



8th Senate
of the Federal Republic
of Nigeria



**REVIVING THE
ECONOMY,
CREATING
OPPORTUNITIES
FOR NIGERIANS**

Foreword



It has been three years since the inauguration of the 8th Senate. A period which has been marked by rising unemployment, oil price declines, economic instability and rising insecurity. Our nascent democracy has been and continues to be tested. As a country, we have a monumental task ahead of us, to stabilize the economy, create jobs and ensure our people have access to decent healthcare and education. The Senate has an important role to play in achieving these objectives.

At inception the 8th Senate adopted the Senate Legislative agenda focusing on three broad areas: Improving Livelihoods, Improving Governance and Improving Business.

Over the last three years we have been focused on driving this agenda undertaking a comprehensive review of business-related legislations in Nigeria with a view to improving Nigeria's ease-of-doing-business ranking as well as improving the general operative environment for business in Nigeria, increasing access to funding for health care and education and building social safety nets for the most vulnerable in our society including those ravaged by war and conflict.

In the area of Improving Business we have focused our legislative reforms on reducing regulatory burdens for and easing access to capital for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

We have been successful in getting the Secured Transactions in Movable Assets Act 2017 signed into law allowing small companies gain better access to credit using movable assets as security.

The Companies and Allied Matters Act has been amended by the Senate after 28 years with changes aimed at encouraging investment in small businesses, lowering costs and easing regulatory burdens. This Bill is presently making its way through the lower house.

We continue to work on the Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Bill to supervise and promote competition in the market to make for a more balanced development of our economy and to increase opportunities for Nigerian businesses. We are hopeful that work on this bill will be completed before the expiration of the 8th Senate.

In pursuing our Improving Business agenda, we recognise that our underdeveloped transportation infrastructure is detrimental to the growth of Nigerian businesses and the economy. However, due to years of under investment the only way the country can raise the enormous amounts of capital required to fund infrastructure projects is through public-private partnerships. To this end the Senate is advancing legislation

that enables private sector participation and financing for the delivery of targeted high priority transportation projects. Railway infrastructure is one of such priorities and the Nigerian Railway Authorities Bill allows the participation of the private sector in investment in and management of railway infrastructure. In addition we have passed legislation that will enable investment in and improve our roads and ports.

High rates of poverty and income inequality are fueling insecurity and instability. A large number Nigerians live under US\$2 a day. Through the Improving Livelihoods agenda, the Senate is working to raise standards of living, ensure that every Nigerian has access to basic healthcare and that every Nigerian child is educated at least to secondary school level thereby increasing opportunity.

The Nigerian Bureau of statistics has put the North East of Nigeria as having the worst socio-economic conditions in the country with the highest poverty and illiteracy rates in the country. The North East Development Commission established under the North East Development Commission Act 2017 will coordinate and harmonise all interventions and initiatives of the Federal Government in the North East and work with partners both local and international to develop the zone.

Nigeria's public health care system is under tremendous pressure serving a population of over 180 million people. Presently close to 70% of health care expenditure is out of pocket for households already straining to make ends meet and leaving very little for anything else. As of 2014 there were around 30,000 primary health facilities, and

almost 4000 secondary health facilities serving our population, well under the WHO recommendation. There is an urgent need to increase funding for and access to primary healthcare and the Senate has set aside one per cent of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the basic health care in the 2018 Appropriation Bill which has been signed into law.

The Universal Basic Education (UBE) programme in Nigeria was launched in 1999, with the goal of providing free, universal and compulsory basic education for every Nigerian child aged 6-15 years. This programme has failed to meet its objectives due to a number of reasons not least inadequate funding. With the amendment to the Act establishing the programme we have increased Federal Government funding for the programme. Our vision is to see 100% of our children under the age of 12 educated.

The 8th Senate will continue to pursue its legislative agenda, to reform the economy and build a country that creates opportunity for all. It is an honour to preside over this Senate. It is not a responsibility I take lightly and together we will work to build a country that all Nigerians both at home and abroad can be proud to call home.

ABS

Abubakar Bukola Saraki
Senate President, Federal Republic of Nigeria

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Section 1



A Stronger Economy

“One of our primary goals is to increase the private sector’s participation in the economy by reducing government intervention in sectors that are traditionally guided by market forces”

Driving productivity, easing access to finance, creating jobs and improving livelihoods.

Since the 1999 presidential elections Nigeria has enjoyed relative stability bringing with it economic growth. GDP growth has averaged between 5 – 7% reaching almost N80 trillion. However due to oil price declines, political risks related to the 2015 elections and economic uncertainty we have seen a decline in growth leading to a recession and with it growth in unemployment and underemployment. Between the first and third quarters of 2016, the economy created a net job of

422,133 while 3.7 million people entered the labour market in the same period. In addition over 4 million jobs were lost in the first three quarters of 2017.

Nigeria's population is the seventh largest in the world and is growing at an average of 2.7% a year. 70% of the population is under the age of 30 with a high rate of youth unemployment.

Economic diversification and with it jobs will form the basis for economic growth, poverty reduction, and improved livelihoods.

96% of Nigerian businesses are SMEs employing over 57 million Nigerians are employed in micro and small businesses with, on average, only 1.9 employees, and the vast majority of these firms are informal enterprises. Such enterprises account for close to half of GDP. SME's in Nigeria face some basic constraints such as, under-developed infrastructure, poor investment climate, and uncertain or restrictive regulations In order to enable MSMEs create more jobs and opportunities for Nigerians the government approach must go beyond economy wide policies and be proactive and strategic in enabling the growth of Micro, Small and medium enterprises.

Legislative proposals in this area are therefore focused on the needs of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), particularly reducing regulatory burdens and easing access to capital with the objective of having a large number of sustainable fast-growing small and midsize businesses that have access to capital and can drive productivity, job creation, poverty reduction

An active government approach must go beyond economy wide policies to improve conditions for growth. Government must be proactive and strategic in its support of Micro, Small and medium enterprises.



and improvement in standards of living.

We project that over a five year period the legislation will lead to an average annual growth in jobs is estimated at approximately 7.55 million additional employment as well as an average of 16.42% reduction in Nigeria's poverty rate, adding an average of N3.76 Trillion to incomes (National Disposable Income was N85.62 trillion in 2014), equivalent to 4.39% of 2014 figures.



KEY LEGISLATION

The Secured Transactions in Movable Assets Act 2017

The Act is one of several legislations targeting easing access to finance. It provides for the registration and supervision of security interest in movable properties and secured transactions. The Act:

- Creates in the Central Bank the National Collateral Registry to provide an effective way for lenders to find out whether the

Over the projected 5 year period, these new economic reforms may add an average of N3.76 Trillion to incomes (National Disposable Income was N85.62 trillion in 2014), equivalent to 4.39% of 2014 figures

potential borrower has already granted a security interest in the collateral. This registry will increase the availability of loans and reduce the interest rates as small businesses will have the ability to use moveable property to obtain business capital for investment and growth.

