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 **REPORT ON THE CORONA VIRUS PANDEMIC THE EFFECTS OF THE LOCKDOWN**

 **AND RESTRICTION OF MOVEMENT ON NIGERIANS.**

 Covid-19 outbreak on the 11th of march 2020 was declared a pandemic by the WHO.

Corona virus, previously known as the “2019 novel Corona virus" is a severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), caused by a disease- Corona virus disease. This virus is genetically related to the SARS outbreak of 2003.

 The first case of Corona virus happened on the 31st of December 2019 in Wuhan, an eastern city in China.

**Symptoms of covid\_19**

Dry Cough, difficulty in breathing, tiredness, fever. Corona virus happens in four different stages

The incubation period(the virus enters the cells, this usually takes up to two weeks- mild disease

(Long cells are killed by the virus releasing chemicals called cytokines)- severe disease (inflation of the lungs (pneumonia))- Critical disease(septic shock, high blood pressure, organs stop working).

Covid-19 is said to be more prominent in adults compared to children , this is because the immune system in young ones are stronger and more efficient to fight the virus. Corona virus outbreak started in Nigeria 27th of February 2020 with an Italian traveller as the first case. Due to this pandemic about 185 countries in the world are affected and some are on current lockdown. Globally there are 2,546,527 confirmed cases, 678,557 recovered and sadly 175,621 deaths. In Nigeria there are 665 confirmed cases, 188 recovered and 22 deaths with Lagos having the highest confirmed cases.

  **Effects Of The Lockdown And Restriction on movement**

* It makes Nigerians spend primarily on essential goods and services.
* Low expectations of future income.
* The erosion of wealth and expected wealth as a result of the decline in assets such as stocks and home equity.
* It will lead to a decline in export of goods.
* Investments by firm will be impeded
* It has also increased crime rate as the unemployed have no means of feeding and living.
* It will also lead to increase in government purchases.

Millions of Nigerians observing this lockdown lack the food and income that their families need to survive. The government needs to combine public health measures with efforts to prevent the pandemic from destroying the lives and livelihoods of society’s poorest and most vulnerable people. Nigeria has the biggest economy in Africa, with gross domestic product per capita of $2,028 in 2018, more than twice of its neighbors Benin, Chad, or Niger. It is also a highly unequal country. In 2010, the Gini coefficient of income per capita that is used to measure inequality was 49, notably above the international alert line of 40 that warns about the negative social, economic and political consequences. Economic data suggests that levels of inequality have not improved since.

 The lockdown does not apply to those providing essential services, such as food distributors and retailers, including market stalls selling food and groceries, which the government has said can operate for four hours every 48 hours. The lockdown, however, prevents many Nigerian working in informal sectors from traveling or conducting their business. Local food vendors and traders have expressed fears 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 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 non-governmental organizations, 65 percent of the 25 million 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 are poor.