



16 January 2023

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## Which Way Nigeria? Citizen Scenarios to 2060

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Scenario descriptions and storylines

# Which Way Nigeria

## Citizen Scenarios to 2060

**How do we ensure a just, prosperous, and resilient Nigeria when it turns 100 in 2060?** This question underpins the [Which Way Nigeria – Citizen Scenarios to 2060](#) (CS60) initiative with the aim of creating scenarios for the country up to 2060 and offering a roadmap towards achieving Nigerias’ desired path to the future.

The citizen scenarios stem from the existential questions that Nigeria and its citizens have to ask. Each scenario has a detailed timeline covering all key sectors including energy transition, security, urbanization, migration, education, health, and citizens engagement. The scenarios were unveiled on 11 January 2023 in a news conference in Lagos.

*“Which Way Nigeria – Citizen Scenarios to 2060 provides citizens the very rare opportunity to create the future that they want, not what officials and barons dictate. The initiative is also geared to spark the entire country to be the change and live the change to create the Nigeria that is a global player, not the hobbling giant of Africa.”*

– [Citizen scenarios 2060: A necessary and hard look into the future](#)



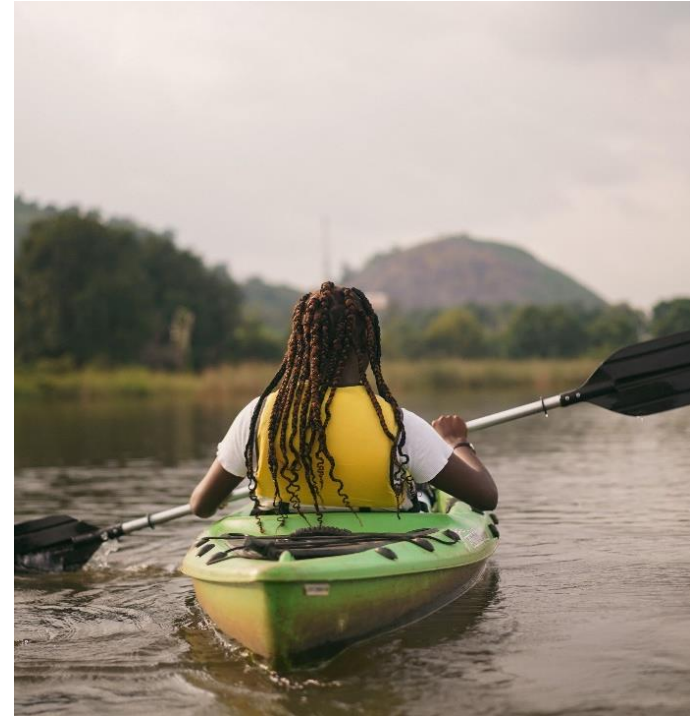
# Introduction

What do we mean by scenarios?

Scenarios are holistic descriptions of possible and alternative future environments. They describe the development of the external environment and help understand changes in the environment, the cause-and-effect relationships and the implications of alternative futures.

Scenario work is not about predicting one most likely future. The scenarios described may seem more or less likely to different people. However, the aim is not to select one scenario by ranking them in order of probability, but to look at the scenarios as a whole. Future events are often a combination of different scenarios.

Scenarios are not an attempt to claim what is certain to happen in the external environment, but rather to strengthen the ability to understand current phenomena and their alternative development paths, and to improve the ability to react and change.



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<b>PART 2</b>	Scenario visualisations and quantifications

