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**GLOBALIZATION: HINDRANCE TO FOOD SECURITY IN  
NIGERIA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this thesis is to explore and understand the reasons why the process of globalization is not entirely successfully used in achieving sustainable food security in Nigeria. Factors that are influencing these hindrances, and there is need to conduct an inquiry into this phenomenon by using qualitative research, case study analysis, and secondary qualitative data. These methods were used to examines the connection between globalization and the increasing food insecurity in Nigeria. Evaluation by reviewing the literature on the effects of globalization on the achieving sustainable food security in Nigeria was carried out. In addition to this, challenges facing sustainable food security in Nigeria was observed and suggested some way forward to achieve food security in Nigeria.

It was observed that globalization hinder sustainable food security in Nigeria due to unequal global trade, bad governance and inability to formulate functioning domestic policies. It concludes that for Nigeria to achieve a sustainable food security, there is need to diversify from mono-product to many other products that can increase foreign reserve and also, focus on long-term policies on agricultural and food production which will help the country in achieving sustainable food security.

**Keywords:** globalization, food security, trade liberalization, Nigeria

## **INTRODUCTION**

Nigeria is one of the Sub-Saharan countries faced with challenges of food insecurity. Food insecurity has been a prevalent issue in Africa since the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century due to increases in the costs of staple foods, inability to formulate functioning internal policies for food security and conflicts in some of African countries. The recent displacement of major inhabitants the Northern part of Nigeria by the Boko Haram terrorist group has worsened the current food situation in Nigeria. Also, the problems of hunger and nutrition are due to the poverty in the Sub-Saharan area where per capita food production is increasing rather than decreasing, so the poor do not have enough resources or income to deal with hunger and malnutrition (Folaranmi 2012). The effect of the global economic recession have also posed some hindrances on Africa's food export, which would have had a positive impact on the Nigerian economy. Consequently, all concerted efforts to improving the food situation or cancel the challenges of food insecurity through enlarged commercial food imports has proved abortive (Eicher 1982, 150).

There are arguments to establish the relationship between globalization and food insecurity, notwithstanding, the indication of these arguments were based on the illustration of global events especially in the area of the social and economic arena which clarify how components of globalization work. These components of globalization might not specifically be the only causes of food insecurity. Sometimes with the association of other factors such as climate changes and increase in population may together with the components of globalisation affect food security. In general, globalization serves as a catalyst or accelerating conditions for food insecurity (George 2002, 22). Globalization in the field of International Relations is one of the most contentious global issues. Few scholars have tried to argue about the positive and negative impacts of globalization causing hindrance in achieving sustainable food security due to trade liberalization throughout the world and Nigeria in particular. This study seeks not only to highlight the challenges Nigeria's food

security but also it will also highlight the inability to properly use the process of globalization, more so, it also tries to identify the internal challenges facing the country mitigating against her sustainable food security. Also, this study would give feasible solutions would maintain in removing this hindrance. This study claims that globalization hinder sustainable food security in Nigeria due to unequal global trade governance, and inability to formulate functioning domestic policies. The hypothesis used in this thesis is that globalization have some negative effects on food security in Nigeria. The purpose of this thesis is to explore and understand the reasons why the process of globalization is not entirely successfully used in achieving sustainable food security in Nigeria. Factors are influencing these hindrances, and there is need to conduct an inquiry into this phenomenon by using qualitative research, case study analysis, and secondary qualitative data as methods for capturing data. This research will also provide answer to the following questions: 1). what are the connections between globalization and food insecurity in Nigeria?, 2). what are the challenges facing sustainable food security in Nigeria? 3). what are the ways forward to achieving sustainable food Security in Nigeria.

Qualitative research methods helps the researcher to examine different kind of phenomenon, structures and gives meaning to its occurrence (Mason 2002, 3). It also helps in making convincing arguments with qualitative datas. This type of research indicates an investigative inquiry which involves data collection, analysis and interpretations of the data collected (Boodhoo, Purmessur 2009, 2). For the sake of this phenomenon study and its impacts on food security in Nigeria, the captured data would be analyzed and interpreted by observing what effects globalization has on the achieving sustainable food security.

Also used to gather descriptive data through the intensive examination of an event in a particular group, organization or situation. A case study is used by researchers to get a better understanding of the subject studied. For this reason, the case study would be Nigeria and the analysis drawn from the case study would also be useful in gaining more insights on what is hindering Nigeria from achieving sustainable food security through globalization. Under the case study analysis, a descriptive analysis would be used to analyze data gathered from this research. Descriptive analysis

defined as "transformation of raw data into a form that will make them easy to understand and interpret (Zikmund 2003).

Secondary qualitative data is not only used for but is not limited to qualitative research as a researcher has started to appropriate the use of secondary qualitative data in qualitative research. It referred to an analysis of pre-existing data collected by another researcher for an initial purpose (Fielding 2004, 97). Through this method, a researcher can get an extensive data, compare, analyze and extract information that would is the need for new research to be conducted by the latest researcher. Also, this method gives the researcher access to materials when the new researcher cannot travel to obtain data personal data or if the desired information seems to be expensive or complicated. In this thesis, secondary qualitative data would use for gathering and analyzing data.

This paper is divided into five chapter. The first chapter is the overview of food security, trade liberalization and globalization in Nigeria, second section of this chapter will provide the indicators of food security this will helps the readers to get to know about the consequences of shortage of food in Nigeria. The third section will be used as overview of globalization in Nigeria, while the last section will talk about the overview of present situation of food security in Nigeria, the program and the policies of Nigerian government in achieving sustainable food security in Nigeria.

The second chapter will answer the first research question. Firstly, the connection between globalization and displacement in some part of the Nigeria caused by conflict and food security in Nigeria will be examined. This is related to the resources scarcity which is due to the relationship between the ecosystem and economic forces. In addition the impacts of trade liberalization and that of the International Monetary Funds in Nigeria economy will also be talk about in this section. The third chapter of this paper will be used to answer the second research question. This based of the challenges facing food security in Nigeria such as excessive rises in global food prices and international exchange rate. In addition, the effects of climate changes on food production through agriculture in Nigeria, this chapter will talks about the lack of credit facilities, crisis and conflicts in the Northern part of Nigeria. In conclusion, it will talk about the effects of lack of exposure and expansion of Nigerian local production to international trades. The Forth chapter of this paper will

be used to answer the research question three. It will discuss the ways in which Nigeria can attain sustainable food security through globalization. The concluding part of this paper will draw conclusion on hindrances caused by globalization in achieving sustainable food security in Nigeria.



