

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Thursday, 7th May, 1998

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*]

PRAYERS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No.104

PLANS FOR THE 1999 NATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS

Mr. Obwocha asked the Minister for Planning and National Development what plans, if any, have been put in place in anticipation of the 1999 National Population Census.

The Assistant Minister for Planning and National Development (Mr. Sumbeiywo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

The Government, through my Ministry, has initiated and is currently involved in the implementation of various planned activities in anticipation of the 1999 National Population Census. These activities are as follows:-

(i) Preparation of the project document which details all the activities of the census which has already been finalised.

(ii) Cartographic mapping is being done in Coast and Eastern Provinces except in Marsabit, Tana River, Isiolo and Moyale districts which will be done during the months of July and August, so as to coincide with the census period next year. This is important since the population located in these areas is likely to be found in the same areas during the census period in 1999.

(iii) Procurement, through a donor, of some vehicles to be used for cartographic mapping and computers for geographical information systems.

(iv) Designing of the census instruments, including questionnaires and manuals. This will be ready for discussion by all stakeholders in May, 1998.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you know, this is a very, very important exercise in any country because it enables planners to know the size of the population to be able to plan properly. The last population census was undertaken in 1989 and it was very badly carried out. In fact, the figures that came out were for political reasons rather than for economic reasons. Now, you need to know the population of each district; yet, new districts are being created every day, here and there. Now, the projected population for Kenya in 1999 is about 30 million people. Could the Assistant Minister tell this House whether the Government has started acquiring computers, because one cannot get all the figures without the assistance of computers?

Mr. Sumbeiywo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the information of the House, I would like to give some other planned activities for the 1999 Census which are being undertaken by my Ministry which include, Mapping of the 16 districts selected for the pilot census to test census instruments, logistics and administration, with a view to refining them in readiness for the main census so that we do not make the same mistake, if there was a mistake that was made in 1989.

These activities also include preparation for publicity, advocacy seminars in all the pilot districts and later, in the whole country. We will also conduct courses in staff training to boost the Ministry's capacity to conduct the census. There is also the need to boost our capacity and air-conditioning in offices which we have established at Nyayo House, in readiness for the installation of computers for data processing which are being acquired by the Ministry. We are also mobilising resources for the census and drawing terms of references for various consultancies.

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the preparation for census is a major undertaking. The Assistant Minister is saying: "We are preparing--- We are starting to prepare---", for a major exercise at a time the Government is telling Kenyans that the Budget will be curtailed because there are no funds. Could the Assistant

Minister be honest and tell Kenyans whether the 1999 Census will be done or not?

Mr. Sumbeiywo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to assure my colleague the hon. Gatabaki that, the 1999 Census will definitely be carried out because we have, for the last one year, carried out activities which will ensure that the exercise will be carried out smoothly and effectively. I also wish to advise that a successful census is an important tool for national development planning, as the hon. Gatabaki has just said. The Government is committed to transforming this country into an industrial giant, since we are planning to industrialise the country by the year 2020. My Ministry is committed to ensuring that the 1999 national Census is a success. I would also like to take this opportunity to appeal to hon. Members, the general public, the donor community, both locally and internationally, and other stakeholders to assist in all possible ways to make the exercise a success.

Mr. Obwocha: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir!

Mr. Speaker: Could we go to another Question now? I am pressed for time. Sorry! I am normally very amenable, but you will excuse me today.

Question No. 164

REHABILITATION OF BURA IRRIGATION SCHEME

Mr. M. A. Galgalo asked the Minister for Agriculture:-

(a) whether he is aware that Bura Irrigation Settlement Scheme has stalled and that it has not been of any assistance to the residents for the last eight years;

(b) whether he is further aware that due to the failure of this project, the residents have been rendered virtual destitutes since they are unable to pay school fees for their children; and,

(c) what programmes have been put in place to revive that scheme and assist the residents to pay fees for their children.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Kirwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Indeed, I am aware that for some time now, the Bura Irrigation Settlement Scheme has faced problems related to inadequate budgetary provisions, escalating costs of inputs and inadequate irrigation water being pumped from Naniti Pumping Station.

