FOURTH REPUBLIC
8TH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
FIRST SESSION
NO. 160

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA
ORDER PAPER

Wednesday, 20 April, 2016

1. **Prayers**
2. **Approval of the Votes and Proceedings**
3. **Oaths**
4. **Message from the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (*if any*)**
5. **Message from the Senate of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (*if any*)**
6. **Other Announcements (*if any*)**
7. **Petitions (*if any*)**
8. **Matter(s) of Urgent Public Importance**
9. **Personal Explanation**

PRESENTATION OF BILLS

1. National Boundary Commission Task Force (Establishment) Bill, 2016 (HB. 486) (*Hon. Henry Nwawuba*) — *First Reading*.

2. Special Maximum Security Prisons (Establishment) Bill, 2016 (HB. 487) (*Hon. Henry Nwawuba*) — *First Reading*.

3. Community Service Bill, 2016 (HB. 488) (*Hon. Henry Nwawuba*) — *First Reading*.

✳ 4. National Oil and Gas Museum and Research Centre (Establishment) Bill, 2016 (HB. 489) (*Hon. Sodaguwo A. Festus-Omoni and 42 Others*) — *First Reading*.

5. Digital Rights and Freedom Bill, 2016 (HB. 490) (*Hon. Chukwuemeka Ujam*) — *First Reading*.

6. Institute of Chartered Corporate Marketing and Management of Nigeria (Establishment) Bill, 2016 (HB. 491) (*Hon. Mohammed Ali Wudil*) — *First Reading*.

7. Electoral Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016 (HB. 492) (*Hon. Raphael Nnanna Igbokwe*) — *First Reading*.

8. Indigenes (Status Confirmation) Bill, 2016 (HB. 493) (*Hon. Prestige Ossy*) — *First Reading*.

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9. National Universities Commission Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016 (HB. 494) (*Hon. Prestige Ossy*) — *First Reading*.

10. National Agency for Food and Drugs Administration and Control Act (Amendment) Bill, 2016 (HB.495) (*Hon. Olufemi Fakeye*) — *First Reading*.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

MOTIONS

1. **Need to Rescind the House Decision on the Transfer of the Nigerian Shippers Council (NSC) from the Committee on Ports, Harbours and Waterways to the Committee on Marine Safety, Education and Administration, Pursuant to Order 9, Rule 57 (6) of the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives:**
Hon. E. Y. Orker-Jev:

The House:

Recalls that on Thursday, 8 October, 2015, the House considered the Report of the Committee on Rules and Business on the amendment of the Standing Orders of the House, wherein the Nigerian Shippers Council (NSC) was assigned to the Committee on Ports, Harbours and Waterways to oversee;

Also recalls that on Wednesday, 23 March, 2016, the House also considered the Report of the Committee on Rules and Business on further amendment of the Rules wherein oversight of the Nigerian Shippers Council (NSC) was transferred to the Committee on Marine Safety, Education and Administration, and Marine Services was deleted;

Aware that Marine Services, defined as "port-related activities to ensure seamless flow of vessel traffic in Port approaches and Harbours and their safe stay at berth when moored or at anchor", are co-ordinated by the Marine Services Department of the Federal Ministry of Transportation, which requires vigorous oversight functions by the Committee responsible for Ports and Harbours;

Also aware that the Nigerian Shippers Council (NSC) is a key agency in the ports and cargo administration of the maritime sector, and that the NSC, by its history, enabling law, operations and funding are rooted in Ports, Harbours and Waterways Committee, given its original mandate as the protector of the interests of the shippers or cargo owners using the ports or as an intermediary between the shippers/cargo owners, shipping companies and its newest mandate as Ports Economic Regulator;

Convinced that it is in recognition of this symbiotic relationship between the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) and the Nigerian Shippers Council (NSC) that the NSC is funded mainly by the NPA through 2% contribution of the Port Development Levy, and the operation of the NSC, including international cargo tracking and port regulation can only be effectively and efficiently carried out when the NPA and NSC are not only funded together from the same source, but also have the same Committee carrying out oversight functions over them;

Resolves to:

Rescind its decision of Wednesday, 23 March, 2016 transferring the Nigerian Shippers Council (NSC) from the oversight functions of the Committee on Ports, Harbours and Waterways and also deleting Marine Services, and restore them to the Committee on Ports, Harbours and Waterways.