# **1. THEORETICAL OVERVIEW**

## **1.1. An overview of food security, trade liberalization and globalization in Nigeria**

The knowledge of Nigeria's regulation and control of economics from the beginning of her independence is very affirming. Contrarily, the liberation system which is the idea of objectivity in trade policy, and corresponding with globalization. It refers to as a process through which an increasingly free flow of ideas, people, goods, services, cultures, and capital induces to the integration of economies and societies across the world (Ndiyo, Ebong 2003). Its supporters often argue that globalization openness improves the standard of living and profit to the associating countries, by increasing the incomes and transfer of modern technologies from advanced economies to the less developed economies. Furthermore, it believed that the process of globalization encourages human freedom through spreading of information and enlarging the preferences available. (Usman, Abdulgafar 2010, 300).

For almost three decades ago, foreign trade and cross-border movement of labor, capital and technology have been so enormous and overwhelming. But recently, there have been issues about the negative characteristics of openness, and many questions raised whether developing countries are partaking in the benefits of globalization. The following is one of the quotations about globalization, poverty and food security; it is among the many who opposes globalization. "Instead of reducing inequalities, because of globalization, poorest countries are getting poorer, and in the long run affects the democracy of developing nations" (Diaz-Bonilla 2001). Those who argued against globalization beliefs that openness only favors the advanced capitalist economies and that unstable capital market damage developing countries severely, this arguments made some nations to encouraged economists and researchers to channel their studies towards the issues raised during the period of open trade (Adebola, Folorunso 2014, 206). One of these issues raised was import tariff escalation where importing countries are protecting their manufacture and producing industries.

It is essential to know what is globalization and trade liberalization before recognizing their connection and addressing implications on food security in underdeveloped countries especially Nigeria.

Recently, there are many discussion by scholars about the concepts and decision of what should be the defining characteristics of globalization (Waters 1998). In general, globalization is always compared with the rapidly growing of the global economies, but for this thesis, the concept referred as to the rapid spread of global links or interconnections, which is as a result of social, cultural forces, political norms, and practices (Otisi 2015, 63).

In the field of economics in general, globalization has proved to be most acceptable especially when it come to free markets, liberalization, and private organization which serves as a means of promoting economic activities within nations. Its rate of growth is significantly expressed in term of trade in goods and services; capitals flow, technology transfer, enterprises, business, travel and communication, foreign investment, and migration (Dunning 1993). In the economic globalization, the financial market is nearest to achieving world integration, regardless of exciting advancement in the removal of trade barriers in the post-war period. Global trade continues to be the subject to some particular tariff and non-tariff barriers which made the largest contribution to trade liberalization comes from developing countries (Dharam 1997). The events outside the framework of local trades in some of the industrialized countries over the years has shown that it has been towards the imposition of different barriers to trade, this is done mainly in their trade with developing countries. The conclusion of Uruguay Round may turn this happening around and speed up the business to regulated markets such as agricultural products, textile and so on (Dharam 1997). Having examined a significant number of definitions of globalization, one of these definitions will be considered suitable for this thesis. Globalization is defined as the closer integration of countries, people of the world and the breaking down of artificial barriers to the flows of capital, goods, services, knowledge, and people across national borders. Also, it is a process of creating a global market of investments, trade, and information through the integration of economic decision making on consumption, investment and savings across the world (Otisi 2015, 63).

Globalization has been seen as a highly disputable phenomenon especially in respect to its impacts and effects. People see globalization differently, some examine its positive impacts and want more of it while some see it as the worst thing that ever happened. Its impacts on underdeveloped nations is different from how it affects developing and developed nations. Because of the opposite views of globalization, there are three leading schools of thought towards it. They are neo-liberals, the radicals, and the Keynesians. For example, the neo-liberals are the followers of John Locke and Adam Smith, they believe in the market forces, competition and total removal of all market barriers. They are the promoters of deepening of globalization. They argued that there should be the complete abolishment of official regulations because they believed that a more globalized economy would be more efficient and removal of market forces and other complexities leads to growth than, it will boost not only trade but also make it efficient (Ogechukwu et al 2014, 62).

Globalization, in other words, means the multiplication of economic, cultural, political and environmental connections between people, organizations and the countries in general. Because of the process of globalization, there is increasing in the global economic institution, technological advancement and so on. Therefore this is believed to influence trade patterns, market structures, resources allocations, capital flows and trade patterns (Diaz-Bonilla, William 2001). In addition, globalization comprises a comprehensive concept that ranges from economic activities to the internationalization of taste, culture, education, and technologies. It also refers both to the integration of production facilities in different nations under the control of multinational cooperation and this leads to the combination of product and financial markets which is facilitated by liberalization (Diaz-Bonilla, William 2001).

The processes of globalization have attributed to different types of socio-economic effects. For instance, there has been antagonism about the situation of accelerated globalization during the 1970s that coexist with a period of growth in some of the industrialized countries; it has declined in some African, Middle Eastern and some of the Asian countries. During these years of economic difficulties, there were definite economic changes in some European states which helped some of the European states to prepare for the future challenges (Diaz-Bonilla, William 2001). Therefore,

globalization has attributed to some changes, such as in transportation, deregulation, technology progress, liberalization (Hartwig 2001).

Furthermore, globalization has encouraged and helped reduction of varieties of barriers to the smooth movement of goods, services, and factors of production. It increased flexibility in a trade by the elimination of barriers and made it possible by technology and trade liberalization which is one of the consequences of globalization. Technological developments in transportation and telecommunications have reduced both the time and cost of traveling and communication. There are opportunities and challenges in both the process of globalization and the trade liberalization on agriculture which is one of the significant sources of food security. The opportunities derived from the process of globalization is that there is a reduction in barriers to trade and market at large especially on the global scene. Throughout the nations, this would generate specialization in production and also cause division of labor based on the comparative advantage which would guarantee the maximization of total gain for the global economy (Hartwig 2001).

Food security has to do with access of all person to adequate diets at any given place and time to live an active live and healthy life (Christiansen et al (2000). Adequate food can only be assured provided all four parameters are efficient, which means that not only availability but also by access and utilization (Chung et al 1997, 6). Consequently, the uncertain economy is at the risk of losing availability, which stands as the pillar of all food components, access to food perform the role of farm-gate prices and utilization played the role of nutrients content. There are other factors apart from natural factors that restrict food security is the high exchange rate, mismanagement, high rate of inflation, degradation, terms of trade, removal of subsidies on agro-allied inputs which not only prevented availability but also hinder the food access (Smith, Haddad 2000, 30).

In this generation, the systems and the flow of food insecurity in developing countries are taking further aspect. Over 800 million people who represent one-sixth of the developing countries population cannot access sufficient food, among these figures, approximately 180 million are living in sub-Sahara Africa (Pinistrup – Andersen 2009, 5).

