



# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA ORDER PAPER

Wednesday 12 February, 2020

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1. Prayers
  2. National Pledge
  3. Approval of the Votes and Proceedings
  4. Oaths
  5. Message from the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (*if any*)
  6. Message from the Senate of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (*if any*)
  7. Messages from Other Parliament(s) (*if any*)
  8. Other Announcements (*if any*)
  9. Petitions (*if any*)
  10. Matters of Urgent Public Importance
  11. Personal Explanation
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## PRESENTATION OF BILLS

1. Compulsory, Free Universal Basic Education Act (Amendment) Bill, 2020 (HB.665) (*Hon. Shina Peller*) – *First Reading*.
2. Compulsory, Free Universal Basic Education Act (Amendment) Bill, 2020 (HB.666) (*Hon. Kolade V. Akinjo*) – *First Reading*.
3. Chartered Institute of Environment and Safety Management (Establishment) Bill, 2020 (HB.667) (*Hon. Robert Aondona Tyough*) – *First Reading*.
4. National Health Act (Amendment) Bill, 2020 (HB.668) (*Hon. Mohammed Shamsudeen Bello*) – *First Reading*.
5. Outsource of Contract of Employment Bill, 2020 (HB.669) (*Hon. Mohammed Shamsudeen Bello*) – *First Reading*.

6. National Agency for Albinism and Hypo-Pigmentation (Establishment) Bill, 2020 (HB.670) (*Hon. Jude Ise-Idehen*) – *First Reading*.
  7. North-West Development Commission Bill, 2020 (HB.671) (*Hon. Oluwole Oke*) – *First Reading*.
  8. Federal Medical Centre, Jebba, Kwara State (Establishment) Bill, 2020 (HB.672) (*Hon. Ahmed Abubakar Ndakene*) – *First Reading*.
  9. Pension Reform Act (Amendment) Bill, 2020 (HB.673) (*Hon. Shehu Barwa Beji*) – *First Reading*.
  10. Criminal Code Act (Amendment) Bill, 2020 (HB.674) (*Hon. Prestige Ossy*) – *First Reading*.
  11. Courts Sanctity (Preservation) Bill, 2020 (HB.675) (*Hon. Onofiok Luke*) – *First Reading*.
  12. Sheriffs and Civil Process Act (Amendment) Bill, 2020 (HB.676) (*Hon. Onofiok Luke*) – *First Reading*.
  13. Federal Medical Centre, Billiri, Gombe State (Establishment) Bill, 2020 (HB.677) (*Hon. Victor Danzaria Mela*) – *First Reading*.
  14. Patents and Designs (Repeal and Enactment) Bill 2020 (HB.678) (*Hon. Oluga Taiwo*) – *First Reading*.
  15. Federal Medical Centre, Mubi, Adamawa State (Establishment) Bill, 2020 (HB.679) (*Hon. Ja'afar Abubakar Magaji*) – *First Reading*.
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## ORDERS OF THE DAY

### BILLS

1. A Bill for an Act to Establish Nigeria Institute of Translators and Interpreters; and for Related Matters (HB. 136) (*Hon. Abdulrazak Sa'ad Namdas*) – *Second Reading*.
  2. A Bill for an Act to make Provision for Integration of Private Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Infrastructure into the National Security Network in Nigeria; and for Related Matters (HB. 421) (*Hon. Awaji-Inombek D. Abiante*) – *Second Reading*.
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### MOTIONS

3. **Need to Complete the Isolo-Ejigbo (NNPC Depot)/Mushin dual Carriage Road:**  
**Hon. Ganiyu Abiodun Johnson.**

**The House:**

*Notes* that over forty years ago, the Murtala/Obasanjo Administration awarded a contract to Strabag Construction Company for the construction of a 5km single carriage road to run through Mushin-Isolo-Ejigbo, giving the presence of NNPC Depot at Ejigbo;

*Also notes* that the Lagos State Government, in 1987, awarded a contract to Poat Construction Company for the Construction of a dual carriage road, commencing from Oke-Afa bridge where the Mushin- Isolo-Ejigbo Road terminated to run through Egbe and end at Ikotun;

*Aware* of the revised UN World Urbanization Prospects Statistics that the population of Lagos State, due to its initial federal capital status and vast economic opportunities, has experienced a monumental and geometric growth from about 1.4 million in 1970 to about 14million in 2013;

*Also aware* that in 2017, the Chartered Institute of Project Management of Nigeria (CIPMN) stated that 12 trillion naira had been expended on about 56,000 projects across Nigeria that have been abandoned, warning that if this wasteful trend is not stemmed, it could further plunge Nigeria into economic distress;

