FOURTH REPUBLIC
8TH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
FIRST SESSION
NO. 89

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 3 May, 2016

1. The House met at 11.10 a.m. Mr Speaker read the Prayers..

2. **Votes and Proceedings**
Mr Speaker announced that he had examined and approved the *Votes and Proceedings* of Thursday, 28 April, 2016.

By unanimous consent, the Votes and Proceedings was adopted.

3. **Announcement**

(*a*) ***Visitors in the Gallery*:**
Mr Speaker recognized the presence of the following visitors:

(*i*) Members of Federation of Ekiti State Students' Union (FESSSU), University of Abuja Chapter, Abuja;

(*ii*) Staff and Students of Babylove School, Nursery and Primary, Lugbe, Abuja; and

(*iii*) Members of Lagos State University, Law Students' Society, Ojo, Lagos State.

(*b*) ***Bereavement*:**
***Transition of the Oba of Benin, His Royal Majesty Omo N' Oba N' Edo, Uku Akpolo Kpolo, Oba Eredauwa, CFR*:**
By leave of the House, Hon. Ogbede-Ihama (*Oredo Federal Constituency*) announced the transition of the Oba of Benin, His Royal Majesty Omo N' Oba N' Edo, Uku Akpolo Kpolo, Oba Eredauwa, at the age of 93. He noted that the distinguished monarch was a quintessential lawyer, scholar, bridge builder and an administrator who contributed immensely to the development of Benin Kingdom and Nigeria at large. He also noted that the departed monarch was an embodiment of peace whose legacies will stand a test of time, and therefore prayed the House to observe a minute silence in his honour.

A minute silence observed in honour of the departed monarch.

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4. Petitions

(*i*) A petition from First Guarantee Pension Limited on the refusal of National Pension Commission to comply with the judgment of the Federal High Court in Suit No. FHC/ABJ/CS/709/2011 dated Wednesday, 18 July, 2012, was presented and laid by Hon. Leo Ogor (*Isoko North/Isoko South Federal Constituency*);

(*ii*) A petition from Bello Ahmed and 2 others on their dismissal by the Nigerian Prisons Service, was presented and laid by Hon. Adamu Abubakar Chika (*Shiroro/Rafi/Munya Federal Constituency*).

Petitions referred to the Committee on Public Petitions.

5. Admittance into the Chamber

Motion made and Question proposed, "That the House do admit into the Chamber, the Hon. Minister of Information and Culture to enable him make his presentation in respect of Sectoral Debate on the 'Diversification of Nigerian Economy', pursuant to Order XIX, Rule 217 (1) (*xi*) of the Standing Orders" (*Hon. Jibril Umar Buba — Deputy House Leader*).

Agreed to.

6. Sectoral Debate — First Allotted Day

Motion made and Question proposed, "That this House do commence the Sectoral debate on the "Diversification of the Nigerian Economy: Real Sector Development", pursuant to Order XVI of the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives" (*Hon. Jibril Umar Buba — Deputy House Leader*).

Agreed to.

Mr Speaker noted that the sectoral debate will be preceded by his brief remarks and the presentation by the Hon. Minister of Information and Culture.

(*i*) ***Remarks by Mr Speaker:***

Mr Speaker presented his remarks as follows:

Protocols:

May I warmly welcome you all to the commencement of Sectoral Debates by the House of Representatives on very important aspects of the Nigerian economy. I particularly welcome all Honourable Ministers and Head os Agencies under their purview to the House.

2. *This event is a fulfillment of one of the cardinal commitments we made in our Legislative Agenda at the beginning of the 8th House of Representatives. We had committed ourselves in our Legislative Agenda in paragraph 7 (ii) as follows:*

"(*ii*) ***Sectoral Debates:***

The 8th House will introduce sectoral debates on various aspects of Nigerian economy as part of its legislative initiative to address national problems. These sectoral debates will lead to the crafting of new laws or amendment to existing ones or generate recommendations on how to address the specific problem in question. The House will designate specific legislative sitting days or weeks in its calendar specifically for discussion on various problems facing the nation. Such identified themes, sectors, areas or problems include employment and job creation, Health, Education and Social Services; Women, Youths and Children concerns; Power/Energy Sector, Oil and Gas, Science and Technology; Commerce and Industry; transportation; Telecommunications; Agriculture; Mining; Manufacturing; Diversification of the Economy, Finance, Corruption, Security Matters, Infrastructure and

other initiative of urgent national importance". Modalities for carrying out the sectoral debates will be as approved by the House.

