



**SENATE OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA
ORDER PAPER**

Tuesday, 29th October, 2019

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

1. National Commission for the Eradication of Child Destitution (Est, etc) Bill, 2019 (SB. 42) -*First Reading*
Sen. Wamakko, Aliyu Magatakarda (*Sokoto North*).
2. Regional Centre for Oral Health Research and Training Initiatives (Est, etc) Bill, 2019 (SB. 72) -*First Reading*
Sen. Gyang, Istifanus Dun (*Plateau North*).
3. Federal College of Education, Sabon Birini (Est, etc) Bill, 2019 (SB. 82) -*First Reading*
Sen. Gobir, Ibrahim Abdullahi (*Sokoto East*).
4. Tertiary Education Trust Fund Act CAP E4 LFN 2004 (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (SB. 90) - *First Reading*
Sen. Apiafi, Betty Jocelyn (*Rivers West*).
5. National Offenders Central Registry (Est, etc) Bill, 2019 (SB. 96) - *First Reading*
Sen. Bassey, Gershom Henry (*Cross River South*).
6. Government Performance and Accountability Office Bill, 2019 (SB. 113) - *First Reading*
Sen. Oduah, Stella Adaeze (*Anambra North*).
7. Agricultural Research Council Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (SB. 118) -*First Reading*
Sen. Adamu, Abdullahi (*Nasarawa West*).
8. Federal College of Education Giwa Kaduna State (Est, etc) Bill, 2019 (SB. 121) -*First Reading*
Sen. Sani, Uba (*Kaduna Central*).
9. Electoral Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (SB. 122) - *First Reading*
Sen. Ordia, Akhimienmona Clifford (*Edo Central*).
10. Income Tax Development Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (SB. 127) - *First Reading*
Sen. Mohammed, Sabo (*Jigawa South-West*).
11. Federal College of Education Usugbenu, Edo State (Est, etc) Bill, 2019 (SB. 128) - *First Reading*
Sen. Ordia, Akhimienmona Clifford (*Edo Central*).

ORDERS OF THE DAY

MOTIONS

1. Urgent Need to address the prevalence of Modern Slavery in Nigeria.

Sponsor: Sen. Sani, Uba (*Kaduna Central*)

Co-sponsors:

Sen. Kwari, Suleiman Abdu (*Kaduna North*)

Sen. Goje, Mohammed Danjuma (*Gombe Central*)

Sen. Hadejia, Hassan Ibrahim (*Jigawa North-East*)

Sen. Oloriegbe, Yahaya Ibrahim (*Kwara Central*)

Sen. Al-Makura, Umaru Tanko (*Nasarawa South*)

Sen. Ekwunife, Uche Lilian (*Anambra Central*)

Sen. Odebiyi, Tolulope Akinremi (*Ogun West*)

Sen. Jika, Dauda Halliru (*Bauchi Central*)

Sen. Shettima, Kashim (*Borno Central*)

Sen. Barau, I. Jibrin (*Kano North*)

Sen. Yakubu, Oseni (*Kogi Central*)

Sen. Ubah, Ifeanyi Patrick (*Anambra South*)

Sen. Fadahunsi, Francis Adenigba (*Osun East*)

The Senate:

Notes with serious concern that over 300 persons including 77 children were discovered by the Police in chains in Rigasa, Igabi Local Government Area of Kaduna State on Thursday, 26th September, 2019;

Notes also that 147 persons most of whom are children and young adults were rescued from an illegal religious rehabilitation centre in Rigasa, Igabi Local Government Area of Kaduna State on Saturday, 19th October, 2019;

Further notes that 11 persons were rescued from two unauthorized rehabilitation centres in Zaria, Kaduna State on Tuesday, 22nd October, 2019;

Regrets that apart from bearing scars inflicted on their bodies and injuries sustained from torture, some of the victims had been sexually abused while 3 people died while in custody;

Notes that the National Bureau of Statistical Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey reveals that 43% of Nigerian children between the ages 5 and 17 years are engaged in child or forced labour;

Notes that according to the Global Slavery Index (GSI) 2018, the population of the people in slavery in Nigeria is 1,384,000 which is more than the total number of all the other 16 West African countries when added together, which stands at 1,081,000 people;

Further notes that statistics collated from Global Slavery Index (GSI) shows that 7 out of 1000 Nigerian Citizens live in Modern Slavery and the vulnerability of Nigerians to Modern Slavery is 74 out of every 100 people;

Aware that the major causes of modern slavery in Nigeria is the prevalence of poverty which ignites the push and pull factors, a high level of illiteracy, ignorance, joblessness and poor living standards as well as the burden of poverty and the desperation of poor and illiterate parents with large families who do not know the impact or nature of what their children/wards are going into;

