



**SENATE OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA
ORDER PAPER**

Thursday, 26th September, 2019

1. Prayers
2. Approval of the Votes and Proceedings
3. Oaths
4. Announcements (if any)
5. Petitions

**ORDERS OF THE DAY
EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION**

1. Executive Communication
2020 - 2022 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and Fiscal Strategy Paper (FSP)
Sen. Abdullahi, Yahaya Abubakar (*Kebbi North-Senate Leader*)
-That the Senate do consider the request of Mr. President C-in-C on the 2020 - 2022 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and Fiscal Strategy Paper (FSP) in accordance with the Fiscal Responsibility Act 2007.

CONSIDERATION OF A REPORT

1. Report of the Ad-hoc Committee on the 9TH Senate Legislative Agenda
Sen. Adamu, Muhammad Aliero (*Kebbi Central*)
-That the Senate do consider the report of the Ad-hoc Committee on the 9TH Senate Legislative Agenda
- Adjourned consideration Wednesday, 25th September, 2019.

MOTIONS

1. Need to check Illegal Mining activities in the country.

Sponsor: Sen. Alhaji, Ya'u Sahabi (*Zamfara North*)

Co-sponsors:

Sen. Abdullahi, Yahaya Abubakar (<i>Kebbi North</i>)	Sen. Suswam, Gabriel Torwua (<i>Benue North East</i>)
Sen. Abaribe, Enyinnaya Harcourt (<i>Abia South</i>)	Sen. Umar, Sadiq Suleiman (<i>Kwara North</i>)
Sen. Abdullahi, Aliyu Sabi (<i>Niger North</i>)	Sen. Boroffice, Robert Ajayi (<i>Ondo North</i>)
Sen. Adamu, Muhammad Aliero (<i>Kebbi Central</i>)	Sen. Adeola, Solomon Olamilekan (<i>Lagos West</i>)
Sen. Alkali, Saidu Ahmed (<i>Gombe South</i>)	Sen. Akinyelure, Patrick Ayo (<i>Ondo Central</i>)
Sen. Barau, I. Jibrin (<i>Kano North</i>)	Sen. Al-Makura, Umaru Tanko (<i>Nasarawa South</i>)
Sen. Bamidele, Michael Opeyemi (<i>Ekiti Central</i>)	Sen. Barkiya, Abdullahi Kabir (<i>Katsina Central</i>)
Sen. Ibrahim, Gobir (<i>Sokoto North</i>)	Sen. Shehu, Tambuwal Abubakar (<i>Sokoto South</i>)
Sen. Hassan, Mohammed Gusau (<i>Zamfara Central</i>)	Sen. Lawal, Hassan Anka (<i>Zamfara West</i>)
Sen. Kwari, Suleiman Abdul (<i>Kaduna North</i>)	Sen. Musa, Mohammed Sani (<i>Niger East</i>)
Sen. Balla, Na'allah (<i>Kebbi South</i>)	Sen. Kalu, Orji Uzor (<i>Abia North</i>)
Sen. Tanimu, Philip Aduda (<i>FCT</i>)	Sen. Nnamani, Chimaroke Ogbornia (<i>Enugu East</i>)

Sen. Manager, James Ebiowou (*Delta South*) Sen. Akwashiki, Godiya (*Nasarawa North*)
 Sen. Ekwunife, Uche Lilian (*Anambra Central*) Sen. Sankara, D. Abdullahi (*Jigawa North-West*)
 Sen. Bwacha, Emmanuel (*Taraba South*) Sen. Fadahunsi, Francis Adenigba (*Osun East*)
 Sen. Dahiru, Aishatu Ahmed (*Adamawa Central*) Sen. Ubah, Ifeanyi Patrick (*Anambra South*)

The Senate:

Notes that Nigeria is rich in over 40 types of minerals, with the solid minerals sector proving to be a potential source of economic development and diversification of the economy;

Also notes that exploration and exploitation of mineral resources in the country dates back to 1902 with the production of Tin, Coal and a considerable ton of Gold annually;

Acknowledges that the objective of the National Policy on Solid Minerals is to ensure orderly development of mineral resources for the country;

Saddened that over the years, illegal mining activities has continued to increase across the country, especially in Niger, Plateau, Zamfara, Enugu, Ebonyi and Imo states respectively, where it thrives without check;

Distressed that illegal mining sites not only breed criminality, but also exacerbates into full scale terrorism and insurgency witnessed in these states, especially, Zamfara state, where the state of insecurity could be traced to these illegal mining sites;

Aware that in August, 2018 The Punch on-line reported that over two million people depend on illegal mining for their livelihood;

Observes that illegal artisanal mining accounts for over 80% of mining in Nigeria, and this is largely informal activity, without any revenue accruals to the government;

Worried that due to illegal mining, the solid mineral sector's contribution to the gross domestic product, GDP of the country has dwindled over time, showing that while Nigeria gets less from the sector, other African countries enjoy significant contribution from the sector to their GDP. For example, the sector contributes over 40% to the GDP of Botswana; and in Congo and South Africa, it is about 25% and 18% respectively;

Further worried that despite causing the national GDP to be unattainable, the affected states, especially Zamfara state is greatly short-changed economically; and

Concerned that the occupational, health and environmental impact on the country is incalculable as witnessed in the tragic lead poisoning that claimed several lives in Zamfara state not too long ago.

