



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

Tuesday, 14th March, 2017

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

**ORDERS OF THE DAY
MOTIONS**

1. Urgent need for the Federal Government to access a \$300 Million Malaria Bond through the Innovative Financing for Malaria Prevention and Control Project (IMPACT).

Senator Olanrewaju Tejuoso (*Ogun Central*)

The Senate:

Concerned that statistics shows that Malaria is a major public health problem in the Country, with an estimated 100 million cases of Malaria every year and 97% of our population is at risk of transmission. Malaria kills as many as 300,000 people every year and Nigeria accounts for roughly one-quarter of all Malaria infections and deaths in the world. In summary, Malaria accounts for about 23% of the entire burden of disease in Nigeria and is responsible for the deaths of 250,000 children under five years old in Nigeria every year. Children who survive malaria usually have problems of cognitive and physical development;

Concerned also that there is an Equity dimension to the Malaria Issue in the country: Malaria Disproportionately affects the Poor: The poor & vulnerable in our constituencies bear the greatest burden. Malaria is most prevalent in areas with poor living conditions and lack of access to functional healthcare facilities; hence our poor and vulnerable constituents are more at risk. The preliminary results of the 2015 Malaria Indicator Survey (MIS) demonstrates that malaria remains disproportionately a disease of the poor. The poorest two income quintiles of children have malaria prevalence of 43.2% and 40.6% respectively compared to children in the richest income quintile, children who have only one tenth the prevalence at 4.3%;

Aware that Malaria constitutes a significant economic cost to the country: Malaria diverts resources from our hospitals and health care clinics, and not only does it cost us loss of lives but it is also among the leading causes of absenteeism in schools and in the workplace, thereby significantly crippling our country's economic development. The National Malaria Elimination Programme reported that the financial loss due to Malaria annually is estimated to be about 132 billion naira in form of treatment costs, prevention, loss of man-hours etc;

Aware also that Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) are efficacious in preventing malaria and decreasing under-five mortality and this is confirmed by various scientific studies. Where malaria is effectively treated, it leads to increase in workers earnings by 10%. Intermittent presumptive treatment (IPT) in pregnant women decreases stillbirths. Seasonal malaria chemoprophylaxis (SMC) is life-saving for children. So we have cheap and effective solutions available globally but not enough in Nigeria;

Acknowledges that there has been Substantial Progress on Malaria Control: Over the last 10 years, Nigeria has made significant progress in addressing malaria but more needs to be done;

Acknowledges also that a number of Nigerian States currently have no funding for Malaria control efforts. Particularly, most of the states in the North East plagued by insurgency are in urgent need for support yet our populations in the North East geo political zone of Nigeria bear the highest burden of Malaria in Nigeria. In fact 4 of the 6 states in the North East - (Adamawa, Taraba, Borno, and Yobe) have no funding for malaria control efforts whilst 9 other states in the federation have no current funding for malaria control efforts;

Alarmed that the substantial funding gaps for the control of Malaria in Nigeria is as indicated in the table below:

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Need	483,598,867	506,675,921	522,664,338	554,316,229
Financed	218,855,591	289,084,128	125,389,428	123,215,002
Gap	264,743,275	220,591,792	397,274,959	431,101,227

Observes that this presents an opportunity to mobilize additional resources for a huge health problem in a difficult fiscal context; it helps to address an issue that affects the poorest Nigerians disproportionately, including those in North East, it supports efforts to intensify focus on results by using private sector; and this is also an innovative financing techniques that reduce borrowing costs;

Notes that the availability of additional resources can fund the following:

- Procurement and distribution of Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) in thirteen states without campaigns in the last 4 years (including the aforementioned 4 North East states); this will allow GON to meet 70% of estimated LLIN needs;
- Seasonal Malaria Chemoprophylaxis (SMC);
- Artemisinin Containing Treatment (ACTs);
- Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDTs);
- Intermittent Presumptive Treatment (IPT);
- Indoor residual spraying;
- Performance-Based Contract per state with private entities; and
- All these are critical elements of a successful scale up of Malaria treatment and control in Nigeria;

Notes also that there has been Significant External grant financing for Malaria but it is critical that financing of Malaria becomes more dependent on domestic resources: Efforts to combat malaria in Nigeria has largely been dependent on donor funding. There have been significant investments by the Global Fund for AIDS TB and Malaria (GFATM), the United States government's President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), the British government through DFID, and the World Bank Malaria Control Booster Project. It is essential to note that external grant financing for malaria control in Nigeria is likely to decline over the next few years and this trend has already begun with the new world order. In the long term, the way of filling the gap is for the Federal and State Governments to invest substantially more in malaria control;