- Facilitates access to credit for new and small companies with movable assets as security. Moveable collateral provides the basis for free-flowing credit markets and also reduces the potential losses lenders face from non-payment.

Status: Operational

Credit Reporting Act 2017

One of the main factors in lack of access to debt financing in Nigeria, is the high risk levels associated with lending in Nigeria caused by the high rate of bad debt.

The Credit Reporting Act provide a legal structure for Credit Bureau Services in Nigeria through the consumer measuring system. This system involves the establishment of a credible and credit data-base to determine the ability of every Nigerian to receive and repay a loan in Nigeria.

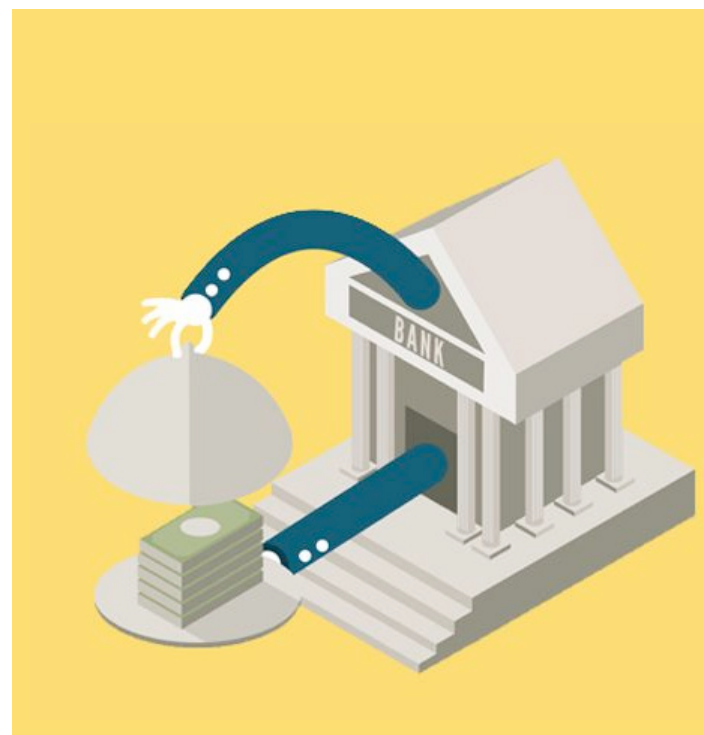
This Act will:

- Make loans readily available to more Nigerians especially those who might not necessarily have collateral but have good standing and are able to repay;
- Make it easier for Nigerians to access loans through the banking system for personal or business transactions and reduce the risk of lending for banks;
- Improve access to loans for micro and small businesses; and

The Credit Reporting Act provides a legal structure for Credit Bureau Services in Nigeria through the consumer measuring system

- Reduce the rate of unrepaid loans because of the system that will be used to check each borrower's ability to pay. Because of this system, there would be reduced loss ad more money available to people who can actually repay their loans .

Status: Operational



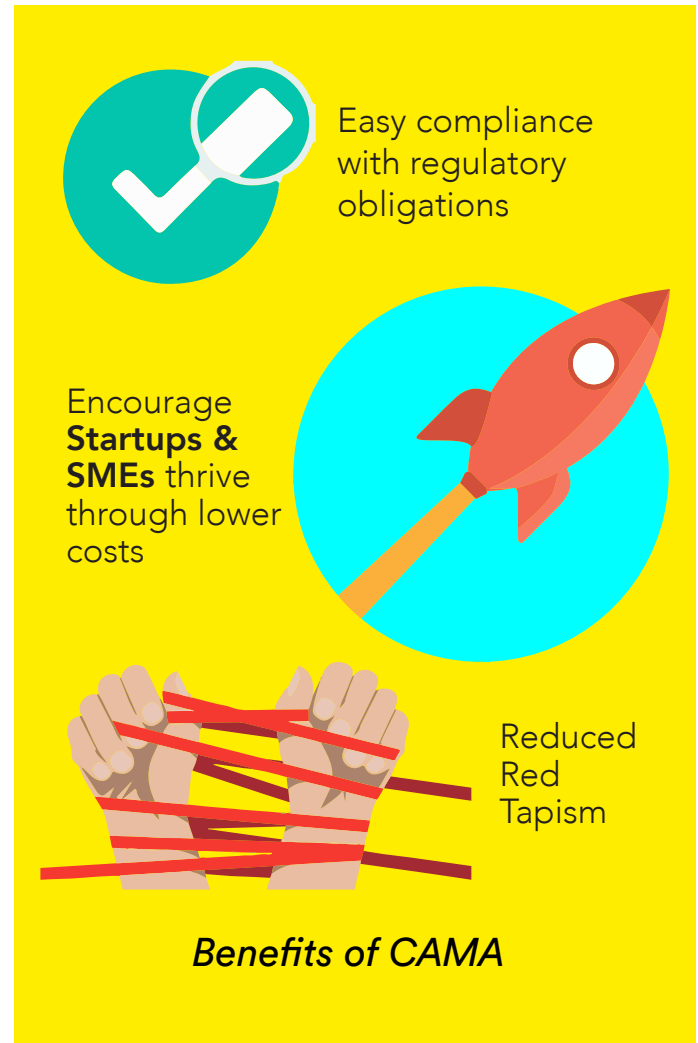
Companies and Allied Matters Act (Amendment) Bill, 2018

28 years after the passage of the original Companies and Allied Matters Act the Nigerian Senate has passed a Bill to repeal and re-enact the Act.

This landmark reform by the Senate will provide significant benefits to companies by reducing red tape and making it easier to comply with regulatory obligations. Most of the changes are aimed at encouraging investments that will allow small businesses and startups thrive, lower costs and ease regulatory burdens.

Changes included in the Bill will mean that many of the over 75,000 private companies limited by shares which are established in Nigeria every year will be able to incorporate more easily, resulting in savings in professional fees and substantial improvements to the ease of doing

Over 75,000 private companies limited by shares which are established in Nigeria every year will be able to incorporate more easily



business in Nigeria by comparison to our competitors.

Changes include:

- Ability of a single person to incorporate a company;
- Introduction of the Limited Liability Partnership (LLP). The incorporation process for an LLP is less stringent and formal than that of a Limited Liability Company. The compliance requirements of an LLP, though slightly more than that of a general partnership, will be much less than what is required for a company limited by shares;
- Deletion of the requirement for small

The requirement for small businesses to have a lawyer register their company or to even have a company secretary has been removed

businesses to have a lawyer register their company or to even have a company secretary;

- Annual General Meetings are no longer mandatory for small companies;
- requirement for statutory declaration of compliance has also been deleted; and
- To further facilitate registration and compliance the E-Registration and filing system has been enhanced

Status: Awaiting passage by House of Representatives

Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Bill, 2015

The shift from public sector provision of infrastructure and other services to the private sector has increased the need to ensure that there is no abuse of dominant positions in the market.

