YEAR 10 GEOGRAPHY – CYCLE 1 – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (NIGERIA CASE STUDY)

context the background information mother through percentage of people working in each of the four employment sectors manufacturing making products in factories making products making product	BOX 1: KEYWORDS		BOX 5: HOW IS MAN	UFACTURING STIMULATING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA?
industrial structure percentage of people working in each of the four employment sectors manufacturing making products in factories a company that has operations (e.g. factories, offices, shopp) in more Corporation (TIXC) host country e.g. the countries where TNCs have operations (does not include the country where the TNC is originally from) buying and selling of raw materials, manufactured goods and services political about the government receiving development the improvement of a country e.g. economic growth, use of technology and human wefare international aid more) MON 2. NIGERIA INTO-ORTANCE location north of the Equator in West Africa (has coastline on the Atlantic Ocean) global and regional importance Polyment and population → over 201 million → largest population in Africa very quotiful population → in future many will be highly skilled for secondary/tertiacy repolation > in future many will be highly skilled for secondary/tertiacy repolation > in future many will be highly skilled for secondary/tertiacy repolation > in volument in 1987 > Nigeria is a democracy → however since 2002 → over 1997-1979 → otili War 1998-1979 → otili war 1998-1979 → otili war 1998-1979 → otili war 1998-1979 → otili war on the manufacturing (e.g. factory wise) → increasing 1908/3-TIECHANISION INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE IN NIGERIA 1908/3-TIECHANISION INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE in NIGERIA 2008/3-TIECHANISION INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE in NIGERIA 2008/3-T		the background information		
## Standarduring making products in flactories stimulating conomic corporation (TNC) country seg. large well-known brands such as Coca-Cols country seg. large well-known brands seg. large well-known brands				
Transational Corporation (TNC) End of country Eng. factories, offices, shops) in more Corporation (TNC) Eng. the country Eng. factories, shops) in more Corporation (TNC) Eng. the country Eng. factories, shops Eng. factories	manufacturing		stimulating	
Corporation (TNC) Contries where TNCs have operations (does not include the country where the TNCs have operations (does not include the country where the TNCs have operations (does not include the country where the TNCs have operations (does not include the country where the TNCs have operations (does not include the country where the TNCs have operations (does not include the country where the TNCs is originally from) Power of the End of	Transnational	a company that has operations (e.g. factories, offices, shops) in more	economic	9
E.g. the country where the TNCs have operations (does not include the country where the TNCs is originally from the country for Royal Dutch Shell 9 oil company from the Netherlands where the improvement of a country e.g. economic growth, use of technology and human wefare and human wefare money, goods and services given by one country to help another country to have been of the fastest growing economies in the world application of the fastest growing economies	Corporation (TNC)		development	
Boy 3: NIGERIA CONTEXT Social and cultural context Social and significant context Social and cultural context Social and significant context Social and cultural context Soc	host country	e.g. the countries where TNCs have operations (does not include the		
Duying and selling of raw materials, manufactured goods and services political about the government about the government the improvement of a country e.g. economic growth, use of technology and human welfare advantages for the host country increased years training and employment \$\to\$ 5,000 jobs \$\to\$ often higher wages \$\to\$ for the host country Nigeria the more possible of the host country Nigeria the provided part of the Equator in West Africa (has coastline on the Atlantic Ocean) global and regional importance north of the Equator in West Africa (has coastline on the Atlantic Ocean) propulation \$\to\$ one of the fastest growing economies in the world propulation \$\to\$ one of the fastest growing economies in the world propulation \$\to\$ one of the fastest growing economies in the world propulation \$\to\$ one of the fastest growing economies in the world propulation \$\to\$ one of the fastest growing economies in the world propulation \$\to\$ one of the fastest growing economies in the world propulation \$\to\$ one of the fastest growing economies in the world propulation \$\to\$ one of the fastest growing economies in the world propulation \$\to\$ one of the fastest growing economies in the world propulation \$\to\$ one of the fastest growing economies in the world propulation \$\to\$ one of the fastest growing economies in the world propulation \$\to\$ one of the fastest growing economies in the world propulation \$\to\$ one of the fastest growing economies in the world propulation \$\to\$ one of the fastest growing economies in the world propulation \$\to\$ one of the fastest growing economies in the world propulation \$\to\$ one of the fastest growing economies in the world propulation \$\to\$ one of the fastest growing economies in the world propulation \$\to\$ one of the fastest growing economies in the world propulation \$\to\$ one of the fastest growing economies in the world propulation \$\to\$ one of the fastest growing economies in the world propulation \$\to\$ one of the		country where the TNC is originally from)	BOX 6: TRANSMATIONAL CORPORATIONS -> INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN NICERIA	
