



*Qualitative Study on Level of Poverty in ... Mohammed, A. & Bawa, S. M. (2026)*

## Qualitative Study on Level of Poverty in Africa in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Causes, Challenges and Way Forwards

**MOHAMMED, Aishetu<sup>1</sup>**

[mammamndakotani@gmail.com](mailto:mammamndakotani@gmail.com)

08065815536

**BAWA, Sa'adatu Mohammed<sup>2</sup>**

[saadatudk22@gmail.com](mailto:saadatudk22@gmail.com)

08037440311

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biology, Umaru Sanda Ahmadu College of Education, Minna

<sup>2</sup>School of Secondary Education, Sciences Umaru Sanda Ahmadu College of Education, Minna  
Niger State

### Abstract

*The paper examines poverty in Africa in 21<sup>st</sup> century and in Nigeria in particular. The paper highlights the causes of poverty such as poor governance, insecurity, diseases and climate change. It looks at the challenges of poverty such as inflation hunger, malnutrition, crime and other social vices. The paper offers various ways of minimizing poverty in Africa to include, agricultural revolution and biotechnology. The paper also highlighted the impact of Africa Russia summits to developing nations it heightened some of the advantages and disadvantages of hydroscopic farming. At the 78<sup>th</sup> United Nations General Assembly World leader's calls in more attention in areas like education, Job-creation hunger climate change and poverty reduction.*

**Keywords:** Poverty, Biotechnology, Hydroscopic farming, Agricultural, Mechanization climate change

### Introduction

Poverty, vulnerability remains a pressing challenge to Nigeria (FGN, 2023). Since COVID-19 the issue of hunger, malnutrition and poverty has being a major challenge to the world. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (2015) stated that poverty is essentially about human deprivation. It is about lack of limited access to essential capacities that could facilitate long and healthy life. Poverty includes material deprivation (i.e food, shelter and the demand of access to basic services (i.e health, education). It includes other non-material conditions such as lack of insecurity, right to decision making, powerlessness, Ezema (2025) is of the opinion that poverty is a condition in which the state of living is with less that the smallest income to provide the minimum necessities of life under the influence of age, education, religion and ignorance. It is characterized by unemployment, hunger, sickness, crime and other social vices. Ezema's work on poverty includes a study on financial inclusion and poverty reduction in Nigeria which found that financial inclusion has a positive impact on reducing poverty (Ezema, 2025). Specifically, Eze and Alugbuo's (2021) study used the World Banks 2017 Global index survey to assess financial inclusions impact on poverty in Nigeria, indicating that financial inclusion reduced Nigerian household poverty. The Central Bank of Nigeria has set ambitious targets to increase financial inclusion, aiming to reach 95% of the population by 2024.

Poverty is hunger, lack of shelter, being sick and not being able to see a doctor, poverty is lack of unclean water, lack of representation and freedom (World Bank, 2026). According to the World Bank and the World Development Report condition is considered as being extremely poor by living on less than US\$1 per day and moderately poor by living on less US\$2 Daily (World Bank, 2026) it also project that about 1.1 billion people in 2001 had resources below US\$1 a day and 2.7 billion lived



*Qualitative Study on Level of Poverty in ... Mohammed, A. & Bawa, S. M. (2026)*

on less than US\$2 a day. Poverty is not just confined to the African countries but it is a global phenomenon (World Bank, 2026). Poverty is also to be deprived of those goods services and pleasures which others around us take for granted (MDG's, 2015). The application of socio economic indication i.e per capital income, life expectancy at birth, access to health care services, access to portable drinking water, access to education, access to sanitary facilities indicates the extent of poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. The MDGs aimed to halve extreme poverty by 2015. The successor SDGs aim to end poverty in all its forms by 2030. In Nigeria initiatives like the ward based development programme is created to support small businesses. Poverty in developing countries "in the world of the poor people don't enjoy food, security, don't own many assets, are stunted and wasted, don't live long, can't read or write, don't have access to easy credit; are unable to save much, aren't empowered, can't ensure themselves well against crop failure or household calamity, don't have control over their own lives, don't trade with the rest of the world, live in unhealthy surroundings, suffer from in capabilities, are poorly governed. And more rarely suffer from a deteriorating natural disaster and have a high birth rate (Dasgupta, 2021).