(b) I am further aware that the last cotton crop at the scheme was planted in 1991, while the last maize crop was harvested in 1994. This has, therefore, affected farmers in their earnings.

(c) Provision of irrigation water to the Bura Irrigation Settlement Scheme has been through pumping system. This system has been out of service for some time now. In order for this scheme to be revived, the Government is in the short-term installing a pump at Naniti intake. Its installation and commissioning should be completed by the end of May, 1998. For the long-term, the Government has designed a gravity-fed water system whose intake will be at Simbili. This system, which is estimated to cost kshs2.5 billion, will be installed once funds are available. Once it is in place, the settlement scheme is expected to expand its current hectareage from 2,500 hectares to 6,700 hectares. This system is also expected to greatly contribute to reduced recurrent and maintenance costs.

Thank you.

Mr. M.A. Galgalo: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The scheme cost over Kshs6 billion when it was first initiated. Due to mismanagement, the farmers have been rendered virtual destitutes. The issue I am addressing here, is whether the Ministry would take the responsibility of educating the children of the residents of that scheme. Would the Assistant Minister address that issue?

Mr. Kirwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, other than the provisions I have given in the answer, it will not be conceivable for the Ministry to take over the education of the children.

Dr. Leakey: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was disappointed to hear the Assistant Minister say that shortage of funds was the problem at Bura. This is one of the most expensive irrigation schemes on the African Continent, and I would suggest that the Government should pay attention to management rather than seeking more public funds for a white elephant.

The Minister for Education and Human Resource Development (Mr. Musyoka): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order not to have put in any supplementary question?

Mr. Speaker: We are all in the process of learning.

(Laughter)

Dr. Leakey: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a question. Would the Minister consider that it was a question of mismanagement rather than public funds?

Mr. Kirwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I do appreciate the efforts by hon. Leakey, I think it is a statement of fact that, he believes in what he has said. So I have nothing to answer.

Mr. Shaaban: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I think I heard the Assistant Minister replying that the Bura Irrigation Scheme collapsed because of inadequate water supply. I think the scheme is served by Tana River, a perennial river. Would he explain what he meant by saying that the collapse of the scheme is attributed to shortage of water supply?

Mr. Kirwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Member did not get me quite right, although he is closer to the truth. But the thing is that the water is pumped and because of the lack of funds, the water could not be pumped in adequate quantities.

Question No.022

DUALLING OF LANGATA ROAD

Mr. Raila asked the Minister for Local Authorities when the dualling of Langata Road will begin and how the Ministry intends to deal with structures that have been irregularly constructed on the road reserve.

The Assistant Minister for Local Authorities (Mr. Sasura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

An hon. Member: Who are you?

The Assistant Minister for Local Authorities (Mr. Sasura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I introduced myself another time, but if the Member wishes to know again, I am Abdi Tari Sasura, Member for Saku, Marsabit District, Eastern Province, Kenya.

An hon. Member: So you are a Kenyan?

(Laughter)

The Assistant Minister for Local Authorities (Mr. Sasura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the dualing of Langata Road is expected to commence in two months time. Most of the illegal structures that have been constructed on the road reserve are of a temporary nature. They will, therefore, be demolished during the construction of the road.

Mr. Raila: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is definitely misleading the House by saying that the illegal structures are of a temporary nature. There is a whole petrol station on the road reserve. There is also a whole estate that has "eaten" into the road reserve itself, on both sides of the road. Could he tell the House what he is going to do with the two Agip Stations and another petrol station beyond the Dam Estate?

Mr. Sasura: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are a few illegal structures on the road reserve, specifically kiosks, from the entrance to Wilson Airport along the fence of the Airport, for a bout 100 metres. These structures will have to be demolished. There are also some temporary structures along the road at the junction of the Langata Road and ole Sangare Road on the right hand side of the way to Langata, on a stretch of about 200 metres. These structures will also have to be demolished.

