



**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA  
ORDER PAPER  
Tuesday, 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 2024**

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1. Prayers
  2. National Pledge
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**PRESENTATION OF BILLS**

1. Federal Vocational and Skills Acquisition College, Ibagwa-Aka, Enugu State (Establishment) Bill, 2024 (HB. 1493) (*Hon. Chidi Mark Obetta*) – *First Reading*.
2. Agro-Industrial Park (Establishment) Bill, 2024 (HB. 1494) (*Hon. Harrison Anozie Nwadike*) – *First Reading*.
3. Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria Act (Amendment) Bill, 2024 (HB. 1495) (*Hon. Harrison Anozie Nwadike*) – *First Reading*.
4. Federal University of Agriculture, Nsit Ubium, Akwa Ibom State (Establishment) Bill, 2024 (HB. 1515) (*Hon. Paul Ekpo Asuquo*) – *First Reading*.
5. Federal University of Health Sciences, Etinan, Akwa Ibom State (Establishment) Bill, 2024 (HB. 1516) (*Hon. Paul Ekpo Asuquo*) – *First Reading*.

6. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Alteration) (HB. 1521) (*Hon. Paul Sunday Nnamchi and three others*) – *First Reading*.
  7. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Sixth Alteration)) (HB. 1522) (*Hon. Okpolupm Ikpong Etteh*) – *First Reading*.
  8. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) (HB. 1523) (*Hon. Okpolupm Ikpong Etteh*) – *First Reading*.
  9. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2024 (HB. 1524) (*Hon. Amobi Godwin Ogah*) – *First Reading*.
  10. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2024 (HB. 1525) (*Hon. Amobi Godwin Ogah and four others*) – *First Reading*.
  11. Citizenship and Leadership Training Centre Act (Repeal and Enactment) Bill, 2024 (HB. 1541) (*Hon. Martins Esin Etim*) – *First Reading*.
  12. Federal University of Aeronautics, Eruf – Offong Oruko, Akwa Ibom State (Establishment) Bill, 2024 (HB. 1542) (*Hon. Martins Esin Etim*) – *First Reading*.
  13. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2024 (HB. 1555) (*Hon. Godwin Offiono and four others*) – *First Reading*.
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## **ORDERS OF THE DAY**

### **BILLS**

1. A Bill for an Act to Alter Part 1 of the First Schedule to the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended), to change the name of Sabon Gari Local Government Area of Kaduna State to Zaria North Local Government Area, also to make Consequential Amendments by adding the word “South” to the name of the existing Zaria Local Government Area of Kaduna State and for Related Matters (HB. 1442) (*Hon. Tajudeen Abbas and Hon. Sadiq Ango Abdullahi*) – *Second Reading*.
2. A Bill for an Act to Regulate the Planning, Preparation, Passage and Execution of the Budget of the Government of the Federation and for Related Matters (HB. 23) (*Hon. Tajudeen Abbas and Hon. Mohammed Omar Bio*) – *Second Reading*.
3. A Bill for an Act to Repeal the Chartered Institute of Project Managers of Nigeria Act, No. 3 of 2018 and Enact the Chartered Institute of Project Management of Nigeria Act charged with the Responsibility for Regulation of the Project Management Sector and the Registration, Licensing and Discipline of its Members and for Related Matters (HB. 1476) (*Hon Benjamin Okeize Kalu, Hon. Gana Joshua Audu and six others*) – *Second Reading*.
4. A Bill for an Act to Establish Federal College of Land Resources Technology, Rabah, Sokoto State to, among other things, Provide for Teaching, Research, Instruction and Training of Students to Produce Middle and High-Level Professionals in Land Resources Technology and for Related Matters (HB. 717) (*Hon. Ibrahim Mustapha*) – *Second Reading*.
5. A Bill for an Act to Establish the Nigerian Solid Minerals Communities Development Commission and for Related Matters (HB.1379) (*Hon. Anamero Sunday Dekeri and Three Others*) – *Second Reading*.

