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**GLOBALISATION AND ITS IMPACT ON FOOD SECURITY
IN NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

This paper sought to assess and elucidate the impact of globalisation on food security in developing economies with a special focus on Nigeria. The study through qualitative methodology found that globalisation adversely affects food security in the developing economies like Nigeria because developed and wealthy nations due to their superior comparative advantage by collaborating with the World Trade Organization (WTO) trading policies and treaties to ensure their markets remain closed to products originating from developing nations which are in competition with their own products; most importantly, agricultural goods to ensure that they force underdeveloped countries to open up their borders and markets to a flood of agricultural and consumable goods from the developed countries through Free trade treaties and Structural Adjustment Programs (SAP) in return for food and technological assistance. It should be observed that these goods from developed countries are usually in competition with the goods produced domestically in Nigeria and other developing countries, the wealthier countries come up with sinister measures and schemes aimed at reducing local production of competitive goods and hence increasing food insecurity among the populace.

Keywords: globalisation, food security, food insecurity, developing country, economy.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FAO Food Organization of Nigeria

FDI Foreign Direct Investment

GATTT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

GDP Gross Domestic product

IITA International Institute of Tropical Agriculture

IMF International Monetary Fund

NDDC Fund Niger-Delta Development Commission

OCHA United Nations for the Office of Humanitarians Affairs

SAP Structural Adjustment Programs

TRIMs Trade Related Investment Measure (TRIMs).

TRIPs Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

WB World Bank

WTO World Trade Organization

INTRODUCTION

Food insecurity is one of the problems a developing country like Nigeria experiences due to the high price in food commodities, poverty, corruption, and lack of operational policies implemented on agricultural policy. The Boko Haram insurgent contributed to food insecurity in Nigeria where the occupants and farmers living in some parts of Northern Nigeria were displaced due to insurgency occurrences, living some parts of the North like Kano, Borno, Kaduna, and Yobe in total deserts. Famine, hunger, and poverty exist due to lack of adequate resources to tackle the poverty (Folaranmi 2012).

However, the attributes of globalisation are human technological advancement and the developments in communication and transportation. All these have yielded a situation in which the world has become a much smaller place than it was a couple of centuries ago. Therefore, globalisation is the increase and advancement of political, economic, cultural, and environmental ties, between countries, people and organisations (Ogunyomi et al 2013, 294). Due to globalisation there is an increased tendency towards the global application of institutional, economic, political, and cultural practices and the presence of considerable global overflow from the actions of people and societies.

Although, it is pertinent to note that globalisation currently influences patterns of trade, agriculture, the international flow of capital, allocation of resources, and market structures. In common terms, the concept of globalisation covers a wide range of phenomena from cultural internationalization of diverse culture with different countries through the border, technology, education, and economic activities. This implies that globalisation is an act of developing the countries involved through commerce progressively, where all countries involved are made the participant. The concepts of globalisation provided interconnection of sovereign nations through trade and capital, it provides a system to help in encouraging reliance and interconnection; making the concerned nation a commercial community. Globalisation relates to the integration of the various means and resources of production in various nations under the title of multinational corporations and the integration of financial and product markets aided by liberalization (Jose and Juan 200, 1-2).

Food security is the ability of the nation to provide food in abundance to the citizens (Adebayo 2010, 317). A developing country is food secured when everyone living in the country has

access to good food at every time. Nigeria is a nation whose source of income was predominantly on agriculture with products like palm oil, cocoa, and groundnut at its possession before the introduction of Structural Adjustment Program policy which helped the Nigeria government to tackle the economic challenges. The implementation of the policies crumpled the economy through bad governance, leading to poverty, unemployment which is an indication of the effect of globalisation. With recent data from the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Nigeria lost 10 billion USD in annual export from agricultural products like groundnuts, palm oil, cocoa and cotton due to the decrease in the commodity production (FAO 2018). The reasons for the challenge are failing policy that caused highly exorbitant rates in the prices of food and products, supported with poor governance where the dividends of democracy are not felt by the masses but only within the politicians and their family.

Basically, the purpose of globalisation which is to bridge the gap between the developed countries and the developing countries, often inspected by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB), World Trade Organization (WTO) and the industrialised nations or Europe and North America (Didigwu 2015, 12). Since globalisation depends on technology, industrialisation, infrastructures, and policy to succeed, it implies that developing countries with smaller scale and lower economy can be controlled by the developed countries which could prompt challenges in the food security.

Trade liberalization is a systematic process of cutting down and eradicating all tariff and non-tariff restrictions between nation states as trading partners. It develops from the theory of comparative advantage in a liberalized market, which maintains that nations will gain more advantage if they target their resources on sectors in which they have some sort of edge and that the free market is the most effective and suitable means for ensuring the efficient and maximum allocation of resources. It should be noted that the wealth accrued consequently will benefit the economy in general. My claim is that globalisation is a barrier to food security in Nigeria due to poor governance to implement policy on imported agricultural products. It will be justified that globalisation has both the positive and the negative effect in a developing country such as Nigeria. A country like Nigeria that is absorbed into globalised world needs to checkmate the consequence of globalisation over the security of the populace. This paper tends to analyse the issues of globalisation on food security and proffer possible solutions to the issues analysed. Globalisation has a significant impact on food security in Nigeria, the study will explore different challenges globalisation has brought on food security in Nigeria and suggest solutions and recommendation to the challenges. In a bid to actualize the research purpose, this study will

progress to answer the following research question: 1). What are the causes food insecurity in Nigeria? 2). what are the impacts of globalisation on food security in Nigeria? 3). What are the possible solutions to the challenges of food security in Nigeria?

