



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

NOTICE PAPER

Monday 23 September, 2019

NOTICE OF MOTIONS

1. **Need to Review the National Anti-malaria Treatment Policy to Ensure Free Treatment of Malaria in All Government Hospitals in Nigeria:**
Hon. Mzondu Benjamin Bem:
The House:

Notes that Nigeria was identified as one of the countries targeted by the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) launched in 2005 to reduce malaria-related mortality by 50% across 15 high-burden countries in sub-Saharan Africa;

Also notes that the initiative was revolved around four proven and highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures: insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs); indoor residual spraying (IRS); accurate diagnosis and prompt treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs); and intermittent preventive treatment of pregnant women (IPTp);

Further notes that there were over 100 million people at risk of malaria every year in Nigeria and indeed it was estimated that about 50% of the adult population in Nigeria experienced at least one episode yearly while the under five children have up to 2 - 4 attacks of malaria annually;

Recalls that during the 2005 African Summit on Roll Back Malaria, the Heads of Government and International Agencies signed the Abuja declaration committing themselves to the Abuja target, one of which stipulated that concerted efforts would be made to ensure that by the end of 2005 at least 60% of those at risk of malaria should have access to good quality, affordable and efficacious anti malaria drugs;

Aware that the PMI Strategy for 2015-2020 takes into account the progress over the past decade and the new challenges that have arisen including the yearly economic loss due to malaria in Nigeria has been put at 132 Billion Naira due to costs of treatment, transport to source of treatment, loss of man-hours, absenteeism from schools and other indirect costs;

Also aware that Nigeria began implementation as a PMI focus country in year 2011 with support to three states (Cross River, Nasarawa, and Zamfara). In 2012, PMI expanded to six more states (Bauchi, Benue, Ebonyi, Kogi, Oyo, and Sokoto), and in 2013, added two more states (Akwa Ibom and Kebbi) for a total of 11 states;

Worried that Malaria is transmitted throughout Nigeria, with 76% of the population living in high and 24% in low malaria transmission areas;

Cognizant that the National Malaria Strategic Plan 2014-2020 (NMSP 2014-2020) is based on the National Strategic Health Development Plan 2010-2015 and aligns with national health and development priorities;

Acknowledges that the strategy outlines the provision of a comprehensive package of integrated malaria prevention and treatment services through the community, primary, secondary, and tertiary levels, defining the roles of each health care cadre/level relative to malaria control and case management across all health care services including public, private, and traditional health providers;

Worried that with all the efforts the cost of effective malaria treatment is still unaffordable to the poor rural dwellers on whom the burden of malaria is heaviest and has frustrated the effort to control the disease;

Desiring that malaria treatment should be free in all public hospitals in Nigeria;

Resolves to:

- (i) **Call** on the Federal Ministry of Health to review the National Malaria Treatment Policy to ensure that the treatment of Malaria in all public hospitals is free across the country;

- (ii) *Set up* an Ad-hoc Committee to liaise with the Federal Ministry of Health, relevant international organizations and donor agencies to ensure that malaria treatment is free in all public hospitals in Nigeria.

2. Need to Curtail Nylon and Plastic Pollution:

Hon. Chukwuma Umeoji:

The House:

Notes that over 15% of the solid waste generated in major cities across the country are from nylons' and plastics;

Worried that due to inadequate supply of drinking water in most homes, household resort to sachet and plastic bottled water thereby generating large volume of wastes;

Concern that burning of nylon and plastic wastes cause air pollution due to the release of poisonous gases into the air which jeopardizes public health and deplete the ozone layer;

Also notes that organic waste pose a lesser hazard to the environment due to its easy decomposition while inorganic wastes like nylons and plastics constitute serious environment hazards because it takes more than 30 years for nylon and plastic to decompose;

Resolves to:

- (i) Investigate the circumstances surrounding the non-implementation of Plastic Policy of the Federal of Environment in Collaboration with States;
- (ii) Call on the Federal Ministry of Environment to carry out a sustainable campaign on the dangers of Nylon and Plastic waste, and to, as a matter of urgency, initiates a programme for collection and recycling of nylon and plastic wastes across the nation;
- (ii) Mandate the Committee on Environment to ensure compliance.