3. *Indeed, the Standing Orders of the House also provides in Order XVI, Rule 3 (New Rule), that*:

"The House may engage in sectoral debates on issues of national importance as may be directed by the House or the Speaker".

4. *The first set of debates has been scheduled to take place from* ***3rd May to 5th May, 2016*** *on* ***"Diversification of the Economy"****. The Honourable Ministers of different Ministries concerned with this topic have been invited to present the perspectives of the executive branch, on the diversification of the economy from the standpoint of their different Ministries. We are starting with the following*:

Hon. Minister of information, Culture and Tourism	—	3*rd May*, 2016 — 11 *am*
Hon. Minister of Agriculture	—	4*th May*, 2016 — 11 *am*
Hon. Minister of Finance	—	4*th May*, 2016 — 1 *pm*
Hon. Minister of Solid Minerals	—	5*th May*, 2016 — 11 *am*

5. *With the fall in crude oil prices Nigeria really has no choice but to stop paying lip service to the urgent need for diversification of sources of revenue for Nigeria. The acute scarcity of foreign exchange, power supply challenges, falling GDP, fuel scarcity are some of the current matters of urgent national importance to be fixed. It is our belief that Nigeria possesses the human and material resources required to successfully transform our economy and earn the needed foreign exchange for Nigeria. It is time for Nigeria to develop and transform into a knowledge - based economy. Indeed ICT, Agriculture, Solid Minerals, Culture, Tourism and Entertainment; Trade, investment and manufacturing; Taxation and finance policies; science and technology; efficient Infrastructure such as power, transportation, etc. have huge roles to play in the diversification of the Nigerian economy.*

6. *Other themes to be explored in the course of these Sectoral Debates, after diversification of the economy, include Unemployment and Job Creation; Infrastructural Development; Power, Energy and Gas; Anti-Corruption; Accountability and Transparency in Government; Security Matters, etc.*

7. *After presentation by the relevant Ministers, Hon. Members are expected to ask the ministers questions and seek clarifications on issues. The House will schedule another day for members to thoroughly debate the issues and contribute their views at plenary.*

8. *These Sectoral Debates are necessitated by the compelling need for stakeholders, particularly the executive and Legislature to engage in debates/ dialogues towards finding sustainable policy strategies and legislations for quick recovery of the economy. The broad objective of the Sectoral Debates, therefore, is to deepen the engagement of Honourable members and the executive in national development policy issues and to promote the enactment of appropriate laws to enhance Nigeria's economic growth and development. The specific objectives include to*:

- *providing information on specific policies, programmes and activities of the executive arm of government on specific Issues*;
- *better understand the current development challenges in critical sectors in economy*;

- *identify critical success factors for each of the sectors*;
- *identify and enact relevant legislations or correct or amend defects in existing laws that would support development initiatives; and*
- *develop effective implementation strategies and appropriate oversight mechanisms*.

9. *The expected outcomes of the Sectoral Debate and dialogue series include*:

(*i*) *Robust discussions on the appropriate role of the Legislature in achieving economic development and transformation*;

(*ii*) *Recommendations on each of the topics of the debate/dialogue, e.g. diversification of the economy; or unemployment and job creation; or security*;

(*iii*) *How the Legislature can strengthen its role in oversight of the executive branch to achieve rapid economic growth and transformation, going forward*.

10. *This innovation is perhaps the first time the legislature in Nigeria is devoting specific legislative time to undertake debates on particular sectors of the economy. The clear legislative purpose of this effort is to contribute our quota in the search for a new economy for a new Nigeria. We expect as I have said, that these debates would help us to craft new laws, lead to better oversight processes and change the way we do things in Nigeria. It is our firm conviction that there is no better way to help deliver the change that our people yearn for than by speaking to those aspirations and insisting that we walk the talk.*

11. *I wish us all, successful deliberations and may God crown our efforts with success.*

(*ii*) ***Presentation by the Hon. Minister of Information and Culture*:**
The Honourable Minister of Information and Culture, Mr Lai Mohammed made his presentation as follows:

The role of Culture and Tourism in the Diversification of the Nigerian Economy

Let me thank the Honourable Speaker and indeed the entire membership of the House of Representatives for organizing this Special Debate on the Diversification of the Nigerian economy. For us at the Ministry of Information and Culture, the timing of the debate is particularly auspicious, coming a few days after we concluded our National Summit on Culture and Tourism, with the theme: "Repositioning Culture and Tourism in a Diversified Economy". We are quite pleased that the summit has dovetailed into the Special Debate organized by the House of Representatives

The reality of the situation in which we have found ourselves today in our country is that we really do not have any alternative than to look into other areas of the economy in our quest to move away from the over-dependence on oil. Culture and Tourism Sector is acclaimed, globally, to be a major contributor to the strengthening of the economy of many nations, making double-digit contribution to the GDP of many countries. Unfortunately, in Nigeria, this sector contribute less than 1.5 per cent to the GDP.

Apart from its contributions to the economy, Culture and Tourism create wealth and opportunities. This is the only sector that create employment opportunities for those who normally would have been unemployable, either for lack of skills or lack of education. It is the only sector tailored for the rural folks, the under-privileged and the poor. It brings peace

and stability to the polity, fosters unity, and discourages rural-urban migration. Regrettably, this sector faces many challenges, ranging from institutional to logistics and then financial, and these challenges have not helped the sector to achieve its potentials.

PERCEPTION

A major problem is that of perception (THE ANECDOTE ON A MAN WHO WAS NOMINATED MINISTER). There is the perception that the Culture and Tourism portfolio is reserved for those who are least favoured; that it is the Siberia of Ministerial nominations, unlike the perceived juicy Ministries like Petroleum, Finance, etc. This perception percolates down to the staff of the Ministry in charge of Culture and Tourism, who lose self worth and seeks every available opportunity to be transferred to a 'juicy' Ministry. When they fail to secure transfer, they are discouraged and they feel condemned to their Siberia, hence cannot contribute much.

Also, there is the family angle to it. From a very early age, our parents drum it into our brains that we must be doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc. They make us feel that those who study the arts or are not in any of these professions are the dregs of the society.. We need to change this perception. The truth is that every great invention is a product of creative minds, and creativity is at the heart of Arts and Culture. Many may not know this, but the legendary Italian inventor Leonardo da Vinci is not just into science, mathematics and engineering, he was also into sculpturing and painting, which are creative arts.

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

Another major problem is in the area of the allocation of resources. It is instructive that not a penny was allocated for Capital Projects in Culture and Tourism in the entire 2015 national budget. Yet, billions of Naira was allocated for overhead and other recurring expenditure in the same ministry during that year. This is apart from several millions from SURE-P and the Constituency Projects. With no dime allocated for Capital Projects, what were those staffers being paid to do? Of course they are being paid to be idle. Although the situation is slightly different in this year's budget, what was allocated is still a mere tokenism. This is one of the areas where the National Assembly can come in, perhaps to approve a supplementary budget for this critical sector.

SYNERGY AMONG VARIOUS MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

The Culture and Tourism Sector cannot stand alone. In order to work efficiently, there must be synergy between the ministry in charge of the sector and various other ministries, departments and agencies. The Ministries of Interior; Foreign Affairs, Aviation, Health and those in charge of infrastructure, the Customs and Immigration Service, etc. must all be involved.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Good roads, adequate security, stable power supply, etc are also key to successful tourism. They have direct bearing on Culture and Tourism.

DIPLOMACY/VISA REGIME

Travel advisories play a major role in tourism. Negative travel advisories could discourage tourists from coming to affected countries. This brings us back to the issue of perception. Our country is widely perceived as insecure, and many Western nations have issued negative travel advisories against Nigeria. But they are countries like Brazil, with its Zika problem; South Africa with high crime rate and Kenya with the Al Shabaab problem, which are still major destinations for tourists. The reason is packaging, or better still perception management. It is important that we take control of the narrative on Nigeria to change the negative perception.

