



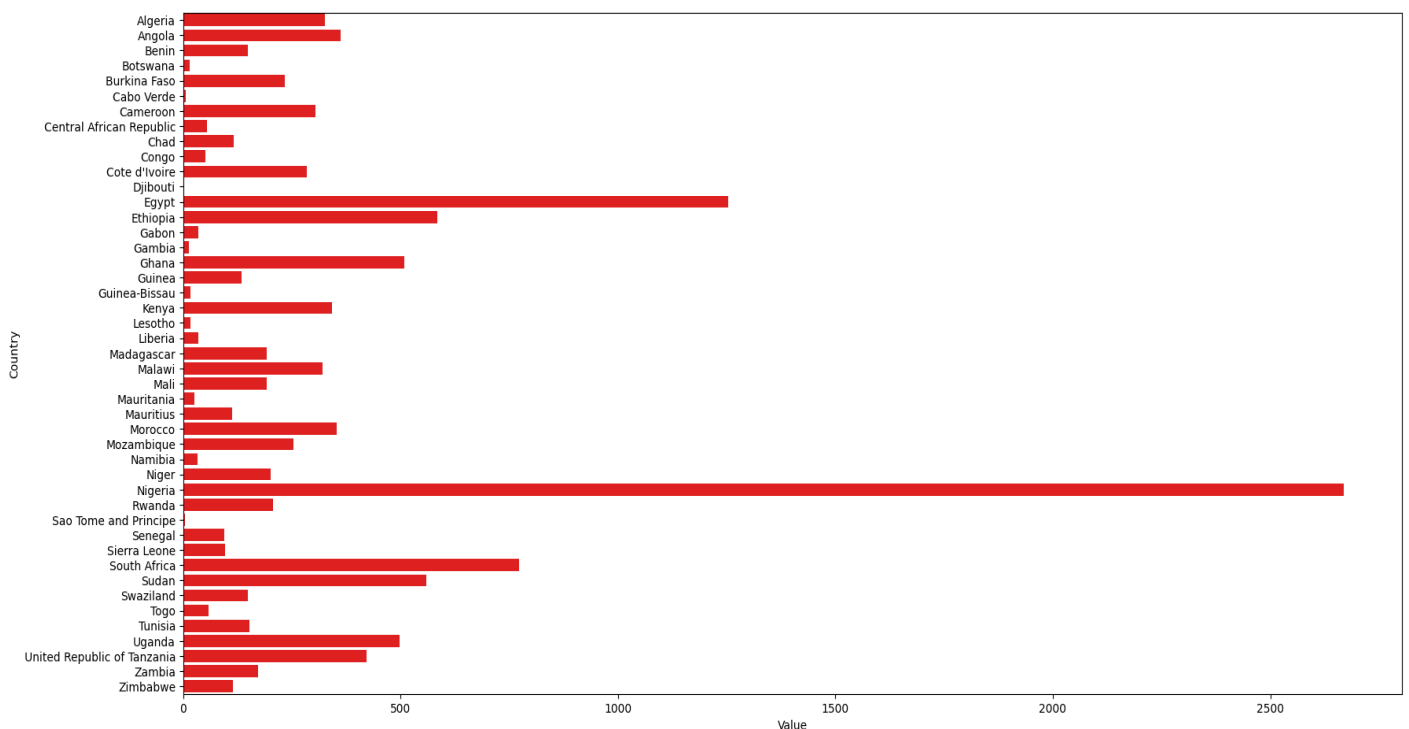
Stage D

Data Storytelling

Hamoye ID: 1898a5935741f000

Analysis

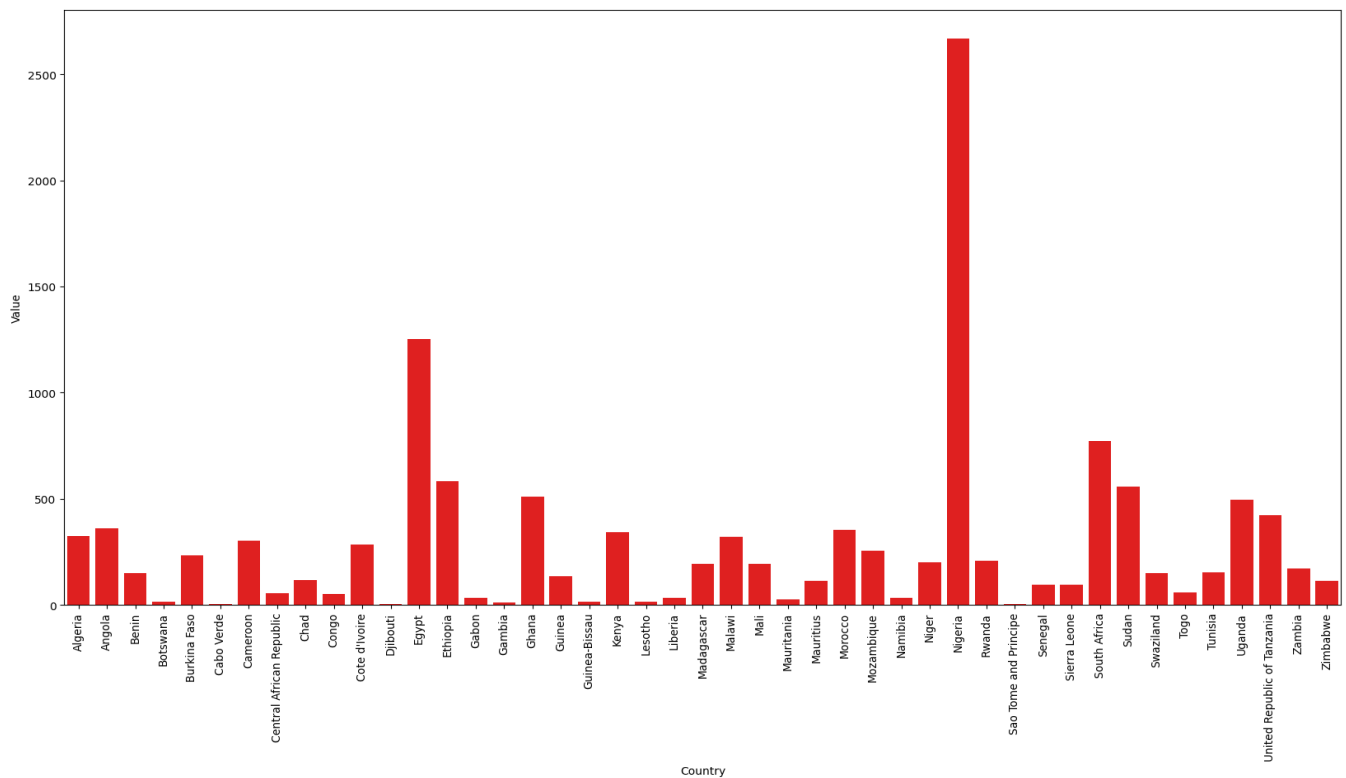
The data related to African Food Production consists of 45 different countries where 94 items were surveyed over a decade from 2004 to 2013. The data is plotted here:



