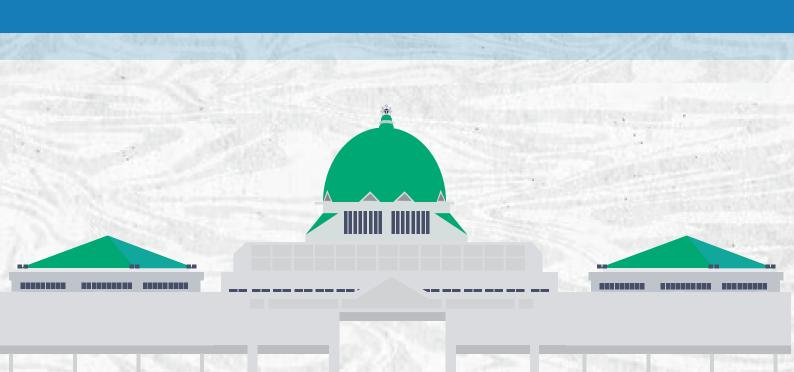




LEGISLATIVE INTERNSHIP



Legislative Internship Guide 2024

Published by



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INTRODUCTION

This legislative internship guide is for young professionals participating in the PLAC Legislative Internship Programme (LIP). The internship aims to lay a strong leadership foundation in legislative practices and processes for interns.

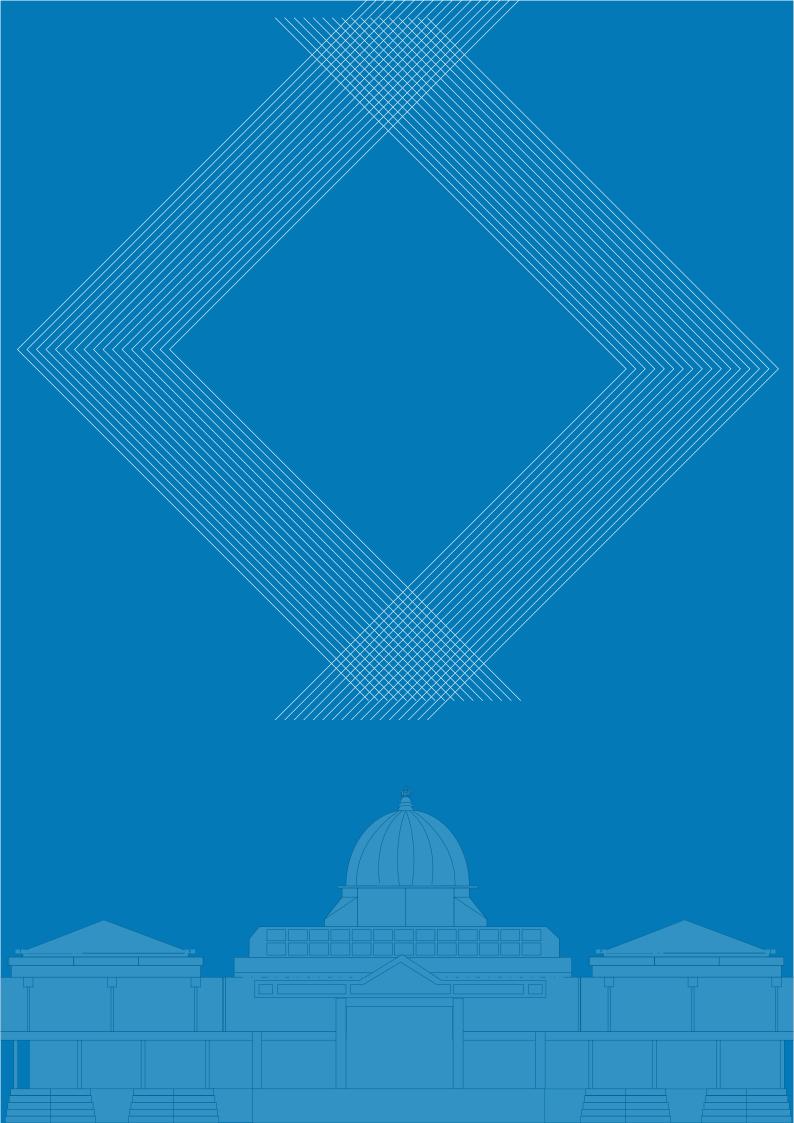
The guide has two parts – Part One, which lays out the LIP policies, procedures, guidelines and working conditions for deployed legislative interns and Part Two, which provides general information about the Nigerian Legislature, its structure and functions as well as basic information on civic responsibility. It is not a contract of employment nor is it a guarantee for a job offer. It is not intended to create contractual obligation of any kind with PLAC.

No provision in this legislative internship guide and expected standard of conduct can be waived without the express written permission of PLAC; and if so granted, shall apply to the intern to whom the permission was granted.

In case of any change in the policy or procedure, PLAC will effectively communicate such to the interns in a timely manner. However, the interns shall be responsible for keeping abreast of the internship policies, procedures and working conditions.

Interns are expected to refer any questions, inquiries or opacities about the programme to PLAC for clarification. This guide attempts to provide answers to questions that may arise during the course of the Legislative Internship Programme.

Wishing you a successful internship !!!



PART ONE

A. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE LEGISLATIVE INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

1. Purpose of the Internship

The Legislative Internship Programme (LIP) provides a platform for young Nigerians to gain practical insight of legislative practice and processes while serving within a Legislative Committee, Department or Office at the National Assembly. The interns will spend a total of 40 hours per week observing plenary sessions, attending public hearings and participating in their assigned Committee work for 10 (ten) consecutive weeks to acquaint themselves with legislative skills and procedure which will be played out during a mock legislative assembly session known as the Model Legislative Assembly (MLA) at the conclusion of the programme.

The objectives of the programme are to:

- Provide interns the opportunity of having a comprehensive understanding of legislative practices and processes;
- Create a platform for interns to understand functions and operations of the Nigerian Legislature;
- Help interns understand the importance of self-discipline, social trust and obligations to the society as Nigerian citizens;
- Enhance Interns' observatory and critical thinking skills about political issues;
- Improve interns' practical knowledge and development of a professional orientation towards politics.

2. Learning Objectives for Legislative Interns

Under the Legislative Internship Programme, the learning objectives of interns shall include the following:

- Learning the methods involved in researching legislation for committee assignments;
- Gaining knowledge of the foundation and framework of legislative processes;
- Learning legislative terms, language and appropriate usage;
- Getting familiar with legislative documents (Hansard, Notice Paper, etc.);
- Learning the law-making process how a Bill is passed into law
- Understanding the functions and processes of a Legislature

3. Responsibility of the Intern

An intern's main responsibility is to provide assistance and support to the Legislator or Committee to whom s/he is assigned. Any assigned task has to be completed in a timely manner. The intern is expected to work with professional etiquette at all times.

4. Duties of the Intern

- Provide administrative assistance to the Committee Clerk;
- Attend meetings, take notes, write briefs, minutes and reports where required;
- Conduct research on proposed legislation, highlighting implications;
- Analyse Bills, motions, other legislative documents and write opinions on them;
- Observe proceedings during plenary and report on them;
- Speech writing
- Public relations
- Carry out other related duties as may be assigned by the Committee Clerk / Supervisor

5. Requisite Knowledge and Skills

The intern is required to have the ability to:

- File and arrange documents;
- Express themselves accurately in spoken and written English;
- Plan, implement and manage assigned tasks;
- Cordially relate with colleagues;
- Be professional at all times;
- Conduct themselves with decorum
- Use the computer effectively (having good knowledge and use of Microsoft Office packages)
- Comply with instructions

6. Status of the Intern

Interns are not employees of PLAC or the National Assembly, nor does the internship guarantee employment in PLAC, National Assembly or any other organization.

7. Financial Support

Interns will receive a stipend to cover lunch and transportation. PLAC will not provide nor pay for accommodation for interns. PLAC will disburse the stipend weekly upon submission of a duly completed timesheet signed by the intern's supervisor. Intern's are expected to appear in person to collect their weekly stipends from PLAC's Accounts Officer.

8. Programme Requirements and Evaluation

a) Orientation/Induction

The Orientation/Induction programme is mandatory for all interns. The orientation prepares the intern for the tasks ahead throughout the programme and equips them with the necessary tools for a successful internship. Interns are expected to improve on knowledge gained through orientation with practical experiences gained during the period at the National Assembly.

b) Mid Term Review

Midway through the internship programme, a mid term evaluation will be conducted to assess the performance and experience of interns, get early feedback on the progress of interns and determine the areas for improvement as the programme heads towards conclusion.

c) Debriefing Session

Upon completion of the programme, interns shall meet with PLAC staff for a debriefing session where they shall share their experiences from the internship and the extent to which it has met expectations. Interns will be required to fill out an assessment card or evaluation form to provide feedback on the programme. The assessment which shall form part of PLAC's final report of the programme will be posted on PLAC's website.

d) Model Legislative Assembly

The Legislative Internship Programme shall conclude with a simulation of a mock legislative session by interns with PLAC staff, CSOs, Legislators, and other dignitaries sitting in to observe. Interns will re-enact a legislative plenary session around topical issues plaguing the country and draw up resolutions from deliberations.

9. Reports

The intern is expected to prepare and submit a mid- term report (half way into the programme) and a final report at the end of the programme, on activities and experiences garnered over the course of the programme. The report is to record the intern's personal development and experiences throughout the internship programme and measure expectations. A template of the format of the report is annexed to this Guide.

10. Deployment of the Intern

Interns do not choose offices/committees they will be deployed to. PLAC will collaborate with the National Assembly in deploying interns. Interns' interests, course of study, attributes and other factors will be considered in assigning them to a legislative committee or office. Because of the staff and committee differences between the House of Representatives, Senate and other Legislative offices, each intern may have a significantly different experience from their other colleagues.

11. Entry Permit

PLAC will assist interns to obtain entry permits into the National Assembly. Interns would be required to submit **two passport photographs** to get this pass. The entry permit identifies the internship participant as an intern, allows them entry into the premises; and must be carried at all times. Note that the entry permit is only valid for the period of the internship and will not be renewed at the conclusion of the programme. The permit must never be used for any purposes other than the internship.

12. Appropriate Dress Code/Appearance

The National Assembly is a professional work environment, therefore interns are expected to dress in a professional and appropriate manner. Interns are seriously advised that the National Assembly security is very strict about enforcing dress codes and putting on attire deemed to be inappropriate could lead to interns being denied entrance into the National Assembly premises. Ladies are particularly advised to note that sleeveless tops or dresses are not allowed. Interns may discuss specific dressing requirements with PLAC or their assigned supervisor early in the internship to avoid awkward situations or embarrassment by National Assembly security.

13. Intellectual Property

Interns are required to adhere to the copyright agreement in their offer letter. PLAC retains the rights to all the work produced during the internship programme. Special approval is required for an intern to use any of the work outside the organization in accordance with the agreement.

14. Grievances

Should an intern have serious concerns during the internship, they should feel free to contact their supervisors or PLAC. To avoid any misunderstanding, it is recommended interns obtain clarification on any matters from PLAC or their supervisor as they begin their assignment. If, at any time during the course of the internship an intern has any questions or issues with his/her Committee, or concerns about completing the internship, the internshould contact PLAC.

15. Social Media

Every intern should carefully scrutinize any material or information that they will post on social media about the internship. It is pertinent to know that any information shared online, even when deleted is already public and cannot be completely retrieved. Any information on the National Assembly must be duly cleared with the Committee or office involved and PLAC before it can be shared on social media. Note that PLAC would not be responsible for inappropriate or irresponsible online posts by the interns.

16. Confidential Information

In any situation, confidential information should be kept confidential. Any intern who happens to be privy to confidential information or matters should endeavour to treat same as confidential. An intern may not use a Legislator's name to extract information of any kind from anyone without due permission.

17. Use of E-Mail and Computer

As a general rule, emails and computers should be used for official purposes. PLAC prohibits the use of office equipment for personal use and the use of electronic communication for unethical purposes such as harassment, intimidation, plagiarism or gambling. No form of fraudulent activity is permitted at any time using PLAC's office equipment or email. Interns can use their personal computers for whatever they wish; however, cautious use of electronic devices is advised, especially as a Legislative Intern. Any form of email or electronic communication that could cause harm of any sort to the reputation of the intern or PLAC must be totally avoided.

18. Change in Address or Status

Interns must keep PLAC appraised at all times of their current contact information. Any changes in internship status (hour reduction or dismissal) must be reported immediately to PLAC.

19. Absence from Work

Permissible work absences include illness, family emergency or other serious circumstances. Due to the nature of the assignment, an intern may not withdraw from his/her primary place of assignment except under justifiable circumstance, which must be cleared by PLAC. Interns are also expected to communicate their absence as quickly as possible to the appropriate PLAC staff and supervisor.