Further aware that the detention of children/wards in unlawful rehabilitation centres, the employment of children as domestic workers as well as the procurement of persons for sexual exploitation and forced labour, are some of the examples of modern day slavery in Nigeria;

Observes that Section 34 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999(as amended) guarantees the right to human dignity and respect and also prohibits any form of torture, degrading treatment, slavery or servitude and forced or compulsory labour;

Further observes that the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), was established in 2003 to among other things prevent, protect, prosecute and partner with or collaborate with other regional and international organizations to ensure the elimination and prevention of the root causes of the problem of modern slavery in general;

Notes that slow judicial processes and insufficient funding to cover NAPTIP's wide remit have hindered the ability of anti-trafficking agencies in the country to adequately implement legislation, and rates of arrest and prosecution of traffickers remains low;

Further Notes that the overall performance of NAPTIP is being hampered by inadequate funding and lack of coordination with other government agencies charged with the responsibility of enforcing laws relating to human trafficking and modern slavery;

Worried that there are inadequate laws that regulate the establishment and operations of rehabilitation centres in the country; and

Concerned that Nigeria may not attain the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, passed by U.N. member states in 2015, calling for the eradication of forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking, and an end to child labour by 2030.

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Urge* the newly established Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development, the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) and other relevant Federal Government Agencies to intensify surveillance, embark on awareness creation with special focus on land, Sea and Air borders as a step towards curbing the prevalence of modern slavery;
 - ii. *Direct* the Federal Ministry of Health to, as matter of urgency, provide relief materials and all other necessary support as may be necessary to the victims;
 - iii. *Urge* the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) to set-up State Task Forces to fight against Modern Slavery and child Trafficking in Kaduna State and replicate this across the whole country;
 - iv. *Mandate* the Committee on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development, the Federal Ministry of Health, the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), the Nigeria Police Force(NPF) and the Nigeria Immigration Service(NIS) to set up a joint Technical Team that will promote inter - agency cooperation, deepen synergy for effective intelligence sharing and see to the eradication of forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and an end to child labour by 2030;
 - v. *Direct* the Inspector General of Police to ensure that the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) strictly adheres to the global best practices by discouraging media parade of victims of modern slavery so as to avoid stigmatization and violation of fundamental human rights of the victims; and
 - vi. *Increase* budgetary allocation for the management of National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) to aid the agency in preventing and eliminating modern slavery in Nigeria.
2. The need to monitor the Nigerian Flare Commercialization Programme towards ending Gas Flaring by 2020.

Sponsor: Sen. Apiafi, Betty Jocelyn (*Rivers West*)

Co-sponsors:

Sen. Omo-Agege, Ovie Augustine (*Delta Central*)
 Sen. Urhoghide, M. Aisagbonriodion (*Edo South*)
 Sen. Oloriegbe, Yahaya Ibrahim (*Kwara Central*)
 Sen. Nnamani, Chimaroke Ogonnia (*Enugu East*)
 Sen. Utazi, Chukwuka Godfrey (*Enugu North*)
 Sen. Abaribe, Enyinnaya Harcourt (*Abia South*)

Sen. Sekibo, George Thompson (*Rivers East*)
 Sen. Yaroo, Binos Dauda (*Adamawa South*)
 Sen. Kalu, Orji Uzor (*Abia North*)
 Sen. Tanimu, Philip Aduda (*F.C.T Senate*)
 Sen. Bwacha, Emmanuel (*Taraba South*)
 Sen. Onyewuchi, Ezenwa Francis (*Imo East*)

