



**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA
ORDER PAPER
Tuesday, 19th December 2023**

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1. Prayers
 2. National Pledge
 3. Approval of the Votes and Proceedings
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 5. Messages from the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
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PRESENTATION OF BILLS

1. Nigeria Shippers' Council Act (Repeal and Enactment) Bill, 2023 (HB.1038) (*Hon. Abbas Tajudeen and Hon. Abdussamad Dasuki*) – First Reading.
2. Nigerian Oil and Gas Industry Content Act (Repeal and Enactment) Bill, 2023 (HB.1039) (*Hon. Boma Goodhead and 35 Others*) – First Reading.
3. Federal University of Environment and Technology, Koroma/Saakpenwa, Tai Ogoni, Rivers State (Establishment) Bill, 2023 (HB.1040) (*Hon. Abiante Awaji – Inombek Dagomi*) – First Reading.
4. Chartered Institute of Public Health Studies and Administration (Establishment) Bill, 2023 (HB.1041) (*Hon. Shehu Saleh Rijau*) – First Reading.
5. National Universities Commission Act (Repeal and Enactment) Bill, 2023 (HB.1042) (*Hon. Garba Ibrahim Muhammad*) – First Reading.
6. Medical and Dental Council of Nigeria Act (Repeal and Enactment) Bill, 2023 (HB.1043) (*Hon. Francis Waive*) – First Reading.
7. Haliru Dantaro University of Fisheries and Aquaculture, New Bussa, Borgu, Niger State (Establishment) Bill, 2023 (HB.1044) (*Hon. Mohammed Jafaru*) – First Reading.

8. Federal Colleges of Education Act (Amendment) Bill, 2023 (HB.1045) (*Hon. Shehu Saleh Rijau*) – *First Reading*.
 9. Chartered Institute of Auctioneers of Nigeria (Establishment) Bill, 2023 (HB.1046) (*Hon. Alli Adeyemi Taofeek*) – *First Reading*.
 10. South-West Development Commission (Establishment) Bill, 2023 (HB.1047) (*Hon. Moshood Olanrewaju Oshun*) – *First Reading*.
 11. Energy Commission of Nigeria Act (Repeal and Enactment) Bill, 2023 (HB.1048) (*Hon. Ukodhiko Ajirioghene Jonathan*) – *First Reading*.
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ORDERS OF THE DAY

BILLS

1. A Bill for an Act to Repeal the Revenue Mobilisation, Allocation and Fiscal Commission Act, Cap. 7, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 and Enact the Revenue Mobilisation, Allocation and Fiscal Commission Bill, 2023 to grant the Commission Enforcement Powers in the Monitoring of accruals to and Disbursement of Revenue from the Federation Account and to bring the Act in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic Of Nigeria, 1999; and for Related Matters (HBs.471 &581) – *Third Reading*.
 2. A Bill for an Act to Amend the Public Procurement Act, No. 14, 2007 to Provide for inclusion of the Nigerian Institute of Architects in the Membership of the National Council on Public Procurement, Payment of 30% Mobilisation Fee to Contractors as well as Project Consultants, Promotion of Local Content in Procurement Solicitation; and for Related Matters (HB.419) – *Third Reading*.
 3. A Bill for an Act to Amend the Armed Forces Act, Cap. A20, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 to Foster Collaboration between the Armed Forces and other Security Agencies in the Provision of National Security and Establish Armed Forces Human Rights Unit to Provide a Reporting Channel for Civilians who's Human Rights are Violated by Members of the Armed Forces and for Related Matters (HB.311) – *Third Reading*.
 4. A Bill for an Act to Amend the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria Act, Cap. A12, Laws of The Federation of Nigeria, 2004 to make Provision for Establishment of Federal College of Agriculture, Misau, Bauchi State and for Related Matters (HB.486) (*Hon. Aliyu Bappa Misau*) – *Second Reading*.
 5. A Bill for an Act to Amend the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria Act, Cap. A12, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 to make Provision for Establishment of Federal College of Agriculture and Vocational Studies, Ako–Nike, Enugu State and for Related Matters (HB. 887) (*Hon. Paul Sunday Nnamchi*) – *Second Reading*.
 6. A Bill for an Act to Establish Nigerian Marine Corps to Promote Maritime Security and for Related Matters (HB. 225) (*Hon. Alex Egbona*) – *Second Reading*.
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MOTIONS

