L. C PhD²
- Chapter 16:** Good Governance: Accountability And Transparency For Nation- Building
Mangai Josiah Mallo, PhD
- Chapter 17:** Public Procurement, Transparency And Accountability In Nigeria: Dissecting The Benefits And Challenges To Nation-Building
Nicholas Ngozi Igwe¹, FIPMD, MNIM, MTAMN, MIMC, MTRCN, Dr. Anthony Oniora² Ude, MCPN, MTRCN, AMNIM & Christian Uchenna Chukwu³
- Chapter 18:** Facilitating Nation-Building Through Accountability and Transparency
Chiedozie Daniel Opara, Hope N.Nzewi, Ebele M. Onwuka & Chinedu Osita
- Chapter 19:** Transparency And Its Fallout; Is Nigeria In The Trunk Of Nation Building? **Igwe, P. ¹ Amadi, L. ² and Akahome, J. E ³**
- Chapter 20:** Ethics And Financial Accountability in Nigerian Public Sector Organizations: A Forgotten Son and The Birth of Moral Slave
Ukpata, Ijuo Sunday PhD¹, Ejika Sambo PhD², Hassan, Mary Binta³, and Unung Paul, Oyiza⁴
- Chapter 21:** Influence of Political Will on Corruption Control: Does Whistleblowing Intention Mediate?
***¹ Hassan Barau Singhry & Jamila Hassan Barau**
- Chapter 22:** Budgeting Process: An Antidote to Corruption for Nation Building
Bessong, Peter K. (PH.D)
- Chapter 23:** Corruption and Ease of Doing Business: Evidence from ECOWAS
¹Prof. Umar Gunu ²Dr. Nageri Kamaldeen Ibraheem
- Chapter 24:** Accountability, Transparency & Nation Building: The Antitheses of Corporate Theft & Regulatory Agency Graft
Sunny, Ekakitie-Emonena, Ph.D)
- Chapter 25:** Application of Social Control Tools in Management of Corruption in Nigeria
DR Charles E. Obeta & DR. Edwin C. doko
- Chapter 26:** Corruption: Financial and Economic Performance in The Nigerian Environment
Omieta Victoria Olulu-Briggs
- Chapter 27:** Assessment of The Relationship Between Employees' Performance and Discrimination in Kaduna Polytechnic, Nigeria
Hassan, Umar Umar¹ Gandu, Zakka Casimir² ALI Abubakar³
- Chapter 28:** Systemic Corruption and Decadent Value System as Challenges to Nation Building

Umana, Etebong Attah¹ Okafor, L. C PhD²

Chapter 29: Accountability and Transparency in Entrepreneurial Leadership For Nation Building

Ogbor, John O. & Orishede, Felix

Chapter 30: Corruption Control and Economic Development in Nigeria: An Empirical Analysis (1997 -2018)

Ugherughe Joseph Ediri PhD

Chapter 31: Impact of Corruption On Poverty Spurred By Poor Accountability, Transparency and Nation Building in Nigeria

Victor Amadin Idehen & Angela Obose Oriazowanlan

Chapter 32: Corruption in the Nigerian Society: Motivating Factors and Way Out

Osibanjo Oba Olumuyiwa PhD,FCE, FNIDM, MTAMN; Adekunle Simon Ayo PhD² & Okotie Williams PhD³

Chapter 33: Transparent Stakeholder Involvement and Corporate Credibility of Oil Firms in Nigeria

Haniel O. Eke¹ Chinedu N. Ogbuji. PhD²

Chapter 34: Role of Nigeria Insurance Industry Data Base (NIID) in Promoting Transparency and Accountability in Motor Insurance

Ehiogu Chizoba Perpetua, PhD, ACIIN & J. N. Mojekwu

Chapter 35: Corporate Governance, Risk Management, Accountability and Transparency: A Study of the Nigerian Banking System

Ogbor, John Oghenechuko¹ & Ugherughe, Joseph Ediri²

Chapter 36: Corporate Governance, Risk Management, Accountability and Transparency: A Study of the Nigerian Banking System

Ogbor, John Oghenechuko¹ & Ugherughe, Joseph Ediri²

Mercy Ejovwokeoghene Ogbari, Maxwell Ayodele Olokundun, Ayomide Elizabeth Badru, Stephen Ikechukwu Ukenna & Chinonye Love Moses

Chapter 37: Effect of Firm Age and Audit Firm Size on Voluntary Corporate Social Disclosure among Selected Listed Manufacturing Firms in Nigeria

Adeniyi, Segun Idowu PhD¹, Nwoye, Ugochukwu John Ph.D² & Prof. Emma. I. Okoye³

Chapter 38: Corporate Governance and Economic Development

PROF. Emmanuel I. Akpan BSc, MBA, PHD, MTAMN, FBDFM, FIMC, CMC, Morgan, Morgan Obong BSc, M.SC, Emmanuel Ekpenyong Okon BSc, M.SC

Chapter 39: Social Networking and Students' Academic Creativity: Implication On Youth Employability In South West, Nigeria

Oyefesobi, Oluwakemi O. (PhD)¹; Adetunji Olawale Lola (PhD)² & Oladunjoye Olawale Taofik (PhD)³

Chapter 40: Gender Equity and National Development: A Study of Female Staff in Tertiary Institutions

¹Enyia, Charles Daniel & ²Owonte, Lucy H.

Chapter 41: Time Management and Students' Academic Performance of School Of Business Studies, Delta State Polytechnic, Ogwashi-Uku, Delta State

¹Igweh, Florence konye; ²Egbule Solomon & ³Agbor Stephen

Chapter 42: Engendering Development in Nigeria Through Accountability and Transparency
Oghenechuko Emmanuel Isito¹& Orji Uche Okoro²

Chapter 43: Agricultural Sustainability and Economic Growth in Nigeria: The Post-Colonial Perspective

Okocha Belemenanya Friday¹, Ojiabo Ukoha²

Chapter 43: Economic Restructuring And Its Implications On National Development In Nigeria

Eleanya, Eberechukwu Edith¹, Kekeocha, Mary Ezinne PhD², Ogonna, Kelechukwu Stanley PhD³ & Jeff-Anyeneh, Sarah Elechi PhD⁴

Chapter 44: Influence of Entrepreneurial Culture on Information and Communication Technology Firms' Performance in Minna

¹Adeyeye, M.M. (PhD), ²Wale-Oshinowo B. (PhD) & ³Ndibe L

Chapter 45: Influence of Entrepreneurial Culture on Information and Communication Technology Firms' Performance in Minna

¹Adeyeye, M.M. (PhD), ²Wale-Oshinowo B. (PhD) & ³Ndibe L

Chapter 46: Influence of Entrepreneurial Culture On Information and Communication Technology Firms' Performance In Minna

¹Adeyeye, M.M. (PhD), ²Wale-Oshinowo B. (PhD) & ³Ndibe L

Chapter 47: Embedding Entrepreneurship into Educational Curriculum: Covenant University Model as a Strategy for National Building

Chapter 48: Entrepreneurship Engagement: A Strategic Tool For Nation Building
Owonte, Lucy. H¹ & Igwe, Peace²

Chinonye Love Moses PhD¹ Daniel E. Ufua² Dada, Joseph Adegboye³

Adesanya, Oluwatoyin Deborah⁴ Romanus Osabohien⁵ Maxwell Olokundun⁶

Chapter 49: Succession Planning and Organizational Survival of Family Business for Nation Building: Evidence from Private Primary Schools in Rivers State **Lolo Adias¹ & Lucy Cletus Akenbor²**

Chapter 50: Innovation of Born Global Firms and Growth Performance for Nation Building in

Nigeria

O.W. Odiwo, PhD¹, Sadiq Oshioke Akhor, ² Azike, Nduka³

Chapter 51: Cloud Computing and Performance Of Small Scale Enterprises **Jacob, Madighi¹ & Odu, Seth²**

Chapter 52: A Comparative Analysis of Inflation Dynamics Models In Nigeria
Ibrahim Shaibu, Ph.D¹ Prof. Ifuero Osad Osamwonyi, Ph.D²

Chapter 53: Empirical Analysis of Interest Rate Determination and its Effect on Economic Growth in Nigeria (1990-2018).
Andabai, Priye Werigbelegha, PhD¹, Tonye Ogiriki, PhD², MaryAnn, Nwamaka Igbodika, PhD ³ and Bina Percy Avery⁴

