



THE SENATE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 4th July, 2018

1. The Senate met at 10:54 a.m. The Senate President read Prayers.

2. **Closed Session:**

Closed Session — 10:56 a.m.

Open Session — 11:05 a.m.

The Senate President reported that the Senate in a Closed Session deliberated on issues bordering on the workings of the Senate in particular and the National Assembly in general.

3. **Votes and Proceedings:**

The Senate examined the Votes and Proceedings of Tuesday, 3rd July, 2018.

Question was put and the Votes and Proceedings were approved.

4. **Announcement:**

Acknowledgment:

The Senate President acknowledged the presence of the following who were at the gallery to observe Senate Proceedings:

(i) Staff and Students of Stella Maris College, Garki, Abuja; and

(ii) Staff and Students of Mater Misericordiae Secondary School, Garki, Abuja.

5. **Petitions:**

(i) Rising on Rule 41, Senator Foster Ogola (*Bayelsa West*) drew the attention of the Senate to a petition from U. J. Umoru & Co. on behalf of Jamco Marine Ventures Limited, against the Chairman, Abuja Municipal Area Council (AMAC)/Investment and Property Development Company Limited for breach of contract. He urged the Senate to look into the matter.

Petition laid and accordingly referred to the Committee on Ethics, Privileges and Public Petitions [Rule 41(3)] to report within two (2) weeks.

(ii) Rising on Rule 41, Senator Andrew I. Uchendu (*Rivers East*) drew the attention of the Senate to a petition from Mgbuosimini Community Council (MCC) Rumueme Obio/Akpor Local Government Area of Rivers State, against the Nigerian Agip Oil Company Limited, over neglect of the community. He urged the Senate to look into the matter.

Petition laid and accordingly referred to the Committee on Ethics, Privileges and Public Petitions [Rule 41(3)] to report within two (2) weeks.

- (iii) Rising on Rule 41, Senator Yele O. Omogunwa (*Ondo South*) drew the attention of the Senate to a petition from Mr. Asulewon Allenson and others, against the West African Examinations Council (WAEC), over non-payment of harmonised pension. He urged the Senate to look into the matter.

Petition laid and accordingly referred to the Committee on Ethics, Privileges and Public Petitions [Rule 41(3)] to report within two (2) weeks.

6. Matter of Urgent Public Importance:

Rising on Rules 42 and 52, Senator Bareehu O. Ashafa (*Lagos East*) drew the attention of the Senate on the need to enforce stricter driving regulations against petrol tankers, trailers and other articulated vehicles across Nigeria. He sought and obtained the leave of the Senate to present the matter forthwith:

The Senate;

notes with great sadness the, unfortunate petrol tanker inferno of Thursday, 28th June, 2018 which took place along the popular Otedola Bridge in Lagos State;

further notes with sadness, that a minimum of Nine (9) people lost their lives while about 54 vehicles were reported to have been destroyed during the fire incident;

observes that the incident occurred due to a break failure on the part of the fuel tanker as reported by the Vanguard Newspaper of Friday, 29th June, 2018 which stated as follows: "Nigeria on Friday faced calls for improved road and vehicle safety after nine people were killed when a petrol tanker with failed brakes crashed and exploded, engulfing dozens of vehicles in the Lagos rush hour";

further observes, that on same date it was reported that an explosion occurred after a fuel tanker collided with a trailer at Maje along the Minna - Suleja road in Niger State. Reported by Nationalhelm.com.;

recalls that on the 19th June, 2018 at about 9:00 p.m. during the rush hour traffic on the Ojuelegba bridge portion of the popular Ikorodu road, another articulated vehicle carrying a container load of plywood, tilted and fell off the bridge killing two persons and injuring another two as reported by the Vanguard Newspapers of 20th June, 2018;

further recalls that in June 2015, further to a Motion on similar incidents sponsored by myself and my colleagues, we had similarly examined the issues surrounding four fuel tanker accidents that occurred in Nigeria's two major cities, claiming lives and destroying property. This including the unfortunate tanker fire which occurred in the Upper Iwaka area of Onitsha in Anambra State, claiming 70 lives;