advantage something development the improvement of a country e.g. economic growth, use of technology and human welfare and human welfare money, goods and services given by one country to help another country country Nigeria and number of the Equator in West Africa (has coastline on the Atlantic Ocean) global and regional importance one of the fastest growing economies in the world production on the of the Equator in West Africa (has coastline on the Atlantic Ocean) global and regional importance one of the fastest growing economies in the world production on the of the fastest growing economies in the world production on the of the fastest growing economies in the world production on the of the fastest growing economies in the world production on the of the fastest growing economies in the world production of the fastest growing economie	trade	buying and selling of raw materials, manufactured goods and services		
development the improvement of a country e.g. economic growth, use of technology and human welfare international aid money, goods and services given by one country to help another country BOX 2: NIGERIA IMPORTANCE location north of the Equator in West Africa (has coastline on the Atlantic Ocean) global and regional importance Newly Emerging Economy (NEE) > largest economy in Africa one of the fastest growing economies in the world opopulation > over 201 million > largest population in Africa opopulation > over 201 million > largest population in Africa opopulation > over 201 million > largest population in Africa opopulation > over 201 million > largest population in Africa opopulation > over 201 million > largest population in Africa opopulation > over 201 million > largest population in Africa opopulation > over 201 million > largest population in Africa opopulation > over 201 million > largest population in Africa opopulation > over 201 million > largest population in Africa opopulation > over 201 million > largest population in Africa opopulation > over 201 million > largest population in Africa opopulation > over 201 million > largest population in Africa opopulation > over 201 million > largest population in Africa opopulation > over 201 million > largest population in Africa opopulation > over 201 million > largest population in Africa opopulation > over 201 million > largest population in Africa opopulation > over 201 million > largest population in Africa opopulation > over 201 million > largest population in Africa opopulation > over 201 million > opopulation > over 201 millio	political	about the government	The example	
international aid money, goods and services given by one country to help another country improved local infrastructure e.g. roads, pipelines country Nigeria money, goods and services given by one country to help another country improved local infrastructure e.g. roads, pipelines country Nigeria money, goods and services given by one country to help another country improved local infrastructure e.g. roads, pipelines country Nigeria disadvantages and roads and regional importance one of the fastest growing economies in the world predicted by 2050 Nigeria to have higher GDP than France/Canada population — voutful population — in Africa opulation — in Micro and population — in Micro and po	receiving	to be given something		· · ·
International aid money, goods and services given by one country to help another country	development			
BOX 2: NIGERIA IMPORTANCE location north of the Equator in West Africa (has coastline on the Atlantic Ocean) global and regional one of the fastest growing economies in the world predicted by 2050 Nigeria to have higher GDP than France/Canada population → over 201 million → largest population in Africa youthful population → in Africa youthful population → in Inture many will be highly skilled for secondary/tertiary employment → will increase development 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa people 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa				
Solition	international aid	money, goods and services given by one country to help another country		
North of the Equator in West Africa (has coastline on the Atlantic Ocean) Global and regional	BOX 2: NIGERIA IMPORTANCE		disadvantages 😁	
Social and cultural context Soc			→ for the host	
