



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

Tuesday, 24th September, 2019

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

PRESENTATION OF BILLS

1. Nigerian Transportation Accident Investigation Bureau (Est, etc) Bill, 2019 (SB. 1) -*First Reading*
Sen. Na'allah, Bala Ibn (*Kebbi South*).
2. Criminal Code Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (SB. 2) - *First Reading*
Sen. Tinubu, Oluremi Shade (*Lagos Central*).

PRESENTATION OF A REPORT

1. Report of the Ad-hoc Committee on the Investigation of the use of Avastin Injection for eye treatment by National Eye Centre, Kaduna
Sen. Urhoghide, M. Aisagbonriodion (*Edo South*)
-That the Senate do receive the report of the Ad-hoc Committee on the Investigation of the use of Avastin Injection for eye treatment by National Eye Centre, Kaduna - *To be Laid*.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

MOTIONS

1. Urgent need to revive the Palm Oil Industry in Nigeria.

Sponsor: Sen. Onyewuchi, Ezenwa Francis (*Imo East*)

Co- Sponsors

Sen. Mpigi, Barinada (<i>Rivers South-East</i>)	Sen. Onor, Sandy Ojang (<i>Cross River Central</i>)
Sen. Adeola, Solomon Olamilekan (<i>Lagos West</i>)	Sen. Nnachi, Michael Ama (<i>Ebonyi South</i>)
Sen. Nwaoboshi, Peter Onyeluka (<i>Delta North</i>)	Sen. Abaribe, Enyinnaya Harcourt (<i>Abia South</i>)
Sen. Oduah, Stella Adaeze (<i>Anambra North</i>)	Sen. Oko, Rose Okoji (<i>Cross River North</i>)
Sen. Sekibo, George Thompson (<i>Rivers East</i>)	Sen. Bassey, Gershom Henry (<i>Cross River South</i>)
Sen. Ordia, Akhimienmona Clifford (<i>Edo Central</i>)	Sen. Orji, Theodore Ahamefule (<i>Abia Central</i>)
Sen. Nnamani, Chimaroke Ogbonnia (<i>Enugu East</i>)	Sen. Ogba, Joseph Obinna (<i>Ebonyi Central</i>)
Sen. Fadahunsi, Francis Adenigba (<i>Osun East</i>)	

The Senate:

Notes that before the oil boom in the mid-1970s, agriculture was the mainstay of Nigeria's economy. In fact, in the 1950s and 1960s, Nigeria was the largest producer and exporter of palm oil, controlling close to 40 per cent of the global market share;

Also Notes that the discovery of crude oil in commercial quantity paved the way for the gradual neglect of agriculture by successive governments. As a result of this neglect, palm oil production has fallen to a meagre 1.7 per cent, which is inadequate for local consumption. As of today, Countries like Malaysia and Indonesia are now the top producers of palm oil after getting their seeds and learning how to cultivate oil palm from Nigeria;

Observes that the importance of palm oil in cooking and as an industrial raw material cannot be over-emphasized. The commodity continues to be in very high demand in Nigeria and beyond. While the current domestic production stands at 970,000 metric tonnes per annum, the demand is put at 2.7 million metric tonnes yearly. This means that, despite the scarcity of foreign exchange, the country has to get the shortfall through import;

Recalls that as far back as 1964, the government had established a flag-ship research institute – the Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research (NIFOR) to expand the frontiers of research and practice in oil palm production and utilization. The institute has the mandate to conduct research into improved varieties of oil palm seedling for commercial production. Sadly, NIFOR, is being limited in its effort to revolutionize the oil palm sector due to poor funding and obsolete infrastructure;

Also Recalls that in the 1950s and 1960s up to the 70s, the then Michael Okpara administration of Eastern Region, took palm oil production business seriously. Back then, the government invested in Adapalm Plantation, and Oil Mills with thousands of hectares of palm estate. The late Sam Mbakwe's administration of 1979 also managed to keep the palm oil mill afloat but this was not sustained by successive military administrations which took over the state. Today, the palm oil industry in Imo State is comatose despite its huge potentials to the state and the country as a whole;

Aware that several stakeholders and agricultural experts have identified the development of palm oil as one way the country could diversify the economy and generate foreign exchange for development. They stress that investments in production and processing of palm oil is proven to be a veritable tool to move the economy from oil to non-oil sectors as obtained in advanced countries;