concerned that between 2015 and 2018, the same issues of fuel tanker infernos and accidents caused by articulated vehicles still bedevil our highways;

further concerned that there seems to be a clear trail of preventable human error, lack of road worthiness as the prevalent causes of these life threatening accidents;

acknowledges that while the Federal Government has been working hard on revamping the Nigerian railway system, which would create an alternative approach to haulage of petroleum products and other containerised products, there is an urgent need to enforce strict driving rules and road worthiness of all vehicles plying Nigerian roads, especially articulated vehicles;

also acknowledges the fact that the Lagos State Government, following the tanker explosion on Otedola Bridge on Thursday, has issued guidelines towards restricting the movement of tankers to designated trailer routes. The government also gave 30-days ultimatum for articulated vehicles to obtain road worthiness certificate; and

convinced that in order to ensure safer transportation of petroleum products across the country, there has to be a stricter enforcement of traffic safety rules by the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC), the Nigerian Police and all relevant Security Agencies across the country on one hand and an enforcement of safety checks on all petroleum tankers at every Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) Depot on the other.

Accordingly resolves to:

- (i) observe one minute silence in memory of all those who died in the tanker fire of Thursday, 28th June, 2018 in Lagos;
- (ii) urge the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC), the Nigerian Police and all relevant Security Agencies to cooperate with Lagos State and other States in ensuring that drivers of articulated vehicles comply with both Federal and State Traffic Safety laws;
- (iii) urge the Nigerian Police to work in conjunction with the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) to carry out a thorough investigation of the circumstances that led to the accident with a view to prosecuting anyone found culpable in this preventable fire incident; and
- (iv) mandate the Committees on Federal Character and Inter-Governmental Affairs; and Downstream Petroleum Sector to invite the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) with a view to finding legislative solution to trucks loading, and mandatory safety checks to ascertain the condition of the tankers on road worthiness.

Debate:

Propose Resolution (i):

Question: That the Senate do observe one minute silence in memory of all those who died in the tanker fire of Thursday, 28th June, 2018 in Lagos — *Agreed to.*

Propose Resolution (ii):

Question: That the Senate do urge the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC), the Nigerian Police and all relevant Security Agencies to cooperate with Lagos State and other States in ensuring that drivers of articulated vehicles comply with both Federal and State Traffic Safety laws — *Agreed to.*

Propose Resolution (iii):

Question: That the Senate do urge the Nigerian Police to work in conjunction with the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) to carry out a thorough investigation of the circumstances that led to the accident with a view to prosecuting anyone found culpable in this preventable fire incident — *Agreed to.*

Propose Resolution (iv):

Question: That the Senate do mandate the Committees on Federal Character and Inter-Governmental Affairs; and Downstream Petroleum Sector to invite the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) with a view to finding legislative solution to trucks loading, and mandatory safety checks to ascertain the condition of the tankers on road worthiness — *Agreed to.*

Additional Proposed Resolution:

Insert Additional Proposed Resolution as follows:

"That the Senate do urge the Federal Ministry of Works, Power and Housing; and Lagos State Government to accelerate the development of trailer parks and installation of weigh bridges to manage trailer movement on our roads" (*Senator Barnabas A. I. Gemade — Benue North-East*).

Question that the amendment be made, put and agreed to.

Resolved:

That the Senate do:

- (i) observe one minute silence in memory of all those who died in the tanker fire of Thursday, 28th June, 2018 in Lagos;
- (ii) urge the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC), the Nigerian Police and all relevant Security Agencies to cooperate with Lagos State and other States in ensuring that drivers of articulated vehicles comply with both Federal and State Traffic Safety laws;
- (iii) urge the Nigerian Police to work in conjunction with the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) to carry out a thorough investigation of the circumstances that led to the accident with a view to prosecuting anyone found culpable in this preventable fire incident;
- (iv) mandate the Committees on Federal Character and Inter-Governmental Affairs; and Downstream Petroleum Sector to invite the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) with a view to finding legislative solution to trucks loading, and mandatory safety checks to ascertain the condition of the tankers on road worthiness; and
- (v) urge the Federal Ministry of Works, Power and Housing; and Lagos State Government to accelerate the development of trailer parks and installation of weigh bridges to manage trailer movement on our roads (*S/Res/003/04/18*).