## MOTIONS

**6. Need to Address the Deplorable State of Nigerian Roads:  
Hon. Emmanuel Ukpog:**

**The House:**

*Notes* that road transportation in Nigeria is among the most effective means of movement, the roads are becoming increasingly congested with heavy vehicular and human traffic;

*Also notes* that the deplorable state of Nigerian roads affects road users and vehicles, thus leading to a high rate of accidents, a high cost of vehicle maintenance, and an increase in travel time due to traffic congestion and to the bad nature of the road section;

*Worried* that due to the congestion on Nigerian roads, motorists now use the walkways as transit routes as pedestrians are forced to cross the highways, thereby slowing down traffic and thereby causing accidents;

*Also worried* that despite the loss of lives and properties caused by reckless misuse of walkways by motorists, the trend persists, thus posing risks to criminal insecurity, flooding, erosion, and adverse economic development;

*Aware* that a poor road transportation system slows a nation's cultural and social economic development, the nation's GDP and revenue decreases when citizens find it difficult to transport goods and services from one location to another;

*Cognizant* of the need to have a good road network to improve social economic development, address challenges, and improve road safety and security in Nigeria;

*Resolves to:*

- (i) urge the Federal and State Governments to increase the presence of security personnel on highways and major roads in order to improve surveillance and monitoring systems to detect and respond to criminal activities;
- (ii) also urge that the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) to enforce parking laws and ensure proper usage of walkways and pedestrian bridges;
- (iii) Mandate the Committee on Land Transport to liaise with the Federal Ministries of Works and Transportation and the Federal Road Safety Commission (FRSC) to investigate and propose permanent solutions to the issues; Encourage the executive to provide more security on roads.

**7. Need to Investigate Exploitative and Predatory Pricing Practices against Nigerian Businesses by Their Foreign Counterparts Operating in Nigeria:  
Hon. Babajimi Benson:**

**The House:**

*Notes* that Nigerian businesses operate in the International sphere and compete with similar business ventures operating in Nigeria;

*Also notes* that International Business ethics and standards like the United Nations Global Compact, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and ISO 26000 for social responsibility, among others, require businesses to operate in a fair, healthy, and efficient manner while ensuring competitive trade practices in the operation of their businesses at home and abroad;

*Further notes* that to ensure this practice, the Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Act, 2018 was enacted to curb restrictive and unfair business practices capable of leading to distorted competition or flagrant abuse of dominant position of market power in Nigeria;

*Aware* that a fair and healthy competitive market promotes economic efficiency and protects the interest and welfare of consumers by providing wide options of high-quality products and services at competitive prices;

*Also aware* that some Nigerian businesses have suffered harsh and unfair competition and business relations with their foreign business counterparts;

*Cognizant* that prior to the commencement of the Lagos-London route by Air Peace Airlines below one million Naira, foreign airlines like British Airways, Ethiopian Airlines, Virgin Atlantic, etc. sold their one-way air tickets for as high as four million Naira;

*Also Cognizant* that as soon as Air Peace Airlines commenced the sale of their tickets at a lower price, other airlines dropped their prices far below that of Air Peace Airlines, supposedly with the intention of frustrating Air Peace Airlines' London route operations;

*Further Cognizant* that Dangote Oil Refinery and Petrochemicals Company is also currently being frustrated by International Oil Companies (IOCs) in Nigeria by denying them crude and other unfair business practices, thereby threatening its survival;

*Concerned* that whenever they agree to sell crude to Dangote Refinery, the IOCs sell at high premium prices far above the market price, thereby forcing Dangote to import crude from countries as far as the United States, with its attendant high costs;

*Also concerned* that apart from these predatory pricing practices and other unethical business practices adopted by the foreign airlines and IOCs, Nigerian businesses have also been subjected to other unfair treatment both home and abroad in an effort to disrupt their smooth operation;

*Further concerned* that it appears that the objective of these foreign multinationals is to ensure Nigeria remains at their mercy by patronizing only their services or exporting crude oil and importing refined petroleum products, thereby making Nigeria and Sub-Saharan Africa perpetually facing unemployment and poverty, while they create wealth for themselves at our expense;