This paper is divided into five chapters. The first and the second section of the first chapter is the review of globalisation, the third section of the first chapter talked about food security and agricultural products, the other section of this paper would give the overview of trade liberalization as this would assist the readers to be informed about its effect on food insecurity in Nigeria. The last section of chapter one is a review of globalisation and food security in West Africa, it first talked about how increase in population affects food security in Nigeria to how people patronized more of imported foods thereby causing economy decline, and the connection related to how climatic change resulted into disruption of economic life and food production activities.

The second chapter would answer the first research question, the causes of food insecurity in Nigeria; this is due to lack of good infrastructures to farmers, coupled with lack of proper technologies for food processing, and storage facilities causes food spoilage to farm produce before consumption in Nigeria as part of the causes of food insecurity in Nigeria. The third chapter of this study will answer the second research question, it will explain the impacts of globalisation on food security in Nigeria and proceed to discuss how globalisation hinders the economy through the importation of food. The third chapter of this study will answer the second research question. It will explain the impacts of globalisation on food security in Nigeria and proceed to discuss how globalisation hinders the economy through the importation of food. The fourth chapter will discuss the obstacles that are preventing Nigeria from benefitting from the positive impact of globalisation on food security; it would discuss how the agricultural sector has been neglected since the discovery of oil. The last chapter will talk about the ways to address the impact of globalisation on Nigeria economy through the implementation of the agricultural policy that places a high customs duty on imported food. The concluding part of this study will conclude on the barrier to achieving food security in Nigeria due to globalisation.

1. METHODOLOGY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

The aim of the study is to explain and assess the negative effect of globalisation on food security in a developing country like Nigeria. It will explore the major influence of globalisation on food security which instigated the need to carry out analysis through data to achieve the objective of the study, using qualitative research method, case study analysis, data analysis, and the secondary analysis of qualitative data procedure.

The qualitative research methods concentrate on the textual analysis giving the researcher the opportunity to analyse the situation of the phenomenon with an in-depth understanding of the research topic. This study adopts the descriptive method in analysing the data obtained from this study on how globalisation supports food insecurity in Nigeria.

The secondary analysis of qualitative data was carried out through various articles, and reports of Food and Agricultural Organisation that are significant to examine the impact of globalisation on food security in Nigeria.

1.1. LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter reviews all past and current literature and studies relevant to the current study with a view to highlighting the imperative of the current study to adding to the current academic knowledge related to the impact of globalisation on food insecurity in developing economies with a focus on Nigeria. This review of secondary sources made up of research studies, peer reviewed journal articles and other publications from government and non- governmental organizations will proceed from a review of the available literature on globalisation within the context of food security before delving into how the features of globalisation impact food security in Nigeria.

1.2. Globalisation and food security in West Africa

As earlier discussed, the main purpose of this paper is to determine globalisation within the paradigm of food security in the developing economies of Africa with a focus on Nigeria, which is underlined by both the process and the impact of globalisation on food security. A developing nation like Nigeria is experiencing food security issues due to high increase in the population of the citizen, thereby making citizens to largely depend on food that is imported from the developed countries. These imported foods are more patronized than the food that is produced

locally, thereby having a negative impact on the local producers leading to poor economy and conflicts in most cases. Currently, food supplies in African economies are insufficient resulting to poverty and malnutrition. There is an entrenched divergence in perspectives on the effect of globalisation on the food situation of Africa. There is a school of thought that believes that rising integration of the world economy into one market structure is harmful to food security in Africa. Conversely, there is another school of thought that believes Africa should become even more closely tied to the current paradigm (Kent 2002, 22).

During the collection of secondary study sources for this literature review, it was discovered that most of the available contributions imply an obvious or passive critique of globalisation as it relates to food security in the developing economies of the world. During collecting materials for this literature review, three possible explanations could be arrived at as the negative effect of globalisation on food security in Africa. The first factor, the re-emergence of globalisation culminated in the developmental crisis as the agreement on its feasibility and relevance regressed (Guerrero 2010,7). The globalisation affects the financial status of multinational corporations and institutions, the options for the developing economies already overwhelmed by debt – based on the food insecurity and agriculture embedded in the system and rapid changes that were brought about and enforced by globalisation.

It has been stated that countries were plugged into a paradigm and a framework of multinational administration that created a system of rules to benefit a world market order where global market participation and integration is now the solution to indigence, malnutrition, and debt (Stiglitz 2002, 21). Globalisation created a structural change based on continuing the ideology of neo-liberalism. Previously, it supported a nationalist ethic to propagate, and duplicate the Western constructs of industrialization purposed for growth. Conversely, globalisation has buttressed the neoliberal notion of a globally organized growth. It encourages the division of labour among nations that is unique in the global market while consequently ditching self-sufficiency productions for optimizing the merits accrued from a comparative advantage (Ginther and Zavodny 2004, 9).

The transformation of the neoliberal approach by globalisation is the paradigms of governance from state-organized prosperity to the higher authority of market governance (Stiglitz 2002, 21). However, progress as a general mechanism for regulating the market and its products, globalisation aims to do away with or wane the public welfare facet for instilling the market logic (Guerrero 2010, 7). It brings the argument of ideas among the Keynesian oriented

evolution and the private sector as the leader of the economy (Yergin 1998 cited in Guerrero 2010, 7). Therefore, the alternatives for economic and social policy formulation are minimized as countries are under pressure to withdraw and allow the market to operate independently. Neoliberalism represents the theory of liberalism, the capitalist and the overall dominance of commercial forces (Guerrero 2010, 7).