One minute silence accordingly observed in honour of the deceased.

7. Personal Explanation:

Rising on Rule 43, Senator Enyinnaya H. Abaribe (*Abia South*) drew the attention of the Senate to his recent arrest by the Department of State Services. He stated that he was arrested at the entrance of Transcorp Hilton Hotel, Abuja on Friday, 22nd June, 2018 at about 11:00 a.m. while attending a programme of International Press Institute. He further stated that at about 5:00 p.m., a Search Warrant was presented to him to search his residence on the allegation that he was aiding and supporting Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) Organisation. He thanked the Senate President, Leadership and well meaning Nigerians for their efforts at securing his release on Tuesday, 26th June, 2018 on an administrative bail. He thereafter informed the Senate of his political belief, quoting the former President of United States of America, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909) "*it does not mean to stand by the President or and other Public Official, save exactly to the degree in which he himself stands by the country. It is patriotic to stand by the President in so far as he efficiently serves the country. It is unpatriotic not to oppose the President to the exact extent that by inefficiency or otherwise he fails in his duty to stand by the country. In either event, it is unpatriotic not to tell the truth whether about the President or anyone else*". He concluded by emphasising that he shall continue to tell the truth and that no person is bigger than the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

8. Matter of Urgent Public Importance:

Rising on Rules 42 and 52, Senator Rose O. Oko (*Cross River North*) drew the attention of the Senate to the ongoing armed conflicts between the border communities of Ebonyi and Cross River States. She sought and obtained the leave of the Senate to present the matter forthwith:

The Senate;

notes the outbreak of armed conflicts between the Izzis of Ebonyi State and the Ukelles of Yala, Cross River State on 18th June, 2018;

also notes that part of the Izzi of Ebonyi State had settled in Ukelle, Cross River State for decades.

However, sometime in the late 1990s - 2000 they chose to reconnect with the Izzi in Ebonyi State along with the land that they settled in;

further notes that the settlers had paid land rents for farming activities to Chiefs and Leaders of Ukelle from the 1960s - 1990s;

worried that from about the year 2000, rents to the landlords were stopped by the settlers, a situation which snowballed into a war in 2005;

note that Cross River State had been paying staff of three (3) Primary Schools and one (1) Secondary School located within the Izzi communities, viz:

- a. St. Justine Primary School, Akumeyi;
- b. Community Primary School, Ndiagwu;
- c. Community Primary School, Ndukwe; and
- d. Community Secondary School, Akumeyi

alarmed that the Teachers in these Schools are reported to have been chased out of the Schools and the Schools closed since 6th June, 2018;

further notes that the primary bone of contention is that while the Ukelles claim that the boundary between Cross River State and Ebonyi State is at Ndiakparata, the Izzi claim that it is at Mfuma River;

worried that the present conflict has resulted in reported deaths, displacement of persons and the destruction of properties; and

notes that whatever may be the claims on either side, there is need for decisive action by Federal Government to stem incessant conflicts.

Accordingly resolves to:

- (i) urge the National Boundaries Commission to urgently delineate/re-establish the beacons between the two States;
- (ii) urge the Cross River/Ebonyi States Governments to continue with a peaceful resolution of the conflict in the meantime;
- (iii) urge the Federal Government to continue to maintain military presence in the conflict zones until permanent resolutions are made; and
- (iv) urge the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to send relief materials to affected communities on both sides.