*Worried* that these acts of unfair and unfavourable business have led to the closure of some erstwhile thriving businesses that provided better alternatives to Nigerian customers at cheaper prices;

*Also worried* that if this remains unchecked, Nigerian businesses like Air Peace Airlines will continue to suffer these unfair competitive practices that will adversely affect their operation and the ability of customers to get quality services at affordable prices;

*Resolves to:*

- (i) urge the Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Commission (FCCPC), to immediately halt the unfair business practices perpetrated by certain foreign businesses operating in Nigeria;
- (ii) mandate the Committees on Aviation, Commerce, and Petroleum (Upstream and Downstream) to investigate the circumstances surrounding the predatory pricing practices and unethical business competitive behaviours by foreign airlines and IOCs and report within four (4) weeks for further legislative action;
- (iii) also mandate the Committee on Legislative Compliance to ensure compliance.

**8. Stagnation of Promotion in Federal Civil Service:  
Hon. Salman Idris:**

**The House:**

*Notes* that Section 169 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended), provides for the establishment of the Civil Service of the Federation, while Section 170 equally provides for establishment of the Federal Civil Service Commission;

*Aware* that the Civil Service is an organ of government headed by the Head of Service of the Federation, responsible for the leadership management and capacity development of the Federal Civil Service which is the engine room of government and administrative machines for implementation of policies and programmes of the Federal Government of Nigeria;

*Also aware* that promotion are essential for the career progression of civil servants which serves as a motivational incentive for productivity and performance;

*Also notes* that over the years stagnation in promotions across Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government have resulted in loss of Service delivery, decline in highly specialized skills, low level of productivity and performance, employee unrest, corruption and dampened morale;

*Further aware* that the Civil Service, requires a comprehensive reform prioritize timely and fair promotions and remunerations to align with global best practices;

*Cognizant* that promotion stagnation in the Civil Service requires urgent intervention to achieve government policies and programs;

*Concerned* that Some Civil Servants who undergo mandatory examinations are promoted nominally but not financially, despite adequate recurrent expenditure in the annual appropriations budget for Ministries, Departments and Agencies;

*Disturbed* that promotion stagnation affects the career of an officer in service, as every Civil Servant is expected to reach his career peak within 35years in active service or by the retirement age of 60 years;

*Resolves to:*

Mandate the Committees on Public Service Matters and Public Sector and Institutional Reforms to investigate promotion stagnation in the Federal Civil Service from 2013–2023 with the intention of encouraging a more effective and efficient Civil Service and report within four (4) weeks for further legislative action.

**9. Need to Constitute the National Council on Public Procurement (NCP) as Prescribed in the Public Procurement Act, 2007:  
Hon. Murphy Osaro Omoruyi:**

**The House:**

*Notes* that the Public Procurement Act was enacted to regulate government activities and ensure transparency, accountability, and efficiency in procurement processes;

*Also notes* Section 1 of the Public Procurement Act, 2007 mandates the establishment of the National Council on Public Procurement;

*Further notes* that the National Council on Public Procurement is essential for oversight, regulation, and standardization of procurement practices across Government Agencies;

*Aware* that the composition of the NCPP includes representatives from various interest groups in the country as contained in Section 1(2) (a)-(g) of the Act to ensure inclusive stakeholders' participation in National Development;

*Concerned* that the absence of the National Council on Public Procurement undermines the objectives of the Act and hampers procurement processes.

*Worried* that the last administrations of Umaru Yar Adua, Goodluck Jonathan and Muhammadu Buhari have refused to inaugurate the National Council on Public Procurement as prescribed by the Act;

*Disturbed* that the Federal Executive Council has continued to usurp the most important functions of the National Council on Public Procurement;

*Cognizant* of the need to constitute the National Council on Public Procurement in accordance with Section 1 of the Public Procurement Act 2007 which is crucial for transparency, accountability, and efficiency in government procurement processes

*Resolves to:*

- (i) urge the President and Commander-in- Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to constitute the National Council on Public Procurement in accordance with the provisions of the Act; and
- (ii) mandate the Committee of Public Procurement to ensure compliance.