The second factor is that globalisation has threatened the African continent and its internal integration because of the effects of climate change. Globalisation has compelled the world to accept an utilisation structure that is more than the capability of the world environment and strengthens the economic marginalization of the less developed nations (Mustapha 2004, 473).

Also, it is quite apparent that climate change is a clear and present threat to Africa's recent growth and it also has the tendency of compromising the socio-economic progress made over the last ten years. Climate change plays a significant role in African nation development regarding agricultural industry like fishing and livestock farming. Agriculture singlehandedly accounts for 30% of the total GDP of African countries and 50% of Africa's exports. Irrespectively, if the current proposals of limiting emissions by the year 2020 are actualized, by 2100, the world temperatures will still be projected to rise by about 4 degrees Celsius. This would lead to 30 per cent of rain drop in sub-Sahara Africa, which implies that the African nation would be affected negatively by almost all the agricultural produce. Unrelenting drought and flood in many places such as the Lake Chad basin are already worsening water and food insecurity, thereby posing a threat to health and wellbeing (Lopes 2014). Nevertheless, the resources of the lakes have dwindled over the years. The effect of this drastic reduction is being experienced by the local population of the Lake Chad basin who rely on the lake for existence and sustenance (Onuocha 2009).

The third position of the discourse which is the issue of resource scarcity emanating from the ecosystem because of increased pressure of overpopulation on the dwindling resources and the impacts on the world security has taken the centre stage of the discussion on the environmental issue recently (Obi 1999, 44). The important question relates to how the environmental conflict in the developing world and the African continent can be located within the social theory of world environmental and climate change. Obi (1999, 45) maintains that the answer based on how globalisation has made the conflicting social relations between the dispossessed and the possessors. It can also be seen in the context in which much smaller populations in the industrially developed countries enjoy the merits of the transformation of and movement of the

resources of Africa through globalisation or lines of production and trade, leaving behind a scarcity of resources and intense struggles for larger shares of rapidly depleting resources at local, national and worldwide level.

In understanding further on how globalisation increased trans-boundary movement exacerbates food insecurity especially in Africa, it is pertinent to consider the contribution of Ayu (2015, 1) who cites a scenario of the Lake Chad basin which rapidly receding was once the biggest natural water body in Africa and how the lake was economically and socially significant to the life of more than 30 million people in the four nations around the Lake's basin (Chad, Nigeria, Cameroon, and Niger). Ayu (2005, 1) reveals from his research that due to the receding lake, there was a mass migration of farmers in addition to spontaneous local conflicts between Nigerians and Cameroonians and between traditional fishermen in conflict with farmers due to the diversion of water from the lake for crop irrigation and watering of livestock. This is also cited as one of the major reasons behind the proliferation of the violent Boko Haram insurgency who are a ready reservoir for radicalization and recruitment by the insurgents around and over the Lake Chad basin area, which along with the slow disappearance of the lake and related small water bodies has had negative impacts on food production and food security in the sub-region.

The disruption of the ecosystem and economic life of the area due to climate change has resulted in disruptions of economic and food production activities in the area in addition to creating a massive population of jobless youth (Ayu 2015). As people from Nigeria flee and the Boko Haram insurgents progressively expand their campaign across the Nigerian border, Niger, Chad, and Cameroon have also experienced the impact. About six million people residents in conflict zones of the Lake Chad basin have been displaced from their homes by Boko Haram attacks. Entire families fleeing from settlements, farmers incapable of tending to crop, food stores of entire communities pillaged and looted. Nigeria has experienced the worst brunt of the crisis with some 2.1 million people displaced from their homes and about 5 million in dire need of humanitarian aid (Irinnews 2015).

However, in the northern region of Cameroon, more than one in three persons suffer from food shortage and one in ten persons suffer from severe food insecurity. This implies that they usually lack sufficient food and are certainly malnourished daily. United Nations for the Office of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), which is a worldwide emergency on humanitarian assistance group estimates about five hundred and forty-five thousand (545,000) people, in general, suffer from food insecurity in the Lake Chad basin area. In Chad, where about one

hundred and forty thousand (140, 000) persons are in dire need of food and humanitarian assistance, the price of staple millet, has increased by about 20 percent in comparison to the five-year average. The trans-border trade disruptions within Nigeria because of the Boko Haram extremists are considered a major causal factor. The current insecurity around the Lake Chad region implies that farmers are unable to access their farmlands for planting and harvesting of food crops. Food and other resources of economic value have been lost to sporadic attacks in addition to displacement and raids on farms by the insurgents in search of food. Additionally, on the part of the displaced Chadians who usually rely on fishing, moving further inland from the Lake Chad carries the implication of loss of economy of their traditional resource for survival (Irinnews 2015).

2. CAUSES OF FOOD INSECURITY IN NIGERIA

Food security of a country is dependent on how people have access to quality food. Nigeria is experiencing food insecurity due to increase in population, lack of access to quality food, thereby promoting hunger, malnutrition, and poverty. A sustainable agriculture satisfies human needs for food, natural resources and environmental quality (Fasoyiro and Taiwo 2012, 339). In Nigeria, farming is the main source of the economy where 70% of the populace's source of livelihood is based on farming to alleviate poverty, food insecurity and preserve natural resources. Developing country like Nigeria is presently a consumer country rather than being a producer country which has caused food insecurity in the nation. The situation in which the agricultural sector cannot produce enough food for the growing population leads to hunger and malnutrition. The occurrence of malnourished people living in Nigeria in 2008 was 6% which accounts for 9.4million people (FAO 2011).

