



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

Tuesday, 3rd December, 2019

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

PRESENTATION OF BILLS

1. University of Technology Kaduna (Est, etc) Bill, 2019 (SB. 241) - *First Reading*
Sen. Sani, Uba (*Kaduna Central*).
 2. Nigerian Civil Defence Academy Pandogani (Est, etc) Bill, 2019 (SB. 242) - *First Reading*
Sen. Musa, Mohammed Sani (*Niger East*).
 3. NYSC Act No. 51 1993 (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (SB. 245) - *First Reading*
Sen. Odebiyi, Tolulope Akinremi (*Ogun West*).
 4. Adeyemi University of Education (Est, etc) Bill, 2019 (SB. 246) - *First Reading*
Sen. Akinyelure, Patrick Ayo (*Ondo Central*).
 5. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (Alteration) Bill, 2019 (SB. 247) - *First Reading*
Sen. Basiru, Surajudeen Ajibola (*Osun Central*).
-

PRESENTATION AND CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS

1. Report of the Committee on Appropriations
2020 Appropriation Bill (SB. 80)
Sen. Barau, I. Jibrin (*Kano North*)
-That the Senate do receive the report of the Committee on Appropriations on the 2020 Appropriation Bill (SB. 80) - *To be Laid.*
2. Report of the Committee on Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC)
Confirmation of Appointment as Resident Electoral Commissioners (RECs) of INEC
Sen. Gaya, Kabiru Ibrahim (*Kano South*)
-That the Senate do receive the report of the Committee on Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) on the Confirmation of Appointment as Resident Electoral Commissioners (RECs) of INEC - *To be Laid.*
3. Report of the Committee on Procurement
Public Procurement Act 2007 (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (SBs. 106, 109, 158)

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

-That the Senate do receive and consider the report of the Committee on Procurement on the Public Procurement Act 2007 (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (SBs. 106, 109, 158).

ORDERS OF THE DAY 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*).

MOTIONS

1. An urgent need to resuscitate the Lake Chad

Sponsor: Senator Shettima, Kashim (*Borno Central*)

Co-sponsors:

Sen. Kyari, Abubakar Shaib (*Borno North*)

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. Okorocha, Anayo Rochas (*Imo West*)

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*)

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 the 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 with them; 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 leading to 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

Republic as advised by experts in several past conferences; the relevant affected countries have expressed willingness to cooperate in several fora;

- 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 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 the 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 sack 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.
3. The need to address the placing of Nigeria’s Foreign Exchange Earnings in Foreign Banks and the consequent negative effect on Nigeria’s economic growth.

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

The Senate:

Aware that since 2015, the mandate of President Mohammed Buhari’s Administration has been centred around three main policy areas: the Economy and Unemployment, Anti-corruption and Security;

Notes that as a country ranked 27th largest economy in the world in terms of nominal GDP, a stable and thriving economy would accelerate Nigeria’s realization of the other two policy objectives under this administration’s mandate;

Further notes that there is an urgent need to ensure that the nation’s resources are effectively redirected into the economy to strengthen the rate of economic growth and social development;

Observes that foreign exchange component of the financial sector is a crucial driver for economic prosperity and constitutes a very important percentage of Nigeria’s revenue. In 2018 for example, statistics showed that the oil sector, which is predominantly transacted in foreign exchange currency with foreign entities, accounts for 95% of Nigeria’s foreign exchange earnings and 80% of Nigeria’s total budgetary revenue;

Further Observes that as at 2019, four Nigerian Banks have been rated among the top 500 financial institutions in the world by internationally recognized Financial Valuation Agencies and are major players in the global financial market;

Disturbed that despite the ranking of Nigerian Banks in the global market and this Administration’s mandate to encourage domestication of national activities for economic growth, a large percentage of the foreign exchange component of Nigeria’s revenue are currently being deposited by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) in foreign investment banks, such as J.P. Morgan Chase and Goldman Sachs, thereby, enriching foreign economies to the detriment of Nigeria’s economy;

Concerned that if Nigerian banks have been internationally recognized as credible and reputable financial institutions, the CBN should take the necessary steps to avoid continued revenue leakages and obstacles to

economic growth. Ensuring that Nigeria's foreign exchange earnings are predominantly placed in Nigerian Banks would lead to capital expansion in our local banks, and Nigeria's consequent economic growth; and

Further concerned that the present practice of placing Nigeria's foreign exchange earnings in foreign-owned financial institutions, even when there are capable banks in Nigeria, is not reflective of international standards or the principle of reciprocity. This is because foreign exchange earnings of other economies are not deposited in Nigerian banks, therefore, Nigerian foreign exchange earnings should be redirected to Nigerian banks to shore up their capital value and bolster their ability to play a more strategic role in Nigeria's economic growth.

235

Tuesday, 3rd December, 2019

72

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Mandate* the Senate Committees on National Planning, and Banking, Insurance & other Financial Institutions to investigate and appraise the Central Bank of Nigeria's (CBN) current policy regime on placing substantial portions of the Federal Government's foreign exchange earnings in international financial institutions;
- ii. *Urge* the Federal Government to initiate efforts and policies to mandate the CBN to deposit all or a substantial percentage of Nigeria's foreign exchange earnings with capable Nigerian Banks in compliance with this Administration's policy mandate to foster economic growth;
- iii. *Identify and effect* necessary amendments and/or repeal any extant Legislation or Regulation that currently poses a legal or bureaucratic obstacle to the proposed policy framework seeking to facilitate Nigeria's economic growth by providing an enabling environment for placing Nigeria's foreign exchange earnings in local Banks; and
- iv. *Carry out* any other necessary legislative step that would give effect to the realization of the spirit and intent of this motion.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

No.	Committee	Date	Time	Venue
1.	Tertiary Education & TETFUND	Tuesday, 3 rd December, 2019	2.00pm	Conference Room 022 Senate New Building
2.	Education (Basic & Secondary)	Tuesday, 3 rd December, 2019 (Stake Holders Meeting)	2.00pm	Conference Room 231 Senate New Building
3.	Niger Delta	Tuesday, 3 rd December, 2019	2.00pm	Committee Room 204 Senate New Building
4.	Joint Committee on Nigerian Navy, Marine Transport & Finance	Tue. 3 rd & Wed. 4 th December, 2019 (Investigative Hearing)	12.00noon	Committee Room 120 Senate New Building
5.	Water Resources	Wednesday, 4 th December, 2019	1.00pm	Committee Room 211 Senate New Building
6.	Power	Wednesday, 4 th December, 2019	2.30pm	Committee Room 214 Senate New Building
7.	Joint Committee on FERMA, Petroleum Downstream and National Planning	Wednesday, 4 th December, 2019	2.00pm	Committee Room 117 Senate New Building
8.	Diaspora and Non-Governmental Organization	Thursday, 5 th December, 2019	2.00pm	Conference Room 231 Senate New Building
9.	Tertiary Education & TETFUND	Thursday, 5 th December, 2019	2.00pm	Conference Room 231 Senate New Building
10.	Diaspora and Non-	Thursday, 5 th December, 2019	12.00noon	Conference Room 022

	Governmental Organization	(Investigative Session)		Senate New Building
11.	Ethics, Privileges and Public Petitions	Tue. 10th – Wed. 11th December, 2019	2.00pm	Committee Room 120 Senate New Building
12.	Ethics, Privileges and Public Petitions	Wednesday, 18th December, 2019	2.00pm	Committee Room 120 Senate New Building

PRINTED BY NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PRESS,
ABUJA