

# NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

## OFFICIAL REPORT

**Tuesday, 4th April, 2000**

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

*[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]*

PRAYERS

## PAPERS LAID

The following papers were laid on the Table:-

The 1999/2000 Supplementary Estimates of Recurrent Expenditure of the Government of Kenya for the year ending 30th June, 2000

The 1999/2000 Supplementary Estimates of Development Expenditure of the Government of Kenya for the year ending 30th June, 2000

The Statement of Excesses No.1 of 1995/1996.

*(By the Minister for Finance)*

## QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

SHOOTING OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

**(Mr. Ojode)** to ask the Minister of State, Office of the President:-

(a) Could the Minister give a comprehensive report on the shooting of the two Members of Parliament by unknown people at the intersection of the Jogoo and Outer Ring roads on 20th February, 2000?

(b) How many people have so far been arrested and charged with the shooting of the two Members?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is Mr. Ojode not here? His Question is dropped.

**Mr. Anyona:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. It is very sad that the Question has been dropped. In view of the fact that the Question involves the safety of hon. Members of this House, could this House, kindly, seek your indulgence to have the Question raised at some future date?

*(Applause)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Anyona, what did you say? I did not get your last remark.

**Mr. Anyona:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying that the House seeks your indulgence to have the matter raised at some future date. Obviously, I cannot tell you of the date, but it will be at your discretion. But we think that you can defer the Question so that it is not lost.

**Mr. Speaker:** Are you sure the owner of the Question is interested?

**Mr. Anyona:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the House and the country are interested. I think it is an important issue.

*(Applause)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Well, judging from the mood of the House, I think I will defer the Question.

*(Question deferred)*

(Applause)

### MOTION

#### THANKS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

That, the thanks of this House be recorded for the exposition of the public policy in his Excellency's Presidential Address from the Chair on 28th March, 2000.

(The Vice-President on 29.3.2000)

(Resumption of Debate  
interrupted on 30.3.2000)

**Mr. Speaker:** Was there anybody on the Floor? Yes, Mr. Kihara.

**Mr. Kihara:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this important Motion. After that brilliant speech by the Leader of the Official Opposition, hon. Mwai Kibaki, in his contribution to this debate, I feel that I need not say very much about the Presidential Address. This is because I believe hon. Kibaki made some very useful suggestions on how to tackle the problems facing this nation. My sincere hope is that the Government side was also in the House and listened to the suggestions made by hon. Kibaki, and that some action will be taken to implement some of them.

In my contribution today, I wish to concentrate on the issue of poverty since that is the single most important issue that affects my constituency. My constituency is a farming area and, therefore, everything that affects farming activities affects my people very adversely. I have raised the question of the invasion of our parcels of land in Naivasha many times in this House, from Mai Mahiu all the way to Mbaruk. That has disrupted the agricultural activities of the people of that area for very many years. I have raised that matter in this House and I have seen the Minister responsible for internal security. I have also seen the DOs, the DC and the PC, requesting that some action be taken so that these pastoralists who are grazing on those parcels of land are removed, so that farming activities can take place.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no quarrel with the Maasais, they are my good friends, including the Vice-President. All we are saying is that, let everybody graze on his or her piece of land. It has been impossible for us to do any farming in this area because of disruption by thousands of animals. Anybody travelling to the West from this House has seen it; I am not exaggerating anything. From Mai Mahiu all the way to Nakuru, they have seen the thousands of animals there. We have not taken the law into our own hands. It is now not even our intention to take the law into our own hands, but if the Government does not come to our assistance and remove those pastoralists from that land, so that our people can prepare their parcels of land for farming; because it is about to rain--- But they have not been able to prepare their fields.

What will we do regarding poverty? The whole thing about eradication of poverty sounds very hollow when these people are not allowed to cultivate their parcels of land. Besides that, they have been involved in cattle rustling in the area. Once cattle are stolen, they are never recovered. It is a very serious problem. To make matters worse, some of those people who have been trespassing on those parcels of land for very many years have now started claiming advance possession of those parcels of land. I have a letter here from one lawyer claiming advance possession of those parcels because they have occupied them for the last 14 years. The lawyer claims Nyakinyua Farm.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not asking for any favour from the Government. I do not expect, and I do not want, any favours. All I am crying for is justice; that the law which is there be applied fairly. Let the people be allowed to farm their parcels of land in peace. If the Minister requires any orders from above to remove them from that land, let him seek them now, so that they can be removed and our people can begin their farming activities. I will leave that issue, because I think I have said enough about it, except to take great objection to the editorial of the *East African Standard* of today, where they are saying that we are inciting people; that we should have pursued the matter in Parliament. I think the editor of the *East African Standard* does not read his own newspaper to know that I have raised that matter in this House severally and it was reported in his own newspaper. So, I have done everything that I could have done to get justice for these people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had a factory called Pana Foods in Naivasha, which is a vegetable growing area. We used to grow a lot of vegetables in Naivasha, and this factory used to process vegetables. That factory was looted and is closed. Had it not been the unfortunate climate for investment, we require something similar to the Pana Foods Factory in Naivasha to process vegetables from the area. Otherwise, farmers are getting nothing for their labour.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to urge this Government to reinstate GMR. I admit there was corruption in the

administration of GMR, both from the farmers and from the officials administering the fund. This country is faced with famine. You cannot expect a farmer to take the risk of growing food to feed Kenyans and take all the risks in case of crop failure. The farmer needs something to assure him that in case of crop failure, he is not going to suffer a lot. I have seen farmers in my constituency dropping dead on seeing a field of wheat going to waste, because they have borrowed the money for cultivation of the crop and they do not hope to be able to repay it. We need the reinstatement of GMR or something similar, so that farmers grow their crops and be guaranteed of some returns.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the colonial government bequeathed to us certain organizations, such as the Kenya Meat Commission, the Uplands Bacon Factory, the Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Kenya Farmers Union and the rest, which were strengthened by the late President. He also started ICDC, BFCK and IBB for assisting the industries; KNTC for assisting the entrepreneur, and ADC and AFC to assist the farmer. All those organizations have been destroyed. The far-sighted men of those days took great care of organizations that could deal with poverty. Some of the people who managed those institutions are right in this House. They include hon. Wamae, who managed ICDC and left it viable, and hon. Matere Keriri who managed BFCK and left [Mr. Kihara]

it very viable at the time of his departure. But this regime has spoilt all that and created some more institutions to be used as vehicles for looting. For example, the Nyayo Bus Corporation, the Nyayo Tea Zones and the Nyayo Motor Corporation. These organizations could not outlive their founder. They were organizations to deal with poverty, but have been destroyed by this Government. I believe this Government cannot eradicate poverty from this country. We can write thousands of good papers and hold hundreds of seminars, but we cannot eradicate poverty with this Government in power. The only way to eradicate poverty is to "eradicate" this Government. A country can do with an ageing or incompetent monarch, but Kenya is not a monarchy.

I beg to oppose.

**Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports** (Mr. Sumbuiwo): Thank you Mr. Speaker, Sir, for according me this opportunity to contribute to the Presidential Speech.

I would like to mainly dwell on poverty, just as hon. Kihara has done. The state of the economy of any country depends on the health of its people. In recent years, Kenya's economy has dropped at an alarming rate. What we need now is not empty talk as we have been doing for a long time, but action aimed at salvaging our beloved country from poverty.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, political and religious leaders across the country have spent a lot of time apportioning blame, instead of looking for ways and means of tackling poverty. We should shun empty rhetoric which has characterised our daily lives and call a spade a spade. We have a very delicate matter which we have to deal with. If we leave this matter to slip through our fingers, we will be faced with an uphill task of trying to bring it to life. We should accept our past mistakes and omissions, and support the Government in its effort to revamp the economy of the country. Our past mistakes should propel us to another level of thinking. Getting stuck in the mud, while the rest of the world is becoming a global village, will not take us anywhere as far as development is concerned.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, efficiency is the key word, and every individual who has been put in a position of responsibility in this country should not sit back and expect things to move on their own. Every Kenyan must work hard and show some sense of responsibility. Kenya is our motherland, and all Kenyans should be patriotic. Civil servants must wake up from their slumber land. Not all civil servants are asleep, but the majority of them have abdicated their responsibility and, instead, indulged in shameless corruption. They are robbing taxpayers, because they are not fulfilling their responsibilities. We have read from the daily newspapers of people being arrested and charged for corruption. When some of us were in the Civil Service, we never indulged in any corruption. We did not even know that there was anything known as corruption. There is a new generation of corrupt civil servants. Corruption is not only confined to the Civil Service; it is all over, even in the private sector. We have corrupt lawyers, architects and surveyors. Kenyans should first apologise to God for committing sins. If you accept to be bribed or to bribe, you are committing a sin. Corrupt activities breed poverty.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, corrupt activities obviously breed poverty. People have talked about the Government not doing anything to eradicate poverty, but Kenyans of all walks of life should be blamed. When we notice any ill done by anybody in this country, we should report it to the police. Of course, the creation of the Kenya Anti-Corruption Authority (KACA) is a step in the right direction, towards uprooting the cancerous vice which has penetrated into every fibre of our society. Under the able leadership of Justice Aaron Ringera, KACA has got teeth to bite. People say that it does not have teeth to bite, but it is my contention that this unit has got teeth to bite. It is only that it needs a law to back it up so that it will have more officers. The officers from this unit should be well paid so that they do not get involved in corrupt activities. I know of a country somewhere in Africa which pays her officers who are serving in the anti-corruption unit well, and those officers do not accept bribes. For the war against corruption to succeed, the police, the politicians, the Judiciary, the private sector and professionals must come together and forge ahead and make sure

that we eliminate this cancer.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to mention something about the farmers. I come from a farming area. Today, it is very difficult for a farmer to make ends meet. First of all, the cost of inputs for the farmers is so exorbitant that the farmers cannot plant. Even if they plant, whatever they get out of their farms cannot be marketed because of liberalisation. Liberalisation has completely ruined our farmers. The cost of inputs is very high. The farmer cannot go to a commercial bank and borrow money to use in farming because the rate of interest is so high that it is out of reach for an ordinary farmer. An interest rate of 30 or 32 per cent is beyond a farmer's reach.

I would like to also say something about the importation of grains. I am a farmer in my own right, but we have grains in our stores today which we cannot dispose of because the price of the imported grains is less than that of the locally grown grains. So, we cannot even educate our children today because we cannot sell our grains due to lack of a ready market. The best thing to do is to strike a balance. We should import less grains and subsidise our farmers so that they can grow enough food for our consumption and for the export market.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Ngiro:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to make a few comments on the Presidential Address.

Looking at the Presidential Address, and realising what the KANU Manifesto was at the time of, and during, the struggle for Independence, it gives us no news. We remember that at the time of Independence, KANU had four primary goals to fulfil. The most preliminary one was to see the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta out of detention. The next one was to fight poverty; thirdly, it was to eliminate illiteracy in this country, and fourthly, to have a country that was free of diseases and which had healthy people. We realise that this country achieved the first goal, but as to whether we have even made a positive step towards poverty eradication is a daydream. It is surprising that we have been Independent for the good part of this century. Indeed, Kenya has been Independent for 36 years, but we are still struggling with poverty, illiteracy and diseases. Why these things have persisted, we do not understand. We appreciate that a strong foundation was laid for this country, as has been talked about by the President in his Address, but that strong foundation, for some reason, was built on sinking sand. That is why our economy has continued to sink and we are now in a country whose economy is talked about as being in the intensive care unit (ICU).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, while celebrating the end of this millennium, we have very little to count on. That is why we are still dreaming of what we will do and what Bills we will introduce in this House, and we cannot sit down and count our achievements, and see what our goals should be to improve these achievements. We are talking about creating more job opportunities. You cannot talk about creating more job opportunities when all the infrastructures are collapsing. We will not talk about creating more job opportunities when we are retrenching workers. We cannot talk about creating more job opportunities when we cannot train teachers any more.

We will not just repeat words from the IMF, for example, "poverty eradication". What is poverty eradication? To me, this is like saying: "Now we will breathe, but we will breathe oxygen". Poverty eradication means that we have got to improve our economic activities, farming, education, industrialisation and the private sector so that we can earn money and eradicate poverty. Poverty eradication is a result of a healthy economic growth. All these IMF's gimmicks about poverty eradication will never work. This is a creation of IMF. We have heard from the IMF over all these years, but all we have heard are terminologies, for example, "banana republics," "developing countries," "Third world", and now we have the poverty eradication theory.

We read that His Excellency the President attended a meeting in Gabon, of heads of governments, and they were to discuss poverty eradication. This was a meeting of heads of poor republics talking to the IMF on how to eradicate poverty. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is known, as noted by Mr. Graham Hancox, as "lords of poverty." They will never, at any one time, help us to reduce poverty. All we have to do is to put concerted efforts as a Government, to see that we are back to our pride on production. We should embark on our pride of industrialisation.

We will not sit back and cheat wananchi that we are developing the Jua Kali sector. We should find a market for all the steel boxes and bowls that they manufacture. We should even export them. We are cheating the country! We must look for a way of getting machines for the small-sector industries, so that they can manufacture items that can be exported to other countries. If you do not export your produce, you will never be industrialised. We should not sit back and think that we will develop our industries in the Jua Kali sector. We must pump in some money to enable them to manufacture goods that can be exported.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, while expressing my condolences to the families, friends and relatives of the people who perished in the bus accident, we know that the poor state of our roads causes many accidents. We borrow money to build roads, but why do we borrow money to build narrow roads, when we know that buses will move on them? It is better to get money and build wider roads that can take buses. That way, buses will have a lot of space to avoid potholes, without hitting other buses.

But that notwithstanding, we have mainstream banks in this country that cannot lend money to wananchi to

venture into the bus and matatu business. They say that those businesses are risky. So, the people who venture into the business are open to sharks around towns. They borrow money very expensively. The interest rate is about 52 per cent, and it is fixed. It is not on the reducing scale. So, unless the owners of the buses do two trips to a place like Kisumu, they cannot manage to pay the loans. We must get the money that was looted in institutions like the National Social Security Fund (NSSF), and put it into banks that can lend it to wananchi. They can buy buses and matatus. That way, they will reduce their trips and accidents, and manage to pay the banks. If they fail to pay only for a month, they lose their buses. We must care for the welfare of the people in this country. We must know that, even that driver is not racing because he likes to drive buses at full speed; he is under instructions to do three trips to Mombasa and back, so that the owner of the bus can manage to pay the instalments. If we do not do that, we will talk about speed governors in buses, but when you put them, the owners will not manage to pay for the buses. We will have no buses. All we have to do is find money that wananchi can borrow at reduced interest rate, and pay for the buses.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**The Assistant Minister for Labour and Human Resource Development** (Mr. Ethuro): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise to contribute to the following Motion,

"THAT, the thanks of this House be recorded for the exposition of public policy contained in His Excellency's Presidential Address from the Chair on 28th March, 2000."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion because I think public policy was exposed. The real issues that affect this country were raised. I would like to start by saying that, that kind of speech does not in any way express what I heard from my friend and colleague, that it was a statement of political menopause. It is only an expression of a well-considered political environment, and socio-economic circumstances of this country. It is a statement of intent to resolve the issues that plague this country.

The issues raised in the Speech are not of political menopause, but if I could use the same female connotation, I think those words could only be coming from "political virgins"! The Opposition has never been in a position to rule this country.

**Dr. Ochuodho:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Unparliamentary words are being used in this House! What does the hon. Member mean by "political menopause" of the Opposition? Can he clarify what he meant?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! My business here is to keep order and not to interpret! Proceed!

**The Assistant Minister for Labour and Human Resource Development** (Mr. Ethuro): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir! In any case, if Dr. Ochuodho did not--

**Dr. Ochuodho:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. While I admit that your duty is to keep order, does it mean that the Opposition can just be abused and you keep watching?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! There is no Opposition called political menopause! Proceed!

**The Assistant Minister for Labour and Human Resource Development** (Mr. Ethuro): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir! You have made my life so easy. I really wish that Dr. Ochuodho, for once, will shut up!

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Now you have invited my wrath! You have no business insulting other hon. Members in the House! Will you now withdraw and apologise?

**The Assistant Minister for Labour and Human Resource Development** (Mr. Ethuro): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I withdraw and apologise! Let me go ahead with my subject.