*Cognizant* that the Isolo-Ejigbo dual carriageway and the Mushin road are critical to the socio-economic wellbeing of the teeming millions of residents in more than 20 suburban communities in that axis and upon completion, it will be the main outlet for vehicular traffic into one of the most important economic roads in Nigeria, the Apapa/Oshodi Expressway;

*Recalls* that in a bid to bridge the nationwide infrastructural deficit, the Federal Government has prioritized the construction and rehabilitation of road infrastructure, especially those classified as having strategic economic importance;

*Worried* that since the initiative by NNPC to reconstruct the road from the Ejigbo Depot to Jakande Oke-Afa in 2008 which was abruptly and unceremoniously stopped, the state of vehicular traffic has worsened as a result of the uncompleted stretch between Oke-Afa and Iyana-Isolo;

*Convinced* that given the strategic importance of the road in the supply chain of petroleum products nationwide, there is an urgent need to deploy resources to complete the road and bring it to the necessary standard it deserves;

*Also convinced* that lack of durable infrastructure, especially good roads and the penchant to abandon projects, has been the bane of the desired, rapid socio-economic development of the country;

*Resolves to:*

Mandate the Committee on Works to liaise with the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing to make provision for the dualization of Mushin road from Oke-Afa to Apapa/Oshodi Expressway in the 2021 budget estimates.

**4. Need to Re-award Contract for Construction of Panyam-Bokkos-Wamba Road, Plateau State:  
Hon. Solomon Bulus Maren:**

**The House:**

*Notes* that the contract for the construction of Panyam –Bokkos-Wamba road was awarded by the Federal Government in April, 2017 to State Company Nigeria Ltd and when completed, would link the North East through Plateau State to Nasarawa and the Federal Capital Territory, as well as help boost economic and agricultural activities within the area;

*Also notes* that the road was segmented into three phases, namely 1, 2 and 3 respectively and the contractor handling phase one (1) which is Payam-Bokkos-Daffo axis performed dismally, which made the Federal Government to revoke the contract in November, 2013;

*Informed* that following the revocation of the contract, the contractor went to court challenging the decision of Federal Government to revoke the contract but the matter was settled out of court in August 2018;

*Also informed* that the budgetary provision for the road has been grossly inadequate for the contractor to mobilize to site, especially as it relates to Wamba-Wanze road which is phase 3 of the project;

*Concerned* that despite the importance of the road to Nigeria's economy and in aiding transportation, the project has been abandoned for over six years since it was revoked and the road has now become a death trap for motorists due to potholes from erosion that has been ravaging the road;

*Worried* that if the contract is not re-awarded for work to resume, more lives will continue to be lost due to potholes formed as a result of excavation work earlier started on the road and may continue to slow down development in the area;

*Resolves to:*

- (i) Urge the Federal Government to include the construction of Panyam-Bokkos - Wamba Road in the 2021 budget estimates and re-award the contract to a competent company;
- (ii) mandate the Committee on Works to ensure compliance.

## **5. Need to Construct a Pedestrian Bridge at Madala Market, Suleja, Niger State:**

**Hon. Abubakar Lado Abdullahi:**

**The House:**

*Notes that* the concept of pedestrian bridges dated back to the second century BC in Ancient Rome which had gained popularity all over the world because they enable traffic to run smoothly by taking pedestrians off the roads, thereby averting accidents;

*Also notes* that a pedestrian bridge provides architectural safety measures against hazards and dangers pedestrians encounter while crossing roads because it helps them cross from one side of the road to the other without having to dash onto an oncoming vehicle and facing the risk of being knocked down by speeding vehicles;

*Aware that* Madalla Market, located in Suleja, Niger State, is one of the many weekly markets which attract both traders and customers from different parts of the country, particularly Abuja, Niger State and other places like Kaduna and Jos;

*Cognizant* that apart from traders' encroachment into the main road which narrows into Zuba, the market also causes gridlock along the busy Abuja-Madalla highway and motorists capitalize on the traffic to drive recklessly, thereby causing fatal crashes that have claimed the lives of scores of traders, pedestrians and travelers on that road;

*Worried* that road traffic crashes have been one of the main causes of death in Niger State and based on information by the Federal Road Safety Commission (FRSC), as at December 2018, a total of 9,383 crashes were recorded with 2,587 being fatal and 5,121 people killed across the country

within the period, with Niger State accounting for 516 crashes and 197 deaths;

*Cognizant* of the need to forestall further accidents and loss of lives and properties.