Chapter 54: Tax Fraud and National Development of Democratic Societies: Evidence from Nigeria
Cletus O. Akenbor¹ & Johnson I. Okoh²

Chapter 55: Nigeria and Chinese Currency Swap Deal: The Role and Benefits of SMES
Okocha, Belemenanya Friday¹ & Prof. B. Chima Onuoha²

Chapter 56: Interaction between Monetary Policy and Stock Market Performance: Evidence from Selected Developing African Economies (1986- 2016)

Chapter 57: Effect of Stock Market Capitalization on the Economic Growth of Nigeria and South Africa (1981 - 2015)
Osakwe, Charity Ifunanya (Ph.D)¹ & Ogonna, Kelechukwu Stanley (PhD)²,

Chapter 58: Empirical Analysis of Interest Rate Determination and its Effect on Economic Growth in Nigeria (1990-2018).
Andabai, Priye Werigbelegha, PhD¹, Tonye Ogiriki, PhD², MaryAnn, Nwamaka Igbodika, PhD ³ and Bina Percy Avery⁴

Chapter 59: The Impact of Tax Shield on Capital Structure: Empirical Evidence from Nigeria.
Obi, Bridget Chika (Ph.D)¹(Correspondence) Amadi, Emeka, (Mba)² Okafor, Chukwunyeaka Linus (M.Sc)³ Unuabonah, Eromon (M.Sc)⁴

Chapter 60: Exchange Rate and Foreign Direct Investment in Nigeria 1981-2018
Okonkwo, jisike jude PhD, Azolibe, Chukwuebuka Bernard, Osakwe, Charity Ifunanya PhD, Nwadibe, Emelda Chidimma & Okonkwo, Jisike Jude Phd

Chapter 61: Bond Market Development and Economic growth in Nigeria
Chidi-Okeke, Chioma Nnenna PhD¹, Ogonna, Kelechukwu Stanley PhD², Chris-Ejiogu, Uzoamaka Gloria PhD³ & Okeke, Ijeoma Chinwe PhD⁴

Chapter 62: Secure of Reasonable Transparency In Ifrs Financial Reporting In Nigeria and Ghana: The B & B Model Effect
Nwoye, Ugochukwu J., Ph.D¹ Adeniyi, Segun I., Ph.D² Okoye, Emma I.³

- Chapter 63:** International Capital Inflows And Human Capital Development In Nigeria (1987-2017)
Mbanefo Patrick, Obi-Nwosu Victoria PhD & Okonkwo, Jisike Jude PhD
- Chapter 64:** Implementation of Treasury Single Account in Nigeria: has the Federal Government Fared Better?
Dr. Amaefule, Leonard Ifeanyi
- Chapter 65:** Effect Of Budget Padding On Accountability And Transparency In Nigeria: A Review Of Extant Literature
E.O. Oladutire, Ph.D¹, W.H. Agbaje, Ph.D² & O.D. Olatunji, Ph.D³
- CHAPTER 66:** A proposed Journal; Treasury Single Account Practice and Organizational Performance in Federal Medical Center Jalingo Taraba State
Dr. Ejika Sambo¹ & Ruth Samson Ande²
- CHAPTER 67:** Auditor Independence and Audit Quality: A Survey of the Nigerian Banking Sector
Ifeanyi Madumere PhD & John Chika Onwuchekwa
- Chapter 68: Effect of Discretionary Accruals on the Going Concern Status of Manufacturing Companies**
Dr. Sunday A. Effiong & Ejabu Fidelis Enya
- Chapter 69:** Corporate Governance and Organizational Performance of Selected Oil Palm Producing Firms In Southern Nigeria
Dr. Nwoka Jude
- Chapter 70:** Aphorisms Of Meningitis In Leadership Accountability In Nigerian Public Service
Eketu, Continue Anddison Ph.D¹ & Edeh, Friday Ogbu²
- Chapter 71:** Leadership Transparency and Nation Building in Nigeria
Chukwuma, N. N. Ph.D
- CHAPTER 72:** Leadership and Nation Building: The Nigerian Perspective ¹Enyia, Charles Daniel & ²Emelah, Gentle E.
- Chapter 73:** Green Human Resource Management and Sustainability in the Hospitality and Tourism Sector: An Inquiry
Dr. Edwinah, Amah¹ & Dr. Joy Adanma Mekuri-Ndimele²
- CHAPTER 74:** The Concept of “OGA” and Paternalistic Leadership Styles: The Challenges of Accountability and Transparency
Ogbor, John O
- CHAPTER 75:** Leadership and Accountability in Nigerian Universities: A Critical Factor for the Nation’s Sustainable Development
Odia. J.O. PhD & Otuya Sunday
- Chapter 76:** Relational Leadership and Organizational Trustworthiness of Nigerian Public

Agencies

Ndimele-Mekuri, Joy Adanma¹, Hart, Josephine Ahornwor² & Wahua, Vincent Ichela³

Chapter 77: Organizational Reforms and Leadership Accountability in Nigerian Public Agencies

Dr. Mrs. Chukuigwe Nwakaego

Chapter 78: Resource Management Accountability and Organizational Sustainable Competitive Advantage: Evidence From Nigerian Research Institutes **Omeregbe Omorodion, PhD & Irabor, Uyimwen Kurtis**

CHAPTER 79: Leadership Accountability and Transparency in Nation Building: A Focus on Anambra State

Ojiagu, Nkechi Cordelia¹ & Nzewi, Hope Ngozi²

Chapter 80: Work Environment And Employee Performance In Selected Private Business Organizations In Rivers State

Dappa, Kalapapa Benjamin & Prof. B.C. Onuoha

Chapter 81: Work Environment and Employee Performance of Selected Hospitality Firms in Port Harcourt, Rivers State

Onyokoko, Innocent Okpako & Prof. B.C. Onuoha

Chapter 82: Collective Bargaining and Industrial Harmony In Public Sector: A Study Of Ebonyi State University (Ebsu).

Nwosu Hyginus Emeka, Phd¹, Amadi Goodluck²

Chapter 83: The Influence Of Normative Factors On Retirement Planning Behavior Of The Nigerian Workers **Sani Dauda PhD.**

CHAPTER 84: Accountability Imperatives and Nation Building: The Nigeria's Experience

John e. Chikwe, PhD & Sam Chris Biriowu, PhD

Chapter 85: Accountability and Nation Building: A Survey of Public Enterprises in Rivers State, Nigeria

¹Omesi, Israel Ph.D, ²Ordu, Promise Akor. And ³Chukwu, Gospel J. Ph.D

Chapter 86: Political Instability And Organizational Competitiveness Sustainability In Nigeria

Obuba Obinna Kalu and B. Chima Onuoha Ph.d

Chapter 87: Staff Infidelity and Stakeholders' Conspiracy: The Case of Emperor Nigeria Limited

Dr. Livinus Okpara Onu & Dr. Ama Aka Udu

CHAPTER 88: Food Security in Cross River State: A Marketing Approach

Kajang, joshua lane¹, Dr. Ezekiel m. Sunday² & Mrs. Joy akpan³

- Chapter 89:** Green Product Innovation and Environmental Sustainability of Manufacturing Firms in Rivers State
Opara, Bright Chidugam¹ & Harry, Amieibi-ibama Harcourt²
- Chapter 90:** Contributing To Nation Building Through Transparency In Offering Nigerian Home-Made Goods
D. Ngirika¹, V.C. Anucha² & L. Amadi³
- Chapter 91:** Sustainability Marketing and Nation Building: A Nigerian Experience
Benson-Eluwa, V. PhD, Njoku, Princewill O. & Ofondu, Magnus M. PhD
- Chapter 92:** Accountability and Nation Building: Nigerian Perspective **Dr. Sunny R. Igwe & Nwachukwu, Darlington**
- Chapter 93:** Supply Chain Transparency and Nation Building: An Empirical Investigation of Oil and Gas Industry in Nigeria
Jekey, Lekue, Ezirim, Aloy Chinedu & Amue, John Gonewa
- Chapter 94:** Risk Perceptions and Online Shopping Intention among Internet Users In Nigeria.
Otika, Udoka Stephen¹, Ejiofor, Uloma Happiness² & Olise, Chigbata Moses³
- CHAPTER 95:** The Impact of Trade Promotion on Sales Volume in the Beer Industry: A Study of Guinness Nigeria Plc.
Ndem, Samuel Etim & Ezekiel Maurice Sunday
- Chapter 96:** Corporate Social Responsibility Practice and Customer Loyalty: A Study of Zenith Bank Plc. Yola Market Branch, Adamawa State
Dr. E. Sambo¹, Ukpata Ijuo Sunday²& Hassan Mary Binta³
- Chapter 97:** Adoption of Branding as an Event Marketing Tool for Nation Building
Stephen Ikechukwu Ukenna, Mercy Ejovwokeoghene Ogbari & Chinonye Love Moses
- Chapter 98:** Using the DART Model of Value Co-Creation to Predict Customer Loyalty
- Chapter 99:** Customer Relationship Management as a Tool for Improving Bank Performance and Nation Building
Samuel Jesuorobo Osifo, PhD & Waliyu Oladosu Adebayo
- Chapter 100:** Eliciting Green Purchase Intention Through Green Advertising Strategies In South-South, Nigeria
Akekue-Alex, Nennaaton and G. J. Amue, PhD
- Chapter 101:** Marketing Ethics and Nation Building: A Systematic Approach to Accountability and Transparency in Nigeria Governance
Ogah Arome Victor¹ Sunday Alewo Omale² Alidu, Hussaini Callistus³
- Chapter 102:** Organisational Culture and Quality Service Delivery of Telecommunication Firms In Nigeria
Igbokwe, Anthony C.¹ Elikwu, Michael Ikechukwu²