Food security for a nation must be available in abundance and also affordable for the consumer, thereby depending on the purchasing power of the population, the availability of food is not limited in terms of social or physical activities which involves processing for safe quality and food that include good income from the sold products is of great importance, despite the fact that the huge part of food nourishment devoured in numerous African nations is changed over into consumable structures, utilizing indigenous innovations. (Aworh,1994). The part of these advances in the achievement of sustainable food security is yet to be completely tended to by the numerous models portraying farming improvement in Africa. Accordingly, the fundamental technological advancements have not gotten much consideration from established researchers. Also, the utilization of food depicts the amount of nourished and wellbeing status of the general population of the people living in a country. The dietary status is a measure of the wellbeing state of a person as influenced essentially by the consumption of nourishment and use of the supplements. According to the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and World Health Organisation (WHO), (FAO et al., 1985, 2), the fundamental least requirement figure has been 65 g of protein and 2,500 kcal of energy, which has not been accomplished by most people living in Nigeria. Sustainable food security has been influenced by the increase in inflation, the reduction in purchasing power, unequal appropriation of the food supply, and remuneration (Olaoye 2014, 33).

Perishable foodstuffs through food processing often have a significant importance that makes perishable foods last a long time. Also, after harvesting the farm produce, the activities support edible of the crops produce, for pre-processed crops produce as materials that aid the small medium enterprises in agricultural industries, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), (IITA, 1990, 50). Small food industries advancement discourages importing of foreign foods, promotes empowerment, and significant positive impact towards agro-industry (Kehinde, 2007, 40).

2.1. Unavailability of Infrastructures

There is a huge gap between agricultural practices in rural areas to the modern-day practice, due to lack of infrastructures and other facilities which are good roads that ease transportation of agricultural produce in the rural area. Also, storage equipment on the farm enhances small-scale medium for agro-industries. These storage facilities need to be designed for commercial purposes in rural areas (Fasoyiro and Taiwo 2012, 340). Nigerian farmers need to be supported to achieve sustainable food security in the agricultural sector, the government should promote farming through encouragement by providing the modern machinery and technologies to ensure constant food security, inadequate agricultural implementation and trade policies affects food security, sustainable food adequacy needs the help and assistance that is sufficient enough to suit the rules and regulatory functions of the institutions to achieve sustainable food security, citizens are prone to hunger, diseases, and malnutrition whenever food prices soar without an increase in sources of income due to poverty.

Consequentially, transportation problem also contributes to food insecurity due to lack of good road in the rural areas, some roads are full of potholes thereby making them worse for transportation of farm produce leading to rise in post-harvest loss. In some cases, lack of enough vehicles to transport farm produce to the market is also a contributing factor that affects the market cost. High rise in petroleum product cost affects the cost of transportation. Lack of proper maintenance and good management has a negative effect on the railway transport system. The transportation factor and its cost lead to the high rise in prices of the food product that cause food insecurity in Nigeria. Good infrastructure contributes immensely to food

security in a developing country like Nigeria with high population when they are utilized effectively.

2.2. Lack of good linkages between the research and food industries

The interconnection between the research institutes and the food industries will bring cooperation for the great use of research findings; encourage a maintainable and profit-oriented food production chain, and enhance an informed decision on product increase and economic boost. The research institutes experience lack of fund which can be prevented by having a connection with the food industries. Inadequate food technological advancement, lack of growth in the national finance, coupled with the lack of cooperation between the research institutes and the food industries leads to poor funding has been experienced by the research institutes. (Fasoyiro and Taiwo 2012, 344).

However, subsistent farming is one of the common farming systems in Nigeria. The farming system cultivates the use of farming equipment like low farm holdings, reduced farming inputs, very restricted access to credit facilities, inadequate storage facilities, farmers been exploited by the intermediaries, loss of farm product and insecure markets for post-harvest products (Amaka et al.2016,185). Lack of adequate storage infrastructures like barns and silo in which marketers and farmers use basket and drums for farm produce storage also contribute to food insecurity due to food spoilage.

2.3. Lack of proper technologies for food processing and storage

A developing country like Nigeria is experiencing food insecurity due to lack of adequate storage, improper processing, handling, grading, and marketing of agricultural produces thereby leading to food spoilage by bacterial and fungal infection of farm produce before consumption, which constitutes to food scarcity in Nigeria, reduces farmers' income and the purchasing power. Harvested crops should be made available with proper technologies for food processing to control the loss of agricultural produce in rural areas as this will minimize hunger in Nigeria (Fasoyiro and Taiwo 2012, 343).

However, small-scale farmers make use of local food processing and storage which can be improved upon with advanced technology for the easy postharvest treatment of perishable farm

produce. The rate of increase in population growth is one of the contributing factors to food security in Nigeria which has to speed up the amount of food product required to feed the nation at large in which the population increase is not equal to the available food to feed the current number of people in Nigeria, this has encouraged the citizens to depend on food import that cannot sustain the nation due to food scarcity in years to come. Also, increase in the world population coupled with the lack of proper agricultural technologies increased the food insecurity in the country which has led to starvation, poverty and in most cases robbery and all social vices which is more prevalent in a developing country like Nigeria thereby contributing to the increase in food insecurity to a country called the giant of Africa.