### **Poverty Level in Africa**

About 30 million more Africans fell into extreme poverty with (less than \$1.9 per day) when COVID-19 pandemic struck in 2020. Before then 445 million people (about 34%) Africa's population lived below the poverty rates globally, with 23 of the world's poorest 28 countries at extreme poverty rates above 30%. Nigeria, Lesotho, Madagascar and Zambia had poverty levels comparable to China, Vietnam and Indonesia in the 1990s while the last three (3) countries have reduced extreme poverty drastically, African countries have not. Within Africa most poverty is concentrated in the sub-Saharan Africa region. Central Africa with the highest extreme poverty rate of 54.8% followed by Southern Africa at 45.1%, Western Africa with 36.8% while Eastern Africa has 33.8% respectively. North Africa met the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target of a poverty rate below 3% in 2019. Africa's poorest country, South Sudan recorded at rate about 80%, Burundi, Madagascar, the Central African Republic and Democratic Republic of the Congo had extreme poverty rates above 70% in 2019. African countries like Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Seychelles and Mauritius, had extreme poverty rates below 1% in 2019. Egypt, Cabo Verde and Libya have met the SDG's target. In 2015 the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a blue print for world peace and prosperity targeting poverty, health, education, economic growth, climate actions among others that member countries agreed to achieved by 2030. However with the pandemic that worsen the situation, Africa is not likely to meet the SDG-1 to end poverty in all its forms for 79% of its population. However, nine countries – Egypt, Cabo-Verde Gabon, Tunisia, Seychelles, Mauritius, Algeria, Morocco and Libya will meet the SDG's target by 2030, 24 countries will still have more than 30% of their population living in extreme poverty. By 2043, Africa will still be struggling to meet the 2030 MDGs; African's Unions (AU) agenda. 17.8% population of the continents will still be in extreme poverty with seven (7) African countries still having extreme poverty rates above 30% by 2043 (Enock and Jacobus, 2022).

### **Causes of Poverty in Africa**

1. Corruption and Weak Governance: With improved good governance, poverty can be reduced to the bearest minimal. Poverty in Africa is also caused by poor infrastructure, poor health services, inadequate roads, energy and health care systems disrupt economics and displace people.
2. Climate Change and Environmental Degradation: Physical qualities such as land use, soil type, elevation, poor land utilization, land tenure system, as well as demographic and income inequality explain more than half of the variation in rural poverty. However, in Africa, these combinations



*Qualitative Study on Level of Poverty in ... Mohammed, A. & Bawa, S. M. (2026)*

- vary from province to province. It is characterized by lack of participation in decision making in civil, social and cultural life. (World Bank, 2021).
3. World Bank and IMF's Policies: Critics argue that the IMF's policies often exacerbate poverty and inequality in Africa. The IMF's austerity measures such as cutting public spending and increasing taxes can have devastating effects on health care, education and social welfare. IMF's politics have led to cuts in public sector bills thereby affecting essential services (Action Aid Reports, 2023). E.g Austerity measures – removing or reducing subsidies on essential fuels or foods, increase tax, reducing salary and pension reform often reducing benefits.
  4. Diseases: Prevalence of disease such as malaria, HIV/AIDs, tuberculosis, Ebola, COVID-19 etc. due to inadequate and poor health facilities is another cause of poverty in Africa (MOHAC Africa, 2026). The average life expectancy in Africa stands at 64.2 years, figure pulled from United Nations projections and WHO data updated in 2025.
  5. Civil wars and Political Conflicts:- Scares away foreign investors, poor infrastructural set-up e.g. roads, electricity or power, water, transport system etc. which often disrupt economics and displace people.
  6. Africa's high population rate resulting from high fertility rate thereby causing a rise in smaller per capital income (ISS, 2022).
  7. Climate change: Disasters like flooding and draught are experience in most African countries due to the effect of climate change.