- Chapter 103:** Consumers' Attitude towards Organically Grown Vegetables Product in Calabar Municipality
DR.KAJANG, JOSHUA LANE¹ & DR. Ezekiel, Maurice Sunday²
- Chapter 104:** Perceived Promo Transparency and Customer Intention To Participate: Insight From Student Bank Customers
Agu, Godswill Agu¹, Onuoha, Ama Onuoha², Agu, Paul Chinedu³ & Gazie, S. Okpara⁴
- Chapter 105:** Adoption of Marketing Proactiveness and Business Performance in Selected Manufacturing Firms in Nigeria
P. C. Chikere, PhD¹ & O. A. Olotu, PhD²
- Chapter 106:** Transparency as key Indicator for Improving Sales Performance in the Telecommunication Sector (A Study of MTN Nigeria)
Dr. Godswill Chinedu Chukwu, Igani Dukoye C & Doris Ngirika
- Chapter 107:** Strategic Agility: A Panacea For Organizational Sustainability Management Development Institutions (Mdis) In Nigeria Perspective **Otsupius, Anthonia. I. (PhD)**
- Chapter 108:** Corporate Governance And The Extent Of Environmental Reporting In Nigeria
- CHAPTER 109:**Stakeholders Relationship Management and Organizational Health of Hotels in Rivers State
Obiora, Judipat Nkiruka¹& Ifegbo, Lawrencia Ifeoma²
- Chapter 110:** Management Innovation and the Federal Nigerian University System: The Mediating Role of Leadership
Dr. Edwin S. Echu¹ & Professor Sam A. Ocholi²
- Chapter 111:** Environmental Turbulence and Organisational Performance of Food and Beverages Firms in Rivers State Nigeria
Emmanuel Aziegbe Akhigbe¹ & B. Chima Onuoha²
- Chapter 112** Exemplary Leadership and National Development: A Focus in Rivers State, Nigeria
Ozuru, H.N. (Ph.D)¹ & ²Prof. Sam Otamiri
- Chapter 113:** Diversity Management and Employee Morale in the Brewing Industry in Southwestern, Nigeria
Julius Paul Eyanuku
- Chapter 114:** Transparency, National Elections and Nation-Building: The Contemporary Nigeria **Fakidouma Ayatari Gilbert, Hope N. Nzewi, Cordelia N. Ojiagu & Obianuju M. Chiekezie**

Chapter 115: Employee Voice and Organizational Innovativeness of Telecommunications Firms in Port Harcourt
¹Oshi, Joseph E. O. Ph.D; ²Christine Adaobi Nwuche Ph.D; & ³Hetty, Hubert D

Chapter 116: Social Dialogue, Workplace Harmony and Nation Building
Adekunle Simon Ayo PhD¹ & Ahonkhai Franklin Evbomien PhD BSc, MBA, PGD [Computer Science], FCA²

Chapter 117: Transparent Leadership: Antidote for Counter-Productive Behaviour in Nigerian Public Institutions
Okhaku Clement Osigwe PhD & Ogedengbe Frank Alaba PhD

Chapter 118: Exploring the Influence of Time Pressure Perception and Social Ties on Supplier Selection Decisions in a Typically Polychromic Culture **Essien, Eyo Emmanuel (PhD)**

Chapter 119: Drivers of Fashion Consumption among Undergraduate Students
Agu, Godswill Agu, PhD¹; Onuoha, Ama Onuoha, PhD²; Okeke, Angela Nneka³ & Chiana, Cyril Anamelechi⁴

Chapter 120: Social Media Marketing Techniques: A Conceptual Review On Transparency and Nation Building In Nigeria
Atuo, Eucharia Chinasa¹, Ezirim, Aloy Chinedu² & Amue, John Gonewa³

Chapter 121: Social Media Marketing Techniques: A Conceptual Review on Transparency and Nation Building In Nigeria
**Atuo, Eucharia Chinasa¹, Ezirim, Aloy Chinedu² & Amue, John Gonewa³
Nkamnebe Anayo Dominic PhD¹ & Igwenazo Osita Nchekwube²**

Chapter 122: The Changing Face of E-Commerce in Nigeria; Prospects and Challenges
Robinson A. Bananda

Chapter 123: Microfinance Interventions and Empowerment of Women Entrepreneurs In Sabon –Gari Lga, Kaduna State.
Fidelis Freda Ijanada and *Auwalu Inusa, PhD*

Chapter 124: Corporate Governance In A Recessed Economy
Dr. A. P. Olannye & Mercy Ogbeta

Chapter 125: Ethical Behaviour and Performance of Selected Small and Medium Scale Enterprises In Calabar Municipality

Sunday Isaac Eneh, Ph.D¹ & Mrs. Grace Jamie Pepple, M.SC²

Chapter 126: The Effect Of Small And Medium Businesses On Growth Performance For Nation Building In Nigeria

O.W. Odiwo, PhD¹, A.A. Kifordu, PhD², Money Udih, PhD³, Sadiq Oshioke Akhor⁴

Chapter 127: Effect Of Small Denomination Currency Notes On Sales And Customer Patronage Of Small And Micro Business Product In Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria
Idrisa Umar Manga, Prof. Walter C. Ndubuisi & Bulus Jonah Saidu

Chapter 128: Unethical Business Practices Among Automobile Repairmen
Donald O. Ewanlen PhD

Chapter 129: Entrepreneurial Capability and Survival of SMEs in Rivers State
¹Oshi, Joseph. E. O. Ph.D; ²Hetty, Hubert. D. & ³Akaibe, Moses. V

Chapter 130: Relationship Marketing Communication And Business Innovativeness Of Quoted Money Deposit Banks In Nigeria
Simeon Baratuaipere¹ Opara. Bright chidugam²

Chapter 131: Policies versus Politics: Which is the more important Determinant of Public Sector supplier Selection Decisions in Nigeria?
Dr. Eyo Emmanuel Essien* & Prof. Ezekiel T. Ebitu

Chapter 132: Innovation in Family Firms: An Eagle-Eye View of Hospitality Industry in Nigeria
***Dauda, Abdulwaheed¹; Adeyeye, M.M (Ph.D)²; Yakubu, M.M³; Ndibe, L⁴.**

Chapter 133: Sustainable Public Procurement in Nigeria: A Conceptual Framework
Udochukwu U. Alo¹; Obiamaka Nwobu²; Stephen I. Ukenna³& Edwin C. Idoko⁴

Chapter 134: Organization Transparency and Nation Building of Fast Moving Made in Nigeria Goods Firms in Aba, Abia State

Chapter 135: The Impact Of Product Recovery On Delivery Performance Of Manufacturing Firms Towards Nation Building
Atuo, Eucharina Chinasa & Amue, John Gonewa

135: The Impact Of Product Recovery On Delivery Performance Of Manufacturing Firms Towards Nation Building
Nnananya Akunne Doris¹, Amue John², Igwe Sunny³

Chapter 136: Audit Fee Determinants: Evidence From Nigerian Insurance Firm
Dr. Tonye Ogiriki¹ & Odogu Terry Keme²