2.4. Lack of information on marketing media for Farmers and processors

Agricultural produce requires a marketing medium that involves moving the product through handling, processing, and distribution from the area of production to the site of utilization with entrepreneur being the role player (Fasoyiro and Taiwo 2012, 345). Handling and efficient sales of food products offer employment opportunities, farmers and food processors need to connect with the marketing media appropriately in showcasing their products to accrue gains that would promote food production and food security. An appropriate marketing media has a good effect on food production and on food security, the farmers lack marketing media to communicate and advertise to their potential buyers about the available for sale agricultural produce leading to food spoilage, shortage and wasted efforts in making profits from the agricultural produce.

In some parts of the North in Nigeria, inhabitants and farmers have fled from their various homes for safety where they practice farming due to conflicts and war, many farmers were been displaced due to Boko Haram invasion, the fled led to famine in the Northern part Nigeria, where most of the agricultural products that are cultivated in the North include pepper, beans, onions, cat, and fish among others are abandoned due to conflicts also contributed to food insecurity.

2.5. Low-rate of technology acquisition

Farmers need an easy-to-use technology that can be afforded in their agricultural practice as the introduction of an advanced technology mostly results into low acquisition by rural farmers that

embrace new acquisition due to financial benefit been attached, the quality and simplicity of the new practice, followed by the extent to measurement of the output (Barr, Cary 2000, 34). Technology in the research laboratory can be a proof of potency but the end users may not approve it (Fasoyiro and Taiwo 2012, 344).

A developing county like Nigeria is far behind due to illiteracy and poverty where most people that go in farming lack the basic education needed to practice commercial farming, thereby practicing subsistence farming for their immediate family, lack of access to technology and modern-day communication systems to farmers in terms of events and invention that relate to agriculture. The absence of agricultural extension professionals that could assist in introducing and transferring technical know-how to the rural farmers. Food importation has discouraged the local farmers due to their inability to produce enough agricultural food demand to the populace.

Therefore, the citizens of a developing country like Nigeria still encounter food insecurity due to increase in population, lack of access to quality food, invasion of Boko Haram in the Northern part of Nigeria leading to malnutrition and starvation. Other contributing factors to food insecurity in Nigeria include lack of proper technologies for food storage which lead to food spoilage, transportation problem to convey agricultural products to the market for consumers' purchase and consumption. Additionally, lack of good communication skills between the farmers and the marketers about the agricultural products contribute to the factors affecting food security in Nigeria.

3. IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON FOOD SECURITY IN NIGERIA

Over the years, globalisation has been of great importance in most nations including Nigeria; it has advanced in social and economic development. Nigeria as a country gained her independence in 1960 and since then, it has never ceased to experience social, political and economic crisis, due to foreign policy from the international institutions, likewise from Nigeria's unstable policy. The effects of globalisation on food security in a developing country like Nigeria are of negative impact more so when it involves the concerned nation opening its border to the influx of agricultural products that are already produced locally, leading to economic breakdown and loss of sales and discouragement from the side of the farmer. The impacts of globalisation include the following;

3.1. Declined economy

Globalisation has a negative effect on Nigeria's economy. The competition of imported food into the country with the local products encouraged economic recession, poverty, and devaluation of the Nigeria currency economic globalisation and world economic administration. Researchers argued that the importation of goods, services, and capital from overseas into developing nations is a system of neo-imperialism. The vital and critical issue that underlines the challenges facing the current process of economic globalisation in relation to food security in developing economies is the extensive attention on interests of multinational corporations, the endemic and oppressive trade constructs that compelled poor nations to open up their domestic markets while the developed and wealthy nations conspire under the neoliberal organized World Trade Organisation trading paradigm to ensure their markets remain impenetrable to products originating from developing nations which are in competition with their own products; most importantly, agricultural goods (Bossche 2008, 12).

Kent (2002, 23) argues that the detrimental impact of globalisation on the food security of the Africa countries in the 1970s and 1980s is been sufficiently apparent and the pattern is still unchanged today. The pricing models are perpetually increased to favour the wealthy. Developing economies tied into the unstable global economy are compelled to shoulder an unfair share of its attendant risks. Consequently, many of those that argue against globalisation intend to curtail both export and imports of agricultural and food products. Small and medium

scale enterprises with the local production of food for local consumptions are considered more for promoting diets that are natural and largely depend on domestic production instead of in the marketplace. With respects to those against globalisation, Kent (2002) reveals that the foundation for food security is national self-sufficiency (Kent 2002, 28).

(Guerrero 2010,10) opined that the neoliberal trade system under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which resulted into the World Trade Organization trade regimes is a proof of the underpinning causes of the current food production crisis in the underdeveloped countries. The application of export subsidies by the poor nations to add accumulated surpluses to the global markets created critical trade and food security problems for developing economies. The eventual paramount emergence of globalisation and elimination of the post-war global economic regime was informed further by the institutionalization of global governance and multilateralism.

In Africa, food security challenges are aggravated by the following; the Agreement on Agriculture which resulted from the Uruguay Round of mediations of the World Trade Organisation. Also, the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) and the Trade Related Investment Measure (TRIMs). As a matter of fact, these agreements which developed from agricultural subsidies of the EU and the United States are ironically against a free market system and have encouraged protectionism, which maintains their high state of agricultural subsidies and regulates their monopolistic competition for the markets of developing economies (Guerrero 2010, 9). The post-war and post-colonial political gimmicks aided the biased trade agreements overcome by attempts at mainstreaming the creation of a rule-oriented free trade system applicable to all countries (Boas, McNeill 2003, 29).