# SCENARIO DESCRIPTIONS AND STORYLINES

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## Part 1

# Futures table

## Scenario structures

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Climate change (physical and socio-political impacts)	Divisions in Nigerian society	Sectors driving the economy	Inclusiveness of growth	Access and quality of education	Energy and other infrastructure	Engagement of citizens / Trust	Urbanisation	Migration	State of democracy, civic responsibility, accountability of leaders	Rule of law
Nigeria succeeds at transitioning to green energy	Strong Nigerian identity and cohesion. Tolerance between ethnic, religious and political groups	No industrialization & diversification, high debt and inflation, poverty	"Africapitalism" Enterprise, community and industrialization driven inclusive growth	Overhaul in the education system on primary and secondary levels, unequal access to higher education	Universal and reliable energy access with strong private sector involvement	No real engagement with citizens. Discontent, disenchantment and protests widespread (business as usual)	Rapid urbanization and stress on services, insufficient housing and services. Many megacities. Slums and insecurity common. Most can't afford apartments.	Enormous brain drain, growing level of emigration, and diminishing quality of key services	Governance is corrupt and serves the powerful. Favouritism and corruption are widespread.	No-one is above the law and people are equal in front of the judicial system. There very little corruption and funding is independent.
Nigeria tries to move to transition to green energy but the global environment is not helpful	A general exhaustion leads people not to really try anymore. Politics are divisive	Diverse and thriving industries based on extensive partnership between universities and businesses	High poverty and inequality	Mild improvements with no significant impact - private sector provides for those who have money	Insecure and unequal energy supply across the country with no improvements	Concept of Nigeria erodes, Ethnic favouritism becomes the rule. Citizens not engaged at all in any, but their own ethnic/religious group.	High increase in population breaks down services. Total chaos, sprawl without end, pollution, confrontation, privatization and division.	Climate and Terror erodes the social fabric and disparity between low- and high-skilled exacerbate inequality	Rushing laws and reforms creates widespread resistance when different groups and powerful individuals worry of losing power or privileges	Law is not respected in the society, favoritism, corruption and political interventions are normal. Powerful people are above the law
The world transitions to green energy, but Nigeria fails and is left behind	A political and religious ideology which accepts and promotes severe inequality.	Sustainable and resilient development	High but unequal growth	Thriving Nigeria with a globally respected education and knowledge based economy	Energy generation is gradually getting close to addressing national demand	High engagement and inclusivity, legislature supports engagement of citizens, and the people trust the institutions	Inclusive, resilient and professionally planned cities. People can afford to live. Sprawl and population rise is controlled.	Value add from abroad - highly skilled workers return to Nigeria	Progressive education, raising awareness and empowerment of civil society leads to good leadership and accountable and transparent governance.	Autocratic justice that is completely subject to political decisions made by the ruling party or individual
The current energy/climate trajectory remains the same for both Nigeria and the rest of the world				Unequal access to education, poor and deteriorating quality, many children not in school				Holistic approach to migration flows, climate resilient infrastructure, decreasing financial and human costs of disasters.	Due to global ideological shifts, democracy is no longer considered attractive, and Nigeria turns totally authoritarian	

Scenario 1: Land of hustle

Scenario 2: Green land

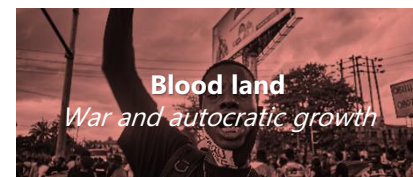
Scenario 3: Land of lost hope

Scenario 4: Blood land



# Summary of the scenarios

## Four alternative futures



Economy and inclusiveness of growth	Growth is high but unequal. Government stresses free enterprise and neoliberal economic policies. Nigeria's knowledge economy is based on deep and extensive partnership between universities and businesses.
Infrastructure and access to services	Primary and secondary education are free and accessible. Energy generation is gradually getting close to addressing national demand.
Identity, civic responsibility, governance	Nigerian identity and cohesion are strong, especially within the growing middle class. Legislature supports engagement of citizens, and the people trust the institutions. Governance is accountable and transparent.
Population growth and urbanisation	Population rise is controlled. Cities are inclusive, resilient and professionally planned. Neoliberal policies result in a focus on the middle class, with many poor and uneducated left on the fringes of society.

Economy and inclusiveness of growth	Nigeria's economic model promotes inclusive growth, circular economy, and sustainable development. Nigeria has succeeded at transitioning to green energy. The growth driven by enterprise, community and industrialization.
Infrastructure and access to services	There is equal access to primary and secondary education but access to higher education remains unequal. Internet penetration is high. Energy access is universal and reliable with strong private sector involvement.
Civic responsibility, governance	Rushing laws and regulations creates resistance when different interest groups and powerful individuals worry of losing their power or privileges. People trust the institutions, and no-one is above the law.
Population growth and urbanisation	High growth has contributed to rapid urbanization which then results in high stress on services and insufficient housing.

Economy and inclusiveness of growth	There is industrial activity, but it is not diverse or advanced. Poverty remains high and there are no livelihoods for everyone.
Infrastructure and access to services	Primary school is free and compulsory, but a significant number of children are not in school. Internet penetration remains unequal. Energy sector is characterized by poor service and low availability and reliability. Electrification remains at 60% of the population.
Civic responsibility, governance	Governance is democratic, but law is not respected, and favoritism and corruption are widespread. There is no real engagement with citizens and discontent is common. Politics are divisive and people have lost their belief in Nigeria.
Population growth and urbanisation	High increase in population with enormous brain drain breaks down services. Total chaos, sprawl without end, pollution, confrontation, privatization and division.

