

Geography – Nigeria (CASE STUDY)

Political context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the colonial period, Europeans exploited its resources. It became independent in 1960 Political instability → corruption Since 1999 it has had a stable government Several countries are starting to invest (e.g. China, USA)
Social context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-ethnic and multi-faith country → civil war 1967-1970 Economic inequality between Islamic north and Christian south created religious tensions → Unstable situation and negative impact on economy → Boko Haram terrorist group
Cultural context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Nollywood' is the second largest film industry The Nigerian football team has won the African Cup of nations three times Famous musicians and writers
Environmental context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural environment forms series of bands → decreasing rainfall towards the north North: semi-desert, crops like cotton, millet and groundnuts, grazing cattle Jos Plateau: upland region, wetter and cooler, farmland and woodland South: high temperatures and rainfall, forest, cocoa, hard to keep cattle due to tsetse fly

Basics
 Nigeria is in West Africa, bordering four countries: Niger, Chad, Benin, and Cameroon.
 It extends from the Gulf of Guinea in the south to the Sahel in the north.
 Capital: **Abuja**
 Population: **201 million**

- Global importance**
- In 2014, Nigeria was the 21st largest economy in the world
 - Nigeria is the fifth largest contributor to UN global peacekeeping missions
 - Nigeria supplies 2.7% of the world's oil – 10th largest oil reserve in world
 - By 2050 the population will be doubled
 - 3% of the world's population

- Regional importance in Africa**
- Nigeria has one of the fastest-growing economies in Africa
 - In 2014 it had Africa's highest GDP and the third largest manufacturing sector
 - It has the largest population of any African country
 - Has the highest farm output in Africa, with 70% employed in agriculture



- Changing population**
- Rapid increase in population (90 to 180 million from 1990-2015)
 - Increase in percentage of urban population
 - Fertility rate decreasing

Political links
 Since independence, Nigeria has become a member of the British Commonwealth. It is also a leading member of African political groups.

- OPEC** – stabilises the price of oil and to ensure a regular supply
- ECOWAS** – trading group HQs in Nigeria
- UN** – Nigeria has significant role in peacekeeping
- CEN-SAD** – trading group and develops sporting links
- African Union** – economic planning and peacekeeping group

Changing industrial structure
 Sources of income: **oil accounts for 95%** of Nigeria's **export earnings**.
Nigeria's economy had become more balanced

- Employment in agriculture (primary sector) has fallen, due to increasing use of farm machinery and better pay and conditions elsewhere.
- Industrialisation and economic growth has increased employment in oil production, manufacturing and other industries (secondary sector).
- The growth of communications, retail, and finance in the service (tertiary) sector.

Manufacturing (affecting economic development)

- Regular paid work gives secure income → large home market
- Stimulate growth for other companies
- Most people are employed → revenue from taxes increases
- Attracts foreign investment
- Oil processing → growth of chemical industries (soaps, plastics)

Global trading relationships

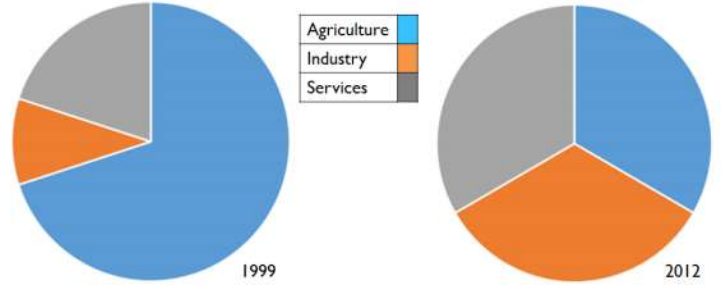
Imports	Exports
Refined petroleum, cars, and telephones	Crude and refined petroleum, natural gas, rubber, cocoa, and cotton
China, EU, USA, India, Japan	EU, USA, India, Indonesia, Brazil

Crude Oil:

- Until recently, greatest demand for Nigerian oil was USA
- Development of shale oil in USA → demand has fallen
- India is now Nigeria's biggest customer

Agriculture:

- Australia and Indonesia are biggest customers for cotton
- Ghana and Ivory Coast are also significant trading partners



Transnational corporations
 A TNC is a large company that operates in several countries.

Pros	Cons
Companies provide employment and the development of new skills.	Local workers are sometimes poorly paid.
Investment by companies in local infrastructure and education.	Working conditions are sometimes very poor.
Other local companies benefit from increased orders.	Management jobs often go to foreign employees.
Valuable export revenues are earned.	Much of the profit goes abroad.

- Unilever:**
- Manufactures soaps, foods and personal care items
 - Employs 1500 people in Nigeria
 - Promotes improvements in health care, education and water supply
- Shell Oil:**
- Extracts oil from the Niger Delta
 - Made major contributions in taxes
 - Provided direct employment for 65000 Nigerian workers and 250,000 indirect
 - 91% of contracts placed with Nigerian companies
 - Oil spills caused water pollution and soil degradation, damaging agriculture and fishing industries
 - Frequent oil flares send toxic fumes into air, oil theft cost billions

International aid

- In 2014, the **World Bank approved a \$500 million** loan to fund development projects and provide loans to businesses.
 - Aid from the USA** helps to protect people against the spread of AIDS/HIV.
 - The **Community Care in Nigeria project** provides support for orphans.
 - Nets for Life** (an NGO) provides education on malaria prevention and distributes anti-mosquito nets.
- **Corruption is a major factor in loss of aid**
 - **Donors may have political influence over what happens to aid**
 - **By receiving aid, a country may become more dependent**

Environmental Issues

Industrial growth	Urban growth	Commercial farming and deforestation	Mining and oil extraction
In Kano and Lagos, pollutants go into water channels → harmful to people and ecosystems	Waste disposal is a major issue	Water pollution due to chemicals, soil erosion and silting of river channels	Tin mining led to soil erosion. Local water supplies polluted with toxic chemicals.
Poisonous gases → respiratory and heart problems	Traffic congestion → high levels of exhaust emissions	Many species (including cheetahs and giraffes) have disappeared due to deforestation	Oil spills cause fires → CO2 and other harmful gases → acid rain
70-80% of Nigeria's forests destroyed	Development of Abuja → areas of vegetation replaced by concrete		In 2008 and 2009, 11 million gallons of crude oil spilled over 20km ² (Bodo, Niger Delta) → impacts on ecosystem and fishermen. Shell paid £55m compensation.

Quality of Life

Benefits of economic development	Negatives of economic development	Indicator for development
Higher disposable income to spend	Many people in Nigeria are still poor	Nigeria's HDI has been increasing steadily since 2005 The HDI was 0.54 in 2019.
Improvements to infrastructure, such as roads	The gap between rich and poor has become wider	Life expectancy has increased from 46 in 1990 to 52 years in 2013. This shows that people have better access to healthcare and the government is spending more money on improving it.
Better access to safe water and sanitation	Corruption has been a major factor and the oil wealth was not used to diversify the economy	
Improved access to a better diet means higher productivity	Nigeria's over-dependence on oil could become a problem in the future	The mortality rate (per 1000) has decreased from 213 in 1990 to 117 in 2013.
Better-quality health care		
Reliable electricity supplies		
Reliable, better-paid jobs in manufacturing or services		

Problems poorer society face

60% of Nigerians live in poverty. If their quality of life is to be improved the following challenges must be met.

- Political** – there is a need for a continuing stable government to encourage inward investment
- Environmental** – there are threats of disease spread by the tsetse fly, desertification, and pollution by oil spills
- Social** – historical distrust remains between tribal groups. Kidnappings by the militant group Boko Haram spread fear among Nigerians and potential investors.