The Bill repeals the Consumer Protection Act to create the Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Commission, and the Competition and Consumer Protection Tribunal.

The first of its kind in Nigeria, the bill will for the first time supervise and promote competition by prohibiting activities which lessen competition and create private monopolies, control mergers, acquisitions and protect consumers.

The Bill will:

- Promote competition
- Enlarge opportunities for our domestic businesses and our SMEs to compete and participate in the international market.
- Ensure fair trading practices, efficiency, equal opportunities for all players in production, trade and commerce;
- Protect consumers and end users of products and services from exploitation, unfair trade practices, price collusion etc.

Status: Passed By Both Houses But Under Consideration



There is need to validate e-commerce transactions as fraudulent activities online, commercial disputes arising from sale and delivery; and other undesirable outcomes are on the rise

Electronic Transactions Bill

60% of micro and small businesses advertise and sell their wares online whether through their own sites or using social media. This has also opened up a floodgate of fraudulent activity online, commercial disputes arising from sale and delivery; and other undesirable outcomes.

Large businesses have also taken advantage of the ease offered by technology to conduct and transact their official businesses online.

Contracts and agreements are being concluded without parties being physically present. But conversely, extant laws provide inadequate protection for e-commerce businesses and consumers.

The Electronic Transactions Bill seeks to provide a legal and regulatory framework for conducting transactions using electronic or related media, the protection of the rights of consumers/ parties and their personal data as well as the facilitation of electronic commerce in Nigeria.

The Bill gives validity to

- Online contracts
- Electronic signature and records
- Admissibility of electronic evidence
- Security of Parties to an online transaction

Status: Operational

Warehouse Receipts Bill 2016

The Warehouse Receipts bill establishes the Nigerian Independent Warehouse Regulatory Agency to control the operations of licensed warehouses and to provide a supervisory framework for trading in warehouse receipts.

The Bill will Allow depositors use agricultural or other commodities stored in commercial warehouses, upon issue of negotiable warehouse receipt by the warehouse, as collateral to obtain finance from any bank or financial institution.

The receipt acts as collateral for the bank, giving it right to take ownership if the loan is not repaid.

Public Procurement (Amendment) Act Bill 2016

The Bill seeks to amend the Act to ensure that local manufacturers receive preference in procurement processes. This Bill forms part of the Senate's Made-in-Nigeria plan to encourage Nigerians to support locally made goods.

The Bill will:

- Shorten the process of awarding contracts and reduce the time spent on contract processing. This reduction in time spent during the procurement process is intended to ease liquidity by ensuring that contractors jobs are completed quickly and contractors are

paid on time.

- Makes procurement processes more transparent while also increasing their efficiency and accountability.

With this Bill, the Government must show preference to local manufacturers where Government is the buyer. This will create more jobs for citizens and help increase the consumption of locally-made goods.

Status: Passed By Both House But Under Consideration

The Public Procurement Bill will create very big job opportunities for citizens and will hopefully close the gap between the consumption of locally-made goods and foreign goods.

Petroleum Industry Governance Bill

The petroleum industry contributes more than 70% of government revenue, 90% of foreign exchange earnings as well as external reserves, drives foreign capital inflows and domestic output growth.

The sector however, has suffered from uncertainty of regulations, mismanagement, scandals and gross lack of good governance and inefficiency.

For 16 years, all attempts to reform the sector suffered repeated setbacks, which led to further deterioration and wrangling amongst various stakeholders.

In 2017 the Senate passed the Petroleum Industry Governance Bill (PIGB) the first in a series of petroleum industry laws designed to reform the Nigerian oil and gas industry.

The main objectives of the PIGB are to:-

1. Create efficient and effective governing institutions
2. Clarify and separate roles and accountabilities
3. Establish a framework for the creation of commercially oriented and profit driven petroleum entities
4. Promote transparency and accountability and
5. Create a conducive business environment for petroleum industry operations

In essence, the PIGB seeks to enhance transparency and accountability in the petroleum sector by harmonising the regulatory framework, creating efficient and effective governing institutions, and in particular restructuring the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) into viable entities.

The PIGB seeks to enhance transparency and accountability in the petroleum sector by harmonising the regulatory framework, creating efficient and effective governing institution

Key provisions of the PIGB include:

Establishment of an Independent Regulatory Commission -

The PIGB will herald the creation an independent regulatory commission called the Nigerian Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NPRC) whose ambit cuts across the downstream, midstream and upstream. The Commission's functions include but are not limited to enforcing compliance with applicable laws and regulations, licensing, issuing regulations, influencing growth and promoting competition.

Restructuring of the NNPC -

The NNPC and its subsidiaries will be restructured into two broad entities

i.e. the National Petroleum Company (NPC), an integrated oil and gas entity with full control of its business, devoid of political influences, and the Nigerian Petroleum Assets Management Company (NPAMC) which will be tasked with holding and managing the interests of the Government. These entities will be incorporated as limited liability companies.

The clarity and strength of governance, transparency, accountability and commercial mentality that comes with the implementation of the PIGB will make doing business in the sector easier and encourage private investments for accelerated growth in the sector. The Bill has since been transmitted for Presidential assent.

Section 2



**Infrastructure for
a New Nigeria**



Enabling private sector participation and financing and the delivery of targeted high priority transportation projects.

Infrastructure continues to be a major challenge, constraining growth across all sectors. It is estimated that Nigeria will need to invest close to \$900 billion in infrastructure over the next 10 years to allow the economy achieve its full potential. Most of this investment will be in power and transportation systems.

Nigeria has underinvested in transportation infrastructure, which is vital to economic growth. Transportation is a cost of virtually every other good or service in the economy. Transport infrastructure includes roads, air transport facilities, railways, maritime infrastructure (inland waterways and ports) and urban transportation (which spans across the other sub-sectors). Both rail and road networks are inadequate for a country of Nigeria's area and population but financing large-scale infrastructure initiatives is also a challenge for the Government. To fund infrastructure, other emerging economies have turned to public-private partnerships.

The Nigerian Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan (NIIMP) assumes \$166bn total investment in infrastructure, out of which 26% is expected in transportation, with the private sector contributing 48%. Evidence from IFC research indicates that a 1% increase in infrastructure produces a 0.08% increase in GDP and infrastructure investments result in a 0.5 multiplier (3-5%

The Nigerian Integrated Infrastructure Masterplan will contribute towards a 2.5% reduction in poverty rate and a significant positive impact on sectoral GDP.

increase) in jobs. An average of 87,384 new jobs in the sector over the next 5 year period is projected and income growth averaging 7%. These changes may contribute towards a 2.5% reduction in poverty rate and a significant positive impact on sectoral GDP.

