THE SENATE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA
ORDER PAPER

Thursday 27th October, 2011

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

ORDERS OF THE DAY

CONSIDERATION OF REPORT

1. Interim Report of the Committee on Health:
Cholera Epidemic in Nigeria
Sen. Gyang D. Dantong *(Plateau North)*
"That the Senate do consider the Interim Report of the Committee on Health on the Cholera Epidemic in Nigeria".

MOTIONS

1. Alarming Rate of Rejection of NYSC Members by Federal Establishments:
Sen. Sahabi Alhaji Ya'u *(Zamfara North)*

Sen. Zaynab A Kure
Sen. Kabiru M. Garba
Sen. Emmanuel Paulker
Sen. Emmanuel Bwacha
Sen. Bello H. Gwarzo
Sen. Suleman Adokwe
Sen. Mohammed S. Lafiagi
Sen. Babayo G. Gamawa
Sen. Magnus M. Abe
Sen. Dangana Ocheja
Sen. Ahmed Zannah
Sen. Umaru Dahiru
Sen. George Sekibo
Sen. Enyinnaya Abaribe
Sen. Ahmad Lawan
Sen. Victor Ndoma - Egba,OFR, SAN
Sen. Nenadi E. Usman
Sen. Abdulmumin M. Hassan
Sen. Isa Galaudu
Sen. Mohammed Magoro
Sen. Ifeanyi Okowa
Sen. Smart Adeyemi
Sen. Ahmed Maccido
Sen. Heineken Lokpobiri
Sen. Ita Enang
Sen. Chris Anyanwu
Sen. Dahiru A. Kuta
Sen. Hope Uzodinma
Sen. Ibrahim Gobir
Sen. Ben Ayade
Sen. Matthew Nwagwu
Sen. Andy Uba
Sen. Oluremi Tinubu

THE SENATE,
AWARE that the National Youth Service Corps was established in 1972 to among other things encourage the development of common ties among Nigeria youths and promote national unity;

NOTES that the this objective of the NYSC would be achieved by the equitable distribution of members and as far as is possible, having the youths assigned to jobs in states other than their states of origin for the effective utilization of their skills in areas of national needs;

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AWARE that the regulations of the Service require that corps members should accept their postings and assignment willingly without a corresponding duty on organizations and bodies to accept those posted to them willingly;

AWARE that the authorities of the Service pay a monthly stipend to the Corps Member while organizations that these youths are assigned to for primary assignment are encouraged to supplement this by the payment of varying degrees of allowances to help them maintain themselves during the service year;

CONCERNED that this noble national programmed has recently been buffeted by sundry challenges including attacks on some of them by certain anti-social elements leading to calls by certain segments of the Nigerian society for the scrapping of the programme;

UNHAPPY that these heinous attacks on these youths are compounded by organizations that serially and unjustifiably reject them from undertaking their primary assignment under them;

WORRIED that federal establishments have not only begun refusing to pay the Corps Members any form of emoluments during their service year but have, at an alarming rate begun to routinely reject them;

WORRIED that this attitude is a sabotage of the sublime objectives and ideals of the programme and works to demoralize these youths in their pristine patriotism and eagerness to serve the country, and if not checked, the routine rejection of Corps Members by Federal establishments would blunt their zeal to serve and provide a psychological template for misguided national human capital;

Accordingly resolves to:

i. ***REQUEST*** Mr. President to direct the Secretary to the government of the Federation to immediately instruct Federal Government establishments to stop forthwith, the rejection of youth corps members posted to them during any service year;

ii ***URGE*** the Secretary to the government of the Federation to harmonise with the Director-General of the Corp the number and discipline of Corp members each Federal Establishment would require to enthrone a need-for-purpose system in the service;

iii. ***ENCOURAGE*** MDAs to include in their Annual Budgetary estimates a margin for the payment of the allowances of the Corps Members;

vi. ***URGE*** States and Local Governments and private organizations to advance the objectives of the service by accepting and maintaining corps members sent to them for primary national assignment

2. **Looming Danger of Bankruptcy in States: The Need for Fiscal Evaluation**
Sen. Olubunmi A. Adetunmbi *[Ekiti North]*

THE SENATE,
NOTES with great concern the great fiscal challenge and looming danger of insolvency and bankruptcy facing the states as a result of growing wage bill associated with the implementation of the minimum wage and other recurrent responsibilities of the states.

