

Climate Change's Destabilizing Impacts on Nigerian Economy Leaves Room for Boko Haram Expansion

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Climate a Catalyst for Political Change

- **Climate plays a role in every aspect of life**
- **What are the secondary impacts of a changing climate?**
- **Who are the winners and losers?**

Utilizing an Anticipatory Intelligence Lens

What conversation isn't happening?

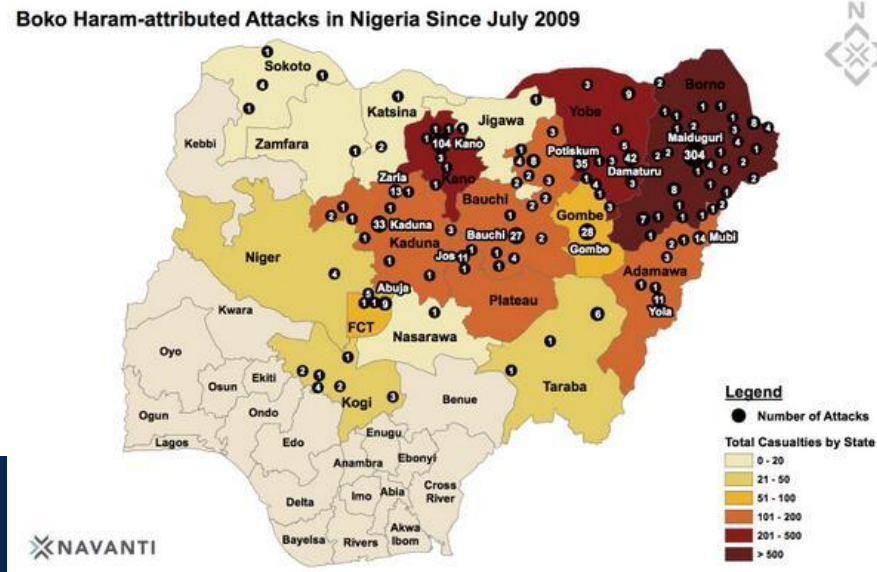
How will Nigeria Respond to the Climate Change Crisis?



Project Overview

Defining Actors and Terms

- **Boko Haram:** an Islamic extremist group, closely associated with Al Qaeda and ISIS. Located in North Eastern Nigeria and Lake Chad Region.
- **Nigerian Government:** Democratic Government, located in west-central Africa, fastest growing economies in Africa.



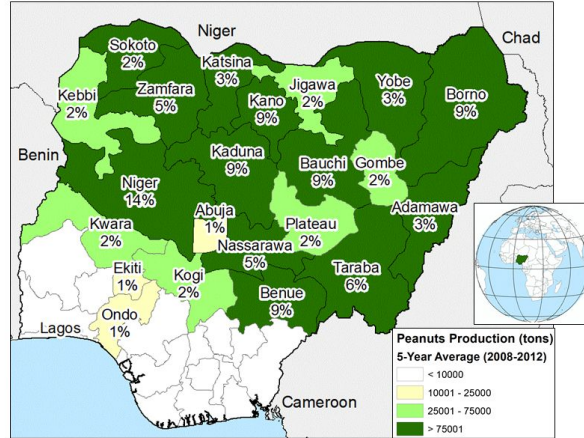
Findings

Primary Impacts: Decimated Nigerian Agriculture

- Nigerian's are dependent on personal agriculture for survival
- The agricultural industry lacks technology advancements, especially irrigation
- Predicted temperature rises in the next ten years will cut the agricultural industry in half

Nigerian Crop Yields

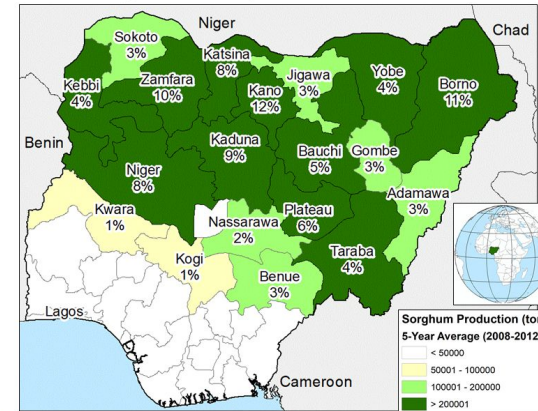
Nigeria Peanuts Production



USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
Global Market Analysis
International Production Assessment Division

Source: Production data from Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development/National Bureau of Statistics. Percentage values indicate percent regional production of total average production from 2008-2012.