The issue in this country is the tragedy of enclosure, where Maasai pastoralists, who, by definition of their mode of production, have to look for pasture wherever it might be found, are being chased away from Naivasha. I am not a Maasai, but I am a pastoraist like the Maasai. I think pastoralists should be given a right to graze wherever pasture can be found. What the hon. Member for Naivasha could be talking about is a management strategy, where grazing can take place in a very orderly manner. As much as I would like to support the agrarian sector, I would like other hon. Members to support that pastoralism is here to stay. It requires pasture and water. At a time when famine is ravaging the entire North-Rift region of this country, the only way to assist those pastoralists is to give them access to pasture. In fact, the issue is not the tragedy of the commons, as we used to be referred to. The issue in this country is the tragedy of the encroacher where, we have privatised land and other people cannot access it. It is time to reform the agrarian sector, so that it could not only take the character of mono-cropping, but also livestock and dairy keeping. Dairy keeping should not just be zero-grazing; pastoralism is actually a dairy scheme because it also relies on milk. We need that protection from the attitudes of Kenyans.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, related to pastoralism is the old question of Kenya Meat Commission (KMC). The Government has made it plain on many occasions, that KMC is going to be re-opened with the sole objective of supporting pastoralist farmers and people around Athi River. What we are hearing now is bad news for this economy; that they are going to form a private company in order to manage a public body. I think we have lost direction with privatisation. Privatisation has to be done with the hope that certain pockets of the rural areas need protection. We

cannot just privatise at will. We cannot just privatise because it is fashionable. We need to privatise where it is possible. In other areas where the public goods and services are to be provided, we need the State to be involved. We have always argued that we are willing, even as pastoralists and other interested buyers, to form a joint public company, where we can support the KMC. I wish to call upon the Government to ensure that KMC remains for the sole objective of supporting the pastoralists.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the Government is doing in terms of management of our institutions is very encouraging, but it is limited. I have fear that at the rate at which we are going, whereby we are hiring a Mzungu for the Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB), and we will also do the same for the National Bank of Kenya (NBK)--- We have already hired a Mzungu as the Head of the Public Service, with due respect, but I want to be committed, as a person in a black country--- Confidence is undermined when our public institutions are managed by people who do not share my colour. It is time that we managed our own affairs. We have very capable black Kenyans who can do a good job. Let us identify those people and give them the jobs, so that we do not send wrong signals to our children and Kenyans that Africans cannot manage. That is not correct. We can manage and identify where we have gone wrong.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also do not think that we, as a Government, should be going around wooing the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This country has survived for almost ten years without that aid, and we can continue doing so. What we need is to allocate the meagre resources that we have optimally and to the right causes. Let us get our priorities right. One of those priorities is to improve on our infrastructure. The *El Nino* Emergency Road Rehabilitation Project should be implemented now so that we can reduce the costs of transportation. We would like to see the Langata Road finished. I would like to see the security roads in Northern Kenya done, so that we can contain this terrible problem of cattle rustling. The police officers cannot maintain security because there are no roads to some of these areas. The police cannot maintain security because they have the Mahindras while thugs are in Mercedes Benzes. How can they compete? Do we need a Mzungu to tell us the difference between a Mahindra and a Mercedes Benz, and the speed at which they can travel? We need to get back to our common sense.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House, in the new millennium, has committed its resolve--- In your speech, you quoted the late President Kenyatta when opening Parliament, who said: "This House should take cognisance of its responsibilities". I would like to appeal to all Members of the House that a problem in any corner of this country is a problem to all Kenyans; that, if it is famine in Turkana or cattle rustling in West Pokot, it is a problem that we need to appreciate as a nation, so that we can raise the really important issues that affect Kenyans; so that we can be able to focus the agenda of this country to the real issues and not just politicking.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other tragedy is that we politick a lot and we deliver nothing. We promise our Kenyans heaven, and we deliver hell. I think it is incumbent on us as leaders to deliver. That does not mean that I cannot crack a joke on hon. Ochuodho. We should be able to laugh. However, you know that every great mind has an element of witticism and a sense of humour. I think we should be able to demonstrate that our role in the new millennium of this Parliament is actually to give Kenya hope. It should not just be hoping against hope, but the reality is that those problems will be resolved in our life-time and not in the future. So, we cannot make another to be fulfilled by the year 3000 since all of us will be dead by that time. We need to be able to realise the vision of industrialisation by 2020.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let us start from where we are since this is a labour-intensive economy and that is where we should be starting from. We have more people to feed. We have about half of the population that is poor. Poverty, I agree, cannot be solved through Sessional Papers or by going into committees. We have to stop the looting that has taken place, and it is not the regime that is looting but there are individuals who are doing so. I think if these individuals were being taken to court as is the case now, most workers would stop stealing. These are the signals that we need to send to Kenyans, that there is hope; that we will be able to reduce unemployment and poverty. The issue of speed governors should be introduced.

Thank you very much.

**Mr. Munyao:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for having seen me, and I will be very brief.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently, the media has been serialising a very important thing, and this is what happened during the late Bruce Mackenzie's era. It has raised a lot of questions. It has given us a lot of repetitions. All that I could say, with your permission, is that I will use the Swahili language to give a quotation which states: "Kufanya makosa si makosa, lakini kurudia makosa ndio makosa". That is the end of the quotation. The individuals who have been cited during that time of the late Bruce Mackenzie and the British question of what is likely to happen, surprisingly enough, are the same set of people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are told very clearly in the newspapers about these happenings, and I think this country ought to learn a lesson out of that, that, at that time there were some kingmakers, for example, people like Charles Njonjo. Even today, they are still the kingmakers since they are placing people where they should be. We saw that they did so during the Kenyatta succession war. Whatever the media has been giving us is reality in that they are picking this information from our records. If that is the case, and this is why everybody is conforming and agreeing to it, this

country must be totally careful not to go back into that situation. This is because we have witnessed, and, in fact, it is painful for us to understand that even whatever we have today was a creation of 20 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is up to the current Government to come out and steer clear of this problem, unless it is now telling us that we are going back to that same creation of that time. This created a lot of problems because I did not know that up to now, we were still a vessel of the British because we have come to be a total vessel of the British. This is because even all of our own leaders today, and they are mentioned, are creations of the British. Are we going to wait again, during this time of the Moi succession, to have another creation? I am happy because some leadership, and particularly the Democratic Party (DP) leadership, has come out very clean on this issue. This is because they have not been mentioned anywhere, and they are still seen to be the most sober leadership to go in for national leadership.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are some Members of Parliament from KANU who were not there during that time, and they were not mentioned; but they are now agitated and we do not know for what reason.

**The Assistant Minister for Energy** (Mr. Sasura): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the DP Secretary-General, Mr. Munyao, in order to say that DP is still the cleanest political party in the country, when only last weekend, seven Members of Parliament from the Democratic Party gave poor Maasais an ultimatum to get out of Naivasha?

**Mr. Munyao:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps, hon. Sasura's understanding of cleanliness is different from my understanding of cleanliness. My understanding of cleanliness is cleanliness from the heart and not from the clothes.

What I am talking about is not cleanliness of clothes; we are clean from the heart and the spirit. I am saying so because in this transitional business, whereby Mr. Njonjo, "The Total Man" and the current President were even named at that time--- Our Leader of the Official Opposition, hon. Kibaki, has never been mentioned anywhere and, therefore, we are said to be the most clean and the most decent people because we are nobody's creation. Today, we can understand, but at that time, we did not understand what happened in 1978. We did not know that the current Government was formed in Europe and then it was transported here through the British vessels to be intact. We thought it was a general thing, but now we know what happened. Therefore, I am the most clean person when I say that. I am very serious because everything which happened at that time may be repeated in another way because, today, the same British Government is still controlling us. For how long are we going to be controlled? Kenyans must come out of this situation and behave as Kenyans.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other point I may put up---

**The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports** (Mr. Sumbeiywo): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. We need the guidance of the Chair because hon. Munyao is saying that we are still under the rule of the British Government and that, that system was established in 1978. Could the hon. Member prove his claims?

**An hon. Member:** Dr. Leakey and Mr. Njonjo!

**Mr. Munyao:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member was an Assistant Commissioner of Police, that time and he might not be aware of that point. But in the system of governance, we have got presidents, prime ministers and the rest. Who is the "Prime Minister" of Kenya today?

**The Assistant Minister for Local Government** (Mr. Affey): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Munyao:** However, I do not want to be interrupted. Please, let me finish my contribution! I have only ten minutes and it is not fair for me to be interrupted. Let the hon. Member come up when he gets time to ask---

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order! Mr. Munyao, it is you who will make hon. Members interrupt you or not interrupt you! So, if you do not want to be interrupted, do not provoke the rock of your colleagues.

**Mr. Munyao:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for your guidance.

*(Mr. Affey stood up in his place)*

This hon. Member does not know the point he is rising on. Why can he not sit down? He is out of order!

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order, Mr. Affey! Please, Mr. Munyao, be calm. It is the right of hon. Members to question you. What is it, hon. Affey?

**The Assistant Minister for Local Government** (Mr. Affey): On point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member does not know what he is talking about. Could we know from him who the "Prime Minister" is?

**Mr. Munyao:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am a Member of Parliament; I am not a tutor! I am not teaching anything! If anybody does not understand English, he should go into the books.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order! Mr. Munyao, we have no tutors here, all right, but look at the Standing Orders. The Standing Orders state: "A Member is personally responsible for the accuracy of a statement that he makes." You have made a very curious statement, that we have a "Prime Minister" in this House. It is, indeed, the duty of hon. Members to know who our "Prime Minister" is! And it is your duty, as a person who asserted it, to let hon. Members who know the "Prime Minister" is!

*(Mr. Ndicho stood up in his place)*

Order! Order! I am dealing with Mr. Munyao! Order, Mr. Ndicho! Order, Mr. Munyao! I am afraid the responsibility is upon the person who asserts. It is you who asserted, and you must discharge the onus on you.

**Mr. Munyao:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, because I want to finish my second point, could I rub that assertion and then go ahead?

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well! Order! We will give Mr. Munyao a chance now. He has withdrawn his statement.

**Mr. Munyao:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am saying that this country is also worried about the road carnage. Every day, we do read about road carnage. Between Nairobi and Busia, there are, maybe, 101 road blocks, and between Nairobi and Mombasa, there are about 120 road blocks. What is actually happening?

Last night, as I was watching TV news, I was amazed when I saw a policeman in uniform and on a police motorcycle receiving a "donation" from a person in a lorry. What has actually gone wrong? Why can we not have people who can even investigate such matters? The Commissioner of Police must come out and stamp out this business of "donations" completely, because, as I speak, I understand that being a policeman and in road traffic, you need to bribe more because it is a chain--- Actually, to be sent on the highway, you need to be told what to come up with in the evening. It is for this reason that these police officers keep on collecting whatever else they get because it is to be shared by the entire chain. Otherwise, this is a simple matter; it would have been cleared once and for all. We want some cleanliness because this issue has brought a lot of insecurity and before we get rid of this one, we will not be where we are.

On the same note, the President made it clear that Ministers should support the Government and stop intimidation. I am saying this because the Front Bench on the Government side is full of Ministers who intimidate people. I have one example in mind, my own counterpart; the Secretary-General of KANU, who has been intimidating all the councillors in the World. For instance, this coming Saturday, he is going to have a Harambee and he has called all councillors to a Harambee at Maragua. He has no business calling the DP councillors to Maragua!

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Mr. Munyao, your time is up! Mr. Nyachae!

**Mr. Nyachae:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. First of all, I would like to start by supporting His Excellency's Presidential Address because most of its contents contain the problems we are facing in this country. That is my purpose of supporting the Presidential Address.

However, His Excellency's Presidential Address did not go far enough to tell us what is going to be done about the insecurity in the country. Insecurity in the country is going to lead to instability of this nation. These days, nobody feels secure anywhere he may be; whether it is children, wives, girls and even men. All of us are concerned about our security. Every home wonders when the head of the family; the father and husband, is going to arrive, or parents are worried about their children. Could something not be done? I would like to suggest that, for the time being, the Government should switch the riot squad that follows Members of Parliament during Harambee meetings and so on, to be retrained to deal with the insecurity in the country rather than bother Harambee meetings, while carrying helmets. Let them be trained to deal with security matters.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to say that the President was quite right when he expressed concern about the economic situation in this country. But we must think about the genesis of the economic problems that we are facing. Is it the question of corruption or a question of governance? What is it? This is because he talked about the problem, but he did not say how that problem started, and we would like to know about the genesis of the problem and solutions to the problem.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think, through Public Accounts Committee and Public Investments Committee records, it is very clear that we can trace the genesis of the problem. But how do we deal with the problem? To deal with the problem, we must take action.

Let me touch on a point which has been an area of my concern. Since last year, His Excellency the President has talked against corruption thirteen times. So, we have been expecting action 13 times, but no action has been taken. For how long are we going to condemn corruption without action? The names of those corrupt people are there! Why do we not start, at least, with the cases we know, so that we can move on? If my name is in the Public Accounts Committee Report, then you must start investigating me and let me face the music. But we have not even started with the cases that are too obvious and we keep on intimidating each other. Let us be seen to be taking action so that we can feel confident. Commitment means action. That is what we would like to see happening. In this country, everybody is feeling the pinch of poverty, and we will support the President when he takes action against corrupt people because we will know that he is dealing with the people who have made us poor.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I am talking right now, 70 per cent - and you can check this with all audit firms or accountancy firms - of the industries in this country are in problems. Watch how their balance sheets are coming out;



they are all making losses. That means revenue to the Government is going to be less. Between early last year and now, the Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB) shares were trading at Kshs65 per share, but as I am talking here now, the value has gone down to Kshs22 per share last week, and by last evening, it rose to Kshs25 per share. What does that signal to us about the direction the Government is going in terms of the economy? Early last year, the shares of the National Bank of Kenya were trading at Kshs17 per share, but right now, they are trading at Kshs3 per share. What does that indicate to this country? These are the problems we are talking about and we are worried about the direction this country is taking economically. We are not against anybody, but the evil-doers. That should not be seen in the light of people who have been branded as "rebels" and all other types of names, just because of speaking the truth.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the President when he talks about co-operation with our external friends who are sometimes called lenders, donors and so on. We want that support, not so much because of their money, but because we want an image that can influence investment which will, in turn, create employment for our children. Since Independence, there has never been one single year when external support has been more than 6 per cent of the total revenue which the Kenya Government gets! About 94 per cent of this revenue comes from Kenyans themselves. That means if we manage our resources properly---We have the resources, but we need that co-operation. So, we should not oppose the resumption of aid to this country. From 1964, the external support that we have received has reached slightly over US\$15 billion, but what can we show to the young generation of this country that this US\$15 billion has done? Nothing! That is why our external friends are becoming frustrated and difficult. When they calculate the amount of US\$15 billion and find that there is nothing it has achieved in improving the living conditions of Kenyans, what do you expect them to do? They are bound to have a negative attitude.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to comment on one statement which the President included in his Speech, good politics. Good politics should be reciprocal! I would like to inform this House that to have good politics in this country, we must encourage civic education. Civic education should be spread all over the country so that Kenyans can know what their rights are. When the *Nation* - Media Group or Citizen Radio decide that they want to go out and educate Kenyans all over the country, they find that it is not possible because they are confined within 30 kilometres. Is it the people in Nairobi who want civic education? No! These people read newspapers daily. These media houses should be allowed to broadcast all the way to Kisii and to Mombasa. Now, we are getting the impression that civic education is a danger to certain people; that when Kenyans know their rights, somebody is not going to take advantage of their ignorance any more. This is something which needs to be done. Every Kenyan has a right to information. We should not confine civic education to particular areas of the country. How can we stop Kenyans from interacting? It is a shame that when Kenyans are seen gathering together, they are arrested and charged. What crime have those people committed? The other day, the *Mau Mau* freedom fighters gathered at Limuru to remember how they fought in the forest, and also to remember those who lost their lives, but policemen were sent there to go and chase them away while criminals are left to harass our wives and children.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Karume:** Ahsante sana, Bw. Spika, kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili niseme machache kuhusu Hotuba ya Rais.

Hotuba ya Rais ilikuwa ya maana kwa kusikiza, lakini sisi tunajiuliza kama yale yaliyosemwa hapa yatafanyika. Ninasema hivyo kwa sababu si mara ya kwanza kwa Rais kutoa hotuba kama hiyo katika Bunge hili. Amekuwa akitoa hotuba hapa kila mwaka, lakini hakuna kitu kinafanyika. Atakuja hapa mwako ujao, arudie yale aliyoyasema mwaka huu, lakini hakuna kitu kitafanyika. Kuna shida nyingi katika nchi hii, mojawapo ikiwa ufisadi. Ufisadi umekuwa ni wimbo! Tunasema juu yake usiku na mchana, lakini hakuna kitu kinafanyika.

Bw. Spika, tukizungumzia mambo ya NSSF, hizo ni pesa za wananchi walio maskini ambazo hukutwa kutoka kwa mishara yao na waajiri wao, ili watakapostaafu wapatiwe na waweze kuendelea na maisha yao.

Ninajua wazee wengine ambao wamestaafu na wanadai malipo yao kutoka kwa NSSF. Wanazunguka kila siku mpaka mwaka unakwisha bila kupata pesa. Ukisikia pesa ziko, ni wachache tu ambao wamelipwa pesa zao. Kuna wengine wamezoea mtuakiwa na shamba la Kshs10 milioni, wanashirikiana na wengine na shamba hilo linazwa kwa Kshs1 bilioni. Pesa za wananchi zinapewa mtu mmoja hata kama inajulikana. Ninaunga mkono Public Investments Committee (PIC) na Public Accounts Committee (PAC) kwa kazi nzuri zinazofanya. Nchi hii ya Kenya sio ya mtu mmoja au wawili au watatu; hii ni nchi yetu sote. Ukiwa umezaliwa hapa Kenya, wewe ni mwanahisa kama wengine, hata kama huna macho au miguu. Kwa hivyo, hatuwezi kuwaruhusu watu wachache kuchukua pesa za wengine bila kuwachukulia hatua yoyote. Ni vizuri tuwe na mpango, ijulikane ni kina nani wamepewa pesa za NSSF na zile nyingine, ili wazirudishe. Sasa, watu wanakufa kwa sababu ya njaa na pesa zimekosekana, na nyingi zimeenda kwa mifuko ya wachache. Ni vizuri kufikiria mambo ya ufisadi. Ingawa tunazungumza juu ya ufisadi, hakuna kitu kinafanyika. Unaweza kusikia mtu fulani amefanya kosa, kwa mfano, mtu mkubwa ameiba kutoka kwa benki, na bado anaonekana huru akitembea kwa motokaa, na hawezi kuguswa. Lakini mtu mdogo akiiba kuku mmoja huko kijijini, anafungwa. Sijui kama kuna sheria tofauti.