Legislative proposals in this area focus on enabling private sector participation and financing and the delivery of targeted high priority transportation projects.





KEY LEGISLATION

Nigerian Railway Authority Bill, 2015

The Nigerian Railway Authority Bill repealed the Railway Corporation Act 2004. The Act had restricted management and investments in railway to just the public sector.

The Bill provides for the restructuring of the Railway sector by establishing the Nigerian Railway Authority to:

- Develop railway infrastructure
- Own and manage the railway infrastructure of the Federal Government.
- Grant and manage concessions
- Issue guidelines; and
- Procure funding for investments in the

The Nigerian Railway Authority Bill allows the Private sector partake in the management and investment in the Railway sector

sector

- Prior, States are not able to manage their rail infrastructure due to the approval requirements from the Federal governments; the bill removed such requirements to allow States to man their rail lines.
- The Bill also ensures safety in the railway services by providing for an independent railway regulator to be responsible for the economic and safety regulation of the sector. The regulator will ensure the protection of the rights and interests of Railway Operators, Customers and other stakeholders.

Status: Passed By The Senate

National Inland Waterways Authority Bill

The Bill repeals the National Inland and Waterways Authority Act of 1996 with the objective of reviving the dormant marine transport sector

The Bill:

- Will develop and further improve the National Inland Waterways for water transportation and navigation purposes
- Increase and promote private sector investment and participation in the management and operation of the assets of the NIWA
- Promote intermodalism in transport sector i.e. the effective use and linkage of our modes of transportation (Road, Rail and Air)



- Provide alternative mode of transportation for the evacuation of goods and persons
- Provide for the technical and safety regulations of the waterways
- The authority is now able to grant concession and enter into PPPs for management of assets. Public-Private

Partnership in the management and operation of the inland waterways is a crucial step that will make the Inland waterways more profitable and efficient.

Federal Roads Authority Bill, 2016

National Inland Waterways Bill will grant concessions and enter into PPPs for management of assets that will make Inland waterways profitable and efficient

The Bill repeals the Federal Roads Maintenance Agency (Establishment etc.) Act 2002 and establish the Federal Roads Authority for the safe and efficient management of the Federal Roads Network to meet the socio-economic demands of the country.

In addition it:

- Promote the sustainable development and operation of the road sector;
- Facilitate the development of competitive markets and enabling environment for private investment
- Grant road concessions;

- Issue regulations and policies; and
- Collect monies from Concessionaires

The Authority will create a more systemic, long term maintenance plan for the maintenance of all Federal Road Networks in Nigeria and open up road building and maintenance to public private partnerships.

Status: Passed By Both Houses

National Transport Commission Bill

Objectives of this Bill

- establishing the National Transport Commission as an effective, impartial, and independent regulatory authority in the sector;
- creating an efficient economic regulatory framework for the sector;
- providing a mechanism for monitoring compliance of government agencies and transport operators in Nigeria;
- protecting the rights and interests of service operators and users within Nigeria;
- promoting the implementation of the National Transport Policy; and
- creating an enabling environment for private investments within the sector.

The National Transport Commission (“the Commission”) is designed to be a multi-modal/setor regulator covering the transport sub-sectors of roads, rail and marine.

The Commission is expected to:

- create an efficient economic regulatory framework for the provision of transport services;
- promote competitive market conduct;
- censure accessibility of transport facilities, channels, and routes; and
- monitor the performance of the regulated transport industry.

The Bill further provides that the National Council on Privatisation will have the role of ensuring the formation of the institutional structures of the Commission after the Bill comes into force. It is unclear but suggestive that one may expect privatization of some Government-owned transport assets in the mid- to long-term horizon.

Status: Passed By Both Houses

Nigeria Infrastructure Fund Bill, 2015

The Bill establishes the Nigeria Infrastructure Investment Fund to mobilise and provide financial resources for infrastructure development.

Status: Awaiting Consideration By Senate



Nigeria Ports and Harbours Authority Bill, 2016

The Bill repeals the Nigerian Ports Authority Act 2004 and unbundles the ports into management, operation and regulation establishing the Nigerian Ports and Harbours Authority (NPHA) to:

- own and control ports;
- issue regulations and policies;
- facilitate private sector participation;
- enter into contracts or arrangements; and
- grant concessions on terminal operations.

Status: Passed By Both Houses

National Road Fund (Estab.) Bill, 2018

The Bill seeks to establish a National Roads Fund to be a repository of revenues from charges received from road users and other sources for financing, administration and periodic maintenance of road infrastructure in Nigeria. The bill will create a favourable environment for private industry participation, management and financing in the road sector.

Status: Passed By Both Houses

Section 3



Educating Our
Children

Divy bA

Education is the passport to the future of Nigeria. Our vision is to see to the attainment of 100% education rate for all Nigerian children age 12 and below.

The quality of primary and secondary education has lagged due to a lack of investment and a lack of basic infrastructure.

The International Standard Classification of Education suggests that a child should be able to master reading and writing by the fifth grade (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization [UNESCO], 2005). In practice, a child should know how to read and write after the third grade. According to a UNESCO study In Nigeria Around half the children in public education could read or write, while 63% of children in rural areas and 85% of those in the lowest economic quartile could not read at all.

More than 10.5 million children between the ages of 6 and 17 are not in school—that is one in six of the world's out-of-school children. Youth literacy of 15 – 24 year olds, according to the World Bank was 66%, compared to 73% for Angola, 86% for Ghana, 82% in Kenya, and 99% in South Africa. Nigeria's performance is in fact below the sub-Saharan Africa average of Poor learning outcomes are most severe in the North. For example, more than two-thirds of students in the North remain illiterate even after completing primary

school (grade 6), as compared to only about 18–28 percent of students in the South (Figure 1-4). Boko Haram's attacks on schools, students, and teachers in northeast Nigeria have had a devastating impact on education. The conflict has left nearly 1 million children with little or no access to school.

In the 2017 budget the government allocated N448bn (\$1.6bn) for education, of which N398bn (\$1.4bn) was for recurring expenditures and N50bn (\$176.7m) for capital projects. This represented a 21% increase on the N369.6bn (\$1.3bn) allocated to the sector in 2016, but, at just 6% of the overall budget, the amount falls short of UNESCO's recommendation that governments spend a quarter of their fiscal outlay on education.

State governments are responsible for the provision of education, but under the universal basic education funding mechanism, the federal government matches state spending naira for naira. In 2016, 33 of the country's 36 state governments spent N653.53bn (\$2.3bn) on education, just under 11% of their combined budgets. With state governments' coffers constrained due to reduced oil incomes, they have been unable to increase education spending

The goal is to meet UNESCO's target of 25% of Budget spent on Education. As at 2017, it's at 6%



KEY LEGISLATION

Universal Basic Education Act (Amendment) Bill

The Universal Basic Education (UBE) programme in Nigeria was launched in 1999, with the goal of providing “free, universal and compulsory basic education for every Nigerian child aged 6-15 years”.