Therefore, countries joined the “International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Trade Organization, and the World Bank and in so doing lent themselves to the global governance and administration”. It is however important to emphasize, that these International Financial Institutions are corporate in structure. Designed for the equality and fairness aimed at maintaining the legality of the new global regime, while the inequality among countries and the lack of an accord on the efficiency of its paradigm remains. These global organisations have taken up a more powerful administrative role that ensured and perpetuated compliance through coercion and compromise. Membership entailed a sacrifice and applied new protocols and obligations particularly for the developing nations. Across the developing nations, not least the African continent, Structural Adjustment Programs with the free-trade policy which hinders

tariffs. A developing country like Nigeria whose economy is based on importation ends up with a decline in the economy, unfair conditions governed the world economy and organized its management as a united entity. The Multinational corporations and more developed countries are the new administrators and directors, moving over and becoming overlords with respect to national policy formulation (Boas, McNeill 2003,30).

3.2. Poverty

Poverty due to low standard of living in the developing countries, supported by the lack of attainment of the minimum standard of living which is caused by lack of consistent economic policy, wrong diversification of finance and high rate of dependence on imported product, coupled with lack of transparency in the elected government and decline in production, overpopulation, and food shortage. (Okungbowa et, al. 2014, 128). In Nigeria, poverty can be traced to the era of implemented Structural Adjustment Program policy, though the main idea was to eradicate the poverty level when the former military president Babangida took over power from the then former military president Buhari. The Babangida regime implemented the International Monetary Fund policy into the system due to the high level of poverty among the populace. His administration-initiated projects for the betterment of the citizen where Billions of naira was lavished. Better Life programme, Trust Fund, are among the initiated programme to alleviate poverty, also The Niger-Delta Development Commission (NDDC) was commissioned to fight against poverty in the oil producing communities experiencing oil exploration.

Also, the government implemented People's Bank set up within the communities to give low interest on loans, with the hope that the implementation would bring the solution to the suffering of the masses but all to no avail in Nigeria, due to the corrupt government. The Nigeria government under the Abacha administration established the Petroleum Trust Fund that was supervised by the General Buhari, the notion was to make use of the fund to alleviate the poverty hitting the land, unfortunately, the poverty level was the same due to mismanagement of funds and corruption that has eaten deep into Nigeria rulers. Okungbowa et, al. (2014, 132) opined that globalisation has a negative effect on Nigeria's Economic development due to the decrease in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) thereby causing lack of equality and poverty.

Lack of food security in a developing country can lead to poverty, hunger, sickness, and disease, when there is hunger in a nation then there is a tendency of being susceptible to any kind of sickness, and disease and high rate of death. Poverty is a threat to mental, economy and social problem; many of the Nigerian youths are involved in cybercrime, armed robbery, kidnapping, and stealing due to hunger just to keep their souls together, an example of this is walking on the street with the fear of being attacked by the street urchin at gun-point who could cart away your belongings. Some young girls are being forced into prostitution due to hunger, little children instead of going to school are seen on the street hawking petty trades all in the name to cure hunger which makes them more vulnerable to danger.

3.3. High price in food commodity

Globalisation has a significant effect on global food systems. “Food systems are progressively evolving, resulting in increasing diversity and availability of food, irrespective of the fact that access to this food is not universal. A lot of these changes are closely related to urbanization, rising income levels, market and trade liberalization and foreign direct investment” (Ogunyomi et al 2013, 295). Close competition for food purchase market share intensifies upon entry into the system like large multinational restaurant promotes low income and economy (Weisbrot & Baker 2002, 23). The losers are usually the small local players and traditional food markets and, to some degree, traders selling local foods in addition to other food-stuff.

The megamalls have some considerable improvements in food quality standards and safety at prices that are both competitive and convenient; factors which are very appealing to a developed consumer. Therefore, these shifts in food systems have an impact on availability and access to food via alterations to the food production, acquisition, and distribution paradigms and the food trade milieu. On the other hand, this is leading to a progressive change in food culture to a universal culture, with attendant shifts in food consumption patterns and dietary structures that differ with the socio-economic disparities. As a matter of fact, the less socio-economic demographics shift towards poor-quality food which is energy-rich but affordable. The major factors behind shifts or alterations in food systems and consumption patterns, like urbanization, increased per capita income, capital flows and market deregulation (Gina et al 2004, 1). This creates an imperative to investigate how these various factors borne out of globalisation impact food security in developing countries like Nigeria.

The developing nations are compulsorily made to open their markets to the developed nations who connived under the World Trade Organization (WTO) policy to force their products closer to the products from developing nations, thereby leading to the competition of products between the local and the imported products. Basically, the export subsidy by the international countries led to food insecurity where the rich are been favoured with the pricing system, the developing nation with the poor economy are at the risk of bearing the consequence of globalization (Guerrero 2010, 6) opined that United State and European Union subsidies contradicted the anti-free market that controls competitive market, whereby the developing countries are under the controls of the foreign policy which the developing nations are compliant to by force.

Hence, as important as globalisation is to a developing nation it has a negative impact on food security in Nigeria due to lack of stable policy, where competition between the imported food product and the locally produced foods affect the economy, local farmers are not encouraged and most times loses income to food importation, the loss of income contributed to poverty that is prevalent in Nigeria, hunger, scarcity of food products, high price in food commodity, economic breakdown and increase in crime rate in a country with government that cannot find solution to the challenges of social benefits being experienced by the populace.

