



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

Thursday, 5th December, 2019

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

PRESENTATION OF BILLS

1. Vigilante Group (Est, etc) Bill, 2019 (SB. 249) - *First Reading*
Sen. Balogun, Kola Ademola (*Oyo South*).
2. Labour Institution Bill, 2019 (SB. 250) - *First Reading*
Sen. Umar, Sadiq Suleiman (*Kwara North*).
3. Internal Audit Commission (Est, etc) Bill, 2019 (SB. 252) - *First Reading*
Sen. Bomai, Ibrahim Mohammed (*Yobe South*).
4. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (Alteration) Bill, 2019 (SB. 247) - *First Reading*
Sen. Bamidele, Micheal Opeyemi (*Ekiti Central*).
5. Federal University of Agriculture Dambata, Kano State (Est, etc) Bill, 2019 (SB. 254) - *First Reading*
Sen. Barau, I. Jibrin (*Kano North*).
6. National Agency for the Research and Management of Persons with Special Needs (Est, etc) Bill, 2019 (SB. 255) - *First Reading*
Sen. Apiafi, Betty Jocelyn (*Rivers West*).

ORDERS OF THE DAY

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION

1. Executive Communication
Confirmation of Appointment of Chairman and Members of the National Hajj Commission of Nigeria
Sen. Abdullahi, Yahaya Abubakar (*Kebbi North-Senate Leader*)
-That the Senate do consider the request of Mr. President C-in-C on the Confirmation of the following persons for Appointment as Chairman and Members of the National Hajj Commission of Nigeria in accordance with Section 3(2) of the National Hajj Commission of Nigeria (NAHCON) Act, 2006.

S/N	Name	Position	State of Origin	Geopolitical Zone
1.	Zikrullah (Sikiru) Olakunle Hassan	Chairman	Osun State	South West

EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONERS				
S/N	Name	Position	State	Geopolitical Zone
2.	Abdullahi Magaji Hardawa	Executive Commissioner- Operation, Inspection and Licensing	Bauchi State	North East
3.	Nura Hassan Yakasai	Executive Commissioner-Policy, Personnel, Management and Finance	Kano State	North West
4.	Sheikh Momoh Suleman Imonikhe	Executive Commissioner, Planning, Research, Statistics, Information and Library	Edo State	South South
PART-TIME MEMBERS				
S/N	Name	State	Geopolitical Zone	
5.	Halimat Jibril, (Mrs.)	Niger State	North Central	
6.	Abba Jato	Borno State	North East	
7.	Garba Umar	Sokoto State	North West	
8.	Ibrahim Ogonnia Amah	Ebonyi State	South East	
9.	Sadiq Oniyesaneyene Musa	Delta State	South South	
10.	Akintunde Basirat Olayinka, (Mrs.)	Ogun State	South West	
REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES				
S/N	Name	MDAs		
11.	Shehu Dogo	Ministry of Aviation		
12.	Nura Abba Rimi	Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
13.	Rabi Bello Isa	Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning		
14.	Zainab Ujudud Sherrif	Ministry of Health.		
15.	Aminu Bako Yarima	Nigeria Immigration Service		
16.	Ibrahim Ishaq Nuhu	Central Bank of Nigeria.		

CONSIDERATION OF A REPORT

1. Report of the Committee on Appropriations

2020 Appropriation Bill (SB. 80)

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

-That the Senate do consider the report of the Committee on Appropriations on the 2020 Appropriation Bill (SB. 80).

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS

1. A Bill for an Act to make provisions for freedom from hunger and the right to adequate Food of acceptable quality, the right of every Child to Basic Nutrition and for connected purposes, 2019 (SB. 11) - *Second Reading*
Sen. Orji, Theodore Ahamefule (*Abia Central*).
2. A Bill for an Act to Repeal the National Health Insurance Scheme Act, CAP N42 LFN 2004 and to enact the National Health Insurance Commission Bill, 2019 (SB. 65) - *Second Reading*
Sen. Oloriegbe, Yahaya Ibrahim (*Kwara Central*).
3. A Bill for an Act to provide an efficient legal framework for the regulation of freight traffic and use of Petroleum Tankers on the highway to convey petroleum products and other cargoes, promote the safety of all road users; and for related matters, 2019 (SB. 145) - *Second Reading*
Sen. Ubah, Ifeanyi Patrick (*Anambra South*).
4. A Bill for an Act to amend the Federal Polytechnic Daura, Katsina State to make provision for a change of name of the Federal Polytechnic Daura, Katsina State to Mustapha Bukar Polytechnic Daura, Katsina State and for related matters, 2019 (SB. 50) - *Second Reading*
Sen. Ahmad, Babba Kaita (*Katsina North*).