Chapter 137: Effect of Monetary Policy on Manufacturing Sector Performance in Nigeria
Peter Ego Ayunku

Chapter 138: Education Financing and Economic Development In Nigeria
E. J Okereke PhD¹, L. N. Abraham PhD² & E. U. Ofiero³

Chapter

139: Assessing The Influence Of Information Justice On Employee Commitment In Manufacturing Firms In Port Harcourt
Prof. Sam Otamiri¹, Dr. (Mrs.) Dumo Nkesi Opara² & Odu, Seth³

Chapter 140: Government Regulation and Survival of Local Industries: A Study of Selected Breweries in Rivers State
Johnson Aliji Okuwa¹ & Prof. B.C. Onuoha

Chapter 141: Small and Medium Enterprise Financing and Economic Growth In Rivers State, Nigeria
Obichere, Stanley Chijioke & B. Chima onuoha

Chapter 142: Leader-Member Exchange and Employee Performance: A Study of Manufacturing Firms in Port Harcourt
Hart Josephine¹ Dr. (Mrs.) Dumo Nkesi Opara

Chapter 143: Leader Transparency and Positive Work Climate in Nigeria **Basuo Bio Kuroakegha and Dr. (Mrs.) Gift J. Eke**

Chapter 144: Mentoring and Employee Performance of Some Selected Government Owned Medical Centres in Edo State.
Osagie, Godwin Nosakhare, PhD

Chapter 145: Mentoring and Employees' Commitment in Manufacturing Firms In Port Harcourt
Dr. (Mrs.) Dumo Nkesi Opara¹ & Odu, seth²

Chapter 146: The Mediating Role of Attitude towards Entrepreneurship on the Relationship between Subjective Norms And Entrepreneurial Intention Of A.B.U Students.
Muhammed Yazeed

Chapter 147: Workplace Social Support and Organizational Productivity in Deposit Money Banks in Port Harcourt
Kenneth. C. Adiele PhD, Didia, J.U.D. Phd & Priscilla .O. Omunakwe

Chapter 148: Isomorphic Pressures and Organisational Transparency for Nation Building in Nigeria: A Theoretical Account
Gabriel, Justin M.O., PhD, FCIPDM & Chizi Ernuchi Obara

Chapter 149: Relational Justice and Organizational Productivity in Deposit Money Banks in Port Harcourt
Kenneth. C. Adiele PhD & Lawrence I. Nwaeke PhD

Chapter 12

ACCOUNTABILITY IN AGRICULTURAL GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA: RETHINKING STRATEGIES FOR FOOD SECURITY

Romanus Osabohien¹, Chinonye Love Moses² and Daniel Ufua³

¹Department of Economics and Development Studies, Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria

²Department of Business Management, Covenant University

³Department of Business Management, Covenant University
Romanus.Osabohien@covenantuniversity.edu.ng

Abstract

This study explores the nexus between agricultural governance and food security in Nigeria. It employs two main approaches in achieving its objective: descriptive and econometric. The econometric approach engages Autoregressive Distribution Lag (ARDL) in examining the long-run relationship between the indicators of food security and agricultural governance for the period 1985 to 2016. The results show that in the long-run, agricultural performance contribute to food security in Nigeria. The findings from descriptive analysis unveils that Nigeria has the highest number of people who are undernourished, which increased by 22% between 2000 and 2001 while between 2000 and 2015, population grew by 30.60% with the rate of violence increasing by 55%. The study concludes by recommending, among others, that accountability in addressing the challenges in the implementation of food security programmes and ensuring timely distribution of food resources is germane.

Key words: Accountability, Agriculture, Food Security, Governance, Food Waste, Institutions JEL Codes: G38; H1, O43

1. Introduction

The challenge of effective food security has remained a critical issue for consideration by various government administrations in Nigeria (Ejikeme Ojiako and Ezech, 2017; Ibe, Alozie and, Iwueke, 2017) while food security stands as an important factor for human survival (Babatunde, Omotesho and Sholotan, 2007; Omonona and Agoi, 2007; Dias, Juliana, Giller, and Ittersum, 2017; Waldron 2017). Extant studies have presented the subject of food security from a number of perspectives: government's involvement, climate change and the need for availability of food and related resources for human consumption (Abubaka and Ahmend, 2017; Ike, Jacpbs and Kelly, 2017).

Despite the effort of successive government administrations in Nigeria, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the international agencies, the challenge of

achieving food security has remained a herculean task (Ufua, 2015; Abdulrahman Mani, Oladimeji, Abdulazeez, and Ibrahim, 2017; Osabohien, Osabuohien, and Urhie, 2018). However, while the government has made frantic efforts through various budgetary allocations, supports from international agencies, and so on (Androsova et al. 2016; Lynam, Beintema, Roseboom and Badiane; Osabohien, Matthew, Aderounmu and Olawande, 2019), the instrumentality of accountability, equitable distribution and preservation of food resources, which could lend relevant support in ensuring food security tend to have been inadvertently neglected in the literature. This forms one of the motivations for this study, which draws the attention of academia and practitioners to the need for accountability in the area of food distribution, in line with appropriate government policies.

While there are a number of studies on food waste (e.g. Ayotamuno and Gobo, 2004; Thi, Kumar and Lin, 2015), the study addresses the subject of waste from the perspective of the involved and affected stakeholders. This study recognises the contextual meaning of waste rather than the universal meaning (Womack and Jones, 2003). The study, therefore, underlines the subject of waste as an ongoing debate, which only the affected stakeholders should be involved in defining (Matete and Trois, 2008; Ufua 2015; Ufua et al. 2018).

Evidence from the Living Standards Measurement Study-Integrated Survey on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA, 2016 Wave 3) showed that in 2015, about 26.4% of households reported food reduction in Nigeria. This reduction in food depicts 2.3% point increase from 2015. This number is significantly higher in some of the geo-political zones in Nigeria. In the South-South and North-East of Nigeria, the share of households with a reduced number of meals increased by 14.1% and 6.3% points, respectively (LSMS-ISA, 2016 Wave 3). Moreover, in the urban area, households (29.8%) reported the incidence of food reduction than rural households, which was 24.1%. Overall, about 19.6% of households reported food inadequacy in in 2016. The percentage is considerably higher in the South East with the value of 34.3%.

However, from LSMS-ISA (2016), the share of households' food inadequacy is considerably high across the Nigerian regions. In the South-West and North-East, 22% and 20.3% of Nigeria's households reported to be food insufficient, respectively. More urban households (23.5%) reported food inadequacy than rural households (16.9%). The highest proportion of households reported shortages in January (50.3%) and February (32.8%). This pattern is the same for the three southern zones. However, there are some important differences in the northern zones. The month where food shortages were most common is July in North Central (49.4%), August for North East (58.2%) and February for North West (30.7%). Food prices increased due to ineffective price control through governance is the major cause of greater concern among rural (15.3%) than urban households (8.3%).

The above is essential as the challenge of distribution along the relevant value chain has resulted in the scarcity of certain food resources. Hence, the poor and lower class of the society are usually excluded through hiked prices occasioned by increased cost along the value chain. This points out the need for strong value chain and distribution of food resources in terms of food management in the interest of citizenry (Ufua et al. 2018). Accountability in the context of this study, promotes the use of records and data for planning food security issues, with due attention given to all stakeholders who are either involved or affected in the planning and implementation of food security programs (Haddad, Hawkes, Achadi, Ahuja, Bendeck, Bhatia and Fanzo 2015;

Olurankinse and Oloruntoba, 2017). This could be achieved through the practice of meaningful engagement with the stakeholders at each stage of the implementation of food security programs (Ufua et al. 2018). This would result in mutual understanding between the stakeholders and the interveners that may undertake the task of designing the right food distribution strategy and facilitate a conflict free platform to execute the task of accountable food distribution (Womack and Jones, 2003; Ufua et al. 2015; Osabohien, Afolabi and Godwin, 2018).

The study is structured as follows: the next session presents the literature review, followed by the adopted methodology, next is discussion and the last session is conclusion, which includes managerial implications, and suggestions for further research.

2. Key Issues from the Literature

In rethinking the strategies for sustainable development in ensuring food security in Nigeria, the potentials of agriculture can be enhanced through institutional frameworks, governance and accountability. From the empirical study of Osabohien, Osabuohien, and Urhie (2018) employing the Auto-regressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) technique in examining the role of institutional framework on food security, pointed out that institutional framework in Nigeria exerts a negative effect on food security, due to weak institutional quality in Nigeria. According to Osabohien et al. (2018), the Nigerian agricultural sector remains an important sector of the economy, owing to the fact that the sector employs approximately 75% of the total work force, especially in the rural communities where most of the farmers earn their livelihood.