**10. Circulation of Fake Consumables in Nigeria:  
Hon. Ahmed Sani Muhammad:**

**The House:**

*Notes* that in the fourth quarter of 2023, Nigeria experienced an insurgency involving daily patronage of fake consumables such as drinks, drugs, cooking spices, beverages, and baby food which caused health issues and discouraged local manufacturers and importers of genuine products in the country;

*Aware* that in December 2023, the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) intercepted counterfeiters involved in the production of consumables worth about seven hundred and fifty million Naira;

*Also aware* of a recent report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) which revealed that fake and substandard drugs kill about 500,000 persons in sub-Saharan Africa each year;

*Worried* about the potential health complications and economic impact of counterfeit products on Nigerians, heightened by contaminated consumables;

*Informed* by a global consultancy Price Waterhouse Coopers where it is estimated that Nigeria may lose approximately two hundred billion Naira annually to counterfeit medicines, excluding substandard ones;

*Resolves to:*

- (i) urge NAFDAC and Standards organization of Nigeria (SON) and Manufacturing Drugs Factories to:
  - (a) establish more efficient channels in every state and local government to verify and monitor products before circulation.

- (b) identify and punishing individuals involved in the distribution or production of counterfeit goods; and
  - (c) intensify efforts to identify culprits distributing or producing counterfeit goods and fully punish them according to the law; and
  - (d) regularly engage and sensitize consumers on digital codes or icons that indicate the authenticity of their products.
- (ii) mandate the Committees on National Agency for Food and Drugs Administration and Control and Legislative Compliance to ensure implementation.

11. **Need to Address the Reoccurring Incidents of Harassment, Intimidation, and Extortion of International Passengers at the Port Harcourt International Airport, Omagwa, Port Harcourt:  
Hon. Boniface S. Emerngwa:**

**The House:**

*Notes* that international airports throughout the globe are gateways into a country, the safety of travellers as well as cargo is the main responsibility of officers attached to airports, and across the country, airports have consistently displayed high security performance by the security officers on duty;

*Also notes* that some security personnel on duty at Nigeria's international airports constitute major setbacks to the country, especially in the case of the international wing of International Airport Port Harcourt, where passengers arriving are exposed to severe harassment, intimidation, and extortion of money by the security personnel at the airport;

*Observes* that international travellers in particular are frequently forced to provide receipts for any personal belongings in their luggage and are the targets of extortion, charges, and excessive searches;

*Concerned* that credible reports revealed that airport security personnel delay passengers, causing unreceipted payments and charges, especially for foreigners. Personal items are charged without receipts, bags are forcefully opened and searched, and valuables are stolen in broad daylight. Furthermore, the vile crime is committed in all the country's international airports;

*Also concerned* that if these actions of the security agents are not checked, they will impact the struggling economy very negatively, as the country's economic credibility will dim in the global market, thus discouraging foreigners and investors from coming into Nigeria to do legitimate business;

*Further concerned* about the possibility of a sharp decline in the revenue generated by foreign visits for business, tourism, and other purposes, given that Nigeria is currently facing severe economic difficulties and that foreign investments are essential to bolstering the faltering economy and creating jobs for young people without employment;

*Cognizant* of the fact that the country's monopolistic economy necessitates the participation of foreign investors to boost economic growth and increase the Gross Domestic Product (GDP);

*Resolves to:*

- (i) urge the Ministry of Aviation to launch an investigation promptly in order to bring the perpetrators to justice, thereby acting as a deterrent and preserving the credibility of the country in the global community; and
- (ii) mandate the Committee on Aviation within seven days to investigate the activities of the security personnel attached to the international wing of the airports nationwide, bring the culprits to face the law, and report within four (4) weeks for further legislative action.