*Resolves to:*

- (i) Mandate the Committee on Works to liaise with the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing to come up with a workable modality that will ensure that a pedestrian bridge is constructed on Madalla Market road as soon as practicable;
- (ii) also mandate the Committee on Legislative Compliance to ensure implementation.

**6. Need to Revive and Provide Modern Educational Facilities at Almajiri Integrated Schools:  
Hon. Kabiru Amadu:**

**The House:**

*Notes* that between 2010 and 2014, the Federal Government embarked on the Almajiri Education Programme which led to the establishment of 157 Almajiri Schools across Nigeria which were based on modernized curriculum that blended western and traditional Islamic educational systems;

*Aware* that the schools were established to provide access to qualitative education for the Almajiri children and were equipped with modern facilities such as recitation halls, classrooms, laboratories, vocational workshops, dormitories, dining halls, school clinic and staff quarters;

*Also aware* that right to education is a fundamental right enshrined in Chapter 2 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended), hence the need for the government to ensure that every child has a right to education;

*Concerned* that five (5) years after their establishment, the schools are bedeviled with plethora of challenges, ranging from lack of feeding, poor accommodation, decayed facilities, epileptic power supply and maladministration of the schools;

*Informed* that the Almajiri educational system had produced many graduates, NCE holders and other outstanding scholars but today, rather than being regarded as Islamic scholars, they are being seen as children who live under horrific and pathetic conditions, roaming about the streets in tattered cloths and begging for alms, a development that violates the rights of those children as enshrined in both national and international legislations and conventions;

*Acknowledges* that education is the most effective means of integration into the society and currently, there are more than ten million Almajiri Children on the streets without formal education and are invariably going to face a bleak future if nothing is done to revive the schools which will restore hope to the children and prevent the possibility of their being lured into crime.

*Resolves to:*

- (i) Call on the Federal Government to ensure provision of adequate funding welfare facilities and training for the Islamic Scholars/Almajiri Children to enable them leave the streets with restored hopes to contribute their quota to nation building;
- (ii) mandate the Committee on Basic Education and Services to interface with the Universal Basic education Commission to review the lapses in the running of Almajiri Schools so as to put in

- (iii) place measures to enhance their operations, and report back in eight weeks for further legislative action.

**7. Need to Speed up Privatization of Public Enterprises in Nigeria:**

**Hon. Kolade Victor Akinjo:**

**The House:**

*Notes* that the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) was established under the Public Enterprises (Privatization and Commercialization) Act and charged with the responsibility of privatizing Public Enterprises in Nigeria;

*Aware* that illiquidity, lack of transparency, mismanagement and abuse of rules have been identified as reasons why the country's public enterprises failed to maximize profits;

*Also aware* that one way to address those challenges is for the government to privatize unprofitable public enterprises as such will help in revitalizing the economy;

*Worried* that the BPE has not lived up to expectation by the slow pace with which it handles the privatization process and the delay is resulting into loss of investments which would have helped to improve the economic profile of the country;

*Also notes* that from available records, as at 2007 the Federal Government's public enterprises which were listed for privatization were:

**Energy Sector:**

- (i) Eleme Petrochemical Company Limited
- (ii) Kaduna Refining and Petrochemical Company Limited
- (iii) Nigerian Gas Company Limited
- (iv) Pipeline and Products Marketing Company
- (v) Port Harcourt Refining Company Limited
- (vi) Stallion Property and Development Company Limited
- (vii) Warri Refining and Petrochemicals Company Limited Industry and

**Manufacturing Sector:**

- (i) Anambra Motor Manufacturing Company Limited;
- (ii) Electric Meter Company of Nigeria;
- (iii) Federal Superphosphate Fertilizer Company Limited;
- (iv) Iwopin Pulp and Paper Company;
- (v) Lafiaji Sugar Company Limited;
- (vi) National Fertilizer Company of Nigeria (NAFCON);
- (vii) Nigeria Romania Wood Industry;
- (viii) Nigeria Sugar Company Limited;
- (ix) Nigerian Machine Newsprint Manufacturing Company Limited;
- (x) Peugeot Automobile Limited;
- (xi) River Basin Development Authority;
- (xii) Nigerian Mining Corporation;
- (xiii) Oshogbo Steel Rolling Mill Company;
- (xiv) Nigerian Television Authority.

*Further notes* that the extent to which the BPE has completed the privatization process with respect to those public enterprises has not been ascertained as the Bureau is evasive about the process whenever inquiries are made to it.

*Resolves to:*

Mandate the Committee on Privatization and Commercialization to liaise with the Bureau of Public Enterprises towards speeding up the privatization process and report back within six weeks for further legislative action.

