NOTICE OF MOTIONS

1. **Call for Completion of Construction of Yola-Song-Little Gombi-Mubi-Gulak 132kv D/C Transmission Line in Adamawa State:**
   Hon. Ja'afar Abubakar Magaii:
   The House:

   Notes that the Federal Government in December, 2011 awarded a contract for the Construction of Yola-Song-Little Gombi-Mubi-Gulak 132kv D/C Transmission line in Adamawa State to Messrs Skipper Nigeria Ltd at the sum of N3,333,744,336.63 (three billion three hundred and thirty-three thousand, seven hundred and forty-four thousand, three hundred and thirty-nine naira, sixty-three kobo) only with completion period in March, 2014 but later revised to June, 2016 and March, 2018 respectively;

   Also Notes that the sum of N281,531,713.65 (Two Hundred and Eighty-One Million, Five Hundred and Thirty-One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Thirteen Naira, Sixty-Five Kobo was paid as part payment;

   Aware that Messrs Skipper Nigeria Ltd mobilized men and materials to the
site, and commenced work but later abandoned the site on ground of lack of budgetary allocation since 2013 for continuation of the project;

Worried that the delay in completion of the contract is adversely affecting economic activities and development in the areas;

Resolves to:

(i) urge the Federal Ministry of Power to direct the Contractor move back to site to continue the execution of the contract or return the advanced payment he had collected earlier;

(ii) mandate the Committees on Power and Appropriation to ensure provision of funds in the 2020 budget estimates for the completion of the contract.

2. Need to Relocate the Federal Prison (Medium Security), Jalingo, Taraba State:
Hon. Kasimu Bello Maigari:
The House:

Notes that the Federal Prison, Jalingo which was built in 1962 by the native authority, has now become old, with some varying degrees of dilapidation of the structure due to long years of neglect and poor maintenance;

Also notes that the prison which was built to accommodate 250 inmates but now houses 700 has been beset with various challenges for a long time now resulting from many factors, including overcrowding, inadequate accommodation, obsolete/dilapidated infrastructural facilities, lack of educational, recreational and vocational facilities, etc;

Informed that the location of the prison in the community is constituting a very serious nuisance to the residents due to occasional incidents of riots, jail break, security challenges and sewage coming out of the prison which has contaminated the well which is the source of water in the community;

Also informed that the poor sanitary condition of the community is largely
linked to the sewage coming out of the prison which has pungent odour a situation that is causing serious health concern to the community;

Also, concerned that there was attempted jail break in the past hence the presence of the facility in the community is dangerous to the safety of the residents which make the area not safe with the prison;

Aware that residents usually vacate the community whenever there is riot in the prison due to indiscriminate hurling of stones and other dangerous objects by the prisoners, or a jail break, hence the need for a relocation of the facility to make the area safe once more for the residents;

Resolves to:

(i) urge the Controller General of the Nigerian Prisons Service to improve the sanitary condition of the prison;

(ii) also urge the Nigeria Prisons Service to compensate residents of the communities around the Federal Prison, Jalingo for any damage caused by the revolt of prisoners on their persons and properties;

(iii) Call on the Federal Government to relocate the Federal Prison, Jalingo to a less congested area;

(iv) Also call on the Federal Ministry of Health to conduct a holistic medical outreach in the affected communities and provide them with the necessary medication;

(v) Constitute a special committee to visit the prison for an on the spot assess and report back to the House in two (2) weeks for further legislative action;

4. Urgent Need to Ascertaint the Remittances by Nigerians in the Diaspora and its impact on the Nation's Economy:

Hon. Tolulope Akande-Sadipe:

The House:

Notes that remittances by Nigerians in the represent household incomes and
investments from foreign economies arising mainly from the temporary or permanent movement of people to those economies and the include cash and noncash items that flow through formal channels such as electronic wire, or through informal channels, such as money or goods carried across borders;

Also notes that the World Bank estimated that global remittances grew by 10% from $633 billion in 2017 to $689 billion in 2018, with developing countries receiving 77% or $528 billion of the total inflows;

