



## **To What Extent For Improved Water Supply?**

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The non-functional strategy for improved water supply is an environmental and public health issue of grave concern. The issues confronting world governments are the constraints and challenges in the provision and distribution of adequate water supply to the citizenry, especially to the vulnerable population. The non-attainment of this pertinent objective (Dinka, 2018) may be due to impaired governance and political will, restricted access to adequate and necessary technology and expertise, pecuniary impediments, cultures and beliefs. Incremental national budgets and plans of diverse countries have included strategies or modalities towards enhanced water supply for sustainable consumption. The effort for suitable water supply continues to be persistent and relentless because water remains of paramount importance in nature for the growth, development and survival of the species as well as in other anthropogenic activities. In conjunction with food and the air required for respiration, it is perspicuous that available water in good quality and quantity is relevant to the sustenance of life, health, environment, biodiversity, human welfare and social well-being. The World Water Day observed annually under the aegis of the United Nations undergirds the principles, relevance and dependence of the fauna, flora and inordinate number of anthropogenic activities on water.

A focal point in any affected nation-state is the development and implementation of irrigation projects, the maintenance and sustenance of extant dams and other water projects for adequate water supply for pertinent agricultural and industrial pursuits. The world's population finds the relevance of water in rural and urban sanitation (Armah et al., 2018; Marks et al., 2020) as well as domestic and public consumption. Sustainable availability of water depends on its effective and efficient supply and delivery with diminished profligate waste and dissipation of this treasure trove.

Water constitutes an essential commodity for the sustenance of life. It is a determinant of the total and expansive development and enhancement of all natural and anthropogenic activities. The essence of pertinent strategy of improved water supply is to preclude environmental and natural resource deterioration (Chukwuma, 1998a). The emphasis of water provision is on potable water, but a vast expanse of the global population of fauna and flora depend on other extant artificial and natural sources which are commonly subjected to waterborne diseases, parasitoses, heavy metals, other contaminants and pollutants.

Communities have designed innumerable programmes to implement and improve water supply (Chukwuma 1998b). The goal of adequate and improved water supply is the absence of any health risk, acquisition of adequate sanitation and domestic needs, provision for agricultural and industrial activities, consistent availability and affordability.

To what extent has government, stakeholders and consumers adopted modalities and newfangled ideas to circumvent water scarcity and untoward water features in order to provide water in abundance for sustainable development? The challenges and constraints encountered in certain governmental policies and administration, misplaced priorities, poor infrastructural development and constricted service delivery have contributed to poor or retarded provision of water, especially in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) and other vulnerable populations. It is an intransigent and unconscionable conduct for communities of fauna and flora to be denied access to safe, adequate and potable water supply. What are pertinent in these instances are developments in domestic and global information and monitoring systems to obviate increased indeterminate degradation of water quality and supply in order to attain sustainable state of water resources for the future (Chukwuma, 1998b). Water provision is a right and not a privilege; and its accessibility must not be restricted.

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