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Write a report, of not more than two pages, on the Corona virus pandemic and the effects of the lockdown and restriction of movement on Nigerians.

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) is the name given to the 2019 novel coronavirus. COVID-19 is the name given to the disease associated with the virus. SARS-CoV-2 is a new strain of coronavirus that has not been previously identified in humans. Coronaviruses are viruses that circulate among animals with some of them also known to infect humans. Bats are considered natural hosts of these viruses, yet several other species of animals are also known to act as sources. The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it’s important that you also practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow). At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19. However, there are many ongoing clinical trials evaluating potential treatments. WHO (World Health organization) will continue to provide updated information as soon as clinical findings become available?

An Italian man was confirmed to be Nigeria's first coronavirus case after arriving from Milan and was in the country for almost two full days before being isolated, travelling through Lagos and visiting another state. After spending the night in a hotel near the airport, he arrived in the neighbouring state of Ogun on February 25 at his place of work. He stayed there until he developed a fever and body aches on the afternoon of February 26, Health practitioners with his company then contacted biosecurity authorities, who transferred him to a containment facility in Yaba, Lagos state. This event brought a lot of unrest in Africa and Nigeria as a country because they were yet to confirm everyone he had encountered before his death. The federal government imposed a lockdown in Lagos and Ogun states as well as Abuja (which have the highest number of coronavirus cases combined). Even before the outbreak, the outlook for the world economy—and especially developing countries like Nigeria—was fragile, as global GDP growth was estimated to be only [2.5 percent in 2020](https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2020/01/08/january-2020-global-economic-prospects-slow-growth-policy-challenges). While many developing countries have recorded relatively fewer cases—Nigeria currently has [373 confirmed cases](https://covid19.ncdc.gov.ng/),[11 deaths](https://covid19.ncdc.gov.ng/) and 99 people have recovered. At first the lockdown was only for two weeks but of today it has been extended for another two weeks and Nigerians are really affected by this especially small business owners. The lockdown does not apply to those providing [essential services](https://twitter.com/MBuhari/status/1244326530374938624?s=20), such as food distributors and retailers, including market stalls selling food and groceries, which[the government has said](https://www.tvcnews.tv/covid-19-lockdown-markets-to-open-from-10am-to-2pm-daily-fg/) can operate for four hours every 48 hours. The lockdown, however, [prevents many Nigerians working in informal sectors](https://edition.cnn.com/2020/03/31/africa/nigeria-lockdown-daily-wage-earners-intl/index.html) from traveling to work or conducting their business. Local food vendors and traders have [expressed fears](https://edition.cnn.com/2020/03/31/africa/nigeria-lockdown-daily-wage-earners-intl/index.html) over their ability to feed their families during the lockdown, with their daily earnings their only source of sustenance. An increase in food prices as a result of the lockdown also means that many cannot stock up on necessities.

The informal sector, in which [more than 80 percent](https://www.wiego.org/sites/default/files/publications/files/Women%20and%20Men%20in%20the%20Informal%20Economy%203rd%20Edition%202018.pdf) of Nigerians work, includes a wide range of occupations, from street traders, taxi drivers, tradesmen, and artisans to food vendors and hairdressers. In Lagos alone, according to research by nongovernmental organizations, [65 percent](https://ng.boell.org/sites/default/files/uploads/2017/02/budgit_final_report_30.1.17.pdf) of the estimated [25 million](http://mepb.lagosstate.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/sites/29/2019/11/11.0-LAGOS-SOCIO-ECONOMIC-PROFILE.pdf) people work in the informal sector. Informal workers have lower incomes, often do not have savings, health insurance, or pensions that provide a basic social safety net, and [72 percent](https://www.wiego.org/sites/default/files/publications/files/Women%20and%20Men%20in%20the%20Informal%20Economy%20-%20A%20Statistical%20Brief%20-%20for%20web.pdf) are poor.

When announcing the lockdown, President Buhari [said the government would put in place measures](https://businessday.ng/news/article/full-text-of-president-buharis-broadcast/) to “preserve the livelihoods of workers and business owners to ensure their families get through this very difficult time in dignity.” He said that “the most vulnerable in our society” would receive conditional cash transfers for the next two months but from what we have seen so far this action is yet to be seen in many communities. instead we continue to hear disturbing news on robberies happening in different parts of Lagos. we can agree that the only way all these wills stop is if the relief packages are shared adequately to every Nigerian.