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ASSIGNMENT

1. . The health sector in any economy forms the backbone of its growth and development. Factors affecting the overall Nigerian health system performance include: inadequate health facilities and structures, poor management of human resources, poor motivation and remuneration, inequitable and unsustainable health care financing, skewed economic and political relations, corruption, illiteracy, decreased government spending on health, high user fees, absence of integrated system for disease prevention, surveillance and treatment, inadequate access to health care, shortage of essential drugs and supplies and inadequate health care providers. Bilateral and multilateral assistance, and government spending on health (26.40 billion Naira or 26% of total annual budget for 2004) have not translated into enhanced health status of average Nigerians. Policy reversals and other inconsistencies over the years tend to undermine some health reforms of the past. Strategies developed for the effective implementation of national health programs in the three tiers of government (federal, state, and local government) are poorly implemented due to the politics of federalism (autonomy and resource control). In a population with low income per capita, majority will not be able to afford quality health care, or may end up incurring catastrophic health expenditure. Infrastructure in many public health care institutions is either obsolete or dilapidated. Uncertainty arises on how the procured drugs and vaccines would be stored at appropriate temperatures in health settings without constant electricity supply.
2. (a). Over 30% of Nigerians depend on daily wage for feeding. Hence specific allocations will be granted to every local government which will make teams available at each society for the delivery of food items among others.

(b). Investment in local industries: The pandemic is also an opportunity for the country to engage in production and consumption of locally made goods. Due to closed boarders, importation of foreign foods have seized. This gives the locally industries an edge in the country and this will result to mass production and consumption of local goods. For example, most citizens now eat local rice instead of the foreign rice. Another example is the facemasks produced by tailors in the country which is available for those who can’t afford the foreign ones. As a result, Nigerian industries begin to prosper thereby enriching the economy as a whole.

(c). Empowering the military in order to ensure that the lock down is efficiently observed. Providing the various necessities for them will serve as a form of encouragement for them and this will in turn prompt them to carry out their duties effectively. Citizens will now adhere to the lock down and this will help reduce the spread of the virus.

(d). Safety kits will be provided for the individuals helping to sustain the lockdown like the military and those in charge of the delivery of food items and all other individuals who have to work during this period.

Lastly I would like to say that when all this is over by the grace of God, Nigeria would emerge as an exporting country and would gain revenue from other producing sectors of the economy alongside the oil sector. This is the advantage the country will get from the pandemic, all things being equal.