20. Professional Conduct

An intern is expected to conduct himself/herself with a high sense of decorum. The intern's dressing, body language and mannerism should be professional at all times throughout the programme, at official hours. The intern has a right to appear any way they choose during their personal days, but official hours must be strictly respected. The conduct expected of the interns include but are not limited to;

- Reporting to the Internship on time
- Attending and participating in any orientation, training or meeting as required by PLAC
- Behaving in a positive, professional and legal manner
- Accepting responsibility and accountability for decisions and actions taken during the Internship
- Ensuring that interactions with legislators, legislative staff, the public ,PLAC and fellow interns are conducted with diginity and respect

21. Intern Warning Notice

An intern will receive a warning notice if they fail to comply with any of the provisions of this guide. Three violations and corresponding warning notices will earn the intern a dismissal from the programme. An Intern may be removed from the internship for conduct that is deemed inappropriate and in violation of the objectives of the programme.

22. Non-Discriminatory Policy

PLAC adheres to a strict non-discrimination policy in its treatment of interns. Religion, gender, ethnic group, background, orientation, age or state of origin does not affect benefits under the programme. The Legislative Internship Programme complies with applicable Nigerian labour laws.

23. Safeguard Policy

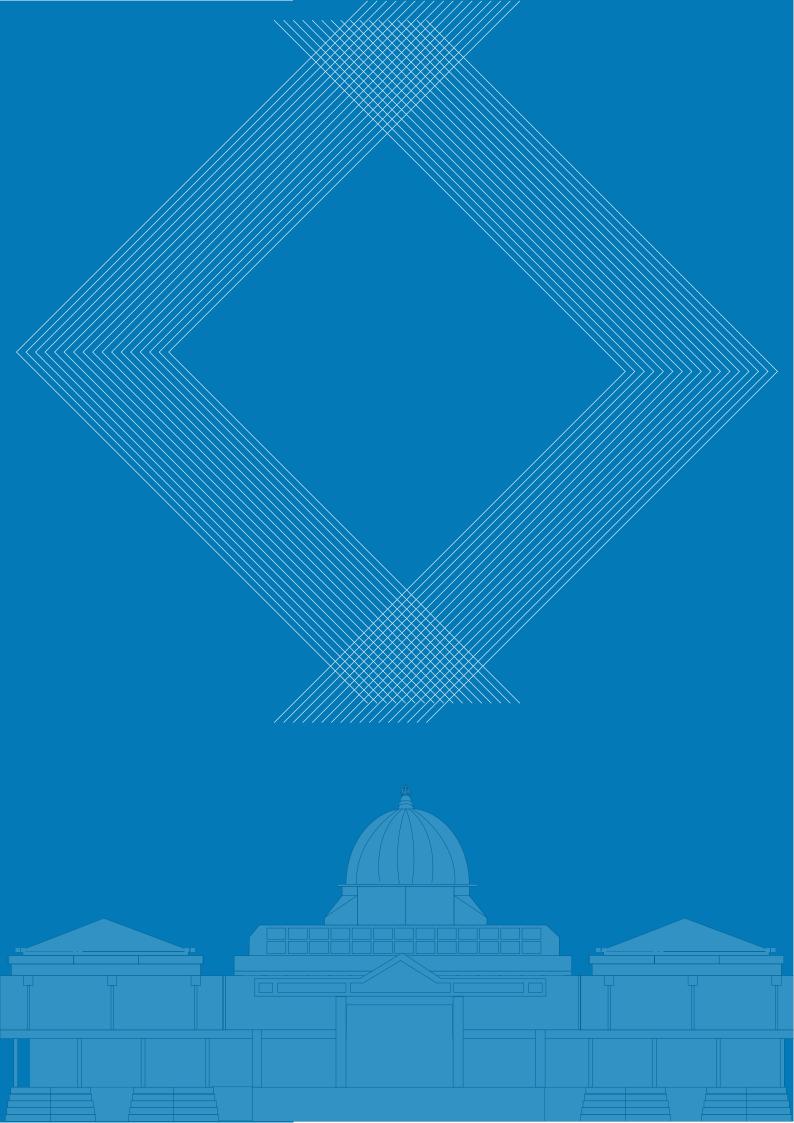
PLAC is mandated to be conscious of sexual harrassement and abuse of any sort. All PLAC legislative interns have a right to work in an environment free from all form of discrimination and harrassement. PLAC believes sexual harrassment is a form of misconduct that undermines the intergrity of the internship and demeans both sexes. Verbal or physical behaviour towards PLAC interns that constitute unsolicited or unwelcome sexual overtures or conduct is forbidden and illegal. This policy applies to all Legislative interns who in addition to being protected are expected to comply with safeguard rules.

24. Health and Safety

Interns should ensure they adhere to all COVID-19 safety precautions and protocols within the premises of the National Assembly and PLAC or any other activity during the Internship. Masks should be worn at all times and social distancing should be observed. Interns are expected to report to the relevant authorities If they experience any symptoms of the corona virus.

25. Duration of Internship

The internship placement is from October to December 2023. Once you accept the internship offer, you are making a commitment to complete the duration indicated. Interns who are unable to complete the 10-week internship or who voluntarily withdraw at any time will cease to be entitled to any internship benefit, will be ineligible for an internship completion certificate and may be required to refund stipends earned during the internship.



PART TWO

B. INFORMATION ON THE NIGERIAN LEGISLATURE

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

a. The Meaning of the Term "Legislature"

A Legislature is a governing body in a democratic dispensation, which has the responsibility to make laws for the State. The term is derived from the Latin word "legis" which means "law" and "lature" which means "the place"; so etymologically, "Legislature" means a place for law-making. It is synonymous to the term "Parliament", derived from the French word, "parley", which means, "to talk", "let's discuss or deliberate". Literally, the Legislature is that organ of the government, which passes the laws of the government, has the responsibility to formulate the will of the State and vests it with legal authority.

In Nigeria, the Legislature is an assembly of elected representatives of the people and represents national public opinion and power of the people. The 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, (as amended) vests the legislative powers of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in the National Assembly under Section 4(1). The National Assembly consists of two chambers – the Senate and House of Representatives which are also colloquially referred to as the "red chambers" (the Senate) and the "green chambers" (House of Representatives) because of the colour of their seats in the National Assembly. The House of Representatives is also commonly referred to as "House".

b. Powers of the Legislature

Section 4(2) of the 1999 Constitution (as amended) vests the Legislature with the powers to make laws for the peace, order and good governace of the Federation with respect to matters included in the Exclusive Legislative List set out in Part I of the Second Schedule of the Constitution.

c. What the Nigerian Legislature Does

The Nigerian Legislature has the following functions;

Law-making: The Legislative or law-making function of the National Assembly as stipulated in the 1999 Constitution is the foremost function of the Nigerian Legislature. It formulates the will of the State into laws and gives it a legal character. It transforms the demands of the people into authoritative laws or statutes. The Legislature reflects public opinion over various issues and debates them to ensure value for the people. In addition, the Legislature can amend or repeal a law by sponsoring a Bill for that purpose.

Oversight: The Legislature exercises oversight functions over the Executive arm of the government. It has the power to scrutinize executive decisions, orders, actions and directives, as well as vet and approve government appointments. As part of its oversight duties, the Legislature is the custodian of the national purse; as no public fund can be expended by the Executive without its approval.

Representation: Another primary function of the legislature is to represent the will of the people who elected them into office. The lawmakers are voted into office by citizens within their constituency in order for them to represent their interests at the national level.

d. What You Need to Become a Legislator

Any citizen of the Federal Republic of Nigeria can become a legislator if they meet the following criteria as provided under Section 65 of the 1999 Constitution (as amended): -

- 35 years old and above (for the Senate); and 25 years old and above (House of Representatives)
- educated up to at least School Certificate level or its equivalent
- member of a political party and is sponsored by that party.

Where such person has voluntarily acquired another citizenship of another country other than Nigeria and has declared allegiance to such a country, such person may be ineligible to be a legislator. In addition, if such a person is found to be of unsound mind, adjudged bankrupt or sentenced to death or imprisonment, such a person shall not be qualified to be a legislator.

e. Meaning of Some Common Legislative Terms

The Legislature has its vocabulary and certain terms commonly used are: -

Chambers: The chambers refer to the two houses of the National Assembly. A legislative chamber is a deliberative assembly within a legislature. In Nigeria, one chamber meets and votes separately from the other, except in special circumstances. As Nigeria's National Assembly has two houses or chambers, it is referred to as a **bicameral legislature**.

Session: A Session is the period of time in which a Legislature is convened for the purpose of enacting legislation. Each session usually consists of several sittings.

There are different types of sessions, namely: -

• **Regular Session:** It is also referred to as a "**Plenary Session**" in the National Assembly. It is the normal sitting day for the legislators, which occurs throughout the course of the year. The regular sessions of the National Assembly are on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of every week.

• **Special Session:** A special session can either be closed, joint or valedictory.

A **Closed session** of either the Senate or House of Representatives occurs where members would want to deliberate on matters of high importance and utmost sensitivity, such as national security or impeachment of the President. The session is held in private away from the public due to the sensitive nature of the matter to be discussed.

A **Joint session** occurs when both houses converge for a purpose such as the presentation of the budget by the President.

A **Valedictory Session** is usually held in honour of a deceased member, whether past or serving.

- Length of Session/Sitting: The length of a session should not be less than 181 days in a year as is provided in the Constitution. This means that both Houses must sit for at least 181 days in a year. The National Assembly runs on a legislative calendar and both houses usually suspend sittings for their vacation in the month of August, and do not sit on public holidays. Sessions are commonly referred to by the name of the body and an ordinal number representing a particular session or term; for example, the 1st Session of the 8th Nigerian National Assembly. Presently, Nigeria is in its 2nd Session of 9th National Assembly (2019 2023).
- Compensation: Section 70 of the 1999 Constitution provides that a member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall receive such salary and other allowances as the Revenue Mobilization and Fiscal Commission (RMAFC) may determine.

Legislative Symbols:

- O The Mace is the symbol of authority of the National Assembly. The National Assembly cannot sit without the mace being present. The mace is usually carried into the chamber by the Sergeant-at-Arms on his right shoulder before the Senate President or Speaker of the House of Representatives makes an entrance. When the House of Representatives or Senate is sitting, the Mace lies on the table in front of the Presiding Officer, resting in the upper brackets. However, when the House sits as a Committee, the Mace is moved to the lower brackets.
- The Gavel vests the presiding officer with the power to preside all regular and special meetings of the National Assembly. The presiding officer, who could be the Senate President, his deputy, Speaker of the House or his deputy, may conduct all meetings using the gavel in accordance with legislative procedure contained in the Rules governing the chamber. The gavel may also be used during the meetings of the Committees of the National Assembly.

2. NATIONAL ASSEMBLY LEADERSHIP PRESIDING OFFICERS

I. President of the Senate

The President of the Senate is elected by all Senators to preside over the Senate as its highest-ranking principal officer. His/Her primary functions include the signing of Votes and Proceedings of the Senate, receiving all communications addressed to the Senate, signing of all resolutions, writs, warrants and subpoena issued by an order of the Senate and interpreting the Standing Rules guiding the Senate. He/She presides over the sittings and ensures orderly presentations of motions and debate by Members.

II. Deputy President of the Senate

The Deputy Senate President is elected in the same manner as the Senate President. In the absence of the President of the Senate, the Deputy presides over all the sittings and performs all the duties of the Senate President.

III. Speaker of the House of Representatives

The Speaker is elected by the members of the House of Representatives as its highest-ranking principal officer. His/Her primary functions include the signing of the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives, receiving all communications addressed to it, signing resolutions, writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by an order of the House and interpretation of its Standing Rules. He presides over the sittings and ensures orderly presentations of motions and debate by Members.

IV. Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives

The Deputy Speaker performs all the functions of the Speaker in his absence during sittings and other required areas.

V. Majority Leader

Both Houses of the National Assembly have Majority Leaders. The Majority Leader is nominated from the party with the highest number of Senators/Honourable Members. His/ Her roles include leading the business of the Senate/House, managing the legislative schedule of the Senate/House of Representatives, liaising with Committee Chairmen and other functionaries of the Senate/House of Representatives.

VI. Minority Leader

The Minority Leader is nominated from the minority parties in the Senate or House of Representatives with the powers to liaise with the Senate or House majority leaders, second motions for the parties on major issues, second motions on formal and non-partisan business of the House or Senate and other duties that the Senate President or Speaker may assign.

VII. Whips

- a. Chief Whip The Chief Whip of the Senate or House of Representatives is nominated from the party with the highest number of seats in the chambers. Their functions are to maintain order and decorum in the chambers, including managing the affairs of his party during meetings and organizing the party members in divisions and debates on the floor of the Senate or House of Representatives.
- b. **Deputy Chief Whip** The Deputy Chief Whip assists the Chief Whip in his functions.
- c. Minority Whip The Minority Whip is nominated from the minority parties in the Senate or the House of Representatives to ensure attendance of members of the Senate or House of Representatives of the minority parties. As the Chief Whip, s/he ensures order and decorum in the chambers.
- **d. Deputy Minority Whip** The Deputy Minority Whip assists the Minority Whip in his functions.