Informed that Egypt and Nigeria accounted for the largest inflows of remittances into Africa in 2018 with Nigeria leading in the Continent in terms of remittance receipts in 2017, and according to United Nations official records there are 1.24 million migrants from Nigeria in the diaspora and the World Bank Report also showed 'that the Indian diaspora sent a whopping USD 79 billion back home in 2018, making India the world's top recipient of remittances and at the growth rate of 14% in inward remittances, India has registered significant growth in the flow of remittances over the last 3 years, from USD 62.7 billion in 2016 toUSD 65.3 billion in 2017, remittances reached the 79 billion mark by 2018';
Also informed that Nigeria accounts for over a third of migrant remittance flows to Sub-Saharan Africa estimated to have amounted to US$23.63 billion in 2018, and represented 6.1% of Nigeria's GDP which translated to 83% of the Federal Government’s budget in 2018 and 11 times the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows in the country within the periods and was 7 times larger than the US$3.4 billion received in 2017 as foreign aid;

Further notes the estimates that migrant remittances to Nigeria could grow to US$25.5bn, US$29.8bn and US$34.8bn in 2019, 2021 and 2023 respectively and over a 15-year period, total remittance flows to Nigeria would grow by almost double in size from US$18.37 billion in 2009 to US$34.89 billion in 2023;

Concerned that since many transactions are unrecorded or take place through informal channels, the actual amount of remittance flows into the country is arguably higher; as in 2018, diaspora remittances to Nigeria equaled US$25
billion, representing 6.1% of the GDP, which also represented 14% year-on-year growth from the $22 billion receipt in 2017;

Recognizing the strategic importance of Nigerians in the diaspora, the Federal Government in 2017 established the Nigerians in Diaspora Commission (NIDCOM) to engage and utilise their human, capital and material resources in the socio-economic, cultural and political development of Nigeria;

Aware of reports by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) that remittances from Nigerians in the Diaspora rose from $3.24 billion in 2013 to approximately $25.08 billion in 2018, a raise of 126% in 6 years amounting to an estimated $96.5 billion sent to the country;

**Resolves to:**

Mandate the Committee on Diaspora to interface with Nigerians in the Diaspora Commission, the Central Bank of Nigeria, Money Transfer Operators and other stakeholders to determine the actual amount of remittances from Nigerians in the diaspora from January 2015 - November 2019 and report back within 4 weeks for further legislative action.

5. **Need to Undertake a Thorough Investigation of the Causes of the Collapse of Delta Steel Company (DSC):**

**Hon. Ben Rollands Igbakpa:**

**The House:**

Notes that Delta Steel Company PLC in Ovwian-Aladja communities, Udu local government area, Delta State built on 172 hectares of land at the cost of $1.89 billion, when one U.S. Dollar was exchanged for N0.6 at the parallel market, was established to be the flagship of the steel industry in West Africa and was to be the Nigerian dream to industrialization, being the first and only integrated plant in the country, with capacity to provide jobs for thousands of Nigerians;

Aware that at the peak of its glory, Delta Steel complex was a beehive of activities by men and machines, labouring day and night at various units where blazing fire and thick smoke escaped non-stop into the huge sky of
Ovwian - Aladja towns in the course of producing over 200,000 metric tons of liquid steel, and supplying materials for inland rolling mills at Osogbo, Jos, Katsina including Ajaokuta Steel Industry;

Disturbed that in 1982 nearly four decades after its commissioning, decline set in and the steel giant started to totter due to bad government decisions and dishonest corporate governance perpetrated by corrupt civil servants, politicians and Indian businessmen, all at the expense of Nigerian taxpayers and the host communities and by 1997, all the mills had lain comatose despite decades of funding by the Federal Government as a one-million tonne capacity steel plant billed to produce 950,000 metric tonnes of billets and 320,000 metric tonnes of rolled products could hardly produce a single billet and the foundry unit, which earlier produced spare parts for Peugeot Automobile of Nigeria in Kaduna, had long been closed down.

Informed that the story is different for other countries that embarked on a similar industrial journey with Nigeria that have achieved their full capacity after few years of operations such as Argentina that hit and surpassed installed capacity after seven years, Venezuela after 11 years, Egypt after six years, Iran after 10 years, Saudi Arabia after 3 years, India after seven years, while South Africa hit above 50 percent after 4 years and has now become the highest steel producer in Africa;

Recalls the controversial sale of DSC in 2004 when BUA International Limited, Dangote Industries Limited, Niger- Benue Transport Company Limited, Osaka Steel Limited and Premium Steel and Mines Limited bided for the company but the firm that was later granted approval to purchase the company did not participate in the bidding process.