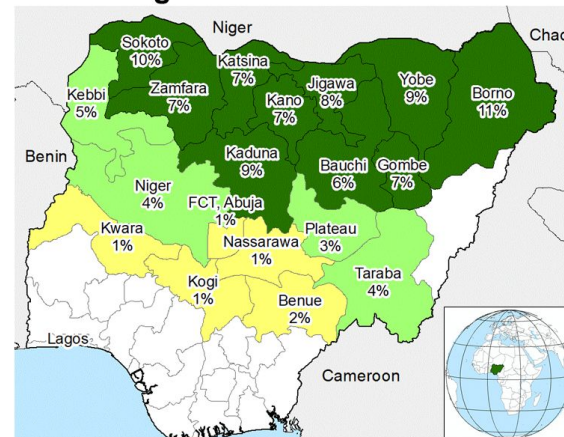
Nigeria Sorghum Production



USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
Global Market Analysis
International Production Assessment Division

Source: Production data from Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development/National Bureau of Statistics. Percentage values indicate percent regional production of total average production from 2008-2012.

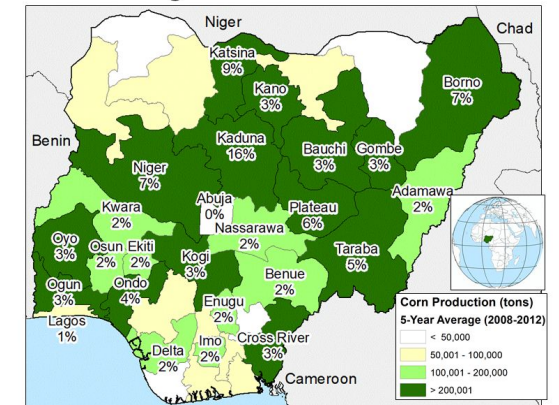
Nigeria Millet Production



USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
Global Market Analysis
International Production Assessment Division

Source: Production data from Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development/National Bureau of Statistics. Percentage values indicate percent regional production of total average production from 2008-2012.