VIII. Legislative Staff

a. Clerk – A Clerk is a civil servant recruited under the Federal Republic of Nigeria's Public Service Rules as part of National Assembly's bureaucracy. The Clerk provides lawmakers with administrative services that support the National Assembly's performance of its responsibilities. The Clerk of the National Assembly and of both chambers for instance serves as an adviser to the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives; circulates the Order Paper to Senators or Members at plenary; keeps minutes of the proceedings of Senate/ House of Representatives/ Committee of the Whole, votes, records and other documents.

There are Clerks at different levels of the bureaucracy, the highest ranking being the Clerk of the National Assembly who is the head of the National Assembly bureaucracy and who is assisted by the Deputy Clerk to whom he can delegate his functions. There is a Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, both of whom are also high-ranking staff of both chambers of the National Assembly respectively. There are also Clerks at the Committee level known as Committee Secretaries.

b. Sergeant-at-Arms – The Sergeant-at-Arms is the chief security officer of both Houses of the National Assembly. S/he maintains order during legislative sittings under the direction of the Presiding Officer/ President of the Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Sergeant-at-Arms strictly enforces the rules relating to the privileges of both Chambers; ensuring that no person enters any room reserved for Senators or Honourable Members during sittings and ensuring that the floor is cleared of all persons except those privileged to remain until 10 minutes after adjournment. The Sergeant-at-Arms is responsible for keeping the Mace safe.

3. LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

A Legislative Committee is a body of legislators appointed to handle certain business in a specialized area and report back to the plenary. It is a unit within a legislative chamber that allows groups of legislators to review proposed Bills before the Senate or House of Representatives or matters of public interest that require input by the National Assembly or from an Executive decision or policy. While a Committee is headed by a Chairman, a Clerk of a Legislative Committee provides administrative support and manages the affairs of their respective Committees.

Types of Legislative Committee

Standing Committee

A Standing Committee is a permanent committee established by the Rules of the Senate or House of Representatives to which Bills and resolutions are assigned for consideration. Example of standing committees are Committee on Rules and Business, Committee on Appropriations etc. Some Committees are also required to be established within the first fourteen legislative days following the first sitting of the Senate or House of Representatives in accordance with their Standing Rules. Often designated as **Special Committees**, they perfom specialized functions quite different from those in standing committees. Examples of these Special Committees are the Senate Committee on Ethics, Privileges and Public Petitions, the House Committee on Public Petitions, Senate and House Committee on Selection etc.

Ad-hoc Committee

An Ad-hoc Committee is constituted to deal with very pressing or specific issues. The National Assembly sets up Ad-hoc Committees with very definite mandates to be achieved within specific, usually short, time frames. An example is the Ad-hoc Committee on the Review of the 1999 Constitution which is usually set up to receive and review memoranda from the public on issues surrounding Constitution review.

Joint Committee

A Joint Committee is established by concurrent resolution and composed of members drawn from both chambers of the National Assembly. It is usually constituted to save time in the hearing of witnesses or subjects under consideration by both Houses.

Other Committees that may be constituted at the National Assembly are:

"Conference Committee" which is used in reference to a Committee with members appointed from both chambers of the National Assembly to resolve differences between both chambers on measures previously adopted by both Houses of the National Assembly.

"Committee of the Whole" is the full membership of the House sitting as a Committee to hear witnesses or discuss legislation without making a decision.

4. CONSTITUENCIES

A constituency is a geographical area that a legislator represents in the National assembly (also known as electoral district). Citizens residing in the area governed, represented or served by an elected member of the National Assembly are called constituents.

Constituents expect their representatives to bring their concerns to the fore at the national level and push for the passage of laws that will help improve their lives and wellbeing.

There are 109 Senatorial Districts in Nigeria with each Senator representing a district; and 360 Federal Constituencies with each member of the House of Representatives representing a constituency.

5. LAWMAKING PROCESS – FROM BILL TO LAW

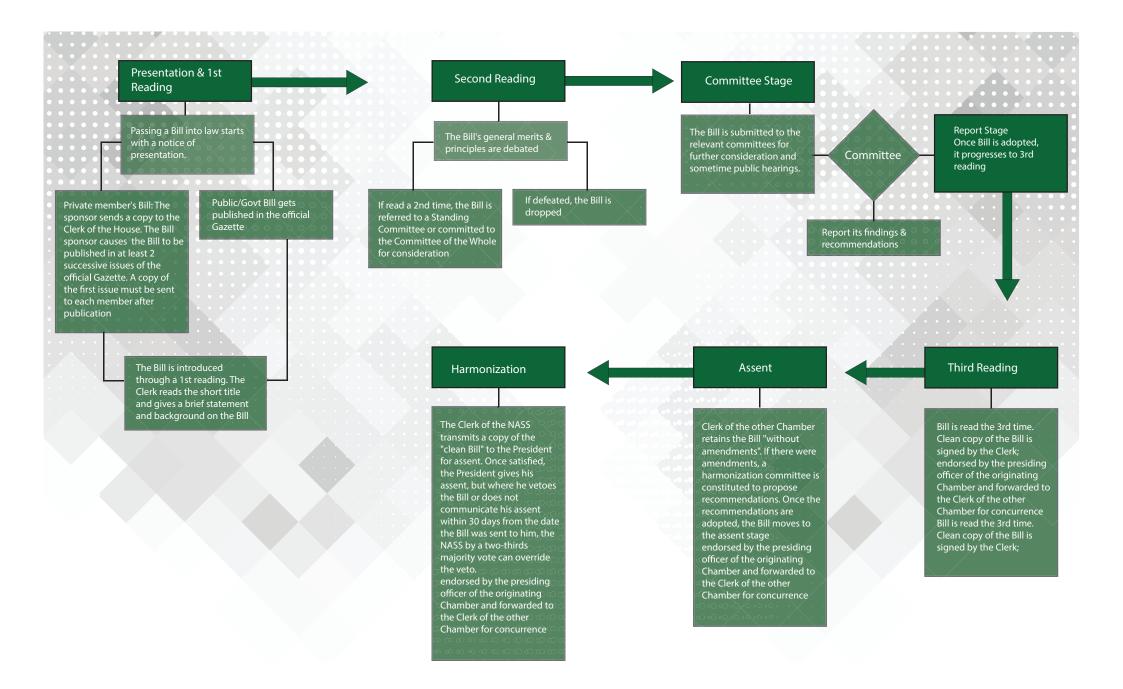
The process of lawmaking requires periods of discussions and consideration of interests before a Bill can be passed into law. In simple terms, a Bill means a draft of a proposed Law (which could be an amendment or repeal to an existing Law or the creation of a new Law) There are two types of Bills; Private Bills and Public Bills. The Private Bill affects citizens or co-operations while a Public Bill applies to the general public.

a. **STAGES OF A BILL**

- I. Introduction and First Reading of Bills The Clerk of the House introduces a Bill by reading out its short title and gives a brief background on the Bill. The Rules and Business Committee gives an appropriate date for the second reading to allow the members study the Bill.
- II. Second Reading Stage At the second reading, the members will debate on the general merits and principles of the Bill. The Bill sponsor then moves a motion for the Bill to be read the second time, and the members vote at the prompt of the presiding officer Senate President or Speaker of the House of Representatives. The members would vote by saying "yay" if they agree, or "nay" if they disagree. If the members said "yay", then the Bill is read a second time, after which it is committed to a Standing Committee unless the House on Motion commits it to the Committee of the Whole.
- III. Committee Stage After the second reading, a Bill is referred to a Standing Committee or jointly referred to two or more Committees, where more than one Committee deals with the subject matter of the Bill.
 - The Committee may approve the Bill unaltered, amend it, re-write it or even block it. However the practice in Nigeria is that a Committee should not "kill" a Bill ,but rather report its findings and recommendations to the House for further action.

- IV. Third Reading Stage At the third reading stage, the Member in charge of the Bill reports to the House that the Committee of the Whole has considered the Bill and passed it with or without amendments and moves for the third reading of the Bill. If the House approves it for third reading, a clean copy of the Bill with all amendments signed by the Clerk of the House and endorsed by the Speaker is sent to the Clerk of the Senate for concurrence and passage. Where the other House concurs with the Bill, its Clerk sends a message to the originating House that it has concurred on the Bill. In the event that the Bill is not acceptable to the other chamber or there is a proposed amendment not acceptable to the chamber it originated from, it may request a Conference of both Houses, after which a conference committee is set up to harmonize differences in the Bill and produce an identical Bill for adoption by each House.
- V. **Assent of the President** When both Houses have passed a Bill, the Clerk to the National Assembly (CNA) sends a clean copy of the Bill to the President for assent. The President signs the copies upon his satisfaction and returns the signed copies which will now be called an **Act** to the Clerk of the National Assembly, who then prints the Act in triplicate copies. The Clerk forwards the first copy to the President, a second copy to the Chief Justice of Nigeria for enrolment at the Supreme Court of Nigeria and retains the third copy for the National Assembly's records.

Infograph on the Law making process - How a Bill becomes Law



b. PARTS OF A BILL

Typically, Bills introduced to the Legislature contain the following parts:

- Long Title describing the main purpose of the Bill
- **Enacting Clause** which is a short statement identifying the authority by which the proposed Law is to be made, it usually states "BE IT ENACTED by the National Assembly..."
- **The Main body** of the Bill contains its various provisions which are divided into clauses and sub-clauses as the case may be
- A Short Title, which is a more concise description of the Bill
- **An Explanatory memorandum** that briefly states the provisions contained within the main body of the Bill

[HB. 27] C 353

A BILL

FOR

AN ACT TO AMEND THE INTERPRETATION ACT CAP 123, LAWS OF THE FEDERATION OF NIGERIA, 2004 TO PROVIDE CONDITIONS FOR APPOINTMENT AND ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE IN ACTING CAPACITY; TO PROVIDE THE MEANING OF CERTAIN WORDS; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS

Sponsors:

Hon. Benjamin Okezie Kalu Hon. Peter Akpanke Hon. Abubakar H. Nalaraba Hon. Ikeagwuonu Ugochinyere Hon. Fatima TaIba Hon. Muhammad B. EI-Rufai Hon. Onanuga A. Oriyomi Commencement BE IT ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as follows-1 1. The Interpretation Act, Cap 118, Laws of the Federation of Amendment of Cap, 111, LFN, 2 Nigeria, 2004 (herein referred to as the "Principal Act") is amended as set 3 out in this Bill. 4 2. Section 11 of the Principal Act is amended by inserting as new Amendment of section 11 5 subsections (3) and (4) the following-6 "(3) The power to appoint under subsection (1)(c)(ii) of this section 7 shall only be exercised if the person to be so appointed is qualified to hold 8 the office in substantive capacity. 9 (4) No law shall permit a person appointed pursuant to subsection 10 (l)(c)(ii) of this section, to exercise the functions of that office in acting 11 capacity for a period exceeding six months." 12 3. Section 18(1) of the Principal Act is amended by-Amendment of section 18 13 (a) inserting the definition of "child" after the definition of "chief" 14 as follows-

Figure 1: Sample of a Bill

	1	"child" has the meaning ascribed to it by the Child Rights Act, 2003; and
	2	(b) inserting the definition of "youth" after the definition of "year" as
	3	follows -
	4	youth" means a person who is 18 years and above but below 50 years.
Citation	5	4. This Bill may be cited as the Interpretation Act (Amendment) Bill,
	6	2023.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

This Bill seeks to amend the Interpretation Act, Cap 123, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 to provide conditions for the appointment and assumption of office in an acting capacity and to include the meaning of certain words.

VI. Other Common Legislative Documents

In the course of the Internship, interns would come across various legislative documents that are frequently used in the National Assembly. It is important for the interns to understand the content and purpose of these documents, some of these documents are highlighted below;

- **Journal** is the official record of all Bills presented in a Legislative session.
- Standing Orders or Standing Rules is a document that guides the operations of plenary sessions and conduct of lawmakers during plenary. It is called Standing Orders in the Senate, while the House of Representatives refers to it as Standing Rules.
- Hansard is a verbertim report of all discussions and contributions of Lawmakers in the chambers in a sitting.
- Committee reports were mentioned in the law making process as one of the documents drafted in the Committee stage of law making. In simple terms, Committee reports are written or verbal statements made by a Committee giving the results of an enquiry, status of work or assignment to the National Assembly. For instance, a Committee report may make its findings, observations and recommendations on a Bill including making proposed amendments to such Bills.

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND LEGAL MATTERS ON A BILL FOR AN ACT TO AMEND THE MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL LEGAL MATTERS ACT, 2018 (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024 (SB.376)

1.0 PREAMBLE

The Senate at its Plenary Sitting, on Tuesday 19th March, 2024, deliberated on the general principles of the Bill, *Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Legal Matters Act, 2018 (amendment) Bill,2024 (SB.376).* After extensive deliberations, it was read the *Second Time,* and referred to the Senate Committee on Judiciary, Human Rights and Legal Matters, for further legislative actions and to report back with its recommendations.