Bw. Spika, kuhusu kilimo, Serikali yetu haitusaidii kwa ukulima. Hii ndio sababu tunaumia. Kama Serikali

ingekuwa inaangalia maslahi ya wakulima wa miwa katika mikoa ya Magharibi na Nyanza, tungekuwa tunapata sukari ya kutosha ya kutumia katika nchi na hata ya kuuza katika nchi za nje ili ilete pesa. Lakini, nani atafanya hii wakati hakuna mtu anajali maslahi ya wakulima hata kidogo? Ukiangalia sasa kwenye mambo ya kahawa, tumesikia kwamba Coffee Board of Kenya itakwisha kwa sababu World Bank inataka iondolewe. Hakuna haja ya kuondoa Coffee Board of Kenya. Ni vizuri kuondoa pengine mambo ya kuuza kahawa, lakini CBK iachiwe jukumu la kusimamia leseni na kiwango cha kahawa badala ya kuiondoa kabisa. Tunasikia kwamba Wazungu wale waliofukuzwa hapa, sasa wanarudi kwa njia nyingine ili kuangalia kahawa ya wakulima. Pia, tunasikia kwamba kuna mpango wa kuuza kahawa kama mahindi au maharagwe; ukienda kwa fulani ambaye ana kahawa, unaweza kununua debe moja au mawili. Ikifanyika hivyo, tutakuwa na taabu kwa sababu wizi wa kahawa utaenea zaidi. Pengine wale walio mashamba makubwa wanaweza kufaidika kidogo, lakini hatua hiyo itamaliza wakulima wadogo.

Bw. Spika, kazi ya Serikali isiwe ni kusema tu bila vitendo. Ni vizuri kufikiria mambo ya wakulima. Ukiangalia, tulikuwa na Uplands Bacon Factory, lakini hatujui ilienda wapi. Tulikuwa na Kenya Meat Commission (KMC), lakini hatujui ilienda wapi. Tulikuwa na kiwanda cha kutengeneza magunia; tunasikia watu wengine walipewa leseni ya kuleta magunia Kenya, lakini hiyo ilifungwa na wafanyakazi 6,000 walipoteza kazi zao. Hii Serikali ni ya kujenga au ni ya kuuza? Wananchi wamechoka, hata hawajui tunafanya nini. Ni vizuri Serikali ifikirie vile itabadilisha mambo haya. Ukiangalia, hakuna tajiri anayeweza kujenga kiwanda hapa Kenya. Sisi, kama wafanyabiashara, tunaenda ng'ambo na kujaribu kuwashawishi wenye rasilmali waweke rasilmali yao hapa, lakini wanatuambia: "Kama ni Kenya, wacha niende Tanzania au Uganda." Je, watoto wetu ambao wamesoma na wana digrii watapata kazi gani? Bila viwanda, hakuna kazi kwa sababu kazi zile zilizoko zina wenyewe. Ikiwa mfanyakazi hajakosa, ataendelea na kazi yake na hawezi kufutwa.

Bw. Spika, imesemwa na kila mtu kila wakati kwamba mtu kuuawa Kenya sio kitu. Hali ya usalama ni mbaya sana. Hakuna mtu anafikiria tutafanya nini. Hata ukiwa Waziri au Mbunge, hujui utafanya nini. Kwa hivyo, ni vizuri tufikirie. Watu wengi wanafikiria mambo ya mwaka wa 2002, lakini kwanza tuwaangalie watu wetu; tuangalie tutafanya nini. Juzi nilienda huko ng'ambo, lakini si kwa Waingereza; mahali pengine, na nilipokuwa nikiendeshwa na dereva wa taxi, nilimwambia aendeshe polepole tusinguke kwa sababu ya "pothole". Aliniuliza: "Pothole ni kitu gani?" Nilimwambia ni yale mashimo yanakuwa kwa lami. Aliniuza kama tunachimba na sururu. Hawajui. Sasa hapa, hakuna barabara; hakuna chochote.

Bw. Spika, kuhusu watu wale ambao wamechukua mali ya umma na wanajulikana, hata kama mtu ni mkubwa namna gani, mwizi ni mwizi. Hakuna mwizi nambari moja na nambari mbili. Kama wameiba, ni vizuri wakamatwe na warudishe mali ya wenyewe. Mambo haya tunayozungumza sasa kuhusu nini kitakachotokea baada ya mwaka wa 2002, tulikuwa tunajiuliza maswali kama hayo wakati wa hali ya hatari. Tulikuwa tunasema kwamba tutawaua walinzi wa nyumbani; tutawaua Wazungu na kuchukua mashamba bila kulipa chochote. Lakini Mzee Kenyatta alipoachiliwa, alisema hakuna cha bure. Pia alisema hakuna "homeguard" na hatuwezi kuwaua. Hata ikifika mwaka wa 2002, watu wale wanaojulikana kwamba waliiba mali ya umma, wairudishe. Tufanye vile Mzee Kenyatta alisema ili tuendeleze nchi yetu badala ya kufikiria kupigana, lakini mali ya umma irudishwe. Tumekuwa na bahati ya kuwa miaka 37, nchi yetu haijakuwa kama nchi nyingine. Hii si kwa sababu utawala ni mzuri, lakini ni kwa sababu wananchi wa Kenya wanavumilia. Hakuna taifa rahisi kutawala kama Kenya ukiwa mtu wa haki kuwatawala. Hata mtoto anaweza kuwatawala, kwa maana ni watu wa bidii. Wanataka tu ufawanyie vyema. Lakini ubaya wa Serikali hii ya KANU ni vile inawafanyia wananchi. Hata hajui wananchi ni kina nani, bora tu mtu aulize: "Okay, hizo ndizo pesa zinazotakiwa? Ndio. Zangu zitakuwa ngapi?" Kwa hivyo, ni vizuri tuanze kufikiria mambo mapya, lakini zaidi upande wa Serikali. Hali hii ya KANU kupinga mambo kwa sababu yametoka upande wa Upinzani, hata kama ni ya haki; au mtu wa KANU akisema haki, eti ipingwe kwa sababu imetokana na mtu wa KANU---Tujue sisi sote tuko katika Bunge hili na tumechaguliwa na wananchi kuangalia maslahi yao.

Kwa hayo machache, ninaunga mkono.

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President** (Mr. Haji): Ahsante, Bw. Spika, kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili niweze kuchangia Hotuba ya Rais.

Kwa jumla, Hotuba ya Rais ilikuwa ya kufana sana. Iligusia mambo kadha wa kadha muhimu, yakiwemo maswala juu ya mbinu za kukabiliana na umaskini; na kuimarisha elemu nchini. Kadhalika, Hotuba ya Rais iligusia mazungumzo yanayoendelea kati ya nchi hii, na benki ya dunia na hazina ya kimataifa ya fedha, na swala la mashirika ya Serikali ambayo hayailitei faida nchi hii. Maswala mengine aliyogusia Rais ni juu ya juhudi zinazofanywa na Serikali ili kokemesha ufisadi; maswala ya ugeuzi wa Katiba; na maswala yanayohusu ugonjwa hatari wa ukimwi. Haya yote ni maswala ambayo yanawahusu Wakenya popote walipo.

Bw. Spika, ni jambo la kusikitisha sana kuona kwamba baadhi ya wahe. Wabunge wanajitahidi ili kutatiza kuafikiwa kwa malengo ya Serikali juu ya mambo haya. Imekuwa desturi ya watu kutukanana, na kukashifu juhudi za Serikali bila ya mwelekeo wo wote. Tabia hii haitaweza kutusaidia. Ningependa kuchukua nafasi hii kumwunga mkono Bw. Nyachae kwa yale aliyosema alipokuwa akichangia Hoja hii. Mhe. Nyachae alizungumza juu ya vile

tunavyopaswa kufanya ili kutatua matatizo hayo. Hata hivyo, baadhi ya Wabunge waliikashifu tu Hotuba hii. Tumefikia wakati ambapo hata watoto wetu na wale wa Wabunge hao watachukuliwa kuwa wahaini, wezi, na watu ambao hawana malengo yoyote kwa nchi hii. Inafaa tufahamu kwamba, kila tunaposema kwamba Wakenya ni wezi, habari hizi huwafikia watu katika pembe zote za dunia; dunia ya leo ni ndogo sana. Habari kama hizi husambaa kote ulimwenguni kupitia vyombo vya habari kama vile magazeti, internet, na kadhalika.

Mhe. Karume amezungumza juu ya wawekaji raslimali wa kigeni. Amesema kwamba wawekaji rasli malikule ngambo wameamua kuweka raslimali zao nchini Uganda na Tanzania badala ya Kenya. Je, kama Wakenya wote wamesemekana kuwa wezi, ni mwekaji raslimali gani wa kigeni ambaye atataka kuweka raslimali katika nchini hii? Kwa hivyo, ni bora tubadilishe tabia hii ya kusema kwamba Wakenya wote ni wezi. Si wananchi wote wa Kenya ambao ni wezi. Kwa nini hatuzungumzi juu ya wale Wakenya ambao ni wazalendo halisi? Kwa mfano, hivi majuzi, vyombo vya habari nchini vimeripoti kwamba mkurugenzi mpya wa halmashauri ya bandari nchini amerekebisha mambo katika halmashauri ile. Sasa, meli zote za kubeba mizigo kutoka nchi za kigeni, ambazo zilitorokea bandari nyingine katika eneo hili, zimeanza kuregelea tena Bandari ya Kilindini. Je, kwa nini hatuzungumzi juu ya mambo mazuri kama hayo, yanayofanywa na vijana wetu, badala ya sisi kukashifiana kila wakati?

Bw. Spika, malengo ya nchi hii baada kupata Uhuru yalikuwa ni kuondoa ujinga, umaskini na maradhi. Ijapokuwa tumeafikia malengo haya katika sehemu nyingi za nchi hii, inasikitisha kuona kwamba, katika sehemu nyingine, ujinga unazidi kuwalemea wanachi. Katika sehemu kama hizo, bado tunazungumza juu ya wizi wa mifugo, na juu ya magonjwa ambayo yanaweza kutibika kwa urahisi, lakini ambayo bado yanaendelea kusababisha vifo. Mtu hawezi kufaulu katika jitihada za kupambana na maradhi kama hajaelimika. Vile vile, mtu hawezi kutajirika kama hana elimu. Kwa sababu shughuli za elimu hazienelezi vizuri katika sehemu zinazokaliwa na wafugaji, shughuli za wizi wa mifugo zimezidi, na maradhi yamezidi. Hata wale wanaofanya biashara, hawafanyi biashara vizuri kwa sababu hawaelewi jinsi ya kujua faida na hasara katika biashara zao.

Jana, nilipokuwa nikizungumza na mkuu wa matibabu katika Mkoa wa Kaskazini Mashariki, mjini Garissa, nilifahamishwa ya kwamba Hospitali ya Mkoa wa Garissa, wakati mmoja, ilikuwa na madaktari 33. Hivi nisemavyo, hospitali ile ina daktari mmoja peke yake. Je, mkoa ule unaweza kupambana na maradhi kama inavyopaswa? Jawabu ni kwamba haiwezi. Kuna uhaba wa madaktari katika hospitali ile, miongoni mwa hospitali nyingine nchini, kwa sababu vijana wanapohitimu katika chuo cha mafunzo ya udaktari hukataa kwenda kuhudumu katika Mkoa wa Kaskazini Mashariki. Hii ni kwa sababu, katika mkoa ule hakuna hospitali za kibanafsi, ambako madaktari hao wangependa kazi ya vifarua katika masaa yao ya kupumzika.

Kwa sababu hizo, ningependa kupendekeza kwamba, iwapo, sisi, wananchi wa taifa hili tunataka tusonge mbele pamoja kwa maslahi ya wakenya wote, inafaa Serikali ibuni utaratibu mpya utakaowawajibisha madaktari wakufunzi kuhudumu katika sehemu za mashambani katika mwaka wa mwisho wa mafunzo yao, ili wafanye kazi ya umma. Kadhalika, baada ya kupita mtihani, inafaa mwanafunzi kama huyo ahudumie taifa kwa muda wa mwaka mmoja na nusu kabila ya kupewa cheti chake cha udaktari. Tukifanya hivyo, tutakabiliana na matatizo ya kiafya katika nchi hii. Ugonjwa wa kifua kikuu katika Mkoa wa Kaskazini Mashariki umeadhiri maisha ya watu kwa kiasi kibubwa, labda, kupita sehemu zote ulimwenguni; sijui kama hali hii imesababishwa na utumiaji wa maziwa ya ng'ombe, ama la. Jambo la kushangaza ni kwamba, hakuna hata daktari mmoja mtaalam wa ugonjwa huo katika mkoa ule. Ningependa kuisihi Wizara ya Afya ili angalie jambo hilo.

Bw. Spika, shule katika Mkoa wa Kaskazini Mashariki na baadhi ya shule katika Mkoa wa Pwani zimefanya vibaya sana katika mitihani ya kitaifa miaka iliyopita. Hii ni kwa sababu mikoa ile haina waalimu wakutosha. Tuneambiwa kwamba katika sehemu za Embu na Murang'a kuna waalimu zaidi ya 1,000, ambao hawatumiki kikamilifu. Je, kwa nini baadhi ya walimu wale wasihamishwe hadi katika Mikoa ya Kaskazini Mashariki na Pwani, ambako kuna uhaba wa walimu, badala ya walimu wale kupokea mishahara ya bure?

**Mr. Kathangu:** Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Spika!

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Haji):** Mhe. Kathangu, tafadhali keti. Mimi sija---

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! What is your point of order, Mr. Kathangu?

**Mr. Kathangu:** Bw. Spika, nimefurahi kuona Mhe. Haji analalamika kwamba ujinga, ugonjwa na umaskini umezidi katika nchi hii. Lakini, nimeshangaa kusikia mhe. Mbunge huyo akisema kwamba walimu katika sehemu ya Embu wanalipwa mishahara ambayo hawainyii kazi na hali tumekuwa tukisema mara kwa mara kwamba Wilaya ya Embu haina walimu wa kutosha.

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Haji):** Bw. Spika, hili ni swala ambalo liko wazi. Hata Waziri amesema kwamba kuna waalimu 500 ambao hawahitajiki katika wilaya ile. Ni lazima tukome kugawanya mali ya nchi hii kulingana na idadi ya watu katika kila wilaya. Tabia hii inawashawishi watu wengine wazae kama panya ili

wapate sehemu kubwa ya mali ya nchi hii. Tumeambiwa kwamba kule Murang'a---

**Mr. Ndicho:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to cast aspersions on some communities in this country? Is it not an insult for him to say that some people give birth like rats, so that they can have the biggest share of this country's resources? Kama wao pia wanataka wazaane wakuwe wengi, waje tuwaonyeshe; wasikae tu bure.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order! Bw. Ndicho, mimi siwezi kukusaidia juu ya swala hili, kwa sababu sijui jinsi panya wanavyozaa. Endelea, mhe. Haji!

(Laughter)

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President** (Mr. Haji): Bw. Spika, katika makadirio ya mapato na matumizi ya Serikali ya mwaka uliopita, Kshs500 million zilitengwa ili kusaidia kuwalipia karo shuleni wanafunzi maskini. Mkoa wa Kaskazini Mashariki ulipewa Kshs900,000 peke yake ya pesa hizo. Lakini, Wilaya ya Thika ilipewa Kshs2 million kwa sababu wilaya ile ina watu wengi kuliko Mkoa wa Kaskazini Mashariki. Kwa hivyo, ninaonelea kwamba, kwa vile---

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Mr. Haji, your time is up. Mr. Ndicho, you may take the Floor!

**Mr. Ndicho:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion, and I do not wish to carry on with that debate by hon. Haji. However, I would like to say that we were all baffled by the President's Speech, because the President was crying like any ordinary person in the street. All Kenyans are crying because of the problems that are bedeviling our country. The President like a person at Tom Mboya Street is crying about poverty, insecurity, poor infrastructure, famine and education. If our President is crying like his subjects, then it shows that there is something terribly wrong somewhere.

I would like to state that what we need in our country today is to go back to where we went wrong. This is because we started very well at Independence, we carried on well until 1978 when Mzee Kenyatta died. Things started to go well in early 1980s and then all over a sudden, they started going bad. So, it shows that things went haywire at some point and it is upon us, as Kenyans, to go back, find out where things went wrong and rectify the situation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our country is experiencing many problems that are confined to the continent of Africa. As I speak here today, so many young people who are jobless engage themselves in anti-social activities. Be of poverty, we have escalating insecurity situation in our country and, yet, the Government does not address itself on how to tackle it. The Government is only crying like any other person. As we speak here, everybody knows that there used to be so many street boys in the streets of Nairobi but now they are not there. We have been told that all of them have been taken to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to fight. About seven or 10 years ago, somebody came and took the same street boys to Libya, where we were told that they were receiving military training. Even the President himself, is on record as having made some "noise" about it. After some time, those boys will come back to this country through the same "*panya* routes" that they used to go out having acquired military training; knowing how to handle an automatic rifle. Two or three years from now, the same street boys who are now in the DRC will come back and you can imagine that insecurity will escalate. What is the Government doing about it? It was not enough for the President to give us a liturgy of the problems that are there without giving us solutions as to how to tackle them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on education, I would like to say that many children do not go to school because their parents cannot afford to pay school fees. The amount of revenue that our Government receives from tax-payers which amounts to Kshs180 billion per year is enough to educate Kenyans from baby class, nursery school up to the university, if it is managed well. But we have so many people who are interested in dipping their hands into the Government coffers and leave the country with the problems it has today. So, you can see that we have many problems.