INVESTMENT IN TOURISM

Government must take the lead in investing in tourism infrastructure, It must give tax breaks to investors, provide adequate security, long term funding for tourism projects as well as engage in international diplomacy. There must be world class Exhibition and Convention Centres. In Nigeria today, there is no hotel with a convention centre that can accommodate 5,000 *people under one roof. Compare this to Sun City in South Africa, which thrives largely on conventions, exhibitions and the likes, and makes more than* 270 *million dollars per annum. Then we must also build standard museums that can attract a huge number of fee-paying visitors.*

This is where the Tourism Development Fund comes in. It is important for the National Assembly to enact laws that will compel all first-line beneficiaries of tourism — airlines, hotels, convention centres, transport companies, etc. to contribute at least 1% of their total profit annually to tourism. This is the way tourism is being funded around the world. For example, in Dubai, every air has a surcharge of $9.50 *and the proceeds - over* $700 *million a year — are invested in tourism. These are some of the ways we can be assisted in boosting the culture and tourism sector.*

DATA

To develop the Culture and Tourism sector, there is the need for Public-Private Partnership. But if we want the private sector to be involved, we must have ready the necessary statistics. Their investment is about profit making. They need to know what their investment will yield. And they need the necessary statistics. We need to put up the plan to collect the necessary figures on tourism, be it business tourism, religious tourism, health tourism, festivals, etc.

The National Bureau of Statistics is trying its best, but the truth is that we have no culture of collecting and storing data. It may be necessary to enact a law making it mandatory for all hotels, for Customs and Immigration Services, Port Health, etc. to make data returns to the NBS so it can in turn get accurate figures for investors.

INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL PEOPLE

It is not just infrastructure but the involvement of local people in the economy of tourism. We need to build their capacity so they can serve as tour guides, festival managers and ranconteur, waiters, cooks. If we involve the local people, who are the custodians of the sites, they will in turn protect the sites. In the end, tourism is driven by:

- Government which provides the enabling environment

- Private sector funds

- Local Community involvement.

VISA

We need a more friendly visa regime, and this is another area in which the National Assembly can help. For example we can find out the countries with which we do business with most and make visa available to their personnel on arrival. If security is the reason why this may be a problem, we can all sit down together and work something out. Dubai has more risks than Nigeria but has liberalized its visa regime. Some people talk about reciprocity, but the truth is that we need those who will benefit from this visa-on-arrival regime more than they need us

CULTURE

There is a great similarity between Culture and Tourism. Some say culture is an aspect of tourism, others say culture drives tourism. What it is, culture is the totality of our way of life, Creative industry, which is part of culture, is driven by skills and talents. We are a nation of very rich cultural heritage. Every of our 774 *Local Governments has at least one peculiar*

creative industry, be it tie and dye, pottery, sculpturing or weaving. We are working hard to revive most of these creative industries, some of which are almost dead. We are working with our partners, including the Tony Elumelu Foundation and the British Council, to build the capacity of our creative artists through training and re-training. We also intend to take advantage of exchange programmes to send our creative artists and festival managers to other countries.

We will also improve on our Ministry's official website to make it more interactive and to be manned 24 hours so we can provide information about our culture and tourism sector to potential tourists. Also, we intend to concession our cultural centres abroad to private managers to overcome the current problems they face.

At the just concluded National Summit on Culture and Tourism, it was recommended that each local governments should stage at least one festival a year. As part of efforts to encourage this, I have attended at least two festivals in the past one month alone. One was the Nzem Berom Festival in Jos on April 15th and the other was the Puus Kaat Festival in Mangu, also in Plateau. It is my wish to continue this trend as part of efforts to give prominence to our various festivals. We also intend to revive the various bilateral treaties on culture that we have signed with other countries. Some of them have been throwing us out because we have failed to pay the necessary fees.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS AND MOPICON

As part of our efforts to boost the movie industry, we have set up a Ministerial Committee on the Motion Picture Council of Nigeria (MOPICON). The task force will fast tract the bill to set up the Council. We have no doubt that by the time we present the Bill to the National Assembly, it will enjoy an easy passage. We also intend to establish the National Endowment for the Arts as a way of ensuring adequate funding for that sector.

POLITICAL SOLUTION TO THE ISSUE OF HOTEL CLASSIFICATION

There is the the need to find a political solution to the issue of who can classify hotels in Nigeria. The Supreme Court has ruled that only states can classify hotels. But this will not lead to uniformity, plus most states lack the capacity and wherewithal to carry out such classification. The National Assembly may want to take the lead in ensuring that a political solution is found to this problem.