### **Poverty in Nigeria**

Nigeria's poverty exceeds World Bank projection. According to the Nigerian bureau of statistics (NBS) (2022) about 133 million of Nigerians are poor with five state leading. These five states are state mostly affected by banditry, kidnapping, cattle rustling etc. Infact, poverty is really biting hard in Nigeria. NBS Report 2023: Nigeria's 133 million poor people recipe for disaster, IHRC warns. The International Human Rights Commission, (IHRC) (2022) has also raised the alarm over the recent report by the NBS which states that the country is now home to 133 million poor people, saying the nation's economic situation is a recipe for crisis. The global right commission stressed the need for the government to rethink its empowerment programme for the citizens especially those living in the rural areas with the view to cushioning any looming crisis brought about by inflation and mass hunger. The Head of Diplomatic Mission in Nigeria (IHRC) Dr. Duru Hezekial said "we are really in an economic crisis and if it is not checked a time is coming when the country will slide into a state of a fiasco (danger). A time when in fact Nigeria will be declared a "hunger, country and that is why we are appealing to the government: He further said "we believed in dialogue and negotiations not riots. He further stated that poverty might not be eradicated 100 percent but the growth of a nation begins with the growth of its people. If the people are happy and adequately take care of, there will be growth". Looking at the developed countries reveals a low rate of poverty, so the government should empower the vulnerable people (women, children and person with disabilities) to cope with the country's high level of inflation.

### **Causes of Poverty in Nigeria**

1. **Naira Redesign Policy/Naira Swap:** The shortage of currency in Nigeria also contributed to increase in poverty which result into smaller and medium businesses to ground down, transportation fares sky rocketed level of insecurity increases. The Nigeria Economic Summit Groups told Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). "To allow old and new naira to circulate side by side for now" (NESG, 2023).



*Qualitative Study on Level of Poverty in ... Mohammed, A. & Bawa, S. M. (2026)*

2. **Diseases:** Diseases like malaria, typhoid, fever, HIV/AIDs, T.B, Ebola, COVID-19 have their adverse effect on the economic situation in Nigeria up till now, the government of Nigeria has not fully recovered from COVID-19 Pandemic while other countries have moved on. Diseases like Polio tuberculosis, laser fever, cholera, Diphtheria are still prevalent.
3. **Rising Inflation Worsening, Causing Poverty:** The Lagos chamber of commerce and industry (LCCI) warns Federal Government on the looming crisis of inflation in the country as this leads to high products costs as well as production cost (LCCI, 2023). As at July 2023, inflation hits 22.7% and as at August inflation rises to 25.80% (NBS, 2023).
4. **Fuel Subsidy Removal:** Fuel subsidy removal pushed inflation to 22.79% in July, Naira depreciates to ₦825-1000 per \$, petrol prices jump 15% in major cities, as independent marketers sell fuel above ₦600 per litre (Channels TV News, 2023). The rise in petrol forces movement of people and goods to be reduced to the barest minimal as petroleum price sky rocketed. At the 1<sup>st</sup> half 2023 of the (Bola Ahmed Tinubu's Administration) there is 15.5% reduction in fatalities, 14% decrease in road crashes and 14% decrease in number of injured victims (FRSC, 2023).
5. **Insecurity:** Economic activities should be redirected to the forest (Sambisa, Dogon Daji) as well as rural areas to curb insecurity.