On the contentious issue of the Constitution, I would like to say that the review of the Constitution of this country must be people-driven, because Kenyans do not trust this House or hon. Members of Parliament because of what happened in 1990, when this House selected a Committee to go round the country collecting and collating views on how Kenya should change from a single party system to a multi-party system. When that Committee went round the country and all Kenyans told it that they wanted to be a multi-party State---

**The Minister for Public Health** (Prof. Onger): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I do not intend to interrupt hon. Ndicho, but I cannot recollect that this House, at any given moment, did have a Committee going round-- I can remember that, that was a KANU Committee. Is he in order, therefore, to mislead this House?

**Mr. Ndicho:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Prof. really does not behave like a professor and I would like to forgive him, because it is the same House, which was composed of KANU Members that selected that Committee to go round the country to collect views from Kenyans as to whether we were going to remain in a single party system or have a multi-party system. When that Committee came back to this House, having been told by Kenyans that they

wanted to be a multi-party State, it said: "All Kenyans have said that they want to remain in single party system." The same Parliament wants to come and select another Committee to go to the same people to collect the same views on whether they want a Constitution to be changed this way or that way.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Ndicho, I think Prof. Ongeru challenged you on a factual issue and you know the onus is on you to answer him. You have said that there was a Select Committee of this House. He is now challenging you to prove the accuracy of your statement. Would you substantiate that?

**Mr. Ndicho:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I gave my views to that Committee in Nyeri Town having been sent from Thika. I told them that the people of Thika wanted multi-party system.

**The Minister for Public Health** (Prof. Ongeru): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Ndicho:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am responding to his point of order. So, when they went to Kasarani they found that the then Special Branch was briefing the President on what was on the ground. When they went there, everybody said that they wanted a single party---

**Mr. Speaker:** In other words, Mr. Ndicho, in your substantiation, you are telling this House that at some stage, this House went and sat in Kasarani International Sports Centre?

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Ndicho:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure that you know that there was that Select Committee. Although you were in the House that time, you never participated. But I can remember that it was the President himself who saved the situation by saying: "Basi, hata kama mnataka hiyo single party, ninafikiri kwamba wananchi wanataka multi-party, na iwe hivyo." So, you can see that we have the same people here misleading the President about the constitutional review even today! We will have war in this country, if this House, hon. Members of Parliament and leaders of this nation will not listen---

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order! I want to affirm my former instruction that no hon. Member will ever be allowed to call for war from the Floor of this House. So, Mr. Ndicho, will you withdraw that statement?

**Mr. Ndicho:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I withdraw, but I know that unless Kenyans, the Select Committee and the Ufungamano group sit down, we will absolutely go nowhere. So, I might be told not to do that, but when that comes, somebody will remember that I said that.

Finally, I would like to say that the accidents we have on our roads where many Kenyans die, including aircraft accidents are happening because this nation, which was initially a God-fearing country is not so today. The Bible says in Second Chronicles 7:14:

"If the people who are called by my name will return to me, repent and stop the evil things that they are doing, I will heal land and their country."

Unless we repent the sins we have committed, this land is cursed. That is why there is famine in this country which we cannot understand, and millions of Kenyans are dying on our roads and if there is an accident in the airspace of Africa, it is the Kenya Airways. That is why Kenyans are dying in the Indian Ocean at Mombasa. This is because we are a cursed people and unless we repent our sins, this nation will be cursed. This is not a laughing matter. It is very serious. So, the people who worship the devil are making this country to be cursed. We know that there is devil worship in this country. There is a report on this which is so contentious. As I was entering the House, I was baffled to see five signs of what we saw in the Devil Worship Report. The signs that were in that report are to be found outside this House, including a very big snake. If we have a devil worship apparatus outside the House and a big snake for whatever reason it means, you can imagine that in every sense we are a cultic nation. We must repent.

With those few remarks---

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! The Chair is very interested in your very last statement that there is paraphrenia of devil worshippers in this House. Can you enlighten me on where they are and how long they have been there?

**Mr. Ndicho:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we came here in 1993, we found them there and we tried to alert the Chair. When you get the devil worship report and read it page by page especially on the signs, as you come out here "utajua huo ukweli upo na hata nyoka yenyewe", it is there. So, things must change in this nation.

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Ndilinge:** Asante Bw. Spika, kwa kunipa nafasi hii.

Ni sikitiko langu kwamba mhe. Ndicho amesema jambo ambalo likiandikwa kesho kwa magazeti, mtasema kuwa hawakuandika alivyosema. Amesema kwamba kutokana na maovu yetu, Wakenya wote wamelaaniwa. Hilo ni sikitiko kwetu na kwa wale walio nyumbani. Ningependa kuanza kwa kuunga mkono yale yaliyosemwa na Rais wetu.

Shida tuliyonayo sasa inayofanya Wakenya wasitatue swala la umaskini ni kwa sababu Wabunge wa pande zote za Bunge na viongozi wa vyama vya kisiasa hawashughuliki kamwe na mambo ya kuondoa umaskini. Shida waliyo nayo katika akili na roho zao ni mambo ya urithi wa kiti cha Urais. Hiyo ndiyo imekuwa kasumba kwao. Baadala ya kujihusisha na vile wataondoa shida tulizo nazo katika nchi hii, wengi wao wako pale na hapa wakifikiria ni nani atakaye rithi kiti cha urais baada ya Moi. Ndipo unaona kuwa hawana mawazo mengine yoyote ya kuangalia vile umaskini utaondolewa katika nchi hii. Ninahakika ninaposema hivyo, kuna wale ambao mapendekezo yao leo na kesho yatakuwa kwamba mhe. Ndilinge atolewe katika chama cha KANU kwa sababu yeye ni mkaidi. Walinikuta, wataniacha lakini nitaendelea kusema ukweli kwa sababu ukweli ni Mungu, na ukweli unaumiza.

Tunaongea juu ya mambo ya usalama. Kama askari analala katika nyumba ambayo haijajengwa vizuri, atanyeshewa upande mmoja wa mwili wake. Ukiangalia mavazi yake rasmi utaona kwamba hata hastahili kuitwa askari. Je atakosa kuchukua hongo barabarani? Kama vile msemaji mwingine kutoka upande ule alivyosema, vizuizi barabarani ni vingi kuliko hata wasafiri. Magari mengi hupata ajali karibu na vizuizi barabarani. Hii ni kumaanisha kuwa madereva hawa walipitia katika vizuizi barabarani ndipo wakapata ajali. Ripoti huandikwa na maofisa wa polisi kwamba gari hilo lilikwa limebeba abiria wengi kupita kiasi. Kama lilikuwa limebeba abiria wengi kupita kiasi na likaonekana na askari katika vizuizi ya barabarani, hawakuwaona watu hawa ambao walikuwa wamepita kiasi?

Lazima tumalize maneno ya kuwa na "miumgu" ambayo inawazuia wengine, yaani "godfathers". Mhe. Mbunge mmoja aliongea juu ya kumaliza ufisadi katika Utumishi wa Umma. Tutawezaje kukomesha ufisadi ikiwa mimi ni Under Secretary au Katibu wa Serikali na ninahakika kuwa nikiiba sitafukuzwa kwa sababu nina "godfather"? Wakati umefika wa kumwambia mwananchi wa kawaida ukweli. Tunataka tuone mtu aliye na "bendera" au ofisi kuu akipelekwa jela kwa sababu ya kuiba pesa za mwananchi ndipo wananchi waamini kuwa Serikali hii inatambia ukweli. Lakini tusiseme tu kuwa tutapambana na ufisadi. Tutapambana na ufisadi namna gani na huku wezi walioiba jana, wataiba leo na kesho?

Nina hakika ukweli ukisemwa, wengi wa wale wanaohusika na wizi huo hawaridhiki. Lakini anayehusika anafaa ajue kulikuwa na viongozi lakini hawapo. Sisi ni viongozi wa wakati huu; lakini hatutakuwepo milele. Kesho kutakuwa na viongozi wengine. Sisemi hivi kwa sababu waandishi wa habari wako hapa. Mmoja wao anayezungumza sana, Bw. Leonard Mambo Mbotela, yuko hapa. Yeye huwakumbusha wale waliolala waamke kwa sababa hawajui kama leo wapo na kesho hawatakuwepo. Leo mimi ni Mbunge wa Kilome lakini kesho kutakuwa na Mbunge mwingine. Unachotenda na hasa kwa wananchi uwe ukijuliza: "Je, kile ninachotenda kesho nikitendewa hivyo nitafurahi?" Ikiwa huwezi kufurahi jaribu kurekebisha mwenendo wako ndugu yangu.

Kuhusu usalama, lazima tuwe na wanajeshi wa wilaya, yaani "district forces". Kilichowafanya maofisa wa polisi waingilie mambo ya magendo na kuhongwa ni hiki: Anaposhika mtu anayehusika na kosa juu ya uchumi wa nchi hii leo, kesho-kutwa atakutana na mtu huyo na kumwambia: "Nilipokuambia uniwache hukusikia. Mbona niko huru, ninatembea?" Askari anajua kuwa kumshika mtu wa aina hii na kumpeleka kortini ni kujipoteza wakati. Siku ya pili atakapokutana na mwingine akiwa na kosa kama hilo na apewe shilingi elfu mbili, elfu moja au hata shilingi mia moja, atazichukua kwa sababu kumpeleka kortini ni kupoteza wakati wake. Wanaohusika na kuficha wizi ndio wezi nambari moja.

Ukiangalia katika vitabu vya Serikali, utaelewa kuwa barabara nyingi zimewekwa lami; lakini haya ni matamshi tu. Ukiangalia hizo barabara zenye, hakuna kitu kimefanywa. Tunapongea sasa, magari mengi yamekwama katikati ya barabara ya Salama-Nunguni kwa sababu ya hali mbaya ya barabara hiyo. Ingawa ninamshukuru Waziri kwa kutembelea sehemu hiyo, tumeyaona matembezi mengi sana ya aina hiyo mbeleni. Ningeomba kuwa matembezi yake ya juzi yawe ya manufaa kwa watu wa sehemu hiyo. Kabla watu hawajasomeshwa hawawezi kuelewa kile kinachotakiwa katika nchi yao. Ningeenda kumuunga mkono mhe. Nyachae aliposema tuwape watu wetu mafunzo yakiraia, yaani "civil education". Sisi viongozi ndio tunafaa kuipeleka hiyo elimu kwa wananchi. Ikiwa Mbunge kama mimi siwezi kuruhusiwa kufanya mkutano na watu, nitawaelezeaje yale ambayo yahitajika kutoka kwao na serikali yao?

Wale wanaopanga njama za kutuzuia kuwaona wananchi na kuwambia ukweli wa mambo ni wale wanaohusika na wizi wa mali ya nchi hii. Yesu aliwatuma wafuasi 12 waeneze neno lake ulimwenguni ndipo tupate kusamehewa madhambi na tumwone Mungu wetu aliyemtuma Yesu. Ninaona kwamba kuna wananchi karibu 200 pale juu na kuna wengine hapa Nairobi, huko Machakos, Kericho na Nanyuki. Ningeenda niwatume wahakikishe wasiwarudishe Wabunge walio hapa katika Bunge hili la Nane, wanaojihusisha na mambo ya ufisadi na kuunga mkono mambo ya kudhoofisha uchumi wa nchi hii.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order hon. Ndilinge! Address the Chair! For heaven's sake, do not address strangers any more. By the way, respect your colleagues, and more importantly, the institution called Parliament.

Proceed, Mr. Ndilinge.

**Mr. Ndilinge:** Asante sana, Bw. Spika.

Ningeenda kuwambia wahe. Wabunge wale ambao wamejihusisha na mambo ya kuzorotesha uchumi

wetu, warekebishe mienendo yao. Hii ni kwa sababu wananchi waliotuchagua kuja hapa Bungeni wanatupiga darubini, ili wajue mambo tunayoyafanya katika Bunge hili. Ningeomba mambo yanayopitishwa katika Bunge hili yaheshimiwe na Serikali yetu. Hii ni kwa sababu tulisema maofisa tawala na askari wao wajulishwe kuwa wahe. Wabunge watafanya mikutano tarehe fulani na wao wasihusike kamwe na shughuli za mikutano hiyo. Jambo hili limepuuzwa na maofisa tawala fulani ambao wanadhani kuwa ni lazima wahe. Wabunge wapate vibali kutoka kwao. Bunge hili halikusema juu ya wao kutoa vibali vya mikutano bali kuwajulisha tu, kuwa wahe. Wabunge fulani watakuwa na mikutano tarehe fulani. Kuna tofauti kati ya kutoa kibali cha mikutano na kuwajulisha maofisa tawala kuwa kutakuwa na mikutano katika sehemu fulani.

Bw. Spika, jambo lingine ambalo nataka kuzungumzia ni elimu. Sehemu fulani hapa nchini zina taabu sana kuhusiana na elimu. Kwa mfano, katika Ukambani kuna njaa. Misaada ya pesa za masomo inayotolewa na Serikali, huwafaidi watoto wa matajiri na wala si wa maskini. Kwa hivyo, ningeziomba kamati zinazohusika na misaada hiyo ziwafikirie watoto wa maskini.

*(Mr. Speaker left the Chair)*

*(The Temporary Deputy Speaker  
(Mr. Musila) took the Chair)*

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, huu ni wakati Serikali yetu ingefikiria kujenga chuo kikuu Ukambani. Hii ni kwa sababu tunahitaji kuwaelemisha wananchi wetu jinsi ya kupanda mahindi ya katumani na njia mbali mbali za kutumia mito katika kilimo. Kule Ukambani kuna zaidi ya mito 16 ambayo hutiririsha maji yake katika bahari ya Hindi. Maji hayo yote hupotelea katika bahari hiyo. Ningeziomba Serikali yetu badala ya kutumia pesa fulani kununua chakula cha misaada, pesa hizo zitumike katika ujenzi wa visima vya maji, ili tuweze kunyunyisia mimea yetu maji. Njia hii itatuwezesha kupata chakula cha kutosha kwa wananchi wetu. Wananchi wengi wa Ukambani huwa na njaa na utumiwa vibaya na viongozi wakati wa uchaguzi. Wanapewa chakula ili wamchague kiongozi fulani au chama fulani cha kisiasa.

Kwa hayo machache, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninaunga mkono Hoja hii. Ningali katika chama cha KANU na wengi wamechoka nami!

**Mr. Mboko:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to contribute to the Presidential Speech.

The speech touched the very basic needs of this country. However, my question is: What trust do we have with these words of His Excellency the President? This is because this Government has failed in all aspects to implement what it promises its own citizens. We have heard of pledges in this House, but none has been implemented. His Excellency the President, while addressing this House, talked about corruption. I will dwell on corruption in my contribution.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have had from the PIC and the PAC reports of various financial misdeeds that were committed in this country by some individuals and organisations and yet, the President was sceptical about those Committees when he gave his Address. I do not know what his intentions were. If this House has enabled Parliamentarians to say what is ailing this country and no action is taken by the Government, then who will implement the recommendations by those two committees? We gather the information and give it to the Government to implement. It is a pity that there is no implementation. What is coming next for this country? Will the promise of action be the next thing? Recently, Bulk Grain Handling Company was illegally allocated land in Mombasa by KPA. That land belonged to the Government of Kenya. When it was moving grains from the sea to silos, it closed two berths at Mombasa Port and yet, they were not charged anything for using that facility. The land given to that company was not paid for. This House did not pass that they get a portion of that land. We do not even know who are the owners of that company. It is a shame that our President officially opened a project, which was illegal acquired with the full knowledge of the Government.

**Mr. Maore:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. While fully agreeing with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member on the Floor, being a Member of a Select Committee of this House, and being privy to some evidence or a paragraph in the report of a Committee of the House, is he not out of order to discuss the contents of the same before the Report is laid before the House?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila):** Mr. Mboko, I am assuming that what you are talking about is not part of what we are expecting from the PAC report?

**Mr. Mboko:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not belong to any of those Committees which are investigating this matter.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila):** Proceed then!

**Mr. Mboko:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other aspect I want to talk about is land. Land in this country has been corruptly allocated to some individuals. I am talking about land in Makueni, particularly in Makindu Division of Kibwezi Constituency. The Government saw it right to apportion part of Kenya Soil Research Institute land to settle squatters in Kibwezi Constituency. But through misinformation by the Provincial Administration, the "fat cats" of this country grabbed the entire land. The squatters of Kibwezi are now more miserable than they were. Last week, the Provincial Commissioner, Eastern Province, toured the area to make sure that wananchi in Mikululu area are evicted by the Government. Those people do not live on anybody's land. They live on their own land or whether it is Government land, or not, like other people of Kibwezi. They have been living there for many years. In fact, when the Government decided to settle them, they just wanted regularisation of their settlement. I wonder whether there are two sets of laws; one for the poor and another for the rich in this country.

**Mr. Ndilinge:** On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Government wants to allocate that land to two big sharks!

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila):** That is not a point of information. You will ask a question.

**Mr. Ndilinge:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila):** Order, Mr. Ndilinge! Will you sit down?

**Mr. Ndilinge:** On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir?

**Mr. Mboko:** I do not need the information.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker:** Order! Mr. Mboko does not require your information.

**Mr. Mboko:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have heard what my colleague hon. Ndilinge said. There is some truth in whatever he said. It was not information because I know it. There are some "fat cats" from that area who want wananchi in that area to be evicted, so that they may apportion the land to themselves. They want to use the office of the Provincial Administration to intimidate the owners of that land. They want to use the power of the chief, DO, DC and the PC to intimidate wananchi of that area. We are not going to sit back as Kenyans and see wrong things being done on the ground and when we speak here, no action is taken. I appeal to the Minister for Lands and Settlement to go to and see for himself what is happening on the ground. That is not a catchment area. We border Maasais of Kajiado and we all use Kiboko River. However, on the Kamba side, people are evicted and yet, on Maasai side, they are not.