12. **Need to Clampdown on Private Universities and Organisations involved in Currency Substitution and Dollarization of the Economy:**

**Hon. Mudashiru Lukman Alani:**

**The House:**

*Notes* that Section 15 of the Central Bank of Nigeria Act, 2007 provides that the unit of currency in Nigeria shall be the Naira, which makes the Naira the only acceptable currency as a legal tender in Nigeria. Also, Section 20 Subsections I and 5 of the Central Bank of Nigeria Act, 2007 states that the currency notes issued by the bank shall be the legal tender in Nigeria for payment of any amount and stipulate that any person who contravenes this provision is guilty of an offence punishable upon conviction to six (6) months imprisonment or a prescribed fine;

*Also notes* that the CBN issued a circular dated April 17, 2015 to all banks in Nigeria restating that it is illegal and an offence to price or denominate the cost of any product or service in any other foreign currency. According to the CBN circular, no business offers or acceptance (except businesses in the oil and gas industry, maritime, aviation, operators in the free trade zone, and selected government agencies) should be completed in Nigeria in any currency other than Naira;

*Further notes* that it is illegal in Nigeria for any goods and service provider, including institutions, universities, agencies, organisations, etc., to demand fees in dollars or any other foreign currency;

*Aware* that the CBN directed that deposit money banks operating in Nigeria desist from the collection of foreign currencies for payment of domestic transactions on behalf of their customers and the use of their customers' domiciliary accounts for making payments for visible and invisible transactions, which include fees, charges, licences, etc. originated or completed in Nigeria;

*Observes* that some organisations and institutions, particularly private universities, are going against the laid down law by charging tuition fee in dollars instead of naira, which is the legal tender;

*Also observes* that a Bayelsa State University is breaking the law by collecting tuition fee in dollars, the aforementioned institution charges a variety of faculty tuition fees, including \$2500-\$3000 for students in the Faculty of Science and Computing and \$2500-\$3000 for students in the Faculty of Environmental Sciences, among others. The institution provided quotes in local currency (Naira) for additional fees such as lodging, medical deposits, etc.;

*Further observes* that a University located in Rivers State that is about to launch its academic activities is violating Section 20 Subsection 1 of the CBN Act 2007 by charging its tuition fee in dollars. The following are some of the fees that the university listed: \$15,000 for the College of Engineering, \$15,000 for the College of Management and Social Science, etc. The extra fees for housing that the university is requesting are expressed in Naira;

*Cognizant* that the actions of these Institutions, which involve conducting business and providing services in currencies other than the Naira, which is the official currency of Nigeria, are improper, unlawful and against the backdrop of the declining value of the Naira in relation to other currencies on the foreign exchange market;

*Also cognizant* that the global best practice, which is being used by foreign Universities and Institutions, is to specify a borderline between the tuition fee to be paid by local students and international students, the ideal practice is for the universities to clearly state on their websites the stipulated amount local students are to pay and the amount international students are to pay in dollars;

*Further cognizant* that there are several private Nigerian universities with international students on their admission, and the tuition fees of these universities are quoted or charged in Naira, which is the legal tender in Nigeria;

*Concerned* that the increasing trend of currency substitution and the use of foreign currency, particularly the American dollar, as a means of exchange rate and legal tender, is causing serious damage to the



economy and that any form of dollarization is placing strain on the Naira an equivalent to economic sabotage;

*Resolves to:*

- (i) urge the Federal Government, Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) the National University Commission (NUC) and Federal Ministry of Education to:
  - (a) investigate the activities of these universities and other organisations involved in providing services and products in foreign currency;
  - (b) issue appropriate sanctions to the institutions and organisations involved in the breach of its regulations;
- (ii) mandate the Committees on Banking Regulations and University Education to interface with Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) to initiate compliance strategies and report within four (4) weeks for further legislative action.

**13. Need to Investigate Administration of Public Revenues and Expenditures of the West African Examination Council from 2018 to 2023:  
Hon. Amobi Godwin Ogah:**

**The House:**

*Notes* that the West African Examination Council (WAEC) local is fully Treasury funded from the Federation Account;

*Also notes* that Section 80(4) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended) states that no monies shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund or any other public fund of the Federation, except in the manner prescribed by the National Assembly, consequently, all funds received as examination fees from candidates for registration are considered public funds;

*Observed* that the Council, in addition to its statutory allocation, obtained a credit facility of 5 billion, Naira from First Bank Limited in 2022, though repaid the credit facility within the same year, but there was no full disclosure as to the purpose of the loan in its financial statement;