The UBE programme only took off effectively with the signing of the UBE Act in April 2004.

The Senate has amended the Compulsory, Free, Universal Basic Education Act of 2004 to:

- make primary and secondary education free and compulsory across the country.
- ease pressure on states in accessing funds for infrastructure development, by reducing the 50 per cent counterpart funding clause to access education intervention funds from the Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC), downward to only 10 per cent.
- 2% budgetary allocation to Universal Basic Education Commission by the Central Government is now increased to 3%
- It also provides for stiffer penalties for parents and guardians of young persons who fails, refuse or neglect to enroll their young person in school.

The Senate has amended the UBE to ensure that the 2% budgetary allocation to Universal Basic Education Commission by the Central Government is now increased to 3%



Section 4



**A Healthy
Populace**



Providing basic healthcare to all Nigerians.

In September 2000 Nigeria, along with 188 other countries, adopted the UN Millennium Declaration and committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Three of the MDGs are health-related: signees of the declaration committed to reducing their under-five and infant mortality ratio by two-thirds, reducing the ratio of maternal mortality by three-quarters, and not only stopping, but reversing the spread of AIDS, malaria and other major diseases.

Nigeria's infant mortality rate of 78 per 1,000 live births is worse than Ghana, Kenya and South Africa with 49, 49 and 33 respectively, and also worse than the sub-Saharan average of 64. Only 39% of Nigerian births are attended by skilled health workers versus 47% in Angola, 68%

in Ghana, 44% in Kenya and 91% in South Africa. The sub-Saharan Africa average is 46%.

Nigeria's public health care system has to provide for a population of some 186m, growing at a rate of around 2.6% per year. The federal government is responsible for policy development, the regulation of the health care sector and the provision of tertiary care, which consists of specialised consultative treatments. State governments are responsible for providing secondary health care, and local government areas (LGAs) are tasked with supplying primary health care.

According to the Ministry of Health, federal funds represent 12% of the country's total health care expenditure, with state governments providing a further 8%, LGAs and development partners contributing 4% each, and private companies providing 3%, with the rest covered by donors. This means that as much as 69% of health care expenditure is out-of-pocket for households.

As of 2014 there were around 30,000 primary health facilities, and almost 4000 secondary health facilities. Since 2009 the number of hospital beds in Nigeria has grown at a compound annual growth rate of 3.7%, but there were only 134,000 in 2014 – equivalent to less than one bed per 1000 inhabitants. This is well below the WHO's recommendation of five beds per 1000 inhabitants.

Primary and Universal Health Care provision is a key legislative agenda for the 8th Senate.

Nigeria is tasked with reducing infant mortality rates and with building more primary health care facilities. We currently have less than the Sub-saharan average



KEY LEGISLATION

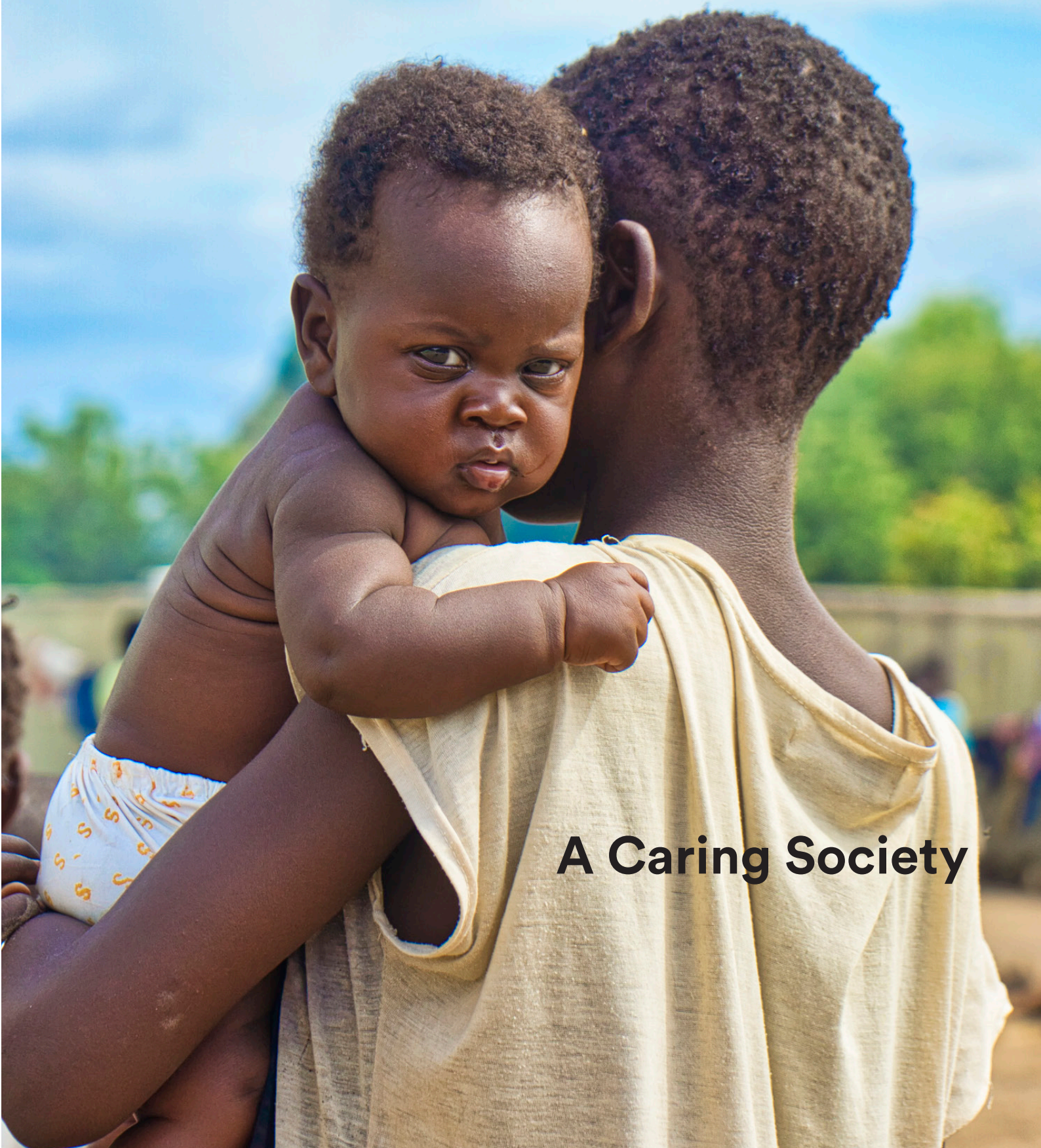
Appropriation Bill 2018

Sets aside one per cent of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the Basic Health Care Provision Fund is met. Sets the basis for a legislative framework for the Basis Healthcare Provision Fund and revitalisation of primary health care delivery across the nation.