Nigeria Corn Production



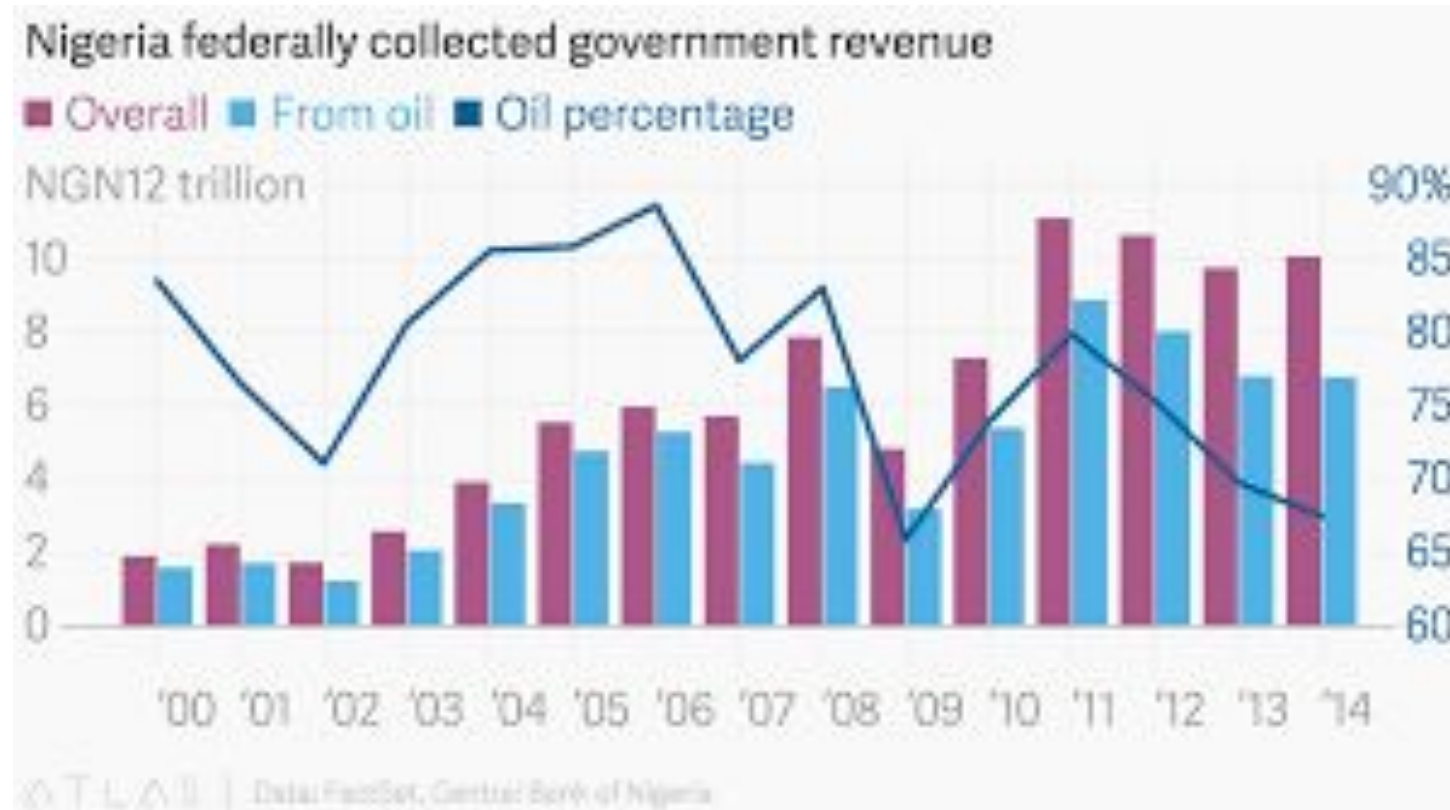
USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
Global Market Analysis
International Production Assessment Division

Source: Production data from Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development/National Bureau of Statistics. Percentage values indicate percent regional production of total average production from 2008-2012.

Secondary Impact: Federal Government will Lose Essential Oil Revenue

- Nigerian Government is dependent on Oil Revenue for Survival
- Decreased Oil Demand due to COVID 19 displays the future of Nigerian Oil
- Oil consumption predicted to decrease by 85 percent by 2050

Nigerian Federal Revenue Sources



Combination of Personal and Political Impacts of Climate Change Invites Boko Haram Growth

Impacts of Agricultural Yield Reduction

- Poverty is the number one cause of radicalization

Impacts of Oil Revenue Reduction

- There are no Nigerian Industries that could currently replace the revenue generated by Oil

MATERIAL SYSTEMS

redundancy

diversity

variety

disparity

resource base

flexibility & elasticity

upgradeable

adaptable

premeditated shock absorbers

balance

RESILIENCE

RESISTANCE

RETENTION

RESURGENCE

RECOVERY

alignment of purpose
planning

communication

trusted sources of information

resource mobilization

self-organization

institutional memory

cross-training

ritualized ingenuity

trust

HUMAN GOVERNANCE OF SYSTEMS

Conclusion

Climate Change will Change More Than the Weather

By evaluating the primary and secondary impacts of Climate Change in Nigeria, the threat of Boko Haram growth becomes evident. With current infrastructure, the Nigerian Government is unlikely to be able to care for its people and prevent radicalization.

Unless Nigeria adapts its Economic Policies, Boko Haram is likely to Regain Recruits and Regional Influence.

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