Following the study of Munene, Swartling and Thomalla (2018) that employed the adaptive governance approach noted that indeed strategies to achieve sustainable development needs to be redirected. This would be more effective through the implementation of the framework requiring non-traditional management and governance approaches for substantial reduction of food waste. It was noted that Adaptive governance (AG) has been known to be the medium to drastically change the link between development and disaster risk, with potentially far-reaching implications for policy and practice to ensure food security. Osabuohien, Okorie and Osabohien (2018) that used qualitative method with focus group discussion to examine how local institutions contribute to food (rice) production in Ogun State, Nigeria where they pointed out that local institutions play a key role in food production. In the study by Herbel, Crowley and Ourabah (2012), it was shown that achieving food security and the enhancement of dietary level is at the heart of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In line with that, Sidibé, Totin, Thompson-Hall, Traoré, Traoré, and Olabisi (2018) noted that achieving food security can be done through the enforcement of rules and laws designed at the national level which remains one of the central institutional mechanisms for efficient multi-scale governance in most countries.

According to Termeera, Drimieb, Ingram, Pereirad, Whitting (2018), policymakers are increasingly enlightened on the food security perspective, which has over the years reflected poorly in institutional terms. This study fills this gap by addressing the question as to what forms of accountability and governance is more appropriate to govern food systems in a more holistic way to achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs) by year 2030. In Africa, food security in relatively is high on the policy agenda of governmental authorities all over the globe (Candel, 2014). Food and Agricultural Organization-FAO (2011) report, 'Food security governance' relates to the 'formal and informal' rules and processes through which interests are expressed, and decisions

which are germane to food security in a country are prepared, implemented and enforced on behalf of members of society.

From the studies of Rodrik (2010); Osabuohien et al. (2018) and Osabohien et al. (2018) to achieve food security, there is the need for equal opportunity in resource allocation and the delivery of services; coherent and coordinated policies, institutions, and actions. This means that the challenge for policymakers interested in addressing the key policy issues are to redesign strategies that allow countries to have a stable and affordable food supply that is equitably distributed as household food insecurity continues to be widespread with strong inequities across and within countries governance and strategies. Given the pathetic economic situation in some critical parts of the country, for example; the north east (Scribner, 2017; Ajayi and Adenegan, 2018), where starvation has been prevalent due to insurgency, the use of the right approach to addressing the national challenge of food insecurity, based on a platform of accountability, have remained a maximum requirement for achieving the right results of this subject area. Thus, from the fallouts in the literature, this study addresses the gaps in knowledge and takes up the debate to a new level with respect to the issues of food security and accountability in Nigeria.

3. Methodology

3.1 Empirical Model

The food system concept is poorly reflected in institutional terms at local, national, and international levels (Fresco, 2009; Kennedy and Liljeblad, 2016; Hospes and Brons, 2016). Approaching food insecurity issues from systems perspective reveal and in turn enhance important governance challenges and opportunities, because, it requires more holistic approach to fully address. By its nature, food governance institutions are fragmented and cut across the usual boundaries between sectors, administrative jurisdictions, public and private domains, temporal and spatial scales and diverse normative frameworks.

The study applied econometric and descriptive approaches to achieve its objective. The study engaged time series data from 1985 to 2016 sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) statistical bulletin, World Governance Indicators (WGI), World Development Indicators (WDI) and Food and agricultural Organization (FAO). The descriptive approach engaged tables in examining the state of food security in Nigeria in relation to Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) sub-region threshold, while the econometric method employed the Autoregressive Distribution Lag (ARDL) to examine the long-run relation between governance and food security. The study adopted the Malthusian theory of population growth model (Malthus, 1798) and states the implicit function of the model thus:

$$Y_t = f(A_t, X_t, Z_t) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Where } A_t = \text{AGRICPRO}_t, \text{AGCSF}_t; X_t = \text{POP}_t; S_t = \text{CC}_t, \text{VA}_t, \text{RLAW}_t, \text{PSAV}_t \quad (2)$$

Where Y represents food security proxied by number of people undernourished, A represents agricultural production and agricultural credit guarantee scheme fund; X represents population growth; Z represents the four governance components used in this study which are: control of corruption, voice and accountability, rule of law, and political stability and absence of violence. Insight of the ARDL model is drawn from the study of Osabohien et al (2018). The reason for the use of ARDL approach to

cointegration is built on the premise that time series variables trend in difference order of stationarity, hence the traditional approach to cointegration becomes inefficient.

$$\Delta npu_t = \beta_0 + \sum_{t=1}^n \beta_1 \Delta agricpro_{t-1} + \sum_{t=0}^n \beta_2 \Delta acgsf_{t-1} + \sum_{t=0}^n \beta_3 \Delta pop_{t-1} + \sum_{t=0}^n \beta_4 \Delta cc_{t-1} + \sum_{t=0}^n \beta_5 \Delta va_{t-1} + \sum_{t=0}^n \beta_6 \Delta rlaw_{t-1} + \sum_{t=0}^n \beta_7 \Delta psav_{t-1} + \gamma ECM_{t-1} + e_t \quad (3)$$

Where: Δ is the change in operator and the ECM_{t-1} denotes error correction term. γ represents the speed of adjustment from the short-run to the long-run equilibrium (Osabohien et al., 2018). Given the above, the ARDL model is represented in equation (4)

$$\Delta npu_t = \beta_0 + \sum_{t=1}^n \beta_1 \Delta agricpro_{t-1} + \sum_{t=0}^n \beta_2 \Delta acgsf_{t-1} + \sum_{t=0}^n \beta_3 \Delta pop_{t-1} + \sum_{t=0}^n \beta_4 \Delta cc_{t-1} + \sum_{t=0}^n \beta_5 \Delta va_{t-1} + \sum_{t=0}^n \beta_6 \Delta rlaw_{t-1} + \sum_{t=0}^n \beta_7 \Delta psav_{t-1} + e_{t-1} \quad (4)$$

$H_0: \beta_0 = \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \beta_4 = \beta_5 = \beta_6 = \beta_7$ (No long run relationship exist)

$H_1: \beta_0 \neq \beta_1 \neq \beta_2 \neq \beta_3 \neq \beta_4 \neq \beta_5 \neq \beta_6 \neq \beta_7$ (Long run relationship exist)

The dependent variable, food security is proxied by the number of people who are undernourished (*npu*). Agriculture is proxied by agricultural production and Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund, population as the number of people. The study builds on Malthusian theory of population. This is because according to Malthus theory, population grows exponentially while food production grows arithmetically doubling with each cycle; in this wise, while food production is likely to increase in a series of twenty-five year intervals in the arithmetic progression; population is capable of increasing in the geometric progression. This situation of arithmetic food growth with simultaneous geometric human population growth predicted a future when people would have no resources to survive with. This means many people tends to chase few available food in turn leads to food insecurity. The data, sources and measurement of the variables for the study are presented in Table 1:

Table 1. Data Source and Measurement

Data	Identifier	Data Source	Measurement
Food security	npu	FAO, 2016	number of people undernourished (% of total population)
Agriculture	agricprod	CBN, 2016	Total volume of agriculture production
	Acgsf		Credit to agricultural sector in Nigerian naira (₦'000)

Governance	Cc		
	Rlaw	WGI,	Institutions
	Psav	2016	
	Va		
Population	population	WDI,	Total number of people
		2016	

Note: FAO means food and agriculture organization; CBN means Central Bank of Nigeria; WGI means World governance indicators; WDI means World Development Indicators

4. Results and Discussion

This section presents the results as obtained from the two methods of analysis: the descriptive and econometric methods engaged in the study presented in sub-sections (4.1) and (4.2)