Debate:

Propose Resolution (i):

Question: That the Senate do urge the National Boundaries Commission to urgently delineate/reestablish the beacons between the two States — *Agreed to.*

Propose Resolution (ii):

Question: That the Senate do urge the Cross River/Ebonyi States Governments to continue with a peaceful resolution of the conflict in the meantime — *Agreed to.*

Propose Resolution (iii):

Question: That the Senate do urge the Federal Government to continue to maintain military presence in the conflict zones until permanent resolutions are made — *Agreed to.*

Propose Resolution (iv):

Question: That the Senate do urge the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to send relief materials to affected communities on both sides — *Agreed to.*

Resolved:

That the Senate do:

- (i) urge the National Boundaries Commission to urgently delineate/reestablish the beacons between the two States;
- (ii) urge the Cross River/Ebonyi States Governments to continue with a peaceful resolution of the conflict in the meantime;
- (iii) urge the Federal Government to continue to maintain military presence in the conflict zones until permanent resolutions are made; and
- (iv) urge the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to send relief materials to affected communities on both sides (*S/Res/004/04/18*).

9. Personal Explanation:

Rising on Rule 43, Senator Isah H. Misau (*Bauchi Central*) drew the attention of the Senate to recent natural windstorm disasters that occurred in Bauchi town, Ningi, Darazo Local Government Areas and other communities which resulted in the destruction of one thousand (1,000) houses. He further stated that Azare inferno engulfed over 700 shops completely, and noted that Bauchi State is an administrative State where indigenes depend solely on monthly salaries. He therefore urged the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to provide all necessary relief materials to the victims.

The Senate mandated the Committee on Special Duties to ensure that National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) supplies relief materials to the victims accordingly.

10. Presentation of Bills:

- (i) Federal University of Agriculture, Zuru (Establishment, etc.) Bill, 2018 (SB. 686) — *Read the First Time.*
- (ii) Builders (Registration, etc) Act CAP B13 LFN 2004 (Repeal & Re-enactment) Bill, 2018 (SB. 688) — *Read the First Time.*
- (iii) Federal University of Education, Kontagora (Establishment, etc.) Bill, 2018 (SB. 689) — *Read the First Time.*
- (iv) Federal Capital Territory Appropriation Bill, 2018 (SB. 690) — *Read the First Time.*
- (v) National Renewable Energy Efficiency Council (Establishment, etc.) Bill, 2018 (SB. 691) — *Read the First Time.*

11. Committee on Information and National Orientation:

Report on the Agency for National Ethics and Values (Establishment, etc.) Bill, 2018 (HB. 519):
Motion made: That the Senate do receive the Report of the Committee on Information and National Orientation on the Agency for National Ethics and Values (Establishment, etc.) Bill, 2018 (*Senator Suleiman A. Adokwe — Nasarawa South*).

Question put and agreed to.

Report Laid.

12. **Joint Committee on Education (Basic & Secondary); Tertiary Institutions & TETFUND; and Communications:**
Report on the Innovative Education Technology: E-Learning and Blended Learning in the Education Sector in Nigeria:

Consideration of Report deferred to another Legislative Day.

13. **Committee on National Identity Card and National Population Commission:**
Report on the Screening of Twenty Three (23) Nominees for Confirmation of Appointment as Commissioners:

Motion made: That the Senate do receive the Report of the Committee on National Identity Card and National Population Commission on the Screening of Twenty Three (23) Nominees for Confirmation of Appointment as Commissioners for National Population Commission (*Senator Suleiman O. Hunkuyi — Kaduna North*).

Question put and agreed to.

Report Laid.

14. **Ad hoc Committee on the Review of Current Security Infrastructure in Nigeria:**

Report on the Summit on National Security held on 8th & 12th February, 2018:

Motion made: That the Senate do consider the Report of the *Ad hoc* Committee on the Review of Current Security Infrastructure in Nigeria on the Summit on National Security held on 8th & 12th February, 2018 (*Senator Ahmad I. Lawan — Yobe North*).

Question put and agreed to.

Report presented.

Extension of Time:

Motion made: That the Senate do sit this day beyond the time appointed for the termination of the Sitting of the Senate (Rule 13) (*Senate Leader*).

Question put and agreed to.