MOTIONS

1. An urgent need to resuscitate the Lake Chad

Sponsor: Senator Shettima, Kashim (Borno Central) & Sen. Kyari, Abubakar Shaib (*Borno North*)

Co-sponsors:

Sen. Okorocho, Anayo Rochas (*Imo West*)

Sen. Bomai, Ibrahim Mohammed (*Yobe South*)

Sen. Umar, Sadiq Suleiman (*Kwara North*)

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

Sen. Ishaku, Elisha Cliff (*Adamawa North*)

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

Sen. Suswam, Gabriel Torwua (*Benue North East*)

Sen. Mustapha, Olalekan Ramoni (*Ogun East*)

Sen. Amosun, Ibikunle Oyelaja (*Ogun Central*)

Sen. Yusuf, Abubakar Yusuf (*Taraba Central*)

Sen. Wamakko, Aliyu Magatakarda (*Sokoto North*)

Sen. Amos, Bulus Kilawangs (*Gombe South*)

Sen. Sekibo, George Thompson (*Rivers East*)

Sen. Buhari, Abdulfatai (*Oyo North*)

Sen. Ndume, Mohammed Ali (*Borno South*)

Sen. Gaidam, Ibrahim Alhaji (*Yobe East*)

Sen. Mandiya, Bello (*Katsina South*)

Sen. Musa, Mohammed Sani (*Niger East*)

Sen. Yaroo, Binos Dauda (*Adamawa South*)

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

Sen. Dahiru, Aishatu Ahmed (*Adamawa Central*)

Sen. Isah, Jibrin (*Kogi East*)

Sen. Bwacha, Emmanuel (*Taraba South*)

Sen. Adetunmbi, Olubunmi Ayodeji (*Ekiti North*)

Sen. Isa, Shuaibu Lau (*Taraba North*)

Sen. Dimka, Hezekiah Ayuba (*Plateau Central*)

Sen. Gyang, Istifanus Dun (*Plateau North*)

The Senate:

Notes that the Lake Chad waters are located in the North-Eastern part of Nigeria and encircled by four countries of Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger and Chad while the greater part of its shorelines are made up of marshland;

Estimates that about 12 per cent of almost 400 million people populating these countries live around the Lake and depend on it for their livelihoods. They engage in crop and livestock farming, fishing, and all the associated commerce; Lake Chad has the massive promise of enhancing the nation's food security;

Aware that 90 per cent of the lake's water comes from the Chari River, with its initial size estimated to be about 400,000 Square Kms by 4000 BC;

Notes that the fast receding Lake Chad, once a vast body of water, its future has remained a constant source of nightmare to the millions in the immediate vicinity that depend on it for sustenance for thousands of years;

Further notes that the lake has become an unrecognizable version of what it used to be. From a large vibrant expanse of water populated by flora and fauna that covered over 25,000 square kilometers in the 1960s, the lake has now receded to less than 2,500 km², while the depth, which has also taken a hit, on average, now stands at 1.5 metres, from an erstwhile depth of 11 metres. Gone with the water is the diverse community of wild animals, birds, fish and plants, some of them endangered species. At present, the Lake Chad Elephant and the Hippos are at the risk of disappearing forever;

Aware that aside from the biodiversity, the lake, at the height of its productive magnificence sustained a whole lot of economic activity that enabled the inhabitants of its basin to live flourishing communities trading mainly in fishing, livestock farming, irrigation and other economic and social activities for its over 40 million dependents;

Worried that this ecological catastrophe which has led to the deprivation of their means of livelihood partly provides a fertile ground for the Boko Haram terrorists who easily recruit many young and able-bodied men into their nihilistic group;

Aware that climate change, desertification, dwindling rainfall and human activity have had a major negative role in the depreciation of the lake. The impact of human activity includes the insensitive and indiscriminate construction of Dams along the tributaries of the lake namely on Rivers Chari-Logone, Hadejia, Yobe, Jama'are, Yedseram, Ngadda etc and diversion of water through irrigation mostly in very wasteful manner. As a result, the flow of these rivers has been greatly disrupted resulting in negative consequences on the lake leading us to where we are today;

Further worried that despite the systematic and gradual disappearance of the water of the once vibrant lake spanning over a period of more than 40 years, little actual effort was deployed to halt the catastrophe. The *Lake Chad Basin Commission*, which was formed as an international organ of the signatory countries to, among others, monitor the sustainable use of the Lake Chad and her basins seem to have failed in this respect because all the aforementioned harmful human activities are still being perpetuated;

Concerned that if the commission had heeded earlier expert warnings, the lake would have perhaps been spared this calamity. For instance, in 2009, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization warned of the prospects of its disappearance in 20 years' time, calling for a radical change in water management techniques around the basin and the tributaries of the lake;