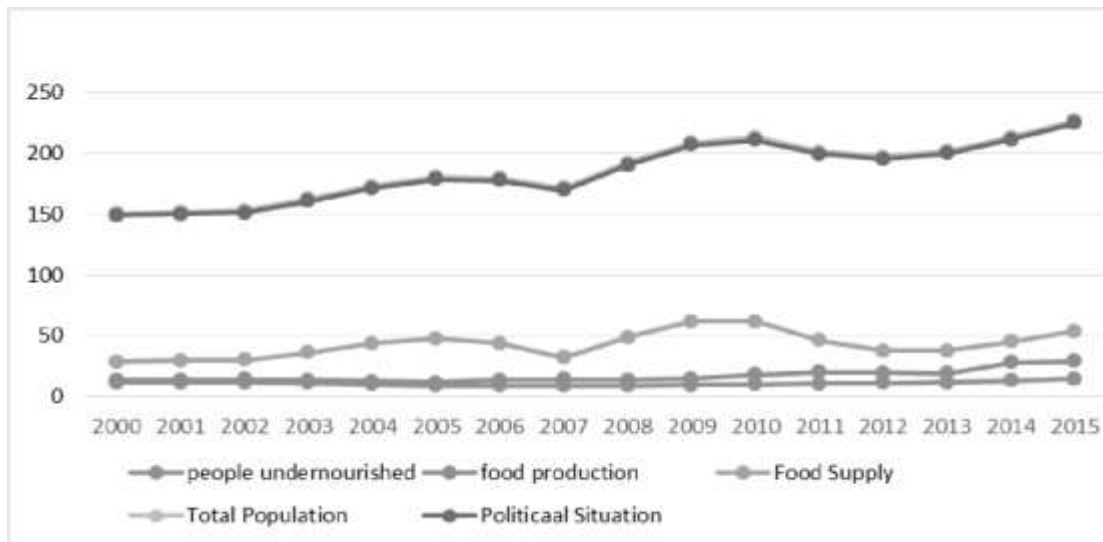
4.1 Descriptive Results

Irrespective of the overall progress in reducing food insecurity across the world, West Africa remains the region with the highest number of people who are under or malnourished (FAO, 201). Some countries have shown progress in terms of food security in recent years, this progress occurred in most countries in Europe, Eastern and South Eastern Asia, as well as in Latin America, while Nigeria showed no progress as the country lags behind among West African countries. Food security can be referred to the state where all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to adequate, safe and nourishing food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO, 2015).

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aims to transform the world economies by year 2030 with 17 specific goals of which the second goal that is, achieving food security and improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture is specifically focused on food and nutrition. It aims at achieving sustainable food security, end of all forms of malnutrition, double the agricultural production and income of small scale food producers, and ensure sustainable food security (FAO, 2015)

In this study, we have considered some necessary indicators of food security which are: Number of people who are undernourished, Political stability and Absence of Violence/ Terrorism; per capita food supply variability, Per capita food production variability and Total population. As presented in Figure 1

Figure 1: State of Food Security Indicators



Source: Authors'

Addressing the food security issue in Nigeria demands prompt accountability which could help demarcate the current situation in its entirety, highlighting the key areas affected, and encourage advancement of relevant methods that can resolve the issue. This would create a platform of food supply resilience aimed at keeping the developed approach on a rapid response to emerging food security challenges. Accountability, among other factors points to the fact that food security would pose the challenge of low per capita productivity, especially in food production, which is relevant to food security.

From Figure 1, food production level measured as food production variability in West African countries. Nigeria ranked third among the countries that with the lowest figure (ranging between 2.4 -14.5). It showed the inadequacy of the current food security systems, insufficient resource availability and accountability on the use of resources during the period under review. These challenges therefore call for improvement on the current investment profiles on food production and security. It is widely believed in literature that increase in production generates more food capable of reducing food shortage and the exclusion of the poor as a result of hunger as experienced in France and England (Fogel, 2004). The improving supply of food in both countries showed efficient production of food systems. In terms of food production, Nigeria as the most populated country in Africa with over 180 million people lags behind other West African countries as its food production observed to be lower. In this regard, more attention is needed to boost food production, food preservation and distribution, which could form a notable base for projecting the entire economy to better performance in the future. Collaboration with supportive agencies could be helpful.

In line with the above, it has been noted in Mali that, food production (especially food crops) has conventionally formed the bedrock for the pursuit of food security agenda (Sidibe et al. 2018). This idea has been a long position of giving main concern of successive governments since Mali's gained independence, in 1960. Structural responses to food insecurity in Mali have mainly consisted of strategic reforms to enable the nation enhance agricultural production for the attainment of food security (Bélières et al. 2008).

Per capital food supply variability is another main indicator for measuring food security. Food supply variability results from a combination of instability and responses in production, trade, consumption and storage, in addition to changes in government policies such as trade restrictions, taxes and subsidies, stockholding and public distribution (Osabohien, et al. 2018). In Nigeria, unevenly distribution of food probably reflects in price instability, which effects vulnerable households' ability to make long-term adjustments to their resource constraints (Lele et al. 2016). It is necessary to understand the nature of fluctuations in a food system which can aid scholars and policy makers on the strategies to be employed in enhancing the food systems in Nigeria.

It has been predicted that food demand will increase in the coming years in all countries, especially Nigeria with high population and to off-set this food demand, strategies for efficient and effective supply of food to all households in Nigeria needs to be put in place to avert food shortage, and this can be done is through innovation (like warehouse and other storage facilities, Osabohien et al. 2018). Populations spread of countries in West African sub-region during the period under review. Nigeria, which is the focus of this study has high population growth rate. This has not been reflected on food production and security practice in Nigeria. Instead, the growth in national population has resulted in a further complexity in terms of availability of food that meets the demands of the population density, especially in urban areas where food production is minimal and the demand is high (Ojo, 2004; Echebiri and Edaba, 2008; Jhingan, 2003)

Based on the fact that food security involves different aspects which are made up of: availability, access to food and food utilization, its strategies has to be essentially engaged by government, non-government organisations (Kropff et al. 2013). Food security governance can be said to have two main interactions: the formal and informal interactions' which cut across balance among public and private individuals with the goal of achieving food security (Candel, 2014). experience of agriculture and food governance in Brazil and South Africa have confirmed that food security situation can be considerably enhanced by adopting three essential procedures such as: creating a new social policy programmes, formulation of an agency exclusively to manage the effort of other ministries in quest for food security objectives and together with stakeholders in the decision-making procedure (Haddad, 2011; Pereira and Ruysenaar, 2012).

Effective food security governance requires a broad, systems think, problem-solving strategy which tackle the difficulty of food security, cut across national, regional, and local levels, and is adjustable across time. When governments fail to tackle the crisis situations in nation and structural factors, they invariably fail to address food security and its affect (Shamah-Levy et al. 2017; Candel, 2014). Ironically, results obtained showed that Nigeria food security governance has taken on post-political uniqueness which hampers rather than enhancing growth of ending food shortage and achieving the right to food for all. Quantitative details about the absence of terrorism in West African sub-region. The data describes the level of security of life and property among West African countries.

Compared to other West African countries, Nigeria ranks as a high risk country on this record as its political stability and absence of violence continues to be negative and higher than other regional countries [-5.2 in 2001; -2.7 in 2015] (FAO, 2017). This could be traceable to the inherent crises herdsmen in both the northern and southern

parts of the country as the violence between the Fulani herdsmen and farmers have become one of Nigeria’s most constant security challenges and have left thousands of people displaced and dead in recent years (Vanguard, January 11, 2018). Crisis in these locations have adversely affected food production and supply, because when there is crisis in these locations, there would be further challenge on food security which would in turn result to the challenge of food shortage in supply to the various parts of the country where demands are high, leading to higher prices and scarcity. There could also be wastage of scarce food resources due to emergence of crisis that could prevent distribution.

4.2 Results from Econometric Analysis

This sub-section of the study presents the econometric method. The starting point of presenting the econometric result is by presenting the summary statistics of the variables as shown in Table 2. The results shows the summary statistics of the selected variables that were engaged in this study, the variables are as aforementioned. The mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum are as presented, to bring to bear the real information required for the study (Osabohien et al., 2018).