Sustainable food security as defined by different scholars, International Organization and in many ways. The definition according to World Health Organization (WHO) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will consider is that they are an international organization. Food security is access to the food needed by all people to enable them to live a healthy life at all times. There are four main components in these definitions, access, availability, utilization, and stability. Any country cannot be food secured if one of these components is missing (FAO 2010). A nation will be secure when there is access to quality and nutritious food in reasonable quantities, continually acceptable at all times by the majority of the population (Idachaba 2004). Therefore, food must be readily available for people's consumption to meet up with the necessary nutritional standard needed for both the human and animal's body. Availability of food is not the same as accessibility to food. These components depend on means of production, consumer prices and information flows and the access to the market (Amaka et al 2016, 186).

Sustainable food security is access to enough food for an active, present healthy life and ability to provide enough food for the future (World Bank 1986). Sustainable food security as when people have economic and physical access to sufficient food so as to meet their daily dietary needs for a present productive, healthy life and the future utilization (Abudullahi 2008, 6). These definitions pointed out some indicators for measuring the level or standard of which countries can achieve food security. Also, these indicators are nutritional content, adequate food supply, affordability, accessibility and environmental protection.

In the absence of one or more of these above indicators, there will be food insecurity; this means that the lack of food security is food insecurity; on the other way round, food insecurity stands for lack of access to enough food and can either be chronic or temporary. Chronic food insecurity happens due to lack of resources to obtain and provide food, though contributing to continuous insufficient diet. Food insecurity is one of the consequences of low consumption of nutritious food, having in mind that the physiological use of food is within the sphere of nutrition and health (FAO 2010). When any persons cannot afford enough food for their families, it causes hunger, diseases, malnutrition and poor health. Poor health and diseases limit one's ability to work and live an active

and productive healthy life. Poor human development threatens any country's prospects for economic growth for future generation (Otaha 2013, 30).

## **1.2. Indicators of food security**

There are four fundamental indicators of food security. These are food availability, accessibility, utilization and stability (FAO et al 2013).

### **1.2.1. Food Availability:**

Availability of food plays an influential role in food security. The ability to provide enough food for the people in a country is very imperative but not sufficient to ensure that people have adequate access to food. Throughout, the population has dramatically enlarged than the food supply which is resulting in food unavailability per person.

### **1.2.2. Food Accessibility:**

To be able to have access to food relies on two crucial situations and these are physical and economic access. Physical access depends on the availability and quality of methods, machines, and frameworks needed for the production and distribution of food. Also, financial access depends on individual income, the prices of food and the purchasing power of the people in a specific country. Increase in the level of poverty in a country can result in lack of economic access to food.

### **1.2.3. Food Utilization:**

Food utilization is the way human and animal body absorbed most of the various nutrients available in the food. Individual feeding habits, food preparation, and different diets will lead to abundant energy which derived from nutrients of this food consumed. Food utilization can be measured using two different indicators which shows the effects inadequate food consumption and usage. The first outcomes are measured using nutrition level of a child of under the age of five years. Usage of the nutritional status of an under-five years of age will help in determining the whole population. Also, the parameters used are wasting (too thin for height); stunting (too short

for age), and underweight (too small for age). The second measurement is the quality of food, hygiene and health status of a person (Amaka et al 2016).

Mostly, having access to food is not always complimented by the advance in the food utilization. A concise parameter of food utilization is underweight reason been that it shows recovery more promptly that wasting and stunting which take a longer time to recover from the sickness. Since 1990, the rate of widespread of under-five stunting and underweight have reduced in some developing nations, still some nations report for more than 30% and WHO classified this as being high (Amaka et al 2016).

#### **1.2.4. Food Sustainability**

This has to do with vulnerability to short-term risk which in return have the negative consequences of threatening the long-term advance. Climate changes such as erosion, drought and price instability on food production's inputs are the primary indicators of food instability. The world price hikes caused domestic price instability which serves as a danger to local food producers as there is a possibility of losing all their invested capital. In Nigeria, the majority of the farmers are subsistence. That is, they practice in small quantity, this makes it difficult for them to cope with change in prices of inputs, fluctuation of international price and exchange rate also contributed to this, and all these reduced their production output. To embrace new systems and technologies, consequently, increase the overall agricultural production. Total changing in weather patterns because of climate change played a significant role in reducing food supply. For example, the Nigerian farmers depend mostly on rainfall as means of watering their crops, the irregularities in the annual rain have cause drought and flooding in a different location within the country which caused to considerable losses in food production and income (Akinniran et al 2013).

The interconnection of all these above discussed parameters will establishes if an individual, household, state or country is sustainable food secured or not. The reason is that sustainable food

security at the level of the family does not assure sustainable food security at the national level (Babatunde and Christian 2014).

This paper will be using threefold theories in other to be able to know the significant hindrance to food security about globalization. These theories are the theory of entitlement by Sen Amartya (1981). Sen focuses his theories on many things such as aspects crop specialization, practiced in both China and Bengal which makes populations prone to famine. Another aspect Sen focuses is democracies, these are less likely to experience famine and third, the media is essential to famineresponse because lack of reporting keeps governments ignorant and allows famine to worsen. Sen theory would be useful due to the aspect of democracies which he suggested that they are less likely to experience famine. In addition the theory of human security propounded by the security scholars of the Copenhagen School which based on their critical debate on the post-Cold War model on security program (Knudsen 2001, 356). And lastly, this paper will employ the neo-Gramscian framework which was used by Conteh-Morgan in 2011 to examine the process and provide proof of negative impacts of globalization, insecurity, and dissatisfaction within a nation.

For decades, the idea about Malthus food supply became very popular concerning global famines and food security. He argued that the famine and food insecurity are consequences of the inadequate food supply. Also, the growth of population generates demand for more food; whereas, there is limited food supply. The available land for agriculture is decreasing due to industrialization and urbanization which is as a result of rapid increase in population (Malthus 1789). The Malthusian belief focuses attention on the driver of demand. On this aspect, the progression in the number of people is an essential factor why there is increasing demand for food (Godfray et al 2010). Furthermore, concerning this point of view, suggested policy instrument connected to the population control such as encouraging female education and child control by the introduction of contraception. Also, Malthusian argues that the problem of food security is as a result of the inability to meet the supply. The considerable reduction of crop production is another factor of the declines of food supply which could be a result of global warming or natural causes.