Sen. Oduah, Stella Adaeze (<i>Anambra North</i>)	Sen. La'ah, Danjuma Tella (<i>Kaduna South</i>)
Sen. Bassey, Gershom Henry (<i>Cross River South</i>)	Sen. Mpigi, Barinada (<i>Rivers South-East</i>)
Sen. Akinyelure, Patrick Ayo (<i>Ondo Central</i>)	Sen. Ahmad, Babba Kaita (<i>Katsina North</i>)
Sen. Kyari, Abubakar Shaib (<i>Borno North</i>)	Sen. Diri, Douye (<i>Bayelsa Central</i>)
Sen. Fadahunsi, Francis Adenigba (<i>Osun East</i>)	Sen. Balogun, Kola Ademola (<i>Oyo South</i>)
Sen. Akpan, Albert Bassey (<i>Akwa-Ibom North East</i>)	Sen. Oko, Rose Okoji (<i>Cross River North</i>)
Sen. Ekpenyong, C. Stephen (<i>Akwa-Ibom North West</i>)	Sen. Jika, Dauda Halliru (<i>Bauchi Central</i>)
Sen. Ordia, Akhimienmona Clifford (<i>Edo Central</i>)	Sen. Isa, Shuaibu Lau (<i>Taraba North</i>)
Sen. Orji, Theodore Ahamefule (<i>Abia Central</i>)	Sen. Alhaji, Ya'u Sahabi (<i>Zamfara North</i>)
Sen. Mohammed, Hassan (<i>Zamfara Central</i>)	Sen. Gyang, Istifanus Dun (<i>Plateau North</i>)
Sen. Eyakenyi, Akon Etim (<i>Akwa-Ibom South</i>)	Sen. Lawali, Hassan Anka (<i>Zamfara West</i>)
Sen. Ewhrudjakpo, Lawrence O. (<i>Bayelsa West</i>)	Sen. Egwu, Samuel Ominyi (<i>Ebonyi North</i>)
Sen. Suswam, Gabriel Torwua (<i>Benue North East</i>)	Sen. Na'allah, Bala Ibn (<i>Kebbi South</i>)
Sen. Orker-Jev, Emmanuel Yisa (<i>Benue North West</i>)	Sen. Ogba, Joseph Obinna (<i>Ebonyi Central</i>)
Sen. Manager, James Ebiowou (<i>Delta South</i>)	Sen. Moro, Patrick Abba (<i>Benue South</i>)
Sen. Nnachi, Michael Ama (<i>Ebonyi South</i>)	Sen. Onor, Sandy Ojang (<i>Cross River Central</i>)
Sen. Ekwunife, Uche Lilian (<i>Anambra Central</i>)	Sen. Ubah, Ifeanyi Patrick (<i>Anambra South</i>)
Sen. Odebiyi, Tolulope Akinremi (<i>Ogun West</i>)	

The Senate:

Notes that gas flaring is the burning of natural gas that is associated with the extraction of crude oil, and according to data obtained from the World Bank Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership 2018, Nigeria is the sixth largest gas flaring country globally and the second largest in Africa after Algeria;

Also notes that there are long standing laws against the flaring of associated natural gas in Nigeria which action has indeed been illegal since 1984, though most of the laws are subjective. Section 3(1) of the Associated Gas Re-injection Act, CAP A25 LFN 2004 states that "...no Company engaged in the production of oil and gas shall after 1st January, 1984 flare gas produced in association with or without the permission in writing of the minister;

Concerned about the huge revenue loss due to unrelenting Gas flares in the country. Flaring of associated natural gas is quite simply burning money. In 2018 alone, according to data obtained from the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Oil and gas firms operating in the country flared a total of 215.9 billion standard cubic feet (SCF) of natural gas amounting to a revenue loss of over N197bn (One Hundred and Ninety Seven Billion Naira). Nigeria has the largest Natural Gas Reserve in Africa and ninth (9th) largest in the world. Nigeria's gas reserves are about three times the value of her crude oil reserves with a value of around 202 trillion cubic feet (TCF) of proven Natural gas reserves but despite having the largest gas reserves in Africa, only about 25% of those reserves are being produced or are under development today;

Also concerned that In the Niger Delta region of Nigeria, gas flares have been wreaking havoc across communities since the early 1960's. Gas flaring results in the release of methane which is accompanied by other greenhouse gases that account for about 50% of all industrial emissions in the country and 30% of the total CO₂ emissions which are harmful to humans, the economy and the environment. The failure of the Government to enforce laws against gas flaring has exposed people living around nearby flare sites to various respiratory disorders, harmed the environment through air pollution, destroyed farmlands, damaged crops and cost the country trillions of Naira in revenues;

Aware that Natural Gas is a fossil nature resource. Natural gas is a versatile, clean-burning, and efficient hydrocarbon that is used in a wide variety of applications when harnessed properly such as a source of energy for heating, cooking, electricity generation, fuel for vehicles and as a chemical feedstock in the manufacture of commercially important organic chemicals;

Also aware that gas flaring contributes to climate change which has serious implications to both Nigeria and the rest of the world. The burning of fossil fuels mainly coal, oil and gas produce greenhouse gases which results led to warming up (global warming) the world and is projected to get much worse particularly for developing countries. Acid rain has also been linked to the activities of gas flaring. The effect of this on the environment, farmlands and humans is worrisome;

Corrugated roofs, in the Niger Delta region where gas is flared have been corroded by the composition of the rain that falls as a result of flaring. Acid rains also acidify lakes, streams and damages vegetation. In most cases there is no vegetation in the acres surrounding the flare due partly to the tremendous heat that is produced and the acid nature of the soil PH. This result in crops having stunted growth, scotched plants and withered young crops. The health implications on humans include neurological, reproductive and developmental effects leading to increased cases of deformities in children, Lung damage, skin problems and cancer;

