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Nigeria

INFRASTRUCTURE, PLANTS AND POPULATION IN NIGERIA

Nigeria is a country in West Africa on the gulf of guinea, has many natural landmarks and wildlife reserves. Protected areas such as Cross River National Park and Yankari park have water falls, dense reinfrest, savanna and rare primate habitats. One of the most recognizable sites is Zuma rock, a 725m tall monolith outside the capital of Abuja that's pictured on the national currency.

Nigeria is a patchwork of distinction regions, including deserts plains, swamps, mountains and steamy jungles. It has one of the largest delta on earth, much of Nigeria is covered with plains and savannas.

However, in such a large country, the climate can vary widely from one city to another. So before traveling to Nigeria, prepare for the weather based on when and where you'll be visiting.

It is considered to have tropical climate overall, but within that are many diverse physical region of the country. For instance the southern coast is home to mangrove forests, swamps and hot and humid temperatures that cause extremely wet conditions, especially along Delta State.

POPULATION.

The West Africa Nation of Nigeria is referred to as the 'Giant of Africa' due to it's large multiethnic population. The country's rich culture reflects it's 250 ethnic groups and over 520 languages. Abuja, located near the center of the country, is the capital while Lagos, sitting on the gulf of guinea, is by far the biggest city.

It is the most populated country on the entire populated continent, and it has a lot to offer tourist who are interested in exploring everything from posh cities to untouched natural environments. The current population of Nigeria is 201,775,700 as of Wednesday, August 28, 2019 based on the latest United Nations estimates. Nigeria population is equivalent to 261% of the total world population. Population can be maintained through family planning. The importance of family planning in addressing a range of challenges in developing countries is now widely accepted. Family planning is a key factor in achieving the sustainable development goals. And getting it right can help countries in meeting related targets such as education, particularly for women and girls. If done properly it can prevent unintended and high pregnancies that often leads to the deaths of mothers and babies. Nigeria has no made no progress in improving the use of contraceptives use in the country is incredibly low.

PLANTS

Nigeria's varied plants species are used in construction, food, medicine and decorations. Many are threatened. There are variety of different species of plants that are native to the west African nation of Nigeria.

Agrarian rural dwellers in Nigeria produce about 90% of locally grown food commodities. The low accessibility to and affordability of orthodox medicine by rural dwellers and their need to keep healthy to be economically productive, have led to their dependence on traditional medicine.

Nigeria, like any other typical African country is an agrarian economy in which agriculture and agro _allied enterprises are the most popular income generating activities providing employment for up to 90% of the rural dwellers. The rural population, which constitutes about 70% of the country's total population and provide virtually all of the nations home produced food,

usually has little or no access to quality Orthodox Medicine(OM). In addition, disease incidences are higher in the rural areas because of higher levels of literacy, poverty and ignorance.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is a strategic economic growth driver. It's potentials are numerous; it serves as a catalyst for public development in the entire government agenda such as healthcare delivery, transportation, education and food security. Infrastructure contributes to the score of Nigeria's economic growth. Government expenditure on infrastructure is enormous because it is capital intensive. Infrastructure expenditure grows the economy because it affects most human endeavors in various fields of life such as production construction, technology and procurements.

However, the government spending on infrastructure in Nigeria seems to be a waste of scarce resources and to the detriment of the tax payers because the growth in the economy does not physically depict infrastructural development. For example, Nigeria has failed in producing electricity nationwide. Food is costly, drinkable water scarce in many areas of the country.

Moreover, the wellness statistics, such as poverty rates are high (Raheem,Ayana, Fashedemi). There are divergent views by scholars as to whether or not government spending affects economic growth.

Nigeria is currently experiencing an economic downturn due to dwindling oil revenue, upon which the country relies for It's sustenance. There is also high level of corruption. Nigeria faces multiple simultaneous pressures to advance economic growth and human development in a context of a large and rapidly growing population.

Presently, the greatest day on Nigeria's economy growth is the country's substantive deficit in basic physical infrastructure, which also severely compromises human development. The world economic forums 2016-17 Global competitiveness index ranks Nigeria's infrastructure at the bottom-132 out of 138 countries, and according to the organizations 2016 executive opinion survey, the poor supply of infrastructure is also the largest constraints on doing business in the country.

In a similar vein, Nigeria 2017 Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) points to deplorable infrastructure as one of the main factors that seriously undermined economic performance in the past.

Despite some progress over the past decades, levels of access to basic physical infrastructure such as clean water and improved sanitation, electricity and (paved) roads in Nigeria are inadequate given it's income levels and it's rapidly growing population. Further, access levels tend to be below the average of it's African income peers and Nigeria significantly lags behind most of it's global income peers.

Currently only 16% of Nigeria roads are paved, compared on average to half the roads in the world's lower middle -income countries. Similarly, in 2016, only about 30% of Nigeria's population road access to improved sanitation facilities compared to, on average, more than half of the population in the country's global income peers. The situation for access to clean water and electricity is similar.

The need for change is apparent and a number of Nigerian policy documents, including the ERGP acknowledge this and process various strategies and more or less specific objectives. Further, Nigeria's National integrated infrastructure master plan (NIMP) approved in 2015, provides a strategic framework for transportation of the country's weak infrastructure base. Energy and roads tend to be at line forefront policy and budgeting allocation

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