Economy and inclusiveness of growth	Relatively high but unequal growth based on lax regulation, extraction (partly due to lack of sustainability regulations) and investments from authoritarian countries. Development only in sectors funding the central government in preferred regions.
Infrastructure and access to services	Large China-style infrastructure projects are undertaken with supporting Chinese investments. Mild improvements are implemented in education with no significant impact on the quality and access to schooling. Private institutions provide for the rich.
Civic responsibility, governance	Irregularities in elections and worsening divides result in a civil war and later an authoritarian military dictatorship. Global ideological shifts support this, as democracy is no longer considered as attractive as before. Separatism and insurgency are widespread.
Population growth and urbanisation	Rapid urbanization and stress on services, insufficient housing and services. Many megacities. Slums and insecurity common. Most can't afford apartments.

## Land of hustle

- Nigeria is experiencing **medium to high levels of growth**, but the growth is not benefitting the whole population. **Inequality remains high in the country**. Government stresses free enterprise and neoliberal economic policies. The middle class grows, but those who are unable to gain education and a well-paid job are left poor and disillusioned. There is a divide between urban and rural areas.
- Nigeria's **knowledge economy is based on deep and extensive partnership** between universities and businesses with a high focus on R&D and innovation.
- However, **limited emphasis is put on effective natural resource management and economic diversification**. A lot of jobs are still in few service industries like banking and telecom.
- Nigeria is on its way to transition to green energy, even though the country is not getting much support from other countries. **Nigeria is gradually becoming less dependent on fossil fuels**.
- **Primary and secondary education are free and accessible across the country**. Innovation and talent are positioned as the primary drivers of enhanced economic performance. With more educated population and larger middle class, population growth slows significantly.
- **Energy generation is gradually getting close to addressing national demand**. Reforms have been made to increase private sector involvement, but the change has been slow.
- Slow, convincing and careful approach has created a Nigeria **of good leadership as well as accountable and transparent governance**. Progressive education, awareness campaigns and empowerment of the people and civil society has paved way for necessary reforms in the long run. **Legislature and judicial system supports engagement of citizens, and the people trust the institutions**.
- **Nigerian identity and cohesion are strong**. There is high tolerance between ethnic, religious and political groups.

### SCENARIO 1

#### IN SHORT

- Knowledge economy
- Gradually less dependent on fossil fuels
- High but unequal growth
- Free primary and secondary education
- Change has been slow in energy sector
- Good leadership, accountable and transparent governance
- No one is above the law
- Nigerian identity and cohesion are strong



# LAND OF HUSTLE | STORYLINE

## Transformational leadership

The state and government are **advocating change by enforcing public communication and participation**. Leaders are selling the success stories and sharing the vision of a better future.

2023 and 2027 elections create a transformational platform and throw up talented people who are trying to turn everything around.

A surge in oil prices mean a once-in-a-generation opportunity to pay off debts. This opportunity is used only partly.

## Business environment first

Sustainability is mainstreamed into reporting cycle which promotes a more impact-oriented way of doing business. ESG related laws and regulations have a significant impact on **access to capital** and corporate reporting.

After creating a **civil servant leadership recruitment process** civil servant appointments are based on qualities.

The government fights to pass reforms on security and corruption to make the business environment more attractive to investments.

**Judiciary and law enforcement reforms** take place.

There is starting to be cohesion between old and future governments.

## Growth at all costs

**Nigeria takes efforts to transition to green energy**, even though the country is not getting much support from other countries. Price of renewables remains high. Nigeria is gradually becoming less dependent on fossil fuels as other industries strengthen and sustainable energy generation become slowly more common.

**Nigeria is experiencing medium to high levels of growth**. Nigeria's knowledge economy is based on partnership between universities and businesses with a high focus on R&D and innovation.

**Inequality remains high in the country**. Not everyone is able to benefit from the growth due to possibilities of participation and access to services. **There is a divide between urban and rural areas**.

Energy generation is gradually getting close to addressing national demand thanks to constitutional reforms that allow constituent parts to have power over energy generation.

Government is trying to find solutions for evening out the regional differences.

2022

National assembly succeeds on passing a **constitutional review**.

Public service becomes less "on the take" and more "on the give".

**The constitutional review is supporting gender parity** in leadership positions and women from the North to take part in political activities.

Nigerian government transitions to focusing mostly on regulation and putting less focus on running businesses.