### Impact of Poverty

- **Inflation, Hunger, Malnutrition:** The former president of Nigeria blames food insecurity on policy inconsistency by the government (Obasanjo, 2023). As at June-August 2023, Nigeria has 25 million hunger and malnutrition crisis with 26 states affected and the FCT. The federal government of Nigeria has in its effort to reduce hunger, malnutrition, declared the state of emergency on food security. The president in his efforts directs that grains and fertilizers should be released to farmers in the 36 states of the federation. Impact of emergency on food security are among others. (i) To bring all hands on desk (all stakeholder) towards achieving a common goals.; (ii) The agricultural sectors most have an increase in its budgetary allocation (iii) Policies must be implemented: (iv) To curb insecurity (v) It brings about coordination of efforts.

The FGN (2023) in its efforts also approve the establishment of infrastructural support fund (ISF) for state governors in the 36 states as palliative measures to reduce poverty brought about by inflation. The ISF in the states will intervene and invest in critical areas of transportation, agriculture (ranching solutions), road, railways, other areas of intervention include health, power, water, economic competitions, job creation etc. These was discussed at the National Executive Council meeting chaired by vice president, Kashim Shettima.

1. **Insecurity:** crime and other social vices: poverty eradications will reduce insecurity by 50% (FGN, 2023). Crime rate, conflict and violence in Nigeria owe their roots/origin to lack of unemployment. The increase in youth unemployment and with the current poverty level in the midst of plenty a large number of hungry and angry youth are created from where armed robbery, assassins, kidnapping for ransoms, drug dealers/addiction other social vices evolve. The security challenges affect the economy by depriving individual to go into their economic activities and even drove away foreign investor. For example Boko Haram Insurgency in the North-West, farmer/herdsmen clashes in North-Central (Benue and Plateau). Also the rising rates of divorce, female headed single parent families', teenage pregnancy, drug/alcohol use and other criminal activities have a negative impact on the attitudes and values of a family and communities. These attitudes are passed onto subsequence generations leading to a vicious cycle of poverty (Rodgers, 2000). The infrastructure support fund (ISF) will among others, intervene in health sector, power, water,



*Qualitative Study on Level of Poverty in ... Mohammed, A. & Bawa, S. M. (2026)*

economic competitiveness and also job creation to reduce poverty and its effects on the Nigeria citizens.

2. **Tension and Elevated Agitation:** A hungry man is an angry man. Historical evidences shows that there is a link between food prices social unrest and even revolution. There is also a link between food price and violent/riots. These was evident during the global food crises of 2007/2008 when food prices promoted riots across several countries of the world (Berrazneva, and Lee, 2013; Navarro, 2017). The CBN governor in press briefing says one of the challenges of poverty is tensions and agitation (Godwin, 2023). Agitation in Nigeria's South-East brought about by indigenous people of Biafra's (IPOB) demand, agitation for justice and fairness by the South-East, facilitated by Nnamdi Kano.

### **The Russia-Africa Summit: The Russia-Ukraine War**

Following the withdrawal of the Russians from the black sea grain deal where grains, like, rice, and wheat. are cultivated in exported. Prof. Isaac Mbachu Head, Defence and security studies NDA Kaduna says, African countries will suffer 2nd food insecurity for Russia to withdraw from black sea grain deal (Isaac, 2023). In view of this the Russian president Vladimir Putin offers free grains to African leaders on Thursday 27, July 2023 at Petersburg, Russia during the African Russia summit. The summit ends with resolutions to enhance cooperation in trade, security, ICT and in other areas (Russia-Africa Summit 2023).