Recalls that several conferences were held in Abuja and around the world in the very recent past in search of solutions to the Lake Chad catastrophe, after several studies, the recharge of the lake from fresh sources of water remains the only viable option. The pattern of rainfall around the region has become very unreliable and as such the population cannot possibly rely on it for its agrarian activities; and

Convinced that there are several instances of man-made water canals, lakes, reservoirs and beaches around the world which should serve as inspirations for the Lake Chad project and these can easily be replicated. The Suez Canal in Egypt, for instance, is arguably one of the most heavily used shipping routes linking the Mediterranean countries to the Red Sea and the Middle East in the south. This clearly shows that the Lake Chad project is achievable. Another example is Barcelona, where an artificial beach was created to give the city which hosted the 1992 Olympic Games a complete overhaul. Many examples abound in the Netherlands too. As can be deduced from the above, it is also possible to channel water into the Lake to restore its lost glory. Doing so may lead to enhanced food security for the nation and perhaps the entire West and Central African Sub-region.

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Urge the Federal Government to recommence a comprehensive program in conjunction with the Lake Chad Basin Commission and other interested stakeholders to channel water from the Congo River, through Chari River to Lake Chad and also divert water from River Ubangi, a tributary of the River Congo, into the Lake through the same Chari in the Central African*

- ii. *Urge the Federal Government as a regional leader to take advantage of the interest shown by Global and Regional Agencies like the United Nations and its relevant organs and the African Development Bank to raise the necessary funds required for the recharging of the lake; and*
 - iii. *Mandate its Committee on Co-operation and Integration in Africa to engage the Lake Chad Basin Commission on the possible way out of this looming environmental disaster in this promising region.*
2. The urgent need to safeguard the environment by controlling the importation, distribution, dismantling and disposal of Obsolete Electronic Devices and harmful electronic waste.

Sponsor: Sen. Gaidam, Ibrahim Alhaji (*Yobe East*)

The Senate:

Notes that currently there are no manufacturing year limits on imported Second-hand Electronic Devices into Nigeria and that this regulatory discrepancy is further aggravated by the lack of adequate legislation to protect and inform the Nigerian consumer, ensure value for money and safeguard the health of ignorant citizens to dismantle these dangerous articles;

Concerned that with no safety measures in place, available evidence based on scientific studies shows that these metals such as mercury, lead and cadmium can accumulate in human beings expose to them and in the environment thus endangering even the life of future generations. Mercury damages the brain; Lead can lead to a breakdown of the nervous system and damage the reproductive system while Cadmium causes kidney damage according to Experts;

Notes that most second-hand electronic goods such as television sets, computer mainframes and screens, refrigerators, air -conditional units and scientific devices which are obsolete both in desire, operating software and utilize analog systems to process and archive data, have been described as "dangerous toxic waste", according to Experts;

Notes that these classes of goods have been phased out in most developed countries including the United State of America and the European Union, as they constitute serious hazards to both humans and the environment. And these obsolete and largely discarded articles contain toxic metals such as mercury, lead and cadmium;

Further notes that Nigerian electronic repairers and artisans dismantle some of these electronic second-hand goods into pieces in a bid to obtain spare parts, oblivious of their toxic chemical and hazardous contents. And unserviceable or unuseable parts of these e-waste are usually set on fire as a way of discarding them. This could lead to the escape of dioxins resulting in health challenges. While other chemical content could percolate into soil and contaminate water supply, edible plants and the environment generally; and

Aware that electronic manufacturing companies in Europe were supposed to recycle these items for reproduction or re-use in other forms, in accordance with the provision of European union laws, however some ship them to developing countries where more than half of them find their way into Nigeria, thereby constituting serious hazard to the health of the people and endangering the environment.

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Urge the National Environmental Standard and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) and Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON) to liaise with the relevant Stakeholders with the aim of taking urgent steps such as placing manufacturing date limits, certificate of origin and admission of digital mode complaint products only, in order to protect the unsuspecting consumers, conserve scarce foreign exchange thereby ensuring value for money;*
- ii. *Urge the Nigerian Customs Service to quickly put in place guidelines and adequate control measures to checkmate the flow of fairly used or second hand electronic goods into Nigeria; and*

- iii. *Urge* the National Environmental Standard and Regulatory Enforcement Agency (NESREA) and the Standard Organization of Nigerian (SON) to checkmate and provide guiding principles on electronic waste (e-waste) in the country for the purpose of protecting lives and the environment.

