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Nigeria, Water Sanitation Adversity

Nigeria: Water Sanitation Adversity Control

Nigeria, an African continent country, is not only a tourist country, but a society with different laws, and a variety of people. With incredible and unique culture, this country has a population of 195.9 million inhabitants. Nigeria is often referred to as the "African Giant". The name comes from its vast land, its diversity of people and languages, its huge population (the largest population in Africa), and its oil and other natural resources. And you wonder why this name is, well the name was taken from the Niger River running through the country. Flora Shaw, a British journalist who later married Lord Lugard, a British colonial governor, coined this name on January 8, 1897.

Nigeria is a patchwork of regions, including deserts, plains, swamps, mountains, and steaming jungles. It has one of the largest river systems in the world, including the Niger Delta, the third largest delta on the planet. It is bordered on the west by the Republic of Benin, on the east by Chad and Cameroon, and on the north by Niger. It is also on the same border as the self-proclaimed but internationally renowned Ambazonia in the southeast. But like many countries in the world, it undergoes many problems. But based on research, many of the problems are being solved.

In Nigeria, usually it has been estimated that about 85% of the urban population live in single rooms, often with eight two twelve persons per room. Living conditions are poor. The dwelling usually looks bigger than other countries. Some can either be in good condition or in bad condition. They are 48.84% rural and 51.16% urban. The average family size in Nigeria is 5.0 people on the composition of the family divided by the gender of the head of the household and the size of the household registration. Statistics show that Nigeria's households are mainly headed by men (83%), while less than one-fifth (17%) of women lead the family. In rural areas, households headed by women (19%) are more common than in rural areas (15%). There are big differences between regions: the proportion of households headed by women ranges from as low as 7% in the northeast to 28% in the south and west.

The Nigerian Food Guide is a food pyramid divided into five food groups. At the bottom are bread, grains and tubers, then vegetables and fruits. Both groups should be consumed at each meal. Eggs, fish, meat and dairy products are at the third level and should be eaten in moderation. According to the Pyramid's rules, the consumption of fats and oils should be reduced, and confectionery can be used only in rare cases. It is recommended to put a glass of water outside the pyramid, and it is recommended to always drink a lot of water.

The total area of agricultural land is estimated to be approximately 71 million hectares, accounting for 77% of the country's total area. In 2013, the area of arable land was 40.5 million hectares, including 34 million hectares of arable land and 6.5 million hectares of permanent crops (Table 1). According to reports, Nigeria's main agricultural exports so far in 2019 include sesame (whether broken or not), cashew nuts, fermented cocoa beans, high-quality cocoa beans, other frozen shrimp and shrimp, ginger and natural cocoa butter, ginger, and agricultural food.

In Nigeria, the government determines the national minimum wage. The government has the right to set up "industrial wage committees" for specific departments or regions (deeming their wages "too low") or regions that do not have sufficient collective bargaining mechanisms to effectively regulate wages or other workers' employment conditions. The board of directors is essentially tripartite and can make recommendations on wage rates, and the government can bind the relevant employers and employees.

The legislation provides for the National Wage Commission and the Regional Minimum Wage Commission.

Nigeria has a tropical climate, with rainy and dry seasons that vary depending on where you are. The north and west have a savanna climate with distinct wet and dry seasons, while the far north has a steppe climate with little precipitation. Nigeria is made up of a diverse range of landscapes, including deserts, plains, swamps, mountains, and steamy jungles. It has one of the world's biggest river systems, including the Niger Delta, the world's third largest delta. The plains and savannas occupy most of Nigeria.

In addition to wages, with the approval of the Minister, the Industrial Wages Committee may make recommendations on one or more conditions of employment other than wages. Usually, the wage rate is determined by the applicable collective agreement or agreement between the worker and the employer. There is no predetermined minimum wage. The national minimum wage standard applies to all workers except temporary workers (working less than 40 hours per week); workers paid by commission or piece rate; workers engaged in seasonal jobs, such as agriculture; workers in commercial shipping or civil aviation; And those who work in institutions with fewer than 50 workers.

All children, no matter where they live or what their conditions are, have the right to receive a quality education. Although the "NHIS Law" stipulates the most populous child in Nigeria, although many children are born in poor families who are unable to pay for medical services, they still have to pay for medical services and suffer financial difficulties as a result. Existing research shows that 1 in 6 children in Nigeria die before 5 years of age. Although there is evidence that improving access to adequate medical care has great potential to improve child survival, previous research has shown that Nigeria has significant barriers to access to medical care. No systematic attempts have been made to examine the impact of health care barriers in Nigeria on the mortality rate of children under five. This research aims to address this knowledge gap. Lack of clean water will seriously affect students' academic performance and attendance. Lack of safe water can cause even the best students to lose motivation when dealing with stomach pain and diarrhea caused by illness and hunger. Students are absent from school to fetch water or take care of sick parents or siblings. safe water can cause even

the best students to lose motivation when dealing with stomach pain and diarrhea caused by illness and hunger. Students are absent from school to fetch water or take care of sick parents or siblings.

