

				Key Terms		International Aid	
Context				Economic impact	The effect of an event on the wealth of an area or community.		
Social context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nigeria gained independence from Britain in 1960. - Nigeria has more than 500 different ethnic groups each with their own language. 3 ethnic groups dominate – the Igbo, the Yoruba and the Hausa. The Igbo and Yoruba live in the South of Nigeria (predominantly Christian), the Hausa live in the North (predominantly Muslim) - Rural – urban migration of people from countryside to city has broken down some traditional boundaries, however ethnic identities still exist within modern cities. 			Economic opportunities	Chances for people to improve their living standards through employment.		
				Quality of life	The wide range of human needs that should be met alongside income growth.		
Political context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nigeria gained independence in 1960, has since progressed from civil war and military dictatorships (1967-70) to a democracy. - Still conflict remains in Nigeria. C/S example = Boko Haram kidnapping. Extremist organisation kidnapped 276 school girls as it opposes education especially for girls, girls have never been found. - Sign of progress was the way the country dealt with Ebola outbreak (2014). Government contained disease with good health care and planning (only 8 people died). 			Democracy	A system of government by the whole population through elected representatives.		
				GDP	The total value of the goods and services produced in a country.		
Environmental Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nigeria is located 5-12 degrees north of the Equator in tropical Africa. - Moving north from the equator = hot dry climate, savanna grassland. - South of Nigeria = hot humid climate, tropical rainforests. 			Infrastructure	The basic equipment and structures (such as roads, utilities, water supply and sewage) that are needed for a country/ region to function properly.		
				Development	The progress of a country in terms of economic growth, the use of technology and human welfare.		
Nigeria				TNC	Transnational Corporation – a company that has operations (factories, offices, research and development, shops) in more than one country. Many TNC's are large and have well-known brands.		
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nigeria is a country in West Africa that is over three times larger than the UK. - It lies just north of the equator, with it's south coast on the Gulf of Guinea, which is part of the Atlantic Ocean. 			International Aid	Money, goods and services given by the government of one country, or a multilateral institution such as the World Bank or International Monetary Fund, to help the quality of life and economy of another country.		
Importance regionally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nigeria has one of fastest growing economies in Africa. In 2014 it had the highest GDP in the continent and the third largest manufacturing sector. - Population = more than 182 million people (largest population of any African country). - Highest farm output in Africa (over 70% population employed in agriculture). Nigeria has over 19 million cattle (largest number in Africa) 			Debt crisis	A situation whereby a country cannot pay its debts, often leading to calls to other countries for assistance.		
				Economic migrant	Someone who migrates with the main purpose of finding work or escaping poverty.		
Importance globally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nigeria is an NEE (one of a number of countries experiencing rapid economic development). - In 2014 Nigeria became the worlds 21st largest economy, by 2050 it should be in the top 20. - Nigeria supplies 2.7% of the worlds oil (12th largest producer). - Has an important role politically (5th largest contributor to UN peace keeping missions around the world). 						
Economy/ Trade			TNC/s				
How is Nigeria's Economy changing?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Nigeria had the largest economy in Africa, and is among fastest growing economies in the world -Nigeria's GDP more than doubled in 2011, however this was because until 2011 many of Nigeria's new industries had not been included in the GDP figure. - Although GDP has grown, most people in Nigeria are still poor. There is growing inequality with very few wealthy people. Regional inequalities also exist – greater wealth in the south around Lagos, and greater poverty in the North and south east. 		Oil industry/ Role of TNC's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oil industry in Nigeria is located in the Niger Delta region, a vast area of wetlands on the delta of the Niger River, where it flows into the Gulf of Guinea. - The oil boom took off here in the 1970's. -It depended on the expertise and money of large transnational corporations based in Europe and the USA, including: Royal Dutch Sell (UK, Netherlands), Chevron (USA), Exxon – Mobil (USA), Agip (Italy), Total (France). - The companies erected drilling platforms around the Niger Delta region. Oils then shipped to Europe and USA where it is refined into petrol and other oil products. 			
			Advantages of TNC's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brings new investment into the country's economy. - Provide jobs, often at higher wage levels than average in the local economy. - Bring expertise and new skills that the country does not have. - Have international links that bring access to world markets. - Provide new technology that helps economic development. 			
How is Nigeria's industrial structure changing?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Nigeria is changing from a mainly agricultural economy to an industrial economy. Over half the countries GDP now comes from manufacturing and service industries. -This reflects the change from a mainly rural to an urban population, brought about by urbanisation. -Some of fastest growing industries in Nigeria are: telecommunications, retail and wholesale and the film industry (Nollywood). 		Disadvantages of TNC's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take profits out of the country to pay shareholders or to invest elsewhere. - Wage levels in LIC's and NEE's are usually lower than in HIC's. - Can cause environmental damage and deplete natural resources. - TNC's can withdraw their investment from a country if they wish. - They are powerful organisations and can exert political influence over the government in a country. 			
Change in Nigeria's political/ trading relationship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Late nineteenth century Nigeria became part of the British Empire. -Nigeria gained independence from Britain in 1960. - Nigeria still trades with the UK, however it's main import partner for manufactured goods is now China. 						
				Types of Aid (General)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nigeria receives about 4% of aid given to African countries. - In 2013 aid represented 0.5% of Nigeria's GNI. - Most came from individual countries (i.e. UK and USA) and some from international organisations (World Bank) and charities/ NGO's. 	
				Type of aid (C/S) Aduwan Health Centre		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community of Aduwan (northern Nigeria) did not have a health centre. Area had high incidence of HIV/AIDS and high infant mortality. - With support from ActionAid they received funds from the World Bank – health clinic built in 2010. - Clinic tests for HIV/ other infections. Immunises children against Polio and trains local women to educate mothers about the importance of immunisations. 	
				International Aid			
				Does Nigeria still need aid?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nigeria has progressed from an LIC to an NEE – economy has been growing since 2005. - UK gives £300 million a year in aid to Nigeria – 60% of it's population still live below the poverty line on less than US \$1.25 a day. - Nigeria funds it's own space programme. UK govt. claim that the space programme is about investment in weather satellites that will help to improve food production. 		
				Impacts of economic development on...			
				The environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic development effects the environment through 1) Industrial growth i.e. disposal of chemical waste from industry threatening local groundwater quality. 2) Urban growth i.e. squatter settlements, waste disposal issues, congestion. 3) Commercial Farming and deforestation i.e. chemicals cause water pollution, soil erosion, destruction of habitats. 4) Mining and oil extraction i.e. pollution of local water supplied with toxic chemicals, oil spills have disastrous impacts on marine ecosystems. 		
				Quality of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive impacts = Reliable, better paid jobs in manufacturing industries or services (i.e. education/ healthcare). Higher disposable income to spend on schooling. Improvements to infrastructure (roads). Reliable electricity supplies providing lighting and heating – easier to go out at night and for children to do homework. Negative impacts – Despite clear improvements, many people in Nigeria are still poor (limited access to necessary services). 		

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Political context		Democracy			
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Environmental Context		Infrastructure			
		Development			
Nigeria		TNC			
Location		International Aid			
Importance regionally		Debt crisis		International Aid	
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Economy/ Trade		TNC/s			
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