3. Rehabilitation of Benin-Agbor-Sapele-Warri Road in Delta State:

Hon, Oberuakpefe Anthony Afe:

The House:

Notes that the Benin-Agbor-Sapele-Warri axis of the East/west highway used to be one of the best roads in the south- south region and served as the route for motorists into the oil-rich Niger Delta region and served asomic activities;

Further notes that the 105-kilometer expressway starts at the popular Ring Road in Benin-city and runs through Ologbo, Oghara and Sapele into Effurun-Warri in Delta State, from where it connects to Warri/port Harcourt axis of the East/west Highway at the DSC Roundabout;

Aware that the highway which was completed in the early year 2000 has deteriorated over the past couple of years with potholes in many parts;

Further aware that the worst parts of the road are mostly within the Delta state, where it almost difficult to drive for two kilometers without having to maneuver through potholes and ruptured tarmac;

Saddened that some portions of the road have been completely cut off, forcing motorist to drive on the wrong lane against the normal flow of traffic which in most cases led to head on collision;

More saddened that the poor state of the road has paralyzed social-economic activities hitherto experienced along the only the highway, as armed robbers and kidnapers have taken over the ever busy road that leads to Warri, Bayelsa, Porthacourt, thus creating economic crisis in the area;

Convinced that prompt rehabilitation of the road will boost socio-economic activities along the highway corridor. It will also drastically curtail the robbery and kidnapping being frequently experienced on that road;

Resolves to:

- (i) Urge the Federal Ministry of Works and Federal Road Maintenance Agency (FERMA) to commence the rehabilitation of the Benin-Agbor-Sapele-Warri axis of the East/west road;
- (ii) Also urge Inspector-General of the Police (IGP) to increase the number of police patrol vehicles on the road to curb the incidence of armed robbery and kidnaping.

**4. Call on the Federal Government to Intervene on the Damage Caused by Erosion Flood in Ringim Taura Federal Constituency and Other Parts of Jigawa:
Hon. Ado Sani Kiri:**

Notes: That for many years there have been perennial problems of Erosion / flooding in Ringim / Taura Local Government Area of Jigawa State;

Aware that the incident of flooding in Jigawa State has become regular especially during the raining season which causes erosion and flooding in most parts of the State;

Recalls that on 16 August 2019 a rain fall began at about 4:00pm which lasted till 10:00 pm and causes destruction of many Houses, Roads, washed away farm lands, displaced over 500 persons leading to loss of lives and properties in the Communities of Ringim/ Tarua Federal Constituencies of Jigawa State;

Concerned that if necessary actions are not taken to avert the reoccurrence of the menace, it might result to disaster in the State as well as prevent further damages to the economy, live and properties within the said communities;

Worried that lost to Commercial / Economic activities cannot be quantified as well as loss of manpower due to traffic congestion as citizens of these Communities who ply the roads to their various place of work and businesses are been held up for several hours;

Resolves to:

- (i) Urge the National Emergency Management Agency(NEMA) to provide relief material to the displaced persons;
- (ii) Urge theFederal Ministry of Water Resources to, as a matter of urgency, include the construction of a Dam at Ringim to collect more spill water from Chalawa and Tiga Dams into the 2020 Budget Estimates so as to avoid the reoccurrences of the unimaginable damage.

5. Need to Review the National Antimalria Treatment Policy to Ensure Free Treatment of Malaria in All Government Hospitals in Nigeria:

Hon. Mzonde Benjamin Bem:

The House:

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Also notes that the initiative was revolved around four proven and highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures: insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs); indoor residual spraying (IRS); accurate diagnosis and prompt treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs); and intermittent preventive treatment of pregnant women (IPTp);

Further notes that there are over 100 million people at risk of malaria every year in Nigeria and indeed it was estimated that about 50% of the adult population in Nigeria experienced at least one episode yearly while the under five years children have up to 2 - 4 attacks of malaria annually;

Recalls that during the 2005 African Summit on Roll Back Malaria in Abuja, the Heads of Government and International Agencies signed the Abuja declaration committing themselves to the Abuja target, one of which stipulated that concerted efforts would be made to ensure that by the end of 2005 at least 60% of those at risk of malaria should have access to good quality, affordable and efficacious antimalaria drugs;

Aware that the PMI Strategy for 2015-2020 takes into account the progress over the past decade and the new challenges that have arisen including the yearly economic loss due to malaria in Nigeria which has been put at 132 Billion Naira due to costs of treatment, transport to source of treatment, loss of man-hours, absenteeism from schools and other indirect costs;

Also aware that in the year 2011 Nigeria began implementation as a PMI focus country in year 2011 with support to three States of Cross River, Nasarawa, and Zamfara and in 2012, expanded to six more States of Bauchi, Benue, Ebonyi, Kogi, Oyo, and Sokoto while in 2013, added two more states of Akwa Ibom and Kebbi bringing to a total of 11 States;

Worried that Malaria is transmitted throughout Nigeria with 76% of the population living in high malaria transmission area and 24% in low malaria transmission areas;

Cognizant that the National Malaria Strategic Plan 2014-2020 (NMSP 2014-2020) is based on the National Strategic Health Development Plan 2010-2015 and aligns with national health and development priorities;

Acknowledges that the strategy outlines the provision of a comprehensive package of integrated malaria prevention and treatment services through the community, primary, secondary, and tertiary levels, defining the roles of each health care cadre/level relative to malaria control and case management across all health care services including public, private, and traditional health providers;

Worried that with all the efforts put in place, the cost of effective malaria treatment is still unaffordable to the poor rural dwellers on whom the burden of malaria is heaviest and has frustrated the effort to control the disease;

Desirous on the need to make malaria treatment free in all public hospitals in Nigeria;

Resolves to:

- (i) *Urge the* Federal Ministry of Health to implement the National Malaria Treatment Policy and to ensure that the treatment of Malaria in all public hospitals is free across the country;
- (ii) *Mandate* Committee on Health Care Services to liaise with the Federal Ministry of Health, relevant international organizations and donor agencies to ensure that malaria treatment is free in all public hospitals in Nigeria.

6. Dysfunctionality in the Management of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS):

Hon. Valentine Ayika:

The House:

Notes that the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) was established by an Act of the National Assembly to ensure that every Nigerian has access to quality and affordable health care services through the provision of affordable health insurance.

Aware that the Scheme has a Presidential mandate of achieving Universal Health Coverage by 2015 but has failed in this regard as available information shows that it currently boasts of a little over 6 million enrollees as at 2019.

Concerned that it could not meet the target despite the provision of regular budgetary allocation and subsequent release of funds for the scheme.

Also aware that 50% of the Basic Health Care Provision Fund which represent 1% of the Consolidated Revenue Fund Government are available for the scheme part of which was released in May 2019 yet it still fell short of its targeted objectives.

Worried that despite the importance of the Agency towards the attainment of Universal Health Coverage for Nigerians, it does have a substantive Chief Executive Secretary, but has been under the management of an ‘Overseeing Director’ appointed from the Office of the Head of Civil Service of the Federation, and this has affected many critical and important operations of the Scheme; including:

- (i) Non-approval of the 2017/2018 Health Maintenance Organization (HMOs) reaccreditation exercise report which has those HMOs not fit for operation to still continue to provide service despite their deficiencies;
- (ii) Non-approval of the 2018 Staff promotion exercise; with the likely consequent delay in the conduct of the 2019 exercise and imperative staff dissatisfaction;
- (iii) Approach to dealing with contentious issues with the various stakeholders has been rather not pragmatic.
- (iv) Delays in approval and release of revised guidelines, drug and professional service price lists which have been long overdue for review, and
- (v) Quality Assurance and Improvement exercises conducted periodically on Health Care Providers and Health Maintenance Organizations have not been done as expected.

Resolves to:

- (i) Urge the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) to direct all Health Maintenance Organization (HMOs) to pay within three (3) months all outstanding debt owed all healthcare providers in Nigeria;
- (ii) Urge the Nigeria Medical Association (NMA) to ensure that private Medical Practitioners in Nigeria should as a matter of urgency register their clinics under National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) as accredited health providers of medical services;
- (ii) Mandate the Committee on Health to carry out holistic review of National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) to encourage more participation by Nigerians as well as carry out an investigation into the activities of National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) as ways to improve the services scheme for the attainment of Universal Health Coverage for Nigerians and report back within six (6) week for further legislative action.

7. Rehabilitation of 73 Kilometer Gwaram to Misau Federal Road:**Hon. Kani Abubakar Faggo:****The House:**

Notes that, the 73 Kilometer Gwaram to misau Federal Road along the wudil- Kari Federal High Way is now a death trap, going by its present state of disrepair;

Also Note that the 73 Kilometer road runs through and dissect shira / Giade Federal constituency of Bauchi State;

Aware that, the 73 Kilometer road is an economic asset through which the viable markets in the ancient towns of Yana, Sara and Giade where communities in Shira and Giade Local Government Areas attends;

Concerned of the poor state of the undermentioned rural/ roads that are connected to the Wudil-Kari Federal highway;

- (i) The 15 km, Zigau-faggo-Bukul-balijam road,
- (ii) The 27 km, Zigau-Beli-Gagidiba-zubo road,
- (iii) The 4 5km, Yana-jaka-Gaza-Dago Dutse-Tsafi-Nasaarawan Tsafi road,
- (iv) The 10 km, Jaka- Bangire road,
- (v) The 12 km, Tumfafi-Ganzan Tumfafi-Nasarawan Tsafi road,
- (vi) The 7 km, Doguwa - Gulbun-jugudu road,
- (vii) The 9 km, Giade- Jugudu – Kurba road ,
- (viii) The 18 km, Giade –zabi road and
- (ix) The 15 km Gide –sabon sara – zadawa (in Misau LGA) road,

Believes that, those rural roads are veritable instruments of socio –economic mobilization and good governance of the people of shira / Gaide Federal constituency;

Worried that, maintenance work had earlier commenced by the Federal roads maintenance agency in 2017 on (FERMA) the sard Gwaram – Misau Road starting from Zandam but, abruptly abandoned;

Abu Aware the, no meaningful achievement can be achieved without a good road infrastructure;

Disturbed that, local communities that attend that markets mentioned above find it difficult to transport goods and services, and motorists spend precious parts of their time on the road at the expense of other important engagements;

Also worried that, owing to deplorable state of the road hood lumps attacks motorists and dispossess them of their valuables;

Further Worried that, innocent lives have been lost through avoidable accidents particularly from the 8km Adamami–zigau road and the 12km Giade-border town of Madakeri (in Misau LGA) due to their poor state;

Resolves to:

- (i) Urge the Federal Roads Maintenance Agency (FERMA) to commence immediate repairs of the 73 Gwaram–Misau Federal road;
- (ii) Urge the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and rural Development to cause action (s) in the 2020 budget estimates for the construction / reconstruction of the rural roads earlier mentioned for the socio – economics growth of the areas;
- (iii) Urge the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing to initiate the Dubaization of the 252 km Wudil–Kari Federal High way and make adequate provisions in the 2020 budgets estimates for same,
- (iv) Mandate the committees on the Federal Roads Maintenance Agency (FRMA) and Works to ensure compliance.

**8. Need to Revamp the Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria (CRIN) Uhonmora Substation Edo State:
Hon. Julius Ihonvbere:
The House:**

the Agricultural sector presents diversify her economy in line with the vision of the Federal Government with opportunities to reduce our nation's overdependence on oil as the major source of revenue;

Notes also that, the economic history of Nigeria reveals that until the 1970s, Agriculture was the backbone of the economy especially cocoa production and export;

Aware that prior to the 1970s, Nigeria was a major producer and exporter of cocoa following the establishment of Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria (CRIN) in 1964 and has since gone on to create 6 substations across the six (6) geo-political zones in Nigeria to boost the production of cocoa and other cash crops.;

The substations are located at Owena (Ondo State) which caters for cocoa, robusta coffee and kola; Uhonmora (Edo State) which caters for cocoa; Ochaja; (Kogi State) for cashew and kola; Ibeku (Abia State) caters for cocoa and cashew; while Ajassor (Cross River State) caters for cocoa and Kola; and Kusuku-Mambilla (Taraba State) caters for Arabica coffee and tea;

Aware also that the Uhonmora Substation that was established in 1967, with office block, rest house, Clinic and 20 residential quarters, has made extensive and invaluable contributions via research that supported the work of Cocoa farmers in this marginal forest area;

Further aware that due to low level funding of Research in the past years, the infrastructure in this Station have dilapidated to a sorry state and thus, can no longer carry out serious sustainable research activities as well as create wealth and employment opportunity for the people which in turn, greatly affects the economic growth of that sector, and has completely defeated the mandate for which the Institute was established by the Nigeria Research Institute and Agricultural Research Institute Acts (Act No. 33 of 1964) respectively;

Informed that approximately 30% to 40% of all potential cocoa production are lost to diseases with farmers suffering the major loss due to the poor research capacity among other reasons and this has also contributed to the low production of cocoa in the Country;

Further Informed that in macroeconomic terms, Nigeria's global cocoa production rating has dropped from 1st to the 4th position at a time of rising demand for cocoa in the world market;

Concerned that the Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria (CRIN) substation at Uhonmora is a research center in name only, lacking laboratories, electricity, adequate facilities, insufficient administrative staff, with dilapidated and uninhabitable buildings and no library or computers with low budgetary allocation;

Resolves to:

- (i) Urge the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria (CRIN) to present workable agenda to revamp the substation at Uhonmora, Edo State;

- (ii) Urge the Federal government to upscale the Institute's budgetary allocation to fast-track revival of research activities at the Substation that has been grounded;
- (iii) Urge the Federal Ministry of Works, Power and Housing to carry out works as the various buildings, health facility and Staff quarters as well as road leading to the substation at Uhonmora; and
- (iv) Urge the Federal Ministry of Works and Ministry of Science and Technology to provide workable research equipment needed for the effective functioning of the Substation at Uhonmora, Owan Federal Constituency of Edo State.