7. **Need to Investigate Gaps and Loss of Opportunities in the Maritime Sector:**
Hon. Julius O. Ihonvbere **Hon. Ibrahim A. Isiaka:**

The House:

Notes that the maritime sector is crucial for the Nigerian economy's survival with under-utilized seaports which can increase the nation's revenue and indeed the National Gross Domestic Product (GDP);

Also notes that Nigeria's seaports receive barely 10% of West African imports out of 60 per cent destined for Nigeria, a significant economic loss due to poor management and inefficiencies, estimated to cost \$7 billion annually;

Concerned that most ships bringing goods to Nigeria prefer to go to other ports other than Nigerian ports. Indeed the Benin Republic benefits from Nigeria's large market, while Cotonou remains a popular importer's haven, huge trade cargoes are lost to Togo and other neighbouring countries from where they are offloaded and transhipped to Nigeria due to Poor shipping connectivity and shallow drafts of the port channels which lead to trade cargo losses, estimated to be N250 billion in 2016 alone;

Worried as to why the nation is unable to provide adequate infrastructure and reduce pressure on Lagos ports and why the Calabar, Port Harcourt, Warri, and Koko ports cannot be developed as a haven for importers in the region.

Also worried that the lack of adequate infrastructure and capacity in the growing cargo and maritime business is a significant issue;

Disturbed that Nigeria's Apapa Port lost West Africa's leading position due to congestion and poor quality services to shippers. Port of Lomé, with a capacity of 1.1 million twenty-foot containers, overtook Lagos Port due to modernization reforms which tripled its capacity from 311,500 containers to 3.1 million, thus, making 'Togo's Port of Lomé becoming a regional transit hub;

Also disturbed that Nigeria's Apapa Port, Lagos, which handles about 1 million TEU annually, lost 30 per cent of its container traffic over five years due to several factors bedevilling its inability to deliver efficient services to cargo owners, this explains why Nigerian ports have remained inefficient over the years. Nigeria's major seaports in Lagos do not have deep draughts to handle bigger vessels, while modern seaports in Port of Lomé have a depth of 16.60 meters and capacity to accommodate third-generation ships Apapa port operates with a 13,5 meters draught that can only allow vessels with about 4,000 TEUs of containers to call the port;

Resolves to:

mandate the Committees on Port and Harbours, National Planning and Economic Development, Maritime Safety Education and Administration and Nigerian Shippers' Council to investigate the gaps affecting the full realisation of the economic advantage of Ports and Harbours and other Blue Economy in Nigeria.

8. Call to Implement Recommendations of the Police Service Commission:

Hon. O. K. Chinda:

The House:

Notes the incidents of non-implementation by the Inspector General of Police (IGP) of recommendations by the Police Service Commission (PSC) for the promotion of qualified officers and men of the Nigeria Police Force (NPF);

Also notes that the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) is an important agency of the Federal Government;

Aware that the NPF was created under Section 214(1) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended), and pursuant to Section 4 of the Police Act, empowered, among other things, the prevention and detection of crime, the apprehension of offenders, the preservation of law and order, the protection of life and property, and the due enforcement of all laws and regulations with which they are directly charged;

Also aware that the Inspector General of Police is appointed by the President of the country on the advice of the Nigeria Police Council, according to Section 215(1) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended);

Further aware that the Police Service Commission (PSC) is statutorily created and charged with responsibility for the appointment, promotion, and discipline of persons (other than the office of the IGP) in the Nigeria Police Force;

Observe that earlier in 2023, the PSC, in the exercise of its statutory responsibilities, at one of its meetings approved the promotion of several police officers, a notice of which was duly conveyed to the IGP to release signal and accordingly effect the same;