NOTES that a recent research by the Nigeria Governors' Forum revealed that 20 states face the prospect of unstable and unfavorable financial standing, given the high percentage of their wage bill to the total revenue accruable to them, as highlighted in the table below:

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State	Population (Million)	No. of wrkrs[i]	No. of wrkrs to Population %	IGR (N Billion) [ii]	FAAC (N Billion)[iii]	Total Revenue (N Billion)[iv]	Personnel Cost (N Billion)[v]	Personnel Cost to Total Revenue (%)	Rating[vi]
Kano	9.3	42,000	0.45%	12.2	39.5	51.7	65.4	126%	Distressed
Sokoto	3.8	NA		3.1	26.1	29.2	18	62%	Distressed
Niger	3.9	41,000	1.06%	3.1	29.2	32.3	18	56%	Distressed
Zamfara	3.3	6,000	0.18%	2.9	24.6	27.5	14.8	54%	Distressed
Katsina	6.0	NA		3.2	30	33.2	16.7	50%	Distressed
Osun	3.4	44,948	1.31%	5.4	23.2	28.6	14.3	50%	Distressed
Ekiti	2.5	65,000	2.65%	2.7	20.9	23.6	11.4	48%	Critical
Plateau	3.4	18,000	0.54%	3.6	24.5	28.1	12.3	44%	Critical
Benue	4.4	21,000	0.48%	8.3	27	35.3	14.9	42%	Critical
Edo	3.5	35,000	1.01%	12.4	28.5	40.9	17.1	42%	Critical
Borno	4.0	29,000	0.72%	2.1	29.8	31.9	13.1	41%	Critical
Adamawa	3.4	21,000	0.63%	4.2	25	29.2	11.7	40%	Critical
Cross River	3.1	20,481	0.67%	7.1	24.7	31.8	12.3	39%	Critical
Enugu	3.4	NA		4.1	23.6	27.7	10.7	39%	Critical
Taraba	2.4	19,000	0.79%	3.3	24.7	28	10.6	38%	Critical
Ogun	3.7	44,500	1.20%	11.2	24.4	35.6	13.2	37%	Critical
Kogi	3.4	23,375	0.68%	3.3	25.1	28.4	9.2	32%	Critical
Yobe	2.2	26,000	1.16%	1.8	24.5	26.3	8.5	32%	Critical
Ebonyi	2.3	34,614	1.49%	2.1	20.7	22.8	7.1	31%	Critical
Ondo	3.6	58,000	1.62%	3.8	42.3	46.1	14.3	31%	Critical
Kaduna	6.3	21,564	0.34%	9.3	31.5	40.8	12.1	30%	Critical
Oyo	5.6	32,000	0.58%	11.9	29.2	41.1	11.2	27%	Unhealthy
Bauchi	4.6	30,000	0.66%	2.3	29.3	31.6	8.1	26%	Unhealthy
Bayelsa	1.8	54,330	3.04%	3.9	85.6	89.5	21.5	24%	Unhealthy
Nasarawa	1.9	19,982	1.04%	2.4	21.4	23.8	5.7	24%	Unhealthy
Gombe	2.4	13,827	0.58%	9.5	22.2	31.7	7.4	23%	Unhealthy
Rivers	5.1	62,000	1.22%	58.5	126	184.5	36.5	20%	Unhealthy
Imo	4.0	44,258	1.12%	5.2	30.5	35.7	6.8	19%	Tolerable
Kwara	2.5	45,000	1.82%	11.3	22.8	34.1	6.1	18%	Tolerable
Lagos	9.1	47,000	0.51%	147.1	35.7	182.8	32.7	18%	Tolerable
Kebbi	3.3	17,000	0.52%	3.8	25.1	28.9	4.5	16%	Tolerable
Delta	4.1	55,000	1.33%	15.6	108.5	124.1	19.1	15%	Tolerable
Abia	3.1	NA		9.9	27.8	37.7	5.2	14%	Healthy
Akwa Ibom	3.9	32,633	0.85%	12.1	132.4	144.5	17.9	12%	Healthy
Anambra	4.5	12,034	0.27%	4.8	25.2	30	3.7	12%	Healthy
Jigawa	4.6	NA		2.4	27.6	30	1.7	6%	Healthy

Source: Nigeria Governors Forum, Labour Policy Report 2011

[1]No. of workers in state public services is obtained from newspaper reports and SEEDS documents 2003 - 2004. In some cases they also include local government workers, which need to be disaggregated in order to arrive at a more accurate figure for state government personnel cost.
[1] All IGR records taken from the 2010 CBN Report.

