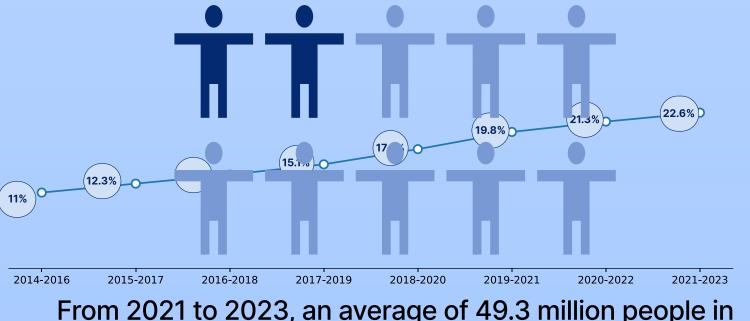
Inflation, Insecurity, and Empty Plates:

Nigeria's Food Insecurity Challenge

The #EndBadGovernance protests that rocked Nigeria in August 2024 underscored a pressing national challenge: hunger and the soaring cost of living. This infographic delves into the complex factors driving Nigeria's food security crisis, examining trends, patterns, and the interplay of economic indicators and security conditions. By visualizing data on food insecurity, inflation, exchange rates, fuel prices, and security threats, we aim to illuminate the root causes of this urgent issue and its farreaching consequences. One will argue that the signs are there over the years couple with the fact there seems to be far distance between policy and implementation

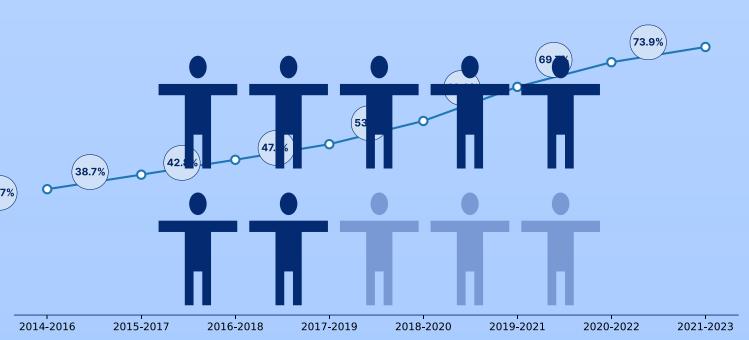
Prevalence of Food Insecurity

Severe Having not Eaten For an Entire Day



From 2021 to 2023, an average of 49.3 million people in Nigeria faced severe food insecurity, as reported by the FAO. This means that 22.6% of the population, or roughly 2 out of every 10 Nigerians, struggled to secure enough food for a healthy and active life. There is difference with this prevalence between adult female or male population.