Figure 2: Excerpts from Committee Report on an Act to Amend the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Legal Matters Act, 2018 (Amendment) Bill, 2024 – SB. 376

3.0 METHODOLOGY

In furtherance of the Senate's mandate, the Committee held a series of meetings for further deliberations on the provisions of the Bill, whereby it took cognisance of views canvassed by distinguished Senators during debates on the general principles of the Bill at the *Second Reading* stage, vis-à-vis reactions that ensued from relevant stakeholders on the purports of the Bill. Accordingly, the Committee resolved to adopt the following legislative steps in furtherance of this referral, to wit:

- (a) consult widely on the justifications for the passage of the Bill;
- (b) conduct a stakeholders meeting in order to elicit stakeholders' viewpoints on the provisions of the Bill; and
- (c) consider any other matter ancillary thereto that would assist the Committee in the discharge of its assignment.

Figure 3: Excerpts from Committee Report on an Act to Amend the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Legal Matters Act, 2018 (Amendment) Bill, 2024 – SB. 376

ENDORSEMENT PAGE

Senate Committee on Judiciary, Human Rights and Legal Matters

Membership

1. Senator Mohammed Tahir Monguno - Chairman: 2. Senator Adegbonmire Adeniyi Ayodele, SAN - V/Chairman:.. Senator Michael Opeyemi Bamidele, CON 3. - Member: 4. Senator Henry Seriake Dickson - Member:.... Senator Aminu Waziri Tambuwal Senator Jiya Peter Ndalikali Member:.. 7. Senator Imaseun Neda Bernards Members Senator Nwebonyi Onyeka Peter Senator Kaka Shehu Lawan Senator Alli Sharafadeen Abiodun Senator Patrick Ifeanyi Ubah - Member:... 12. Senator Khalid Ibrahim Mustapha Member: 13. Senator Osita Izunasa - Member: 14. Senator Simon Bako Lalong Member Committee Clerk: Barr. Fatima Abba-Jiddum Sen Excry Saufer

Figure 4: Excerpts from Committee Report on an Act to Amend the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Legal Matters Act, 2018 (Amendment) Bill, 2024 – SB. 376

 Notice Paper is a published document prepared and containing Bills, Motions and proposed activities in the chamber for the week.

1

FOURTH REPUBLIC 10TH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY (2019-2023) SECOND SESSION No. 1



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA NOTICE PAPER

Monday 1st July 2024 - Friday 5th July 2024

Tuesday 2nd July, 2024

(a) Bills:

1.

- (i) 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), t 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 Related Matters (HB. 1442) (Hon. Tajudeen Abbas and Hon. Ahassan Ado Dogowa) Second Reading.
- (ii) A Bill for an Ac 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.
- (iii) 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 Joshau Audu and six others) Second Reading.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) A Bill for an Act to Provide for Establishment of Chartered Institute of Business Educators of Nigeria (CIBEN) charges with responsibility of Advancing the study, Training and Practice of Business Educators of Nigeria and for Related Matters (HB.1112) (Hon. Moshood Olanrewaju Oshun) – Second Reading.
- (vi) 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.

- (b) Motions:
 - (i) Need to Address the Deplorable State of Nigerian Roads: Hon. Emmanuel Ukpong.
 - (ii) Stagnation of Promotion in Federal Civil Service: Hon. Salman Idris.
 - (iii) Need to Constitute the National Council on Public Procurement as Prescribed in the Publ Procurement Act, 2007:

 Hon. Murphy Osaro Omoruyi.
 - (iv) Circulation of Fake Consumables in Nigeria: Hon. Ahmed Sani Muhammad.
 - (v) Need to Address the Reoccurring Incidents of Harassment, Intimidation, and Extortion International Passengers at the Port Harcourt International Airport, Omagwa, Po Harcourt:

 Hon. Boniface S. Emerngwa.
 - (vi) Need to Clampdown on Private Universities and Organisations involved in Current Substitution and Dollarization of the Economy:

 Hon. Mudashiru Lukman Alani.

(c) Consideration of Reports:

- (i) A Bill for an Act to Repeal the Federal College of Dental Technology and Therap (Establishment) Act, No. 8, 2017 and Enact the Federal University of Dental Technology at Therapy, Enugu Act, 2024 to Make Comprehensive Provisions for Management at Administration of the University; and for Relation Matter (HB. 249) Committee of the Whol 21/5/2024.
- (ii) A Bill for an Act to Establish Chartered Institute of Auctioneers to Provide for the Control of i Membership and to Promote the Practice of Auctioneers in Nigeria and for Related Matters (H 1046) Committee of the Whole: 8/2/2024.
- (iii) A Bill for an Act to Establish Nigeria French Language Village as an Inter–University Cent for French Studies and for Related Matters (HB.136) Committee of the Whole: 8/2/2024.
- (iv) A Bill for an Act to Establish National Rice Production, Processing and Research Institut Igbemo-Ekiti, Ekiti State and for Related Matters (HB.584) Committee of the Whol 20/12/2023.
- (v) A Bill an Act to Provide for Establishment of the Federal University of Technology at Environmental Sciences, Iyin Ekiti, Ekiti State and for Related Matters (SB. 174) Committee of the Whole: 6/3/2024.
- (vi) A Bill for an Act to Provide for Establishment of Nigerian Maritime University, Okerenkol and for Related Matters (SB. 75) Committee of the Whole: 13/3/2024.

Wednesday 3rd July 2024

House of Representatives Open Week

Thursday 4th July 2024 House of Representatives Open Week

Friday 5th July 2024

House of Representatives Open Week

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PRINTING PRES

 Order Paper provides a comprehensive and clear view of the scheduled activities for a Legislative day. You may consider it as an agenda for the day.

INATIONAL ASSEMBLT SECOND SESSION NO. 6

14



SENATE OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA ORDER PAPER

Thursday, 4th July, 2024

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

BUSINESS OF THE DAY

PRESENTATION OF BILLS

- Federal College of Skills Acquisition and Technology, Agulu, Anambra State (Establishment) Bill, 2024 (SB. 493) - First Reading Sen. Umeh, Victor Chukwunonyelu (Anambra Central).
- 2. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Alteration) Bill, 2024 (SB. 494) First Reading Sen. Abaribe, Enyinnaya Harcourt (Abia South).
- 3. Federal University of Geomatics, Oyo, (Establishment) Bill, 2024 (SB. 496) First Reading Sen. Akintunde, Yunus Abiodun (Oyo Central).
- Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) Act (Amendment) Bill, 2024 (SB. 497) - First Reading Sen. Joel, Onowakpo Thomas (Delta South).
- 5. National Digital Economy and E-Governance Bill, 2024 (SB. 498) First Reading Sen. Salisu, Shuaib Afolabi (Ogun Central)

ORDERS OF THE DAY

BILL FOR CONCURRENCE

1. Federal Polytechnic Act (Amendment) Bill, 2024 (HB. 92) - Concurrence Sen. Bamidele, Michael Opeyemi (Ekiti Central-Senate Leader).

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS

 A Bill for an Act to Amend the Federal Medical Centres Act; and for other matters connected therewith, 2024 (HBs. 91, 172, 222, 670, 799 & SBs. 142, 146, 167, 176, 197, 198, 199, 274, 278, 283, 285, 303, 311, 315, 319, 327 & 355)
 Second Reading

Sen. Bamidele, Michael Opeyemi (Ekiti Central-Senate Leader)

- 2. A Bill for an Act to Establish Police Pension Board to handle Pension Matters for Personnel of the Force; and for Connected Purposes, 2024 (SB. 294) Second Reading Sen. Yaroe, Binos Dauda (Adamawa South).
- 3. A Bill for an Act to Amend the Nigerian Railway Corporation Act, Cap N129, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 and for other related matters, 2024 (SB. 09) Second Reading Sen. Olamilekan, Adeola Solomon (Ogun West).

PRESENTATION AND CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS

1. Conference Committee Report

Judicial Office Holders (Salaries & Allowances) Bill, 2024

Sen. Monguno, Mohammed Tahir (Borno North).

- That the Senate do receive and adopt the Conference Committee report on the Judicial Office Holders (Salaries & Allowances) Bill, 2024.
- 2. Report of the Committee on Special Duties

North Central Development Commission (Establishment) Bill, 2024 (SB. 140)

Sen. Kaka, Shehu Lawan (Borno Central)

- -That the Senate do receive and consider the report of the Committee on Special Duties on the North Central Development Commission (Establishment) Bill, 2024 (SB. 140).
- 3. Report of the Committee on Ethics, Code of Conduct and Public Petitions

Confirmation of Abdullahi Usman Bello for Appointment as Chairman Code of Conduct Bureau

Sen. Imasuen, Neda Bernards (Edo South)

-That the Senate do receive and consider the report of the Committee on Ethics, Code of Conduct and Public Petitions on the confirmation of Abdullahi Usman Bello for appointment as Chairman Code of Conduct Bureau in accordance with section 154 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (as amended).

MOTION

 ${\bf 1.} \quad \textbf{Urgent Need to Address the Challenges of commencing the Mambila Hydroelectric Power Project.}\\$

Sponsor: Sen. Manu, Haruna (Taraba Central)

Co-Sponsors:

Sen. Lawan, Ahmad Ibrahim (Yobe North)

Sen. Dickson, Seriake Henry (Bayelsa West)

Sen. Ndume, Mohammed Ali (Borno South)

Sen. Musa, Mohammed Sani (Niger East)

Sen. Akpoti-Uduaghan, Natasha (Kogi Central)

Sen. Umeh, Victor Chukwunonyelu (Anambra Central) Sen. Siyako, Yaro Anthony (Gombe South)

Sen. Zam, Titus Tartenger (Benue North West)

Sen. Buhari, Abdulfatai (Oyo North)

Sen. Dankwambo, Ibrahim Hassan (Gombe North)

Sen. Khabeeb, Mustapha (Jigawa South West)

Sen. Monguno, Mohammed Tahir (Borno North)

Sen. Plang, Diket Satso (Plateau Central)

Sen. Abbas, Aminu Iya (Adamawa Central)

Sen. Mohammed, Bomai Ibrahim (Yobe South)

Sen. Musa, Mustapha (Yobe East)

Sen. Goje, Mohammed Danjuma (Gombe Central)

Sen. Salisu, Shuaib Afolabi (Ogun Central)

Sen. Konbowel, Benson Friday (Bayelsa Central)

Sen. Yohanna, Amos Kumai (Adamawa North)

) Sen. Siyako, Yaro Anthony (*Gombe South* Sen. Isa, Shuaibu Lau (*Taraba North*)

Sen. Nwoko, Ned Munir (Delta North)

Sen. Khalid, Ibrahim Mustapha (Kaduna North)

Sen. David, S. U Jimkuta (Taraba South)

Sen. Kaila, Samaila Dahuwa (Bauchi North

Sen. Yaroe, Binos Dauda (Adamawa South)

Sen. Umar, Shehu Buba (Bauchi South)

Sen. Kaka, Shehu Lawan (Borno Central)

The Senate:

Notes that the Federal Government through the Federal Ministry of Power signed a contract with a consortium of Chinese contractors comprising CGGC, SHC, and CGOC in 2017 to construct a 3050 MW hydroelectric power project known as the Mambila Hydroelectric Power Project (MHEPP) in Taraba State at the sum of \$5.792bn;

Also notes that the Federal Executive Council of the Buhari administration approved the said contract with an agreed JV funding structure of 85% from the Chinese consortium (CGGC-45%, SHC-35%, and CGOC-20%) and 15% from the Federal Government of Nigeria as counterpart funding for the entire project with a 72 months' construction period and on a site area over 146sqkm in Kurmi, and Sardauna Local Government of Taraba State:

Further notes that because of the priority placed on power in the Renewed Hope Agenda of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu, particularly to electricity generation for capacity expansion; the Mambila Hydroelectric Power project (MHEPP) with its capacity to generate 3050MW and reposition the Ajaokuta Steel Complex with \$1.7B makes it a priority project of national importance;

Aware that the project has great benefits for local content in the area of human capital development, including the creation of over 55,000 jobs, construction of resettlement homes for over 100,000 people, hauling and supplying of over 2.7 million tons of steel, Production and supply of over 76 million tons of quarry stone, the opportunity for Ashaka and Benue cement to produce and supply cement, and for Styer Nigeria Limited, DPAN Limited, and Innoson Vehicle Manufacturing Co. Limited to manufacture trucks and participate in over 12,000 trips of haulage and transportation logistics from Lagos and Calabar ports to the host community;

Also aware that decades of efforts towards the take-off of this national economic asset have been ongoing including that from North East governors to place the project in implementation mode; the appointment of HYPERTECH Nigeria by the Chinese consortium as the local content consultant; the creation of a presidential inter-ministerial committee comprising four relevant stakeholders (The Federal Ministry of Power, The Federal Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation, The Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and Planning, and The Federal Ministry of Justice) in 2019 by the Buhari-led government to effectively coordinate the implementation of the project;

Further aware that a schedule of pre-commencement activities by the government on resettlement, access road, security, and airfield has been provided and 27 MDAs and over 500 companies have already been identified towards the actualization of the 15% local content counterpart funding. The project is to be carried out based on Presidential Executive Order 5 which has been issued to provide the platform for the framework of the local content especially as it relates to preference, accreditation, capacity development, and contract award;

Worried that the volume of contradictory information about the project may hinder the actualization of the good objectives and the benefits it brings to the good people of Nigeria;

Also Worried that the agreement between a Russian firm and the Republic of Niger to construct the Kandadji hydroelectric project, located about 180 kilometers northwest of the capital Niamey along the Niger River, will reduce the volume of water supply to and hamper the capacity of Kainji dam to generate electricity for Nigeria; and

Encouraged by the proactive steps taken by His Excellency, the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu in attending and taking action at the COP28 Climate Summit in Dubai, United Arab Emirate (UAE) in December 2023 to improve Nigeria's electricity supply through renewable energy,

Accordingly resolves to:

Set up an ad-hoc Committee to investigate the entire Mambila Hydroelectric Power Project (MHEPP) transaction from 1999 to date.