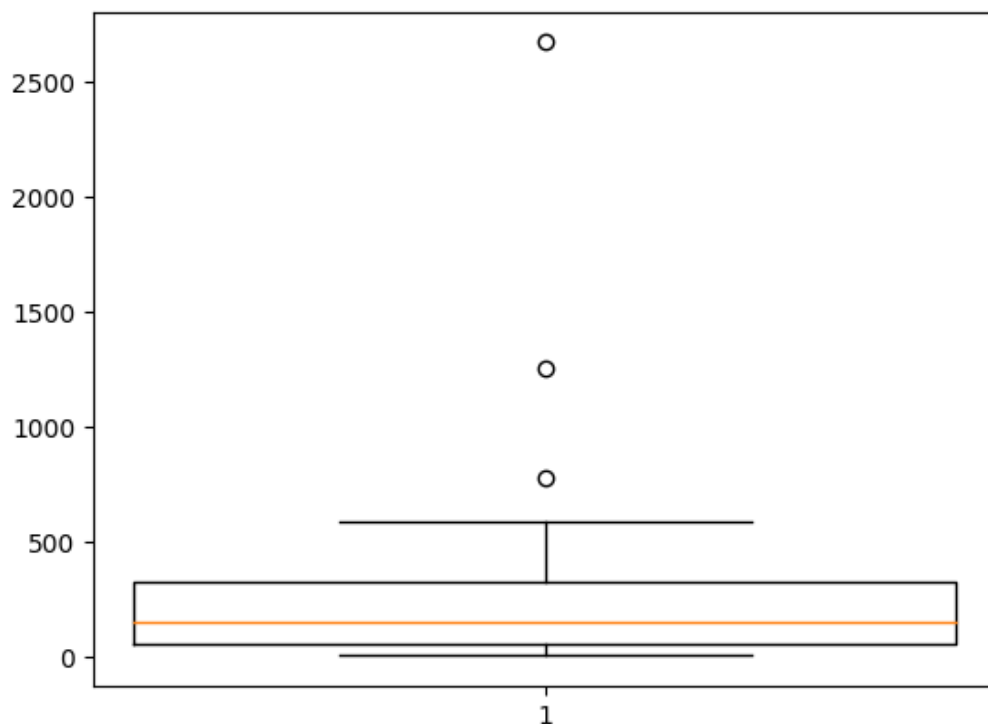
From this plotting, it is clearly visible that Nigeria stands out in crop production in Africa followed by Egypt and South Africa.

The mean amount of crops produced are calculated and plotted.

Even here Nigeria tops the chart along with Egypt and South Africa.

