PDF - WATER SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION IN IBADAN NORTH EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF OYO STATE - researchcub.info**ABSTRACT**

Thisstudy examines the domestic water supply and consumption in Ibadan north eastlocal government area of Oyo state, Nigeria. Primary and Secondary data wereused during the study. Primary data were gathered through the use ofadministered questionnaires. A

Structuredquestionnaire was used to solicit information from two hundred and forty (240)randomly selected households. This questionnaire was used to obtain informationon type of water source, distance from household and water consumption patternof the households and many more. While secondary data were gathered fromNational Population Commission for 2006 population. Data was also gotten fromthe local government secretariat. These secondary data were used in theresearch in order to get the accurate information about the study area.

Primarydata collected were analysed using appropriate statistical package called SPSS(Statistical Package for Social Sciences) and chi-square of independence wasused for the analysis. During the course of the study, some problems weredetected and solutions and recommendations were given.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1BACKGROUNDTO THE STUDY

Water is one of the world's most valuable resources. It is a basicnecessity of life for both plants and animals. Mankind cannot, in fact, survivewithout water as even the human body is made up of about 70% water. Water resources are becoming increasingly scarce in many parts ofthe world due to development, increased demand, climate change and resultingdrought and explosive population growth. The availability of a reliable andclean supply of water is one of the most important determinants of our health.WHO explains that diseases related to drinking-water contamination represent amajor burden on human health and the interventions to improve the quality ofdrinking-water provide significant benefits to health.

Wateris the only substance that exists naturally on Earth in all three physicalstates of matter, gas, liquid, and solid, and it is always on the move amongthem. The Earth has oceans of liquid water and Polar Regions covered by solidwater. Energy from the sun is absorbed by liquid water in oceans, lakes, andrivers and gains enough energy for some of it to evaporate and enter theatmosphere as an invisible gas, water vapour. As the water vapour rises in theatmosphere it cools and condenses into tiny liquid droplets that scatter lightand become visible as clouds. Under the proper conditions, these dropletsfurther combine and become heavy enough to precipitate (fall out) as drops ofliquid or, or if the air is cold enough, flakes of solid, thus returning to thesurface of the Earth to continue this cycle of water between its condensed andvapour phases..

The**hydrologic cycle**is a conceptual model that describesthe storage and movement of water between the biosphere,atmosphere, lithosphere, and the hydrosphere. Water on our planet canbe stored in any one of the following major reservoirs: atmosphere, oceans,lakes, rivers, soils, glaciers, snowfields, andgroundwater . Water moves from one reservoir to another by way ofprocesses like evaporation, condensation, precipitation, deposition,runoff,infiltration, sublimation,transpiration, melting, and groundwater flow. The oceanssupply most of the evaporated water found in the atmosphere.Of this evaporated water, only 91% of it is returned to theoceanbasinsby wayof precipitation. The remaining 9% is transported to areas over landmasseswhere climatological factors induce the formation of precipitation. Theresulting imbalance between rates of evaporation and precipitation over landand ocean is corrected by runoff and groundwater

flow to the oceans.

Water resources are becoming increasingly scarce in many parts of theworld due to development, increased demand, climate change and resulting droughtand explosive population growth. The availability of a reliable and cleansupply of water is one of the most important determinants of our health.Thus, water use (demand) is a function of availability (supply).

Water use falls into several major classes,each of which is associated with certain quantity and quality requirements.These classes include water for drinking and cooking, waste disposal, cropproduction, aquaculture, livestock, industrial use, recreational use,navigational use, and ecological values such as survival of natural lake,riverine or wetland communities. The quantity of water used within each ofthese classes is influenced mainly by variables such as climate andprecipitation. The proportion of total water used for any specific purpose iscontrolled by socioeconomic conditions, tradition, culture and wateravailability. Agriculture based economies, such as Nigeria's, shall require upto 80% of available water for agriculture, and 10% each for industrial anddomestic purposes.

In an urban setting, the water used togenerate electricity may be used for irrigation down a river. The same watermight be used yet again as it is withdrawn for a public water supply or anindustry. Only a few uses actually consume water. Irrigated agriculture, forexample, consumes 55% of the water it uses. The consumptive nature ofirrigation, therefore, limits many simultaneous users of the same resource.Municipal facilities such as cities consume 21% of water they withdraw. Incontrast, industry which withdraws very large quantities of water, consumesonly about 3% of that water. Although the quality of water returned to thesystem may change. Unless unacceptable changes in quality occur, manyindustrial users could benefit from the same water resource. The human needsabout 2-10 litres of water per day for normal physiological functions,depending on climate and workload. About 1 litre of water is provided by dailyfood consumption. The total water consumption per capita per day is determinedby a number of factors, such as availability, quality, cost, income, size offamily, cultural habits, standard of living, ways and means of waterdistribution and climate (World Bank Water Research Team, 1993).