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Thursday, 4th July, 2024

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COMMITTEE MEETINGS

No.	Committee	Date	Time	Venue
1.	Public Accounts	Thursday 4th July, 2024 (Public Hearing)	2.00pm	Hearing Room 4 White House
2.	Solid Minerals Development	Thursday, 4 th July, 2024 (Public Hearing)	2.00pm	Conference Room 231 Senate New Building
3.	Downstream Petroleum Sector	Thursday 4th July, 2024	2.00pm	Meeting Room 117 Senate New Building
4.	Aviation	Thursday, 4th July, 2024	2.00pm	Meeting Room 211 Senate New Building
5.	Niger Delta Affairs	Thursday, 4 th July, 2024	3.00pm	Meeting Room 107 Senate New Building
6.	Trade & Investment	Monday, 8 th July, 2024 (Screening Exercise)	3.00pm	Meeting Room 221 Senate New Building
7.	Health (Secondary & Tertiary)	Tuesday, ^{9th} July, 2024 (Public Hearing)	2:00pm	Conference Room 231 Senate New Building
8.	Environment	Tuesday, 9th July, 2024	2.00pm	Meeting Room 211 Senate New Building
9.	Health (Secondary & Tertiary)	Wed. 10 th – Fri. 12 th July, 2024 (Oversight)	2:00pm	Front Entrance Senate New Building

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 Votes and Proceedings is the official record of each sitting in a Legislative day. It contains the proceedings and decisions that occurred in the House of Representatives and Senate on a particular Legislative day.

FOURTH REPUBLIC 10th National Assembly (2023–2027) First Session No. 94



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA ORDER PAPER

Wednesday, 14th February, 2024

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

ADMITTANCE INTO THE CHAMBER

Admittance into the Chamber:

Hon. Julius Ihonvbere:

"That the House, pursuant to Order Six, Rule 4(1)(xi) of the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives, do admit into the Chamber, the Saudi Shura Council Delegates of Saudi-Nigeria Parliamentarian Friendship Group (SNPFG) for the purpose of observing the House plenary".

PRESENTATION OF BILLS

- Armed Forces Trust Fund (Establishment) Bill, 2024(HB. 1111) (Hon. Abdussamad Dasuki and ten others) – First Reading.
- Chartered Institute of Business Educators of Nigeria (Establishment) Bill, 2024 (HB.1112) (Hon. Moshood Olanrewaju Oshun) – First Reading.
- Federal Medical Centres Act (Amendment) Bill, 2024 (HB.1113) (Hon. Adewunmi Oriyomi Onanuga)
 - First Reading.
- Dietitians Council of Nigeria (Establishment) Bill, 2024 (HB.1114) (Hon. Francis Ejiroghene Waive) First Reading.

- Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Alteration) Bill, 2024 (HB.1115) (Hon. O. Kingsley Chinda and fifty—nine others) First Reading.
- Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Alteration) Bill, 2024 (HB.1116) (Hon. O. Kingsley Chinda and fifty—nine others) First Reading.
- Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Alteration) Bill, 2024 (HB.1117) (Hon. O. Kingsley Chinda and fifty—nine others) First Reading.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

BILLS

- A Bill for an Act to Repeal the Nigeria Shippers' Council Act, Cap. N133, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 and Enact Nigeria Shipping and Port Economic Regulatory Agency and for Related Matters (HB.1038) (Hon. Abbas Tajudeen and Hon. Abdussamad Dasuki) – Second Reading.
- A Bill for an Act to Amend the Cybercrimes (Prohibition, Prevention, Etc.) Act, 2015 and for Related Matters (SB.188) (Leader) (Senate) – Second Reading.
- A Bill for an Act to provide a Framework for the Promotion, Protection and providing Safety and Enforcement of Rights and Obligations of Commercial Commuters Protection Bill, 2023 (HB. 220) (Hon. Abdullahi Ibrahim Ali) – Second Reading.
- 4. A Bill for an Act to Establish Akanu Federal University of Technology, Unwana to Provide Training and Teaching Instruction in every aspect of Education and other fields of Applied Learning relevant to the needs of the Development of Education in Nigeria, Matters of Administration and Discipline of Students and for Related Matters (HB. 672) (Hon. Igariway Iduma Enwo) Second Reading.
- 5. A Bill for an Act to Amend the Professional Bodies (Special Provision) Act, Cap. P33 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 to include Nigerians and 3% charges from all Fees paid to Professionals listed in this Act by Public and Corporate organizations and Remit same to the Professional Bodies Association and for Related Matters (HB.322) (Hon. Rotimi Akintunde) Second Reading.
- A Bill to Establishment Federal College of Health Technology, Song, Adamawa State and for Related Matters (HB.1017) (Hon. Aliyu Wakili Boya) – Second Reading.

MOTIONS

 Need to Consider the Recruitment of Community Policing Constabulary Scheme and Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps volunteers into the Nigeria Police Force and Civil Defence Corps (NSDC):

Hon, Sulaiman Abubakar Gumi:

The House:

Recalls the Sahara Report of July 2019, where the then Chairman of the Nigeria Governors' Forum and former Ekiti State Governor, Kayode Fayemi, after meeting with the former President, Muhammad Buhari, stated that plans were on to use N-power beneficiaries to kick-start community policing in the country;

Notes that the proposal put up by the Federal Government and the 36 State Governors to recruit 500,000 volunteers across the 774 local government areas of the country through the N-power programme was designed to tackle the shortage of manpower in the Nigeria Police Force;

Also recalls that the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) was initially formed in May 1967 during the Civil War and operated majorly within the Federal Capital Territory of Lagos, initially referred to as the Lagos Civil Defence Committee, in 1970 the institution was name, 'the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps', it became a national security outfit in 1988 and was officially established by Act 3 of 2003;

Also notes that the Nigerian Police Force Spokesman, Muyiwa Adejobi, stated in August 24, 2022, that the volunteers working and trained by the Nigeria Police are not direct employees or personnel of the police but of their respective communities, hence not entitled to salary but allowances (News Agency of Nigeria, August 25, 2022);

Aware that President Bola Ahmed Tinubu, in line with his electioneering campaign aimed at strengthening the Nigeria Police towards optimal functionality in resolving the insecurity challenge in Nigeria, gave approval for the annual recruitment of 10,000 personnel into the Force, (the Nationonlineng.net; September 2, 2023)

Also aware that the Chairman of the Police Service Commission, Solomon Arase, recently inaugurated an 11-man board saddled with the recruitment of police constables into the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) (Nationonlineng.net, September 4, 2023);

Observes that the implementation of community policing strategies across the country was to focus on building strong ties between the police and members of the communities through interactions with local agencies and members of the public, thus creating partnerships and strategies for reducing crime and disorder;

Conscious of the fact that the NSCDC was primarily established to protect lives, properties, and public infrastructure in conjunction with Nigerian police, and due to the shortage of manpower experienced in the Police Force, the institution relies on volunteers who complement the efforts of regular corps members to effectively carry out their assigned roles and functions;

Cognizant of the need to prioritize experience as a tool in Police and Civil Defence Corps recruitments and consider employing members of the community policing constabulary scheme (volunteers) and NSCDC volunteers who have demonstrated commendable performance during their recruitment exercises;

Resolves to:

- (i) urge the Chairman, Police Service Commission, and the Inspector General of Police to strongly consider members of the community policing constabulary scheme (volunteers) who have diligently performed their duties for recruitment into the Nigeria Police Force during recruitment exercises;
- (ii) also urge the Minister of Interior and the Commandant of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps to strongly consider NSCDC volunteers who have diligently performed their duties for recruitment into the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps during recruitment exercises; and
- (iii) mandate the Committees on Police Affairs and Interior to ensure compliance.

8. Need to Investigate the Operations of Telemedicine Practitioners in Nigeria: Hon. Blessing Chigeru Amadi:

The House:

Notes that Telemedicine is a fast-growing area of healthcare with significant potential for improving access to health care and well-being of people by reducing delays in accessing healthcare due to time, distance, location, it ensures that a person with limited access to care, receives healthcare services when needed;

Also notes that Telemedicine companies have been operating in Nigeria for about a decade and is fast-growing;

Observes that Nigeria's National Health Act 2014 was signed into law to provide a legal framework for the regulation, development, and management of Nigeria's Health System;

Aware that the legal framework covers patient safety and quality of care, data protection and privacy, verification of medical licensing and qualifications, ethical considerations covering consent and confidentiality:

Worried that there is no legal framework for Telemedicine operators; some providers have been asking for a blueprint/guidance while some are using the information gathered from the United Kingdom;

Concerned that lack of specific legal framework for Telemedicine operators could potentially put Nigerians at significant risk;

Believes that Telemedicine has a huge potential and will benefit the country due to shortage of clinicians to meet the demands in the country;

Resolves to:

- urge the Federal Ministry of Health and the Medical and Dental Council of Nigeria to undertake a research on the operation of Telemedicine Practitioners in Nigeria;
- (ii) mandate the Committee on Healthcare Services to convene a Legislative Summit with all stakeholders in the Telemedicine and policymakers to facilitate the process of creating a legal framework for Telemedicine operators in Nigeria and report back within four (4) weeks for further legislative action.

Need to Rehabilitate Bakolori Dam at Talata—Mafara and Maradun Local Government Areas of Zamfara State:

Hon. Isa Muhammad Anka:

The House:

Notes that Bakolori Dam was completed in 1978 and was commissioned in 1982, had its reservoir filled in 1981, with 5.5-kilometer earth-fill concrete embankments;

Also notes that the Dam is a major reservoir on the Sokoto River, a tributary of the Rima River, which in turn feeds the Niger River;

Aware that the primary purposes of the Dam are to provide water supply, irrigation, fishing, flood control, and small hydropower;

Worried that Dam's potential hydropower has been underutilized due to its abandoned status, similarly, the public-private partnership (PPP) on the rehabilitation of the hydropower potentials of the dam, initiated in 2017, has been stultified;

Aware that the rehabilitation of the Dam and maximizing its huge potential will enhance irrigation farming activities, water supply, fishing, and flood control in Zamfara State;

Cognizant that the revival, actualization, and full implementation of the PPP arrangements on Bakori Dam's hydropower potentials would greatly enhance power supply to the Dam and its neighbouring beneficiaries.

Resolves to:

- (i) mandate the Committee on Water Resources to liaise with the management of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Sokoto Rima River Basin, and Bakolori Dam to access the rehabilitation needs with a view to rehabilitating it for optimum utilization; and
- (ii) also mandate the Committee on Power to collaborate with the management of Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission, Sokoto Rima River Basin, and Bakolori Dam to investigate and revive hydropower potentials.

Need to Complete the Abandoned Ayila-Ayede-Efire Road Spur Ondo State in Ogun Waterside: Hon. Joseph Adegbesen:

The House:

Notes that the current level of abandoned projects in Nigeria is alarming and negatively impacting the country's infrastructural development;

Also notes that this menace is preventing Nigerians from receiving benefits from the proceeds of their taxes and national resources; thus, statistics shows that currently, over 56,000 projects worth over twelve trillion naira (¥12, 000,000.00) are abandoned at different locations in the country;

Observes that the projects were initially designed to improve the living conditions of Nigerians in terms of the construction of roads and bridges, electrification and power improvement, the provision of water, education and health facilities, and so forth;

Also observes that successful administrations have neglected these projects because of the assumption that they were not initiated by their government or did not fall within their policy direction, without considering the impact of those projects to the lives of Nigerians and public funds already expended on them;

Concerned among these projects is the Ayila-Ayede-Efire Road spur Ondo State in Ogun Waterside Local Government Area of Ogun State, which was awarded to Reynolds Construction Company Ltd. (RCC) and commenced in 2018;

Worried that the project, which was facilitated by former Hon. Minister of Finance (Mrs. Kemi Adeosun) aimed at improving the lives of people in the area after being neglected for over fifteen years by the government, was impeded and abandoned immediately after she resigned from office, thereby undermining the reflection of true democracy and the agenda of that administration;

Resolves to:

- (i) urge the Federal Ministry of works to prioritize and ensure that adequate budgetary provision is made in the 2025 budget estimates to comprehensively address the completion of the project; and
- (ii) mandate the Committees on Works and Federal Roads Maintenance Agency to conduct an overview assessment of the abandoned project to include the scope of work, date of commencement, contract value, amount spent, and stage of work and ensure that necessary measures are put in place to ensure Reynolds Construction Company Ltd. returns to the field and complete the project; and report to back within four (4) weeks for further legislative action.