4. HINDRANCES OF GLOBALISATION AFFECTING FOOD SECURITY

Nigeria over the years had her internal political, economic and security problems which have not encouraged globalisation to thrive. The challenges of globalisation on food security have prevented the Nigeria economy to promote and benefit from the globalisation. Therefore, Nigeria economy remains underdeveloped due to corruption from the elected politicians fighting for their pockets instead of fighting for the masses. Also, Nigeria economy is solely dependent on oil which is the reason there is tension in the political and social lives in Nigeria, the youths are not ready to go to the farm to help boost food availability.

Farming is concerned essentially with the cultivation of crops and rearing of animals for nourishment and different purposes. Rural and urban settlements rely on the agricultural produce for survival. In the pre-autonomy period, the commitment of the rural area to the Gross Domestic Product outperformed other sectors of the economy. On fulfilment of political independence in 1960, the pattern has been the same. In 1970, agricultural products such as cocoa, groundnut, cotton, elastic, palm oil, palm piece, and so on, amount to between 65-75% of Nigeria's earnings at the global level and generated revenue for the government (Godwin 2003, 16).

The farming part has experienced a very long time of poor administration, conflicts, lack of good government plan due to poor leadership that has not allowed the developing country to be on a policy that support sustainable food security. Agriculture represented 40.6% of Gross Domestic Level and 65 percent of the workforce; over the years Nigeria has ceased to be an exporter of cocoa, groundnut, elastic and palm items. Generally, out-dated species, cocoa generation, and over-matured trees are dormant at around 150,000 tons yearly. Agricultural produce had highly contributed a high percentage to the Nigeria economy in 1960 which has dropped to less than 2 percent over the years. The decay was as a result of oil discovery and thus leads to the fall in the production of items like cocoa, palm oil, and groundnuts, of which Nigeria was at one time the main world producer.

Nigeria's economy is intensely subject to incomes generated from oil, which represent about 80% of government incomes. Exportation of oil since the 1960s has prompted hardship, poverty, and financial crisis in every aspect of the Nigeria economy. The impact of oil extraction on farming system in Nigeria based on sustaining the general population which has an impact

on the economy, majorly; agricultural products are cocoa, cotton, groundnut, palm oil, and palm kernel.

Furthermore, there are other internal problems which are as follows; clash between herdsmen and the farmers. This clash has not only led to bloodshed; however, the clash has affected the farmers produce significantly due to their farmlands been destroyed by the herdsmen and animals grazing through their farms. Also, the decline in the educational system, which is as a result of not producing enough agricultural science graduates. Coupled with the graduated one's preference to take up white collar jobs instead of practicing in their field of studies.

Subsequently, corruption is very common within the political sector which have prevented globalisation to succeed in a developing country like Nigeria where social and economic advancement are been hindered, having a negative effect on both the national and international institutions that fight against food shortage and starvation. Corruption has hindered its citizens from benefitting from freedom from starvation (Aziz 2001, 107). Bad governance and poor leadership have not allowed food security to thrive well nor support the implementation of agricultural policies, land tenure, and water management has been opposed by lack of stable institutions (Shkolnikov, 2011).

5. WAYS TO ADDRESS THE IMPACTS OF GLOBALISATION ON FOOD SECURITY

A developing country like Nigeria needs to be in peace for there to be food security in the nation and enjoy the advantage of globalisation coupled with rendering the needed help to promote the agricultural and the rural development, the impacts of globalisation on food security could be felt if the government can address some of the challenges facing food availability, equal distribution of resources and wealth should be practiced in Nigeria and not made family business within the politicians, also the following be considered as some of the ways to address food insecurity in Nigeria.

5.1. Agricultural Policies in Nigeria

There is a need to pay more attention to the agricultural sector and therefore to review the policy to revamp farming in Nigeria to modern day mechanized farming. It is evident that the Nigerian government prioritizes other sectors of the economy such as finance industries and oil and gas at the detriment of the agricultural sector, therefore a sustainable development in agricultural sector should be implemented to foster the competitive market, pricing and quality control of agricultural products by the government. The cooperation of the Agricultural Development Project to facilitate fertilizer procurement that increases crop yields would be a good advantage in increasing agricultural production.

The Nigerian agricultural system needs the help of the government with loan and facilities to help boost farming. Farmers should be supported by the government on advanced technology that would enhance their production, subsidize agricultural equipment such as tractors, fertilizers, seeds, and vehicles for transporting the produce. As this will increase their production, also unemployment will be minimal, poverty and food insecurity will be controlled. Adequate use of liberalisation and foreign trades in which globalisation stands for should be utilized effectively. The review of the agricultural policy by competent observers that would suggest possible ways to increase the production of food products in the nation. To prevent food insecurity, the agricultural policy would disallow the change of government to alter the existing agricultural policy to their own advantage. Food availability to the citizens would prevent hunger and social vices as a peaceful nation is devoid of conflicts which can displace the

farmers from their habitation, therefore a peaceful country will promote social, economic, and political benefits and disease and the social problem will be minimal.