Status: Awaiting Presidential Assent

**The Senate
has approved
1% CRF for the
Basic Healthcare
Provision Fund**

Section 5



A Caring Society



Caring for the most vulnerable in our society.

Despite the strong economic growth Nigeria has experienced we still have high rates of poverty and income inequality leading to instability and unrest. Social protection in Nigeria is inadequate to address the needs of the poor, especially the children.

High rates of trafficking, prostitution and abuse also mean that child protection is also a concern. Nigeria adopted the Child Rights Act to domesticate the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 2003. The Senate Committee on Women's Affairs is working with the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development to make sure the Child's Rights Act is domesticated in states that are yet to do so.

Poverty and lack of social protection have led to high levels of drug abuse among

young people for whom taking of drugs has become a form of escape. Drug abuse is taking a heavy toll on our society and resulting in deteriorating family relations, poorer performance at or non-attendance at school, increased risk of HIV as a result of unwanted and unprotected sexual activity and increase in violent incidents. Some youth engaging in heavy substance use will continue to do so into adulthood and will experience various longer-term health and social problems

In order to tackle some of the social problems bedeviling our society, the Senate's work in this area has revolved around three main themes:

- Eradicating poverty
- Protecting our children from violence, exploitation and abuse
- Confronting the menace of drug abuse among our youth

The Senate is actively taking steps to eradicate poverty, drug abuse and tackling National Security issues.





KEY LEGISLATION

Poverty Eradication Commission Act 2017

Nigeria has evolved several programmes to tackle poverty. Some of these programmes have been successful, some have not due to several reasons which include poor design, lack of coordination and mechanisms for evaluation.

The bill establishes a Commission to coordinate and monitor all poverty eradication activities in the country and ensure the sustainability of poverty eradication programmes. The proposed functions of the Commission include:

- To coordinate, and provide technical expertise monitor all poverty eradication activities;
- Coordinate, monitor and advise on all social protection activities of Government;
- Assist in formulating and reviewing policies on poverty eradication; and
- Evaluate and monitor the level of social amenities throughout the country with direct impact on the poor amongst others.

North East Development Commission Act 2017

NBS 2010 statistics show that the North-

East of Nigeria has the worst socio-economic conditions in the country. Its average absolute poverty rate put at 69 per cent is above the national average of 60.9 per cent. This characterises the zone as having the highest rate of poverty and illiteracy in Nigeria. Students in the North-East have the lowest literacy outcomes from schooling with 72% unable to read and and 29% unable to do a simple addition after finishing primary school.

the NEDC will among other things:

- Coordinate projects and programmes within the master plan for the rehabilitation, resettlement, reconciliation, reconstruction and sustainable development of the North-East Zone in the fields of infrastructure, human and social services, including health and nutrition, education and water supply, agriculture, wealth creation

The North East Development Bill will serve as the focal point to coordinate and harmonise all other interventions programmes and initiatives sponsored by the FG in the North-East Zone.

and employment opportunities, urban and rural development and poverty alleviation.

- Liaise with federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies, states and development partners on the implementation of all measures approved in the master plan for the stabilisation and development of the North-East by the Federal Government.
- Assess and report on any project being funded or carried out in the North-East by any federal MDA or company that has an agreement with the Federal Government, and ensure that funds released for such projects are properly utilised.
- Liaise with other stakeholders on the tackling of humanitarian, ecological and environmental problems and degradation

that arise from natural causes, insurgency and industrial activities in the North-East Zone;

- Seek humanitarian, human, material, technical and financial support from development partners (local or international) and NGOs with a view to developing the zone; co-ordinate civil-military confidence building and stabilisation measures and also activities that lie within the civil-military interface especially before, during and after military and security operations; and
- Act as the focal point to coordinate and harmonise all other interventions programmes and initiatives that the Federal Government is involved with in the North-East Zone.

Status: Operational



National Child Protection and Enforcement Agency (Establishment) Bill 2018

There is the realization that the structures we have in place to protect our children are inadequate which is why the senate has passed a bill establishment of a National Child Protection and Enforcement Agency which will amongst other things:

- Ensure that child sensitive social protection policies are implemented
- Address child poverty, vulnerability and risks
- Conduct investigations with respect to offences under the Child Rights Act.

National Council for Social Work Regulatory Bill

The bill establishes the National council of Social Work to regulate the practice of social work in Nigeria and facilitate the development of a profession concerned with helping reduce the incidence of abuse and neglect and supporting families to raise their children to their full potential

Drug Control Bill

Following several consultations with stakeholders develop a coherent legislative framework to address the control of drugs , reducing the demand for drugs as well as

interventions for people who use drugs
The Drug Control Bill clarifies the mandate and strengthens the capacity of National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) and the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration Control (NAFDAC) and other relevant law enforcement and regulatory bodies to eradicate the illicit production, and trafficking of controlled substances. In addition it:

- Establishes a central mechanism to facilitate collaboration among law enforcement, regulatory and public health authorities in line with the National Drug Control Policy.
- Criminalization of Illicit Distribution, Diversion and Dispensing of Controlled Narcotic Drugs without prescription or license
- Temporarily Banning/ Restricting Access to Controlled Narcotic Drugs in the event of Public Health emergency.



- Referral of Drug Users with Drug Abuse problems for appropriate services
- Ensure that only the Controlled Narcotic Drugs and Precursor chemicals that are needed for Medical and Scientific Purposes based on National Estimates are Imported and/or produced in the Country.
- Restriction on Distribution and Dispensing of Controlled Narcotic Drugs

Mental Health and Substance Abuse Bill

The Mental Health and Substance Abuse Bill, was drafted to strengthen effective leadership by formulating developing and implementing national policies, strategies, programs and regulations relating to mental health. It protects the rights of persons with mental and substance use disorders, provides a legal framework for the regulation of mental and substance abuse services and ensure quality, efficient mental health and substance abuse.

The bill:

- Criminalizes victimization of people with Mental Health and Substance Abuse Problems
- Treats people with drug abuse problems as people who need help not criminals
- Improves access to evidence-based Treatment and Rehabilitation Services for People with Drug Abuse Problems
- Increases access to effective psychosocial support and Mental Health services to prevent drug abuse
- Regulation of Mental Health Service Providers

The Drug Control Bill clarifies the mandate and strengthens the capacity of National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) and the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration Control (NAFDAC) and other relevant law enforcement and regulatory bodies to eradicate the illicit production, and trafficking of controlled substances.