*Cognizant* that by virtue of Section 89(1)(c) of the 1999 Constitution, for the purpose of any investigation, the Senate, House of Representatives, or a Committee appointed shall have the power to summon any person in Nigeria to give evidence at any place or produce any document or other thing in his possession or under his control;

*Worried* that as of January 12, 2019, WAEC has an investment of 2,974,510,000 units of shares worth ₦1,45,000,000 in Megatons W.A. Limited, a company that engages in the business of printing security and confidential documents. An additional investment of ₦32,255,000 was made in the same year, bringing the total value of the investment to ₦1,487,255,000 as of 31 December, 2019. However, the company suddenly went into the liquidation process, and lots of provisions were made for impairment of the investment in line with Internal Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS 9);

*Aware* that ₦899, 375,000 provisions for impairment were made on the total investment, and it represented 60% of the total investment. This is a huge loss that calls for questions as to why a proper investment decision was not made ab initio;

*Also aware* that the WAEC proposed expenditure for the year 2024 is 42.9 billion, Naira whereas its IGR projection is 32 billion Naira;

*Cognizant* of the need for the National Assembly to thoroughly appropriate WAEC's Humongous IGR, scrutinize Council's past financial statements and debt collection from State Governments to avoid further wastage of public funds and contradict accountability and prudence stewardship;

*Resolves to:*

- (i) mandate the Committee on Basic Education Examination Bodies to do the needful for the West Africa Examination Council to subject its year 2024 IGR for appropriation and approval;
- (ii) mandate the Committee on Basic Examination Bodies to investigate the annual IGR collected by the West African Examination Council from 2018-2024 and examine the financial books/records and financial statement of the council from 2018-2023 to ascertain compliance with existing laws governing the administration of public funds and report within four (4) weeks for further legislative action.

**14. Alleged Mismanagement of Government Agricultural Initiatives and Funding by Departments, Agencies, and Government Programs Outside the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security:**

**Hon. Chike John Okafor:**

**The House:**

*Notes* the growing food scarcity and malnutrition in Nigeria and the alleged mismanagement of agricultural funds intended for agricultural development in the country;

*Also notes* that the Federal Government, through various schemes and interventions in the last in eight years (8) have spent over two trillion Naira in funding agricultural interventions with the view of making food available for millions of Nigerians, but due to the alleged mismanagement, misapplication of funds and abuse of the programs, Nigeria is still experiencing food scarcity and malnutrition;

*Aware* of the reports and allegations of abuse, mismanagement, and misapplication of government intervention funds earmarked for agricultural development and food security initiatives in Nigeria through the:

- (a) Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) through the Anchor Borrowers Program (ABP) disbursed about I.12 trillion Naira to 4.67 million farmers involved in either maize, rice or wheat farming through 563 (five hundred and sixty-three only) anchors;
- (b) The Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL) disbursed (two hundred and fifteen billion, sixty-six million, nine hundred and eighty thousand, two hundred and seventy-four Naira, fifty-two Kobo) so far to facilitate agriculture and agrobusinesses;
- (c) Bank of Industry (BOI) disbursed 3 billion Naira to twenty-two thousand, one hundred and twenty smallholder farmers through the Agriculture Value chain financing (AVCF) Programme. Additionally, the bank funded forty-nine agro and food processing businesses with 59.4 billion Naira in loans;
- (d) in 2023, the Federal Government of Nigeria unveiled a 5 billion Naira loan facility to the Bank of Agriculture (BOA) for Livestock farmers across the country;
- (e) National Agricultural Development Fund in March of 2024 inaugurated a NI.6 billion Recovery Fund for the Ginger Blight Epidemics Central Taskforce (GBECT) for the control of Blight disease in Ginger, among other interventions.