UNWTO TO ASSIST NIGERIA TO BOOST TOURISM

During my recent trip to Abidjan to attend a meeting of African Tourism Ministers, I met with officials of the UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). This meeting provided an opportunity for us to reconnect Nigeria to the agency, thus ending a long period of disconnect. The good news is that the global tourism agency has now agreed to work with Nigeria over the next two years to develop a programme to boost tourism in the country.

Debate ensued on the Hon. Minister's presentation.

The Hon. Minister responded to the observations raised by Hon. Members on his presentation, and thanked the House for the opportunity given to him to be part of the sectoral debate.

7. Matters of Urgent Public Importance (Order VIII, Rule 46)

(*i*) ***Call on the Police to Intensify its Search for the Safe Release of Senator Iyabo Anisulowo and for the Federal Government to Seek the Assistance of the Republic of Benin in the Search a Rescue of the Senator*;**

Hon. Kayode Oladele (*Egbado North/Imeko Afon Federal Constituency*) introduced the subject matter and prayed the House to:

(*a*) consider and approve the matter as one of urgent public importance; and

(*b*) suspend Order VIII, Rule 46 (3) and 49 to allow debate on the matter forthwith.

Question that the matter be considered as one of urgent public importance — Agreed to.

Question that the House do suspend Order VIII, Rules 46 (3) *and* 49 *to enable it debate the matter forthwith — Agreed to.*

Urgent Call on the Police to Intensify its Search for the Safe Release of Senator Iyabo Anisulowo and for the Federal Government to Seek the Assistance of the Republic of Benin in the Search and Rescue of the Senator:

The House:

Notes that barely few weeks after she celebrated her 65th birthday anniversary, an All Progressives Congress (APC) leader in Ogun State, former Senator representing Ogun West Senatorial District of Ogun State and a former Minister of State for Education, Senator Iyabo Anisulowo was on Wednesday, April 27, 2016 kidnaped at gun point while returning from her farm located around Sawonjo, near Ilaro in Ogun State and not too far from the Nigeria-Republic of Benin border;

Also notes that ever since her abduction, efforts by the security operatives to locate her and secure her safe release have been unsuccessful;

Further notes that in order to ensure her safe and speedy release, the Ogun State Commissioner of police and other senior officers of the command have not only relocated to Ilaro, the area where she was kidnaped the Ogun State Police Command has also offered the sum of Five Million Naira reward to anyone who may have useful or reliable information and assured any such informant of adequate confidentiality and security;

Observes that kidnaping is a recent phenomenon in Nigeria with the first kidnaping incident that took place in 1992;

Also observes that between 1993 and 1996, there was no recorded incident of kidnaping but in 1997 two persons were kidnaped and in 1998, six persons were also kidnaped;

Worried that the Incidents of kidnaping took a higher dimension in 1999 when as many as 24 persons were kidnaped and that was easily explained away as politically motivated abductions;

Also worried that between 1999 and 2007, kidnaping increased in the Niger Delta region. Again, it was explained away as a reaction to environmental neglect which the geopolitical zone had suffered. Then, in the South-East, the criminal act reared up its ugly head;

Concerned that today, kidnaping incidents have spread all over the country as criminals have resorted to it as a more lucrative enterprise compared with armed robbery. The reported cases of kidnaping from January 2015 to date show that more than 200 persons have been kidnaped within this period and the amount demanded for ransom is well over ₦2 billion.

Also concerned that despite the widespread incidents of kidnaping across the country, only few States, particularly in the South -South and South -East regions namely: Edo, Bayelsa, Delta, Ebonyi, Cross River, Anambra, Enugu, Abia and Imo States including Kogi State have enacted laws prescribing capital punishments for kidnaping. Apart from these aforementioned States, no other states in Nigeria have criminalized kidnaping;

Aware that today, anybody could be kidnapped in Nigeria and in this era of the Federal Government trying to boost Nigeria's economy and project the country as a haven for investment and tourism, the frequency of kidnaping is bound to discourage Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and tourism;