We have seen people, who were admitted in 1998 from Kyulu by the same Government and were promised to be apportioned some parcels of land for their settlement. The Government gave 10,000 acres, but when it came to apportioning them, who got them? The people who did not need land got them and yet a Government Minister went to Makindu last Sunday and started defending himself, as if he was the one who was allocating that land. That is not his portfolio. It is annoying and even against the will of God to do evil to the poor.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have seen contracts involving a lot of billions of taxpayers' money awarded to the politically-correct individuals in this country. When these people are exposed by the "watchdog" Parliamentary Committees of this House, no action is taken. We have seen the Committees' Reports coming out year in, year out, but no action is taken. We want a Government of action. If my colleagues on the other side cannot implement those Reports, then, it is time that they packed up and went.

When it comes to the issues on the ground, I sincerely sympathise with some Government officers, like the DOs, the police officers, the Assistant Education Officers and the Agricultural Extension Officers. They are the people who are supposed to do a good job for the people at the grassroots, but they lack transport. If you go to a constituency like Kibwezi, you will see that there is no Government vehicle there. We thank the Chairman of CMC Holdings who gave a free Land Rover to one of the police stations in Kibwezi for use by the police officers, because the entire system there was grounded and nothing was operating. Now, if a DO does not have transport, what does he or she do? He or she colludes with the wealthy people to get free transport and he or she is misused.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I support the Motion.

**The Assistant Minister for Education, Science and Technology (Mr. Awori):** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I also stand in support of the Presidential Address.

It was brief and concise. In other countries, like in the United States of America, I suppose it could have been called the State of the Union Address. The President was simply stating how things were and are in the country. We should not indulge in double-standards. Many times people have called the President a dictator. They have stated that he gives directives. In this case, he was simply giving direction as to how we would like to see the situation go. He touched on a lot of matters that are uppermost in the minds of everybody. We know the state of the economy in this country and I support the hon. Member, who earlier on said that 70 per cent is made up of banks which do nothing in this country are in trouble. I would say that 80 per cent of industries in this country are in serious trouble. The other 20 per cent of industries are only the banks which do nothing to help this country. They do not give credit to the right sectors. The other part which constitutes the 20 per cent are the people who indulge in malpractices. However, today,



any honest businessman is in very serious trouble. In the past, there were essential services such as medical services--- In the past, when doctors, nurses, teachers and livestock officers were in training, they were assured of employment. Today, there is no such automatic assurance; that a doctor will be employed when he or she graduates, or a teacher will be given a classroom job when he or she graduates. As a result, we are faced with a very serious employment problem and we have become poor. Poor people do not buy goods and services and, as a result, the economy cannot grow. The economy shrinks. That should be a concern to all of us.

We must have united efforts to alleviate the situation. I do not think this is the time of apportioning blame. We should have all our efforts put in place so that the Government can alleviate poverty in this country. I want to thank the World Bank and other organisations which have facilitated discussions between the Government and the private sector to see how best they can deal with poverty, which is the greatest enemy that we are facing. I think it is time we rose together to the occasion and tackled the obvious causes of poverty.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have stated and discussed about the causes of poverty in this country for a long time, both in this House and in other fora. It is now time that we looked for solutions. For instance, we hope the rampant corruption--- We no longer think that mere threats are enough. Action is what is required. Until, as it has been stated by my colleagues earlier on, action is taken against people who have been named and known to be corrupt, then, we will simply continue to say that it is business as usual. It is of no use charging in court a small man, or woman in Sheria House who has taken Kshs5,000, because he or she wants to help someone to register a business name and leave someone who has looted Kshs50 million from the Government coffers. It is necessary that we think of serious actions. It is really disheartening when every morning you pick up a newspaper you find that the situation is continuing.

There are those who continue to manipulate Government tenders so that money goes into their pockets and the honest traders who have tendered and who want to give services are denied the tenders. It may be stated that corruption is only found in the Government, but it has spread to the companies. When we read in the newspapers about the changes at Kenya Breweries Ltd, what does that tell us? When we read about employees leaving the Nation Media Group, what does that tell us? It simply means that there is corruption in those areas. So, corruption has spread everywhere and it is embedded into our people's minds. It is now time that action was taken. In developed countries, like in Germany, Mr. Helmut Kohl, who led Germany for 16 years and unified the two countries, was a great man. But when he was caught, and found to be involved in corruption, all that good work that he did was no defence. There is no reason at all why we should have any sympathy with anybody. If we reduce corruption, there would be sufficient funds to pay for the services which are required. That is what will bring growth to our economy. One of such service is the infrastructure. Everybody knows that our infrastructure has broken down completely.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate to generalise all road contractors in this country as corrupt. I think, it is right to say, that the majority of them are corrupt, and their companies have been used as a conduit to siphon out Government funds into private pockets. Probably, it has reached a stage where, whenever we have contracts, we should try and use international companies so that the people who try to reach contractors will not be able to influence them. This is a downward step of utilising international companies. However, what else can we do? We know very well that 99 per cent of the local contractors will be utilised by "top cats" and then they will do nothing. Sometimes I get surprised, because, if they loot and still complete the work, we will only murmur, but we will accept it. I cannot understand why they loot and still cannot complete their projects. Road construction should be planned nationally; it should be from south to North and East to West. There should be no other considerations whatsoever, because the roads are required to move goods from one place to another. We should make sure that road construction and infrastructure become a priority, because this is part of dealing with the alleviation of poverty. If we have good roads, this will also save lives and prolong the life of vehicles. When we have vehicles lasting for a long time, we will be saving foreign exchange in spare parts and the rest.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in addition to resorting to international companies to undertake this very important project, we should use the abundant idle labour that is in this country, to carry out public works. Why should we not form a special public fund that can be utilised by idle labour like it has been done in difficult times in other countries? We can set up and pay a stipend to each one of the people working on those roads, so that they can keep body and soul together. That should include the construction of dams. We know the un-reliability and scarcity of rain in this country, but if we had many dams, then, whenever we have a lot of rain, it would be conserved, and we would be able to farm through out the year. We need dams for agriculture, because we know we have large tracks of land that lie idle. For example, look at the acreage of North-Eastern Province and imagine if there was water there, we would be secured food-wise and we would be able to export some of the food.

I support.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Musila): Mr. Donde, I apologise for having confused your name earlier with that of Mr. Ojode. Proceed!

**Mr. Donde:** Thank you Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute on the Presidential Speech on the occasion of the State opening of the Fourth Session of the Eighth Parliament on Tuesday, 28th March, 2000.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Presidential Speech mainly focused on the reduction of poverty. This is not a new subject, because at the time of Independence, one of the main objectives at that time was poverty alleviation and getting rid of ignorance. The only thing which came out very clear in the Presidential Speech, was that, there is no programme which is aimed at helping the poor. The causes of poverty are very well known, and a lot of studies have been done on the subject. One of the main causes of poverty is unemployment. Anybody who is not employed is most likely to be poor. We expected to see programmes the Government has put in place, to get people to work. To say that you have a programme to alleviate poverty and people are unemployed, then it is really difficult to understand what kind of strategy the Government has in place to get rid of poverty.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in his Speech the President said thus:-

"My Government is giving priority to the more effective use of revenue collected to help in poverty reduction". There is no way this is going to happen, because we know very well, that, at the moment, the Government does not have money to even meet the immediate needs of the people of this country. Therefore, we expected a programme on how they can systematically put people into employment, so that they can be able to help themselves and get out of this poverty.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other cause of poverty is old age. If you are old and you cannot work, you are most likely to be poor. In the Presidential Speech, he did not indicate any programmes which are going to help those people who are old and cannot work. We know very well that being able to work is what can help them to escape the poverty trap. The Government should put in place a special programme to assist those people who are not able to work because of old age. Indeed, there are many people who are not able to work because of old age. Even if the Government spends a lot of money on education and other programmes like health, we may not be able to help them get out of the poverty situation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, apart from old age and unemployment, another cause of poverty is sickness. Even if you are young, but sick, you cannot be able to work. If you are not able to work, you will certainly be caught in this poverty trap. The President should have stipulated a strategy showing how the Government intends to assist those who are sick and, therefore, not able to work. It is very clear, from these three causes of poverty; unemployment, sickness and old age, there is nowhere to indicate that the Government has any programme to cushion these three major causes of poverty. It is very unfortunate that many years after Independence, we are still talking about poverty being an important agenda of the Government. At the moment, it appears that the Government has not understood how to help people get out of this situation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another problem which I noticed is tax evasion. If you will tax your people the way this Government is taxing the business community, tax evasion will never end in this country. Normally, in a situation like that, it would be wise to lower the taxation level and then you can capture more people to pay taxes. If you lower the taxation level and then make the penalty for evading taxation very high, the chances will be that more people will pay taxes. There is no way that you can put the taxation rates very high and the penalty for evading taxes very low and expect people not to evade paying taxes. This is a very simple way, but the Government does not seem to understand that the only way it can avoid tax evasion will be through lowering the taxation rates on the business people. Then it should put the penalty for tax evasion very high. Therefore, it will be easier for somebody to pay tax than evade paying it. If you look at the VAT rate, which is being paid at the moment, you will see that it is very high and the penalty for evading paying tax is very low. This makes evasion easier because even if somebody is caught, the penalty is not very high, yet if he decides to pay the tax, he will pay a very high tax rate. I do not see how we will improve on the tax collection unless we understand the psychology of human beings when it comes to tax evasion. If you look at all these things, you will see that the Government is not in a position to address most of these problems which can be addressed very simply. We come in here and give suggestions, but nobody seems to understand or even listen to what we are saying. Some of these things are very simple. They are not complicated and the Government can listen to suggestions from the both sides of the House.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, having sat here since last week, I have been very happy that hon. Members have contributed positively in many areas which can help the Government to sort out the problems which it has. Most of those things are very simple, but nobody want to listen to us about them. I would like those who are responsible for this taxation to have in mind that if the penalty of evading taxation is not high, people will prefer to evade paying tax, no matter what you will do. So, I propose that the Government should look into this area of taxation in the next Budget.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we study the state of the economy at the moment, and this has been said by many speakers who have had the opportunity to speak here, we will see that the Government is obsessed with

inflation. The Government thinks that inflation is such a big monster that it must just tackle it and nothing else. In the process, the Government has lost a lot of opportunities to address key economic indicators which could have helped to reduce the suffering of people in this country. I would like the Government to think twice between inflation and low interest rates. Which one is a monster? Inflation is not as much a monster as people used to think, because if the country is functioning and people are earning, then inflation is just a relative problem. It is not really a problem, but it is a relative problem depending on whether you are doing well or not. I would urge the Government to think twice when it is trying to tackle inflation. It should try and make sure that there is a limit to the level where you can tackle inflation at the expense of other indicators which are very vital in this country, especially interest rates. This has been said by many speakers, who have spoken here, that there is no way that we can jump-start this economy with the level of interest rates that we are paying at the moment. If you look at what banks are charging businesses and households, the interest rates are very high. If you look at today's newspaper, you will see that somebody took a loan of Kshs3 million, bought a house, but now the bank has sold his two houses in Lavington for the recovery of Kshs8 million while he only took a loan of Kshs3 million. The bank is

still looking for Kshs26 million from him. This gentleman took this loan less than six years ago. How can a loan of Kshs3 million multiply to Kshs26 million in less than six years? You can see that the banks have ruined households and businesses because we have given them a free hand to do it. If we do not check banks any more, they will destroy this country. They are the biggest enemy of households and businesses in this country.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**The Assistant Minister for Finance and Planning** (Mr. Marrirmoi): Ahsante sana Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili niongee juu ya Hotuba ya Mtukufu Rais.

Kama vile tunavyojua, Rais hutenda mambo mengi kushinda yale aliyosema katika Hotuba yake. Rais ametembelea nchi za Afrika Mashariki, kama vile Uganda na Tanzania, kuhakikisha kwamba uchumi wa nchi hii unakuwa baada ya watu kupata nafasi za kufanya biashara ili tuondoe umaskini hapa nchini.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nikiendelea juzi Serikali ilichukua hatua hatua baada ya kujadiliana pamoja na wale ambao walihudhuria mkutano wa kujadili vile tutakavyoondoa umaskini. Huu mkutano ulifanyika katika Kenya School of Monetary Studies. Sijui ni kwa nini wahe. Wabunge wa upande wa Upinzani hawakuhudhuria mkutano huo.

**Mr. Maore:** Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Waziri Msaidizi wa Wizara ya Fedha na Mipango, anajua kwamba ni Wabunge wanane ambao ni wenye viti wa kamati za Bunge hili ambao walialikwa huko Ruaraka anakosema. Si kweli kusema kwamba wengine wetu tulialikwa tukakataa kuhudhuria. Jambo hili lilifanywa kwa siri kwa sababu waliohusika walikuwa wanajua yale madhambi wataenda huko.

**The Assistant Minister for Finance and Planning** (Mr. Marrirmoi): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, huo ni uwongo mtupu! Wengi wa wahe. Wabunge wanateta tu lakini kwa vitendo hawajali ni kitu gani kinafanyika kwa uchumi wa nchi yetu.

**Mr. Michuki:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for this Assistant Minister, who is actually in the Ministry that was arranging this Conference at the Kenya School of Monetary Studies, to stand up in this House and allege that hon. Members were invited, but did not attend the conference. We know that their target were the Chairmen of Committees as it has been said here. This must be clarified, otherwise, he is actually implying improper motive and he should withdraw that.

**The Assistant Minister for Finance and Planning** (Mr. Marrirmoi): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nilikuwa nikiongea juu ya umuhimu wa kuhudhuria mikutano ambayo inasaidia nchi hii katika juhudi zetu za kuondoa umaskini.

**Mr. N. Nyagah:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for this hon. Assistant Minister to use the words "uwongo mtupu" whereas this is extremely un-parliamentary? Can he be forced to withdraw them?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Musila): Mr. Marrirmoi, maneno "uwongo mtupu" hayatumiki Bungeni. Kwa hivyo, yaondoe.

**The Assistant Minister for Finance and Planning** (Mr. Marrirmoi): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nimeyaondoa maneno hayo.

Wengi wetu hawataki kusikia ukweli. Ukijaribu kuelezea mambo ambayo yanaweza kutusaidia kuondoa umaskini katika nchi hii yetu ya Kenya, wengi wetu hawataki kusikiliza.

Wengi wetu hapa hawataki ukweli. Ikiwa tunataka kumaliza umaskini, ni juhudi ya kila Mwanakenya kutafuta mbinu za kukuza nchi. Ni maajabu kutowasikia watu wasiyo Serikalini, ambao pesa zao Kshs41 bilioni zimetumiwa hapa, wakiteta wakiuliza pesa hizo ziko wapi! Wananchi huko vijijini hawapati pesa hizo. Zinazunguka hapa tu! Watu wanatayarisha masemina hapa tu! Watu ambao wangepaidika na hizo pesa hawazipati. Kuna haja ya

kuangalia jambo hilo, ili tuweze kupambana na umaskini.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nikiongea juu ya ukosefu wa usalama, mimi natoka sehemu ya Bonde la Kerio. Kuna mambo mengi kuhusiana na wizi wa ng'ombe. Wizi wa ng'ombe umekuwa tatizo kubwa sana kwa watu wa Bonde la Kerio. Maoni yangu ni kwamba kila mtu; awe mwananchi, afisa wa Serikali au kiongozi, aangalie mambo hayo, ili wananchi waendelee. Shida kubwa huko ni kwamba, watu wanasema ni tatizo la Wamarakwet na Wapokot. Lakini wizi wa ng'ombe wa kisasa umeenea sana. Naamini kuna wale wanaongoja hizo ng'ombe hapa Dagoretti ama pahali pengine. Wizi wa ng'ombe wa kisasa siyo kama ule wa zamani! Wizi wa ng'ombe wa zamani ulikuwa katika mwezi wa Desemba. Lakini sasa, wizi umekuwa ni biashara.