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. Call on the federal government to develop a national legal framework in response to illegal artisanal mining;
- ii. Call on the Federal Government to further clean up the affected areas of the lead poisoning in Zamfara state; and
- iii. Rehabilitate the victims of the after effect of lead poisoning and environmental degradation in Zamfara state.

2. The menace of Street Begging and need to rehabilitate Street Beggars.

Sponsor: Sen. Sankara, D. Abdullahi (*Jigawa North-West*)

Co-Sponsors:

Sen. Tinubu, Oluremi Shade (*Lagos Central*) Sen. Barau, I. Jibrin (*Kano North*)
 Sen. Adamu, Muhammad Aliero (*Kebbi Central*) Sen. Yakubu, Oseni (*Kogi Central*)

Sen. Al-Makura, Umaru Tanko (<i>Nasarawa South</i>)	Sen. Ahmad, Babba Kaita (<i>Katsina North</i>)
Sen. Barkiya, Abdullahi Kabir (<i>Katsina Central</i>)	Sen. La'ah, Danjuma Tella (<i>Kaduna South</i>)
Sen. Suswam, Gabriel Torwua (<i>Benue North East</i>)	Sen. Alhaji, Ya'u Sahabi (<i>Zamfara North</i>)
Sen. Hadejia, Hassan Ibrahim (<i>Jigawa North-East</i>)	Sen. Abdullahi, Aliyu Sabi (<i>Niger North</i>)
Sen. Wamakko, Aliyu Magatakarda (<i>Sokoto North</i>)	Sen. Gaya, Kabiru Ibrahim (<i>Kano South</i>)
Sen. Yusuf, Abubakar Yusuf (<i>Taraba Central</i>)	Sen. Adamu, Abdullahi (<i>Nasarawa West</i>)
Sen. Mohammed, Sabo (<i>Jigawa South-West</i>)	Sen. Okorocha, Anayo Rochas (<i>Imo West</i>)
Sen. Goje, Mohammed Danjuma (<i>Gombe Central</i>)	Sen. Shekarau, Ibrahim (<i>Kano Central</i>)
Sen. Kwari, Suleiman Abdu (<i>Kaduna North</i>)	Sen. Mandiya, Bello (<i>Katsina South</i>)
Sen. Abdullahi, Yahaya Abubakar (<i>Kebbi North</i>)	Sen. Sani, Uba (<i>Kaduna Central</i>)
Sen. Fadahunsi, Francis Adenigba (<i>Osun East</i>)	Sen. Ubah, Ifeanyi Patrick (<i>Anambra South</i>)

The Senate:

Notes with concern the exponential increase in the scourge of street begging and the nuisance it constitutes on the streets of major cities across the country;

Aware that though street begging is a global urban problem, the situation in Nigeria appears intractable and overwhelming as beggars are now found everywhere especially at motor parks, religious centres, road junctions, venues of ceremonies and other public places;

Observes that in the past beggars are persons with physical and mental challenges or grossly indigent, in recent times there appear to be a new trend of beggars in town, popularly known as corporate beggars who take advantage of the sympathy of the society for the less privilege to remain jobless and at times perpetrate crimes in the name of street begging;

Regrets that while for example the system that produced the *almajiris* is still very much in existence, its economic support tools have largely been discarded with the neglect of the government;

Acknowledges that street begging does not only affect the geographical and social structure of urban areas, it also portrays the country in a bad image to tourist and foreign visitors; and

Concerned that street begging is a worrisome socio-economic challenge, in addition to being a serious menace and liability on the Nigerian populace, as it takes a heavy toll on the lives of teenagers who either act as guide to beggars or even engage in the act themselves and therefore are out of school.

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Call* on the Federal Government to formulate policy that would integrate *almajiris* into the educational system thereby discouraging them from being used for street begging; and
- ii. *Call* on the Federal and State Governments to set up vocational training centres to provide beggars with alternative means of livelihood thereby making them useful to the society.