Worried that Nigeria spends \$500 million on oil palm importation annually despite being the largest producer and exporter of the product in the 50's and 60's. The country is now the net importer of palm oil, importing 400,000-600,000 MT of palm oil in order to meet its local demand. This is indefensible since she has the right weather and soil conditions suited for the growth of oil palm;

Also Worried that the neglect of palm produce in Nigeria brings to mind the fate suffered by other cash crops, which has made it difficult for the country to achieve her set target of diversifying the economy from the current oil-reliant status; and

Concerned that if Nigeria refuses to harness the full potentials of the oil palm industry as an economic opportunity, it will continue to fall behind other global economies.

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Urge* the Federal Government to accelerate its policies on diversification of the economy and support improved production of palm oil to meet not only domestic needs of the market but also increase exports in order to improve forex earnings;
- ii. *Urge* the Federal Government to revive the moribund Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research (NIFOR), in Benin to improve investment in research and production of quality oil palm seeds;

2. The deteriorating status of the Police College located at Tai Local Government Area (LGA) of Rivers State and its implication to Rising Insecurity in the State and the Nation.

Sponsored: Sen. Mpigi, Barinada (*Rivers South-East*)

Co-sponsors:

Sen. Sekibo, George Thompson (*Rivers East*) Sen. Apiafi, Betty Jocelyn (*Rivers West*)
 Sen. Abaribe, Enyinnaya Harcourt (*Abia South*) Sen. Diri, Douye (*Bayelsa Central*)
 Sen. Adeola, Solomon Olamilekan (*Lagos West*) Sen. Ndume, Mohammed Ali (*Borno South*)
 Sen. Omo-Agege, Ovie Augustine (*Delta Central*) Sen. Ubah, Ifeanyi Patrick (*Anambra South*)
 Sen. Fadahunsi, Francis Adenigba (*Osun East*)

The Senate:

Conscious of its primary role in the preservation of the security, lives and property of citizens, especially through its oversight functions on the activities and performance of security agencies and the Police;

Aware that it was to ensure efficient security of lives and property of citizens through the Institution of a well-trained Police Force, that led to the establishment of Police Colleges as branches of State Police Commands, and charged with training of effective police officers, for the prevention and detection of crimes, protection of lives and properties, preservation of law and order, due enforcement of laws and arrest of offenders; and such functions to be better performed within an environment provided with the enabling institutional infrastructure, equipment, staffing and other necessities befitting of the Nigerian police command;

Disturbed that the Police College, existing in Tai Local Government Area of Rivers State, and which serves for the training of police officers from across the nation; and has a special impact on the 7 Local Government Areas that make up the Rivers South East Senatorial District - the heart of Rivers State and Nigeria's oil producing industry has become a hot bed of cult violence, insecurity and militancy involving security agencies and has been virtually abandoned at the brink of collapse, with ram-shackled buildings, un-inhabitable environment, poor staffing management and other facilities that makes the College unfit habitation for police training and inadequate and required induction of the best practices that equip police officers to perform creditably in crime prevention, detection, safety, security and general policing;

Worried that the Police College at Tai Local Government Area, Rivers State has been allowed to deteriorate virtually in all areas of its status that if measured vis-à-vis its projected functions, it is close to zero. The Police College is therefore in a steady degeneration, especially within its institutional settings, and through its poorly inducted officer trainees scattered in areas of police operations across the nation; and

Acknowledges that with this present state of the College - instead of being ready to train quality police officers, or primed to check and combat insecurity, law and order in Tai LGA and in the entire Rivers State and the nation in general - has itself become an urgent public security concern. This situation makes it imperative that the ugly decaying status of the College must be arrested timely and reversed for improved security of Rivers State and our nation in general.