Water supply system is the collection, transmission,treatment, storage, and distribution of waterfor homes, commercial establishments, industry, andirrigation, as well as for such public needs as fire fighting and streetflushing. Of all municipal services, provision of potablewateris perhaps the most vital. People depend on water fordrinking, cooking, washing, carrying away wastes, and other domestic needs.Water supply systems must also meet requirements for public, commercial, andindustrial activities. In all cases, the water must fulfil both quality andquantity requirements. Water was an important factor inthe location of the earliest settled communities, and the evolution ofpublic water supply systemsis tied directly to the growth of cities. In the development of water resources beyondtheir natural condition in rivers, lakes, and springs, the digging ofshallow wells wasprobably the earliest innovation. As the need for water increased and toolswere developed, wells were made deeper. Brick-lined wells were built by citydwellers in the Indus River basin as early as 2500bce, and wells almost 500 metres (more than 1,600 feet)deep are known to have been used in ancient China

Publicwater supply started in Nigeria early in the twentieth century in a few townsmanaged at the lowest administrative level. Amongst the early beneficiarieswere Lagos, Calabar, Kano, Ibadan, Abeokuta, Ijebu Ode (Ogun State) and Enugu.The schemes were maintained with revenue from water sales with virtually nooperational subvention from government. With the creation of regionalgovernments in the early 1950s the

financial and technical responsibilities fordeveloping new water schemes were taken over by the regional governments whoalso assigned supervisory high level manpower to oversee operations andmaintenance. The regions were slow to set up independent bodies to develop,operate and manage the water supply. The first water corporation was formed inthe western region in 1966 which took over all the assets and liabilities,including the existing staff. The staffs of the Water Division of the Ministryof Works were also transferred to the new corporation. The next corporationswere formed in the 1970s. Today, all 36 states and the Federal CapitalTerritory have water boards/corporations or public utilities boards managingtheir public water supply. Their efforts are supplemented, in many cases, bylocal governments who supply water to small villages in their areas ofjurisdiction.

1.2 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the study is to examine thedomestic water supply and consumption in Ibadan north-east local government area.The specific objectives are to:

1. Determinethe quantity of water used in different household
2. Accessthe challenges facing water supply for residents in the area and proffersolution.
3. Examinethe relationship between socio-economic characteristics and pattern of waterconsumption in the area

1.3 RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

There is no significant relationship between household size and quantity of water consumed.

There is no significant relationship between income and quantity of water consumed

3. Thereis no significant relationship between distance to water source and the amountof water consumed.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

It has been estimated that about 80 % of all the diseases in thedeveloping countries are related to unsafe water supply and inadequatesanitation. Lack of access to improved sanitation and safe water supply is aglobal crisis. The effects of inadequate water supply are more visible and prevalentin Sub-Saharan Africa. The fast growth of the study area has contributed to thehigh demand of water supply and consumption within it. A lot of residents aredependent on boreholes and wells for their water supply. This study willexamine the domestic water supply and consumption in Ibadan north east localgovernment and the problems and solutions of water supply for the people of thearea.

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1.5 SOURCES OF DATA

Thereare two basic sources of data, the primary source and the secondarysource. This research depended mainly onthe primary source of data. This was done through the administration of questionnaire.

1.5.1 PRIMARY SOURCE

Theprimary source will be obtained from the distribution of questionnaires to thevarious respondents within the community. The questionnaires instrument ofwhich will include multi choice question that will be administered to randomhousehold across the different wards in the local government. This studyapplied a cross sectional survey research design and the use of a structuredopen ended and close ended is used for data collection. This study wasconducted among the dwellers in Ibadan north east local government andbasically among household heads of different households in the community. A totalnumber of 240 questionnaires were administered in Ibadan north east localgovernment area. All the questionnaires were

purposively administered amongtwenty (20) household held drawn from each ward. Ibadan north east localgovernment have a total of twelve (12) wards and all the wards has an equalquestionnaire of twenty (20) each. The questionnaire is divided into 2 mainsections. The first section which deals with the socio-economic characteristicsof the respondent which include questions like Age, sex, religion, maritalstatus, household size, occupation, monthly income etc. The second sectiondeals with questions on water supply and consumption pattern in their varioushouseholds. Questions which include their major source of household water supplydistance to the source of water, quality of water used in the household andother relevant questions pertinent to the study. The interviews wereadministered among the dwellers that showed interest. No incentive was offeredto the participant.