3. Addressing Nigeria's Power problems.

Sponsor: Sen. Utazi, Chukwuka Godfrey (*Enugu North*)

This Senate:

Aware that Nigeria ranks amongst the lowest in electricity availability per capita in the world;

Worried that this fact retards growth and development and to be counted among the emerging economies of the world which will improve the standard of lives of its citizens, Nigeria must be able to produce and distribute electricity comparable to other emerging economies;

Aware that with a human population of 200 million people and an annual growth rate of 2.6% per annum, Nigeria is the 7th most populous nation on earth and going by our annual growth rate, the country will become

the 3 or 4th most populous nation on earth within the next 20 years, behind China and India. The power generating or installed capacity of Nigeria in relation to its population and Gross Domestic Product cannot place the country on any good pedestal to, on developmental terms, compete with other nations of its peering;

Determined with the Federal Executive Council to find solutions to the power deficits the country faces by making analysis with other nations for illumination. Indonesia with a population of 267 million people has an installed power capacity of 60,000 megawatts and a generating capacity of 42,465 megawatts. Brazil, with a population of 211 million people has an installed capacity of 167,000 megawatts and a generating capacity of 101,363 megawatts. Philippines, with a population of 107 million people, has an installed capacity of 20,055 megawatts and a generating capacity of 16,271 megawatts. Mexico with a human population of 131 million people has an installed capacity of 75,680 megawatts and a generating capacity of 53,653 megawatts. Egypt with a population of 99 million people has an installed capacity of 42,000 megawatts and a generating capacity of 31,241 megawatts. Turkey has a population of 81,916 million people, an installed capacity of 88,178 megawatts and a generating capacity of 57,292. South Africa has a population of 57 million people, an installed capacity of 51,309 megawatts and a generating capacity of 34,978 megawatts. Morocco has a population of 36 million people, an installed capacity of 9,754 megawatts and a generating capacity of 6,393 megawatts, while the USA with a population of 330 million has an installed capacity of 1,100,000 megawatts and a generating capacity of 717,710 megawatts. In comparison, Nigeria has a population of 200 million people with an installed capacity of 12,500 megawatts and a generating capacity of 4000 megawatts. What this means in terms of stimulation of economic activities and the impact on the lives of the people is not difficult to fathom;

Despaired that because of transmission constraints including gas constraints and the absence of a supervisory control and data acquisition system to monitor Nigeria's transmission infrastructure which operates on 330kv and 132 kv networks, the maximum available power that can be delivered on these networks is only 7000 megawatts. Indeed, specifically, Nigeria's transmission infrastructure can only deliver about 5000 megawatts thereby limiting the amount of power the generating companies are allowed to put on the grid. To make matters worse, Nigeria existing distribution infrastructure is decrepit, with no modern distribution technology and management systems. The effect is that the miserly available power that is put through our transmission networks gets more depleted to less than 4000 megawatts in the distribution channels to reach the end user;

Projects that Nigeria can set a realisable target of generating capacity of 100,000 megawatts to be achieved in the next 10 years with a national transmission wheeling capacity of the same amount of energy if it sets its mind to achieving it;

Convinced that this can be achieved if Nigeria makes use of its wonderful natural endowments to fuel its power needs. For instance, Nigeria can get energy from a mix of energy source including natural gas, hydro, coal, wind and the renewables, particularly solar energy;

Aware that the various zones of the country are naturally positioned to take advantage of this energy mix and renewables. The Northern part of the country with vast expanse of land can tap into large solar farms while the Southern parts of the country with significant reserves of natural gas and coal can generate power from those. Both the North and the South have large water bodies that can still be dammed for hydro;

Informed that Nigeria although with more than 187 trillion cubic feet of proven gas reserves, natural gas will continue to be the main source of clean power generation along with hydro, renewable energy with improved technology and more advanced storage systems has the potential as the next big thing in power generation and should be seriously countenanced in Nigeria's overall power plans;

Convinced that Nigeria needs to be audacious in setting targets to meet the overall goals of the country in power management, and to do this, the government must incentivize and create value chain alignments of the different sources and tapping on the different advantages of the geo-political zones of the country to achieve the power goals of the country. For instance, the country should plan to have certain percentage allocation of power from the different sources identified and aggressively allow and encourage private power generators to take control of power generation in all these areas by creating the right environment for it to happen. One way of doing this is to acknowledge that processes of government business in Nigeria is too slow and therefore incentives be granted the private sector, including measures as partial risk guarantees to enable private investors, which unlike government that is tied to a cyclical funding arrangement of budget and revenue, can raise funds for projects tied to the economies of each particular project;

Persuaded that faster traction can be achieved in Nigeria's power management if government encourages generation models that are embedded at economic and industrial clusters, pivoting around regional grids that are semi-autonomous but which are interconnected into one national grid;

Believes that the example of Egypt Megaproject which was commenced in March 2017 and completed in July 2018, which injected 14,400 megawatts into the Egyptian power grid demonstrates what can be achieved when there is a good mix of quality players with commitment and political will;