Cognizant of the fact that the IGP subsequently ignored the PSC recommendation and deliberately neglected and/or refused to effect the release, despite measures taken by the PSC for him to do so;

Concerned that the IGP's refusal to act on the PSC's recommendation is not in the best interest of the men and officers of the NPF and the country at large;

Worried that unless swift measures are immediately taken to implement the PSC's recommendations, the morale, commitment, and dedication to duty of the affected men and officers of the NPF are likely to be negatively affected;

Resolves to:

- (i) urge the Inspector General of Police to immediately implement the recommendation of the Police Service Commission with respect to the promotion of the concerned men and officers of the NPF; and
- (ii) mandate the Committees on Police Affairs and Legislative Compliance to ensure compliance and report back within four (4) weeks for further legislative action.

9. Proper Handing Over between Outgoing and Incoming Foreign Ambassadors: Hon. Sulaiman Abubakar Gumi:

The House:

Notes that Nigeria has 109 diplomatic missions worldwide, comprising 76 embassies, 22 high commissions and 11 consulates headed by ambassadors saddled with the responsibility of ensuring the security of Nigerians living in foreign countries, they represent and protect national interests, thus building and maintaining strong diplomatic and economic ties with foreign nations;

Also notes that the duties of Nigerian foreign ambassadors are critical to the sustenance of an enduring relationship between Nigeria and other countries, hence the need to ensure that no administrative vacuum is created between the period an ambassador is relieved of his post and when a new one is appointed;

Aware of the recurring situation in Nigeria's political trajectory where foreign ambassadors are relieved of their duties by the new government without an immediate replacement, thus creating an administrative vacuum that affects the nation's foreign policies and interests;

Recalls that on 2 September 2023, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu, recalled Nigeria's foreign ambassadors with immediate effect to ensure world-class efficiency and quality;

Observes that since the Ambassadors were recalled over a month ago without replacement, bilateral relationship and business opportunities between Nigeria and the rest of the world have suffered as many countries across the globe prefer to maintain diplomatic relations with foreign ambassadors;

Also observes that due to delays in the appointment of new Ambassadors, Nigerians living abroad are facing difficulties in actualizing their needs from the embassies, prominent among them is the inability to renew expired visas, thus leading to the loss of jobs for Nigerians in foreign countries, the recent alleged killing and incarceration of over 250 Nigerians in Ethiopia is a testament of the need to always have foreign ambassadors available in all Nigerian embassies to protect the national interest;

Worried that the removal of foreign ambassadors by successive governments without immediate replacement has negatively affected Nigerian businessmen, Nigerians in the diaspora, and Nigeria's bilateral relationship in terms of economic and diplomatic opportunities;

Cognizant of the need to ensure a smooth transition between the outgoing and incoming foreign ambassadors to ensure the security of Nigerians living in foreign countries and protect national interests;

Resolves to:

- (i) urge the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ensure that outgoing Foreign Ambassadors remain in office until the appointment of substantive Ambassadors and ensure proper handing over; and
- (ii) mandate the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Legislative Compliance to ensure.

10. Need for Valuation of Public Assets in Nigeria and Ensure Accountability in the Management of Government Assets:

Hon. Esosa Iyawe:

The House:

Notes that the valuation of public assets may be undertaken for a range of purposes including financial reporting, privatisation planning, disposal, acquisition, rental, and compensation amongst others, and to determine whether a public asset is being used and managed efficiently;

Also notes that public assets valuation is important because it helps to assess the level of growth of a country, hence embarking on such exercise will help the government to seek the most suitable avenues to enhance economic development;

Aware that the Federal Government owns a potential goldmine of assets, mostly in the form of real estate and government-owned companies, and with better administration, many of those assets could generate value and a revenue stream to fund government budgets;

Also aware that public sector accounting is essential for achieving optimum return on investments and reducing the cost of liabilities, the Federal Government needs to regularly take accurate stock of its assets to ensure economic sustainability;

Concerned about reports which show that there is uncertainty about actual assets owned by the Federal Government as some are claimed to be unknown while some are, according to a report, "dead and gone";