The military fence along Langata Road is on the road reserve and it will have to be moved eight metres back at the time of the construction. This fence includes the gate house. The Department of Defence has already agreed to move the facility and appropriate arrangements have been made. Two petrol stations, namely, Agip and Kobil Petrol Stations slightly encroach on the road reserve. However, the construction of a dual-carriage way will go ahead, and pass through those sections of the petrol stations that have encroached on the road reserve. This construction work will, however, not interfere with the pumping equipment.

Mr. N. Nyagah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have now been told how this road will be constructed. But the Assistant Minister has not been specific as to whether the road will pass by those petrol stations. Since those petrol stations were put there for a purpose, will the Government pay their owners compensation, or will it ignore them because they were constructed on the road reserve?

Mr. Sasura: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I clearly said that any part of the petrol stations which will interfere with the construction of the dual-carriage way will have to be demolished. However, regardless of the purpose for the construction of the stations, compensation will be considered at a later stage, if the owners ask for it.

Mr. Raila: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy to hear that, at least, the Government is intending to begin

construction of a dual-carriage way on Langata Road. The dualling of Langata Road is something that has been on for very many years. Those petrol stations were constructed when the road itself had already been designed. So, the question of using public funds to compensate people who illegally constructed petrol stations on what was known to be a road reserve is unacceptable.

Mr. Sasura: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid to say that the hon. Member did not understand me well. I did not say that the owners of the petrol stations will be compensated. I said that the question of compensation will come at a later date. The hon. Member said that there was a purpose in the construction of the petrol stations. If the owners know that the structures are there illegally, they will have no reason for asking for any compensation.

Mr. Speaker: The next Question by Mr. Mutani.

Question No.024

COMPLETION OF MUTONGA BRIDGE

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members, this Question will be deferred.

(Question deferred)

Next Question, Mr. Maitha.

Question No.115

VEHICLE FOR MOMBASA ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DEPARTMENT

Mr. Maitha asked the Minister for Home Affairs, National Heritage, Culture and Social Services:-

(a) if he is aware that the Archaeological Department of the Museum in Mombasa does not have a vehicle; and,

(b) what plans does he have to provide the said department with a vehicle so as to facilitate greater efficiency in research activities in the coastal region.

The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs, National Heritage, Culture and Social Services (Mr. Marrirmoi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The Ministry is aware that the Archaeological Department is a unit within Fort Jesus Museum. The station currently operates in the whole of the coastal region in terms of vehicles use. Currently, Fort Jesus Museum has the following vehicles: Two new Land Rovers, KAG 812F and KAH 684F, a Toyota Land Cruiser, KAB 332B, a Pick Up KAD 603M and a Toyota Hilux Double Cabin 40UN208K.

(b) As far as the National Museum is concerned, the above vehicles are adequate for all operations in Mombasa and the coastal region at large.

Mr. Maitha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure that the Assistant Minister is, maybe, a learner like myself. I wanted to know whether the Archaeological Department has a vehicle. All the vehicles he has mentioned are for Mombasa Museum as a whole. Among the vehicles he has mentioned, which one belongs to the Archaeological Department?

Mr. Marrirmoi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member knows that all those vehicles belong to Mombasa Museum. So, it is up to the Head of the Archaeological Department to ask the Head of Mombasa Museum for a vehicle.

Mr. Munyao: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the Assistant Minister has said could be a matter of favour. We know that, there are so many Government departments with four or five vehicles, which do not operate. Could he confirm that those vehicles are operational?

Mr. Marrirmoi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, those vehicles are operational because they are new.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question, Mr. Leakey.