Also aware that the enormity of the menace of this criminal enterprise has gone beyond the capacity of the State Government, hence, the need for the Federal Government to take a holistic approach to combating kidnaping in Nigeria:

Resolves to:

(*i*) Call on the Federal Government to seek the assistance of the neighboring Republic of Benin in its search and rescue of Senator Iyabo Anisulowo as the Senator may have been taken across the international borders;

(*ii*) also call on the Police Service Commission to expedite the recruitment of more Police Officers in order to ensure the security of lives and property in Nigeria in accordance with Section 14 of the Nigeria Constitution;

(*iii*) further call on the Inspector-General of Police to provide the Ogun State Police Command with more technical and logistic support that may help to ensure safe and speedy release of the abducted former distinguished Senator;

(*iv*) still call on the Federal Government to declare kidnaping as an act of terrorism punishable under the Terrorism Prevention Act (2011); and

(*v*) urge all the States in Nigeria to pass laws criminalizing kidnaping and prescribing adequate punishments (*Hon. Kayode Oladele — Egbado North/Imeko Afon Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Amendment Proposed:
Insert a new Prayer (*vi*) as follows:
"Urge the Federal Government to develop a comprehensive security dragnet comprising not only the police but also the Department of State Security Services, the Directorate of Military Intelligence, and the National Information Technology (NIT), to collaborate with the Development Partners Intelligence Agencies and the Interpol" (*Hon. Mohammed Sani Abdu — Alkeleri/Kirfi Federal Constituency*).

Question that the amendment be made — Agreed to.

Question on the Motion as amended — Agreed to.

The House:

Noted that barely few weeks after she celebrated her 65th birthday anniversary, an All Progressives Congress (APC) leader in Ogun State, former Senator representing Ogun West Senatorial District of Ogun State and a former Minister of State for Education, Senator Iyabo Anisulowo was on Wednesday, April 27, 2016 kidnaped at gun point while returning from her farm located around Sawonjo, near Ilaro in Ogun State and not too far from the Nigeria-Republic of Benin border;

Also noted that ever since her abduction, efforts by the security operatives to locate her and secure her safe release have been unsuccessful;

Further noted that in order to ensure her safe and speedy release, the Ogun State Commissioner of police and other senior officers of the command have not only relocated to Ilaro, the area where she was kidnaped the Ogun State Police Command has also offered the sum of Five Million Naira reward to anyone who may have useful or reliable information and assured any such informant of adequate confidentiality and security;

Observed that kidnaping is a recent phenomenon in Nigeria with the first kidnaping incident that took place in 1992;

Also observed that between 1993 and 1996, there was no recorded incident of kidnaping but in 1997 two persons were kidnaped and in 1998, six persons were also kidnaped;

Worried that the Incidents of kidnaping took a higher dimension in 1999 when as many as 24 persons were kidnaped and that was easily explained away as politically motivated abductions;

Also worried that between 1999 and 2007, kidnaping increased in the Niger Delta region. Again, it was explained away as a reaction to environmental neglect which the geopolitical zone had suffered. Then, in the South-East, the criminal act reared up its ugly head;

Concerned that today, kidnaping incidents have spread all over the country as criminals have resorted to it as a more lucrative enterprise compared with armed robbery. The reported cases of kidnaping from January 2015 to date show that more than 200 persons have been kidnaped within this period and the amount demanded for ransom is well over ₦2 billion.

Also concerned that despite the widespread incidents of kidnaping across the country, only few States, particularly in the South -South and South -East regions namely: Edo, Bayelsa, Delta, Ebonyi, Cross River, Anambra, Enugu, Abia and Imo States including Kogi State have enacted laws prescribing capital punishments for kidnaping. Apart from these aforementioned States, no other states in Nigeria have criminalized kidnapping;

Aware that today, anybody could be kidnaped in Nigeria and in this era of the Federal Government trying to boost Nigeria's economy and project the country as a haven for investment and tourism, the frequency of kidnapping is bound to discourage Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and tourism;

Also aware that the enormity of the menace of this criminal enterprise has gone beyond the capacity of the State Government, hence, the need for the federal government to take a holistic approach to combating kidnaping in Nigeria:

Resolved to:

(*i*) Call on the Federal Government to seek the assistance of the neighboring Republic of Benin in its search and rescue of Senator Iyabo Anisulowo as the Senator may have been taken across the international borders;