Recalls that both the Federal Government and the World Bank have been exploring the Innovative Financing for Malaria Prevention and Control Project (IMPACT) as a means of providing relief to Nigeria's Malaria control needs while also attracting investors to Nigeria;

Recalls further that the innovative financing mechanism allows Government to sign performance-based contracts with private entities, i.e. shift performance risk to private sector. This engenders accountability and the rapid achievement of results. It will not be business as usual;

Informed that the proposed IMPACT project would access a \$300 million to finance Malaria diagnostics, drugs, spraying, mosquito nets and education campaigns for public awareness;

Informed also that the World Bank is ready to provide the \$300 million Malaria bond in the form of a low-interest loan to be issued by the World Bank on behalf of Nigeria by issuing an AAA-rated bond on capital market;

Convinced that a major advantage of accessing \$300 million Malaria bond would guarantee a \$45 million in Grant Financing to be given to our country by the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria which if combined with the Malaria bond, would bring the borrowing rate of interest to zero;

Convinced also that there is an urgent requirement to explore the IMPACT project in order to benefit from the \$45 million Global Fund grant, which would make the Malaria bond interest free for us as the grant from the global fund expires in March 2017,

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Urge* the Federal Government to Fast-track the access to the 300 million dollars malaria bond by the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in Nigeria; and
 - ii. *Commend* the effort of the Global Fund in providing the 300 million dollar bond;
2. Need for the Re-construction and Dualization of the Makurdi-9th Mile Trunk "A" Federal Highway.

Senator Chukwuka Utazi (*Enugu North*)

The Senate:

Notes that road infrastructure is critical for economic and commercial development and is one of the most visible signs of government responsiveness;

Further Notes that the Makurdi-Otukpo-Otukpa-Obollo Afor-Opai (Nsukka)-Ninth Mile Federal Trunk "A" Highway is a 252-kilometre road that connects Benue State, in the North Central region to Enugu State in the South East;

Observes that the Highway, constructed in 1978, is the only major highway that connects the South-East to the Northern part of Nigeria. The road bifurcates at Ninth Mile Corner and feeds the dual carriage ways, with one linking up to Onitsha and from thence to Benin and Lagos, and the other linking Enugu and from thence to Aba and Port-Harcourt. With the passage of time, the Federal Government felt sufficiently concerned about the volume of traffic and decided to expand, into dual carriage ways, the Ninth Mile to Onitsha and Ninth Mile to Port-Harcourt roads;

Concerned that it is anomalous that the two roads that receive traffic from the Makurdi/Ninth Mile road have been dualized, yet the road that feeds them still wallow in the status of a single lane road;

Informed that the road is arguably the only Trunk "A" highway of such importance and irrespective of the volume of traffic has remained a single lane. The sheer volume of traffic on the two dual carriage roads that this single lane road feeds is a pointer to the kind of burden this long-suffering single-lane road has borne over the years;

Worried that large sections of the road, especially at Ugbokolo, Orokam, Amalla, Obollo-Afor, Orba, Opai, Ogbede, Affa, Ebe, Ukannah, Egede and around Ama Breweries in Ninth Mile have become dangerous craters that cannot be called a road. It is unimaginable that a Federal Trunk "A" road is in such a deplorable state. Charred carcasses of vehicles are a common sight on the road;

Concerned that the high level of road crashes and the carnage that happen on the road on a daily basis should be a source of constant worry to the government;

Informed that during festive periods, the Federal Road Maintenance Agency (FERMA) would scrap and re-surface specific segments of the road but even that recourse can no longer work as large segments of the road have totally collapsed, making the road impassable;

Concerned that travel time between Makurdi and Ninth Mile used to be 194 minutes, (about three hours) but with the total collapse of the road, travel time now averages nine (9) long hours;

Disturbed that armed robbers, taking advantage of the totally deplorable state of the road, have become a law unto themselves, ambushing, robbing, dispossessing and killing commuters at will. On September 29, 2017, a gang of armed robbers attacked some passengers on the road and raped some female passengers to coma;

Notes that the state of the road requires immediate reconstruction and dualization to reduce the unacceptable level of accidents and robbery on the road;