The authority of Malthusian comes to an end about on the issues of the population as the leading cause of food insecurity while the new idea of entitlement emerged from Sen Amartya. Contrary to Malthusian, Amartya Sen (1980) argued that the challenge facing food security is not about failure in the food supply. Preferably, the hindrance of famines and food security has to do with access than food supply as suggested by Malthus in his theory. It is an essential contribution from Amartya Sen with his entitlement theory on famines which means that there is a modification in the model of famines from the approach of supply (Malthusian custom) to the ability of people to access food (Devereux 2001).

Security is one of the significant characteristics that has been expressed by neo-realist, where their primary objectives are the sovereign state whose safety of her internal and regional unity must protect (Ahmed 2004). Looking at it from another perspective, the primary aims of security is not only to protect individual but also community in general, and this is called human security.

The concept of human security is focused more on the protection of people, the extent of their freedom in and around the society, their easy access to social opportunities, market and even if the community they live in is at peace or war. However, economic security among other is one of the major components of human security which comprises of all aspects of human survival. According to Roger et, al (1992), human security has two main characteristics. Firstly, safety from chronic threats as hunger, disease, and repression. And second, it means protection from sudden and hurtful disorders in the models of daily life -whether in jobs, in-home or within the communities" (Rogers et, al 1992). According to UNDP, there are seven important components of human security. They include economic safety (e.g., assurance of a basic income), food security (e.g., access to food), and health security (e.g., access to health care and protection from diseases). Also environmental security (e.g., protection from harmful effects of environmental degradation), personal security (e.g., freedom from threats by the state, groups, or individuals), community security (e.g., latitude from harmful community practices). And finally political security which includes enjoyment of human rights, and freedom from political oppression (Ray 1989).

All these above-listed areas show that globalization associated with the concept of human security. Since a wide variety of global processes influences them, it comprises of the following: drug trafficking; the depletion of non-renewable resources; human trafficking; the rapid spread of communications technology; the growth of unsanctioned capitalist markets and so on (Keller 2002).

Three components of human security will be the focus of this paper, and this is according to Ahmed (2004, 115). Going by the criteria on UNDP which initiated in 1994, based on these three economic components, food security, financial security and health security are all directly inter-related. Economic insecurity can directly impact both health and food security negatively directly or indirectly. These major components are the issues that influence the structural or indirect violence, according to Ann (1995), "the indirect violence is done to individuals when unjust economic and political structures reduce their life expectancy through lack of access to basic material needs." Insufficient income (economic insecurity) is equal to the inadequate purchasing power which is required to get sufficient food (food insecurity), sound health and clean portable water provision (health insecurity).

Furthermore, based on the argument of Sen Amartya on causes of food insecurity as one of the components of human security, on his approach, he tried to know why there is still famine when there is enough food supply. Based on Sen' experience, he argued that lack of access to food is one of the reasons of famines. To tackle this problem of famines generated by access to food, Sen Amartya brought the idea of entitlement approach which he divided into two types of the fundamental concept of entitlement. These types are entitlements and endowments. According to Sen in 1984, endowment signifies to as taking control of labor power, resources, and asset. While entitlement is "the set of a substitute to a bunch of commodities that a person can command within a given society by using the chances that he or she might face" (Kurniawan 2016).

Similarly, in a paper titled "Globalization and Human Security: A neo-Gramscian Perspective," employed a neo-Gramscian viewpoint. Analysis of International Political Economy and International Relations to analyze in detail the role that globalization played in the problems facing

human security, precisely as the economic insecurity of many countries are increasing. Hegemony was used by Gramsci (Gramsci 1971) as the core concept to emphasize the power of material capabilities, institutions, ideas, and other socio-economic and cultural forces by ensuring acceptability for both the rich and the less privileged classes (Conteh-Morgan 2011).

It has concluded that the determinants such inequality and poverty reveal that the neoliberal theory of globalization is enhancing the issues of health, personal, food and other insecurities in developing nations such as Nigeria (Conteh-Morgan 2011). Economic insecurity of underdeveloped countries is as a result of their structural disadvantage in the world capitalist economy which later contributes to their domestic socio-political instability by undermining human security. (Ahmed 2004, 166). Suitably, some of the negative impacts of globalization and the international economic order have threatened food, health and financial security which consequently caused an individual, community and political insecurity in the affected countries with deterioration in health and value.

### **1.3. Overview of globalization in Nigeria**

Globalization as an agent of expansion of international flows of trade, information, finance and information into an joint global market, the prescription to the liberalization of national and global markets in the belief that free flows of trade, finance, and information will produce the best outcome for both economic growth and human welfare through globalization. The impact of this has dramatically improved GDP growth rate of the economies of both the advanced and developing economies such as Nigeria (Sede, Izilein 2013, 157). He used an analytical method to conduct the research, through the study, it indicated there is variation in growth between the advanced and the growing economies, but that the ever-increasing economies have been able to adapt to the competitiveness of the world market. Therefore, it improved the quality of export supply.

There are series of research conducted on the impacts of globalization in the Nigeria, the functional relationship between employment, globalization, income inequality and poverty in Africa was

examined, while using the analytical methodology. By using this approach, it has been able to consider the fact that unemployment surpassed the level of income inequality and poverty within a given economy (Ukpere, 2011). The outcomes of the research shown that spite of the commendations given to globalization, the current globalization seems to have caused the challenges facing unemployment, the consequences of which is endemic income inequality and mass poverty in Africa. The decreased economy pattern has invariably failed Africa. African countries had the requirement like economic and technological conditions that will make them benefit from globalization, but nConteh-Morgany all of the African economies did not. Therefore, viewed it from many perspectives, the study concluded that, the African continent seems to have been marginalized and have not fully benefited from globalization (Ukpere, 2011).

The increases in the global integration of economies activities caused the mass movement of labor or reallocation in large scale among the involving countries in the joint savings (Kleinert 2012). There are needs for an increased the differentiation rate of jobs which caused due to the pressure of reallocation. Whereas, whenever a new position created, if there is fragmentation in the labor market, redistribution cannot be achieved immediately. Furthermore, the increase in unemployment was caused by labor reallocation which was determined by the change in export activities than its present level. Therefore, the permanent increase in export activities produces a constant higher rate of unemployment. Thus it is concluded that globalization has negative impacts on labor markets.

Existing literature on the implication of globalization on the economic development of Nigeria was made. Hence the concepts of the globalization and development, the impact of globalization on the world economy including the components of Nigeria development was carefully examined. Based on substantial effects of globalization on economic growth that the adoption of development has caused Nigerian economy's policies to correspond to globalization there are many suggestions and conclusion about the causes and effects of poverty in Africa in general. It was concluded that if the essential measure is not in place to tackle poverty. Nigeria may eliminate this process, and globalization may increase poverty instead of that of prosperity will take place (Yussuf 2003).