Appendix

S/N	ECONOMY	POLITICAL	GOVERNANCE	SOCIAL	HEALTH	EDUCATION	ANTI-CORRUPTION
1	Nigerian Railway Bill	High Court of the Federal Capital Territory Abuja (Amendment) Bill 2015	North East Development Commission (NEDC) (Establishment, etc) Bill 2015	Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Bill 2015	National Institute for Cancer Research and Treatment (est., etc.) Bill	Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (est., etc.) Bill 2015	Witness Protection Programme Bill 2015
2	Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill	National Assembly Budget and Research Office (Establishment, etc) Bill 2016	Erosion Control and Prevention Commission (Establishment, etc) Bill, 2015	National Poverty Eradication Commission (Establishment, etc) Bill 2015	Counterfeit and Fake Drugs and Unwholesome Processed Foods (Miscellaneous provision) Amendment Bill 2015	Federal University of Petroleum Resources Effuru (Establishment, etc) Bill 2015	Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Bill 2016
3	Electronic Transaction Bill	Electoral Act No. 6 2010 (Amendment) Bill 2016	Environmental Managers Registration Council of Nigeria (Establishment, etc) Bill 2015	Nigeria Football Federation (Establishment, etc) Bill 2015	Medical Residency Training Bill, 2017 (HB.982)	Chartered Institute of Customer Relationship Management Bill, 2017 HB. 69	Nigeria Financial Intelligence Agency (Est, Etc.) Bill, 2017
4	Agriculture Credit Guarantee Scheme Act (Amendment) Bill 2015	Presidential Inauguration Bill 2016	Defence Space Agency (Establishment, etc) Bill 2015	National Sports Commission (Establishment, etc) Bill 2015	Nigerian Agricultural Quarantine Service (Establishment, etc) Bill 2015	Air Force Institute of Technology (Establishment, etc) Bill 2015	Whistle Blowers Protection Bill 2015
5	Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme (Est,etc) Bill	The Revised Edition (Laws of the Federation of Nigeria) Bill, 2018	Hydroelectric Power Producing Area Development Commission (Amendment) Bill 2015	Nigerian Peace Corps (Establishment, etc) Bill 2015	National centre for disease control prevention (establishment, etc) Bill, 2018 (SB. 256)	Federal University of Petroleum Resources Effurun Bill 2016	Prevention of Crimes Act (Amendment) Bill 2016

S/N	ECONOMY	POLITICAL	GOVERNANCE	SOCIAL	HEALTH	EDUCATION	ANTI-CORRUPTION
6	Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Bill 2015	Emergency Powers (Repeal and re-enactment) Bill, 2018	Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) Act (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Abduction, wrongful restraints and wrongful confinement for ransom bill 2017	Environmental Health Officers (Registration, etc.) Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016	JAMB Act (Amendment) Bill 2016	Corrupt Practice and other Related Offences Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016
7	Credit Bureau Reporting Bill 2015	Alteration of the Constitution to provide for time passage of laws (assent)	Water Resources Act (Amendment) Bill 2016	Prohibition and Protection of persons from lynching, mob action and Extra Judicial Executions Bill, 2017	Dangerous Drugs Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016	Sexual Harassment in Tertiary Educational Institution Bill 2016	Advance Fee Fraud and Other Fraud Related Offences Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016
8	Federal Roads Authority (Establishment, etc) Bill 2016	Alteration of the Constitution to require the President and Governor to submit names of nominated ministers or commissioners within thirty days of taking the oath of office for confirmation.	Endangered Species (Control of International Trade and Traffic) Act (Amendment) Bill 2016	Agricultural and Rural Management Training (Amendment) Bill 2016	Veterinary Surgeons Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016	Federal University of Wukari (Establishment, etc) Bill 2016	Code of Conduct Bureau and Tribunal Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016
9	National Lottery Act 2005 (Amendment) Bill 2016	Alteration of the Constitution to provide for the appointment of a minister from the FCT to ensure FCT is represented in the FEC.	Telecommunications and Postal Offences Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016	World Meteorological Organization (Protection) Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016	Federal Capital Territory Hospitals Management Board (Establishment, etc.) Bill, 2016	Maritime University of Nigeria, Okerenkoko (Establishment, etc) Bill 2016	

S/N	ECONOMY	POLITICAL	GOVERNANCE	SOCIAL	HEALTH	EDUCATION	ANTI-CORRUPTION
10	Public Procurement Act (Amendment) Bill 2016	Alteration of the Constitution to provide for a change in the names of some local government councils.	Utilities Charges Commission Act (Amendment) Bill 2016	Nigerian Council for Social Work (Establishment, etc.) Bill 2016	Animal Health and Husbandry Technologist (Registration, etc.) Bill 2016	National Open University of Nigeria Act (Amendment) Bill 2017	
11	Petroleum Industry Governance Bill 2016	Alteration of the Constitution to provide for independent candidature in elections.	Petroleum Product Pricing Regulatory Agency Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016	Anti-Torture Bill, 2016	Compulsory Treatment and Care of Victims of Gunshots, Bill 2016	Compulsory, Free Universal Basic Education Act 2004 (Amendment) Bill 2016	
12	National Inland Waterways Act Cap N47 LFN 2004 (Repeal and Re-enactment) Bill 2016	Alteration of the Constitution to change the name of the police from the Nigerian Police Force to the Nigerian Police	Quantity Surveyors (Registration, etc.) Act (Amendment) Bill 2016	National Child Protection and Enforcement 2016	Radiographers (Registration, etc.) Act (Amendment) Bill, 2017	National Research and Innovation (Est. etc.) Bill, 2017	
13	Nigerian Ports and Harbours Authority Act (Amendment) Bill 2016	Alteration of the Constitution to disqualify a person sworn-in as president or governor to complete the term of the elected person from being elected to the same office for more than a single term.	Builders (Registration, etc.) Act (Amendment) Bill 2016	Senior Citizen Centre Bill, 2016		National Institute for Legislative Studies Act (Amendment) Bill 2017	

S/N	ECONOMY	POLITICAL	GOVERNANCE	SOCIAL	HEALTH	EDUCATION	ANTI-CORRUPTION
14	Nigerian Customs Service Bill 2016	Alteration of the Constitution to make the office of the auditor general of the federation and states financially independent by placing them on the CRF (states).	Town Planners (Registration, etc.) Act (Amendment) Bill 2016	National intelligence Agency Pension Bill 2017		Federal University of Maritime Studies, Oron Bill, 2017	
15	Warehouse Receipts Bill 2016	Alteration of the Constitution to establish the office of the accountant general of the federal government separate from the office of the accountant general of the federation	Federal Capital Territory Civil Service Commission Bill 2016	Vigilante Group of Nigeria (Est., etc.) Bill, 2017		Chartered Institute of Loan and Risk Management of Nigeria Bill 2016	
16	Secured Transactions in Movable Assets Bill 2016	Alteration of the Constitution to establish the AGF and separate the office from that of the minister for justice (likewise in the states).	Pensions Rights of Judges Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016	Courts and Tribunal Fines and Financial Penalties Bill, 2017		Chartered Institute of Treasury Management (Est, Etc.) Bill 2017	
17	Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation Act (Repeal and Re-enactment) Bill 2017	Alteration of the Constitution to further strengthen the judiciary for speedy dispensation of justice.	Police Procurement Fund Bill, 2016	National Security Agencies Protection of Officers Identity Bill, 2018 (HB. 830)		Chartered Institute of Project Management of Nigeria (Establishment) Bill 2016	