Table 2: Summary Statistics of Variables

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Number of people undernourished	10.81	1.48	8.80	14.30
Agricultural production	3707.31	4405.70	38.24	14709.10
Agricultural credit guarantee scheme fund	3827678	4325308	80845.80	1.30
Population	1.28	3.07	8.36	1.86
Voice and accountability	-0.77	0.30	-1.55	-0.46
Political stability and absence of violence	-1.92	0.20	-2.19	-1.52
control of corruption	17.10	10.13	0.70	28.00
Rule of law	1.14	0.19	0.72	1.43

Source: Authors’ using STATA software

Unit Root Test for Stationarity

To conduct the ARDL effectively, the unit root test for stationarity was conducted to determine the integrating order of the selected variables. This is considered as a necessary step in order to validate the assumption that none of the variables should be stationary at second differenced (that is, I [2]). This assumption is aimed at preventing the issue of ‘spurious result. Insight of the ARDL methodology was drawn from the empirical work of Osabohien et al. (2018) and Ouattara et al. (2006). Ouattara et al. (2006) has it that F-statistic that Pesaran (2007) presented seems ineffective when differentiated at order two [I (2)], since the method is based on the premise that variables either co-integrated at order zero [I (0)] or co-integrated at order one [I(1)]. Therefore, engaging a unit root tests in the ARDL approach to cointegration is to ensure that none of the variables is integrated of order 2 as presented in table 3

Table 3. Unit Root Test for Stationarity

Variables	DF tstatistic	Critical Value 5%	Integration Order	Remark
Number of people undernourished	-2.75	-1.96	I(1)	Stationary

Agricultural production	17.10	-1.95	I(0)	Stationary
Agricultural credit guaranteed scheme fund	-4.67	-3.69	I(1)	Stationary
Population	4.83	-1.95	I(1)	Stationary
Voice and accountability	-2.18	-1.95	I(0)	Stationary
Political stability/Absence of Violence	-5.31	-3.82	I(1)	Stationary
Control of corruption	-4.41	-3.67	I(1)	Stationary
Rule of law	-3.91	-3.71	I(0)	Stationary

Source: Authors' using STATA 13

Table 4. Estimates from ARDL Method: Dependent Variable: Number of People undernourished

Long-run relationship													
Agricultural production		Agriculture credit		Population		Voice & accountability		Political stability		Control of Corruption		Rule of law	
-0.02 (0.00) [0.01**] [0.01**]		-0.18 (0.10) (0.09**)		0.74 (0.19) [0.08**]		0.51 (0.68) [0.52]		-0.69 (0.40) [0.00*]		0.63 (0.08) [0.468]		-0.29 (0.05) [0.05***]	
Short Run Relationship													
Agriculture Production		Agricultural credit		Population		Voice and Accountability		Political Situation		Control of corruption		Rule of law	
L1D	L2D	jjj L2D	L2 D	L1D L2D	L2 D	L1 D	L2 D	L1D L2D	L2 D	L1 D	L2 D	L1D L2D	L2 D
-0.05 (0.00) [0.00*] [0.00*]	-0.030 (0.17) [0.01**]	-1.06 (0.35) [0.02**] [0.02**]	2.2 0 (0.80) [0.00*]	0.1 1 (0.49) [0.191]	0.2 0 (0.63) [0.191]	0.0 7 (0.33) [0.55]	0.0 6 (0.14) [0.13]	- 0.21 (0.40) [0.04**]	- 0.09 (0.42) [0.02**]	0.0 3 (0.02) [0.11]	0.0 3 (0.02) [0.00*]	- 1.58 (0.56) [0.01**]	1.6 7 (0.81) [0.032]

Note: The standard error and the probability values are in parenthesis () and [] respectively.

*, **, *** means that variables are statically significant at 1%, 5% and 10% respectively, while LD shows that variables are lagged and differenced

Source: Authors' using STATA 12

The econometric method for this study using the ARDL cointegration approach focuses on the long run relationship as presented in Table 5. The ARDL results show that there exists a long run relationship food security indicator (number of people

undernourished), agriculture indicators (agricultural production and agricultural guarantee scheme fund), indicators of governance and accountability (voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, control of corruption and rule of law) and population. The result shows that in the long-run increase in agricultural production reduces the number of undernourishment by 2.89%, agricultural credit guarantee scheme fund to farmers enhance food production base thereby reducing undernourishment by 18.6%. Akin to Malthusian population theory, increase in population increases undernourishment by 74.8%, the reason for this high increase is because of low food production and many people chase little available food produced. On the basis of governance and accountability, increase in corruption rate affects undernourishment by 3.94%, political stability and absence of violence contribute to the attainment of food security. It is confirmed in this study that corruption weakens the system and as result increases undernourishment by 0.74 and 21.06% respectively.

Table 5. Estimates from Error Correction Mechanism

Regressand	D_npu	D_	D_acgsf	D_pop	D_va	D_psav	D_cc	D_rlaw	Regressors
agricpro									
ECterm	-0.0245*	-0.3137*	-0.0351*	-0.51087**	-0.0951*	-0.0038	0.5561	0.0481	
			(0.035)	(0.545)	(0.142)			*	*
								(0.000)	(0.000)
npu(LD)		-586.9926			0.11577				
	0.9216*	-0.3541*	-21282.73	0.1709	3 9.5024	-0.599*			
	(0.000)	(0.179)	(0.000)	(0.315)	(0.538)			*	(0.441)
		(0.000)	0.000						
agricpro(LD)	-	-0.0345		-9.1983		0.0202**	0.0017**	-	
	0.00048	1117.83**	* 0.0116	0.003**					*
	(0.034)	(0.856)	(0.0229)	(0.660)	(0.0430)	(0.060)	(0.000)	(0.032)	
acgsf (LD)		0.01216**	-0.0551	0.0031	-2.1508			2.208	
	4.0809**	4.0408**	2.4909						*
	(0.000)	(0.020)	(0.809)	(0.395)	(0.753)	(0.025)	(0.001)	0.544	
population(LD)	-2.8007*	0.0924*	1.6065***	1.0465*	-1.9407	1.4107		0.0121	
)	4.7607			*	*				
	(0.0000)	(0.000)	(0.068)	(0.000)	(0.456)	(0.113)	(0.000)	(0.001)	
Va(LD)	-		-9665.715	-0.0464	4.7568				
	0.06387	36.72332*	293060.8*	(0.867)	0.25739	(0.577)		(0.003)	
	0.6685			*	*				
	*	(0.000)	*	*	*				
	(0.000)	(0.0244)	(0.008)	(0.000)					

psav (LD)	- 231.2085*	32.8656**	25765.93*	-0.1919	-0.6713*	0.4408	0.2047				
	0.5867*	(0.000)	(0.023)	*(0.576)	(0.004)	4	(0.365)				
	*	(0.0427)	(0.841)								
	(0.097)										
Cc (LD)	-0.0027*	-45.1274*	24783.82	1397.085				.01268			
	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.350)	(0.386)		.015609	.017392				
	.02837	5									
						6	8	2	0.258		
						0.459	0.128	0.26			
rlaw (LD)	- 709.4312*	-6163.004	-.180111	0.0200	6.7578	1.1067					
	0.7855**	1571.819*	(0.865)	(0.705)	(0.938)	*	*				
	*(0.031)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)							
	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.004)								
		(0.047)									
Adj. R-sq	0.9808	0.92062	0.7480	0.831	0.9095	0.7973	0.695				
AIC:	57.97317	HQIC:	59.21476	SBIC:	62.14865						

Note: **, * means that variables are statically significant at 1%, 5% and 10% respectively, while LD shows that variables were lagged and differenced based on Akaike information criterion (AIC), Hannan-Quinn information criterion (HQIC) and Schwarz's Bayesian information criterion (SBIC)

Source: The Authors'

Conclusion

Accountability in ensuring food security is a multifaceted assignment, as it is subjective by collective factors operating at diverse tiers of the social-ecological model. These factors comprise the accessibility of a sufficient food supply and access to food from the federal to the state and local government levels. Access to the food supply is in turn mainly influenced by agricultural production; this means that; the higher the production, the more people gain access to food. At Macro-level, food access is driven by factors such as food prices, job opportunities, minimum wages, and social protection policies or programmes. The relationship among central, state and local systems of food are characterized by boundaries drifting and high level of insecurity, which makes attempts at steering even more complicated. This is the reason why food security governance, which considers all the drivers, governing activities, and policy outputs and outcomes involved in feeding the population, has gained so much interest as a field of study in recent years

This study explores the importance of food security in Nigeria, considering accountability and governance as key variables. The study found that it is a worthwhile practice for Nigeria to pursue stability as this can form a background to channel the national economy to address food shortage challenges. This could be done through an aggressive support initiative and other pragmatic actions to engage stakeholders to embark on effective food production and distribution that meet household demands. In order to meet households food demand, agricultural incentives should be granted to farmers to increase food production, this is evident from the result obtained in the study which shows that in the long-run increase in agricultural production reduces the number of undernourishment by 2.89%, agricultural credit guarantee scheme fund to

farmers enhance food production base thereby reducing undernourishment by 18.6%. Also, the focus on preservation logistics would also be needed to augment current effort to solve identified problems.