Kwa hivyo, ili tuweze shida hiyo, lazima tuchukulie mwizi ni mwizi. Kama ni mwizi wa ng'ombe, ni mwizi wa ng'ombe. Tuiseme ni jamii fulani. Wezi wa ng'ombe wamejificha katika jamii mbali mbali. Lazima kila mtu abebe mzigo wake. Wale wanaohusika lazima wafuatilie shida hii bila kufuata makabila. Hata hapa Nairobi, sisi zote tukihusika katika kuwaripoti wezi hao, na wachukuliwe hatua, hakutakuwa na ukosefu wa usalama. Wezi wanakaa miongoni mwa wananchi. Mambo ya ukosefu wa usalama yametuletea taabu kubwa sana, hasa kwa upande wa utalii. Hatungekuwa tukiomba pesa kutoka nchi za nje kukiwa na usalama katika sehemu za utalii! Tukiwa na usalama wa kutosha, tutakuwa na pesa za kutosha. Tutajenga misingi imara. Lakini, kwa sababu ya ukosefu wa usalama, tunapata taabu. Ni jukumu la kila mmoja wetu hapa, kushirikiana na Serikali ili tuwe na usalama katika nchi hii. Tukiwa na pesa za kutosha, hatutasumbuliwa na wageni ambao watuambia: "Leo, fanya hivi! Kesho, fanya vile!" Wanaweza kuwa pamoja na sisi. Jukumu hili ni la kila mtu na siyo Serikali peke yake.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nataka kuongea juu ya shida ya barabara katika Bonde la Kerio. Hatuwezi kupeleka mazao yetu sokoni. Hali hiyo imewawezesha wezi wa ng'ombe kutorosha ng'ombe kwa haraka, kwa sababu maafisa wa Serikali hawawezi kuwafuata kutokana na ukosefu wa barabara. Ikiwa barabara zingekuwa sawa sawa katika Bonde la Kerio, mambo ya ukosefu wa usalama yangukuwa yamerekebishwa. Tukipewa magari na simu, kazi itakuwa rahisi.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

**Dr. Ochuodho:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. When I read through the Presidential Speech, I was a bit stunned that, being a new millennium, we were going to see something different! The same kind of jazz that we have been fed on in the previous millennium, and the same manner of presentation, is what we got in the President's Speech. It seems that many people, within the Government in particular, do not realise that the old times have gone, and we are in the new millennium where, we expect a new world order to be in place. We expected a new way of doing things. There was very little reflection of that in the President's Speech.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was however delighted because the President talked about the information technology. I do recognise that point, bearing in mind what we have gone through, with the Y2K problem. Through joint public and private partnership, Kenya was assured a smooth transition with regard to the millennium bug. I would want to call upon the Government that now that the bug is not a threat anymore, and bearing in mind the infrastructure which was put in place to deal with the problem, as the team winds up later this next month, it be converted into a national informatics council, that will steer this country as we go through the new millennium; with a new world order.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I say that because for those of us who still remember history, the President is on record to have said that, computers were going to take away jobs from Kenyans. So, he did not want them in this country. We have seen a transition to a new stage where the Head of State in his Speech to Parliament, lauded information technology.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, going back to the basics, the issue of the recent Kericho-Kisii road accident is very disturbing. When we had the Bombolulu incident, we remember that Parliament did adjourn, and the Government provided two aircrafts to take Members of Parliament to Bombolulu. We also remember the Government's reaction to the fateful Kenya Airways aircraft accident at Abidjan. I take note of the fact that, slightly under 20 Kenyans died in the incident. But in the last incident, we lost nearly 100 Kenyans both in Kisii and Kericho. It seems that the Government is not so much concerned about the so-called ordinary Kenyans. Indeed, when a Member of this House attempted to seek even a minute silence in the House last week, he was overruled. I would like to appeal to the Speaker, in his own time, to make a provision to allow the House to observe a minute silence, with regard to Kenyans who in the past one week, lost their lives for no fault of their own.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also take cognisance of the fact that, talking about the tragedy in Kericho, the Government allocated itself Kshs7 billion from the *El Nino* funds. It is annoying that, about two years later, nothing can be shown of the *El Nino* Roads Programme, which was supposed to be an emergency fund! There is very little to show of what the Kshs7 billion *El Nino* funds have done. I would like to urge the Government that, if it still has any consideration for the Kenyan people, that money must be put to use, so that the carnage that we see on our roads every day, can be reduced.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also want to turn your attention to the issue of poverty eradication or prevention of poverty as some people prefer to call it. I would want to believe that this Government does not intend and has got no wish whatsoever to eradicate poverty. How can it eradicate poverty if it thrives on manipulating people who are impoverished? I think it is in the interest of the Government of the day that Kenyans are impoverished so that they can be manipulated. I would, therefore, want to believe that the Government would be a wrong agent to implement any poverty alleviation strategy. Such a strategy must fully fall on the hands of what I may call a multi-sectoral team that would include the civil society, the local community, the opinion leaders within the local community, elected leaders and so on and so forth with the Government only playing a minimal role; but not the Government being at the centre of it. Their record does not favour them being at the focal point of poverty eradication.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, indeed, I want to add the same voice to my colleagues who have said that the last meeting that was held on poverty alleviation, hardly any Opposition Members of Parliament were invited. We recall that out of the eight committees that we have in the House, a majority of the chairmen are from that side of the House. So, really we are probably talking about three or four Opposition Members of Parliament as only having been invited. So, I was a bit stunned when the President said: "Wale watu wanaopiga kelele, mbona leo hawako hapa katika mkutano huu?" How could you be there when you do not even know of the meeting and when you are not invited?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also want to turn to the issue of aid.

**The Assistant Minister for Tourism, Trade and Industry** (Mr. Ekirapa): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am sorry to waste the hon. Member's time, but is he in order to impute improper motives on such a serious matter as famine? I mean, the Government is already spending whatever resources it has to support people who are suffering from famine and I think it is a bit unfair for the hon. Member to impute improper motives.

**Dr. Ochuodho:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you realise that I should ignore that and proceed.

I want to turn to the issue of aid. There has been a wrong conception that some of us are against aid *per se*. What I believe my colleagues and I have said in the past is that aid under the present circumstances is not going to help Kenyans. It is like somebody going to fetch water with a bushel and by the time you leave the river to get home, all the water will have gone away. What we are saying is that first let us seal the loopholes in the Government and this Government has failed to do so. How do we talk of expecting aid come June when the conditionalities that we were given, we continue to violate them left and right? It is only recently that we have heard the Head of State himself saying: "These people masquerading around doing civic education should be stopped". Then, we wonder where are we headed to? Indeed, I wait for the day when Bunge Football Club will be playing football in Baringo so that we can also talk to the people of Baringo. I also wait for the day that civic education will be taken even to that part of the country because that is also a part of Kenya where we expect people to be also enlightened.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, indeed, it is in this regard that I want to call upon Mr. Wackman--- I think Mr. Wackman, the World Bank representative, has done a good job, but perhaps time has come when he should throw in the towel and go back and let somebody else lead. The reason I say this is because he has become a major defender of the Government. He is wailing even more than the bereaved. For that reason, I call for him to go back and let somebody else take over. It should be somebody who can stand for the truth. He does not seem to be doing that. It is in that same light that I am also disturbed that there are some Members of this House especially on the Opposition side who have taken the rule of the KANU stalwarts. Indeed, soon people like hon. Kamotho maybe redundant because they are doing the job that they used to do very well.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also want to turn my attention to the telecommunications liberalisation and Vodafone issue. We have seen reports that the Vodafone Group are asking for exemption from the State Corporations Act. This tender in itself has been shrouded in a lot of secrecy. In the first place, we do not even know how Vodafone got it.

I do not think it would be fair for them to intimidate the Government and say: "The only way we can come in is when you exempt us from the State Corporations Act". I would want to urge the Minister who I see here that they should consider cancelling that contract all together and tender properly the way we did with the second mobile operator so that your hands are not tied with a partner that we do not even know under what circumstances came into the scene.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also want to turn my attention to the issue of bad debts. I was a bit saddened in the President's Speech that there was hardly any mention of that. With regard to the aid we are talking about, the IMF and so on and so forth, I understand we are hardly talking of Kshs20 billion. However, with regard to the bad debts, we probably have as much as twice of that amount that are held by some of our own hon. Members in this House. Perhaps, if we recovered those bad debts, we would not even need the so-called aid that itself is a loan but we try to cheat Kenyans to make them feel that it is a grant that we are going to get for free. So, I must register my

concern that as we are talking, KCB has just declared a Kshs2 billion loss and to cover it up, they have hired a new Managing Director. I would want to believe that the new MD is certainly not going to change significantly the poor performance of our public financial institutions like KCB.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also want to address the issue of "ethnicisation". I think tribalism is one of the greatest problems facing this country. Unfortunately, the President seems to just gloss time and again over it. Indeed, at some stage he did promise that he would table names of senior Government officials to show how "de-ethnicised" we are and how the Government is in terms of distribution of jobs.

I challenge the Head of State to make that list available so that we can pinpoint names. If you take one province like Central Province, and you will find that perhaps half of the District Commissioners come from one particular clan and, maybe, two-thirds of the District Officers come from one particular clan. I challenge the Government to avail public that figure so that we can see whether they are promoting tribalism or they are "de-ethnicising". However, I would want to appeal to Kenyans that we would need together perhaps come as people against tribalism to de-ethnicise the Kenyan mind.

I, therefore, beg to oppose.

**The Assistant Minister for Energy** (Mr. Sasura): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to briefly contribute to this Motion on the exposition of public policy contained in the President's Speech.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise one or two issues that are very close to my heart. First and foremost, is the issue of insecurity. There is no meaningful development and there is nothing we can do when there is insecurity in every aspect of the word. I perceive insecurity in two ways. The first one is insecurity among the pastoral communities which basically is rural-based. I would not like to blame anybody for the insecurity among the pastoral communities, but mainly if we are to solve the problem of insecurity among the pastoral communities in this country, we should begin with using the traditional way of conflict resolution amongst our people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, commonly, the problem among the pastoral communities is theft by virtue of their possessions that is livestock. However, in the early days, this problem was alleviated very simply because they had a very good way of solving their insecurity problems. However, as time went on, leadership came in and the leaders especially in the pastoral communities, have failed to contain insecurity among our people or in the pastoral societies because they politicise the differences existing between the people. It is high time in this country that we took up this issue as leaders and played a leading role to bring peace amongst our people while we know at the back of our minds that this Government has a moral duty to protect the lives and property of the citizens of this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as for the urban insecurity, it is definitely on the increase. I would also like here to point out that we should not only rush to the scene or act when incidences have taken place like what happened to our colleagues one or two months ago. We know that machinery has been put in place to guard such areas, but we would like to have continuity. We would not like the machinery to relax.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the role of the military in this country is to protect the national security. However, it is also very important at this stage to make it a bit flexible for the military to mingle up their activities with those of regular police, not to restrict themselves to the security between nations. This is because in some areas we could have one battalion of the Army, but if anything happens next door, the Army says that, it is not their role. But these are still resources of this Government and the people who are being fought are citizens of this country! The role of the military should be made a bit more flexible to suit the interests of our people.

Secondly, I would like to address the issue of food security in this country. As of now, we have an emergency problem of hunger in this country and, it is not only in this country but in major parts of Africa. The solution to food security in this country is that, we should have long-term programmes. The issue of feeding our people on emergency programmes is not a lasting solution. When I talk about long-term programmes, I am looking at things like boreholes, especially in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL). We know the Government cannot give us grass, but it can give us water. We can give our people some water and water in itself is food because it forms a bigger percentage of our body content. If we had various boreholes drilled in many parts of this country, our people would not be conflicting over the small resources amidst themselves.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very sad to note that about a year or two ago, the Egyptian Government in conjunction with our Government, undertook the construction of about 100 boreholes in this country. But when the company drilling boreholes went to some areas, like Marsabit, we had about five boreholes sunk, but they did not do it. They said that the machines do not drill in such areas. But if proper geo-physical survey was done in those areas, it would have not been possible to bring machines that do not work in that area. This is a big mistake! I still urge the same company to get back with the right machines and drill the boreholes because it has entered into an agreement with the Government of Kenya.

With regard to the emergency programmes of giving relief food to the people, I would urge those concerned

to be a bit more organised in the sense of impact assessment of this food. How is the food impacting on our people in terms of diet, quantity and even in terms of quality? We mainly provide white maize to our people who are hungry. White maize is not good for a hungry man or woman for that matter.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we talk about logistics; about three or four months ago, we were allotted Kshs240 million to be shared among a few districts, but because of logistics it was difficult to transport this food to the people. But our people are meeting the transportation costs of the food given to them. It is high time we checked what has happened to the Kshs240 million which was given to ASAL districts for the transportation of relief food to these areas. In times of hunger, when there is nothing to swallow, the first thing to do is for the Government to swallow its pride and own up. That is the only way the donor will come in to assist us. If we do not accept that we are hungry, by the time we accept, many of our people will have perished in hunger.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, while I appreciate our media for highlighting the state of famine in our country, it is very difficult to understand what exactly is happening in the media.

About one or two days ago, there is a weekly magazine which highlighted the Kshs17 million given to the Turkana Food Relief Fund through the *Daily Nation*. Another weekly magazine said that, out of Kshs17 million, about Kshs4 million to Kshs5 million has gone to the pockets of the managers of the *Daily Nation*. It is high time we are told whether this is a malicious attempt by that paper to deny the people of Turkana more donations or if there is any truth, let the *Daily Nation* tell us. If there is no truth, can they exonerate themselves from this very malicious and damaging allegation by *The Metropolitan*?

**Mr. Maitha:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to accuse a publication which has really done a good job in this country by giving food to the poor people? Is it in order for a whole Assistant Minister to come here and accuse the newspaper?

**The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Sasura):** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, maybe hon. Maitha, coming from the Coast Province, has a problem with English. I did not accuse anybody here! I said that, either *The Metropolitan* is malicious in accusing the *Daily Nation* of something which does not exist or it is deliberately stopping donors from contributing to the Nation Relief Fund.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, could the *Nation* exonerate itself from the allegation or can *The Metropolitan* substantiate the same? That is what I said; I did not accuse anybody!

Lastly, I would like to---

**Mr. Maitha:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to say that the people from the Coast Province do not know English while he himself being a chief who came into this House--

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila):** Order! Order, hon. Maitha! Mr. Sasura carry on!

**The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Sasura):** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very unfortunate. I wish I had enough time, I would tell him my role and maybe my qualifications.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk about the *El Nino* Programme which is an emergency programme initiated about one and half or two years ago. The *El Nino* programme has become very confusing, it is late and it has even failed in its purpose because an emergency programme which takes two years to reach people is no longer an emergency programme. These programmes were targeting the roads and hospitals. But the roads damaged by the *El Nino* induced rains are still in the same state; the health centres that were targeted by the *El Nino* programmes are still in the same state. It is very difficult to tell our constituents that we are getting Kshs10 million or Kshs15 million for a health centre or a certain programme when this is not forthcoming. The authority concerned should tell us what exactly is happening to the *El Nino* programmes. We should not get the money on paper, but we should get it to the districts and have our roads repaired and our health centres equipped. If there is any other programme, let it be done.

Lastly, it is very important to note that the Government has put in place the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) and funds have started flowing into the local authorities. The local authorities in this country should utilize this Fund to give our people the required services. All these millions of money channelled to the local authorities should not go into people's pockets but should give the necessary services to our people.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Maitha:** Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kuzungumza kwa lugha ya Kiswahili kwa sababu Kiswahili ni lugha ambayo sisi watu wa Pwani tumekulia nayo. Kwa mfano, Mbunge ambaye amezungumza mbele yangu; kwake Kiswahili ni lugha ngumu na hata Kiingereza kigumu kuelewa.

Kwanza, ningependa kusema kwamba; Wahenga walinena kwamba: "Lolote lisemwalo na mzee mwenye mvi huwa ni muhimu na huchukuliwa kuwa la maana." Pia, kitendawili ni lugha ya lelemama ambayo nyanya wazee huwandanganya wajukuu zao na kuwaliwaza kama hawapati usingizi. Vile vile, kitendawili, tega ndio mwanzo wa hadithi yoyote ambayo akina nyanya huwatolea wajukuu zao wakingoja chakula wakati wa njaa.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninasema hivyo kwa sababu, hapa tuna vitendawili vingi na ikiwa katika Bunge hili ambalo sisi waheshimiwa Wabunge tumechaguliwa, tuko hapa kuzungumzia mambo yanayohusu taifa hili kwa mzaha ama kwa kufikiri kwamba tunapozungumza, yamepita na basi, wananchi hawayachukulii hivyo; kumaanisha kwamba kitendawili ni lugha ya akina nyanya kuwaliwaza wajukuu zao wakingojea ubwabwa.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Hotuba ya Rais ililenga na kuzungumzia mambo mengi. Na Rais ni kama mzee wa nchi hii, Hotuba yake ilimzungumzia juu ya mambo mengi; kupunguza umaskini na umoja. Na yale ya muhimu zaidi aliyoyazungumzia Rais ni kuhusu usalama wa wananchi wa nchi hii ya Kenya.

Sisi huja hapa katika Bunge kusikiza Hotuba ikitolewa kwa Wabunge na pia wananchi lakini utekelezaji ama kueleweka kwake ni kama kitendawili. Ninasema hivyo kwa sababu Rais ni kiongozi wa taifa na anapotoa mwongozo kama ule wa juzi ni jambo ambalo linafurahisha wengi lakini ukiangalia kwa makini, ni kama wakati wajukuu wanapoumwa na njaa na huku nyanya anawapa vitendawili.

Bw. Nibu Spika wa Muda, tunapoambiwa jambo la upunguzaji wa umasikini, sisi watu wa Pwani hatuwezi kusema tumepunguziwa umasikini pahali popote kwa sababu ukisikiza Hotuba ya Rais na uone vile Serikali inavyofanya Pwani, hayo ni mambo tofauti kabisa. Kwa mfano, Serikali hii imewafukuza wakurugenzi wakuu wengi katika Bandari ya Mombasa, ikisema wao ndio walioiba pesa nyingi. Tumekuwa na wakurugenzi wakuu wengi katika Bandari ya Mombasa na kila mkurugenzi mkuu ametoka pale kwa aibu, inaposemekana kwamba ameiba na kuharibu pesa za shirika hilo. Lakini stakabadhi tulizonazo zinaonyesha kwamba wanaoiba pale si wale walioajiriwa, bali ni watoto wa wakubwa na wakubwa wengine wanatoka hapa Nairobi. Wanaenda kule na kuiba pesa zote zinazotolewa jasho na wafanyikazi wa Kilindini. Tukisema bandari ya Kilindini ina pesa nyingi zinazoweza kutumiwa kwa kuajiri watu wengi ili kuondoa umasikini na hata kutengeneza barabara, jambo hilo haliwezekani kwa sababu pesa hizo zinaingia katika mikono ya watu wachache. Tukiangalia mwongozo uliotolewa na kiongozi wa nchi hii, ni kama kitendawili tega--- Wajukuu wanapohisi njaa na ni lazima walale njaa, kule wanapikiwa mawe. Ninasema hivyo kwa sababu mawe yanapowekwa kwa sufuria, yakitokota wajukuu wanaamini ya kwamba wanapikiwa chakula, kumbe ni mawe na mwisho, wanapatwa na usingizi na wanalala.