Also recalls that the Senate recommended the rescission of the sale of Delta Steel Company and that individuals involved in the corrupt practices surrounding the sale of public enterprises including Delta Steel Company should further be investigated by Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC).
Conscious of the fact that though EFCC, in 2011, arrested four senior officials of Global Infrastructure Nigeria Limited in connection with the allegation of sharp practices, till date, no one has been prosecuted, in fact, a human right group later wrote to President Muhammadu Buhari to revisit and refer the allegations of corruption and abuse of process in the privatisation of public enterprises in Nigeria between 1999 and 2011 to anti-graft agencies for further investigation;

Also conscious that the sale/purchase agreement of Delta Steel Company stipulated that Global Infrastructure would hold 80 percent of the company’s shares, while 10 percent was allocated each to the DSC staff and the host communities, but the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) violated this rule by stalling the transaction that could have allowed Udu communities take possession of their minority shares for two years;

Also informed that in the beginning, Global Steel Holdings Limited promised to invest $450 million to double the production capacity at Delta Steel Company to 2.4 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) in a couple of years, however that pledge remained unfulfilled till its ownership of the company was revoked in 2008, meanwhile the company used DSC assets as collateral to acquire loans of more than N31 billion from Nigerian banks that were never repaid;

Concerned that despite the promise by Premium Steel to revive the DSC in a short time, operations at the plant are yet to begin two years after the purchase of the steel company leaving the whole complex deserted, except for gun-toting security men who guard the premises.

Cognizant that the host communities are worried that the Premium Steel and Mines Limited may use the schools, which the communities have nurtured and preserved for years, as collateral for loans that may not be repaid, and thereby exposing the schools to a similar crisis that have crippled the steel plant for more decades, so given that the schools were not included in the assets sold to the GSHL/GINL in the first place, therefore (AMCON) the
Asset Management Company of Nigeria should not have handed them over to the new buyer;

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Resolves to:

Mandate the Committee on Steel and Works to conduct investigation into the sale and the subsequent failure of Premium Steel and Mines Limited to put the Steel Company into operations and make recommendations on measures to ensure its resuscitation within the shortest possible time, and report back in four (4) weeks.

6. Need to Investigate the Alleged Violation of Labour Laws by International Oil Companies (IOCs):
Hon. Benjamin Okezie Kalu:
The House:

Aware that Nigeria, as a member of the International Labour Organization (ILO), has ratified 40 international labour conventions and has through the National Assembly, enacted the Labour Act, among other labour related laws, by which Nigeria is sworn to protecting the rights of workers in the country;

Also aware of the ugly trend of work informalization or casualization in the oil and gas sector by International Oil Companies (IOCs) leading to an uncertainty of employment for thousands of workers who are constrained to operate under very precarious conditions with near total denial of the benefits associated with permanent and decent work;

Further aware that a report published by the Campaign for Democratic Workers Rights pegged the number of casual workers in the Nigerian workforce at 45%, and also stated that 50% of the burden of casualisation exists in the downstream oil and gas sub sectors of the economy, telecommunications, banking, construction, mining and some other work places;
Notes that since the early 2000s, the Nigerian oil sector has suffered the effects of incessant disputes between International Oil Companies (IOCs) and organized labour unions over allegations of unfair labour practices levied against IOCs as a result of which, on several occasions, the Nigerian Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers (NUPENG) had planned industrial actions which had threatened nationwide fuel scarcity and hurt the economy as Nigeria stands to lose over N100bn per day in the event of an industrial strike action by NUPENG;

Recalls that sometime in July 2018, in light of the frequency of those allegations, the federal government announced a plan to reform the process of granting and renewing recruiters license to labour contractors with the aim of ensuring adherence to expatriate quotas and eschewing unfair labour practices, despite which allegations of unfair labour practices by IOCs still abound;

Also notes that in a statement by the leadership of NUPENG after a recent meeting of their Central Working Committee (CWC) in Lagos, fresh allegations were levied against IOCs for -

a. flagrantly flouting local and international labour laws;

b. repeatedly engaging the services of unregistered and unlicensed labour contractors;

c. massive exploitation and abuse of workers and instances of elopement of IOC labour contractors with contract workers' severance benefits; including in one case, Virtual Travel Network allegedly eloping with terminal benefits of 48 contract workers since 2015 and in another, Logistics Facility Affairs (LFA) contractor with Chevron Nigeria Limited allegedly absconding with workers final entitlements; and

d. engaging in recruitment practices without adherence to expatriate quota and local content;
Acknowledges the critical importance of good employer-employee relations to the stable production and supply of crude oil for the sustainable development of the Nigerian economy in particular, and the world economy as a whole;