2. Need to Tackle the Devastating Gully Erosion in Njikoka/Anaocha/Dunukofia Federal Constituency of Anambra State:
Hon. Ferdinand Dozie Nwankwo:

The House:

Notes that the South eastern part of the country is a rain forest zone that is constantly faced with ecological problems;

Also notes the devastating gully erosion in communities within Njikoka/Anaocha/Dunukofia Federal Constituency, particularly in Enuagu village Enugwu Ukwu in Njikoka, Ududonka (Agulu-Nanka) and Haba Agulu erosion sites; Adazi Nnukwu gully erosion site; Enuabo village Obeledu erosion site; Dunukofia Nkwelle, Umunachi and Ukpo erosion sites;

Aware that the erosion has continued to wreak severe havocs in the communities leading to loss of lives, properties worth millions of naira and farmlands, while displacing families;

Concerned that the enormity of the devastation has put the menace beyond the capacity of the Local and State Governments; hence the need for intervention of the Federal Government to arrest the situation;

Resolves to:

(*i*) Mandate the Committee on Environment and Habitat to liaise with the Federal Ministry of Environment to include contracts for the control of gully erosion in any supplementary budget for 2016;

(*ii*) urge the Ecological Fund Office to take measures aimed at controlling the menace;

(*iii*) also urge the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to, as a matter of urgency, send relief materials to victims of the erosion.

3. Urgent Need to Investigate the Face-off between the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria and the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) over Allegations of Impropriety in the Financial Statements of Stanbic IBTC:
Hon. Albert Abiodun Adeogun:

The House:

Notes the report in the media of the petition by shareholders of Stanbic IBTC that the Bank, in its 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 financial statements, accrued some monies to meet unapproved transactions with the foreign technical partners of the Bank which were not properly disclosed;

Also notes that the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRC) had commenced investigations into those allegations of financial impropriety by directing the Bank to withdraw the misleading financial statements for 2013 and 2014 and also suspending its Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer and a Director of the accounting firm, the KPMG;

Concerned that the suspensions of the key officials of the Bank have adversely impacted on the market capitalization of shares of the Stanbic IBTC which have fallen from ₦230 billion to ₦207 billion;

Also concerned that shareholders investments could be jeopardized if the Bank continues to experience fall in the price of its shares which could be reminiscent of the 2008 recession in the capital market which resulted into 70% loss of shareholders' investments from which the capital market has not recovered;

Worried that the ongoing supremacy battle between the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRC) over the matter may have deleterious effects on the financial sector which is the heart beat of the Nigerian economy given its fragile and oil dependent nature;

Resolves to:

Mandate the Committees on Banking and Currency and Capital Market and Institutions to investigate the on-going power tussle between the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria and the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) over the allegations of financial impropriety made in the financial statements of Stanbic IBTC for 2013 and 2014, and report back to the House within six (6) weeks for further legislative action.

4. **Need to Investigate the Abandonment of the 2x60 MVA and 132/33KV Sub-Station at Ogbomosho and 2x132KV Sub-Station line Bays Extension at Ganmo, Ilorin:**
Hon. Odebunmi Olusegun Dokun:

The House:

Notes that there cannot be any meaningful development in any community without a steady power supply as households and industries depend on it for sustenance and growth of the economy;

Aware that the contracts for the construction of 2x60 MVA and 132/33KV sub-station at Ogbomoso and 2x132KV sub-station line bays extension at Ganmo were awarded in 2008 to Messrs Cart Lark International Limited;

Worried that a huge amount of tax payers' money to the tune of (₦1,869,151,440) One Billion, Eight Hundred and Sixty-Nine Million, One Hundred and Fifty-One Thousand, Four Hundred and Forty Naira only had been appropriated between year 2010 -2013 for the projects but the construction works have stalled since 2013 and the consequent unstable power supply is worsening the state of the already under-developed communities;

Resolves to:

Mandate the Committee on Power to investigate the abandonment of the projects with a view to seeing to their completion, and report back to the House within four (4) weeks for further legislative action.