Question No.071

DEATH OF IMPORTED WHITE RHINOS

Mr. Leakey asked the Minister for Natural Resources:-

(a) if he could confirm whether six white rhinos imported from South Africa to a private ranch in Narok District have died as a result of neglect and inadequate veterinary care; and,

(b) what plans he has to safeguard the remaining rhinos.

The Assistant Minister for Natural Resources (Mr. Lengees): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Ten white rhinos, and not six, were translocated from South Africa to Ol Joro Rok Wiriwa, Kenya, in late 1994. Four months later, the rhinos were found to be susceptible to trypanosomiasis infection, a disease transmitted by tsetse fly. There has been neither neglect nor inadequate veterinary care. On the contrary, the Veterinary Department of the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) has been doing all in its powers to provide sufficient veterinary care to the rhinos. Four rhinos suffered from acute trypanosomiasis and died before they were given proper treatment. Another three rhinos suffered from similar infection and were later translocated to Lake Nakuru National Park, which is a tsetse fly free area, as part of the long term solution to the problem. Currently, there are four white rhinos in Ol Joro Rok Wiriwa.

(b) The Ministry has the following plans to safeguard the remaining rhinos in Ol Joro Rok Wiriwa: The KWS recommended that all the rhinos be translocated to a tsetse fly-free area such as Lake Nakuru National Park. However, the Ol Joro Rok Wiriwa community requested to continue to have them in the sanctuary. Hence, there are four white rhinos remaining at Ol Joro Rok Wiriwa out of the 10 rhinos translocated from South Africa.

The following steps have been taken:

(i) The animals remaining at Ol Joro Rok Wiriwa are under constant veterinary surveillance;

(ii) An agreement has been reached between the KWS and Ol Joro Rok Wiriwa community to the effect that any animal suffering from re-infection or loss of safe conditions will be immediately removed to a safer or tsetse fly-free area;

(iii) All rhinos are fitted with radio transmitters for easy monitoring;

(iv) All rhinos are given preventive and anti-trypanosomiasis drugs on a regularly basis; and

(v) The KWS has involved other institutions such as International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) in monitoring diseases in these rhinos.

Mr. Leakey: In his reply, the Assistant Minister said ten rhinos were moved from South Africa; he further said that four died and that three were subsequently moved to Lake Nakuru; this adds to seven rhinoceroses. But 10 minus seven is equal to three, not four. I am puzzled as to whether he is satisfied with the accuracy of the information availed to him.

Mr. Lengees: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer is right. The rhinos that died are four and the remaining are six.

Mr. Maore: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1989, when we had the last stock of white rhinos, they happened to be in Meru National Park. When the Minister for Natural Resources imported the rhinos, why was Meru National Park not given priority as a replacement?

Mr. Lengees: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member must know the problems that had been in Meru - insecurity.

Mr. Speaker: The last one, Mr. Matu Wamae!

Mr. Wamae: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the hon. Assistant Minister tell us whether those rhinos have calved since 1994? Why have they remained ten?

(Laughter)

Mr. Lengees: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request the Member to put that one as a separate Question so that we can have it answered.

Mr. Wamae: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Assistant Minister to refuse to answer my supplementary question which is relevant? Since they have been there since 1994, do they calve or not; are they doing family planning?

Mr. Lengees: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the rhinos have not calved.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; Dr. Kituyi's Question!

Question No.012

ENTRY MARKS FOR PART-TIME UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Dr. Kituyi asked the Minister for Education and Human Resource Development:-

- (a) what is the rationale of lowering the entry marks for part-time students wishing to take professional courses like medicine at the University of Nairobi; and,
- (b) if he could assure the House that in future, all part-time students will be subjected to the same criteria as those applicable to the regular students.

The Minister for Education and Human Resource Development (Mr. Musyoka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The University of Nairobi has not lowered entry marks for part-time students wishing to take professional courses like medicine. To be eligible for consideration, applicants have to meet the minimum admission requirements.

(b) I would like to assure this august House and all parties concerned, that now and in the future, applicants who would like to be considered as part-time students at the University of Nairobi, will be subject to the same admission criteria as those students applying for admission to regular programmes.