Further aware that Natural gas as an alternative to crude oil has so many recompenses. Natural gas is the cleanest burning fossil fuel, it's safer and easier to store, it's an extremely reliable energy supply source, it causes less damage to humans and the environment, it's widely available and in abundance in Nigeria. Nigeria's current gas production stands at 253.06 billion cubic feet (bcf), translating to an average daily production of 8,163.58 million cubic feet per day (mmcfpd);

Commends the recent "Nigerian Gas Flare Commercialization Programme" (NGFCP), launched in 2016 by the Federal Government of Nigeria through the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC). The programme aims to provide a commercial approach for the elimination of routine gas flares by 2020. The strategy is to achieve social, environmental and economic impacts in the Niger Delta region by mobilizing private sector capital towards 'gas flare capture' projects;

Worried that gas flaring has been on the rise since the Nigerian Gas Flare Commercialization Programme (NGCFP) was launched in 2016 according to data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) satellite. The NOAA which collected the data has recorded infrared readings since 2012. The data points to the year 2018 having more gas flares burning more intensely than has been seen for the past five years in Nigeria which evidently led to the country's 2018 rank of sixth (6th) global flarer moving up from the seventh (7th) position the year before;

Also worried that lack of enforcement of the laws on gas flaring in previous years is thwarting the Governments' projected deadline of 2020 to end routine associated gas flaring. The year 2019 is coming to an end and there seems to be a lack of commitment to enforce the laws on gas flaring still, so it is therefore very necessary for affirmative action to be taken through fines, penalties and alternative technology investments to achieve the 2020 date; and

Further worried that if the Nigerian Gas Flare Commercialization Programme is not implemented by 2020, Nigeria will be left behind as global trends indicate that crude oil is becoming obsolete and there is no better time than now to intensify efforts in Natural gas production.

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Set up an Ad-hoc committee with a mandate to monitor the implementation of the Nigerian Gas Flare Commercialization Programme (NGFCP);*
 - ii. *Review and recommend upwards penalty for non-compliance in line with global best practices; and*
 - iii. *Urge the Federal Government of Nigeria to intensify efforts to diversify from crude oil to Natural Gas production.*
3. **Urgent need for Federal Government to complete Kagara Dam and One Million Gallon (1 Mgd) Water Treatment Plant.**

Sponsor: Sen. Musa, Mohammed Sani (Niger East)

Co-sponsor:

Sen. Umar, Sadiq Suleiman (Kwara North)

Sen. Mandiya, Bello (Katsina South)

Sen. Bima, Muhammad Enagi (Niger South)

Sen. Mohammed, Hassan (Zamfara Central)

Sen. Shettima, Kashim (Borno Central)

Sen. Buhari, Abdulfatai (Oyo North)

Sen. Mustapha, Olalekan Ramoni (Ogun East)

Sen. Yakubu, Oseni (Kogi Central)

Sen. Ubah, Ifeanyi Patrick (Anambra South)

Sen. Bamidele, Micheal Opeyemi (Ekiti Central)

Sen. Suswam, Gabriel Torwua (Benue North East)

Sen. Utazi, Chukwuka Godfrey (Enugu North)

Sen. Isah, Jibrin (*Kogi East*)
 Sen. Adeola, Solomon Olamilekan (*Lagos West*)
 Sen. Ekwunife, Uche Lilian (*Anambra Central*)
 Odebiyi, Tolulope Akinremi (*Ogun West*)

Sen. Kyari, Abubakar Shaib (*Borno North*)
 Sen. Barau, I. Jibrin (*Kano North*)
 Sen. Fadahunsi, Francis Adenigba (*Osun East*) Sen.

The Senate:

Notes that Kagara Dam was first conceived and awarded by Niger State Government to Kano State based Company WRECA in 1992 with the sole purpose of providing portable water and irrigation need to Kagara people and its environs to cover approximately 1000 Hectares;

Further notes that the project because of its importance was taken over by the Federal Government and awarded to Biwater Shellaber (Nig.) Limited in December, 1992 at the cost of One Hundred and Ninety Nine Million, Two Hundred and Twenty Two Thousand, Five Hundred and Ninety six Naira (₦199, 222, 596);

Aware that the contact suffered so many neglect and abandonments because of lack of substantial fund which necessitated its renegotiation in the year 2001 at the cost of Two Billion, Two Hundred and Nineteen Million, Seven Hundred and Forty Six Thousand, Two Hundred and Forty Four Naira, Seventy Five Kobo (₦2, 219, 746, 244.75);