5. **Call for the Investigation of the Alleged Misappropriation of Pension Fund by the Pension Transitional Arrangement Directorate (PTAD):**
Hon. Sergious Ose Ogun Hon. Lawal Abubakar Garba:

The House:

Notes that the Pension Reform Act, 2014 created the Pension Transitional Arrangement Directorate (PTAD) charged, essentially with the responsibility of Managing pension under the Defined Benefit Scheme (DBS) for pensioners who retire before June 2007 and therefore did not transit to the defined contributory pension scheme;

Also notes that the Act empowers the PTAD to oversee the funds, assets or liabilities of all pension offices existing before the coming into force of the Act and also to make budgetary estimates for existing pensioners and officers exempted from the contributory pension scheme under section 5 (1) of the Act;

Further notes that the PTAD is empowered to prepare and submit the monthly payroll of pensioners to the Office of the Accountant-General of the Federation (OAGF) for direct payment from the budgetary allocation maintained with the Central Bank, to pensioners under its jurisdiction;

Aware that one of the main reasons for setting up the PTAD was to address the numerous complaints by pensioners about non-payment or short payment of monthly pensions, removal of names of pensioners from payment vouchers, irregular payment of pensions, etc;

Also aware that the PTAD has recorded some achievements like removal of ghost pensioners from the system, re-enrolling over 4,000 genuine pensioners who were unjustly removed, minimizing loopholes in the payment system to its barest minimum by conducting verification exercises regularly, etc.;

Concerned about allegations against the management of PTAD bothering on misappropriation of pension funds, abuse of office, non-payment of 33% harmonized arrears, short payment/ non-payment of monthly pensions, unjustified salaries and allowances of staff of the PATAD, deduction of ₦1 billion PTAD's accounting records and the outrageous payment of ₦500 million as rent for its head office;

Also concerned that unless there is a strict compliance with the Pension Reform Act, 2014, the nation could be thrown back to the past era that was characterized by irregularities that subjected retirees to enormous hardships and ultimately, negate the objectives of establishing the PTAD;

Resolves to mandate the Committee on Pension to:

(*i*) Audit the assets of pension offices existing before the commencement of the Pension Reform Act, 2014 that were transferred to the PTAD;

(*ii*) investigate the activities of the PTAD in managing the Defined Benefits Scheme (DBS) since inception; and

(*iii*) determine the level of compliance by the PTAD with the Pension Reform Act, 2014 in the execution of its mandate, and report back to the House within six (6) weeks for further legislative action.

6. Urgent Need to Eradicate Malaria Using the Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane (DDT): Hon. Christopher Ngoro Agibe:

The House:

Notes that malaria, which is usually transmitted by mosquito bites, is an endemic disease in Nigeria which geographical location makes the climate suitable for malaria transmission such that, about 97% of the population is at risk;

Also notes that malaria is a major health challenge which puts enormous pressure on the nation's overstretched health system as it is responsible for 70% of all out patient cases and 30% of all hospitalization in the country and about 300,000 people die of malaria annually with 65% of these death being children under the age of 5, and the yearly economic loss due to malaria has been put at 480 billion Naira, arising from costs of treatment, loss of man hours and other indirect costs;

Convinced that malaria is a disease that can be eradicated through the elimination of mosquitoes (vector) which is responsible for its transmission, as many nations of the World have either done so or seeking to do so;

Aware that during the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Malaria Eradication program between 1959 and 1969, DDT was successfully used to permanently eliminate malaria in many regions, like Southern Europe, North America, the Caribbean, some parts of Asia and South/Central America;

Dismayed that Nigeria currently has no malaria-eradication policy or sustainable program, but is more concerned with preventive and curative measures such as the use of mosquito-treated nets, insecticides and pharmaceutical products, among others- which have done little to affect the grim statistics surrounding the health scourge;