Also concerned that asset valuation has not been given much attention by the Federal Government, and improper documentation has caused avoidable huge economic losses to the country, which is also an indictment to the Ministries, Departments and Agencies;

Resolves to:

- (i) urge the Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOFI) and the Nigerian Institute of Estate Surveyors and Valuers (NIESV) to embark on comprehensive enumeration and valuation of all public assets and publish a detailed inventory of the assets in a register that would be available to the public; and
- (ii) mandate the Committees on Finance and Public Assets to ensure compliance, and investigate the management of assets by Ministries, Departments and Agencies of the Federal Government to ensure accountability and eliminate uncertainties regarding assets owned by the Federal Government, and curbing economic loss to the country.

11. Need to Investigate Funds Disbursed for the Alternative School Programme, Better Education Service Delivery for All, At Risk Children Programme and Interventions Programme for Out of School Children from 2016 to date:

Hon. Tijani Ismail Kayode:

The House:

Notes that the issue of out-of-school children in Nigeria remains a persistent challenge, despite efforts from the Nigerian government, International Development Partners, and Non-governmental organizations;

Also notes that in 2022 the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) ranked Nigeria third among countries with the highest number of out-of-school children recording almost 20 million Nigerian children that are out of school;

Aware that in October 2019, the Ministry of Education confirmed that the Federal Government committed the sum of ₦10,000,000,000 for the removal of 10.2 million out-of-school children from the streets within five years to enrol two million children annually;

Also aware that on 31 January 2022, the Federal Government adopted the then Presidential Committee on Alternate Education report and renewed its commitment to provide educational opportunities for over 10 million out-of-school children through the Alternate School Programme (ASP) under the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs. Over 200 billion Naira was allocated for the initiative;

Cognizant that the Alternate School Programme was an initiative of the Federal Government aimed at improving access to education for Nigerian children, eliminating or substantially reducing child begging, fostering tolerance, unity, and integration of all children with diverse backgrounds, and reviewing and approving all work and implementation plans that enhanced the effective delivery of providing alternative schooling in Nigeria;

Also Cognizant that a similar intervention by the World Bank worth 750 Million USD was accessed and utilised within the last four years through Better Education Service Delivery for All (BESDA) for the enrollment of out-of-school Children in Nigeria;

Informed that in 2021, the Federal government introduced the At-Risk Children Programme (ARC-P), requiring hundreds of billions of Naira in expenditure;

Regrets that despite the Federal government's efforts and the release of funds for the execution of the program, the number of out-of-school children in Nigeria continues to increase rapidly;

Worried that the misuse of Alternate School Programme funds to reduce out-of-school children in Nigeria has negatively impacted these schemes, leaving many children unschooled;

Resolves to:

Mandate the Committee on Alternative Education to investigate the disbursement of funds meant to reduce the number of out-of-school children in Nigeria through the Alternate School Programme (ASP), Better Education Service Delivery for All (BESDA) and At-Risk Children Programme (ARC-P) particularly the roles of the MDAs concerned and report back within four (4) weeks for further legislative action.

12. Need to Construct Coastal Road to Connect Communities in Ndokwa/Ukwuani Federal Constituency:

Hon. Nnamdi Ezechi:

The House:

Notes the transportation challenges experienced by residents of the River Niger Coastal Communities, spanning from Asaba-Oko in Oshimili South Local Government Area to Abala osumili-Utchi-Okpai-

Abalagada-Aboh-Umolu-Onyia-Osafo in Ndokwa East Local Government Area, approximately 102 kilometres;

Also notes that the proposed road will pass through Nigeria's major oil and gas-producing communities, which are home to the largest natural gas reserve in the West African subregion;

Aware that the longstanding plea for a coastal road in Ndokwa East Local Government Area is needed to bridge the gap with urban areas, particularly the capital city of Asaba to improve accessibility to essential services like quality healthcare, social amenities and job opportunities;

Also aware that the proposed coastal road will enhance connectivity, transportation infrastructure, and agricultural development in Ndokwa's coastal communities, improving overall living standards and addressing limited accessibility.