3. The suitability of Hydroelectric Gravity Dams in redressing the harms of perennial flooding in Nigeria.

Sponsor: Sen. Oduah, Stella Adaeze (*Anambra North*)

The Senate:

Recalls that Nigeria was hit in 2012 by an unprecedented flood disaster with massive destructions on properties and infrastructures estimated at ₦2.6 trillion (an equivalent of 20% of our National Budget for the year 2020 lost to flood in 6 weeks);

Worried that 7 years after, flooding in Nigeria has persistently increased in significant proportions and has become a serious threat to our national economy (over ₦14 trillion washed away by flood from 2012 to 2019);

Disturbed that a UK-based Verisk Maplecroft researchers disclosed to Thomas Reuters Foundation in November 2018 that the impacts of a warming planet on the “*extreme risk*” low-income cities with poor public infrastructure may not abate in the next 30 years;

Informed that it was the 1931 China Floods (one of the most disastrous flooding in recent history) that challenged the leadership of China to midwife the “*Three Gorges Dam*” flood control project: a 22,500 MW capacity hydroelectric gravity dam which generated 98.8 Tera Watt-hours in 2014 and fully recovered the project cost of 180 billion Yuan (US\$22.5 billion) within its first year of operation;

Conscious that it was the strong voice of the parliament that effectively catalyzed the actualization of the “*Three Gorges Dam*” which was abandoned some decades hitherto (1,767 delegates of the National People’s Congress voted in favor of the dam in 1992 while 177 voted against, 664 abstained, and 25 members did not vote);

Notes that the Chinese example is a model for painstaking measures required to substantially mitigate the effects of flooding in Nigeria, avert its reoccurrence proactively, and unmask the potential latent blessings;

Aware that the Dasin Hausa Dam planned in 1978 (before Cameroon constructed the Lagdo Dam in 1982) can effectively serve as a buffer to control flooding in Adamawa, Taraba, Benue, Kogi and up to Anambra, Delta and Bayelsa States;

Understands that earth dams and canalization could also be constructed in Lagos, Rivers, Ondo, Ogun, Anambra, Delta States and other flood-prone areas (in addition to the Dasin Hausa plus other existing dams) to roundly redress the harms of flooding in Nigeria;

Concerned that hydroelectric gravity dams would not only stop flooding in Nigeria, but also hold the keys for irrigation of farms, generation of electricity to resurrect our industries, and supply of fresh water to homes and factories; and

Convinced that, like the “*Three Gorges Dam*” model in discipline and commitment, the full project cost recovery shall be within a maximum of 10 years after full operation.

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Mandate* the Joint Committees on National Planning, Water Resources, Power, Agriculture and Rural Development, Environment and Legislative Compliance to convene a Roundtable Stakeholders Meeting within 60 days on the Dasin Hausa Dam project at Adamawa, canalization in Lagos, Rivers, Bayelsa, Delta, Anambra, Ondo and other flood-prone areas including the construction of earth dams with a view to advising the Federal Government on :-
- The utilization of ecological and natural disaster funds for the pivotal project;
 - Project proposals and surveys;
 - Economic projections and funding;
 - Design works;

- Impact assessments and abatements;
- Necessary consultations and collaborations;
- The Implementation plan with time frame; and

- ii. *Urge* the Federal Government in conjunction with development banks to establish a Hydroelectric Gravity Dams Fund for construction of the Dasin Hausa Dam at Adamawa, canalization in Lagos, Rivers, Bayelsa, Delta, Anambra, Ondo and other flood-prone areas including the construction of earth dams for purposes of flood control, electricity generation, irrigation of farms and fresh water supply.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

No.	Committee	Date	Time	Venue
1.	Tertiary Education & TETFUND	Thursday, 5 th December, 2019 (Public Hearing)	11.00am	Conference Room 231 Senate New Building
2.	Diaspora and Non-Governmental Organization	Thursday, 5 th December, 2019 (Interactive Session)	12.00noon	Conference Room 022 Senate New Building
3.	Health	Thursday, 5 th December, 2019	2.00pm	Committee Room 328 Senate New Building
4.	Power	Monday, 9 th December, 2019 (Round Table Discussion)	10.00am	NAF Conference Centre & Suite, Abuja.
5.	Lands, Housing and Urban Development	Tuesday, 10 th December, 2019 (Interactive Meeting)	2.00pm	Committee Room 204 Senate New Building
6.	Ethics, Privileges and Public Petitions	Tue. 10 th - Wed. 11 th December, 2019	2.00pm	Committee Room 120 Senate New Building
7.	Agriculture and Rural Development	Thursday, 12 th December, 2019 (Round Table Discussion)	10.00am	NAF Conference Centre Abuja.
8.	Ethics, Privileges and Public Petitions	Wednesday, 18 th December, 2019	2.00pm	Committee Room 120 Senate New Building

PRINTED BY NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PRESS,
ABUJA