Need to Curb the Number of Out-Of-School Children: Hon. Olamijuwonlo Ayodeji Alao Akala;

The House:

Notes that Education is a fundamental human right of every child yet, thousands of Nigeria children are being deprived of this basic human right;

Also notes that the provisions on Right to Education in Chapter 2 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 though regarded as non-justiciable by Chapter 6 of the Constitution, have been given effect and made justiciable by other domestic laws such as the Compulsory Universal Basic Education Act (UBEA) 2004 and the Child's Rights Act of 2003;

Recalls that the 1991 Convention on the Rights of the Child was domesticated into National Law and passed by the National Assembly in July 2003 as the Childs Rights Act of 2003 (CRA);

Also recalls that Section 15 of CRA provides that "Every child has the right to free, compulsory and universal basic education and it shall be the duty of the Government in Nigeria to provide such education" while Section 2(1) of the UBEC Act provides that "Every Government in Nigeria shall provide free, compulsory and universal basic education for every child of primary and junior secondary school age"

Cognizant that the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, approximated 258 million out of school children are out of school globally, with sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia being the most affected regions;

Also cognizant that the issue of out-of-school children is a multifaceted problem with far reaching consequences;

Further cognizant of the significant role and obligations of parents and guardians in the prompt attendance of their children and wards in school, as well as the consequences of their failure as captured in Section 2(2) and (4) respectively, of the UBEC Act;

Concerned that the actualization of promoting the Right to Education is bedeviled by issues such as low enrolment of children particularly the girl child, low completion of basic education, shortage and poorquality infrastructures in schools, amongst others;

Believes that education plays a crucial role in breaking the cycle of poverty, and promoting social and economic development;

Also believes that to ensure the efficiency and productivity of children as well as security for a better future for the Nigerian child, swift action need to be taken to address the education crisis;

Resolves to.

- urge the Federal Government to increase the budgetary allocation for education to accommodate free basic education for Nigerian children;
- also urge the Ministry of Education to ensure the realisation of free basic education for all Nigeria children with no hidden charges/fees;
- (iii) further urge the State Governments to actualise the right to free basic education in all states in Nigeria and mandate the compulsory enrolment of all children in their states;
- (iv) again urge the UBEC to prescribe the minimum standards for basic education, with effective and strict monitoring of the standards and personnel audit of teaching and non-teaching staff,
- (v) also urge State Enforcement Agencies to hold children found loitering during school hours and have their parents face the appropriate consequences;
- (vi) mandate the Committee on Basic Education and Services to ensure compliance.

12. Need for Construction of a Pedestrian Bridge at Enekwasumpu along Onitsha - Enugu Expressway:

Hon. Uchenna Harris Okonkwo:

The House:

Notes that the Onitsha-Enugu Expressway is a vital transportation route connecting two major cities in Nigeria, serving as a crucial link for both commuter and freight traffic;

Also notes that Enekwasumpu is a high-traffic pedestrian crossing site where numerous pedestrians, including students, commuters, and residents, cross the expressway daily in unsafe and precarious conditions because of the absence of a designated pedestrian bridge;

Aware that recent data compiled by the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics reports over nine accidents in the last three months at the Enekasumpa Junction, along the Onitsha-Enugu Express Way;

Also aware that the recent surge in the number of road accidents along the Onitsha-Enugu Expressway, primarily at the Enekwasumpu location, resulting in five deaths and several other injuries, has raised concerns about public safety and the need for immediate measures to mitigate the risks involved;

Concerned that lives lost at this location were those of breadwinners and students who were on their way to work or school;

Worried that if immediate action is not taken to construct a pedestrian bridge at Enekwasumpu along the Onitsha-Enugu expressway, the lives of residents will be at risk;

Alarmed that the absence of a pedestrian bridge at Enekwasumpu has contributed to the rise in road accidents and pedestrian fatalities, resulting in severe injuries and loss of life, which negatively impacts the safety, accessibility, wellbeing of the public, and economic vitality of the area;

Resolves to:

- (i) urge the Federal Ministry of Works to prioritize the inclusion of the construction of pedestrian bridge at Enekwasumpu along the Onitsha-Enugu Expressway in the 2025 budget estimates;
- (ii) urge the Federal Road Safety Corps to intensify road safety awareness campaigns in the vicinity and other highways; and
- (iii) mandate the Committees on Works, Appropriation, and Legislative Compliance to ensure compliance as well as adequate budgetary allocation.

13. Need to Ban the Use and Distribution of Styrofoam and Single Use Plastic Across the Country: Hon. Muktar Shagaya:

The House:

Notes that the provisions of Section 20 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended), place a responsibility on the Federal Government to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations, and ensure the health and well-being of its citizens;

Also notes that the increasing use of styrofoam and single-use plastics in Nigeria poses significant environmental and public health risks, including pollution of waterways, soil, and air quality;

Further notes that chemical found in styrofoam, is linked to health issues, such as cancer, vision and hearing loss, impaired memory and concentration, and nervous system effects;

Aware that styrofoam is prohibited in Taiwan, Rwanda, England, and many other European countries, together with some towns and states in the United States. Currently, the product is illegal in Lagos and Abia states;

Also aware that alternatives to styrofoam and single-use plastics, such as biodegradable materials, reusable containers, and recyclable packaging, can reduce environmental impact and public health risks;

Concerned that the increasing use of styrofoam and single-use plastics in Nigeria not only leads to increased plastic waste and environmental pollution but also poses a significant health risk;

Cognizant of the need to address the environmental and public health crises posed by styrofoam and single-use plastics to safeguard the future of Nigeria's natural resources, ecosystems, health, and the wellbeing of its citizens;

Resolves to:

- urge the Federal Government to ban the production, importation, distribution, and use of styrofoam and single-use plastics throughout Nigeria;
- (ii) also urge the Federal Government to implement a phased approach to the ban by providing sufficient time for businesses and industries to transition to alternative eco-friendly materials and practices;
- (iii) also urge the Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Commission (FCCPC) and other relevant agencies to monitor the quality of packaging of foods and beverages, particularly in fast moving consumer goods (FMCGs), ensuring global best practices are followed and all appropriate regulations guiding the whole process are adhered to; and
- (iv) mandate the Committees on Healthcare Services, Environment, and Legislative Compliance to ensure compliance.

14. Need to Revisit the Abandoned Wind Power Farm, a Project aimed at Generating 10 Megawatts of Electricity for the National Grid in Lambar Rimi, Katsina State:

Hon. Murtala Usman Banye:

The House:

Notes that the wind power project was envisioned by the Katsina State government to produce 10 megawatts of electricity in 2005 and later taken over by the federal government in 2007 by the administration of the late President Malam Umaru Musa Yar'adua to boost sustainable and renewable energy for a better environment;

Also notes that the contract was awarded by the Federal Ministry of Power to French firm Vergnet S.A., a certified wind turbine manufacturer, under the close supervision of consultants O.T. OTIS Energy and German firm Terrawatts;

Further notes that the 10megawatt farm project located at Lambar Rimi is made up of 37 installed turbines capable of generating 273 kilowatts each to be operational at a calculated wind speed of 6.044 M/S at a height of 55m;

Aware that the intention was to introduce a new model, cheaper and cleaner alternative source of energy that could be replicated across the board to rid the country of its frustration with hydro and gas electricity generation sources;

Also aware of the kidnapping of a French engineer from Collomp France kidnapped and rescued in Zaria, leading to project abandonment, equipment damage, and human vandalism, this was confirmed by various teams who visited the site including the Minister of Power;

Appreciate the sight of standing turbines with two blades which serves as a reminder of the circumstances that stalled the commissioning of the project after billions of Naira had gone down the drain;

Worried that the project, which was scheduled to be completed within 12 months, faced numerous unsuccessful commissions attempts even after transmission line completion.;

Resolves to:

mandate the Committees on Power, Works, Finance, Environment, Public Procurement, and Interior to investigate the disastrous loss of taxpayer money on the abandoned Wind Power Farm Project and report back within four (4) weeks for further legislative action.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS

- 15. A Bill for an Act to Amend the Cybercrimes (Prohibition, Prevention, Etc.) Act, Cap. C Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 and for Related Matters (SB.188) (Leader) (Senate) Committee of the Whole: 13/2/2024.
- 16. A Bill for an Act to Amend the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency Act Cap. N30, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 to strengthen the Operations of the Agency, Empower the Agency to Establish Laboratories, update the list of dangerous drugs, review the penalty provisions, enhance the power of the Agency to Prosecute Drug Related Offences and issues subsidiary legislation and for Related Matters (HB. 472) Committee of the Whole: 8/2/2024.
- 17. A Bill for an Act to Amend the Federal Medical Centres Act to Establish Federal Medical Centre, Akpugo, Nkanu West, Eungu State and for Related Matters (Hb. 670) -Committee of the Whole: 20/12/2023.
- A Bill for an Act to Establish the Federal University of Science and Technology, Remo, Ogun State (FUSTRO) to make Comprehensive Provisions for its Due Management and Administration and for Related Matters (HB. 111) Committee of the Whole: 23/11/2023.

19. A Bill for an Act to Establish Federal College of Education, Omu Aran, to provide full-time Courses, Teaching, Instruction and Training in Technology, Applied Science, Arts, Social Sciences, Humanities and Management; and to provide for the Appointment of the Provost and other Officers of the College to carry out the Discipline of Students, Administration of the College and for Related Matters (HB. 185) – Committee of the Whole: 27/7/2023.

COMMITTEE MEETING

S/N	Committee	Date	Time	Venue
1.	Public Petitions (Investigative Hearing)	Wednesday 14 February 2024	3.00 p.m.	Conference Room 427 (New Building) Assembly Complex
2.	Public Accounts	Wednesday 14 February 2024	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 446 (New Building) Assembly Complex
3.	Public Asset	Wednesday 14 February 2024	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 447 (New Building Extension) Assembly Complex
4.	Petroleum Resources Training Fund	Wednesday 14 February 2024	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 305 (New Building Extension) Assembly Complex
5,	Small and Medium Scales Enterprises with the DG (SMEDAN)	Wednesday 14 February 2024	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 120 (New Building Extension) Assembly Complex

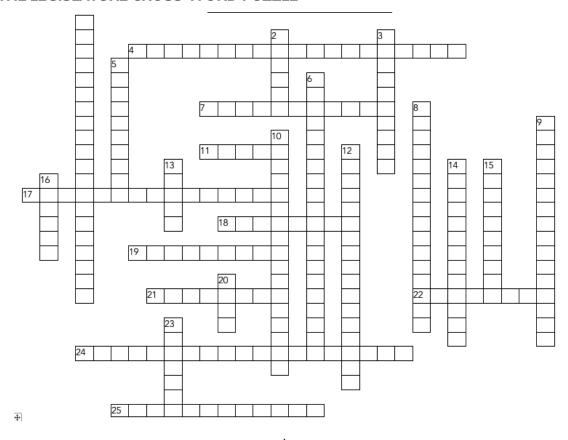
LEARNING ACTIVITY I

Match the correct information to activities and persons in the National Assembly

S/N	DESCRIPTION	ANSWERS
1	A governing body which has the power to make Laws for the state in a democratic dispensation	
2	Without me being present, the National Assembly cannot sit. What am I?	
3	A nominated Member of the House of Representatives and Senate chosen from the party with the highest number of Members to lead the business in the House of Representatives or Senate	
4	This individual introduces a Bill for the first time by reading it out	
5	The minimum number of days in a year expected from a Legislative session	
6	At the Bill reading stage, this committee is set up to harmonize Bills for adoption of each House	
7	Who provides the Committee with all the administrative support it needs?	
8	A special session where Members meet to discuss privately without observation from the public	
9	A Member nominated from the minority party to ensure order and decorum in the chambers is?	
10	What duty of the legislature gives it power to be the custodian of the National purse?	

LEARNING ACTIVITY II

THE LEGISLATURE CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



Across

- 4. All members of the House in one sitting as a Committee to discuss without making decisions
- 7. Session held in honor of a Member
- 11. Gives power to preside over sessions
- 17. Title given to the leader of the Senate
- 18. Special Committees must be constituted within the first _____ legislative days
- 19. Law Making system of two chambers
- 21. Several _____ makes up a session
- 22. The committee is headed by a _____
- 24. Official record containing proceedings and decisions in a Legislative day
- 25. Law makers are voted in by

Down

- 1. There are a total of this many Members of the House of Representatives in Nigeria
- 2. Members vote "yay" or "Nay" at this stage of a Bill
- 3. Minimum age to be a Member of the House of Representatives
- 5. Concise description of a Bill
- 6. The Houses can make Laws on matters included in the ______ List
- 8. _____ and Clerks of both Houses certify Bills before transmitting to the President for assent
- 9. Committee that gives an appropriate date for second reading of Bills
- 10. Also known as a geographical area that a legislator represents in the National assembly
- 12. Number of Senatorial Districts in Nigeria
- 13. Keeps minutes of proceedings, votes and other important documents in both Houses
- 14. Chief Security Officer of the Legislature
- 15. Legislative Agenda for the day
- 16. Also known as Red Chamber
- 20. A _____ is a proposed Law
- 23. Provisions in a Bill are divided into

REPORT FORMAT FOR INTERNS

General Guidelines

The Internship report is a formal document written in a concise manner with minimum errors and no interlineations. The report should give a summary of the Internship experience, written by the Intern and should not be plagiarized (copied).