The "Enough" movement sweeps throughout the country - women go out into the streets and demand change. Days and weeks, become months, leading to more gender equal legislation.

**Worsening climate change impacts** and increasing awareness on the issue.

2040

**Innovation and talent are positioned as the primary drivers of enhanced economic performance**. Limited emphasis is put on effective natural resource management and economic diversification.

**Pressure for change rises in urban areas**.

There is **reluctance to accept that everyone should benefit** from growth in business and politics. Characteristically **neoliberal economic thinking is embraced** with emphasis on privatization and cutting redistribution. A privatization-focused land reform is implemented in order to improve agricultural output.

Reforms have been made to increase **private sector involvement in the energy sector**, but the change is slow.

A lot of **jobs are still in few service industries like banking and telecom**.

2060

Population 320 million.

Legislature and judicial system supports engagement of citizens, and middle-class people trust the institutions.

**Nigerian identity and cohesion is generally strong within middle-class population**. There is high tolerance between ethnic, religious and political groups.

## Green land

- Nigeria has succeeded in introducing an **economic model that promotes inclusive growth, circular economy, sustainable development**, innovation and economic leadership regionally and globally.
- Nigeria has **succeeded at transitioning to green energy** and is able to optimise and manage its natural resource and human endowment. This opened **a potential for institutional reform**, as the route to make easy money was removed.
- **The growth is inclusive** and driven by enterprise, community and industrialization. It is focused in the areas where Nigeria has comparative advantage including agriculture, fintech, energy, education, manufacturing, healthcare, and ICT.
- An overhaul of the educational system and curriculum has taken place on primary and secondary levels. Internet penetration is high which has significantly contributed to **equal access to education**. Access to higher education remains unequal.
- **Energy supply is reliable**. The public sector is in full support of private sector involvement and the right regulatory environment attracts the right investors.
- Rushing laws and regulations to reform the state, the democratic system and to curb the traditional ruling structures creates **resistance when different interest groups and powerful individuals worry of losing their power or privileges**.
- Nigerian identity and cohesion are strong. **Engagement of citizens is strong** and supported by the legislature. People trust the institutions, and no-one is above the law.
- High growth has contributed to **rapid urbanization** which then results in **high stress on services and insufficient housing**. Lagos becomes only one of several megacities. Slums and insecurity are common, but the **infrastructure is climate resilient, decreasing financial and human costs of disasters**.

### IN SHORT

- **Inclusive growth driven by enterprise, community and industrialization**
- **Successful transition to green energy**
- **Equal access to education**
- **Reliable energy supply**
- **Resistance when powerful groups and individuals worry of losing their privileges**
- **Engagement of citizens is strong**
- **Rapid urbanization and high stress on services**

# GREEN LAND | STORYLINE

## Credible leadership

**2023 and 2027 elections throw up credible leadership and a “serious” government.** New government takes the issues of green transition, energy access and natural resource governance seriously.

**Government starts fast paced and far-reaching regulatory, judiciary and economic reforms.**

Reforms have many supporters but, there are still pockets of resistance within rich oligarchs, politicians and those who feel their entitlements are challenged. The reforms handle strong local governmental autonomy, fiscal discipline, accountability and governance transparency.

## Ambitious reforms

**Government pushes through a radical fight against corruption and judicial system** but this is seen as sectional or ethnicity motivated by some sections.

**Government continues with reforms focusing on key sectors of the economy.** Export exceeds imports/balance of trade. Economy is growing but inequality is still a big issue.

**Greening and diversification of the economy** accelerates with renewable energy and **climate smart agricultural revolution and revival.** More diasporas return.

**Rushing laws and regulations** to reform the state, the democratic system and to curb the traditional ruling structures **gives rise to issues fairness and lack of access to justice.**

## Africapitalism

**Governance has radically improved, and energy supply is reliable.**

Nigeria is close to achieving its **2060 net zero** target.

**Economic growth is driven by enterprise, community and industrialization.** It is focused in the areas where Nigeria has comparative advantage including in agriculture, fintech, energy, education, manufacturing, healthcare, and ICT. **Sustainability and inclusiveness are core values.**

2022

**Younger generations, diasporas and experts are recruited to run the economy.**

**National climate change act** goes into force.

**Some big politicians are jailed** with their properties confiscated which leads to riots from tribal and interest groups and resistance when they rally their supporters based in identity politics.

Growth with a distinctive, inclusiveness oriented Nigerian colouration (**Africapitalism**) is emphasized.

Civil society and media strengthens with freedom of expression with governments support.