Concerned that those allegations by NUPENG of unfair labour practices by IOCs threaten the industrial harmony in the oil and gas sector;

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Resolves to:

(i) Urge the Honourable Minister of Labour and Employment and all appropriate Ministries, Departments and Agencies to address the challenges of exploitation and abuses of workers in the oil and gas sector;

(ii) invite the Honourable Minister of Labour to provide the House with a performance update and report concerning his plan to reform the process of granting and renewing recruiters license to labour contractors which he announced in July 2018; and

(iii) mandate an Ad-Hoc committee to investigate the allegations of violation of labour laws by International Oil Companies, including the casualization of labour, and report back in 4 (four) weeks for further legislative action.

7. Call for Urgent Action to Redress the Mass Exodus of Medical and Healthcare Practitioners:
Hon. Yusuf Tanko Sununu:
The House:

Notes that the current trend of migration of medical/healthcare practitioners from Nigeria to other developed and developing countries is posing a serious threat to Nigeria's healthcare delivery system and will eventually pose serious social, economic, developmental and security challenges;
Also notes that the adage that "health is wealth" implying that without a healthy and productive workforce, the economy of the country in question will be in jeopardy and progress will be stunted;

Acknowledges the abysmal health indices of Nigeria which is one of the worst in the world as the country is counted among countries with the highest maternal, newborn and under-5 mortality rates;

Also acknowledges that Nigeria is currently facing triple challenges of communicable diseases like cholera, meningitis and tuberculosis, non-communicable diseases like hypertension, heart diseases and diabetes, and re-emerging infections like monkey pox and lassa fever;

Worried that the human resources of medical healthcare workers to population ratio is far below the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommended ratios as the doctor to patient ratio stands at 1:6000 as against the WHO recommended ratio of 1:600;

Also worried that the gross deficiency of human resources in the healthcare delivery system causes great delay in attending to the sick, especially in emergency situations, preventable deaths and burn-out syndrome which further reduces the efficiency and effectiveness of the healthcare provider;

Further worried that patriotic medical and healthcare professionals who have stay back to serve the fatherland face a great deal of security challenges as they are being kidnapped almost on a daily basis, further worsening the situation;

Cognizant that Nigeria had one of the best healthcare delivery services in the 1970s and 1980s among the Commonwealth countries as many foreign nationals came to be attended to at the University College Hospital, Ibadan;

Also Cognizant that that height of glory in providing medical services was lost during the late 1980s mainly due to exodus of practitioners to other countries with an attendant consequence of many of the medical colleges in the universities losing accreditations to train medical and health professionals.
Aware that reasons for emigration of healthcare professionals include embargo on employment, longer period in securing waivers for replacement of dead, retired and disengaged staff, poor job satisfaction, lack of capacity building, professional enhancement and fulfilment, among others and the effects of this negative trend includes loss of specialists especially the ones with rare skills in various fields of medicine and allied professions;

Also aware that the loss of medical practitioners in the academia leads to reduction in the standard of medical education and training at both undergraduate and postgraduate/specialist levels, resulting in loss of accreditation by medical colleges in our universities and further reducing the population of new entrants into the medical and health professions;

Informed that the worsening trend of medical tourism to parts of the world with better resourced health sector is both a cause and effect of the dearth of human resources for health, and this is laden with serious economic consequences especially that of capital flight, noting that Nigeria lost more than $1 billion to Medical Tourism in 2017;

Concerned that the resultant effect of all the above failings is that Nigeria may never achieve Universal Health Coverage, thus leaving her behind in the path of wholesome development among the comity of nations;

Resolves to:

(i) call on the federal government to urgently lift the embargo on employment of medical healthcare professionals and then direct its relevant agencies to commence the process of filling existing vacancies in its hospitals, medical centres and healthcare training institutions that resulted from disengagement of staff;