The increased global pace of globalization in the past two decades was examined and it was concluded that the main driving forces of this process are policy, competition, and technology (Emmanuel, Eguavon 2007). Besides, globalization aides' local economy to global market position and practices. Hence the recipient of the positive impacts of globalization are the developed nations as their share of international world trade and finances had been increased to the detriment of developing countries. Due to this, the process of globalization rises inequality among the regions globally and also increases the poverty level in the developing nations. The attribute to the inability to attract and increased foreign investments was due to lack of economical policies, Nigeria has not been able to enhance from positives impacts of globalization (Sede, Izilein 2013,157). However, they concluded that globalization could be monitored or controlled through foreign debt reduction, the diversification of exports goods, and expansion of development cooperation with other countries (Sede, Izilein 2013,157). Also, for Nigeria to thoroughly enjoy the benefits of globalization, there is need to be strengthened as a defense against the external forces that direct foreign capital.

To determine the degree of the consequences of the globalization is beneficial to the structure of development in Nigeria. The impact of globalization was examinde using the labor force utilization, employment used as a substitute. It has conclusively shown that involvement in globalization and if it continues could bring about negative impacts jobs in Nigeria such as reduction of workforce both in long and short- run periods, if care not taken, also, it could do more damage to the situation of existing crippled state of unemployment in Nigeria. It was recommended that Nigerian government at all level should address the inescapable threatening negative impact of globalization with brilliant and well-blended policies (Arema, Alagbile 2010, 14).

The Mundel-Fleming system of open macroeconomic to examine the effects of globalization on Nigeria's Economic growth. It was concluded at the end of the research that the level of Nigeria involvement in international trade is low and suggestions were offered to Nigeria government to increase her international trades with the rest of the world to partake in the benefits of globalization. It was further suggested that Nigeria need to adopt strict fiscal discipline with the ethical, excellent functioning financial framework which is one of the essential implements for best results and

Nigeria should deviate her attention from crude oil and pay attention to other resources such as agriculture. Nigeria needs to avoid the policies that solely rely on the mono-product type of business by making new involvement and examining other products that are effective and competitive in the international market (Loto 2011, 166).

#### **1.4. Overview of food security in Nigeria**

According to Haruna, a member of the Nigerian House of Representatives in a speech delivered on food insecurity, he said "people are dying, and the hunger is simply unbearable. We need to tell ourselves the truth; there is hunger in the Land. Our people go to bed with empty stomachs" (Attah 2012, 174). Dr. Akinwunmi Adesina former Minister of Agriculture said that "Nigeria still has 13 million people suffering from hunger and malnutrition is still high". Dr. Akinwunmi then warned the Nigerian government to prepare and improve on food production because of the inevitable food crisis (Chimaobi, Obidigbo 2015, 3171).

In the 1960s before the oil boom in Nigeria, agriculture is one of the components that played a significant role in Nigeria economy; it helps to create employment, one of the source of foreign exchange, income and help to boost food production. Before the discovery of oil, there was absence about the situation of food insecurity in which Nigeria was adequately able to feed her population and export some agricultural products like cocoa (Chimaobi, Obidigbo, 2015, 3173). Different regions of Nigeria focus on agriculture and concentrate on either cash or food crops. As at that time, there was groundnut pyramid in the northern part of the country, likewise there was cocoa and groundnut in the west, and so on, then oil discovery changed the whole agricultural system of the olden days in Nigeria (Oni, 2008). Agriculture was left for exploitation of crude oil, "it was like declaring long vacation for machetes and hoes." Crude oil made Nigerian government divert funds away from agricultural sector, the agricultural products are decreasing, and the farm produce replaced with oil which caused the reduction of the interest for agriculture (Ojo, Adebayo (2012) and Adebayo (2010).

Some of the factors that cause food insecurity in Nigeria are; inadequate financial support for small-holder farmers, inadequate investment in agriculture, ineffective agricultural policies; marketing inefficiency, poor market access, low fertilizer use, the high cost of farm agrochemicals and inadequate storage facilities (Philips et al 2008). Furthermore, according to the current security challenges in Nigeria, it was highlighted that the crisis caused by Boko Haram in the Northern part of the country also increased the food insecurity in the country as a whole (Relief Web 2013).

More so, hostile climate and population are some of the factors that are affecting food security in Nigeria. The growth in Nigerian population will directly affect the food availability, production, and consumption. The fresh food produced in the country cannot be sufficient to feed the nation. The population growth surpassed the food production which leads to insufficient and unavailability of foods materials (Nwajiuba 2012). Regarding the climate, it is global challenges that face nConteh-Morgany all the nations, the recent floods and drought in some part of the northern part of Nigeria was observed, the impacts of these has increased the reasonable number of families who fall into the problem of food insecurity (Relief Web 2012).

Also, these challenges have caused migration in thousands of youths to the cities in and around their region in searching for either blue-collar or white-collar jobs to sustain their survival, while they neglected the land to lay fallow. These young migrants and mostly high grades students and graduates who just finished their education to change place in cities as against engaging and investing in agriculture which is one of the primary jobs before graduating (Ogunfowoke 2012). If government attention will be based on these newly graduating rural youths that have the knowledge and ability of farming, invest and train them mechanically, the problem of food security will significantly reduce through agriculture. The consequences of this caused 100% increase in the price of rice and other food materials. Also, government spending has reached ₦1bn daily on rice importation. Federal Government of Nigeria is currently planning new possibility to constrain the spending through the use of different agricultural policies (Ojo, Adebayo 2012 and Adebayo 2010).

## **2. THE CONNECTION BETWEEN GLOBALIZATION AND FOOD SECURITY IN NIGERIA**

As mentioned in the introduction, one of the objectives of this thesis is to view globalization and securitization in Nigeria and Africa as a whole, all these based on the consequences and the process of globalization on food security. Currently, there is insufficient food supplies in some of the African nations, resulted in extensive malnutrition and poverty within the continent. There are many arguments on the effects of globalization on the position of African food. There are some who argued that expanded integration of the global economy to form a unitary market mechanism is hindering and threatening food security in Africa. In contrast, there are others who argued that African countries need to highly develop more and connect into the present system of globalization (George 2002).

Firstly, the connection between globalization and displacement in some part of the Nigeria caused by conflict and food security in Nigeria will be examined. This is related to the resources scarcity which is due to the relationship between the ecosystem and economic forces. In the other word, it can be through overpopulation on diminishing resources, also the consequences for global security which influenced the debate on environmental and regional conflicts nowadays (Obi 1999). This raised a suitable question of how can conflicts in Africa related to the social theory of global environmental changes.