Emphasis on green transition is **creating decentralised energy system linked to the implementation of the ETP which creates** more green jobs.

**The traditional way of life of some** (e.g. open grazing) **are challenged** leading to some **pushback and resistance.**

2040

Implementation of **Petroleum industry Act** results in greater fiscal discipline eventually leading into radical reform of the oil subsidy regime. **Embezzling oil money gets harder.**

**Transitioning to green economy and energy advances**, which opens a potential for institutional reform. New business models are encouraged that prioritize social welfare, community and environmental eco-businesses and social innovation.

**Government begins to emphasize a culture of dialogue** among regions and ethnic groups which yields partial results.

Fast paced reforms co-exist with problems regarding land and **access to justice issues.**

Internet penetration is high which has significantly contributed to access to education. But still **access to higher education remains unequal.**

2060

**Nigerian identity and cohesion are strong.** Engagement of citizens is strong and supported by the legislature and the mostly inclusive economic system. People trust the institutions, and no-one is above the law.

Despite reasonable economic growth, **population growth remains a major issue** which also contributes to rapid urbanization.

## Land of lost hope

- **Governance is relatively democratic but corrupt**, and in the end, serves the powerful. **Law is not respected** in the society and favoritism and corruption are widespread.
- There is **no real engagement with citizens** and discontent and protests are common. A general exhaustion leads people not to really try anymore. Politics are divisive and **people have lost their belief that Nigeria can change**.
- There are pockets of industrial activities going on across the country, but **the industries are not diverse or advanced**. Most industrial activities are centred around individuals and there are no ways of sustaining them beyond the capabilities of individual owners.
- **Population grows to 600 million and poverty remains on a high level**. There are no livelihoods for everyone. The regulatory environment doesn't drive inclusive economic growth or sustainable livelihoods and the middle class suffers and shrinks.
- Civil strife is relatively common, and **Nigeria isn't able to stabilize properly**. Lack of coordination and resources hinders grassroots change, and the instability doesn't bear fruit.
- Most of the world transitions to green energy, which means hard times for developing economies like Nigeria with less resources for big and fast changes. **Nigeria remains highly dependent on hydrocarbons** and continues to import refined fuel.
- **High increase in population with enormous brain drain breaks down services** and hinders development further. Cities experience total chaos, massive sprawl, pollution, confrontation, privatization and division. **Emigrating becomes the highest goal to most Nigerians**.
- **Primary school is officially free** and compulsory but in practice, **a significant number of children aged 5-14 years are not in school**. Internet penetration remains unequal, which further hampers the possibilities to provide accessible education, especially in the rural areas.
- Energy sector is characterized by poor service, low availability and intermittent reliability. **National electrification remains at 60% of the population**.

### IN SHORT

- **Democratic but corrupt governance**
- **Disillusioned, fast-growing population**
- **Enormous brain drain**
- **Weak economy, undermined middle class**
- **High poverty**
- **Dependence on hydrocarbons**
- **Nonfunctional services**
- **Many children not in school**
- **Electrification covers 60% of population**





# LAND OF LOST HOPE | STORYLINE

## Greed wins the day

**Money-politics dominate the elections of 2023 and 2027** - despite public communications campaign, the culture of selling votes is embossed on citizens, passed down from one generation to the next. Citizens "have their say".

**Massive brain drain** with cost of living and lack of opportunities forcing people to emigrate, as they have "no stake" in Nigeria.

Despite talk, **public service reform does not land** and "on the take" remains. Constitutional reform fails, which has a foundational impact on the future.

**School is free**, but practicalities make it difficult to reach total enrolment (uniforms, location, books, etc.)

Poor natural resource- and land management alongside food insecurity provokes **insecurity and civil strife**.

## More people, less money

**Remittances from the diaspora provide a "steady as she goes" aspect**, keeping extended family members out of poverty and preventing a further slide into break-up.

**High increase in population**, which coupled with the brain drain **breaks down services**.

**Ethnic issues** cause agitation in different parts of the country.

## Losing hope

**National electrification remains at 60%** of the population.

Law is not respected in the society and **favoritism and corruption are widespread**.

**Governance is democratic but corrupt and serves the powerful**. Governments act as "caretakers" for their contacts/clans. Self-enrichment is the primary goal to enter politics.

**Population is used as a political weapon**, flooding the number of eligible voters in just one generation. Population control policies are considered, but the government has little say around the practicalities.

**Attempts to adhere to global climate regulation create conflicts with social needs of population**.

**Sporadically high oil prices provide spurts of revenue**, both as loan seeking opportunities, but also helping keep the country afloat.