Debate:

Proposed Resolution (i):

Question: The nation's basic security infrastructure needs to be comprehensively reviewed and strengthened. The Nigerian political structure should be a major factor in this review, as well as the nature of the challenges the nation faces. There is a strong case for review of the nature of the Federal system, which should be pursued with responsibility and strong political will. Managing national security requires an enlightened and constructive approach involving all arms and levels of government, as well as major inputs of key political influences across the nation. It is vital that strong initiatives towards addressing key components of our Federal system, of which managing security is one, should be addressed through legislation and an inclusive political process — *Agreed to.*

Proposed Resolution (ii):

Question: There is the need to isolate current security challenges from political partisanship, narrow political interests and ethno-religious sentiments. Political office holders and all sources of influence should restrain tendencies to further complicate and worsen the nation's current challenges. Non-governmental organizations, civil society and socio-cultural groups should explore avenues to engineer wider and substantial national consensus around reducing tensions and stresses, particularly with the advent of active political/electoral activities. It is imperative that activities towards the 2019 elections do not fuel further deterioration in the nation's security — *Agreed to.*

Proposed Resolution (iii):

Question: The basic structure in the management of national security should be revisited by the Presidency to address weaknesses in coordination, collaboration and synergy. Clear lines of authority should be identified, and officers and persons trusted with responsibility for national security should be held accountable. Unhealthy rivalry and competition which currently characterize relations between key security agencies and officers must be eliminated immediately — *Agreed to.*

Proposed Resolution (iv):

Question: All the nation's security assets are dangerously stretched by current security challenges. There is the need to increase the size of the Nigeria Police, the military and other para-military agencies. Recruitment, training and deployment must be strictly governed by suitability and other professional considerations. Funding of our security assets should be improved, while levels of accountability on the part of the military, police and other agencies should be strictly enforced — *Agreed to.*

Proposed Resolution (v):

Question: Collaboration between Federal security and law and order agencies and sub-national outfits needs to be re-examined in the context of demands for improved security, and the imperatives of reducing exposure of citizens to extra-legal influences. There is a need for closer collaboration with outfits that satisfy requirements of the law, while sensitive issues such as bearing of arms and crime management should be more closely monitored by government agencies — *Agreed to.*

Proposed Resolution (vi):

Question: Technology should be built into the core of national security architecture and management, and an informed investment strategy into relevant technology in areas of intelligence and data collection should be adopted and implemented without delay — *Agreed to.*

Proposed Resolution (vii):

Question: The nation's dependence on import of basic security requirements should be reduced. Our research and development capacities should be developed to meet most of the basic needs of national security — *Agreed to.*

Proposed Resolution (viii):

Question: The judiciary must operate on the basis of the highest standards of justice. Perception of weakness and corruption in the judiciary erode its legitimacy and loyalty of citizen as well as confidence of the Nigerian State to do justice to all citizens and interests — *Agreed to.*

Proposed Resolution (ix):

Question: The nation should examine options to the use of force alone as responses to threats to national security. Strategies which improve chances of resolution of conflicts without recourse to force should be utilized. The nation's stock of knowledge and skills, as well as requisite political will behind utilization of options on conflicts resolution, peace-building and managing community relations need to be strengthened — *Agreed to.*

Proposed Resolution (x):

Question: An informed strategy to limit sources and availability of firearms and light weapons among the population should be worked out and implemented without delay — *Agreed to.*

Proposed Resolution (xi):

Question: Nigeria should assert its rights to improve its protection among its neighbors particularly in the areas of control of movement of weapons, drugs, terrorists, transhumance and in the areas of economic sabotage. All international commitments which impact on the nation's security and economy should be critically re-examined, and where national interests demand, appropriate steps should be taken to limit their negative impact — *Agreed to.*

Proposed Resolution (xii):

Question: The international community has shown its willingness to support Nigeria in the fight against violent groups and in providing relief to victims of violence and facilitating long-term rehabilitation. Nigeria should improve areas which inhibit useful support, particularly in the areas of human rights, accountability and transparency, as well increased spending on its citizens by the Nigerian State — *Agreed to.*

Proposed Resolution (xiii):

Question: The existence of millions of internally-displaced persons in the North-East and millions of young people who have had no education or strong social links represents potent threats to the present and future security of the nation. Policy and other initiatives which address sustained reconstruction, rehabilitation and development in the North-East must be more vigorously provided. Education of young people in the North-East should be accorded the highest priority, as well as the relocation of IDPs into their communities in environments that guarantee sustained livelihoods and security.