The process of globalization characterized the conflictual social relation between the possessors and the dispossessed. This can be traced to a condition where smaller populations in developed countries enjoy the usage of transfer and transformation of all Africa's resources as a result of well-structured multinational production and exchange. Through these, it will leave the scarcity of resources behind causing extreme clashes for fast diminishing resources for both local, national and global level (Obi 1999). For instance in the Ogoni land, where people relies on fishing and land cultivation as means of livelihood, the oil spillage which is a result of oil production in that land has forced most of the people to migrate to another place in order to survive till there is oil



spillage clean up. This dislocation of ecology and economic life of Ogoni land because of oil spillage has caused interruption of agricultural and economic activities in the region. This resulted to large population of unemployed and displaced youths of the area who are willing to join any available militants. In addition to this, it could also lead unemployed youth in the Northern part of the Nigeria to join Boko Haram (Ayu 2014).

Secondly, globalization according to International Monetary Fund's is the increasing integration of economies around the world, mainly through the means of movement of goods, services, and capital across the borders. Going by the definition, globalization permits countries to enjoy and benefit from capital flows, technology advancement and transfer, cheaper importation and exportation even though some scholars argued that import of food product hinders food security of a nation. There are many arguments about the impacts of globalization in securing sustainable food security, and likewise many argued that the increased economic links throughout the world will be beneficial to all (Dioume 2015). Emmanuel George argued that through trade, there will be mutual interest in avoiding warfare. In respects to food security, the supporter of globalization favors their argument in support of market liberalization and export intend agriculture. Although, the effects caused by globalization in any country depends on that country's economic development committee to the global economy. The basis of food security is wealth, and this can achieve from different sources through the open market (George 2002). In the global market, poorest countries in the world follow price, and they cannot make any cost, therefore they are susceptible to manipulations of those in control of the economic system to benefit and enrich their interests. Also, effects of food liberalization on food security have made it worsened because of heavily subsidized produce in developing country's markets and previous exposure of newly established firms to additional competition from the manufacturer in developing and developed countries (Martin 2013).

Trade Liberalization as a product of globalization and significant function of World Trade Organization. Trade Liberalization, on the other hand, is a process of systematical reduction or total elimination of all trade tariff and non-tariff barriers between countries relating to trade. It involved reduction of the duty, reducing and elimination of quotas and reducing non-tariff barriers. The advantages of these is that they causes comparative advantage, it lower prices of goods, increases

competition, economies of scale and finally inward investment (Hartwig 2001). The concept of comparative advantage in the free market, which argued that countries will benefit more if their resources are more focus on sectors in which they have some benefits, and thus conclude that free market is the best mechanism for ensuring the optimal allocation of resources. The profit realized during this trade will benefit the economy in general (Modeley, Solagral 2001).

The problems facing trade liberalization includes structural unemployment, environmental cost, and infant-industry argument. The challenges on the other way round for the fact that it not all the countries would be facing the problems of trade liberalization but especially those underdeveloped nations with no or inadequate modernized agricultural systems would able to be compared with the competitive environment and maintain their agrarian productions at all level including national and regional. Numerous of such affected are underdeveloped and developing countries, most especially the poorest which their economies still depends on agriculture (Hartwig 2001).

Two reasons why developing countries opt to increase the competitiveness of domestic agriculture; to reduce food import dependence and exploit export opportunities. But it was quite unfortunate that while the lifting of trade barriers by the developing countries, it has led to increasing imports, yet at higher prices, making their agricultural products often not been able to react to the new opportunities through investment and production growth (David et al 1999).

In the attempts to alleviate food insecurity and poverty in underdeveloped and developing countries such as Nigeria. Trade liberalization should not defeat the ability of people and countries to cope with the standards and rate of change, depreciate economic and social diversity, or devalue from the primary focus of development which should be people and not markets (Hartwig 2001).

The spread and waves of globalization seem to overcome some people and also countries who are not able to cope or compete, at least not rapidly but slowly. There is now a growing acknowledgment that the process of globalization needs to better and adequately manage from a perspective of global governance (Diaz-Bonilla 2001). If not correctly and carefully handled the poor will continue to be while the rich countries will continue to be rich. In the other way,

globalization in the economic sphere is an increasing reality, the development of a global society with rules and mechanism similar to those found at the local and national level to ensure safety nets, fairness, solidarity or an equal sharing of profits, seems to fall behind (Diaz-Bonilla 2001).

The cheap food products imports into Nigeria has reduced the sales of the domestic agricultural product. As a result of this, many farmers and worker in the agro-allied industries are left jobless, without another source of income unless they will be able to take new job or change to another profitable production. It indicates that even if there are low-cost food supplies in abundance, many may not be able to have access to them. This argument supported by increasing development of food prices in Nigeria. The increase in price accredited to the increased cost of transportation prompted by an increase in the pump price of petroleum products which later give rise to an increment in transporting farm produce to the markets for buyers. The price support program introduced by the Federal Government of Nigeria sprouted the prices by disposing of the surplus grains from the nation's strategic grains reserve program (Okuneye 2001). The accumulated consequences of these have enforced the constraint on food access and availability and thus creating food insecurity. These above circumstances could probably have emphasized by the increasing tendency of the foreign exchange rate, which influenced to increase the prices of imported farm inputs. The identification of cassava as another essential food product that can trade from Nigeria, Garri (cassava granules) and Lafun (cassava flour) staple foods from cassava is now scarce food commodities becoming unavailable and inaccessible (Adebola, Folorunso 2014).

### **3. CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY IN NIGERIA**

There are many hindrances to achieving sustainable food security in Africa especially Nigeria. No fewer than 112 million Nigerian lives in below poverty level as poor global hits one billion marks (Ahiuma- Young 2016). Poverty is one of the leading problems of food accessibility, utilization, and availability. It causes insufficient income needed to sustain and meet families' basic human needs. Also, there are other contributing factors such as socioeconomic and political problems bringing about food insecurity. Other hindrances include the effects of drivers of globalization such as liberalization, barriers to market access, reduced agricultural policies and implementation have caused underdevelopment in the farming sector (Amaka et al 2016). Over 90% food crops in Nigeria is rain- fed with almost 79 million hectares of arable land out which about 32 million hectares of land used for agriculture (Nwajiuba 2012). Crops and livestock production level stand under potentials in spite of 7% increase rate in agricultural production between the year 2000 to 2008, as growing Nigerian population relies on imported staple food such as cereals and legumes which was characterized by food import bill (Eme et al 2014).