Notes that the importance of the road lies not only that it is the gateway from the North to the Eastern part of Nigeria, but also that commercial and other economic activities, especially the evacuation of agricultural and industrial produce is seriously threatened. For instance, the conveyance of cattle, the evacuation of yams, beans, onions, tomatoes, etc from the North to the South; and the haulage of petroleum products, palm oil, motor spare parts, other products and other resources from the large markets in Onitsha and Aba, that move from the South to the North are gradually grounding to a halt because of the total state of disrepair of this road;

Concerned that while Nigeria makes efforts to attract the much-needed investments to stimulate the weak economy and create jobs, the state of the infrastructure is a prime consideration for investors and therefore the state of this road directly discourages investors from the area. For instance, Ama Breweries is the largest and most modern Brewery in Nigeria and its location should not only bring associated investments, but will also attract other investments into the cluster, but unfortunately, the major road for the evacuation of the products of the Brewery is in total disrepair thereby causing economic lockjaw in the area,

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. Urge* the Federal Ministry of Works to designate the road for immediate dualization;
- ii. Urge* the Federal Government to allocate adequate funds in the 2017 budget, currently being prepared, for the reconstruction and dualization of the Makurdi-Otukpo-Obollo Afor-Opai (Nsukka)-9th Mile Federal Trunk A Highway;
- iii. Mandate* the Senate Committee on Works to ascertain the level of disrepair of the road with a view to making recommendations to the Senate; and
- iv. Urge* the Police and Other Security Agencies to increase their surveillance on the road to protect innocent commuters from the marauding activities of armed robbers and other criminal elements.

3. Need to investigate the activities of Weights and Measures.

Sponsor: Senator Fatima Raji-Rasaki (*Ekiti Central*)

The Senate:

Notes that weights and Measures Department in the Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment is charged amongst other things with the responsibility to ascertain the quality of crude Oil and Gas and non-Oil and Gas products exported from Nigeria;

Observes that the designation, procurement, measurements and calibration of equipment are being handled by expatriates and the equipment used for the measurement are not manufactured in Nigeria;

Aware that the quantity of crude Oil and Gas produced on daily basis is not known by the officials of Weights and Measures Department and other agencies who are charged with the responsibility;

Aware that the Nigerian tax payers have been short changed seriously by the volume of resources expended on the exportation of products, both Oil and Gas as well as non-Oil and Gas products;

Aware that huge revenue has been lost from the Federation account due to sharp practices by the experts handling the Weights and Measures activities;

Aware that the activities of Weights and Measures are not restricted to Oil and Gas alone;

Aware that non-Oil export products should equally be measured to ascertain the exact quantity that leaves Nigeria on daily basis,

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Mandate* the Senate Committee on Trade and Investment to carry out a holistic investigation into the process of designation/procurement, calibration, measurement and equipment as well as ascertain the quantity of crude Oil and Gas being produced in Nigeria on daily basis; and
- ii. *Ascertain* the exact number of Oil wells handled by Nigerian National Petroleum Cooperation (NNPC) and other agencies in Nigeria and production levels.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS

1. A Bill for an Act to amend the Employee's Compensation Act 2010 to include the payment of compensation to Sportsmen who sustain injuries while on National assignment and for other matters connected therewith, 2017 (SB. 170) - *Second Reading*
Sen. Clifford Ordia (*Edo Central*).
2. A Bill for an Act to Enhance Transparency in the Management and accounting of Tax incentives by relevant authorities so as to check corruption in the system and for related matters, 2017 (SB. 331) - *Second Reading*
Sen. Aliyu Sabi Abdullahi (*Niger North*).
3. A Bill for an Act to Provide for the Establishment of the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (NCDC) and for matters connected therewith, 2017 (SB. 256) - *Second Reading*
Sen. Theodore Orji (*Abia Central*).

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

No.	Committee	Date	Time	Venue
1.	Poverty Alleviation and Social Welfare	Tuesday, 14 th March, 2017 (Budget Defence)	2.00pm	Committee Room 117 Senate New Building
2.	Trade and Investment	Tuesday, 14 th March, 2017	2.30pm	Committee Room 312 Senate New Building
3.	Petroleum Resources (Downstream)	Wednesday, 15 th March, 2017	2.00pm	Committee Room 107 Senate New Building
4.	Banking, Insurance and Other Financial Institutions	Thursday, 16 th March, 2017 (Interactive)	1.00pm	Committee Room 107 Senate New Building