Also aware that the United States of America, Sri-Lanka, Equador, Australia and some European Nations have used DDT to control the breeding of mosquitoes; and that South Africa, Kenya, Zambia, Uganda and Zimbabwe, of recent have all used DDT to great effects, with some of them, notably South Africa, reducing malaria by as much as 90%; thus tending towards the eradication of the disease;

Acknowledges that the use of DDT to control the breeding of mosquitos is however enmeshed in controversy over its unproven adverse effects on the environment, thus leading to its ban in 2004 by the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, but in 2006, the same Convention permitted the use of DDT for the control of mosquitoes and in fact granted exemptions to China, India and Russia to produce the chemical for this specific purpose; and has further extended the grants of exemptions to 29 other countries (all in the tropical region), who requested for the exemption for DDT use, for disease control;

Conscious that although the use of DDT for malaria control is allowed under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Western Europe and the United States of America however, discourage its use by developing nations through the denial of health-sector funding by the World Bank, the World Health Organisation, and the United States Agency for International Development, as Zimbabwe, Uganda and South Africa who have used DDT, found out to their dismay;

Cognizant that such posturing is probably to ensure that there continues to be a market for its big pharmaceutical companies which stand to lose in the event that mosquitoes and malaria are eliminated;

Also cognizant that it costs about two dollars (or six hundred naira) a year to spray a house with DDT, whereas the substitutes for DDT which are less efficient are ironically much more expensive and it is also noteworthy that spraying DDT twice yearly can cut down infection of malaria by close to 90%;

Resolves to:

(*i*) Urge the Federal Ministry of Health and the Centre for Disease Control and other related agencies to move the national malaria plan from the prevention stage to the eradication stage;

(*ii*) mandate the Federal Ministry of Health to include DDT in its malaria eradication program plan;

(*iii*) also mandate the Federal Ministry of Health, in conjunction with the Federal Ministry of Environment, to make arrangements for the procurement and effective deployment of DDT for the eradication of mosquitoes and thus control the scourge of malaria;

(*iv*) also urge the Federal Ministry of Environment to make adequate regulations and supervision to avoid illegal diversion of DDT for agricultural uses; and

(*v*) further mandate the Committees on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Control, and Legislative Compliance to ensure compliance.

7. Need to Control Noise Pollution in Nigeria.
Hon. Hassan Saleh:

The House:

Notes that recent researches have shown that short exposures to noise (in excess of about 100db) causes adverse effects on foetus, headache and dizziness, dilatoriness in intestine, stomach problems and bad sight to the extent that they could eventually become incurable;

Also notes that the rising level of noise pollution in Nigeria, especially in the urban and semi urban cities, have resulted in temporary discomfort and is having serious impact on the health and quality of lives of the citizens as the Nigerian Hearing and Speech Association (NIHSA) has linked the growing hearing difficulties being experienced by Nigerians to noise pollution;

Aware that the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) is charged with responsibility to make regulations for the control of noise in the country as provided for in section 22 of its Enabling Act, 2007;

Concerned that despite the existence of the Agency, the level of noise pollution has become worrisome as it keeps creating increasing environmental hazards to the health of the citizenry and, the World Health Organization (WHO) had noted that the number of people suffering from hearing impairments has grown from 42 Million in 1985 to 360 Million in 2011 out of which 32 Million are children under the age of 15;

Also concerned that the tolerable noise level in industrial areas is between 80 to 90 decibel while that of Nigeria is close to 150 decibel, which is the level for the likely occurrence of deafness, and when noise from industries, construction sites, religious and club houses exceed the recommended level of decibel defined by environmental and health authorities, it amounts to pollution and thus affects the health of the populace;

Resolves to:

(*i*) Urge the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) to live up to expectation by reviewing its regulatory and monitoring policies to ensure compliance with International Standard for noise level; and

(*ii*) mandate the Committee on Environment and Habitat to interface with all the relevant stakeholders on how to develop a comprehensive noise pollution abatement policy, and report back to the House within 6 weeks.