one of the fastest growing economies in the world predicted by 2050 Nigeria to have higher GDP than France/Canada population → over 201 million → largest population in Africa youthful population → in future many will be highly skilled for secondary/tertiary employment → will increase development 'Nollywood' → now 2" largest film industry in the world BOX 3: NIGERIA CONTEXT political context 1960 → Nigeria became part of the British Empire 1960 → Nigeria became part of the British Empire 1960 → Nigeria became an independent country 1960 → Nigeria is a democracy → however since 2002 → over 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region social and cultural context 1970 → civil war 1970 → civil war 1988 → end of military dictatorship Today → Nigeria is a democracy → however since 2002 → over 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region social and cultural context 1970 → different tenhic groups e.g. Igbo, Voruba and Hausa 1970 → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam 1970 → many people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day 1970 → regional inequality → wealth in Lagos → more poverty in north 1970 → low precipitation and high temperatures → savanna biome 1970 → low precipitation and high temperatures → savanna biome 1970 → low precipitation and high temperatures → savanna biome 2071 → low precipitation and high temperatures → savanna biome 2072 → low precipitation and high temperatures → savanna biome 2073 → low precipitation and high temperatures → savanna biome 2074 → The China Railway Construction Corporation' have been 2075 → Aliferan tenhic groups e.g. Igbo, Voruba and Hausa 2075 → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam 2075 → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam 2075 → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam 2075 → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam 2075 → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam 207			country Nigeria	most profits from Royal Dutch Shell leave Nigeria
past 1650 → England begins to trade in enslaved West African people 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1906 → Nigeria exporting raw materials to Britain 1901 → Nigeria became part of the British Empire 1906 → Nigeria became part of the British Empire 1906 → Nigeria became an independent country 1998 → end of military dictatorship 1000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 1000 people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day 1000 people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day 1000 people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day 1000 people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day 1000 people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day 1000 people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day 1000 people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day 1000 people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day 1000 people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day 1000 people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day 1000 people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day 1000 people in Nigeria live on less than \$1 a day → aid needed 1000 million people in Nigeria live on less than \$1 a day → aid needed 1000 million people in Nigeria live on less than \$1 a day → aid needed 1000 million people in Nigeria live on less than \$1 a day → aid needed 1000 million people in Nigeria live on less than \$1 a day → aid needed 1000 million people in Nigeria live on less than \$1 a day → aid needed 1000 million people in Nigeria live on less than \$1 a day → aid needed 1000 million people in Nigeria live on less than \$1 a day → aid needed 1000 million people in Nigeria live on less than \$1 a day → aid needed 1000 million people in Nigeria live on less than \$1 a day → ai			BOX 7: CHANGING P	OLITICAL AND TRADING RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE WIDER WORLD
Population → over 201 million → largest population in Africa vouthful population → in future many will be highly skilled for secondary/tertiary employment → will increase development Nollywood' → now 2nd largest film industry in the world BOX 3: NIGERIA CONTEXT political context 1960 → Nigeria became part of the British Empire 1960 → Nigeria became part of the British Empire 1960 → Nigeria became an independent country 1998 → end of military dictatorship 1998 → end of military dictatorship 1998 → end of military dictatorship 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region more than 500 different ethnic groups e.g. lgbo, Voruba and Hausa → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam many people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day regional inequality → wealth in Lagos → more poverty in north environmental context BOX 4: THE CHANGING INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE IN NIGERIA primary sector employment in service industries (e.g. farming) → decreasing secondary sector employment in inservice industries (e.g. farming) → decreasing tertiary sector employment in service industry in the world • 1801 → Nigeria supporting naw materials to Britain seport Nigeria importing manufactured goods from Britain Primary set of Nigeria became an independent country 1996 of Nigeria in prot of Nigeria in export 1996 of Nigeria imports are from China (strong relationship) 2021 → The China Railway Construction Corporation' have been offered \$3 billion to improve railway (Port Harcourt to Maiduguri) multilateral aid (given by one country to another country aid (given by one country to another country aid (given by one country to another country aid (given by one country to another coun				