2022

2040

2060

**PIA has a massive impact on the country's energy trajectory**. Goals are inconsistent with climate change efforts.

Generators ensure some access to electricity, replacing options for solar.

**Women continue to be under-utilized and exploited**. April 2023 comes and goes, without any real change. Quota talk founders. Despite this, women are driving the informal sector, which is growing.

**Technology is a potential innovator** in public sector delivery, **but it is not rolled out**.

**SMEs and by proxy a big part of the middle-class face trouble** in a corrupt political and economic environment.

**Most of the world transitions to green energy**, which means hard times for developing economies like Nigeria. **Nigeria remains highly dependent on hydrocarbons** and continues to import refined fuel.

**Decrease in global demand of hydrocarbons** hurts Nigerian economy.

**Most industrial activities are centered around individual owners**. Individuals (like Dangote) run industry and government provides an enabling environment to "their" elites, not to the broader population.

**Tribal identity becomes reinforced**. Kinship is more prominent and continually reinforced - home, school, society.

**A general exhaustion leads people not to really try anymore**. People lose their belief that Nigeria can change. Entrepreneurship and positiveness fade, and emigrating becomes the highest goal to most.

**There are pockets of industrial activities** going on across the country, but **the industry is not diverse or advanced**. The regulatory environment doesn't drive inclusive economic growth

**Petroleum remains an important part of Nigeria's economy**.

**Energy sector is characterized by poor service, low availability and intermittent reliability**.

Population of 600 million is reached. With very low climate change resilience, **the population is strongly affected by climate-change induced disasters**.



## Blood land

- **Ethnic favoritism becomes the rule as Nigeria splinters into factions.** Regions are creating their own identities and support to independence movements grows. Citizens are not engaged at all in any, but their own ethnic or religious group.
- **Nigeria turns totally authoritarian to keep the country together and counter security threats.** By mobilizing the military with external support, central government manages to stop Nigeria from breaking up. This is supported by global ideological shifts towards more authoritarian systems. A political and religious ideology which accepts and promotes severe inequality is embraced in Nigeria and elsewhere.
- The **judiciary is completely subject to political decisions** made by the ruling party or individual.
- **High but unequal growth** based on favorable regulatory environment, extraction (partly due to lack of sustainability regulations) and investments from authoritarian countries, such as China. The government will only develop sectors that fund the central government in regions preferred by the rulers. Diversification and sustainability erode.
- **Global polarization related to climate change and temperatures rise significantly.** Several governments choose to continue using fossil fuels and their strong reliance on oil and gas. Nigeria suffers from the implications but doesn't do anymore than other countries when it comes to mitigation and action against climate change.
- **Climate change, insurgency and separatism erode the social fabric** of Nigeria and the growing disparity between low- and high-skilled people exacerbates inequality even further.
- **Rapid urbanization and stress on services.** Many megacities with slums and insecurity are common around Nigeria. Most can't afford apartments.
- **Energy generation is gradually getting close to addressing national demand in areas preferred by the rulers.** Some areas are badly neglected.
- Overhaul of curriculum to allow for the industries to thrive – engineers, vocational schooling etc. Mild improvements are implemented in education with **no significant impact on the quality and access to schooling, especially for poorer Nigerians or people from neglected regions.** Higher quality private institutions provide for those with money and connections.

### IN SHORT

- **Authoritarian rule**
- **Factionalism**
- **Separatism**
- **Non-independent judiciary**
- **High, unequal growth**
- **Weak action on climate change – continued use of oil**
- **Rapid urbanization**
- **Infra and energy improving in preferred areas**

# BLOOD LAND | STORYLINE

## Stolen elections

Election results are manipulated to favour a candidate with deep pockets, causing that either north or south is "skipped" in power sharing which creates bad blood.

Reduced revenue from oil decreases federal government's capabilities.

## Civil war

Different states utilize their resources. Especially oil and natural resource rich states push for strong growth. **All states are trying to optimize their earning potential.**

Civil war breaks out between northern and southern regions. Fighting intensifies fast and seriously divides the country.

China thrives under authoritarian system and is a potential big importer for Nigerian produce.

Ethnic favoritism becomes the rule as Nigeria splinters into factions. Regions are creating their own identities and support to independence movements grows. Citizens are not engaged at all in any, but their own ethnic or religious group.

The government only develops sectors that fund the central government. Chinese style large infrastructure projects are undertaken. Nigeria experiences **high but unequal growth** with regional focus in areas preferred by the rulers. Some areas are not developed at all.