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[1] Federation Account Allocation Committee disbursement for 2010 based on CBN 2010 Report.
[1] IGR + FAAC Disbursement.
[1] Personnel Cost taken from the 2010 CBN report.
[6] Rating of financial status of states based on the judgement of the author

NOTES that most states have become social employers of labour with unsustainably high work force that does not reflect in improved service delivery to the people;

FURTHER notes that in most states, the private sector is weak and unable to generate economic growth and jobs that are required, thereby making the states and LGAs the largest employer of labour with attendant fiscal imbalance.

CONCERNED that the bulk of the revenue of these states is currently financing pay roll of the civil service which constitutes less than 4% of the total population in all states. Under this development; 6 states are approaching distress. Kano will spend 127%, Sokoto 62%, Niger 56%, Zamfara 54%, Katsina 50%, Osun 50% of their gross annual revenue on civil service personnel costs.

- 14 states will deploy 30-49% of their total revenue on personnel
- 6 states will deploy 20-29%
- 5 states will deploy 15-19%
- Only Abia, Akwa Ibom, Anambra and Jigawa will spend less than 15 % of total state revenue on personnel.

FURTHER concerned that if this trend continues, many of the states would become financially insolvent and increasingly handicapped to finance real sectors and drive economic growth, jobs and improved livelihoods.

WORRIED that most state governments now rush to the Capital market to raise long term bonds to finance development projects. Without an appropriate frame work, misuse of such funds could spell doom for the future of the states. Some of the State Governments that have taken this route of funding between 2002 to 2011 are Lagos (Series 1- N50bn; Series II- N57.5bn; Imo (N18.5bn); Kwara (N17bn); Niger (N6bn); Bayelsa (N50bn); Kaduna (N8.5bn); Ebonyi (N16.5bn), Ogun (N50bn); Delta (N5bn) in 2007; Kebbi (N3.5bn) in 2006; Lagos (N15bn) in 2002 and Yobe (N2.5bn) in 2002. *Source: Business Day Reports, 2011.*

NOTES that the financial quagmire of states further highlights the urgency of a review of the revenue sharing structure between the Federal Government, States and the Local Government Areas.

FURTHER notes that the continued centralization of labour and wages legislation without reference to resource endowment of states is antithetical to the basis of true Federalism in Nigeria. Such unitarist policies are unhealthy to the development of a competitive labour market in states.

NOTES that the infrastructural deficit and shortage of jobs in the states have led to massive out-migration of youths into key cities. This has further exacerbated the pressure on urban infrastructure and social services with attendant slum growth, urban unemployment and worsening crime rate.

OBSERVES that the State and Local Government Areas are the places of domicile and points of service delivery of dividends of democracy to the people, therefore a progressive dwindling of resource availability for essential services constitute a threat to peace and security.

RECOGNISES that it is the people in the 36 states and 744 LGA's that elected us as Senators from the 109 Senatorial districts in the country. We owe them a duty of representation, advocacy and negotiation for a better deal.

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Accordingly resolves to:

i. ***DIRECT*** its Committees on Finance and Appropriation to study the situation and suggest remedial measures to avoid a total collapse of the economies of affected states.

ii. ***DIRECT*** the Federal Ministry of Finance to consider the establishment of a State Economy Stabilization Fund (SESF) in line with the provision of Section 164(1) of the 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended).

iii. ***IMPLORE*** the Ministry of Trade and Investment to work with states to develop and implement policies and programmes on how to promote and generate economic growth and employment in affected states.

iv. ***ADVISE*** the Federal Government to expeditiously review the Revenue Formula in favour of states and LGA's in the spirit of a true Federalism.

3. **Using Our School System to Groom Replacements for Our Aged Farmers:**
Sen. Adegbenga S. Kaka *(Ogun East)*

THE SENATE,
NOTES that the systemic rural-urban migration consequent upon near neglect of the rural areas has left the farming communities depleted, with the few hands left being too aged for any meaningful Agricultural Practices.

FURTHER that the Agriculture holds best opportunities of employment for our youths despite their lack of interest in Agriculture, due to dearth of knowledge of its potential for employment, income generation, food security, national security and restoration of the depleted middle class of the economy.

OBSERVES that over 50% of the available landmass in our tertiary institutions is lying fallow, whilst far below 50% are put to infrastructural development;

AWARE that the fallow landmass in our tertiary institutions can be effectively put to agriculture by encouraging a voluntary Young Farmers' clubs for our undergraduates with the attendant benefits such as immediate earning opportunities to augment their cost of studies; making food available to the university communities and internally generated revenue potentials for the university.