(ii) also call on the government of the States of the Federation to consider the immediate employment of medical and health professionals into the states and local government council’s health services to fill existing vacancies and further bridge the gaps in human resource for healthcare delivery;

(iii) Mandate the Committees on Healthcare Services and Healthcare Institutions to ensure implementation.
8. **Need to Address Lack of Social Amenities in Obigwe Community, Rivers State:**

**Hon. Uchechuku G. Nnam-Obi:**

The House:

Informed that Obigwe Community is the ancestral home of Ogbaland and the headquarters of Ward 7 Igburu Clan comprising over twelve (12) Communities in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area of Rivers State and it is a hub of political activities as meetings, rallies and other State functions are held there, demonstrating the community’s relevance in cultural, economic, ancestral and political lives of the people and the State at large;

Also informed of the lack of social amenities in Obigwe community and the only federal road leading to the town hall, community playground and the health centre is in a deplorable state, robbing the community of its pride of place while exposing commuters to robbery, kidnappings and other criminal activities;

Notes that since October 2015, Obigwe Community has not had power supply, leaving the people in complete darkness, a situation that has further depleted economic activities in the Community and its environs, as a result that the health centre has become a shadow of itself as patients are referred to hospitals in far places and many have lost their lives on the way to access health care having regard also to the dangerous situation in the community;

Concerned that the deplorable state of the road in Obigwe town and continued lack of electricity will completely destroy economic life and cause the community to lose her historic relevance in Ogbaland if nothing is done urgently to ameliorate the situation;

Also concerned that residents of the community suffer from water borne diseases due to lack of clean water as the people are forced to fetch drinking water from swamps and other unhealthy sources;

**Resolves to:**
(i) Urge the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) to urgently construct the federal road in Obigwe Community to restore economic, cultural and political activities in the community;

(ii) Also urge the NDDC to provide water boreholes and two (2) 500KVA transformers to Obigwe Community to restore electricity in the area and improve the quality of life of the people;

(ii) Mandate the Committee on NDDC to ensure implementation.

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9. **Need to Carry out a Comprehensive Audit of Water Infrastructure across the Country:**

**Hon. Awaji-Inombek D. Abiante:**

**The House:**

Recalls a survey conducted by the Nigeria Bureau of Statistics and the United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF) which revealed that millions of households in Nigeria do not have access to clean water;

Also recalls that the World Bank's statistic revealed that about fifty-one percent (51 %) of Nigerians reside in the rural areas, an area that is more challenged in terms of availability of clean and potable water;

Aware that poor access to improved water remain a major contributing factor to high morbidity and mortality rates in Nigeria, especially from waterborne diseases such as cholera, dysentery, diarrhea etc;

Also aware that water supply in Nigeria is shared between the three-tiers of government (Federal, States and Local governments);

Disturbed that despite the huge amount being budgeted annually for the provision/supply of clean water to Nigerians by the three-tiers of government, majority of Nigerians, either living in urban or rural areas still have no access to clean water sources;
Observes that poor coordination of water infrastructure/intervention by the three-tiers of government constitute a major challenge towards adequate provision of clean water to Nigerians;

Also observes that the duplication of efforts by various government agencies to provide clean and portable water in our communities that have not yielded any positive result, rather it shows enormous waste and abandonment;

Believes that if there is a comprehensive audit of water infrastructure in the Country and better coordination by all the relevant agencies of government, a complementary effort rather than duplication can be used to ensure adequate supply of clean, safe and portable water in our communities;

Resolves to:

(i) Urge the Federal Ministry of Water Resources to liaise with relevant agencies in the States and Local government across the Country to carry out a comprehensive audit of all water infrastructures across the Country;

(ii) Also urge the Federal Ministry of Water Resources, its States and Local Government counterparts to use the outcome of the auditing to draw a roadmap which will include complementary efforts of relevant agencies to achieve adequate supply of clean, safe and portable water to Nigerians;

(iii) Mandate the Committee on Water Resources to ensure compliance.