Furthermore, the excessive rises in global food prices in past years shows that there will further rise or there will be unstable food prices in the future (FAO 2011). Instability of food price has extensively applied pressure on global food security, due to the dependence of Nigerian on the market for the purchase of their food supply make them susceptible to the high cost of food items. In connection with the high value of food items is also high price of input which reduces the outputs and levels of production, sometimes this caused substandard in capacity utilization rate. An example can see in Fertilizer utilization in Nigeria which is one of the lowest in sub-Saharan African region at 71gm per hectare (Abu 2012 cited in FAO 2012).

Besides, one of the major fundamental feature of climate is the manifestation as changes of the environment at time interval hinder food security massively in uncertain ways through their damage effects on crops and crops disease, crop production, pests, animal husbandry and finally on humans beings. Constant fluctuation of climate conditions influences both the economic and

physical availability of specially chosen food materials. The consequences of climate changes can also affect the possibilities of income-earner for instance, the availability of some selected food products, ability to buy food and price. Changes in demand for some seasonal agricultural labor will result in changes in production practices and standard of products, which successfully influence income- generation capacity.

Nigerian farmer has limited or no access to credit facilities. Inadequate and lousy implementation of agricultural policies, weak institutions, insufficient regulatory framework and poor financial supports are some of the hindrances facing farmers, African agricultural research and development in this sector (Benedict et al 2014). Some of the characteristics facing agrarian industry in Africa countries can classify into natural and artificial depending on their impacts on the agricultural products. These characteristics include low fertility soils, over-reliance on primary farming operations, environmental degradation, significant food crop loss on both pre-and post-harvest, and inadequate food storage system.

Farmers should be encouraged to achieve sustainable food security in Nigeria and agriculture should promote by supporting them with the introduction of modern machinery and technologies with the intention of ensuring adequate food security. Due to lack of implementation of agricultural and trade policies which affects food availability, sustainable food security required strategies and support that is adequately backed up with regulatory frameworks and functional institutions to achieve food security. In some African countries, the standard household spends from 60 to 80% of their income on food (Daniel 2009). Poverty is one of the reasons they are highly susceptible to hunger, diseases, and malnutrition whenever food prices soar without an increase in sources of income.

Moreover, the traditional subsistent farmer is one of the typical farming systems in Nigeria. This system can identify by the uses of real farm equipment, small farm holdings, low agriculture inputs, very restricted access to credit facilities, inadequate storage facilities, exploitation of farmers by intermediaries, farm product lost and waste and insecure markets for post-harvest products (Amaka et al. 2016). When compared with other developed countries in the world concerning agriculture,

Nigeria is still lagging behind. Because of illiteracy rate and poverty in the country, there is no easy access to technology and modern communication systems with which farmers can know the recent events and invention relating to agriculture. Also, there is inadequate agricultural extension officer who could help to introduce and transfer technical know-how to the urban farmers. Food importation has discouraged the local farmers due to these peasants farmers cannot be able to meet up with the food demand of Nigerian population.

The crisis and conflicts in the Northern part of the country have driven some pastorals and crop farmers away and abandoned their farms and business to resettle to some of the neighboring countries such Chad, Niger, and Cameroon. The Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria, specifically in the North-Eastern states of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, continues to affect the population in these areas (European Commission Echo Crisis Flash 2015). Almost 65% of Northern farmers had migrated to the Southern part of the country as a result of insecurity facing them. The agency advised the government about the consequences of migration of farmers out their regions, also that Nigeria might be faced with famine if there is attackers terrorize a continuation of the movement of the small-scale farmer and mechanized farmers in that Northern part. "The attacks on these farmers who produce beans, onions, pepper, maize, rice, livestock, and catfish in the Lake Chad area for the southern states, have forced them to migrate since the Boko Haram insurgency broke out in Borno State in July 2009". (NEMA cited in Emmanuel 2012).

Demand for food will rise to 70% by 2050. Still, the ability and strategies to increase food production are reducing. Increasing population growth, urbanization and high oil prices in the global market are some of the effects that will change the food systems and could cause significant food crisis as a repetition of food crisis 2008 (Hobbes 2011). Due to this increase in population, there was an increased in demand for food from 2007 till now, this increase in demand of food and supply will affect the prices of food items which will make it to grow because the amount of food produced cannot meet with demand (Dioume 2015).

Other challenges facing African food security through globalization is the lack of expansion of the trade in many African countries such as Nigeria include lack of access to developed country's

markets. For African external business to expand significantly, there should be ways of removing external barriers such as lack of access to advanced country markets reduction or total elimination of trade-distorting domestic farm supports. There are removals of export subsidies in developed countries and reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers to African agricultural exports (Evan 2005). As developing countries are trying to overcome some of these listed barriers facing the trade expansion with industrial countries, there is another one is springing forth. Because of the negotiated agreement with World Trade Organization (WTO), traditional trade protection systems like quotas and tariffs are diminishing. There is the introduction of domestic technical regulations; this allows countries to stop the entrance of substandard product into markets if they didn't meet specific international standards (Gumisai 2006).

In addition, some African countries face with the problems of developments concerning physical infrastructures such as good roads, constant electricity supply, food storages, inadequate access to good water supply, good sanitation system making it critical for food utilization to be lower. These drawbacks naturally affect agricultural productivity in Nigeria starting from the land clearing through the harvesting period to the consumption stage. Many rural dwellers have limited access to food due to these weak infrastructures and essential social amenities and other barriers to entering the market. Lack of these infrastructures causes food spoilage, lack of foods stuffs in the markets, and lose of conservative food values, closure of business, and it discouraged farmers. Local, federal and international markets need to formulate policies for the support the handling of harvested products and also provide necessary essential amenities to prevent food spoilage which will boost the sustainability of food.

Increase in population growth is one of the essential factors confronting food security in Nigeria. The population growth has dramatically increased in geometric progression than available food resources; it has multiplied the total amount of needed to feed the whole country. Regrettably, the population growth is not proportional to the amount of food produced to supply the current number of people in Nigeria, because of this, rely on food importation which in future cannot sustain the Nigerian due to food insufficiency. As global population is increasing and inadequate modern agricultural machinery, this causes Nigerian to depend on non-renewable resources partially. As

the worldwide population is growing, national governments will decrease their food exportation in to cater for the growing population by meeting the domestic food demand. Diminishing in non-renewable resources on which the agricultural sector relies on will cause high food prices and reduction of farm yields, both hindered global food production and reduced advantages for food imports within African continent (Seileir 2011).



## **4. HOW CAN NIGERIA ATTAIN SUSTAINABLE FOOD SECURITY THROUGH GLOBALIZATION?**

The solution to this hindrance of food security in Nigeria lies on food availability, adequate food, and food access. It is important to know that food production is not the only means to end the hindrance facing food security but as well as population reduction, well-formulated policies as well as proper uses of drivers of globalization such as liberalization and international trades. Some of the solutions to achieving sustainable food security in Nigeria must include total reduction of poverty level among the citizens because if there is an improvement in income, it will allow people to meet their basic needs of life which includes food (Amaka et al 2016).