Below is the expected format for the report

Title Page

Name of Intern Name of Committee or Office assigned Title of Report Date

Introduction

Should contain a brief summary of the Intern's general perception or experience of the internship

Body

The body of the Report could include information on

- A daily routine of an Intern during the internship for example, what normal activities were carried out by the intern on a daily basis
- Intern's interactions with other staff or offices other than the area of deployment in the National Assembly
- How the Internship increased the Intern's knowledge on the Legislature
- How the internship affected the Intern's views or opinions of the National Assembly prior to the Internship
- How the internship influenced the intern's interest in politics
- How the internship fostered the intern's personal and professional growth
- Suggesions on how the committee the intern was deployed could work better
- Suggestions on how PLAC can add improve the internship experience

Conclusion

A brief summary of all the topics discussed in the body of the report with a final word on the Internship.

Accepted formatting

- Page Limit of 8-10 pages for final reports while 2-3 pages for mid-term reports will be accepted
- Font size pt 12
- Font style is Times New Roman or Arial
- Spacing is maximum of 1.5

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Sen. Godswill Obot Akpabio
Senate President
(Akwa-Ibom: APC)



Sen. Barau JibrinDeputy Senate President
(Kano : APC)



Sen. Michael
Opeyemi Bamidele
Majority Leader
(Ekiti : APC)



Sen. Oyelola Yisa Ashiru Deputy Majority Leader (Kwara: APC)



Sen. Simon Davou Mwadkwon Minority Leader (Plateau: PDP)



Sen. Oyewumi Olalere Deputy Minority Leader (Osun: PDP)



Sen. Tahir Monguno Chief Whip (Borno: APC)



Sen. Peter Nwaoboshi
Deputy Chief Whip
(Ebonyi: APC)



Sen. Darlington
Nwokocha
Minority Whip
(Abia: LP)



Sen. Rufai HangaDeputy Minority Whip
(Kano: NNPP)

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Speaker of the House of
Representatives
(Kaduna: APC)



Hon. Benjamin Kalu
Deputy Speaker of the House
of Representatives
(Abia: APC)



Hon. Julius Ihonvbere

Majority Leader

(Edo: APC)



Hon. Halims Ibrahim Abdullahi Deputy Majority Leader (Kogi : APC)



Hon. Kingsley Chinda Minority Leader (Rivers: PDP)



Hon. Aliyu Madaki Deputy Minority Leader (Kano: NNPP)



Hon. Bello Usman Kumo Chief Whip (Gombe : APC)



Hon. Adewunmi Onanuga
Deputy Chief Whip
(Ogun: APC)



Hon. Ali Isah Minority Whip (Gombe: PDP)



Hon. George Ozodinobi
Deputy Minority Whip
(Anambra: LP)

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FCT - LP



Sen. Adebule Idiat Oluranti

Lagos - APC



Sen. Natasha Akpoti Uduaghan

Kogi - PDP



Sen. Banigo Ipalibo Harry

Rivers - PDP

WOMEN REPRESENTATION IN THE 10TH HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



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Borno - APC



Hon. Khadija Bukar Abba Ibrahim

Yobe - APC



Hon. Boma Goodhead

Rivers - PDP



Hon. Miriam Odinaka Onuoha

Imo - APC



Hon. Adewunmi Oriyomi Onanuga

Ogun - APC



Hon. Blessing Onyeche Onuh

Benue - APC



Hon. Blessing Amadi

Rivers - PDP



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Oyo - APC



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Lagos - APC



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Hon. Marie Enenimiete Ebibake

Bayelsa - PDP



Hon. Regina Akume Benue - APC



Hon. Ibori-Suenu Erhiatake





Hon. Fatima Talba

Yobe - APC

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12	Banking Regulations	Hon. Bello Mohammed El-Rufai	Hon. Salisu Garba Koko
13	Basic Education Examination Board	Hon. Oboku Abonsizibe Oforji	Hon. Sekav Dzua Iyortom
14	Basic Education Services	Hon. Mark Bako Useni	Hon. Mukhtar Shagaya
15	Capital Market and Institutions	Hon. Solomon Bob	Hon. Mukhtari Umar Zakari
16	Christian Pilgrims Affairs	Hon. Festus Ayodele Adefiranye	N/A

S/N	COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
17	Civil Society and Development Matters	Hon. Victor Amadi Obuzor	Hon. Sani Lawal
18	Climate Change	Hon. Chris Nkwonta	Hon. Jamilu Mohammed
19	Commerce	Hon. Ahmed Munir Lere	Hon. James Shuaibu Barka
20	Communications	Hon. Peter Akpatason	Hon. Midala Usman Balami
21	Constituency Outreach	Hon. Dickson Dominic Tarkighir	Hon. Adewale Morufu Adebayo
22	Constitutional Review	Hon. Benjamin Okezie Kalu	Hon. Julius Ihonvbere
23	Cooperation and Integration in Africa	Hon. Kwamoti Bitrus Laori	Hon. Dennis Amadi Agbo
24	Corporate Social Responsibility	Hon. Lilian Obiageli Orogbu	Hon. Moruf Afuape Afolabi
25	Culture and Tourism	Hon. Kareem Tajudeen Abiodun	Hon. Mukhtar Muhammed
26	Custom and Excise Duty	Hon. Leke Abejide	Hon. Shehu Hassan Hussain
27	Defence	Hon. Babajimi Benson	Hon. Abdullahi Ahmad Kalambaina
28	Delegated Legislation	Hon. Olufemi Richard Bamisile	Hon. Dominic Ifeanyi Okafor
29	Diaspora	Hon. Okere Tochukwu Chinedu	Hon. Rabiu Bala
30	Digital and Electronic Banking	Hon. Emmanuel Ukpon-Udo	Hon. Abdulrahman Ajiya
31	Digital Communications and ICT	Hon. Stanley Olajide	Hon. Abdulkadri Rahis
32	Disabilities	Hon. Bashiru Dawodu Ayinla	Hon. Adamu Sani
33	Drugs and Narcotics	Hon. Abass Aboworin Adigun	Hon. Idris Dankawu
34	Ecological Fund	Hon. Aminu Sani Jaji	Hon. Oyeshina Najimdeen Oyedeji
35	Electoral Matters	Hon. Adebayo Olusegun Balogun	Hon. Adamu Yakubu

S/N	COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
36	Electronic and Digital Banking	Hon. Emmanuel Ukpong-Udo	N/A
36	Emergency and Disaster Management	Hon. Bassey Joseph	Hon. Bashiru Usman Gorau
37	Environment	Hon. Julius Pondi	Hon. Terseer Ugbor
38	Ethics and Privileges	Hon. Akande Sadipe Tolulope Tiwalola	Hon. Sesoo Ikpagher
39	FCT Area Council and Ancillary Matters	Hon. Frederick Agbedi	Hon. Peter Atianashie Akpanke
40	FCT Judiciary	Hon. David Idris Zacharias	Hon. Ibe Okwara Osonwa
41	Federal Capital Territory	Hon. Aliyu Mukhtar Betara	Hon. Chinedu Emeka Martins
42	Federal Character	Hon. Ahmed Idris Wase	Hon. Adebayo Anthony Adepoju
43	Federal Colleges of Education	Hon. Adamu Tanko	Hon. Emmanuel Uguru
44	Federal Polytechnics	Hon. Isiaka Nasiru Adegboyega	Hon. Danladi Suleiman Aguya
45	Federal Road Safety	Hon. Biodun Cornelius Adesida	Hon. Mansur Musa
46	FERMA	Hon. Aderemi Abasi Oseni	Hon. Abdullahi Sadiq Ango
47	Finance	Hon. James Faleke	Hon. Abdullahi Saidu Musa
48	Financial Crimes	Hon. Obinna Ginger Onwusibe	Hon. Olanrawaju Moshood Oshun
49	Food and Drug Administration and Control	Hon. Regina Akume	Hon. Emeka Idu Obiajulu
50	Foreign Affairs	Hon. Jibrin Abdulmumuni	Hon. Dibiagwu Eugene Okechukwu
51	Gas Resources	Hon. Nicholas Mutu	Hon. Mustapha Tijjani Ghali
52	Health Institutions	Hon. Amos Gwamna Magaji	Hon. Adesola Olumuyiwa Adedayo
53	HealthCare Services	Hon. Dennis Idahosa	Hon. Bassey Ekpeyong Akiba

S/N	COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
54	HIV/AIDS Tuberculosis and Malaria Control	Hon. Amobi Godwin Ogah	Hon. Isa Dogonyaro
55	Host Communities	Hon. Dekor Robinson Dunamene	Hon. Abdulkarim Hussaini Ahmed
56	House Services	Hon. Amos Daniels	Hon. Lalu Ishaya David
57	Housing and Habitat	Hon. Balele Aminu	Hon. Lanre Oladebo Omoleye
58	Human Rights	Hon. Abiola Peter Makinde	Hon. Mudashiru Lukman Alani
59	Hydrological Services - HYPADEC	Hon. Pascal Agbodike	Hon. Paul Auquo Ekpo
60	Industry	Hon. Dolapo Badru	Hon. Sa'ad Wada Taura
61	Information and Technology	Hon. Stanley Adedeji Olajide	Hon. Rufai Jingi
62	Information, National Orientation, Ethics and Values	Hon. Victor Olufemi Fatoba	Hon. Nweke Felix Uche
63	Inland Waterways	Hon. Ojotu Ojema	Hon. Abubakar Ahmed
64	Insurance and Actuarial Matters	Hon. Ahmadu Usman Jaha	Hon. David Abel Fuoh
65	Interior	Hon. Ahmad Aminu Chindo	Hon. Ayuba Adele Ganiyu
66	Internal Security of National Assembly	Hon. Muhammad Ibrahim Garba	Hon. Cyril Godwin
67	Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees	Hon. Tunji Olawuyi	Hon. Abdullahi Balarabe Dabai
68	Inter-Governmental Affairs	Hon. Canice Nwachukwu Moore	Hon. Okon Ime Bassey
69	Inter-Parliamentary Relations	Hon. Mark Udo Essiet	Hon. Dekeri Sunday Anamero
70	Institutional Reforms	Hon. Bulka Talba	Hon. Abdullahi El-Rasheed
71	Islamic Pilgrim Affairs	Hon. Jafaru Mohammed Ali	Hon. Ciroma Mohammed Garba
72	Judiciary	Hon. Oluwole Oke	Hon. Mohammed Dajuma Hassan

S/N	COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
73	Justice	Hon. Olumide Babatunde Osoba	Hon. (Barr.) Sunday Umeha
74	Labour, Employment and Productivity	Hon. Adegboyega Adefarati	Hon. Muktar Chawai Zakari
75	Lake Chad	Hon. Sani Nazifi	Hon. Aniekwe Peter Udogalanya
76	Land Transport	Hon. Blessing Onuh	Hon. Oluwatoyin Moses Fayinka
77	Legislative Budget and Research	Hon. Mohammed Omar Bio	Hon. Mark Chidi Obeta
78	Legislative Compliance	Hon. Ahmed Yusuf Badau	Hon. Maureen Gwacham
79	Legislative Library, Research and Documentation	Hon. Yusuf Shittu Galambi	Hon. Joshua Chinedu Obika
80	Local Content	Hon. Boma Goodhead	Hon. Oluwaseyi Aropo Sowumi
81	Maritime Safety, Education and Administration	Hon. Khadija Bukar Abba Ibrahim	Hon. Alphosus Uduak Odidoh
82	Media and Public Affairs	Hon. Rotimi Oluwaseun Akindele	Hon. Philip Agbese
83	Monitoring and Evaluation of Implementation of Legislative Agenda	Hon. Patrick Umoh	Hon. Princess Chinwe Nnabuife
84	Monitoring and Evaluation of Standing and Ad-hoc Committees	Hon. Obinna Aguocha	Hon. Sanni Aburaheem Egidi
85	National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure	Hon. Taofeek Bimbo Ajilesoro	Hon. Abdulmalik Zubairu
86	National Planning and Economic Development	Hon. Isiaka Ibrahim	Hon. Jimbo Ernest Clement
87	National Security and Intelligence	Hon. Ahmad Santomi	Hon. Martins Okey George
88	Navy	Hon. Yusuf Gagdi	Hon. Aliyu Umar Kamba