OBSERVES that Mathematics, English Language and at least once science subject are the approved core-subjects in our secondary school system;

NOTES that making Agricultural Science a core-subject in addition to the existing three is capable of enlisting the interest of our youth, post-secondary school, in agriculture and thus laying a solid foundation for the gradual replacement of our aged hands in our farming communities with younger generation of farmers, that are educated and adaptive to modern technologies, research and capable of adding value to our produce;

FURTHER notes that provision of basic amenities in our rural areas will encourage educated youths to be willing to get engaged in farming thus stemming the rural-urban migration with the consequential effects;

Accordingly resolves to;

i. ***URGE*** all the tiers of government (Federal, State, and Local) and the Private Sector participants to be socially responsible, by ensuring rapid transformation of our rural areas through provisions of basic infrastructures e.g. Water, Electricity Roads, and HealthCare facilities.

ii. ***URGE*** the Ministers of Education and Agriculture to ensure that the fallow lands in our tertiary institutions are utilized for the grooming of young farmers, through deliberate encouragement of Young Farmers' Club.

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iii. *URGE* the Ministers of Education and Agriculture to work out modalities to make Agricultural Science, a core-subject in all our secondary schools and orientate the learning process towards future self-employment in Agriculture.

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1. **A Bill for an Act to Regulate Rock Blasting Explosive Demolition and Other use of Explosives within the Federal Capital Territory and to Encourage the use of Appropriate Modern Technology and for other Matters Related Thereto, 2011 (SB. 36)** - *Second Reading*
Sen. Chris N. D. Anyanwu MFR, *(Imo East)*

2. **A Bill for an Act to Amend the Companies Income Tax Act CAP. C21 LFN 20004 and for Matters Connected Therewith 2011 (SB. 56)** – *Second Reading*
Sen. Andy Uba *(Anambra South)*

INAUGURATION

1.	**Petroleum Resources (Upstream)**	Hearing Room 3 White House
2.	**Water Resources**	Hearing Room 2 White House
3.	**Women Affairs and Youth Development**	Hearing Room 3 White House
4.	**Public Accounts**	Hearing Room 4 White House
5.	**National Identity and Population Commission**	Hearing Room 2 White House
6.	**Works**	Hearing Room 3 White House
7.	**MDGs**	Committee Room 211 Senate New Building
8.	**Local and Foreign Debts**	Committee Room 221 Senate New Building

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COMMITTEE MEETINGS

	Committee	*Date*	*Time*	*Venue*
1.	Rules and Business	Thursday, 27th October, 2011	2.00 pm	Committee Room 107 Senate New Building
2.	Education	26th & 27th October, 2011	1.00 pm	Senate Hearing Room 1 White House
3.	INEC	Thursday, 27th October, 2011	2.00 pm	Committee Room 3.24 Senate New Building
4.	Aviation	Thursday, 27th October, 2011	2.00 pm	Committee Room 426 Senate New Building
5.	Employment, Labour and Productivity	Thursday, 27th October, 2011	12.00 noon	Conference Hall, 3rd Floor Senate New Building
6.	Gas Resources	Monday, 31st October 2011	1.00 pm	Committee Room 3.04 Senate New Building
7.	Banking, Insurance & Other Financial Institutions	Monday, 31st October 2011	12.00 noon	Committee Room 221 Senate New Building

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8.	Education	Monday, 31st October 2011	1.00 pm	Senate Hearing Room 1 White House
9.	Finance	Monday, 31st October 2011 ***(Interactive Session)***	1.30 pm	Committee Room 204 Senate New Building
10.	Judiciary, Human Rights and Legal Matters	Monday, 31st October 2011 ***(Public Hearing)***	10.0 am	Hearing Room 1 White House
11.	Senate Retreat 2011	Tuesday, 1st November 2011	2.00 pm	Suite 219 Senate New Building
12.	Banking, Insurance & Other Financial Institutions	Tuesday, 1st November 2011	2.00 pm	Committee Room 221 Senate New Building
13.	Cooperation, Integration in Africa and NEPAD	Tuesday, 1st November 2011	2.00 pm	Committee Room 426 Senate New Building
14.	Environment and Ecology Africa and NEPAD	1st and 2nd November 2011	2.00 pm	Committee Room 211 Senate New Building
15.	Finance	1st, and 2nd November, 2011 ***(Interactive Session)***	1.30 pm	Committee Room 204 Senate New Building
16.	Joint Committee to Investigate Fuel Subsidy	Thursday, 3rd November, 2011	1.00 pm	Committee Room 120 Senate New Building
17.	Joint Committee to Investigate Fuel Subsidy	Wednesday, 9th November, 2011	10.00 am	Committee Room 120 Senate New Building

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