Social and cultural context 1960 → Nigeria became part of the British Empire context 1960 → Nigeria became an independent country 1967-1970 → civil war 1960 → Nigeria became an independent country 1967-1970 → civil war 1960 → Nigeria became an independent country 1967-1970 → civil war 1960 → Nigeria became an independent country 1967-1970 → civil war 1960 → Nigeria became an independent country 1967-1970 → civil war 1960 → Nigeria became an independent country 1967-1970 → civil war 1960 → Nigeria became an independent country 1967-1970 → civil war 1960 → Nigeria became an independent country 1967-1970 → civil war 1960 → Nigeria became an independent country 1967-1970 → civil war 1960 → Nigeria in industry in the world 1960 → Nigeria in proviting manufactured goods from Britain 1960 → Nigeria in importis grain manufactured goods from Britain 1960 → Nigeria in proviting manufactured goods from Britain 1960 → Nigeria in proviting manufactured goods from Britain 1960 → Nigeria in proviting manufactured goods from Britain 1960 → Nigeria in proviting manufactured goods from Britain 1960 → Nigeria in proviting manufactured goods from Britain 1960 → Nigeria in proviting manufactured goods from Britain 1960 → Nigeria in proviting manufactured goods from Britain 1960 → Nigeria in proviting manufactured goods from Britain 1960 → Nigeria in proviting manufactured goods from Britain 1960 → Nigeria in proviting manufactured goods from Britain 1960 → Nigeria in proviting manufactured goods from Britain 1960 → Nigeria in proviting manufactured goods from Britain 1960 → Nigeria in proviting manufactured goods from Britain 1960 → Nigeria in provits are from China (st			'	, ,
SOX 3: NIGERIA CONTEXT BOX 3: NIGERIA CONTEXT Political Political Polity of Nigeria became part of the British Empire Polity of Nigeria became an independent country Polity of Nigeria importing manufactured goods from Britain Possent Poss				. •
Present Proday → oil is now Nigeria's main export				
political context • 1901 → Nigeria became part of the British Empire • 1960 → Nigeria became an independent country • 1967-1970 → civil war • 1998 → end of military dictatorship • 1099 → Nigeria is a democracy → however since 2002 → over 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region social and cultural context • more than 500 different ethnic groups e.g. Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam • many people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day • regional inequality → wealth in Lagos → more poverty in north environmental context • more than 500 different ethnic groups e.g. Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam • many people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day • regional inequality → wealth in Lagos → more poverty in north context • DOX 4: THE CHANGING INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE IN NIGERIA primary sector employment in collecting raw materials (e.g. fartory work) → increasing secondary sector employment in manufacturing (e.g. factory work) → increasing employment in service industries (e.g. banking) → now the largest sector employment in service industries (e.g. banking) → now the largest sector		 'Nollywood' → now 2nd largest film industry in the world 	present	Today → oil is now Nigeria's main export
1901 → Nigeria became part of the British Empire 1960 → Nigeria became an independent country 1967-1970 → civil war 1998 → end of military dictatorship 1998 → end of military dictatorship 1998 → end of military dictatorship 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 1000 more than 500 different ethnic groups e.g. Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam 1000 more than 500 different ethnic groups e.g. Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam 1000 more than 500 different ethnic groups e.g. Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam 1000 more than 500 different ethnic groups e.g. Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam 1000 more than 500 different ethnic groups e.g. Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam 1000 more than 500 different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam 1000 more than 500 different ethnic groups e.g. Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam 1000 more than 500 different ethnic groups e.g. Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam 1000 more than 500 different ethnic groups e.g. Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam 1000 more than 500 different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam 1000 more than 500 different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam 1000 more than 500 different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam 1000 more than 500 different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam 1000 more than 500 different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam 1000 more than 500 different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam 1000 more than 500 different languages and religions e.g.	BOX 3: NIGERIA CON	VTFXT		19% of Nigerian imports are from China (strong relationship)