S/N	ECONOMY	POLITICAL	GOVERNANCE	SOCIAL	HEALTH	EDUCATION	ANTI-CORRUPTION
18	Demutualization Bill, 2017	Alteration of the Constitution to provide time for the determination of pre-election matters.	Federal Capital Territory Water Board Bill 2016	Nigeria Aeronautical Search and Rescue Bill, 2018 (HB. 139)		Federal College of Dental Technology and Therapy Bill, 2017 (HB1,018)	
19	Arbitration and Conciliation act cap A18 LFN 2004(Repeal and re-enactment) Bill 2018	Alteration of the Constitution to reflect the establishment and core functions of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps.	Corporate Manslaughter Bill 2016	Digital rights and freedom bill, 2018(HB490)		Federal University of Agriculture Kaaba (Establishment, etc) Bill	
20	National Transport Commission (Est., etc.) Bill, 2018 (SB. 242)	Alteration of the Constitution to provide for the procedure for passing a constitution alteration bill, where the president withholds assent.	Nigeria Institute of Soil Science (Establishment, etc) Bill 2015	Food Security Bill 2015		Federal Colleges of Education Act (Amendment) Bill 2017	
21	Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2018	Alteration of the Constitution to remove law making powers from the Executive Arm of Govt.	Pharmacy Council of Nigeria (est., etc.) Bill, 2018 (HB 364 & 656)	Chartered Institute of Human Capital Development of Nigeria Bill 2016		Nigeria French Language Village, Badagry (est., etc.) Bill, 2017	
22	River Basin Development Act cap R9LFN2004 (Amendment) Bill, 2018(SB. 358)	Alteration of the Constitution to reflect the establishment of the IST in the constitution.	Institute of Environmental Practitioners of Nigeria (HB. 1022)	National Archives Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016		Nigeria Arabic Language Village, Ngala (Establishment, etc.) Bill, 2017	

S/N	ECONOMY	POLITICAL	GOVERNANCE	SOCIAL	HEALTH	EDUCATION	ANTI-CORRUPTION
23	Treaty to Establish African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament (Accession and Jurisdiction) Act (Amendment) Bill 2016	Alteration of the Constitution to reduce the age for the qualification for the offices of president, house of reps and state house of assembly.	Chartered Institute of Logistics and Transport of Nigeria Bill, 2018 (HB. 973)	National Institute for Hospitality and Tourism (Establishment, etc) Bill 2016		Federal University Gashua (establishment, etc.) Bill, 2018 (SB459)	
24	Small and Medium Scale Enterprises Development Agency (Amendment) Bill 2016	Alteration of the Constitution to specify the period within which the President or Governor shall present the Appropriation Bill before NASS or SHA	Chartered Institute of Export and Commodity Brokers of Nigeria Bill, 2017			Federal University of Petroleum Resources, Effurun Bill, 2016	
25	Produce (Enforcement of Export Standards) (Amendment) Bill 2016	Alteration of the Constitution to delete state independent electoral commission from the constitution.	Chartered Institute of Public Management Bill 2016			National Judicial Institute Act (Amendment) Bill 2016	
26	Value Added Tax Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016	Alteration of the Constitution to delete the National Youth Service Decree from the Constitution.	Chartered Institute of Stockbrokers Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016			National Postgraduate College of Medicine Laboratory Science Bill, 2017	
27	Railway Loan (International Bank) (Amendment) Bill, 2016	Alteration of the Constitution to delete the National Securities Agencies Act from the constitution.	Chartered Institute of Capital Market Registrars Bill 2017			Petroleum Training Institute Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016	

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28	Avoidance of Double Taxation Between the Federal Republic of Nigerian and the Kingdom of Spain Bill, 2017	Alteration of the Constitution to delete the public complaints commission Act from the constitution.	Chartered Institute of Entrepreneurs (est., etc.) Bill 2015			University of Abuja Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016	
29	Avoidance of Double Taxation Between the Federal Republic of Nigerian and the Republic of South Korea Bill, 2017	Alteration of the Constitution to provide the INEC with sufficient time to conduct bye-elections and grounds for de-registration of political parties.	Institute of Chartered Biochemist and Molecular Biologist Bill			Nigeria Academy of Science (establishment etc.)	
30	Avoidance of Double Taxation Between the Federal Republic of Nigerian and the Kingdom of Sweden Bill, 2017	Alteration of the Constitution to strengthen local government administration in Nigeria	Chartered Polymer Institute of Nigeria (est., etc.) Bill, 2018			Federal School of Medical Laboratory Technology Science (Est, Etc.) Bill 2017	
31	Franchise Bill	Alteration of the Constitution to abrogate the State Joint Local government Accounts and empower each local government council to maintain its own special account.					

S/N	ECONOMY	POLITICAL	GOVERNANCE	SOCIAL	HEALTH	EDUCATION	ANTI-CORRUPTION
32	Federal Capital Territory Transport Authority (Establishment) Bill	Alteration of the Constitution to provide for immunity of legislature in respect of words spoken or written at plenary					
33	Nigerian Automotive Industry Development Plan (Fiscal Incentives Assurances and Guarantees) Bill, 2017	Alteration of the Constitution to reduce the period within which the President or Governor may authorise withdrawal from the CRF in absence of an appropriation act from 6 to 3 months.					
34	National Road Funds (Est, etc.) Bill, 2018	Alteration of the Constitution to include former heads of the NASS in the council of state.					
35	Energy Commission Act (Amendment) bill, 2018(HB72 & 446)	Alteration of the Constitution to provide for funding of the State Houses of Assembly directly from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.					
36	Bees (Import Control and Management) Act (Amendment) Bill 2016	Institute of Local Government and Public Administration Bill 2016					

S/N	ECONOMY	POLITICAL	GOVERNANCE	SOCIAL	HEALTH	EDUCATION	ANTI-CORRUPTION
37	Advertising Practitioners (Registrations, etc.) Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016	Official Secrets Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016					
38	Currency Conversion (Freezing Orders) (Amendment) Bill, 2016	Federal Capital Territory Districts Courts Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016					
39	National Agricultural Land Development Authority Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016	Legislative Houses (Powers and Privileges) Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016					
40	National Crop Varieties and Livestock Breeds (Registration etc.) Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016	Subsidiary Legislation (Legislative Scrutiny) Bill, 2017 HB13					
41	Mortgage Institutions Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016	Federal Audit Service Commission Bill (HB. 107)					
42	National Film and Video Censors Board Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016	Nigerians in Diaspora Commission (Establishment) Bill, 2016					
43	Dishonoured Cheques (Offences) Act (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Oaths Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016					