**Ways Forward:** Agricultural revolution could push over 110 million people out of extreme poverty by 2043. (Enoch and Jacobus, 2022)

1. **The role of Biotechnology in socio-economic development in Nigeria:** In Nigeria five (5) technical department were created to bring out the small numbers of companies by the National Biotechnology Development Agency (NABDA). They are those of agricultural technology, Environmental technology, food and pharmaceutical technology, Gene and Genome technology, Biosafety technology as well as medical technology. The essence is to increase more people into farming, more food for food security, Job creation, food processing to (reduce wastage and shortage) pest resistance crops, drought resistance plants with high yields and Eco-friendly crops, Gene/Genome editing etc. (Abdullahi, 2023). Agricultural Biotechnology holds promise of effectiveness in increasing crop yields, reduce the need for chemical pesticides improving health by introducing desirable nutritional characteristics into new varieties.
2. **Agricultural Mechanization:** Widely used globally equipment must be use, these includes basic tools like tractors, controlled machines (which monitors work, time, growth, pest control etc). Also commercialized farming where farmers are encourage to form cooperatives, associations to assess funds and loans (Oluremi, 2023).
3. **Small/Medium Scale Business:** Government should open-up small/medium business should encourage it to grow and expand provide enable environment for industries, companies to grow and expand as these will support job creation/opportunities. In Nigeria many small businesses earn below N223.259 monthly- (NBC, 2023)
4. **Hydroponic Farming:** Plants generally require five (5) basic things i.e food (nutrients) H<sub>2</sub>O, O<sub>2</sub>, light and support. Plants can thrive well either indoor or outdoor if these basic things are present. Hydroponic farming is an amazing science, it helps in cultivations of fruits, vegetables which are bacteria and virus free it can be used where space constraints are large, hydroponics also called Nutri culture, soil less culture or tank farming involves the cultivation of plants in a nutrient enriched H<sub>2</sub>O or without the mechanical support of an inert medium ie sand or graved. The nutrients used can be gotten from fish excrement, duck manure, purchase chemicals, fertilizer or artificial nutrient. The resources are built of plastics, concrete, vegetable solids, wood etc. the



*Qualitative Study on Level of Poverty in ... Mohammed, A. & Bawa, S. M. (2026)*

containers can be placed on ground or on the table (Jones, 2004) plants commonly grown include tomatoes, pepper, cucumber, potatoes, lettuce, straw berries, herbs etc (Suryawanshi, 2021).

### Advantages

1. It has minimal ecological and environmental pollution.
2. Saves labour (automatic water and fertilizing)
3. Less nutrient competition (plants have less root)
4. Fewer pests and diseases
5. It is an all year growing cycle
6. It can be set indoors

### Disadvantages

1. It has a high installation cost
2. It is vulnerable to power outage or equipment failure
3. The solution (nutrient) must be tested frequently

An example of this system of farming is found in Jigawa state-ALU Agro Allied farms, Nigeria.

**Fish Farming:** cat fish industry is a revolution in farming. Over 200million around the world are involved in fish farming. Local, small and medium enterprises are involved. Nigeria are into cat fish farming, Ghana practice Tilafia and Malawi are into catfish farming as well as fingerlinges hatching. These industries serves to promote jobs creation in areas of packaging and selling of fish, fish harvesting, Hatching of fingerlings, fish food production and processing etc. The Eriwe fish farm village, Lagos. Is an example in Nigeria. Other areas include vegetable farming where crops like oranges, Apples, fruits vegetables are produced in large quantities by small farmers example of vegetable farming is in Jos, Nigeria. Achieving food security to achieve food security in Nigeria, will inturn reduce poverty, the National Biotechnology Development Agency (NABDA) encourages and produce high quality seeds and the availability (seeds with high yields, rest resistance. Also to curb insecurity, seeds with high yields occupying small space example cowpea and maize are available. (i) Soil quality must be checked (ii) Climate change-draught resistance seeds as well as flood resistance crops (plants can stay under for 2 weeks-rice seeds).