(*ii*) also call on the Police Service Commission to expedite the recruitment of more Police Officers in order to ensure the security of lives and property in Nigeria in accordance with Section 14 of the Nigeria Constitution;

(*iii*) further call on the Inspector-General of Police to provide the Ogun State Police Command with more technical and logistic support that may help to ensure safe and speedy release of the abducted former distinguished Senator;

(*iv*) still call on the Federal Government to declare kidnaping as an act of terrorism punishable under the Terrorism Prevention Act (2011);

(*v*) urge all the States in Nigeria to pass laws criminalizing kidnaping and prescribing adequate punishments; and

(*vi*) also urge the Federal Government to develop a comprehensive security dragnet comprising not only the police but also the Department of State Security Services, the Directorate of Military Intelligence, and the National Information Technology (NIT), to collaborate with the Development Partners Intelligence Agencies and the Interpol (**HR. 157/2016**).

Motion referred to the Committees on Police Affairs, and Public Safety and Intelligence.

(*ii*) ***Call on the Nigerian Police to Diligently Investigate the Gruesome Cold Blooded Murder of the District Head and other Persons in Karshi in Sanga Local Government Area of Kaduna State*:**
Hon. Shehu N. Garba (*Sarkin-Noma Federal Constituency*) introduced the subject matter and prayed the House to:

(*a*) consider and approve the matter as one of urgent public importance; and

(*b*) suspend Order VIII, Rule 46 (3) and 49 to allow debate on the matter forthwith.

Question that the matter be considered as one of urgent public importance — Agreed to.

Question that the House do suspend Order VIII, Rules 46 (3) *and* 49 *to enable it debate the matter forthwith — Agreed to.*

Call on the Nigerian Police to Diligently Investigate the Gruesome Cold Blooded Murder of the District Head and other Persons in Karshi in Sanga Local Government Area of Kaduna State:

The House:

Notes the gruesome murder of the District Head of Karshi, Mr Bala Madaki and his nephew in Sanga Local Government Area of Kaduna State on the night of Sunday, 1 May, 2016 without any apparent provocation;

Aware that this same community witnessed an attack about 20 months ago where over 17 persons were murdered in cold blood with many houses burnt down;

Concerned that despite the deployment of soldiers and other security personnel each time there was an attack, no perpetrators have been indentify nor apprehended;

Worried that this community and others within the Local Government Area now live inn constant fear which has affected farming and other economic activities of the people.

Resolves to:

(*i*) Observe a minute silence in honour of the dead;

(*ii*) condemn in very strong terms the unprovoked killings and destruction that took place in Karshi and in other places in the country; and

(*iii*) Call on the Nigerian Police and Directorate of State Security to get to the root of the incessant killings and attacks so as to bring the perpetrators to justice and end the current culture of impunity that seems to be the order of the days (*Hon. Shehu Nicholas Garba — Jemaa/Sanga Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Question agreed to.

The House:

Noted the gruesome murder of the District Head of Karshi, Mr Bala Madaki and his nephew in Sanga Local Government Area of Kaduna State on the night of Sunday, 1 May, 2016 without any apparent provocation;

Aware that this same community witnessed an attack about 20 months ago where over 17 persons were murdered in cold blood with many houses burnt down;

Concerned that despite the deployment of soldiers and other security personnel each time there was an attack, no perpetrators have been indentify nor apprehended;

Worried that this community and others within the Local Government Area now live in constant fear which has affected farming and other economic activities of the people.

Resolved to:

(*i*) Observe a minute silence in honour of the dead;

(*ii*) condemn in very strong terms the unprovoked killings and destruction that took place in Karshi and in other places in the country; and

(*iii*) call on the Nigerian Police and Directorate of State Security to get to the root of the incessant killings and attacks so as to bring the perpetrators to justice and end the current culture of impunity that seems to be the order of the days **(HR. 158/2016)**.

Motion referred to the Committee on Police Affairs.

8. Adjournment

That the House do adjourn till Wednesday,4 *May*, 2016 *at* 11.00 *a.m.* (*Hon. Jibril Umar Buba — Deputy House Leader*).

The House adjourned accordingly at 2.55 *p.m.*

Yakubu Dogara
Speaker