1.5.2 SECONDARY DATA

Data from secondary source was obtained fromjournals and data from previous researches. Otherssources of information were from test materials, archives, past projects andliterature, article related to the study. Secondary data was also collectedfrom local government secretariat, which will be used in the research in orderto get the accurate information about the study area.

1.6 METHOD OF DATAANALYSIS

The useof both descriptive and chi-square method of data analysis were applied for theanalysis of the data. For the purpose of making comparison among the variables(i.e, socio-economic characteristics, age, sex, occupation etc), descriptivestatistics were used in the analysis. This are used to summarize bulky data foreasy understanding. Among these are, the simple frequencies and percentages,mean, and standard deviation etc. the results generated from the analysis arepresented in tables and figures to discuss the data and information on variousissues addressed by the research objectives. Chi squarea statistical test which was used to establish the dependency of a factor onanother factor with the aim of determining if there is a significantrelationship between the tested factors was used to test for hypothesis..

1.7 STUDY AREA

TheIbadan north east local government was created on the 27th August 1991 by anadministration of former head of state General Ibrahim Badamosi Babaginda. Itwas carved out of the defunct Ibadan Municipal government and derived its namefrom the metropolitan nature of the area it covered then (12 km radius with Mapoas the centre)

Thelocal government has its administrative headquarters located along the Iwo-roadaxis of Ibadan, a major entry point through Ife/Ibadan expressway end of Oyostate capital. The inhabitants of the local government are predominantlyYoruba, although it is highly heterogeneous, accommodating people from variousother tribes who either engage in commercial activity or work in the publicservice.

Thelocal government is heavily populated and covers a large expanse of land withab area of about 12.5 square kilometer.it is bounded on the east by Egbeda andOna ara local Governments, on the west by Ibadan North local government andwith, Ibadan South east local government on the south. The population is saidto be 330,399 as at the 2006 census.

Itcomprises twelve(12) wards. Each ward is represented by a councillor at thelegislative council. The 12 wards cover the under listed areas.

Table 1.1: Wards in Ibadan North East Local Government

WARD	AREA

Ward 1	Odo Osun, Labiran
Ward 2	Ogbori efon, Ita Baale, Oranyan and Beyerunka
Ward 3	Kosodo, Labo, Alafara
Ward 4	Adekile, Aremo, Orita Aperin
Ward 5	Labiran Aderogba, Beyerunka
Ward 6	Oje Aderogba, Alafara
Ward 7	Oke Offa, Atipe, Oja Igbo, Aremo Alafara, Ajegede
Ward 8	Ode Aje, Padi, Alase Aremo Ajibola
Ward 9	Koloko, Agugu, Oke Ibadan, Idi obi
Ward 10	Oje Irefin, Ita Akinloye, Baba sale and Padi
Ward 11	Iwo Road, Abayomi, Basorun, Idi Ape BCOS Quarters
Ward 12	Part of Irefin, Agodi Gate, Oluyoro, Gbenla, Oke Adu, Aromolaran, Onipepeye

Source: Ibadan north eastlocal government secretariat,2015

Fig 1: Map of Ibadanmetropolis showing the study area

Thepopulace consist of civil servants, teachers, traders and artisans. The mainbusiness activity in the Local Government area is buying and selling ofdifferent types of goods ranging from household needs, foodstuff, building/electronic materials.

Mostof the markets of historical and commercial significance in Oyo State arelocated within the Local Government. Among such markets are: Oje market,Oranyan market, Agodi gate spare parts market. Also building materials of allkinds are readily available in the popular Iwo road axis, one of the greatestcommercial centres in Ibadan where no fewer than sixteen (16) banks arelocated. There are also ultra-modern shopping complexes owned by private individualsand the Local Government.

Investmentopportunities abound in the Local Government because of its metropolitannature. It has facilities such as electricity, portable water, good andaccessible roads and banks. Business enterprises such as sales of automobilespare parts, building and electrical materials, insurance, hotel andhospitality services, pharmacy stores, agricultural firms and supermarketsabound within the Local Government Area. Also there are various vocations likemotor mechanic, carpentry, fashion designing, hair dressing, barbing andplumbing amongst others. These vocations are profitable and provide the basicneeds of the people due to the concentration of middle class people in theLocal Government.

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