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**A Report on the Impacts of COVID-19 Due To the Lockdown and Restriction
Of Movement in Nigeria**

In December 2019, a cluster of pneumonia cases from an unknown virus surfaced in Wuhan, China. Based on initial laboratory findings, the disease named Coronavirus disease 2019 (abbreviated as COVID-19), was described as an infectious disease that is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus. The COVID-19 outbreak has since spread to about 196 countries and territories in every continent and one international conveyance across the globe. While there are ongoing efforts to curtail the spread of infection which is almost entirely driven by human-to-human transmission, it has accounted for over 400,000 confirmed cases with over 18,000 deaths.

Before the pandemic, the Nigerian government had been grappling with weak recovery from the 2014 oil price shock, with GDP growth tapering around 2.3 percent in 2019. Relatedly, the country's debt profile has been a source of concern for policymakers and development practitioners as the most recent estimate puts the debt service-to-revenue ratio at 60 percent, which is likely to worsen amid the steep decline in revenue associated with falling oil prices. These constraining factors will aggravate the economic impact of the COVID-19 outbreak and make it more difficult for the government to weather the crisis.

The lockdown to contain the spread of COVID-19 is having and will have a huge impact on other healthcare provisions and outcomes, In fact, out of the total deaths caused due to COVID-19, most have been reported in co-morbid patients. Ignoring other healthcare services further aggravates the chances of a large section of the population whose immunity is compromised with existing ailments being infected with Covid-19.

The closing down of private healthcare facilities, especially in the smaller towns and cities that take care of a considerable proportion of the total healthcare burden will have severe implications for those with chronic diseases and those who need emergency care.

The fall in household consumption in Nigeria will stem from partial or full restrictions on movement, thus causing consumers to spend primarily on essential goods and services, low expectations of future income, particularly by workers in the gig economy that are engaged on a short-term/contract basis, as well as the working poor in the informal economy and the erosion of wealth and expected wealth as a result of the decline in assets such as stocks and home equity. The federal government has imposed a lockdown in Lagos and Ogun states as well as Abuja which have the highest number of coronavirus cases combined. Other governors have quickly followed suit by imposing lockdowns in their states, Movement restrictions have not only reduced the consumption of nonessential commodities in general, but have affected the income-generating capacity of these groups, thus reducing their consumption expenditure in Nigeria.

Beyond the tragic health hazards and human consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, the economic uncertainties, and disruptions that have resulted come at a significant cost to the global economy. The United Nations Trade and Development Agency (UNCTAD) put the cost of the outbreak at about US\$2 trillion in 2020. Most central banks, finance ministries and independent economic experts around the world have taken solace in the prediction that the impacts might be sharp but short-lived, and economic activities would return to normal thereafter. The tumultuous events that COVID-19 had spread across the globe cut across every facet of human existence and the consequences may linger beyond the second half of 2020.