10. Need for the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to take Proactive Measures towards Disaster Prevention and Management:

Hon. Abubakar Makki Yalleman:
The House:
Notes that the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) was established to formulate policies on all activities relating to disaster management in Nigeria and coordinate the plans and programmes for efficient and effective response to disasters at national level, monitor the state of preparedness against disasters, provide relief materials for disaster victims all over Nigeria and guide and educate against all unforeseen disasters;

Also notes the constant heavy rainfall and subsequent increase in the volume of water at the dam close to Mallam Madori/Kaugama Federal Constituency of Jigawa State and the fact that periodically, the dam is opened to release water, the resultant effect being the over flooding of Yalo, Unguwar Jibrin, Marke, Dabuwaran, Hadin, Dakaiyawa, Arki and Tarshena communities in the Federal Constituency leading to the loss of lives and properties and destruction of valuable agricultural products and farm sites;

Worried that Mallam Madori/Kaugama Federal Constituency, being bounded by water and with a history of yearly flooding notably in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 culminating in loss of lives and destruction of properties of the people of the Constituency owing in part the late arrival of help and relief materials from NEMA;

Concerned that raining season which is supposed to be a blessing is now becoming nightmarish to the people of Mallam Madori/Kaugama Federal Constituency and other riverine areas hence the need for NEMA, as well as other relevant disaster management agencies in Nigeria to immediately enlighten, educate, sensitize and advise the government and the people on proper and effective strategies that are geared towards prevention than damage control;

Resolves to:

Mandate the Committees on Disaster and Emergency preparedness and Environment to interface with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and other related agencies on the need for them to take proactive
steps to protect the lives and properties of the people of Mallam Madori / Kaugama Federal constituency and other flood prone areas in Nigeria.

11. **Need to curb the Incessant Cases of Building Collapse in Nigeria:**

   **Hon. Chinedu Emeka Martins**  **Hon. Wale Raji:**

   **The House:**

   Informed of the collapse of a two-storey building in Surulere Lagos State on October 25, 2019 in which five persons were rescued and an earlier incident in Magodo area of Lagos State on October 12, 2019, which claimed the lives of a mother and her three children, leaving at least six others injured;

   Notes with utmost concern that incidences of building collapse across the country have reached alarming proportion, with on less than 60 cases within the last 4 years, according to a report by the Federal Ministry of works and Housing, resulting in tragic loss of lives and destruction of property;

   Recall the collapse of a three-storey building that was housing a primary school in Ita Faji area of Lagos Island on March 13, 2019, causing the death of 16 persons; also on November 23 2018, a seven-storey building under construction collapsed in port Harcourt causing the death of 13 persons; similarly on December 10 2016 the roof of Reigners Bible Church International, Uyo caved in during a service programme killing about 200 persons and on September 12, 2014 a six story building belonging to the Synagogue Church of All Nations collapsed, killing 116 persons;

   Observes that the frequent cases of building collapse can be attributed to negligence on the part of contractors client and professionals faulty designs lack of professional supervision and adherence to the Building code constructions lack of effectiveness of government agencies responsible for monitoring building procurement and construction processes quackery at pre and post contract stages use of substandard maintenance among others;

   Aware that it is the primary responsibility of government to protect lives and properties and respond to myriad of planning and environment challenges facing its citizens by ensuring that the menace of building collapse is controlled and eventually eliminated;
Worried by the report of the Building Collapse Prevention Guild, an umbrella body of all construction professionals in the country, that there are thousands of other buildings across the country waiting to collapse due to mass urbanization and lack of targeted intervention by governments at all levels;

Worried that there is an urgent need to address the menace of building collapse and sub-standard construction prevalent in the country to avert losses both in lives and properties occasioned by the avoidable malaise;

Resolves to:

(i) urge the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing to implement the National Building Code in order to regulate construction in the country and safeguard lives and properties of citizens;

(ii) also urge the Standards Organization of Nigeria (SON) to sanitize the building materials sector to get rid of sub-standard goods in the markets;

(iii) further urge the Nigerian Institute of Building (NIOB) and the Nigeria Society of Engineers (NSE) to ensure the proper supervision of workmen and to further carry out sensitization campaigns to enlighten the public on the need to use quality materials and professionals in construction of buildings;

(iv) call on the Federal Ministry of Work and Housing to liaise with the Building Collapse Prevention Guild to carry out assessment of buildings prone to collapse in order to alert residents and avert impending loss of lives and properties;

(v) further urge the Council for the Regulation of Engineering in Nigeria (COREN), the Architects Registration Council of Nigeria (ARCON) and other professional bodies to investigate and penalize their members involved in cases of building collapse;
(vi) Mandate the Committees on Works and Housing to ensure implementation.