## Autocratic rule

Overhaul of curriculum to allow for the industry to thrive - engineers, vocational schooling etc.

Rapid urbanization and stress on services. Most can't afford apartments.

Average annual temperature has risen ~2°C in Nigeria compared to 2000, causing environmental damage, storms and floods in the south and droughts in the north.

There is deep dissatisfaction among some parts of the population and **insurgency and separatism are common in the neglected parts of the country.**

2022

2040

2060

Old tensions in the regions escalate fast.

Some states try to move away from the central government.

Pastoralist-farmer conflicts escalate into widespread violence.

Other side wins the civil war and establishes autocratic governance. Investments pulled in by the winning side from their allies.

State revenues decrease significantly. Lack of viability of some states due to decreasing revenues from oil.

States decide to take control of their own assets and get financial autonomy.

China and other authoritarian countries as trade partners and investors

Globally, **temperatures keep rising** and weather anomalies become more common. Nigeria suffers from increasing floods and storms.

Nigeria turns totally authoritarian to keep the country together and counter security threats. **By mobilizing the military with external support, central government manages to stop Nigeria from breaking up.** This is supported by global ideological shifts towards more authoritarian systems.

Global polarization related to climate change and temperatures keep rising. **Nigeria suffers from the implications** but doesn't do any more than other countries.

Energy generation is gradually getting close to addressing national demand in areas preferred by the rulers. Some areas are badly neglected.

The judiciary is completely subject to political decisions made by the ruling party or individual.