Moderate/Severe Uncertain Meals, Compromised Diets

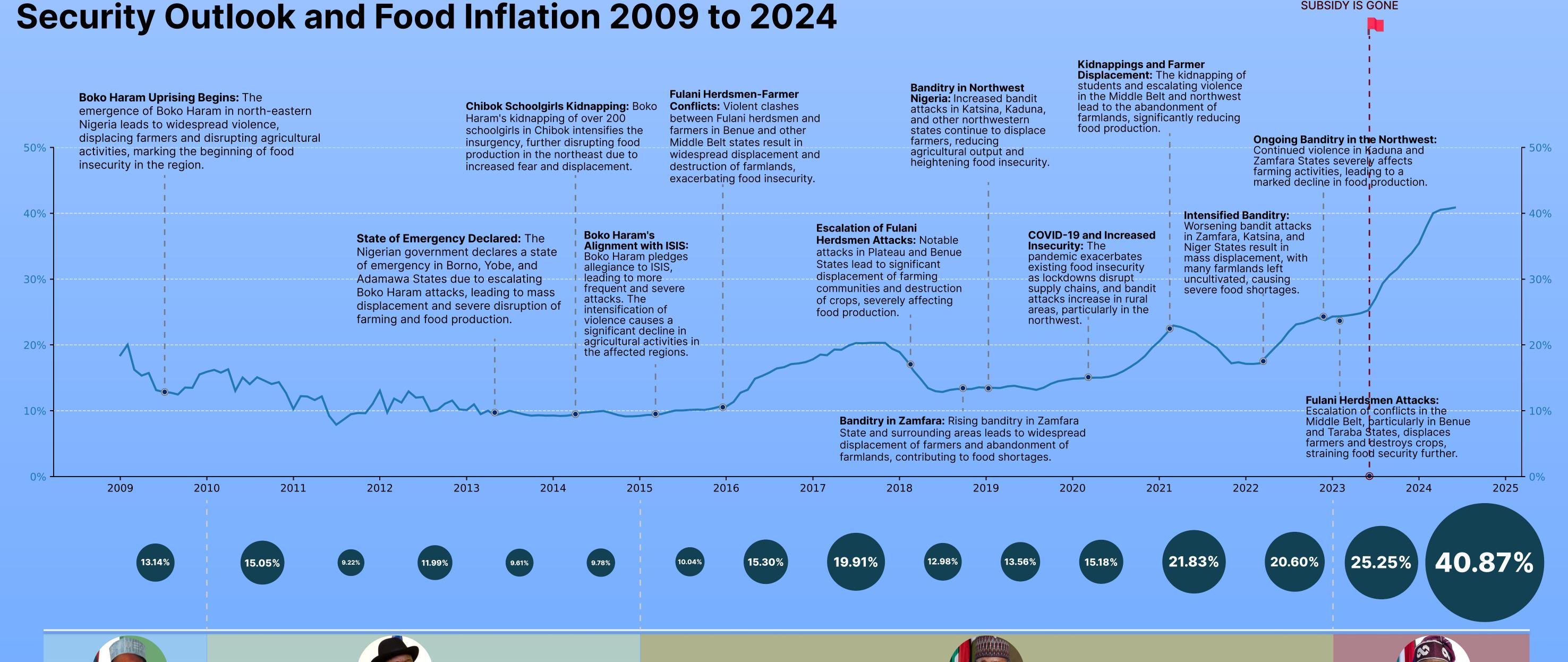


In the same time period, an average of 161.4 million Nigerians experienced moderate or severe food insecurity, according to the FAO. This accounts for 73.9% of the total population, meaning nearly 7 out of every 10 Nigerians struggled to access adequate food. This issue affects both adult men and women significantly, highlighting the widespread nature of food insecurity across different demographics in the country.

> FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DECLARED THAT FUEL

How do we get here?





The food Inflation of June 2024 is the highest in the last decade, one could argue that this is the accumulated ripple effect of issue unresolved over the last 2 decades

The Issues

Conflict and Insecurity

- Ongoing conflicts, particularly in the North-East region, and widespread insecurity due banditry and terrorism, severely impact agricultural activities.
- Farmers are often displaced, and their farmlands are abandoned or destroyed, leading to reduced food production.

Climate Change and Environmental Degradation

- Changes in climate patterns, such as erratic rainfall, desertification, and flooding, disrupt agricultural cycles.
- These environmental challenges reduce crop yields and affect the availability of arable land, leading to food shortages.

Economic Instability and Inflation

 High inflation rates, particularly in food prices, driven by factors such as the devaluation of the Naira and rising fuel costs, reduce the purchasing power of households. This makes basic food items less affordable for many Nigerians.

Poor Infrastructure and Logistics

- Inadequate transportation infrastructure and poor logistics systems hinder the efficient distribution of food.
- Post-harvest losses due to poor storage facilities, bad roads, and an inefficient supply chain exacerbate food shortages.

Government Policy and Governance Issues

- Ineffective agricultural policies
- Lack of support for smallholder farmers, and corruption in the allocation of resources impede efforts to boost food production.
- Poor governance and policy implementation result in inadequate responses to food security challenges.