Juzi, kiongozi wa taifa alikuja Pwani na kutuambia tushirikiane. Katika Hotuba yake anasisitiza umoja lakini alipokuwa kule Pwani, baadhi ya Mawaziri wake walimwambia avunjilie mbali muungano wa Wabunge wa Pwani. Baadhi ya Mawaziri ndio wanaharibia sifa za kiongozi wa nchi hii kwa sababu yale aliyoyazungumza pale katika kiti kile ni ya kuaminika, mapenzi na kizee. Kila mara hatuthubutu kwenda mbele ya mzee kwa sababu ana mvi na pia anazungumza mambo ya kizee. Lakini tunastaajabu sana mara anapobadilisha matamshi yake. Anapofanya hivyo, huwa amebadilishwa na nani? Ni Mawaziri! Anatuambia tusiungane kama Wabunge wa Pwani na tusiwe kitu kimoja. Mkuu wa nchi hii ameshirikiana na vyama vingine ili aweze kudumisha umoja. Sisi tunashirikiana kule Pwani ili tuangalie maendeleo ya watu wetu; kama vile korosho, miwa, titanium, madini na kila kitu. Leo, tunachukuliwa kama wale Waafrika waliokuwa wakiitwa kule--- Sisi hulaumu Warabu kwa kuuza Waafrika lakini ukweli ni kwamba Waafrika ndio waliokuwa wakifuata Waafrika wenzao na kuwashika na kuwafunga nyororo na kuwapeleka kwa Warabu. Sasa tukiambiwa tusiungane, huo ni utumwa mambo leo!

**The Minister for Public Health** (Prof. Ogeri): Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Ni haki kwa mhe. Maitha kupotosha Bunge hili kwa kusema kwamba Rais aliwaambia Wabunge wa Pwani watengane na hali Rais alizungumzia muungano wa Wabunge wa KANU katika Pwani?

**Mr. Maitha:** Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, wajua yeye ni Mkisii na mimi ni Mswahili na hiyo ndiyo tofauti yetu. Utumwa mambo leo ni kwamba unaambiwa ucheze olele mama na asubuhi ukaombe. Sisi watu wa Pwani tulikuwa tukichezeshwa olele mama. Pia, nyinyi watu kutoka bara mmetuambia mara nyingi kwamba sisi hungoja maembe yaanguke kutoka kwenye miti. Hivi leo, tumepanda juu ya mti wa maembe na kuutingiza ili maembe yaanguke lakini hamtaki! Je, mnataka nini? Hii ndio maana tunasema ya kwamba hatutakubaliana na kiongozi wa nchi hii---

**The Minister for Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports** (Mr. Ngala): Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Mhe. Maitha hakujibu ile nidhamu iliyotolewa na mhe. Prof. Ogeri. Nina hakika kwamba mhe. Maitha anaendelea kopotosha ujumbe wa mwenyekiti wa kitaifa wa KANU. Hakukataza Wabunge wa Pwani kushirikiana. Alilosema ni kwamba Wabunge wa KANU washikane na wapange mambo yao; na wale wengine wafanye hivyo hiviyo.

**Mr. Maitha:** Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, hata mhe. Ngala ni Mswahili lakini leo, amerudi kwingine! Ukweli ni kwamba Waswahili wanasema: "Huwezi kutenga maji ya chumvi na mafuta ya taa". Mafuta ya taa uelea katika maji ya chumvi. Sisi ni Wabunge wa Pwani na hatukupigiwa kura kwa vyama. Chama kilikuwa ni kama uniform. Kama vile kule Ganze, kuna Ganze Primary School na Kilifi Primary School na kila shule ina uniform yake. Lakini wote ni watoto wa shule. Hiyo ndiyo maana tumemwambia mhe. Ngala asimame urais lakini amekuwa mwoga!

**The Minister for Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports** (Mr. Ngala): Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Ni haki kwa mhe. Maitha kuendelea kuingilia mambo yangu binafsi na hali tunazungumzia Hotuba ya Rais?



**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Musila): Bila shaka, ukitaka kuzungumzia mambo ya mhe. Ngala, ni lazima ulete Hoja hapa. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima uondoe matamshi hayo.

**Mr. Maitha:** Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nimekubaliana nawe. Jambo la mwisho ninalotaka kuzungumzia ni kwamba hashishi yauzwa kule Pwani, na mkuu wa polisi wa mkoa--

Kwa hayo machache, napinga.

**Mr. Badawy:** Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa nafasi hii.

Hotuba ya Rais, kama tunapotarajia, ni kwamba iweke mwelekeo. Kama taratibu za Bunge hili zingeruhusu Rais akae na sisi katika mjadala huu, tungetarajia atupe ufafanuzi zaidi na mwongozo zaidi juu ya zile nukta muhimu sana ambazo alizigusia katika Hotuba yake. Lakini kwa sababu ya mwongozo aliotupa, ni furaha kwamba Wabunge wanapata nafasi ya kuchangia Hotuba yake. Iwapo ule mkono wa pili wa Serikali utakuwa tayari kutekeleza yale mapendekezo na mchangio wetu katika Hotuba ya Rais, mbali na kushughulikia yale mambo ambayo hata hayana lazima ya kutajwa na Rais au kuzungumziwa na Wabunge lakini ni mambo ambayo yako katika utaratibu wa uendeshaji wa nchi hii, itakuwa vizuri. Mengine ni mambo yanayogusia sheria, ustawi mwema wa watu na mwenendo mzuri ambao unasaidia na unahitajika sana wakati kama huu ikiwa tunataka kupambana na mambo kama uondoshaji wa umasikini na kuleta hali ya utaratibu mzuri na heshima katika taifa letu.

Hili neno "ufisadi" tunazungumza juu yake sana mpaka linaanza kukosa utamu na maana yake. Hii ni desturi kuwa jambo likizungumzwa sana, basi, huvama zaidi. Na kama kweli jambo linapungua kwa kuzungumzwa, basi, ungepungua UKIMWI ambao unazungumzwa katika mikongamano ya aina tofauti tofauti. Hata sisi, Wabunge, tulienda Pwani, tukazungumza mambo ya UKIMWI wakati ambapo kiongozi wa taifa hili alitangaza UKIMWI kama janga la kitaifa. Kwa hivyo, tunazungumza juu ya UKIMWI, ufisadi na kupunguza umaskini, lakini swali ni kwamba: tutachangia mambo haya kulingana na vile yalivyozungumzwa na Rais kiwango gani na yatatekelezwa kiwango gani?

Kama ni ufisadi, kwani ni lazima tusebiri mpaka Rais alete katika Hotuba yake rasmi katika kufunguliwa kwa Bunge wakati ambapo tuna Kenya Anti-Corruption Authority (KACA), wakati ambapo tuna polisi, tuna sheria ambazo zinazungumzia mambo tofauti tofauti; wakati ambapo tuna kamati mbili muhimu sana zinazosimamia matumizi ya pesa za umma katika Wizara za Serikali na katika mashirika ya Serikali? Lakini ni kwamba mpaka sasa lazima tukubali hakuna nia ya kisiasa na hata nia ya utekelezaji, kwa sababu mtekelezaji ni yule yule ambaye mwenyewe ni mfisadi mkubwa zaidi kuliko wengine?

Tuna mabaraza ya wilaya; ule ufisadi ambao umevumbuliwa katika Baraza la Jiji la Nairobi, hauna tofauti na ule ufisadi ambao upo katika karibu mabaraza yote ya Kenya. Baraza la Nairobi ni Jiji, wizi wake ni mkubwa zaidi, ufisadi wake ni mkubwa zaidi; unyang'anyi ni mkubwa zaidi na uharibifu ni mkubwa zaidi kulingana na ukubwa wa baraza lenyewe, kulingana na Jiji. Lakini hata Malindi ninayowakilisha, ufisadi katika Baraza la Malindi upo na ninaamini kwamba Wizara ya Serikali za Wilaya inajua kwamba ufisadi upo kiasi kwamba hata madiwani wanakaa kuvutana na wanakubaliana wao kwa wao; wanasema kwamba: "Kweli mimi niliiba, kweli nilichukua hiki, kweli mimi nilifanya hivi wakati ambapo tunamngojea Waziri wa Serikali za Wilaya apate suluhisho kutokana na matatizo yanayoliangusha Baraza la Malindi, yameangusha utumishi katika Baraza la Malindi. Wakaazi wa Malindi hawapati huduma ya aina yoyote sasa kwa sababu ya kukosa uelewano kutokana na ufisadi ambao umekubaliwa katika kikao rasmi cha baraza; kwamba ni kweli kulitendeka ufisadi fulani. Ufisadi wa kwanza ulioanza ni ule wa kutolewa tenda ya uzoaji taka kwa njia ambayo haikuwa sawa; kitu ambacho kilikubaliwa katika Bunge hili. Mpaka leo, tunangojea Wizara ya Serikali za Wilaya ichukue hatua katika ufisadi wa aina hiyo. Tukianza kuorodhesha vitendo vya ufisadi katika mabaraza, Wizara, mashirika ya Serikali na kwa watu binafsi na kadhalika, ni vingi sana. Lakini ni wakati gani tutakata shauri kuchukua hatua?

Mbali na ufisadi na UKIMWI, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tunataka tuelewe hasara na madhara ya madawa ya kulevya. Hata Waziri Nassir amezungumza hadharani kwamba watoto wake ni miongoni wa wale walioathiriwa na madawa ya kulevya. Na huko kwangu Malindi, kila kijana wa kwanza au wa pili unamwalia ni mtumiaji wa madawa ya kulevya. Leo, Malindi vijana wanajidunga sindano za dawa za kulevya wazi kabisa. Lile tunaloliona ni kwamba dawa zile huchukuliwa na polisi, zikarudi tena katika soko kuuzwa. Lakini hayo ni madogo. Hivi leo Serikali yetu yenye macho makali, yenye wapelelezi wakali, yenye kikosi kikali cha polisi katika Bara la Afrika kama tunavyoambiwa; hawa wanaoleta madawa ya kulevya baada ya Bw. Akasha, wengine ni kina nani? Mbona imechukua miaka mingi sana kujua kwamba Bw. Akasha anauza madawa ya kulevya mpaka amepata nafasi ya kukimbia na kutoshikwa? Anatafutwa sasa baada ya kukimbia. Wale wanaofanya naye na wengine, labda wapo hata katika Bunge hili ambao walikuwa ni marafiki zake na kumhami, wajitokeze leo waliokoe taifa hili; waokoke, waombe msamaha kwa dhambi zao. Wale ambao walikuwa wakisaidiana na Bw. Akasha na wako katika kikosi cha polisi wajitokeze, na wako. Bw. Akasha hakuweza kufanya kazi hiyo peke yake. Tunatarajia Serikali kuweka macho wazi, kuwaangalia wale wengine mfano wa Bw. Akasha; Bw. Akasha si peke yake.

**Mr. Michuki:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member speaking has made an allegation that some of the people involved in selling and distribution of bhang are in this House. We are all

in this House. Could he say whether it is all of us, or particular people who he should now name, so that the public has no doubt as to who he is referring to?

**Mr. Badawy:** Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, labda njia ambayo ningeweza kujibu jambo hilo la nidhamu ni kuzungumza kwa Kiingereza, lakini Kanuni za Bunge haziniruhusu na Kiingereza chapanda vizuri sana kwangu. Isipokuwa sijasema kwamba wauzaji wako hapa, nimesema Bw. Akasha hakosi marafiki katika Bunge hili na HANSARD itathibitisha hayo. Nimesema kwamba wale waliokuwa marafiki wa Bw. Akasha wajitokeze na waseme: "Sisi tulikuwa marafiki wa Bw. Akasha na tunajua mwendo wake ni kadha na kadha". Kama nitalazimika kutaja majina, ninajua sheria za Bunge hili zinanitaka nilete substantive Motion kumtaja mtu fulani, na kama kutakuwa ni haja nitafanya hivyo; mimi nimefika wakati ambapo tunawaona watoto wetu; watoto wa Waziri Nassir ni watoto wangu na watoto wale ninaowakilisha ni watoto wangu; umefika wakati kwamba kutakuwa na haja tuwataje watu hawa ikiwa wako miongoni mwetu sisi, tutatajana. Lakini tusikatae kwamba Bw. Akasha hafanyi kazi hii peke yake. Leo inaonekana mfanyabiashara fulani, ananunua mashirika yote huko Pwani, anajenga majumba makubwa makubwa; biashara anazozifanya zinaanguka na bado utajiri unaendelea kuongezeka. Tunaona kwamba tajiri katika jimbo fulani, katika wilaya fulani, ana uwezo wa kuamrisha polisi kumshika mtu yeyote. Umefika wakati ikiwa sisi ni safi kweli na tunataka kukomesha uovu kama huu, mtu kama yule anayetajwa kwa ubaya asinikaribie mimi Mbunge, nimkimbie, nikae mbali. Mtu kama yule asije karibu na Waziri, Waziri akae mbali. Mtu kama yule asikubaliwe kwenda kwenye nyumba yoyote ile tunayoiheshimu sisi, kwa sababu jina lake linatajwa. Hizo ndizo kanuni na maadili ambayo ni lazima tuwe nayo ikiwa tunataka kukomesha maovu.

Kuna watu ambao kunajulikana, vituo muhimu katika ufuo wa pwani wa Malindi kama Kiunga, Kiwayuu, Mida, Weso Roka, Kilifi, Mtwapa na Wasini, wanajulikana. Wao wana uhusiano mwema na jahazi ambazo hazitoki huko. Siku nyingine, watu walikamatwa pale na wale waliofungwa ni nahodha na mabaharia maskini. Wenye mali yale mpaka leo wako wapi? Matajiri hawa ambao wanatusukuma wana uwezo wa kuamua ni Mbunge gani wanamtaaka aingie Bungeni. Utajiri huu na uwezo walionao wanaupata kutoka wapi? Ikiwa tunajisifu kwamba sisi tuna Serikali ambayo ina macho makali, tuna usalama kali katika nchi hii; kama tuna ushahidi wa kutosha kwamba watu wale ni wabaya, kwa nini watu wale hawatengwi? Leo wao ndio wakubwa wa vyama, leo wao ndio wanawachagua Wabunge, leo wao ndio wanawachagua madiwani, leo wao ndio wanaamrisha DC na polisi kufanya hivi na vile na ni mambo ambayo yanajulikana. Iko wapi intelligence ya nchi hii kukomesha watu kama hawa? Wanaokamatwa kila siku ni watoto wetu, matajiri wanaachwa.

**Mr. Mwiraria:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Motion. In his Address, the President has basically spoken about two main items, namely, the socio-economic and development plan, and the constitutional order in this country. I would like to start with the issue of the constitutional order. In his Address, the President said:

"In my view, the Constitution is the heart of our nation's socio and political stability and, therefore, the process to change it must not only be accountable to the people, but it must also ensure that the final outcome reflects the wishes of all Kenyans. However, this cannot take place in the atmosphere where suspicion, hypocrisy and mutual distrust abound".

Now, who is responsible for the suspicion, hypocrisy and the mutual distrust that abound? The answer to this question is simple. Kenyans started talking about reviewing the Constitution many years ago. In 1997, Kenyans got together and worked out the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission Act, which provides for the modalities of the constitutional review process. The Act was approved by this House, and assented to by the President. However, later on, the President changed his mind and embraced a Parliamentary Select Committee, to bring together only four, or five, of the 43 stakeholders mentioned in the Act. Therefore, he cannot escape blame, that, he is, in fact, the one who is creating the suspicion, hypocrisy and mutual distrust he has talked about.

*(Applause)*

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is common knowledge that the Ufangamano group, which constitutes religious leaders and other stakeholders, certainly, constitutes more than 50 per cent of the Kenyan population. In my view, that group constitutes, at least, 70 per cent of this country's stakeholders in the constitutional review process. How can this country's President say that he wants to ensure that the final outcome of the constitutional review process reflects that wishes of all Kenyans when he is leaving out of the process, 70 per cent of this country's population?

**The Minister for Environment** (Mr. Nyenze): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is hon. Mwiraria in order to say that the Ufungamano group represents 70 per cent of this country's population when we know that Members of the Parliamentary Select Committee on the review process represent various political parties and many Kenyans, who are the main stakeholders of the process?

**Mr. Mwiraria:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is entitled to his opinion, which I do

not value.

Of late, it is clear that this country's President is looking for something to leave behind for Kenyans. He is trying to leave behind a legacy by which to be remembered; he has talked about that issue time and again. He said that he wants to leave behind a united Kenya and a vibrant economy. He has so far made very good efforts on the economic front. However, whether this country's economy will be turned around in the remaining two and a half years the President will be in office remains to be seen. My personal conviction is that the President can leave behind a legacy of a Constitution for which he can be remembered for generations to come. However, he can only achieve this by bringing together all the stakeholders who deliberated on the constitutional review process at Safari Park, where they came up with the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission Act, which is now being amended by a small section of that group. I would, therefore, like to, genuinely, appeal to the President to ignore any advice that may have led to his decision to exclude 70 per cent - I think I am a better statistician than some hon. Members here - of the stakeholders from the constitutional review process.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the next point I would like to make is pegged on page 13 of the Presidential Address, where the President said:-

"-but in the political arena, the benefits of political pluralism are yet to be realised as confrontation among the various political players seems to be the order of the day."