offered \$3 billion to improve railway (Port Harcourt to Maiduguri) 1967-1970 → civil war 1998 → end of military dictatorship 1999 → end of military dictatorship 1990 → end of end of end end of end of end of end end end end of end of end				• 2021 → 'The China Railway Construction Corporation' have been
1967-1970 → civil war 1998 → end of military dictatorship 1998 → end of military dictatorship 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a	'	•		offered \$3 billion to improve railway (Port Harcourt to Maiduguri)
 1998 → end of military dictatorship Today → Nigeria is a democracy → however since 2002 → over 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region social and cultural context more than 500 different ethnic groups e.g. Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam many people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day regional inequality → wealth in Lagos → more poverty in north north → low precipitation and high temperatures → savanna biome south → high precipitation and high temperatures → tropical rainforest BOX 4: THE CHANGING INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE IN NIGERIA primary sector employment in collecting raw materials (e.g. farming) → decreasing secondary sector employment in manufacturing (e.g. factory work) → increasing tertiary sector more than 500 different ethnic groups e.g. Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa aid (money/resources) given by an organisation e.g. The World Bank bilateral aid given by one country to another country aid (money/resources) given by an organisation e.g. The World Bank bilateral aid given by one country to another country aid (money/resources) given by an organisation e.g. The World Bank bilateral aid given by one country to another country short-term aid for emergency relief e.g. after a natural disaster (tents, medicines) bong-term aid to increase development e.g. for education and healthcare projects Why is aid needed? 100 million people in Nigeria live on less than \$1 a day → aid needed? Where from? e.g. the UK donated £300 million to Nigeria in 2018 How does aid help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education BOX 10: IMPACTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA environmental © water pollution, toxic waste, air pollution, sox forests destroyed, desertification, reduction in giraf		·	BOX 8: TYPES OF AID	
• Today → Nigeria is a democracy → however since 2002 → over 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region social and cultural context • more than 500 different ethnic groups e.g. Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam • many people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day • regional inequality → wealth in Lagos → more poverty in north north → low precipitation and high temperatures → savanna biome south → high precipitation and high temperatures → tropical rainforest primary sector employment in collecting raw materials (e.g. farming) → decreasing econdary sector employment in manufacturing (e.g. factory work) → increasing employment in service industries (e.g. banking) → now the largest sector employment in service industries (e.g. banking) → now the largest sector entry to another country and id given by one country to another country and id given by one country to another country and id for emergency relief e.g. after a natural disaster (tents, medicines) long-term aid to increase development e.g. for education and healthcare projects BOX 9: IMPACTS OF INTERNATIONAL AID ON THE RECEIVING COUNTRY (NIGERIA) Why is aid needed? 100 million people in Nigeria live on less than \$1 a day → aid needed? Where from? e.g. the UK donated £300 million to Nigeria in 2018 How does aid help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education and high temperatures → tropical rainforest environmental disaster (tents, medicines? Short-term aid to increase development e.g. for education and healthcare projects BOX 9: IMPACTS OF INTERNATIONAL AID ON THE RECEIVING COUNTRY (NIGERIA) Why is aid needed? 100 million to Nigeria high temperatures → vaccinations, HIV testing and education and high temperatures → tropical rainforest environmental side provided in the proposed in Nigeria to increase development e.g. for education and healthcare projects				
social and cultural context • more than 500 different ethnic groups e.g. Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam • many people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day regional inequality → wealth in Lagos → more poverty in north onoth → low precipitation and high temperatures → savanna biome south → high precipitation and high temperatures → tropical rainforest BOX 4: THE CHANGING INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE IN NIGERIA primary sector employment in collecting raw materials (e.g. farming) → decreasing employment in manufacturing (e.g. factory work) → increasing tertiary sector employment in service industries (e.g. banking) → now the largest sector social and cultural omore than 500 different ethnic groups e.g. Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa → aid to increase development e.g. for education and healthcare projects long-term aid to increase development e.g. for education and healthcare projects BOX 9: IMPACTS OF INTERNATIONAL AID ON THE RECEIVING COUNTRY (NIGERIA) Why is aid needed? 100 million people in Nigeria live on less than \$1 a day → aid needed? Where from? e.g. the UK donated £300 million to Nigeria in 2018 How does aid help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education and heigh temperatures → tropical rainforests BOX 10: IMPACTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA environmental © water pollution, toxic waste, air pollution, 80% forests destroyed, desertification, reduction in giraffes, oil spills, carbon emissions employment in manufacturing (e.g. factory work) → increasing employment in service industries (e.g. banking) → now the largest sector secondary school enrolment increased from 25% (1990) to 49% (2017)				