8. Call for Creation of an Electronic Database for all Public and Civil Servants in Federal Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies:
Hon. Tony Nwulu:

The House:

Notes that one of the major problems bedeviling Nigeria's public service is the scourge of ghost workers, which constitutes a huge drain on the national economy and contributes significantly to the burgeoning recurrent expenses;

Aware that the recent verification exercise conducted for retired military personnel led to the reduction in the number of military pensioners by 19,203, translating to a downward revision of monthly pensions expenses by ₦575 million; and also that the introduction of the Integrated Payroll and Personnel Information System (IPPIS) saved the Government a huge sum of ₦208 Billion;

Recalls the recent revelation by the Hon. Minister for Finance, Mrs Kemi Adeosun that 23,000 ghost workers were detected in the payrolls of Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs);

Concerned that the syndrome of ghost workers essentially represents dysfunctionality in governance and leads to deprivation of other Nigerians the opportunity of gaining employment as the ghost workers take up the wages those other Nigerians would have earned, if employed;

Also concerned that the existence of ghost workers is attributed to the weaknesses created by lack of scientific and verifiable bureaucratic database;

Worried that the syndrome of ghost workers is so entrenched in the Nigerian bureaucracy that the three tiers of government in the nation loses billions of Naira monthly to ghost workers;

Resolve to:

(*i*) Urge the Federal Government to initiate a mechanism that would lead to the creation of an electronic database for all public and civil servants in the Ministries, Departments and Agencies of the Federal Government; and

(*ii*) urge the Committee on Public Service Matters to ensure compliance.

9. Call for Decongestion of Abuja Municipal Area Council by Relocating some Government Agencies and Departments to the Area Councils:
Hon. Lovette Ederin Idisi:

The House:

Aware that the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja is divided into six 6) Area Councils, namely Abuja Municipal, Bwari, Gwagwalada, Kwali, Kuje and Abaji Area Councils;

Also aware that over 95% (Ninety-five percent) of the Federal Government establishments, embassies, States liaison offices and major private companies are located in the Abuja Municipal Area Council which is not more than 3-4 kilometers in radius, consequently, 95% of the workforce of the Federal Capital Territory carry out their works within the FCT metropolis, as a result of which there is an unacceptably high volume of human and vehicular movements within the Abuja Municipal Area Council, which projects a bad image of the city to visitors;

Cognizant that the huge population within Abuja Municipal Area Council has overstretched the amenities thereby causing congestion, unhygienic environment, threats to lives and properties and constant disruption of social lives and business activities which negatively affect the productivity of workers and other residents;

Resolves to:

(*i*) Call on the Federal Government and the Federal Capital Territory Administration to decongest the Abuja Municipal Area Council by relocating some establishments to the Area Councils; and

(*ii*) mandate the Committees on FCT and FCT Area Councils to liaise with the Federal Capital Territory Administration to ensure adherence.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

	Committee	*Date*	*Time*	*Venue*
1.	Rules and Business	Wednesday, 20 April, 2016	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 06 (White House) Assembly Complex
2.	Information, National Orientation, Ethics and Values	Wednesday, 20 April, 2016	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 455 New Building (House) Assembly Complex
3.	*Ad-hoc* Committee on Transport and Railway	Wednesday, 20 April, 2016	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 034 New Building (House) Assembly Complex
4.	Pensions, Finance, and Capital Market and Institutions (*Joint meeting on HR.* 41/2016)	Wednesday, 20 April, 2016	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 312 New Building (House) Assembly Complex
5.	Public Petitions (*Investigative Hearing*)	Wednesday, 20 April, 2016	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 429 New Building (House) Assembly Complex
6.	Environment and Habitat	Wednesday, 20 April, 2016	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 144 New Building (House) Assembly Complex
7.	Tertiary Education and Services	Wednesday, 20 April, 2016	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 019 New Building (House) Assembly Complex
8.	Public Accounts	Wednesday, 20 April, 2016	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 446 New Building (House) Assembly Complex
9.	Labour, Employment and Productivity	Wednesday, 20 April, 2016	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 327 New Building (House) Assembly Complex
10.	Health Institutions	Wednesday, 20 April, 2016	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 236 New Building (House) Assembly Complex