*Also aware* that funds advanced to end users of the Federal Government interventions were allegedly misused, misapplied and channeled to non-farming and nonagricultural purposes, hence the current acute scarcity of food;

*Worried* that the agricultural sector plays a crucial role in ensuring food security, improving nutrition, and supporting the livelihoods of millions of Nigerians, and any abuse on the programs and schemes of Government drastically affects millions of innocent citizens;

*Cognizant* of the need to investigate government agricultural interventions and funding allocated to Departments, Agencies, Schemes and Programs outside the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to ensure transparency, accountability, and effective resource utilization;

*Resolves to:*

mandate the Committees on Nutrition and Food Security and Agricultural Production and Services; Agricultural Colleges and Institutions and Finance to conduct a comprehensive investigation into the alleged misuse of Government interventions and agricultural funding by Departments, Agencies, Schemes and Programmes of the Federal Government outside the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and report within four (4) legislative weeks for further legislative actions.

**15. Need to Revoke the Contract for the Construction of Flooded Sections of the East-West Road Connecting Major Communities in Bayelsa State:  
Hon. Oboku Abonsizibe Oforjil:**

**The House:**

*Notes* that the East-West Road is one of the important roads in the Federation which has significantly contributed to the country's economic and social development, it connects major regions facilitating trade, commerce, and cultural exchange, thus improved access to markets, industries, and social services;

*Also aware* that the Federal Ministry of Works awarded the contract for the construction of the box culverts for the repairs of the flooded section of the East-West Road (Kaiama-Ahoda Section) to Rock Result Nigeria Limited, but the company has failed to execute the contract, causing traffic disruptions, loss of lives and fatalities;

*Recalled* that on 11 April, 2024 the current Minister of Works on an inspection tour at East-West Road praised Rock Result Nigeria Limited, but till date nothing has been achieved;

*Worried* that East-West road has been in a dilapidated state for years particularly at Iheke in Ahoda East Local Government of Rivers State, Aven in Patani and Umeh in Isoko South Local Government Areas of Delta State connecting Bayelsa State to Rivers and Delta States and other parts of the country;

*Also worried* that Federal Government is prioritizing the coastal road over the crucial east-west road, which is vital for the country's economic survival;

*Resolves to:*

- (i) urge the Federal Ministry of Works to immediately revoke the contract for the construction of flooded East-West Road to Rock Result Nigeria Limited and other contracts and re-award the same to a company with expertise and capacity; and
- (ii) mandate the Committee on Works to ensure compliance.

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## CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS

- 16.** A Bill for an Act to Repeal the Federal College of Dental Technology and Therapy Act, No. 8, 2017 and Enact the Federal University of Dental Technology and Therapy, Enugu, Act, 2024 to Make Comprehensive Provisions for Management and Administration of the University; and for Related Matters (HB. 249) – *Committee of the Whole: 21/5/2024.*

17. A Bill for an Act to Establish Chartered Institute of Auctioneers to Provide for the Control of its Membership and to Promote the Practice of Auctioneers in Nigeria and for Related Matters (HB 1046) – *Committee of the Whole: 8/2/2024.*
18. A Bill for an Act to Establish Nigeria French Language Village as an Inter–University Centre for French Studies and for Related Matters (HB.136) – *Committee of the Whole: 8/2/2024.*
19. A Bill for an Act to Establish National Rice Production, Processing and Research Institute, Igbemo–Ekiti, Ekiti State and for Related Matters (HB.584) – *Committee of the Whole: 20/12/2023.*
20. A Bill an Act to Provide for Establishment of the Federal University of Technology and Environmental Sciences, Iyin Ekiti, Ekiti State and for Related Matters (SB. 174) – *Committee of the Whole:6/3/2024.*

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## COMMITTEE MEETINGS

S/N	Committee	Date	Time	Venue
1.	Rules and Business	Tuesday 2 July 2024	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 06 (White House) Assembly Complex
2.	Public Petitions <i>(Investigative Hearing)</i>	Tuesday 2 July 2024	3.00 p.m.	Conference Room 429 (New Building) Assembly Complex
3.	Basic Education and Services	Tuesday 2 July 2024	3.00 p.m.	Meeting Room 141 (New Building) Assembly Complex
4.	Land Transport	Tuesday 2 July 2024	3.00 p.m.	Meeting Room 305 (New Building) Assembly Complex