Amendment Proposed:

Leave out the Proposed Resolution (xiii) and *insert* the following instead thereof:

"The existence of millions of internally-displaced persons in Nigeria and millions of young people who have had no education or strong social links represents potent threats to the present and future security of the nation. Policy and other initiatives which address sustained reconstruction, rehabilitation and development in the North-East must be more vigorously provided. Education of young people in the North-East and other States of the Federation should be accorded the highest priority, as well as the relocation of IDPs into their communities in environments that guarantee sustained livelihoods and security (*Senator Kabir G. Marafa — Zamfara Central*).

Question that the amendment be made, put and agreed to.

Proposed Resolution (xiv):

Question: The nation's growing young population will be a major threat to its future unless substantial investments are made on a sustained basis into human capital development, particularly education and health. The Nigerian economy must be developed to provide quality education, skills and employment for its bulging young population. A visionary strategy for sustained development on the basis of the nation's assets and global trends should be adopted to ensure a secure future for the younger generation — *Agreed to.*

Proposed Resolution (xv):

Question: Corruption and waste are threats to national security, and they must be resisted by strong political will, good and effective policy and improvements in the efficiency of institutions — *Agreed to.*

Proposed Resolution (xvi):

Question: Poverty is a constant threat to national security, and the entire focus of all governments must target its reduction. Current policies and initiatives should be dispassionately re-evaluated to establish their efficacy. Nigeria's growing population will challenge anti-poverty strategies to a point where national security will be severely compromised unless the economy is radically improved at these stages and in the future. Continuous substantial investments in education, health and basic social and economic infrastructure to support a self-reliant, productive population and sustainable national development — *Agreed to.*

Proposed Resolution (xvii):

Question: The nation's demographic indices indicate massive shifts in population size, modernization, land use and the impact of the environment on human economic activities. The nation should avail itself of knowledge and skills in managing its extensive forest reserves, to turn them into assets and prevent their abuse by criminals. The deteriorating state of Lake Chad has serious security and economic implications, and these need strong, pro-active policies with other stakeholders to manage. Security threats which feed-off disputes over use of land and water

resources should be managed by a robust policy that combines fresh initiatives to improve access, exploration of political options in dealing with inter-communal and farmer-herder clashes and security strategies that focus on prevention of conflicts rather than dealing with post-conflict developments.

Amendment Proposed:

Leave out the word “modernization” in line 1, and *insert* the word “composition” instead thereof (Senator Muhammad A. Aliero — Kebbi Central).

Question that the amendment be made, put and agreed to.

Proposed Resolution (xviii):

Question: The rise in production, importation and consumption of illicit drugs in the nation represents a major threat to national security. There is the need to generate a strong political will to improve policy, legislation and regulatory and enforcement capacities to reduce the damage of illicit drugs in the population and on the economy — *Agreed to.*

Additional Proposed Resolutions:

Insert Additional Proposed Resolutions as follows:

- “(i) urge States Government to work-out plan to integrate Almajiri Educational System into the formal Education System (Senator Muhammad A. Aliero — Kebbi Central).

Question that the amendment be made, put and agreed to.

- (ii) urge the Federal Government through the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to create low interest rate facility for herders to develop ranches (Senator Aidoko A. Ali — Kogi East).

Question that the amendment be made, put and agreed to.