# SCENARIO VISUALISATIONS AND QUANTIFICATIONS

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## Part 2

# Visualisation of scenarios

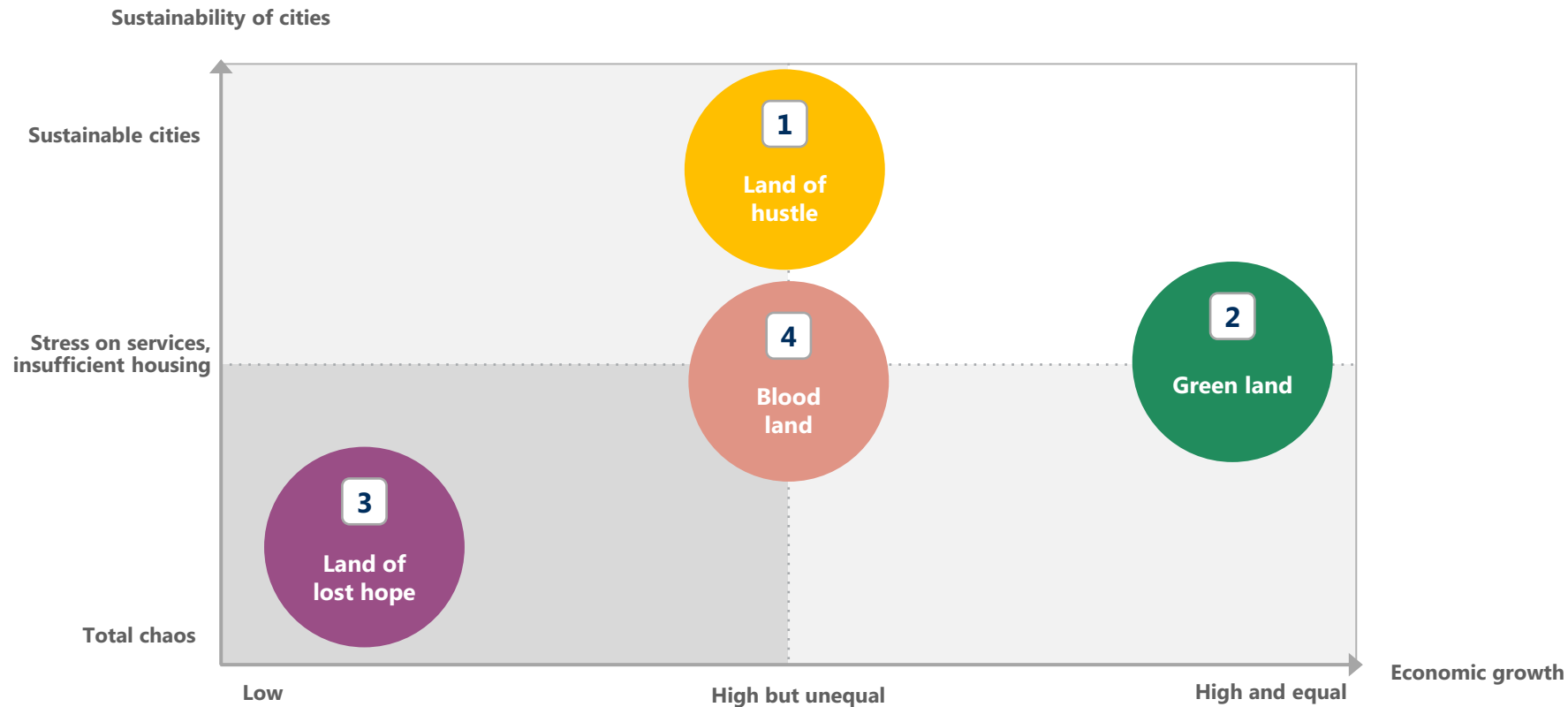
Industrialisation and rule of law

Industrialisation



# Visualisation of scenarios

Sustainability of cities and economic growth





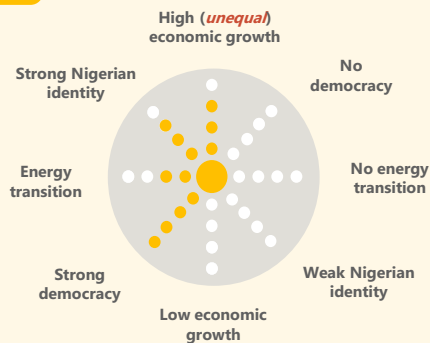
# Scenario quantifications

Factors	Current	Land of hustle 2060	Green land 2060	Land of lost hope 2060	Blood land 2060
<a href="#">Nigeria GDP</a>	0.43 trillion (2022)	6.5 trillion	8 trillion	1 trillion	3.8 trillion
<a href="#">Population</a>	~215mil (2022)	320mil	410mil	600mil	500mil
<a href="#">People living in poverty %</a>	~40% (2022)	20%	5%	65%	50%
<a href="#">Urbanisation %</a>	52% (2020)	65%	70%	80%	70%
<a href="#">Access to electricity %</a>	55.4% (2019)	85%	95%	50%	70%
<a href="#">Female labor force participation %</a>	48% (2021) 9% decrease from 2010	90%	80%	40%	50%
<a href="#">Employment rate %</a>	66.7% (2021) 6,2% decrease from 2020	80%	85%	50%	70%
<a href="#">Corruption perception index</a>	24/100 (2021) Nigeria ranks 154 out of 180 countries, best score 88	60/100	70/100	15/100	20/100
<a href="#">Nigeria Social Cohesion Index</a>	44.2% (2021) 50% is average, less than that is below average	70%	80%	20%	35%
<a href="#">Global terrorism index score</a>	8.233 (2022) With 0 best, 10 worst, Nigeria ranks 6 <sup>th</sup> worst in the world	5	4	8	9

# Scenario illustrations

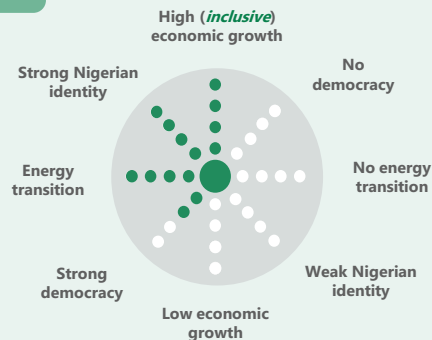
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## Land of hustle



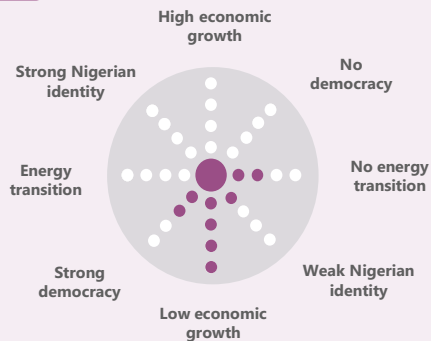
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## Green land



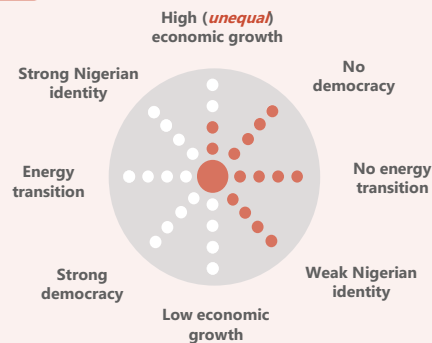
3

## Land of lost hope



4

## Blood land



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