ocial and cultural context • more than 500 different ethnic groups e.g. Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam • many people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day • regional inequality → wealth in Lagos → more poverty in north onotext • more than 500 different ethnic groups e.g. Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam • many people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day • regional inequality → wealth in Lagos → more poverty in north onotext • more than 500 different ethnic groups e.g. Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam • many people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day • regional inequality → wealth in Lagos → more poverty in north onotext • north → low precipitation and high temperatures → savanna biome south → high precipitation and high temperatures → tropical rainforest BOX 4: THE CHANGING INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE IN NIGERIA primary sector employment in collecting raw materials (e.g. farming) → decreasing secondary sector employment in manufacturing (e.g. factory work) → increasing tertiary sector employment in service industries (e.g. banking) → now the largest sector • more than 500 different ethnic groups e.g. Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa box 9: IMPACTS OF INTERNATIONAL AID ON THE RECEIVING COUNTRY (NIGERIA) Why is aid needed? 100 million people in Nigeria live on less than \$1 a day → aid needed? Where from? e.g. the UK donated £300 million to Nigeria in 2018 how does aid help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education BOX 10: IMPACTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA environmental © water pollution, toxic waste, air pollution, 80% forests destroyed, desertification, reduction in giraffes, oil spills, carbon emissions quality of life © life expectancy increased from 46 years (2017) → secondary school enrolment increased from 25% (1990) to 49% (2017)				
omany people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day oregional inequality → wealth in Lagos → more poverty in north environmental context BOX 9: IMPACTS OF INTERNATIONAL AID ON THE RECEIVING COUNTRY (NIGERIA) Why is aid needed? 100 million people in Nigeria live on less than \$1 a day → aid needed Where from? e.g. the UK donated £300 million to Nigeria in 2018 How does aid help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education south → high precipitation and high temperatures → tropical rainforest BOX 4: THE CHANGING INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE IN NIGERIA primary sector employment in collecting raw materials (e.g. farming) → decreasing employment in manufacturing (e.g. factory work) → increasing tertiary sector employment in service industries (e.g. banking) → now the largest sector BOX 9: IMPACTS OF INTERNATIONAL AID ON THE RECEIVING COUNTRY (NIGERIA) Why is aid needed? Where from? e.g. the UK donated £300 million to Nigeria in 2018 How does aid help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education where from? BOX 10: IMPACTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA environmental © water pollution, toxic waste, air pollution, 80% forests destroyed, desertification, reduction in giraffes, oil spills, carbon emissions quality of life © life expectancy increased from 46 years (1990) to 53 years (2017) → secondary school enrolment increased from 25% (1990) to 49% (2017)	social and cultural			
• many people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day • regional inequality → wealth in Lagos → more poverty in north environmental context BOX 4: THE CHANGING INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE IN NIGERIA primary sector employment in collecting raw materials (e.g. fartory work) → increasing secondary sector employment in service industries (e.g. banking) → now the largest sector • many people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day • regional inequality → wealth in Lagos → more poverty in north • low precipitation and high temperatures → savanna biome south → high precipitation and high temperatures → tropical rainforest BOX 4: THE CHANGING INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE IN NIGERIA environmental © water pollution, toxic waste, air pollution, 80% forests destroyed, desertification, reduction in giraffes, oil spills, carbon emissions employment in service industries (e.g. banking) → now the largest sector employment in service industries (e.g. banking) → now the largest sector				