Recognises that Ndokwa East Coastal Communities are comprised of agricultural settlements renowned for producing farm produce such as yams, cassavas, and plantains, but, the absence of proper transportation infrastructure hampers accessibility to markets thus, impedes economic progress;

Cognizant of the limitations in transporting agricultural produce from Ndokwa's coastal communities to market;

Also cognizant that constructing the coastal road will establish a direct and reliable route, facilitating the transportation of commuters and distribution of agricultural products;

Further notes the tremendous economic potentials of agriculture and connectivity The study highlights the economic potential of agriculture and the connectivity benefits of a coastal road and the Asaba-Onitsha bridge, which connect coastal communities.

Aware of the economic potential of agriculture and the benefits of a coastal road and the Asaba-Onitsha Bridge, which when connected to neighbouring communities will boost commerce and transportation efficiency, thus creating opportunities for regional trade and enhancing overall nation's overall economic development;

Also recognize the importance of linking Asaba and the Second Niger Bridge to the vibrant Onitsha market, the largest market in West Africa will unlock immense economic opportunities, promoting trade, and commerce, and attracting investments to the region;

Resolves to:

- (i) urge the Federal Ministry of Works to include the Construction of Oko-Abala Osunili-Utchi-Okpai- Abala Agada-Aboh-Umolu-Onyia-Osafo road through the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) in the 2024 budget estimate;
- (ii) also urge the Federal Ministries of Works, Niger-Delta Affairs, Delta State Government, and Niger-Delta Development Commission (NDDC) to collaborate with private investors, and local communities to ensure implementation of the infrastructure project; and
- (iii) mandate the Committees on Niger-Delta Development Commission, Works and Appropriations to ensure compliance.

**13. Need to Rescue Ifon, Okeluse, Irekari, Ehin-Ogbe, Iloro, Ijebu and Ipele Communities of Ose and Owo Local Government Areas of Ondo State from Persistent and Recurrent Gully Erosion:
Hon. Timehin Adelegbe:**

The House:

Notes that the erosion of gullies in Apanla, Odogbo, Ifon, Okeluse, and Irekari areas of Ose Local Government Area and Ehin-Ogbe, Iloro, Ipele, and Ijebu communities of Owo Local Government Area is due to persistent rainfall and flooding, which have caused widespread destruction of houses, farmlands, and schools in affected communities;

Aware that the erosion disaster in affected communities has resulted in the displacement of families from their ancestral homes and farmlands, destroying essential infrastructure for their economic prosperity; furthermore, it poses significant threats to roads, leading to continuous topographic depreciation and displacement of many residents;

Concerned that the less privileged individuals displaced by erosion are living in destitution and fear of future disasters;

Worried that government agencies failing to prevent and control erosion disasters are causing constant fear for affected communities if urgent measures are not taken;

Resolves to:

- (i) urge the Ministry of Environment to prioritize tackling the erosion disaster in the affected communities;
- (ii) also urge the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to send relief materials to the victims to alleviate their pain; and
- (iii) mandate the Committee on Environment to ensure compliance.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS

14. Committee on Public Service Matters:

Hon. Sani Umar Bala:

“That the House do consider the Report of the Committee on Public Service Matters on a Bill for an Act to make Provisions for the Retirement Age for Staff of National Assembly Service and for Related Matters (HB.529) and approve recommendations therein” (*Laid: 23/11/2023*).

15. A Bill for an Act to Establish Federal University of Sports, Afuze, Edo State and for Related Matters (HB.476) (*Leader*) – *Committee of the Whole: 10/10/2023*.

16. A Bill for an Act to Establish the Chartered Institute of Loan and Risk Management of Nigeria to provide for the Control of its Membership and promote the practice of Risk Management in Nigeria and for Related Matters. (HB.629) (*Leader*) – *Committee of the Whole: 26/10/2023*.

17. A Bill for an Act to Establish the Nigerian Peace Corps to facilitate Peace, Volunteerism, Community Services, Neighbourhood Watch, and Nation-Building; and for Related Matters (HB. 309 & 482) (*Leader*) - *Committee of the Whole: 22/11/2023*.