I sometimes sympathise with the President. The President may have very good wishes. However, his supporters in the field are out to ruin his efforts. In Meru Central District, the Provincial Administration (PA) is doing everything possible to create animosity between political parties. Last Saturday, I presided over a Harambee funds drive for one of the girls' secondary schools in that area. The PA officers tried their best to stop the drive from kicking off. When it turned out that their mission could not succeed, the area DC ordered all civil servants from that area to keep away from the funds drive. Therefore, the funds drive was not attended to by anybody from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, or the PA. All this was done to ensure that the Democratic Party of Kenya (DP) did not come into the limelight in that area.

In 1997, the defunct Inter-Parties Parliamentary Group (IPPG) resolved that the PA would, completely, stay away from political parties' activities. Unfortunately, this is what is happening now. Worse still, DCs seem to have powers to give orders to officers from all Ministries in the districts. How can we talk of poverty alleviation when administrators sabotage ongoing development projects? Runogoni Water Project was started many years ago. People worked very hard and ensured that the members of that project were supplied with water, which they used to grow horticultural produce. Two months ago, the area DO, chief and a KANU councillor held a public rally in that area, and turned that rally into a meeting for electing leaders of the water project. The project has 220 members, but over 590 people voted on that day. We appealed to the PA offices to correct that anomaly, but they refused. The PA officers claimed that the election was conducted properly, and that nothing will be changed. As I speak here, the members' horticultural crops are drying up in their *shambas* because of the interference by the PA. So, can we claim to be serious about alleviating poverty in this country when the PA interferes with water projects that are being properly managed, simply because the projects are being managed by people from an Opposition political party? In such circumstances, can the President expect political confrontation to come to an end in this country?

The people of Ngucici, Timau, worked very hard and managed to have a little water flowing to that area. Those people decided that each area should be supplied with water on specific days of the week, so that they could grow something on which to survive; they wanted to avoid relying on handouts from the Government. However, the PA went there and interfered with the leadership of that project, and the poor farmers are now seeking court redress. So, are we really serious about the things we do in this country? I would like to appeal to the Government to preach water and drink water, and not to preach water and drink wine. The Government should not give us "KANU-youth-DCs"; we do not need such DCs.

With those few remarks, I oppose.

**The Assistant Minister for Tourism, Trade and Industry** (Mr. Ekirapa): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for the opportunity you have given me to contribute to the Presidential Speech. I know that many hon. Members have already contributed to the points I will make, but I would like to emphasise a few things.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I hope that in the year 2000 onwards, hon. Members of this House will address the key issues that the President raised in his Address to this House, because it is very important that hon. Members come together this time and address the problems that our nation is facing. Our nation is facing a crisis in a number of areas. There is the problem of poverty, which I believe that hon. Members who have spoken have already touched on. This is because poverty affects every region of our country. It is important, therefore, that this time, hon. Members get together to address this particular problem and think on how we should deal with it.

I would also like to touch on our economy which does not seem to move at all. Although the Government is doing its best to revive the economy, as Kenyans, we do not appreciate that effort. For example, in the Department of

Tourism which is within our Ministry, the officers of that department are working extremely hard to promote tourism, regardless of insecurity problems and other problems which you know about. Despite these problems, these officers are working hard to encourage tourists to come to this country. I would like to inform this House that for every effort our officers make, there are some Kenyans who go to the same audience overseas and say: "Do not come to our country; our country is a terrible place to visit." If these are the divided efforts of Kenyans, do we have any hope to revive our economy?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would, therefore, like to appeal to Kenyans, at least, because of the national crisis that we face, to come together and think of ways and means to revive our economy, so that we can create employment opportunities for our people in order for them to get some money to educate their children, buy food and medicine.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kenyans are the only people who seem to run down their country at every stage. If you take the statements that our people keep on issuing and even the pronouncements that some of the hon. Members make in this House, you will find that they are all intended to run down the Government and the country in the process. I would like to appeal to my colleagues to think about the national crisis that we are facing this time. Let us come together and think on how we can deal with those problems. Let us help ourselves and our country for the bright future of our children.

The President touched on AIDs, poverty, economic crisis and constitutional order, which we have been speaking so much about. Instead of, us, as hon. Members addressing these issues, we tend to bring other issues. We must always point at the other parties. I would like to suggest that after this Motion, we should perhaps address these problems one by one and determine the way forward. We should think on how to move our country forward from now onwards.

On the question of the constitutional order, I would like to say that we really do not know where we are heading to. We have some of our colleagues, who were originally the promoters of the Constitution change. They worked very hard and one had to admire them. But today, the same people are not quite sure whether they should go forward with the Constitution change or not. Other people say that they should wait until a new Government comes to power in the year 2002, and they can use the current Constitution to do whatever they want. Time has come when we, as leaders of this country, must actually determine what we want. Do we want to change the Constitution or not? If we want to change the Constitution, then let us move forward and involve all Kenyans and come up with a new one. If we do not, then let us stand up here and say that we do not want any change, so, let the *status quo* remain.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the information we seem to give our people that the Parliamentary Select Committee will make a decision about the Constitutional change, everybody knows that this is not true. My understanding from the discussions we have had is that after Parliament approves the changes in the Constitutional Review Act, every Kenyan will be given an opportunity to contribute to the debate on the constitutional change; and that every view will be taken by the Commission that will be appointed after this Committee tables its recommendations and they are approved. Therefore, it is not proper for us to mislead our people that it is only Parliament that has a right to change the Constitution.

I would like to touch on poverty that we are talking about and we seem to think that perhaps the best way is for us to get some famine relief and so on. Getting relief food is the immediate solution. But can we look at the future? Can we look at the policies that this country must adopt so that our people can be assured of food security in order for them not to rely on famine relief food every year? We must think on how we should ensure that agriculture is revived; our farmers can plough their shambas, get good seeds, produce whatever they want to produce and sell it at a reasonable price. Agriculture is the backbone of our economy. If hon. Members are really serious about taking some measures to eradicate poverty among our people, then they must give agriculture their first priority.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are many Kenyans who are business people. These people produce wealth to this country through trade and industrial development. But many of these people do not have access to credit facilities. We need to address this issue. This is because if business people do not have sufficient capital, they cannot do good business. It is important that we revive our industries by providing business people with security, capital and an enabling environment that makes business thrive. In so doing, these people will provide employment opportunities to the masses who are not employed, to enable them live above the poverty line.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I let me touch on the structural adjustment programmes, which everybody is talking about. The time has come for Kenyans to address the issue of structural adjustments more seriously. If goal posts continue to change from time to time, we must decide what options we as a nation have. Something has gone extremely wrong if we get to a position where our policies are now being negotiated or discussed in the Press publicly. Something is grossly wrong and we need to attend to that problem.

Finally, there is the question of the country's infrastructure which we have talked about very much. Let me talk about roads. People have talked about the *El Nino* problem which we do have and I hope that this money will come soon.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**The Minister for Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports** (Mr. Ngala): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninataka kutoa shukrani kwa kunipatia nafasi hii. Ninasima kuwaunga mkono wenzangu waliotangulia kuzungumza juu ya Hotuba ya Rais wakati wa ufunguzi wa Bunge katika Kikao cha Nne, Bunge la Nane.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, hotuba ya Mtukufu Rais kwa hakika ilikuwa ya kusisimua sana. Ilikuwa na mawaidha ambayo yalikuwa yanahusu hasa mambo muhimu kwa taifa hili la Kenya, kwa maana iligusia mambo ya kijamii, uchumi na siasa. Msemo wake kwa hakika haukuwa msemo wa mzaha. Alikuwa anazungumza akielekeza maoni yake vile ambavyo anaona nchi hii inatajikana kuendeshwa. Ninashukuru sana kwanza kwamba hali ya utulivu iliyokuweco ndani ya Jumba hili wakati wa ufunguzi ulikuwa ni utulivu ambao ulionyesha kwamba labda hivi sasa tumekubaliana kwamba heshima lazima itolewe kwa kiongozi wa taifa pahali popote alipo; akiwa anahutubia taifa ama Wabunge wenzake.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, utulivu uliokuwepo ulikuwa tofauti sana na wakati wa nyuma ambapo kulikuwa na kudharauliana na kuonyesha dharau ambazo zilikuwa hazisaidii. Kwa hivyo, ninawapongeza Wabunge wa pande zote mbili jinsi walivyokuwa wakakamavu na walivyotulia na kusikiza hotuba hio bila kuleta fujo yoyote. Mazungumzo yalitaja mambo mengi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninashukuru juhudi zilizofanywa na Serikali. Wakati wa kuanza karne hii ya 2000 kulikuwa na mipango mingi iliyofanywa kuhakikisha kwamba kompyuta za nchi hii zilikuwa tayari kupokea mwaka wa 2000. Bila shaka juhudi hizo zilizofanywa zilisaidia sana kwamba mambo mengi hayangeenda vibaya ama mrama kama hatungekuwa na mipangilio mizuri ya Serikali kuchukua kwa hali ya juu utayarishaji wa kompyuta ili ziweze kukabiliana na mwaka wa 2000. Kwa hivyo, juhudi hizo zilizofanywa bilashaka zitaendelea kuhakikisha kwamba mwaka wa 2000 hautakuwa na visa ama matatizo yoyote kupitia vyombo vya kompyuta kwa sababu kulikuwa na uangalifu na mipango iliyoingilia katika mambo hayo.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, uzungumzi ulitaja mambo ya umaskini. Umaskini katika nchi hii umefika kiwango cha hali ya juu. Ni vizuri Serikali na sote tukitambua hivyo. Umefika wakati wale wahisani wetu waweze kutambua kihakika kabisa kwamba sasa hatutaki kufikiwa katika hali ya imani peke yake. Hatutaki mambo ya "pole" pekee yake. Umefika wakati wa vitendo vifanywe na wahisani wetu. Tunashukuru kwamba mazungumzo yanaelekea upande wa kwamba kutakuwa na masikizano ili wahisani wetu waweze kutusaidia kuondoa huu mzigo wa umaskini ambao umeenea sana na unaleta madhara mengi kwa Wakenya wengi. Kwa hivyo, tunatazamia kwamba hakutakuwa na kugeuza msimamo na mwenendo kwa wahisani wetu katika hali ya kutaka kutusaidia katika huu mzigo ambao umetupata. Kwa hivyo wahisani wetu watusaidie vilivyo kulingana na mazungumzo ambayo yanaendeshwa katika Wizara zinazohusika.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, hotuba ya Rais ilitaja pia juu ya juhudi zinazofanywa na Serikali juu ya kutumia rasimali zake ili kuangalia njia ya kupigana na ugonjwa wa UKIMWI. Ugonjwa wa UKIMWI umekuwa tatizo. Lakini tumekuwa tukisikia kwamba kuna wale ambao wanapotosha watu kwa kutumia lugha za kuonyesha kwamba ugonjwa huu ni rahisi kuuponya. Mimi ninatoka Pwani na tumesikia huko kuna misemo inayoambiwa watu kwamba kuna kitu kinachoitwa "chapati". Hiki ni kitu ambacho kinaenea sana msemo wake. Ningeomba Wizara zinazohusika zijaribu kuyakanusha mambo haya kwa sababu raia wa kawaida wamezungumzia sana jambo hili na linaenea kati yao kwamba ukitumia chapati utaweza kupona ukiwa na UKIMWI. Kwa hivyo ni jambo ambalo halifai lichukuliwe kama mzaha kwa sababu wananchi wa kawaida wasipopata maelezo sambamba wanaweza kushikilia hapo na kukawa na shida ya kwamba hawataweza kufahamu vizuri mambo vile yanavyoendelea. Ni muhimu mambo haya yaelezwe vizuri.

Tunashukuru Serikali katika namna ya muamko wake katika kuwatarisha wananchi na mambo haya ya UKIMWI ili kila mmoja aweze kujikinga na kuwa tayari kupambana nayo. Mambo ya Katiba pia yamezungumzwa. Juhudi ambazo zinafanywa na Kamati inayoendeshwa na Bunge ni za maana sana za kujaribu kuhakikisha kwamba mwelekeo sawa unapatikana. Kwa hivyo, mkusanyiko mwingine wowote ambao hauna mamlaka ya sawa sawa ya kuendesha mambo haya, ni vizuri watoe nafasi Kamati ya Bunge ifanye mambo yake ili mambo haya ya Katiba yaweze kupata mwelekeo wa sawa. Hatupendi mabishano; haisaidii iwe ni dini fulani au kundi fulani ambalo linataka kujiweka katika hali ya kwamba ndilo hodari, maarufu na ndilo linalojua zaidi katika hali hiyo.

Nafikiri ni vizuri kwa viongozi wote hapa nchini kuheshimu Kamati ya Bunge kwa sababu itawasilisha maoni yake na tutayajadili, ili tuweze kuendelea mbele na marekebisha ya Katiba yetu na kufuata mkondo mwingine wa kujenga taifa letu. Hotuba ya Rais inatuhimiza tushirikiane sote wanasiasa, wafanyakazi wa Serikali, waumini wa kanisa na mashirika yasiyokuwa ya Serikali katika ujenzi wa nchi hii. Lakini ni lazima tuwape nafasi viongozi walio na haki ya kufanya mambo fulani, ili watekeleze kazi yao kikamilifu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kila mhe. Mbunge katika Bunge hili, huzungumza juu ya mahitaji ya sehemu anayoiakilisha Bungeni. Mimi pia huakilisha sehemu ya Ganze katika Bunge hili. Waheshimiwa Wabunge wamezungumza juu ya hali za barabara zetu hapa nchini. Ninaunga mkono kuwa mipango ya kurekebisha barabara zilizoharibiwa na mvua wa *El nino* ifanywe na Serikali yetu tukufu. Na pia, tujaribu kurekebisha barabara zingine

ambazo ni mbaya sana, ili tuimarishie shughuli za kusafiri. Kule Ganze kuna barabara mbaya ambazo ni pingamizi kwa usafiri wa wananchi wetu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninaomba Serikali ichunguze mambo ya maji katika sehemu ya Ganze. Sehemu hii ni kubwa na ina mtambo mdogo wa mfereji wa maji. Sehemu kubwa ni kame. Tungependa mambo ya maji kama masilanga na visima vijengwe kwa wingi katika sehemu kame, kwa sababu vitawasaidia wananchi wengi ambao hawawezi kupata maji ya mifereji. Ninamshukuru Waziri wa Maji ambaye anajishughulisha sana na mambo ya maji. Tunataka asaidie sehemu kame kupata masilanga, ili tuweze kutega maji ya mvua. Maji hayo yatafaa sehemu kame za nchi hii.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa hayo machache, ninaunga mkono Hoja hii.

**The Minister for Agriculture** (Mr. Obure): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. First of all, I want to congratulate His Excellency the President on his public policy statement which, in my opinion, was down-to-earth, very comprehensive and touched particularly on all areas of concern of our public life.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me associate myself with various people who have expressed concern about the last two major accidents involving passenger buses. This is an area where we have lost lives and property. It is also a feature that is becoming very common and frequent in this country. We cannot afford this kind of loss. Therefore, urgent measures should be taken by all those concerned to ensure that we arrest this situation. I know how bitter it is, because I have lost relatives in those two accidents. It is very agonizing to the families concerned. I believe that part of the problem is the fact that motor vehicles brought into this country are equipped with huge engines. Therefore, they are not ideal for the conditions of our roads in this country. So, the major step ought to be taken by the relevant authorities to ensure that those huge engines in those buses are not allowed in passenger vehicles. Those engines are so huge and they are intended for hauling trailers. They are equipped with turbo-charger engines, and I believe, they are not ideal for passenger vehicles. Therefore, something ought to be considered by the authorities concerned.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the President spoke at length about the problems afflicting this nation. One of them is the economic slow-down. Economic slow down is not unique to Kenya. It is a situation which many countries in this region and elsewhere in the world are experiencing. The cause of this is the heavy debt burden which Kenya is facing, alongside other developing countries. The question of fluctuating prices of primary commodities has contributed to this situation. We produce these commodities, but unfortunately, we have no say over their prices. While we make every effort to produce these goods, the simple fact is that we have no control over prices and we are in a very weak position, whereby we cannot even predict what our earnings will be from our labour.

The question of corruption was articulated in the President's Speech. This is something which all of us, as Kenyans, ought to do something about, because it is creating an artificial situation where we divert resources away from where they are required. The President talked about efforts being directed to fight this vice. I think he is very right here that, a lot of efforts should be directed towards rural development.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I personally believe that, if we are going to tackle the question of poverty reduction effectively, then a lot of attention should be paid to the rural areas where the majority of Kenyans live. If we provide access roads, electricity, water and social amenities, we would go a long way towards providing basic infrastructure which wananchi require, to be able to engage in economic activities in those areas. I think, the answer to any efforts towards reducing poverty levels in our midst lies in our ability to concentrate in rural areas and provide the basic infrastructure, which is so badly needed there.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we spend a lot of time, as leaders in this nation, making accusations and counter accusations, talking politics and even turning the whole issue of poverty into an item of politics that will give us political mileage. I think, time has come when we must change our attitude and forge a unity of purpose, so that we can together, as a nation, address the question of poverty with a common objective because poverty does not know boundaries or political parties. It is something that has afflicted the entire nation and it is our responsibility to tackle it in an objective manner, devoid of partisan interests. Therefore, it is important that we put our efforts together as leaders to fight poverty in this country. We must forge a strong partnership between leaders, Government, our people and the NGOs so that we have a common front against poverty, if we are going to succeed. I think, this is a matter that all of us should approach with open mind because it is one of those areas where we need to take action and very quickly, if we want to help our people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I beg to support.

#### ADJOURNMENT

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Musila): Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of business. The House, therefore, remains adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday 5th April, 2000, at 9.00 a.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.