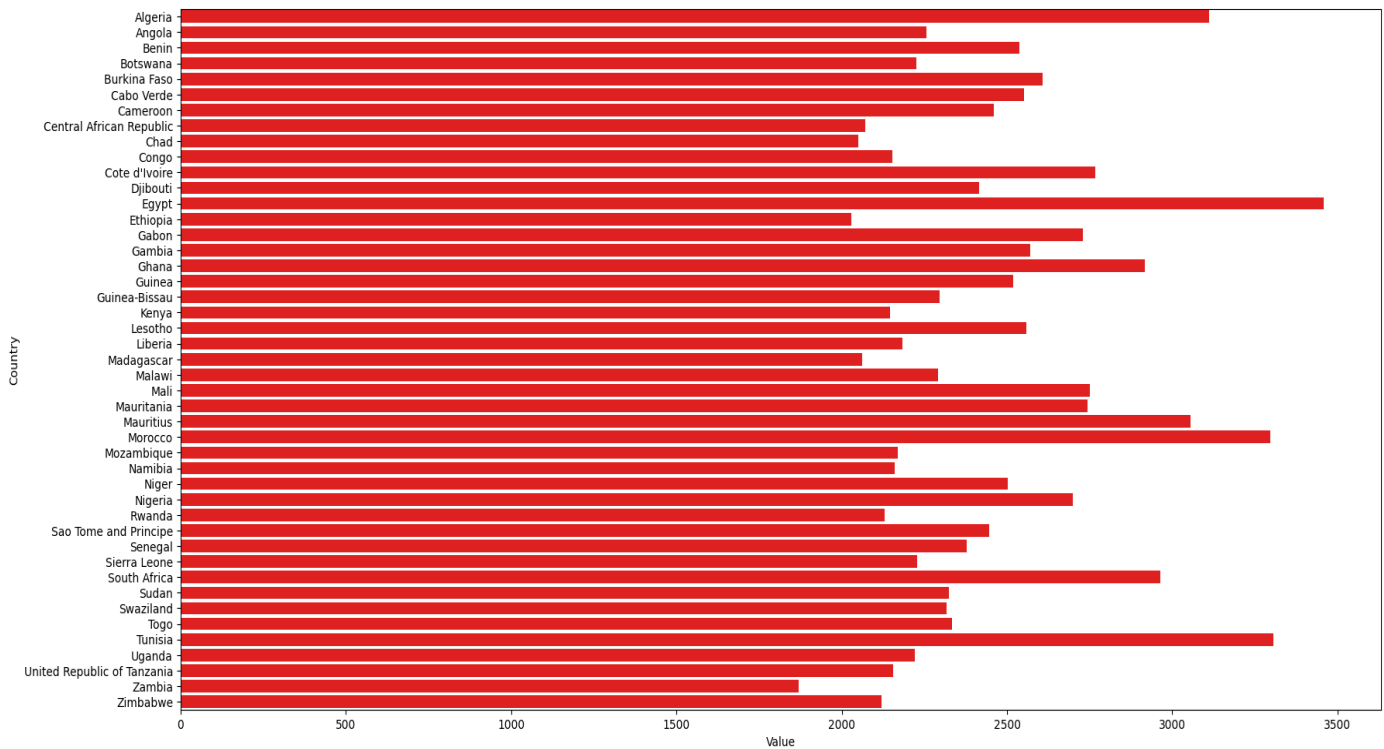


Here is also a boxplot to visualise the data in another way.

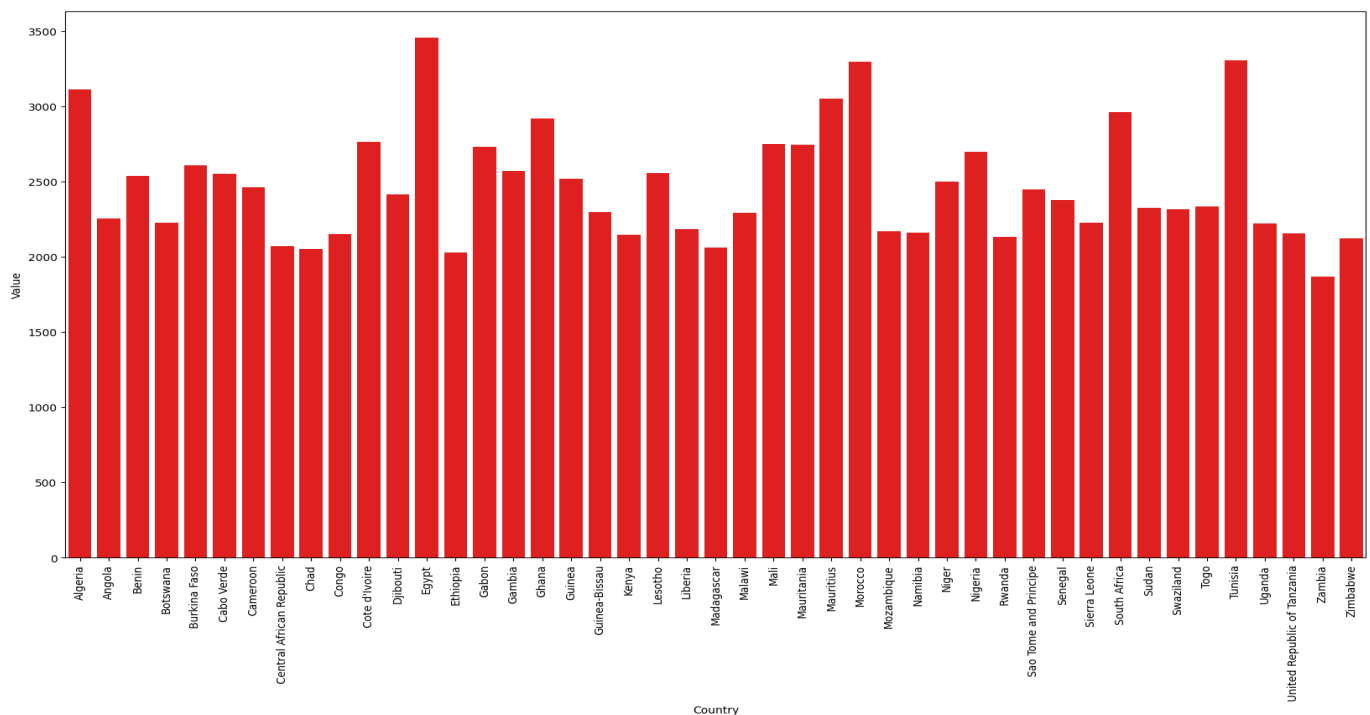


From the boxplot, it is clearly visible that data mainly lies below 500 units. Also there are 3 outliers which are Nigeria, Egypt and South Africa.