### Conclusion

The world population is expected to exceed 8 billion by 2025, an increase of 2.0billion in the next 25years. Much of these will occur in developing countries. There will be many more mouths to feed in complex circumstances. This increase must come primarily from increasing biological yields not from area expansion and more irrigation because land and water are becoming increasingly-scarce. The word of science has grown and changed beyond most expectations. Today, a revolution is taking place in the biological sciences. It is fuelled by the ground breaking work in modern molecular genetics and the enormous sums beings invested in biotechnology research. A report published by a one campaign (an-anti poverty group) reveals that the three significant forms of financing for African countries is official development assistance, domestic revenues and foreign direct investments which have declined since 2012. Africa's population is set to double by 2050, this presents us with two scenarios- one Africa has a larger workforce and becomes the emerging engine of the global economy. Two, millions of young people lack employment and skills they become frustrated and migrate or fall under the hands of extremists. Agitation leads to violence, killings (Security personnel inclusive), ambushing and burning of public and private facilities resulting into loss of billions of resources driving the people into extreme poverty. The minister of Humanitarian Affairs and poverty alleviation



*Qualitative Study on Level of Poverty in ... Mohammed, A. & Bawa, S. M. (2026)*

in Nigeria says poverty can be reduced by geographical mapping of the poor (people living under 1\$ per day) and community targeting (community heads & religion leaders must be involved).

1. Awareness to the community through the National Orientation Agency (NOA)
2. Creation of Humanitarian Hob in each of the 774 LGA's in the country.
3. Trading of the farmers with the rest of the world
4. Presidential trust fund should be sourced from public, Private, Donor Agencies, Foundations and United Nations.
5. Implementation of these strategies must be taking down to the Grassroots and with sincerity of purpose (Betta, 2023).

Lastly, "Africa is not a continent to be-pitied" president Bola Ahmed Tinubu stated this at the 78th United Nations General Assembly but rather to be supported. At the Assembly, world leaders call for more attention on Global Economy, climate changes, hunger, gender issues, Education, job creation, poverty reduction and others (UNGA, 2023). Also in his address at the Nigeria's 63rd independent anniversary, the president vows to crush Terrorism and poverty in Nigeria.

### **Summary of Finding**

Out of the 54 African countries of the world 10 countries are ranked as the most poorest- they are Burundi, Somalia, CAR, Dr Congo, Niger, Madagascar, Chad, Mozambique, Liberia, Malawi by the Gross National income (GNI) Per capital.

### **Recommendations**

1. Establishment of biotechnology centres in all the six geopolitical zones, to enable conduct more research on the most commonly grown crops in their region.
2. Local Government system must be resuscitated in Nigeria as they are directly in torch with the grass roots.
3. Traditions leaders/rulers must be involved in conflicts resolution within the communities.
4. Issues of infrastructural deficit must be addressed (electricity supply, roads, railways) etc.
5. Resuscitation of companies like Ajaokuta steel company, NNPC with Naira transaction within and outside the country.
6. Economic freedom-African countries must be allowed to trade/transact businesses with then currencies.
7. Developmental Aids to African countries should increase.
8. There should be more partnership between the developed countries and developing countries/nations.
9. Bringing the sustainable Development Goals back to tract to enable most African countries meet its target and goal.
10. Negotiation and Re-assurance of the African countries with foreign investors.
11. Tackling insecurity with utmost sincerity also tackling climate change (afforestation) & reducing pollution.

### **References**

- Abdullahi, M. (2023). The role of biotechnology in socio-economic development platform: *NTA News* 24 fn/03/2023 [www.nta.ng.org](http://www.nta.ng.org)
- Action Aid Reports (2020). IMF and held bank policies, including "fifty years of failure: The IMF, Debt and Austenly in Africa. [actionaid.org](http://actionaid.org)
- Beraznera, J. & Lee, D.R. (2013). Explaining the African food riots of 2007-2008. An empirical analysis. *Food policy*, 39: 28-39 do: 10-10161) food pol, 2012. 12-002.
- Betta, E. (2023). The Big challenge of trackling poverty in Nigeria. *Democracy today*. AIT News Mon 25/Sept. [www.ait.live](http://www.ait.live)