For Nigeria to achieve sustainable food security, the government must strictly follow the agricultural policies which will be constant review by the expert in the field of agriculture and food security policymaker. These policies will prevent changing policies every time or by different regimes, following the standard food and agricultural systems will prevent food insecurity in the country. Provision of various and standard procedures on agriculture and food, the incoming regime will be able to follow the pattern laid down by last administration.

Furthermore, to have a sustainable and guarantee food security in and across Africa, there should be a free trade which will allow free passage of food materials within and outside the continent. Although, there is any trade agreement in existence with some countries throughout the globe most especially in Africa implementation of these agreements are fragile. If Nigeria government can operate in full, the food insecurity will not only reduce in Nigeria, but other countries in Africa will be beneficial to it.

Also, there should be the provision of some essential social amenities such as good roads, electricity and potable water and so on for the benefits of farmers and rural dwellers so that there will be a reduction in youth rural-urban migration. For through this, there will be adequate labor to participate in farming thereby increasing the food productivities. Doing this will not only ensure

food security it improve food accessibility and also serve as means of generating employment for the rural dwellers such that it reduces the pressure of settling down in the urban centers. Agriculture is more than subsistence farming it is means of generating more revenue for individuals and government. The government should motivate farmers by encouraging mechanized agriculture which will allow mass food production rather than using olden day farming methods. Modern agriculture cannot only be used to feed the world and generate employment, but it can use as the source of foreign exchange to private and government enterprises.

If Nigerian government in its development efforts adopts inclusive growth, this can help it achieve sustainable foods security. National development should be environmentally friendly and collaborative within all the tiers of government. There should be people oriented agricultural development policies that will put farmers in the forefront, also should be able to tackle poverty through education and opportunities (Amaka et al 2016). In decision-making processes of agriculture productivity, there should be involvement of the rural people so that their opinion will include in the policies. Government's inability to involve these groups of people in projects designs and defining has caused inefficiency of majority of the past projects. There well formulated social benefits systems for the farmers, these benefits may include community empowerment and risk insurance scheme to assist families in withstanding any financial shocks.

Many agricultural projects and policies have been set up by many regimes in Nigeria, so that they can prevent the not only hindrances to food security including agrarian productivity; all these failed due to poor policy implementation. Some of these agricultural programs in Nigeria include National Agricultural Credit Institution (1970-1974), River Basin Development Authority 1975-1980, National Accelerated Food Production Program and many more (Martin 2017). Agricultural productivity can improve through the encouragement of research. The government should fund Research Institute with the purpose of promoting participation and innovation research. Foreign technology can be used to improve the existing technology in Nigeria through research and development. Through research and development, composite manure and animals waste can replace the inorganic fertilizers and other chemicals used to enhance plant growth in a friendly also

economical. Besides, have to be supported and empowered, through the agricultural extension services, new technology will introduce to farmers.

The government should improve the storage facilities which will facilitate farmers to store their products from waste and lost during and after harvesting. Because of the shelf-life of some agricultural product are short and perishables; farm products perish-ability compelled farmers to quickly sell their products so that they can prevent loss in quality, at the same time make some revenue from it. The modern storage facilities on the farms can help prevent loss of food and provide enough food reserve for the country.

Federal Government of Nigeria should establish partnership businesses, philanthropist, industries and Non-governmental organizations can come together to create an everyday purse for food donation. These will also involve communities and local authority so that the can educate their citizen about the danger involved in food wastage and how to prevent it. Food waste education can do through awareness and sensitization. Also, the abolishment of trade-distorting policies by the government of developed countries; should provide more aids not only by pledges but by showing commitment towards their promises and focus on donating to the sustainable food security and reduction of poverty (Kherallah et al 2002).

There will be an increase in food supply and production if there is an improvement in agricultural biodiversity as a result of advanced farm practices (Amaka et al 2016). The systems of larger scale farming include planting one type of crop at a time on a large farm but with the help of the modern farming system, varieties of genetically modified species and crop perhaps planted on a piece of land. One of the disadvantages of mono-cropping is the exposure of crops to both diseases and pests alike, while it also encourages the uses of organic fertilizer and pesticides that serves as a form of chemical pollution. For Nigeria to successfully achieve sustainable food security, both the government and farmers should accept the modern food production technique that arrives like agricultural biodiversity which intended for crops production and increasing of livestock.

## CONCLUSION

Food insecurity in the context of International Relations is one of the challenging issue of human security facing some Sub Saharan countries. Having critically studied and examined some of the existing literature regarding the globalization and causes of food insecurity in Nigeria, this paper evaluate the hindrances caused by globalization on food security in Nigeria. Also, it was used to answer three research question which was based on the objectives of the study. The connection between globalization and food security are discussed, also the challenges facing food security and ways forward as well as recommendations proffered in making sure that sustainable food security is achieved through globalization in Nigeria. These hindrances came about due to lack of diversification of Nigerian economy from mono-product and compete in a global market. In achieving continuous sustainable food security, there must be sure access to substantial amount of nourishing food for all people at all time. Nigeria is one of the food insecure countries in sub-Saharan African due to the reduction in food production which made the demand for food to be higher than supply. Although Nigerian government is making an effort in ensuring that food is always available to the populace, which is done by the importation of food.

In addition, the paper finds some challenges facing sustainable food security in Nigeria. Such challenges include poverty which prevents some people to have access to quality and nutritious food. Apart from climate change, constant rise in the price of global food price is another challenges face sustainable food security in Nigeria. As highlighted in this paper, Nigeria farmer are not having access to agricultural credit facilities.

Consequently, ways forward for Nigerian government in achieving sustainable food security is to embrace the embrace globalization and utilize all its driver approximately. Although, it was revealed that food production is not the only means to end food insecurity but population reduction as well as uses of well formulated and structure internal policies and encourage agriculture. In continuation, Nigeria government should improve on agricultural products storage and export more

of farm products for economic comparatives. Based on these, Nigerian government can totally eliminate hindrances facing food security and be one of the food secured nations in the world.

It has been concluded that hindrances of globalization on food security in some of sub-Saharan African countries lack the internal policies and inability to use local product to compete in global market. The paper recommends comprehensive research to be carried out on impacts of national policies on global food security. Also, Nigeria government should adopt a unitary food security policy which will help to prevent wastage of resources. Lastly, continuous research on food security which will help in increasing food production in Nigeria.

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