There are an estimated 100 million Nigerians who do not have access to basic sanitation, and 63 million do not have access to improved drinking water. Approximately one-third of the rural population is still having open defecation. In rural areas, only about 42% of households have access to safe water. According to the National Water and Sanitation Policy (2000), access to water is defined as the percentage of people who use improved water sources to use drinking water, and access to sanitation refers to the percentage of people who use improved sanitation facilities. Improved drinking water in Nigeria includes household connections, public water pipes, well bores, protected wells, and springs, while improved sanitation conditions include public sewer or septic tank systems, flushing toilets, improved ventilating pit toilets, and flat-panel toilets. Pit toilet. Therefore, through the investment and operating cost sharing formula between the government and the government, we seek all Nigerians to provide adequate, safe, improved, and accessible drinking water and adequate, safe, improved, sustainable and sustainable drinking water in an affordable and sustainable manner. Available sanitation facilities are beneficiaries under the National Water Policy (2004).

Access to improved water and sanitation in Nigeria continues to be a major contributor to the country's high morbidity and mortality rates among children under the age of five. The negative effects of poor sanitation on human and environmental health are well known, including exposure to acute excretion-related diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, dysentery, typhoid fever and hepatitis A, pollution of drinking water sources, environmental degradation, and causes of malnutrition and the enrollment rate of children is low. It is estimated that inadequate sanitation in the world causes 280,000 diarrheal deaths every year, and about 2,800 people die every day in Africa from diseases related to inadequate sanitation, poor sanitation, and unsafe water sources. In Nigeria, due to the lack of improved sanitation facilities and water sources, the risk of death for children under the age of 5 is 38% higher.

Without secure private toilets, women and girls are humiliated and more vulnerable to attack or rape. Without proper sanitation, girls cannot manage their menstruation safely and with dignity, and are therefore prone to failure or drop out of school. Poor water quality will affect people, the economy, and the environment. Contaminated water is the main cause of diseases such as typhoid fever, diarrhea, and dysentery in Nigeria. These diseases are fatal and cause huge losses to the economy. Nigeria's access to improved water and sanitation conditions remains a major factor in the high morbidity and mortality of children under five years of age. Only 26.5% of the population uses improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities. In addition, 23.5% of people defecate in the open air.

Nigeria's lack of access to improved water and sanitation remains a major contributor to the high morbidity and mortality rates among children under the age of five. Only 26.5% of the population uses improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities. In addition, 23.5% of people defecate in the open air. Water and sanitation facilities contribute to the production of greenhouse gases. The choice of wastewater treatment technology, improved pumping efficiency, the use of renewable energy, and the generation of energy within the system all provide the potential to reduce emissions.

Small farmers in Nigeria own an average of 0.5 hectares of land, mainly managing a variety of crops including crops-livestock systems. However, not only for Nigerian herders, but animal husbandry also plays an indispensable role in their livelihoods. 73% of the burden of diarrhea and intestinal diseases is related to poor access to adequate water, sanitation, and personal hygiene (WASH), and the proportion is borne by poor children too high. Children often suffer from poor health conditions related to WASH, leading to school absenteeism and malnutrition. Only 26.5% of the population uses improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities. In addition, 23.5% of people defecate in the open air.

To achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6 by 2030 will require tremendous efforts. According to estimates by the World Bank, Nigeria will be required to triple its budget, or at least allocate 1.7% of its current GDP to WASH. Rural health ambitions are the highest, where the gap in improving services is 64.1%. Funds in this sub-sector are weak. Despite the low family income, large family donations are still needed to eliminate open defecation. Since COVID-19 has come and affected all the world, they have made a solution for water not being contaminated. To prepare communities to protect themselves from infection, UNICEF adopted a three-pronged strategy to support the government's community and social mobilization efforts.

At the grassroots level, the focus is on strengthening the awareness of interpersonal communities. To cover a larger community, mass media is used, and at the personal level, the SMS-based U-Report platform is used for education and public participation. The combination of these three methods can save millions of life-saving messages at a time, with the aim of ensuring that they are protected from the COVID-19 virus. The U-Report platform of UNICEF Nigeria alone has nearly 4 million subscribers, the largest number of subscribers in the world.

The various aid projects of UNICEF, the European Union, the African Development Bank, and the World Bank have common features, namely institutional reform and strengthening, private sector participation, capacity building, support for policy making, and hardware delivery. These works are carried out in different states, and the national water policy and strategy documents have been used as references for reform activities. According to the WSSBS report, as of 2007, the sanitary conditions in urban areas were 85.2%, while the coverage rate reported by JMP in 2008 was 36%, which was lower than the 39% in 1990. During the same period, JMP's estimate of the urban population's use of shared facilities dropped from 42% to 38%. Part of the reason for the decline in health coverage can be attributed to the effects of rapid urbanization. However, although the coverage rate has dropped by 3 percentage points, in absolute terms, 13 million people have received improved sanitation. Including these shared facilities, 26 million people have access to sanitation facilities. Only by reversing the historical downward trend can the sub-industry share (MDG office, including shared facilities) accounting for 89% of the national health goal be achieved.

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