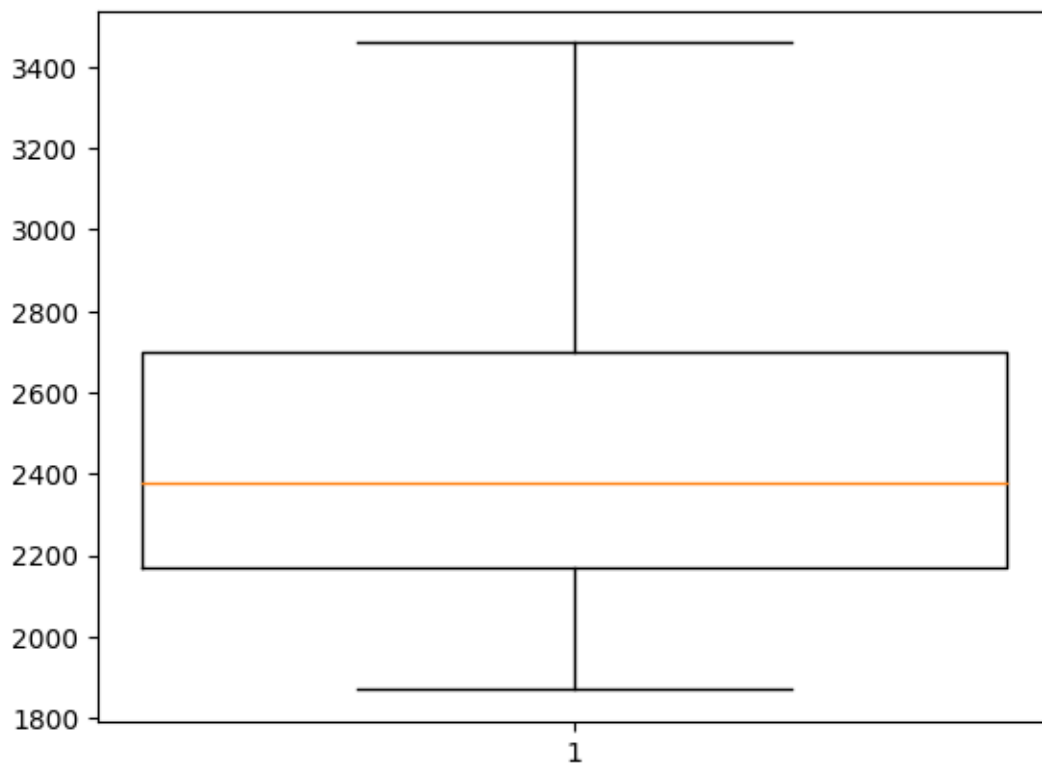
Then comes the data related supply of food in Africa. Here is a barplot of the total food supply of all countries in Africa.



Also there is a mean of Food Supply in Africa plotted in graph.



The boxplot of Supplies Food in Africa is also here:



From the above visuals it is pretty evident that productivity in Africa is much less than the need of food (which gets clear through the food supply visuals). Here are some reasons behind it.

REASONS FOR LOW PRODUCTION

There is an environmental cost to these low yields.

This is because there are two ways to increase food production: one can either increase yields or one has to use more land.

Improvements in yields in other regions meant that they could grow much more food without taking over natural ecosystems. Because Africa did not increase yields, increased food production came at the cost of turning natural habitats into agricultural land.

SOLUTIONS

Progress on poverty will be slow – much of its population will continue working in agriculture, and will earn very little in return.

Africa will also need to grow a lot more food. First, because undernourishment rates are high. That food gap needs to be filled to end hunger. Second, its population will grow a lot over the coming decades. If yields do not increase, the continent will need to use more and more of its land for agriculture.

Studies have shown that if progress on crop yields does not improve, the continent will lose large amounts of its natural habitat to farmland.⁹ In many countries across Sub-Saharan Africa, researchers estimate that cropland area could almost triple by 2050. This will come at the cost of wildlife: in these same projections, 10% to 20% of animal habitats will be lost.