**8. Need to Address the Menace of Baby Factories in Nigeria:**

**Hon. Ossy Prestige:**

**The House:**

*Notes* that in 2006, the United Nations Report on Nigeria drew attention to the existence of baby factories in the country and this nefarious practice has continued unabated to an alarming proportion in different parts of the country, especially in the southern part, with babies being sold as ordinary wares;

*Also notes* that the term “baby factories” also referred to as “baby farms or baby harvesting”, is a new form of human trafficking with the factories located in secret places where young girls and ladies are lured into and encouraged or coerced to get pregnant and deliver babies for sale with or without their consent;

*Recalls* that 2011 Report of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) stated that human trafficking is the third most common heinous crime ravaging Nigeria after financial fraud and drug trafficking and like most other organized crimes, baby factories operate as a powerful cartel involving prominent people backing the nefarious trade;

*Aware* that baby factories operate under the guise of orphanage homes, prayer homes, social welfare homes or maternity homes and clinics, thereby luring unsuspecting teenage girls and ladies with all sorts of bait; and those victims find the hostels as safe havens for secretly dropping their unwanted babies for a token without the glare of the public and thereafter continue with their normal lives as though nothing happened;

*Also aware* that extremely poor and vulnerable teen girls and ladies see such homes as veritable opportunities for redressing their economic misfortunes by selling their babies for peanuts and according to a Report by the United Nations, at least ten (10) babies are illegally sold every day in Nigeria, a development that is worrisome and poses a great threat to national security, especially with the global rise in human organs trafficking;

*Desirous* of putting an end to the operations of those baby factories in order to save those helpless teen girls and ladies from the risks involved in their indulgences;

*Resolves to:*

- (i) Call on the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) to work in close synergy with other law enforcement agencies in order to forestall the activities of baby factories through effective intelligence gathering and disseminations of information;
- (ii) urge the Federal Ministry of Health to ensure that all maternity homes and orphanages are duly registered and issued licences to operate within their scope;

- (iii) also urge the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) to closely monitor orphanages and maternity homes to prevent them from being used for nefarious activities;
- (iv) further urge various State Governments to initiate the process of domesticating the Child's Rights Act to ensure adequate protection of children;
- (v) mandate the Committees on Human Rights and Healthcare Services to ensure implementation.

## CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS

9. A Bill for an Act to Repeal the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, Cap. A18, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 and Enact the Arbitration and Mediation Bill to Provide a Unified Legal Framework for the fair and Efficient Settlement of Commercial Disputes by Arbitration and Mediation; make Applicable the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York Convention) to any Award made in Nigeria or in any Contracting State arising out of International Commercial Arbitration, the Convention on the International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation (the Singapore Convention); and for Related Matters (HB. 91) (*Hon. Mohammed Tahir Monguno*) (*Committee of the Whole: 18/12/2019*).
10. A Bill for an Act to Provide for Establishment of Institute of Environmental Practitioners of Nigeria; and for Related Matters (HB. 353) (*Hon. Makwe Livinus Makwe*) (*Committee of the Whole: 9/10/2019*).

## COMMITTEE MEETINGS

<i>S/N</i>	<i>Committee</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Venue</i>
1.	Rules and Business	Wednesday, 12 February, 2020	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 06 (White House) Assembly Complex
2.	Federal Character ( <i>with University of Nigeria Nsukka, University Calabar, Lagos Teaching Hospital, Federal Polytechnic Nekede, Federal College of Education, Umune and University of Abuja</i> )	Wednesday, 12 February, 2020	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 247 (New Building) Assembly Complex
3.	Public Petitions ( <i>Investigative Hearing</i> )	Wednesday, 12 February, 2020	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 427 (New Building) Assembly Complex
4.	Air Force and Justice	Wednesday, 12 February, 2020	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 349 (New Building) Assembly Complex
5.	Internal Security	Wednesday, 12 February, 2020	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 305 (New Building) Assembly Complex
6.	Emergency and Disaster Preparedness	Wednesday, 12 February, 2020	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 456 (New Building) Assembly Complex



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| 7. | Diaspora ( <i>Investigation on Diaspora Remittance</i> ) | Wednesday, 12 February, 2020 | 3.00 p.m. | Committee Room 231<br>( <i>New Building</i> ) Assembly Complex |
| 8. | Legislative Budget and Research                          | Wednesday, 12 February, 2020 | 3.00 p.m. | Committee Room 344<br>( <i>New Building</i> ) Assembly Complex |
| 9. | Commerce   | Wednesday, 12 February, 2020 | 3.00 p.m. | Committee Room 304<br>( <i>New Building</i> ) Assembly Complex |