Convinced that Nigeria can improve on its transmission infrastructure by up-scaling its networks from the current 330kv and 132kv to 765Kv super grid to enable big power plants to send their power through such grid over long distances. For purposes of development and construction, such a grid can be split among several contractors who would compete on cost, quality and completion time. This way, Nigeria would have a transmission system that is capable of wheeling over 100,000 megawatts efficiently;

Persuaded that beyond generation and transmission, distribution companies lack the financial and technical capacities resulting in their inability to pay for the power the generation companies deliver onto the grid with the resultant effect that generation companies, not receiving their due on generation has stalled further expansion plans of their plants to achieve installed capacity. The government may have to review the performance of Distribution Companies since 2013, measuring same on critical performance indices like System Average Interruption Frequency Index which measures the number of times electricity supply is interrupted in a day and the System Average Interruption Duration Index which measures how long, on the average, those interruptions last, and consider whether the country will better achieve its power goals by breaking up Disco into smaller, more manageable distribution companies, as the current structure of distribution is unwieldy, covering several states and vast geographic terrain which offer little incentives to investors;

Mindful that at the time of power sector privatization in 2013, the objective in privatizing the power distribution assets of Nigeria was NOT to achieve highest financial bids, rather its goal was to get capable companies that can achieve the lowest Average Technical Commercial and Collection losses (ATC&C) within five years, to invest in and take over management of the distribution companies;

Further minded that during the bidding for the distribution assets, bidders needed to have two capacities;

- a. Financial Capacity: Adequate funds to invest in modernizing and reinforcing the infrastructure in order to reduce losses as well as independent funds they would use to purchase the assets; and
- b. Technical Capacity: This can be achieved by partnering with reputable international power distribution companies; and

Reminded that unfortunately, neither of the above capacities were used by Government when they selected final bidders and handed over the distribution assets. Apparently, rather than bring in adequate funds through their partners etc, the buyers of the distribution assets simply borrowed money from the Nigerian Commercial banks and provided same to the BPE as their equity for the purchase of the assets, hence their inability to make the much needed investment to reduce the Average Technical Commercial and Collection losses (ATC&C) as agreed, and the given time has expired necessitating a review which requires strong political will from President Muhammadu Buhari.

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. Set up an ad-hoc Committee on the Problems of Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution in Nigeria to investigate the various issues raised in this motion and report back within six weeks;
- ii. Urge the Federal Government to target the achievement of 100,000 megawatts of installed capacity for the country to match the size of Nigeria's economy and improve its developmental status;

- iii. *Urge* the Federal Government to devise power generation models that are embedded at economic and industrial clusters, hinging around regional grids that are semi-autonomous but interconnected to the national grid;
- iv. *Urge* the Federal government to upgrade the transmission infrastructure of Nigeria's power grid for a more efficient transmission of power; and
- v. *Urge* the Federal Government to breakup Nigeria's power Distribution companies into smaller, more manageable distribution companies for optimal performance.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

No.	Committee	Date	Time	Venue
1.	Appropriations	Thursday, 26 th September, 2019	2.00pm	Committee Room 224 Senate New Building
2.	FERMA	Thursday, 26 th September, 2019 (Maiden Meeting)	2.00pm	Committee Room 211 Senate New Building
3.	Special Duties	Thursday, 26 th September, 2019 (Conference Meeting)	2.30pm	Committee Room 305 Senate New Building
4.	Finance	Thursday, 26 th September, 2019 (Inaugural Meeting)	2.00pm	Committee Room 117 Senate New Building
5.	Customs, Excise & Tariff	Thursday, 26 th September, 2019	2.00pm	Committee Room 211 Senate New Building
6.	Aviation	Thursday, 26 th September, 2019 (Inaugural Meeting)	3.00pm	Committee Room 312 Senate New Building
7.	Judiciary, Human Rights & Legal Matters	Thursday, 26 th September, 2019	2.00pm	Committee Room 204 Senate New Building
8.	Capital Market	Wednesday, 2 nd October, 2019	2.00pm	Committee Room 323 Senate New Building
9.	Science & Technology	Wednesday, 2 nd October, 2019	4.00pm	Committee Room 305 Senate New Building
10.	FCT	Wednesday, 2 nd October, 2019 (Inaugural Meeting)	2.00pm	Committee Room 305 Senate New Building
11.	Ethics, Privileges and Public Petitions	Wednesday, 2 nd October, 2019 (Inaugural Meeting)	2.00pm	Committee Room 120 Senate New Building
12.	Petroleum Downstream Sector	Wed.2 nd – Thu. 10 th October, 2019	2.00pm	Committee Room 224 Senate New Building