• regional inequality → wealth in Lagos → more poverty in north environmental context BOX 4: THE CHANGING INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE IN NIGERIA primary sector employment in collecting raw materials (e.g. factory work) → increasing secondary sector erritary sector employment in service industries (e.g. banking) → now the largest sector where from? e.g. the UK donated £300 million to Nigeria in 2018 How does aid help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education waste, air pollution, toxic waste, air pollution, 80% forests destroyed, desertification, reduction in giraffes, oil spills, carbon emissions quality of life © life expectancy increased from 46 years (1990) to 53 years (2017) → secondary school enrolment increased from 25% (1990) to 49% (2017)				·
north → low precipitation and high temperatures → savanna biome south → high precipitation and high temperatures → tropical rainforest BOX 4: THE CHANGING INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE IN NIGERIA primary sector employment in collecting raw materials (e.g. farming) → decreasing secondary sector employment in manufacturing (e.g. factory work) → increasing employment in service industries (e.g. banking) → now the largest sector How does aid help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education was aid help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education was aid help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education was aid help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education was aid help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education was aid help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education was aid help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education was aid help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education was aid help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education was aid help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education was aid help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education was all help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education was all help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education was all help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education was all help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education was all help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education was all help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education was all help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations and help? built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations and help? built Aduwan Health			,	
south → high precipitation and high temperatures → tropical rainforest BOX 4: THE CHANGING INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE IN NIGERIA primary sector employment in collecting raw materials (e.g. farming) → decreasing secondary sector employment in manufacturing (e.g. factory work) → increasing tertiary sector employment in service industries (e.g. banking) → now the largest sector south → high precipitation and high temperatures → tropical rainforest BOX 10: IMPACTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA environmental © water pollution, toxic waste, air pollution, 80% forests destroyed, desertification, reduction in giraffes, oil spills, carbon emissions quality of life © life expectancy increased from 46 years (1990) to 53 years (2017) → secondary school enrolment increased from 25% (1990) to 49% (2017)	environmental			
BOX 4: THE CHANGING INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE IN NIGERIA primary sector employment in collecting raw materials (e.g. farming) \rightarrow decreasing secondary sector employment in manufacturing (e.g. factory work) \rightarrow increasing tertiary sector employment in service industries (e.g. banking) \rightarrow now the largest sector employment in service industries (e.g. banking) \rightarrow now the largest sector secondary school enrolment increased from 25% (1990) to 49% (2017)		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	·	
primary sector employment in collecting raw materials (e.g. farming) → decreasing secondary sector employment in manufacturing (e.g. factory work) → increasing tertiary sector employment in service industries (e.g. banking) → now the largest sector desertification, reduction in giraffes, oil spills, carbon emissions quality of life © life expectancy increased from 46 years (1990) to 53 years (2017) → secondary school enrolment increased from 25% (1990) to 49% (2017)				
secondary sector employment in manufacturing (e.g. factory work) → increasing employment in service industries (e.g. banking) → now the largest sector employment in service industries (e.g. banking) → now the largest sector employment in service industries (e.g. banking) → now the largest sector secondary school enrolment increased from 25% (1990) to 49% (2017)			environmental	
tertiary sector employment in service industries (e.g. banking) → now the largest sector secondary school enrolment increased from 25% (1990) to 49% (2017)	· · · · ·			
	·		quality of life	
Fyam Paner 2 (Challenges in the Human Environment) Section R (The Changing Economic World) Tanic (Economic Development - Nigeria Case Study)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