[www.foefugusau.com.ng](http://www.foefugusau.com.ng)  
[des@fugusau.edu.ng](mailto:des@fugusau.edu.ng)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.64348/zijc.2026365>

*Qualitative Study on Level of Poverty in ... Mohammed, A. & Bawa, S. M. (2026)*

- Channels TV (2023). Fuel subsidy removal: Channels TV news.
- Dasgupta, P (2021). The economic of biodiversity: Th Dasgupta Review. HW Treasury
- Enoch, R.A. & Jacobus, D.M. (2022). African futures and innovation institute for security studies, ISS Pretoria [www.issafrica.org](http://www.issafrica.org)
- Eze, E. & Alugboo, J.C. (2021). Financial inclusion and poverty reduction in Nigeria: A survey based analysis. GSC Advanced research and Reviews, 7(3), 075-084.
- Ezema, C.J. & Orji, L.D. (2025). Financial inclusion and poverty reduction in Nigeria: An autoregressive distributed LAG model approach. EBSU journal of social sciences and humanities 15(1).
- Federal Government of Nigeria (2023). Ibrand TV News headlines Thr 07/09/2023
- Federal Government of Nigeria (2023). National Executive Council meeting NTA News 24 Friday July 21.
- Federal Government of Nigeria (2023). News Headlines Kaftan TV News, 26 July
- Federal Road Safety Corp (2023). FRSC 2023 Report. Business News.
- Godwin, E. (2023). Challenges of poverty in Nigeria Press briefing: Badeggi FM Radio. Feb 15.
- International Human Rights Commission (2022). NBS Report: Nigeria's 133 million poor people, recipe for disaster – News.
- Isaac, M. (2023). Russia withdrawal from black sea grain deal crisis negative impact on 3<sup>rd</sup> world countries channels TV News Tuesday 18 July.
- Jones, Jr. J.B. (2004). Hydrosopic A. Practical guide for the Soilless Grower (2nd ed) Buca ration, London, New York, Washing D CRC Press Pp. 153-166 ISBN 9780849331671
- Lagos chamber of commerce and industry (2023). Rising inflation in Nigeria Ibrand TV News Monday 20 Feb May.
- Millennium Development Goals (2015). United Nations MDG Report 2015: Highlight progress and outcomes of the MDG's.
- MOHACAFRICA (2026). Life expectancy in Africa 2026: stats, causes and gains. mohacafrika.org
- National Bureau of Statistics (2022). 2022 multi-dimensional poverty index Survey (MPI). [www.nigerianstat.gov.ng](http://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng)
- National Economic Summit Group (NESG) (2023). Naira redesign policy Ibrand TV News 20/02/2023
- Nigerian Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2023). Business express – NTA News Friday 15/09/2023.
- Nouaru, R.L (2017). Food security. A requisite to national security. Business mirro. Retrieved from <https://businessmirror.comph/2017/05/05/food-security-a-requisite> Ph.D H PAMPE to national security
- Obasanjo, O. (2023). Food insecurity in Nigeria channels News headline 18/07/2023.
- Oluremu, P. (2023). Farm mechanization and practices: Green 360 Ibrand TV Friday 21/07/2023
- Rodgers, H.R. (2000). American poverty in a New Era of Reform. New York M.E. Sharpe.
- Russia-Africa Summit (2023). Africa-update trust TV news 2023/07/27 [www.trustTv.com](http://www.trustTv.com)
- Suryawanshi, Y. (2021). Hydrosopic cultivation approaches to enhance the contents of the secondary metabolites in plants biotechnological approaches to enhance plant secondary metabolites CRC press: 71-88.
- United Nations General Assembly (2023). 78<sup>th</sup> United Nations General Assembly meeting New York.
- World Bank (2021). World Development Report; focuses on data driven decision making for development.
- World Bank (2026). Finance in Africa: deepening poverty repent Nigeria must confront. This day live.