S/N	COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
89	Nigeria Contents Development and Monitoring	Hon. Boma Goodhead	Hon. Oluwaseyi Ayopo Sowumi
90	Niger Delta Ministry	Hon. Dibiagwu Eugene Okechukwu	Hon. Umar Yusuf Yabo
91	Niger Delta Development Commission	Hon. Erhiatake Ibori- Suenu	Hon. Jafaru Gambo Leko
92	North-East Development Commission (NEDC)	Hon. Usman Zannah	Hon. Yusuf Alhaji Kabiru
93	Nutrition and Food Security	Hon. Okafor Chike John	Hon. Umezuruike Manuchim
94	Pensions	Hon. Jallo Hussaini Mohammed	Hon. Lateef Olaide Mohammed
95	Petroleum Resources (Downstream)	Hon. Ugochinyere Onyinye Ikeagwuonu	Hon. Aliyu Mustpha Abdullahi
96	Petroleum Resources (Midstream)	Hon. Odianosen Henry Okojie	Hon. Sagir Ibrahim Koki
97	Petroleum Resources (Upstream)	Hon. Al-hassan Ado Doguwa	Hon. Oluseun Sesi Whingah
98	Petroleum Resources Training Funds	Hon. Thomas Ereyitomi	Hon. Ajilo Umar Shehu
99	Police Affairs	Hon. Makki Yalleman	Hon. Adewale Waheed Hammed
100	Police Institutions	Hon. Aliyu Wakili Boya	Hon. Godwin Odey Offiong
101	Political Parties Matters	Hon. Dauda Zakaria Nyampa	Hon. Bello Hassan Shinkafi
102	Populations	Hon. Okunjimi John Odimayo	Hon. Auwalu Abdu Gwalabe
103	Ports and Harbours	Hon. Nnolim Nnaji	Hon. Adeyemi Alli Taofeek
104	Poverty Alleviation	Hon. Abdulkadir Tijanni Jobe	Hon. Billy Osawaru
105	Power	Hon. Victor Onyemaechi Nwokolo	Hon. Joshua Gana Audu

S/N	COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
106	Privatization and Commercialization	Hon. Ibrahim Hamisu Chidari	Hon. Yinka Ahmed Aluko
107	Public Procurement	Hon. Unyime Joshua Idem	Hon. Sani Ibrahim Tanko
108	Public Accounts	Hon. Bamidele Salam	Hon. Umaru Jeremiah
109	Public Assets	Hon. Ademorin Kuye	Hon. Ismail Haruna Dabo
110	Public Petitions	Hon. Michael Etaba Irom	Hon. Adamu Ibrahim Gamawa
111	Public Sector, Institutional Reforms	Hon. Bukar Talba	Hon. John Moenwul Dafaan
112	Public Service Matters	Hon. Sani Umar Bala	Hon. Yusuf Salisu Majigiri
113	Reformation of Government Institutions	Hon. Yusuf Saidu Miga	Hon. Mitema Obordor
114	Reformatory Institutions	Hon. Chinedu Ogah	Hon. David Umar
115	Rules and Business	Hon. Francis Ejiroghene Waive	Hon. Bello Ambarura
116	Renewable Energy	Hon. Afamefuna Victor Ogene	Hon. Aliyu Iliyasu
117	Rural Development	Hon. Marcus Onobun	Hon. Mohammed Audu
118	Rural Electrification	Hon. Mohammed Ibrahim Bukar	Hon. Mohammed Tijani Ozigi
119	Safety Standards	Hon. Abubakar Sulaiman Gumi	Hon. Akarachi Etinosa Amadi
120	Science Engineering	Hon. Garba Inuwa	Hon. Jaafar Abubakar Magaji
121	Science and Technology	Hon. Zakariya Tijjani Zannah	Hon. Jonathan Ajiroghene Ukodhiko
122	Science Research Institutions	Hon. Akinremi Olaide Adewale	Hon. Kabiru Amadu
123	Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs)	Hon. Mansur Manu Soro	Hon. Obed Paul Shehu
124	Solid Minerals	Hon. Jonathan Gaza Gbefwi	Hon. Sunday Ojo Makanjuola
125	Shipping Services	Hon. Abdusamad Dasuki	Hon. Sani Ahmad Muhammad
126	Special Duties	Hon. Tukura Kabir Ibrahim	Hon. Abdullahi El- Rasheed

S/N	COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
127	Specialty Healthcare	Hon. Alex Egbona	Hon. Lawan Ali Shettima
128	Sports	Hon. Abubakar Ekene Adams	Hon. Buba Muhammed Jajere
129	States and Local Governments	Hon. Shehu Saleh Rijau	Hon. Vincent Bulus
130	Steel	Hon. Zainab Gimba	Hon. Umar Yusuf Datti
131	Sustainable Development Goals	Hon. Raji Tasir Olawale	Hon. Shehu Mohammed Bello
132	TETFund and Other Services	Hon. Miriam Onuoha	Hon. Aliyu Bappa Misau
133	Traditional Institutions	Hon. Ari Mohammed Abdulmumin	Hon. Hassan Bala Abubakar
134	Treaties, Protocol and Agreement	Hon. Rabiu Yusuf	Hon. Yusuf Ahmed Doro
135	University Education	Hon. Abubakar Fulata	Hon. Okpolu Ikpong Etteh
136	Urban Development and Regional Planning	Hon. Abiante Awaji- Inombek Dagomie	Hon. Kamilu Andulhakkem Ado
137	Water Resources	Hon. Sada Soli	Hon. Musa Agah Avia
138	Women Affairs and Social Development	Hon. Kafilat Ogbara	Hon. Ebikake Marie Enenimiete
139	Women in Parliament	Hon. Fatima Talba	Hon. Amadi Blessing Chigeru
140	Works	Hon. Akinola Alabi	Hon. Usman Banye
141	Youth Development	Hon. Martins Etim Esin	Hon. Joseph Folorunsho Adegbesan
142	Youth in Parliament	Hon. Olamijuwonlo Ayodeji Alao-Akala	Hon. Mu'azo Abdullahi Gwarzo

ANSWER KEY

LEARNING ACTIVITY I

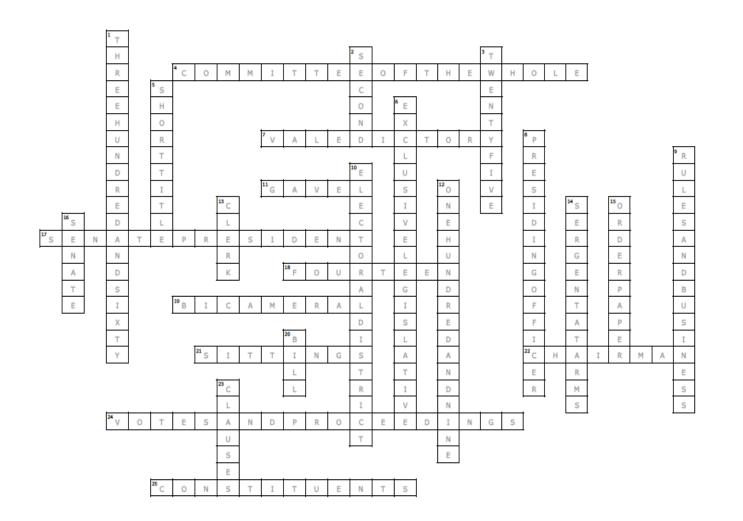
Match the correct information to activities and persons in the National Assembly

S/N	DESCRIPTION	ANSWERS
1	A governing body which has the power to make Laws for the state in a democratic dispensation	Legislature
2	Without me being present, the National Assembly cannot sit. What am I?	Mace
3	A nominated Member of the House of Representatives and Senate chosen from the party with the highest number of Members to lead the business in the House of Representatives or Senate	Majority Leader
4	This individual introduces a Bill for the first time by reading it out	The Clerk
5	The minimum number of days in a year expected from a Legislative session	181 days
6	At the Bill reading stage, this committee is set up to harmonize Bills for adoption of each House	Conference Committee
7	Who provides the Committee with all the administrative support it needs?	Committee Clerk
8	A special session where Members meet to discuss privately without observation from the public	Closed Session
9	A Member nominated from the minority parties to ensure order and decorum in the chambers is?	Minority Whip
10	What duty of the Legislature gives it power to be the custodian of the National purse?	Oversight

LEARNING ACTIVITY II

THE LEGISLATURE CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

Across	Down
4. All members of the House in one sitting as a Committee to discuss	1. There are a total of this many Members of the House
without making decisions	of Representatives in Nigeria
7. Session held in honor of a Member	2. Members vote "yay" or "Nay" at this stage of a Bill
11. Gives power to preside over sessions	3. Minimum age to be a Member of the House of
17. Title given to the leader of the Senate	Representatives
18. Special Committees must be constituted within the first	5. Concise description of a Bill
legislative days	6. The Houses can make Laws on matters included in
19. Law Making system of two chambers	the List
21. Several makes up a session	8 and Clerks of both Houses certify
22. The committee is headed by a	Bills before transmitting to the President for assent
24. Official record containing proceedings and decisions in a	9. Committee that gives an appropriate date for
Legislative day	second reading of Bills
25. Law makers are voted in by	10. Also known as a geographical area that a legislator
	represents in the National assembly
	12. Number of Senatorial Districts in Nigeria
	13. Keeps minutes of proceedings, votes and other
	important documents in both Houses
	14. Chief Security Officer of the Legislature
	15. Legislative Agenda for the day
	16. Also known as Red Chamber
	20. A is a proposed Law
	23. Provisions in a Bill are divided into



GLOSSARY OF LEGISLATIVE TERMS

Act

A Bill passed by both chambers of the National Assembly and assented to by the President.

Action

Any step of legislative procedure relating to a proposed Law

Ad-Hoc Committees

Committees appointed by the presiding officers for special purposes which are dissolved upon completion of assignment

Adjourn

A verbal request to discontinue legislative proceedings, often to prevent further consideration of an issue

Adjournment

Termination of legislative activities at the conclusion of each legislative day with indication of the next day's meeting time. Termination of legislative activities at the conclusion of each legislative day, or ending of the first regular session of a Legislature.

Adoption

Indicates approval or acceptance and can refer to amendments or entire legislative measures

Amendment

Any modification, deletion, or addition which alters form or substance of legislation. A change proposed to a motion, a Bill, a written question or a Committee report with the intention of improving it or providing an alternative.

Appropriation

A legislative authorisation to make expenditures and incur obligations.

Bicameral

A Legislature with two houses or chambers. The Nigerian National Assembly is a bicameral legislature made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Bill

A proposed law that the National Assembly is asked to consider.

Budget

Estimates of proposed expenditures and expected revenues for a fiscal year.

Caucus

A group of party members often formed within the legislature to develop strategies for promoting party ideology

Chair

The Presiding of ficer of the Committee of the Whole when considering Bills or Appropriation.

Clerk

An officer of the House of Representatives or Senate bureaucracy who is responsible for its operation and other legislative staff.

Concurrence

Where one chamber "accepts" the actions of the other chamber.

Conference Committee

A Committee of members drawn from the House of Representatives and the Senate that adopts a position on the differences in a Bill, which has been passed by both chambers.

Confirmation

Senate action with respect to Executive appointments requiring its approval and consent.

Debate

A discussion of any subject by the Legislature

Enacting Clause

The Phrase preceding each proposed Bill, "Be it enacted by the National Assembly..."

Floor

Reference to the Members of any chamber sitting at plenary.

Hansard

The official printed record of what was said in the National Assembly.

Hearing

A formal session of a Legislative Committee at which business is conducted or testimony is received or a meeting which witnesses or members from the general public are invited to participate.

Journal

An official record maintained by each House reporting essential items of daily business, indicating specific action and recording votes.

Legislative Day

A day where a legislative session takes place.

Legislative Oversight

The power or responsibility of the Legislature to review operations of its Executive agencies, ministries or departments.

Majority Leader

Spokesman and floor leader for the majority party in each house.

Minority Leader

Spokesman and floor leader for any minority party in each chamber.

Ombudsman

A public official or body that is appointed by the Legislature to investigate complaints by individuals about the activities of state government agencies. E.g this function is performed in the House of Representatives by its Committee on Public Petitions

Petitions

A letter, often signed by many people making a specific request to the Legislature.

Quorum

The number of members of a House or Committee required by law or rule to be present before that body can conduct official business.

Reading

Refers to the various stages of a Bill's legislative process.

Recess

A temporary halting of legislative business.

Report

A written or verbal statement by a Committee at the National Assembly giving the findings of an inquiry that had been referred to it.

Resolution

Expression of the will, wish or direction of the Legislature. A Resolution generally does not have the effect of a Law.

Rules

Rules adopted by each chamber to govern its operations and procedure.

Sergent-at-Arms

The head of security inside the Chamber; who also attends to the Senate President or Speaker of the House of Representatives when he/she enters or leaves the chamber.

Session

One of the time periods into which a Legislature is divided, usually consisting of a number of separate sittings.

Sittings

A meeting of the Legislative Assembly within a session.

Sponsor

A member who introduces a Bill or motion.

Veto

An official action by the President that nullifies legislative action in the passing of a Bill

About PLAC

Policy and Legal Advocacy Centre (PLAC) is a non-governmental organization committed to strengthening democratic governance and citizens' participation in Nigeria. PLAC works to enhance citizens' engagement with state institutions, and to promote transparency and accountability in policy and decision-making processes.

The main focus of PLAC's intervention in the democratic governance process is on building the capacity of the legislature and reforming the electoral process. Since its establishment, PLAC has grown into a leading institution with capacity to deliver cutting-edge research, policy analysis and advocacy. PLAC receives funding support from donors and other philanthropic sources.











IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS