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Urge* the Inspector General of the Nigerian Police (IGP) to intervene in the deteriorating condition of the Police College in Tai Local Government Area of Rivers State as a matter of national security to restore it to acceptable and fit environment with office building facilities, hospital and staffing compliments worthy of a standard Police College;
- ii. *Urge* the Nigerian Police Service Commission to take adequate measures and inventory of Police Colleges in the nation to ensure that in all ramifications the standard meets acceptable global limits, especially as these Colleges are the foundation grounds for efficient policing in the nation;
- iii. *Invite* the Minister of Police Affairs/Interior to address the Senate on the deteriorating conditions of the nation's Police Colleges and the way forward in achieving a standardized training environment for police officers as a foundation stone to the nation's policing efficiency; and

- iv. *Direct the Senate Committee on Police Affairs to work with the Police Establishment to hasten the return of effective and adequate global standards, office facilities, environmental and health facilities – not only to the Police College at Tai LGA, but to the entire Police Colleges in the Nation.*

3. The need to make Development Aids more effective to work for Nigerians.

Sponsor: Sen. Oloriegbe, Yahaya Ibrahim (*Kwara Central*)

Co- Sponsors:

Sen. Orji, Theodore Ahamefule (<i>Abia Central</i>)	Sen. Kalu, Orji Uzor (<i>Abia North</i>)
Sen. Dahiru, Aishatu Ahmed (<i>Adamawa Central</i>)	Sen. Oduah, Stella Adaeze (<i>Anambra North</i>)
Sen. Jika, Dauda Halliru (<i>Bauchi Central</i>)	Sen. Ewruhadjakpo, Lawrence O. (<i>Bayelsa West</i>)
Sen. Suswam, Gabriel Torwua (<i>Benue North East</i>)	Sen. Shettima, Kashim (<i>Borno Central</i>)
Sen. Kyari, Abubakar Shaib (<i>Borno North</i>)	Sen. Oko, Rose Okoji (<i>Cross River North</i>)
Sen. Manager, James Ebiowou (<i>Delta South</i>)	Sen. Egwu, Samuel Ominyi (<i>Ebonyi North</i>)
Sen. Urhoghide, M. Aisagbonriodion (<i>Edo South</i>)	Sen. Bamidele, Micheal Opeyemi (<i>Ekiti Central</i>)
Sen. Nnamani, Chimaroke Ogonnia (<i>Enugu East</i>)	Sen. Utazi, Chukwuka Godfrey (<i>Enugu North</i>)
Sen. Goje, Mohammed Danjuma (<i>Gombe Central</i>)	Sen. Okorocho, Anayo Rochas (<i>Imo West</i>)
Sen. Hadejia, Hassan Ibrahim (<i>Jigawa North-East</i>)	Sen. Mohammed, Sabo (<i>Jigawa South-West</i>)
Sen. Kwari, Suleiman Abdu (<i>Kaduna North</i>)	Sen. Sani, Uba (<i>Kaduna Central</i>)
Sen. Adamu, Muhammad Aliero (<i>Kebbi Central</i>)	Sen. Shekarau, Ibrahim (<i>Kano Central</i>)
Sen. Ahmad, Babba Kaita (<i>Katsina North</i>)	Sen. Barau, I. Jibrin (<i>Kano North</i>)
Sen. Gaya, Kabiru Ibrahim (<i>Kano South</i>)	Sen. Mandiya, Bello (<i>Katsina South</i>)
Sen. Tinubu, Oluremi Shade (<i>Lagos Central</i>)	Sen. Na'allah, Bala Ibn (<i>Kebbi South</i>)
Sen. Al-Makura, Umaru Tanko (<i>Nasarawa South</i>)	Sen. Yakubu, Oseni (<i>Kogi Central</i>)
Sen. Umar, Sadiq Suleiman (<i>Kwara North</i>)	Sen. Adamu, Abdullahi (<i>Nasarawa West</i>)
Sen. Adeola, Solomon Olamilekan (<i>Lagos West</i>)	Sen. Abdullahi, Aliyu Sabi (<i>Niger North</i>)
Sen. Amosun, Ibikunle Oyelaja (<i>Ogun Central</i>)	Sen. Odebiyi, Tolulope Akinremi (<i>Ogun West</i>)
Sen. Tofowomo, Nicholas Olubukola (<i>Ondo South</i>)	Sen. Boroffice, Robert Ajayi (<i>Ondo North</i>)
Sen. Basiru, Surajudeen Ajibola (<i>Osun Central</i>)	Sen. Folarin, Teslim Kolawole (<i>Oyo Central</i>)
Sen. Dimka, Hezekiah Ayuba (<i>Plateau Central</i>)	Sen. Buhari, Abdulfatai (<i>Oyo North</i>)
Sen. Gobir, Ibrahim Abdullahi (<i>Sokoto East</i>)	Sen. Apiafi, Betty Jocelyn (<i>Rivers West</i>)
Sen. Wamakko, Aliyu Magatakarda (<i>Sokoto North</i>)	Sen. Gaidam, Ibrahim Alhaji (<i>Yobe East</i>)
Sen. Yusuf, Abubakar Yusuf (<i>Taraba Central</i>)	Sen. Mohammed, Hassan (<i>Zamfara Central</i>)
Sen. Fadahunsi, Francis Adenigba (<i>Osun East</i>)	

The Senate:

Aware that Nigeria as a developing country receives aids from bilateral developed countries and multilateral organizations. Aids provisions to Nigeria are majorly in the social sectors such as health, education and water. Other sectors such as the economic and growth sectors, (e.g. Agriculture, National planning) Governance, Election, do also receive support;

Notes that Nigeria is not an aid dependent Country as the donor support to the country is about 5% of the National Budget. However, in real monetary terms this is a large amount;

Also notes that the National Planning Commission (NPC) vision is to pro-actively determine and efficiently advise on matters relating to national development and overall management of the economy for positive growth; and to ensure that all relevant stakeholders properly implement plans and policies;

Reminded that in the last few years, there has been increase in humanitarian and emergency related aids to Nigeria especially in the North East region. The number of agencies active in the provision of assistance has grown substantially;

Notes accordingly that on the global level, donor interest in coordination has also increased in recent years. The recent examples are the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) and Accra High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (2008) where partnership commitments with regard to harmonization, alignment, ownership, results and mutual accountability were further specified;

Concerned that the NPC is not effectively performing one of its stewardship role of ensuring alignment of donor assistance with national priorities, strategies and effective coordination of donor efforts in all sectors of Nigerian economy;

Bothered that the absence of fundamental reforms to current management structures at the donor and country level may risk continued inefficiencies, delivery failures, weak capacity of local institutions and ultimately, unnecessary delay in increasing employment, reduction in poverty, avoidable death and disease among the poor;

Disturbed that the actual benefits to the country from these aids is only about 40-45%, with 55-60% being lost to transaction costs, wastage and capital flight back to the donor countries through the implementing contractors;

Worried that the non- consideration of aids/grants in budgets and appropriation do sometimes result in duplication, wastages and inefficiency in utilization of scarce resources;

Concerned that there have been several attempts at donor coordination in Nigeria, but this has been ineffective due to inadequate capacity in the public sector, divergent donor procedures and the absence of commonly accepted framework for this coordination;

Further Concerned that detailed comparative data across states on donor agency staffing, location, business processes, and decision making is simply not available, which inevitably inhibits the depth of any discussion of "reforming the architecture" or improving the efficiency of development assistance in Nigeria; and

Notes that there is an urgent need to review the current situation with a view of establishing an overarching donor harmonization, implementation and monitoring framework to enhance aid effectiveness in Nigeria.

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Direct* the National Planning Commission to develop a policy framework that creates mechanisms for development cooperation and aid effectiveness in Nigeria;
- ii. *Direct* the relevant standing committee to monitor the implementation of resolution (i) and produce any necessary legal framework that would ensure the attainment of the objectives;
- iii. *Direct* the relevant standing committees that oversee Ministries, Departments & Agencies (MDAs) who are beneficiaries of development aids/grants to request for, analyze and consider such aid/grants in the appropriation of funds for the MDAs 'activities; and
- iv. *Advise* the State Planning Commissions and House of Assemblies to domesticate and implement federal policies and laws that will enable the states to achieve aids effectiveness.
- iii. *Urge* the Federal Government to give grants and provide seedlings to local farmers who are engaged in palm produce and plantation;
- iv. *Urge* the Federal Government and other relevant MDAs to encourage private sector investment in palm oil production by providing incentives, tax breaks and soft loans to ease their business;
- v. *Urge* the Ministries of Agriculture at the Federal and State levels to set up production bases that can sustain high-yielding palm seedlings through the Presidential Initiatives to drive accelerated revival of oil palm products and exports trades; and
- vi. *Mandate* the Senate Committee on Agriculture to investigate the challenges of developing the palm oil industry and report to the Senate within 2 weeks.