



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

Tuesday, 19th November, 2019

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

1. Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Bill, 2019 (SB. 31) - *First Reading*
Sen. Orji, Theodore Ahamefule (*Abia Central*)).
2. Whistle Blower and Witness Protection Bill, 2019 (SB. 125) - *First Reading*
Sen. Uwajumogu, Benjamin (*Imo North*)).
3. Unclaimed Fund Legislative Bill, 2019 (SB. 168) - *First Reading*
Sen. Boroffice, Robert Ajayi (*Ondo North*)).
4. Federal Medical Centre Rigasa, Kaduna State (Est, etc) Bill, 2019 (SB. 169) - *First Reading*
Sen. Sani, Uba (*Kaduna Central*)).
5. Constituency Projects (Budgetary provisions) Bill, 2019 (SB. 170) - *First Reading*
Sen. Oduah, Stella Adaeze (*Anambra North*)).
6. Oil Palm Industrial Park (Est, etc) Bill, 2019 (SB. 171) - *First Reading*
Sen. Nnachi, Michael Ama (*Ebonyi South*)).
7. Auctioneers Registration Council (Est, etc) Bill, 2019 (SB. 172) - *First Reading*
Sen. Ndume, Mohammed Ali (*Borno South*)).
8. North Central Development Commission (Est, etc) Bill, 2019 (SB. 173) - *First Reading*
Sen. Musa, Mohammed Sani (*Niger East*)).
9. Gas Flaring Bill, 2019 (SB. 174) - *First Reading*
Sen. Akpan, Albert Bassey (*Akwa-Ibom North East*)).
10. Marketing (Breast-Milk Substitute) Act CAP M5 LFN 2004 (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (SB. 175) - *First Reading*
Sen. Apiafi, Betty Jocelyn (*Rivers West*)).
11. Electoral Act CAP E6 LFN 2004 (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (SB. 176) - *First Reading*
Sen. Buhari, Abdulfatai (*Oyo North*)).

ORDERS OF THE DAY
CONSIDERATION OF BILLS

1. A Bill for an Act to Amend the National Council on Public Procurement and Bureau of Public Procurement Act No. 14 of 2007 and for related matters, 2019 (SB. 158) - *Second Reading*
Sen. Sankara, D. Abdullahi (*Jigawa North-West*).
2. A Bill for an Act to establish the Federal University, Wukari to make comprehensive provisions for its due management and administration and for related matters, 2019 (SB. 24) - *Second Reading*
Sen. Bwacha, Emmanuel (*Taraba South*).

MOTIONS

1. The proliferation of Fake Medical Reports emanating from Public Hospitals in Nigeria

Sponsor: Sen. Ekwunife, Uche Lilian (*Anambra Central*)

The Senate:

Notes with discomfort, a recent investigation which revealed the ease with which “authentic” medical reports can be obtained from some public hospitals in Nigeria for a fee, and without requiring any medical tests whatsoever, or even proof of identity;

Worried that this commercialization of medical reports poses a grave danger to the medical health and safety of our citizens and could result in fatal misdiagnosis of patients or anyone else who relies on the contents of such medical reports;

Recognizes the dire importance of the medical report as a document which is accorded great weight and importance in the ordinary course of our day to day business, including courts of law;

Recognizes further that the medical report contains an individual’s personal medical records and details which are used to ascertain a person’s medical condition, obtain health benefits, certify one’s mental state, investigate addictions, diagnose treatments, and most importantly, ascertain and form medical opinions;

Regrets that the integrity of the medical report is being compromised and eroded by the realization that it may not contain the true and accurate medical details of the person named in the report;

Aware that the Code of Ethics of the medical profession abhors the illegal issuance of medical certificates and records to patients without conducting all the relevant tests;

Further aware that guidelines exist in the medical profession which proscribe these conducts, but no effective implementation of these regulations; and

Desirous of curbing what appears to be a trend of commercialization of medical reports in some public hospitals where “authentic” medical reports are obtained for a fee, and without undergoing any tests whatsoever.

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Direct the Federal Ministry of Health to set up an efficient and proper mechanism to identify and prevent this very dangerous trend in Public Hospitals; and*
- ii. *Urge the Nigerian Medical Association (NMA) to intensify its effort in checking incidences of fraud and quackery in the medical profession, especially in public hospitals.*

2. 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 peerage;

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 same. 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 the 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 loses 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

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.
3. The suitability of Hydroelectric Gravity Dams in redressing the harms of perennial flooding in Nigeria.

Sponsor: Sen. Oduah, Stella Adaeze (*Anambra North*)

The Senate:

Recalls that Nigeria was hit in 2012 by an unprecedented flood disaster with massive destructions on properties and infrastructures estimated at ₦2.6 trillion (an equivalent of 20% of our national Budget for the year 2020 lost to flood in 6 weeks);

Worried that 7 years after, flooding in Nigeria has persistently increased in significant proportions and has become a serious threat to our national economy (over ₦14 trillion washed away by flood from 2012 to 2019);

Disturbed that a UK-based Verisk Maplecroft researchers disclosed to Thomas Reuters Foundation in November 2018 that the impacts of a warming planet on the "extreme risk" low-income cities with poor public infrastructure may not abate in the next 30 years;

Informed that it was the 1931 China Floods (one of the most disastrous flooding in the recent history) that challenged the leadership of China to midwife the "Three Gorges Dam" flood control project: a 22,500 MW capacity hydroelectric gravity dam which generated 98.8 Tera Watt-hours in 2014 and fully recovered the project cost of 180 billion Yuan (US\$22.5 billion) within its first year of operation;

Conscious that it was the strong voice of the parliament that effectively catalyzed the actualization of the "Three Gorges Dam" which was abandoned some decades hitherto (1,767 delegates of the National People's Congress voted in favor of the dam in 1992 while 177 voted against, 664 abstained, and 25 members did not vote);

Notes that the Chinese example is a model for painstaking measures required to substantially mitigate the effects of flooding in Nigeria, avert its reoccurrence proactively, and unmask the potential latent blessings;

Aware that the Dasin Hausa Dam planned in 1978 (before Cameroon constructed the Lagdo Dam in 1982) can effectively serve as a buffer to control flooding in Adamawa, Taraba, Benue, Kogi and up to Anambra, Delta and Bayelsa States;

Understands that earth dams and canalization could also be constructed in Lagos, Rivers, Ondo, Ogun, Anambra, Delta States and other flood-prone areas (in addition to the Dasin Hausa plus other existing dams) to roundly redress the harms of flooding in Nigeria;

Concerned that hydroelectric gravity dams would not only sack flooding in Nigeria, but also hold the keys for irrigation of farms, generation of electricity to resurrect our industries, and supply of fresh water to homes and factories; and

Convinced that, like the "Three Gorges Dam" model in discipline and commitment, the full project cost recovery shall be within a maximum of 10 years after full operation.

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Mandate* the Joint Committees on National Planning, Water Resources, Power, Agriculture and Rural Development, Environment and Legislative Compliance to convene a Roundtable Stakeholders Meeting within 60 days on the Dasin Hausa Dam project at Adamawa, canalization in Lagos, Rivers, Bayelsa, Delta, Anambra, Ondo and other flood-prone areas including the construction of earth dams with a view to advising Government on :-
 - The utilization of ecological and natural disaster funds for the pivotal project;
 - Project proposals and surveys;
 - Economic projections and funding;
 - Design works;
 - Impact assessments and abatements;
 - Necessary consultations and collaborations;
 - The Implementation plan with time frame; and
- ii. *Urge* the Federal Government in conjunction with development banks to establish a Hydroelectric Gravity Dams Fund for construction of the Dasin Hausa Dam at Adamawa, canalization in Lagos, Rivers, Bayelsa, Delta, Anambra, Ondo and other flood-prone areas including the construction of earth dams for purposes of flood control, electricity generation, irrigation of farms and fresh water supply.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

No.	Committee	Date	Time	Venue
1.	Lands, Housing and Urban Development	Tuesday, 19 th November, 2019 (Interactive Meeting)	2.00pm	Committee Room 324 Senate New Building
2.	Marine Transport	Tuesday, 19 th November, 2019	2.00pm	Committee Room 107 Senate New Building
3.	Joint Committee on Nigerian Navy, Marine Transport and Finance	Tuesday, 19 th November, 2019	2.00pm	Committee Room 221 Senate New Building
4.	FCT	Tuesday, 19 th November, 2019	2.00pm	Committee Room 312 Senate New Building
5.	Capital Market	Tuesday, 19 th November, 2019	1.30pm	Committee Room 323 Senate New Building
6.	Works	Tuesday, 19 th November, 2019	2.00pm	Committee Room 430 Senate New Building
7.	Ware Resources	Tuesday, 19 th November, 2019	2.00pm	Committee Room 425 Senate New Building
8.	Health	Tuesday, 19 th November, 2019 (Meeting with NAFDAC & NHIS)	11.00am	Committee Room 117 Senate New Building

9.	Power	Wednesday, 20 th November, 2019 (Joint Committee Meeting)	12.00noon	Conference Room 231 Senate New Building
10.	Customs, Excise and Tariff	Wednesday, 20 th November, 2019	11.00am	Committee Room 107 Senate New Building
11.	Ethics, Privileges and Public Petitions	Thursday, 21 st November, 2019	1.00pm	Committee Room 120 Senate New Building