5.2. Encourage Local Production

The government of Nigeria needs to implement a policy that will encourage patronization of local produce from the farmers. Therefore, an imposition of high customs duty and the tariff on every agricultural produce would encourage local production, when high duty is placed on imported food, such food product becomes more expensive to understand the parity price when compared with the price of locally produced food in Nigeria and the imported food. High duty tariff helps in discouraging importation of food. A permanent ban should be placed on imported food in places where local food production is frustrated. Nigeria has once banned some parts of the Economic Community of West African States regional agreement that partially allowed food import that is not banned into the country by member states to encourage food production, the action needs to be supported so that not even the smugglers would not succeed their act of importation and the government officials at the ports and borders are cooperative. Nigerians need to support the aim of protecting local producers to encourage them by patronizing their product; also, the politicians should not influence the implemented policies on imported food in their favour.

Highly mechanized farming that supports farm produce in mass with unemployment eradication thereby serving as foreign exchange to both government and private sectors. Nigeria can attain sustainable food security through the production of social infrastructures for examples constant electricity supply in Nigeria will boost local production as electricity supply is not regular in almost every part of the country, good road to allow easy access to supply farm produce, also, water supply should be made available to farmers and every citizen of the nation to discourage the migration of the youth from the rural area to the urban area.

Another way to encourage farmers to achieve sustainable farming is to provide a social benefit for the farmers through the local government or community permit that supports the farmers' relations in terms of financial incapability. Implementation of agricultural policies that considers the wellness of the farmers and their families like health scheme would facilitate the abundant production of food for the nation, this can be achieved by following the rules and regulations that bind the agricultural policy.

5.3. Equal distribution of wealth and natural resources

The idea of human security based on how to guide people, giving them access to social amenities and living in peace is essential for human security. The Nigeria government must as a matter of urgency reduce the poverty ravaging the country by creating enormous opportunities among her citizenry through various empowerment programs to alleviate starvation and poverty. The challenges of corruption need to be dealt with so the country can enjoy the benefit of globalisation with stable food security, boost the purchasing power where the rich, the middle class, and the poor can afford the basic necessities of life, the common masses need to enjoy the dividend of globalisation, due to the level of corruption among the elected leaders, the dividend is restricted to mostly those in power. The government of developed countries considers their populace thereby using that to implement the policy that will favour their citizens, unlike Nigeria leaders that are after how to embezzle public funds before the tenure ends without giving a thought to the welfare of the citizens. Ewurum et al (2015) opined that a leadership that equips her populace with good health care would produce high Gross Domestic Product per capita and reduced mortality rate.

Subsequently, creating and distribution of wealth through empowerment programs that enable every Nigerian graduate to participate through innovative ideas at the Federal, State and Local government by giving loans to successful candidates in the agricultural sector. Therefore, enhancing food security in the country. The action of empowering the farmers and the individual would bridge the gap between the rich and the poor and reduce the miscreants roaming about the street. The idea of human security based on how to guide people, giving them access to social amenities and living in peace is essential for human security. Food is utilised in the body when its nutrients are absorbed, food is available to all individual at every given time is essential as globalisation supports free trade of food products, therefore all citizen should benefit from the divided of globalisation. Corruption needs to be a thing of the past in a developing country like Nigeria for its citizen to enjoy food security in every level, so the poor can have access to food availability and accessibility as well.

CONCLUSION

This paper tends to elucidate the impact of globalisation on food security in Nigeria. From the studies of the literature that relate to food security and globalisation in Nigeria. The literature was used to answer the three research questions that focused on the objectives of the study. The factors affecting food security were discussed which include the lack of infrastructure and lack of proper technologies for food processing thereby leading to food spoilage before getting to the consumer. Also, the impacts of globalisation on food security were elaborated on, more especially the poor economy that has led to the high increase in poverty rate, high rise in the price of the food product, and an increase in crime rate. The obstacles that prevent Nigeria from benefitting from the positive impact of globalisation which is mainly corruption were discussed. Additionally, through the journals been established, globalisation negatively impacts food security in Nigeria as a developing country, although many lines of this relationship were adduced in the review of secondary literature, it was established by this study that one of the significant ways globalisation detrimentally affects food security in Nigeria and other developing economies is by the fact that developed and wealthy nations due to their superior comparative advantage connive through World Trade Organization trading policies and treaties, structural adjustment programme to ensure their markets remain closed to products originating from developing nations which are in competition with their own products; most importantly, agricultural goods and ensure that they coerce Nigeria and other Underdeveloped countries to open up their borders and markets to a flow of agricultural and consumable goods from the developed countries through so called Free trade treaties and structural adjustment programs in return for food and technological assistance. It should be observed that these goods from developed countries are usually in competition with the goods produced domestically in the underdeveloped countries and the wealthier countries come up with sinister measures and schemes with the aim of forcing the local production of competitive goods and hence increasing food insecurity, conflicts, poverty, and malnutrition among the populace.

Thus, irrespective of the other ways through which globalisation negatively impacts food security such as increased trans-border migration and its problems such as extremist insurgency and security challenges all affecting agricultural production, it was found out that with the emergence of globalisation, the world is compelled to accept and conform to a consumption structure that is more than the carrying capacity of the global environment and steepens the

economic marginalization of the less developed countries. Hence, it has been found that globalisation impacts and exacerbates the food insecurity situation in Nigeria.

Lastly, the paper tends to find possible solution to the challenges of food security in Nigeria through recommendation where the Nigerian government make new research on sustainable food security that would assist to improve production of food in Nigeria tirelessly, in addition, the review of agricultural policy by policy maker that would suggest possible ways to increase production of food products in the nation. A developing nation like should focus more on the exportation of agricultural food products and reduce food importation to boost its economy and curb corruption that has eaten deep into the political system in the nation.

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