Resolved:

- (i) The nation's basic security infrastructure needs to be comprehensively reviewed and strengthened. The Nigerian political structure should be a major factor in this review, as well as the nature of the challenges the nation faces. There is a strong case for review of the nature of the Federal system, which should be pursued with responsibility and strong political will. Managing national security requires an enlightened and constructive approach involving all arms and levels of government, as well as major inputs of key political influences across the nation. It is vital that strong initiatives towards addressing key components of our federal system, of which managing security is one, should be addressed through legislation and an inclusive political process;
- (ii) There is the need to isolate current security challenges from political partisanship, narrow political interests and ethno-religious sentiments. Political office holders and all sources of influence should restrain tendencies to further complicate and worsen the nation's current challenges. Non-governmental organizations, civil society and socio-cultural groups should explore avenues to engineer wider and substantial national consensus around reducing tensions and stresses, particularly with the advent of active political/electoral activities. It is imperative that activities towards the 2019 elections do not fuel further deterioration in the nation's security;
- (iii) The basic structure in the management of national security should be revisited by the Presidency to address weaknesses in coordination, collaboration and synergy. Clear lines of authority should be identified, and officers and persons trusted with responsibility for national security should be held accountable. Unhealthy rivalry and competition which currently characterize relations between key security agencies and officers must be eliminated immediately;

- (iv) All the nation's security assets are dangerously stretched by current security challenges. There is the need to increase the size of the Nigeria Police, the military and other para-military agencies. Recruitment, training and deployment must be strictly governed by suitability and other professional considerations. Funding of our security assets should be improved, while levels of accountability on the part of the military, police and other agencies should be strictly enforced;
- (v) Collaboration between Federal security and law and order agencies and sub-national outfits needs to be re-examined in the context of demands for improved security, and the imperatives of reducing exposure of citizens to extra-legal influences. There is a need for closer collaboration with outfits that satisfy requirements of the law, while sensitive issues such as bearing of arms and crime management should be more closely monitored by government agencies;
- (vi) Technology should be built into the core of national security architecture and management, and an informed investment strategy into relevant technology in areas of intelligence and data collection should be adopted and implemented without delay;
- (vii) The nation's dependence on import of basic security requirements should be reduced. Our research and development capacities should be developed to meet most of the basic needs of national security;
- (viii) The judiciary must operate on the basis of the highest standards of justice. Perception of weakness and corruption in the judiciary erode its legitimacy and loyalty of citizen as well as confidence of the Nigerian State to do justice to all citizens and interests;
- (ix) The nation should examine options to the use of force alone as responses to threats to national security. Strategies which improve chances of resolution of conflicts without recourse to force should be utilized. The nation's stock of knowledge and skills, as well as requisite political will behind utilization of options on conflicts resolution, peace-building and managing community relations need to be strengthened;
- (x) An informed strategy to limit sources and availability of firearms and light weapons among the population should be worked out and implemented without delay;
- (xi) Nigeria should assert its rights to improve its protection among its neighbors particularly in the areas of control of movement of weapons, drugs, terrorists, transhumance and in the areas of economic sabotage. All international commitments which impact on the nation's security and economy should be critically re-examined, and where national interests demand, appropriate steps should be taken to limit their negative impact;
- (xii) The international community has shown its willingness to support Nigeria in the fight against violent groups and in providing relief to victims of violence and facilitating long-term rehabilitation. Nigeria should improve areas which inhibit useful support, particularly in the areas of human rights, accountability and transparency, as well increased spending on its citizens by the Nigerian State;
- (xiii) The existence of millions of internally-displaced persons in Nigeria and millions of young people who have had no education or strong social links represents potent threats to the present and future security of the nation. Policy and other initiatives which address sustained reconstruction, rehabilitation and development in the North-East must be more vigorously provided. Education of young people in the North-East and other States of the Federation should be accorded the highest priority, as well as the relocation of IDPs into their communities in environments that guarantee sustained livelihoods and security;

- (xiv) The nation's growing young population will be a major threat to its future unless substantial investments are made on a sustained basis into human capital development, particularly education and health. The Nigerian economy must be developed to provide quality education, skills and employment for its bulging young population. A visionary strategy for sustained development on the basis of the nation's assets and global trends should be adopted to ensure a secure future for the younger generation;
- (xv) Corruption and waste are threats to national security, and they must be resisted by strong political will, good and effective policy and improvements in the efficiency of institutions;
- (xvi) Poverty is a constant threat to national security, and the entire focus of all governments must target its reduction. Current policies and initiatives should be dispassionately re-evaluated to establish their efficacy. Nigeria's growing population will challenge anti-poverty strategies to a point where national security will be severely compromised unless the economy is radically improved at these stages and in the future. Continuous substantial investments in education, health and basic social and economic infrastructure to support a self-reliant, productive population and sustainable national development;
- (xvii) The nation's demographic indices indicate massive shifts in population size, composition, land use and the impact of the environment on human economic activities. The nation should avail itself of knowledge and skills in managing its extensive forest reserves, to turn them into assets and prevent their abuse by criminals. The deteriorating state of Lake Chad has serious security and economic implications, and these need strong, pro-active policies with other stakeholders to manage. Security threats which feed-off disputes over use of land and water resources should be managed by a robust policy that combines fresh initiatives to improve access, exploration of political options in dealing with inter-communal and farmer-herder clashes and security strategies that focus on prevention of conflicts rather than dealing with post-conflict developments;
- (xviii) The rise in production, importation and consumption of illicit drugs in the nation represents a major threat to national security. There is the need to generate a strong political will to improve policy, legislation and regulatory and enforcement capacities to reduce the damage of illicit drugs in the population and on the economy;
- (xix) urge States Government to work-out plan to integrate Almajiri Educational System into the formal Education System;
- (xx) urge the Federal Government through the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to create low interest rate facility for herders to develop ranches (S/Res/005/04/18).

15. Immigration Act (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (SB.203):

Consideration of Bill deferred to another Legislative Day.

16. Chartered Institute of Training and Development (Establishment, etc.) Bill, 2018 (HB. 401) - Concurrence:

Consideration of Bill deferred to another Legislative Day.

17. Extradition Act (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (HB. 1187) - Concurrence:

Consideration of Bill deferred to another Legislative Day.

18. **Chartered Institute of Pension Practitioners of Nigeria (Establishment, etc.) Bill, 2018 (HBs. 726 & 727) - Concurrence:**

Consideration of Bill deferred to another Legislative Day.

19. **Revenue Mobilization, Allocation and Fiscal Commission Act (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (HB. 542) - Concurrence:**

Consideration of Bill deferred to another Legislative Day.

20. **National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (Establishment, etc.) Bill, 2018 (HBs. 951, 992 & 1043) - Concurrence:**

Consideration of Bill deferred to another Legislative Day.

21. **National Institute of Credit Administration (Establishment, etc.) Bill, 2018 (HB. 425) - Concurrence:**

Consideration of Bill deferred to another Legislative Day.

22. **National Broadcasting Commission Act (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (HB. 168) - Concurrence:**

Consideration of Bill deferred to another Legislative Day.

23. **Nigerian Institute of Mining and Geoscience, Jos, Bill, 2018 (HB. 770) - Concurrence:**

Consideration of Bill deferred to another Legislative Day.

24. **Nigerian Film Commission Bill, 2018 (HB. 584) - Concurrence:**

Consideration of Bill deferred to another Legislative Day.

25. **Maritime Security Operations Coordinating Board Act (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (HB.1056) - Concurrence:**

Consideration of Bill deferred to another Legislative Day.

26. **Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency Act (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (HBs. 1131 & 1178) - Concurrence:**

Consideration of Bill deferred to another Legislative Day.

27. **Coastal and Inland Shipping (Cabotage) Act (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (HB.529) - Concurrence:**

Consideration of Bill deferred to another Legislative Day.

28. **Adjournment:**

And it being 2:58 p.m. the Senate President adjourned the Senate till Thursday, 5th July, 2018 at 10:00 a.m.

Adjourned accordingly at 2:58 p.m.

Abubakar Olubukola Saraki, CON
President,
Senate of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