References

- Abdulrahman, S., Mani, J. R., Oladimeji, Y. U., Abdulazeez, R. O., and Ibrahim, L. A. (2017). Analysis of entrepreneurial management and food security strategies of small ruminant women farmers in kirikassamma Local Government Area of Jigawa State. *Journal of Animal Production Research*, 29(1), 419-429.
- Ajayi, C. O., and Adenegan, K. O. (2018). Rights-Based Approach to Food and Nutrition Security in Nigeria. In *Food Systems Sustainability and Environmental Policies in Modern Economies* (pp. 217-234). IGI Global.
- Androsova, I. V., Melnichuk, A. V., Bondaletov, V. V., Vinichenko, M. V., and Duplij, E. V. (2016). On the issue of state support of agriculture: Regional aspect. *International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues*, 6(15).
- Ayotamuno, J. M., & Gobo, A. E. (2004). Municipal solid waste management in Port Harcourt, Nigeria: Obstacles and prospects. *Management of environmental quality: an international journal*, 15(4), 389-398.
- Babatunde, R.O., Omotesho, O.A., and Sholotan, O.S. (2007). Socio-economic characteristics and food security status of farming households in Kwara State, North-Central Nigeria. *Pakistan Journal of Nutrition*, 6 (1), 49-58.
- Bélières, JF, Benoit-Cattin, M., Barret, L., Djouara, H., & Kebe, D. (2008). Producer organizations in the cotton zone in Mali. Conditions of emergence and perspectives. *Rural economy. Agricultures, Foods, Territories* , (303-304-305), 22-38.
- Candel, J.J. (2014). Food security governance: a systematic literature review. *Food Security*, 6, 585-601.
- Dias, B.G., Juliana, R.P. Giller, K.E. and Ittersum, M.K. (2017). Agriculture, Food Security and the Sustainable Development Goals: theory and practice in three development contexts. 3rd International Conference on Global Food Security Conference, Cape Town, 2017-1203/2017-12-06.
- Echebiri, R. N., & Edaba, M. E. I. (2008). Production and utilization of cassava in Nigeria: prospects for food security and infant nutrition. *PAT*, 4(1), 38-52.
- Ejikeme, J.O., Ojiako, J.C., and Ezeh, F.C. (2017). Enhancing Food Security in Anambra State, Nigeria, Using Remote Sensing Data. *Journal of the faculty of environmental sciences, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Akwa, Nigeria*, Vol 6 (1).
- FAO, 2011. Good Food Security Governance: The Crucial Premise to the Twin-Track Approach. Background paper. ESA Workshop, FAO, Rome. (<http://www.fao.org/>).
- Fogel, R. W. (2004). *The escape from hunger and premature death, 1700-2100: Europe, America, and the Third World* (Vol. 38). Cambridge University Press.
- Haddad, L. J., Hawkes, C., Achadi, E., Ahuja, A., Ag Bendeck, M., Bhatia, K., ... and Fanzo, J. (2015). *Global Nutrition Report 2015: Actions and accountability to advance nutrition and sustainable development*. Intl Food Policy Res Inst.
- Herbel, D., Crowley, E., Ourabah, H., Lee, M. (2012). *Good Practices in Building Innovative Rural Institutions to Increase Food Security*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
- Ibe S.O., ALOZIE, S. T., Iwueke O.C. (2017). Food security among households in eastern Nigeria: a descriptive analysis, *International Journal of Gender and Development Issues*, 1(6), 1-9

- Ike, C. U., Jacobs, P. T., and Kelly, C. (2017). A multidimensional approach to measuring household food security in Taraba State, Nigeria: comparing key indicators. *Development in Practice*, 27(2), 234-246.
- Jhingan, M.L. (2003). *The Economics of Development and Planning*. 36th Revised and Enlarged Edition, Vrinda publications (P) LTD, Delhi, India
- Lele, U., Masters, W. A., Kinabo, J., Meenakshi, J. V., Ramaswami, B., & Tagwireyi, J. (2016). *Measuring Food and Nutrition Security: An Independent Technical Assessment and User's Guide for Existing Indicators*. Rome: Food Security Information Network, Measuring Food and Nutrition Security Technical Working Group.
- Lynam, J., Beintema, N. M., Roseboom, J., and Badiane, O. (Eds.). (2016). *Agricultural research in Africa: Investing in future harvests*. Intl Food Policy Res Inst.
- Ojo, S. O. (2004). Improving labour productivity and technical efficiency in food crop production: A panacea for poverty reduction in Nigeria. *Journal of Food Agriculture and environment*, 2, 227-231.
- Omonona, B. T and Agoi, G.A. (2007). An Analysis of food security situation among Nigerian urban households: evidence from Lagos state, Nigeria.
- Osabohien, R., Afolabi, A., and Godwin, A. (2018). An Econometric Analysis of Food Security and Agricultural Credit Facilities in Nigeria. *The Open Agriculture Journal*, 12(1), 227-239
- Osabohien, R., Matthew, A.O. Aderounmu, B. and Olawande, T. (2019). Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Crop Production in West Africa: Examining the mitigating potential of social Protection, *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy*, 9(1), 57-66.
- Osabohien, R., Osabuohien, E. and Urhie, E (2018). Food Security, Institutional Framework and Technology: Examining the Nexus in Nigeria using ARDL Approach. *Current Nutrition and Food Science*, 14(2), 154-163.
- Osabuohien, E., Okorie, U. and Osabohien, R. (2018). Rice Production and Processing in Ogun State, Nigeria: Qualitative Insights from Farmers' Association. In Obayelu, E. (Eds). *Food Systems Sustainability and Environmental Policies in Modern Economics* (pp. 188-215), Hershey, PA: IGI Global.
- Pérez-Escamilla, R., Shamah-Levy, T., & Candel, J. (2017). Food security governance in Latin America: Principles and the way forward. *Global Food Security*, 14, 68-72
- Pesaran, M. H. (2007). A simple panel unit root test in the presence of cross-section dependence. *Journal of applied econometrics*, 22(2), 265-312.
- Rodrik, D.(2010). Diagnostics before prescription. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 24 (3), 3344.
- Ouattara, K., Ouattara, B., Assa, A., & Sédogo, P. M. (2006). Long-term effect of ploughing, and organic matter input on soil moisture characteristics of a Ferric Lixisol in Burkina Faso. *Soil and tillage research*, 88(1-2), 217-224.
- Scribner, S. (2017). *On The Brink: As famine looms, world leaders must pay up and deliver political solutions to save lives*.
- Shamah-Levy, T., Mundo-Rosas, V., Flores-De la Vega, M. M., & Luiselli-Fernández, C. (2017). Food security governance in Mexico: How can it be improved? *Global Food Security*, 14:73-78.
- Sidibé, A., Totin, E., Thompson-Hall, M., Traoré, O. T., Traoré, P. C. S., and Olabisi, L. S. (2018). Multi-scale governance in agriculture systems: Interplay between national and local institutions around the production dimension of food security in Mali. *NJAS-Wageningen Journal of Life Sciences*, 84, 94-102

- Thi, N. B. D., Kumar, G., & Lin, C. Y. (2015). An overview of food waste management in developing countries: current status and future perspective. *Journal of environmental management*, 157: 220-229.
- Ufua, D. E., Papadopoulos, T., & Midgley, G. (2015, January). Enhancing Lean Interventions through the use of Systems Thinking in the food production industry: a case in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. In *Proceedings of the 58th Annual Meeting of the ISSS-2014 United States (Vol. 1, No. 1)*.
- Ufua, D. E., Papadopoulos, T., and Midgley, G. (2018). Systemic lean intervention: Enhancing lean with community operational research. *European Journal of Operational Research*, 268 (3), 1134-1148
- Vanguard News Nigeria (11 January, 2018). Nigerian herdsmen crisis: what's at stake? <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2018/01/nigerian-herdsmen-crisis-whats-stake>
- Waldron, A., Garrity, D., Malhi, Y., Girardin, C., Miller, D. C., and Seddon, N. (2017). Agroforestry can enhance food security while meeting other Sustainable Development Goals. *Tropical Conservation Science*, 10, 1940082917720667.
- Womack, J.P., and Jones, D.T. (2003). *Lean Thinking: Banish Waste and Create Wealth in Your Corporation*. 2nd edition. Simon and Schuster, London.