Cognizance that inspite the fact that the overall completion stage of the work stood at 68% in the year 2006 the contractor has to stop work again because of lack of substantial fund release;

Concerned that because of the delay and eventual inflationary rate of cost of materials the Upper Niger River Basin Development Authority which is the supervising Agency issued a revised estimated cost to complete the project in the year 2010 running to Five Billion Five Hundred and Fifty Five Million Four Hundred and Sixteen Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty Nine Naira Seventy Eighty Kobo (₦5, 555, 416, 689.78);

Disturbed that if these project continues to be operated as “Stop and Go” manner the dream of our people for portable water and economic empowerment through irrigation farming will remain a mirage; and

Regrets that if urgent action is not taken, the purpose of taking over the project by the Federal Government in December, 1992 and subsequent budgetary allocation as well as extent of work done would have been a waste.

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Mandate* its committee on water resources to investigate the Misery behind the delay in the execution of the projects since the renegotiation in the year 2001 despite budgetary allocations over the year and report back to the Senate for appropriate action;
- ii. *Call* on the Federal Government to consider the socio-economic importance of the project to the life of the people and the extent of the work done so far and see to the completion of the project without further delay; and
- iii. *Make* such further order as it deems fit in the circumstance to facilitate the realization of the objective of this motion.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

No.	Committee	Date	Time	Venue
1.	Petroleum Downstream Sector	Tuesday, 29 th October, 2019 (Budget Defence)	2.00pm	Committee Room 327 Senate New Building
2.	National Security and Intelligence	Tuesday, 29 th October, 2019 (Budget Defence)	1.00pm	Committee Room 221 Senate New Building
48		Tuesday, 29 th October, 2019		146
3.	Banking, Insurance and	Tuesday, 29 th October, 2019	2.30pm	Committee Room 204

	Other Financial Institutions	(Interactive Session)		Senate New Building
4.	Judiciary, Human Rights and Legal Matters	Tuesday, 29th October, 2019 (Budget Defence)	12.00noon	Conference Room 231 Senate New Building
5.	Finance	Tuesday, 29th October, 2019 (Interactive Session)	3.00pm	Committee Room 312 Senate New Building
6.	Power	Wednesday, 30th October, 2019 (Joint Committee Meeting)	3.00pm	Conference Room 231 Senate New Building
7.	Banking, Insurance and Other Financial Institutions	Wednesday, 30th October, 2019 (Interactive Session)	12.00noon	Committee Room 204 Senate New Building

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE SUB-COMMITTEE BUDGET DEFENCE TIME TABLE

DATE	TIME	SUB-COMMITTEES
Wednesday, 30thOct. 2019	10.00 am - 1.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capital Market - Co-operation & Integration - Downstream Petroleum Resources - Upstream Petroleum Resources - Gas - Local Content - Special Duties - National Planning
	1.00pm - 2.30pm	BREAK
	2.30pm-6.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trade& Investment - Banking, Insurance &Other Financial Institutions - Drugs &Narcotics - Anti-Corruption & Financial Crimes - Privatization - SDGs
Thursday, 31st Oct. 2019	10.00 am - 1.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - INEC - F.C.T - Local and Foreign Debt - Finance - Marine Transport - Land Transport - States and Local Governments - Public Accounts - Culture & Tourism
	1.00pm - 2.30pm	BREAK
	2.30pm- 6.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment and Public Service - Navy - Air Force - Defence - Army - Police Affairs - Sports &Youth Development - Science and Technology

Friday, 1st Nov. 2019	10.00 am - 1.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industries - National Identity Card and National Population - Interior - Niger Delta - Aviation - Power - Foreign Affairs
Monday, 4th Nov. 2019	10.00 am - 1.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Federal Character & Inter-Governmental Affairs - Health - Primary Health Care & Communicable Diseases - Communications - ICT & Cyber-Crimes - Public Procurement
	1.00pm - 2.30pm	BREAK
	2.30pm- 6.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women Affairs - Poverty Alleviation & Social Welfare - Solid Minerals - Information & National Orientation - Employment, Labour & Productivity - Judiciary - Ethics, Privileges Public Petitions
Tuesday, 5th Nov. 2019	10.00 am - 1.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Security & Intelligence - Water Resources - Agriculture & Rural Development - Education (Basic & Secondary) - Tertiary Institutions & TETFUND
	1.00pm - 2.30pm	BREAK
	2.30pm- 6.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environment - Ecology and Climate Change - Housing - FERMA - Works - Diaspora & NGOs