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister knows how sensitive the matter of admission for part-time training at the University of Nairobi has been. It caused more than one month of mayhem and the subsequent closure of the university. The Minister said that there has not been any waiver of conditions for admission. On the 22nd day of March 1998, the Academic Registrar of the University of Nairobi bought space in the *Sunday Nation* and advertised partly as follows:

" The University of Nairobi has opened strategic doors to those interested in a career in health sciences; in medicine, pharmacy and dental sciences".

The Academic Registrar set out the admission requirements in a paid for advertisement which included the following: Aggregate score of C+ with C+ in Biology, Chemistry and Physics or Mathematics and English or Swahili. Or alternatively, two principle passes in Physics, Biology and Chemistry or Mathematics.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, those are not minimum conditions for admission in the University of Nairobi health sciences today. The minimum requirements for entry into the university for medicine today is mean grade A-. The university's Academic Registrar advertised C+ as the mean grade required for one to pursue a degree programme in health sciences. Could the Minister tell this House whether he has been given a wrong reply, or he is changing the minimum admission conditions for the University of Nairobi?

Mr. Musyoka: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have certainly not been given the wrong advice on this matter. I am aware that what the hon. Member for Kimilili is referring to is also true - that we witnessed unrest at the university, which partly contributed to its closure, which is very unfortunate. I believe that the whole thing was premised on a misunderstanding.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the C+ mean grade is the minimum requirement for entry into the university. Naturally, those who score higher mean grades will be given priority. It is clearly set out in the rules procedure by Public Universities' Joint Admissions Board that grade C+ still remains, for practical purposes, the minimum requirement for entry into the universities. But it is not necessarily the ruling grade that will have to be taken into account. In fact, I believe the hon. Member would want to agree with me that it is indeed time we looked at the whole question of the challenges of university education so that, like elsewhere, we think more in terms of commercialising education at the universities. This is because I do not see an alternative to this option. So, I wish, sincerely, to plead with hon. Members, to be understanding of the predicament that we are faced with in our public universities.

Mr. Raila: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not sure whether I heard the Minister for Education and Human Resource Development right, when he said that we should think of "commercialising" university education.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, education is a basic human right. Every Kenyan who attains the required grade should have the right to join the university. So, the Government should make university education affordable to every Kenyan who attains this grade. Is the Minister telling us that the Government is shifting its policy from making education available and affordable to all Kenyans, to making public universities commercial ventures?

Mr. Musyoka: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I saw the hon. Member for Langata at yesterday's symposium. One of the resource persons at yesterday's symposium was a Mr. Jose Konzolo, who argued a case - and I think it was carried since I did not hear contrary opinion - that it is about time our public universities considered, to some extent, the question of making them affordable; at least, to have budgets that universities themselves can administer.

Mr. Gatabaki: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, what is it?

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the recent World Bank publication, Kenya is referred to as a country where education is increasingly being depreciated. The quality of education, the World Bank says, has gone down to disaster levels. We are listening to the Minister say that the requirements---

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! If a Member wants to raise a point of order, let him do so by catching Mr. Speaker's eye. Members should not take a short-cut. That is not a point of order! Dr. Kituyi, ask the last one.

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in response to my supplementary question, the hon. Minister went out of his way to do public relations for part-time scholarships. This is not a matter in dispute. Part-time scholarships are necessary, even for people who missed an opportunity to enter the public universities for the first time. But the concrete matter I was dealing with is the distance between what the Minister is stating here and what his universities---

(There was a loud clap of thunder)

Even God is complaining about that one. If I may just read him one sentence from the advertisement placed in the newspaper by the University of Nairobi, which covered a half-page of the *Sunday Nation* of 22nd March, it reads:

"Diploma holders require an O-Level Division II pass with a credit pass in English language as a condition for admission to study medicine as a part-time student".

Can the Minister tell this House when that condition was acceptable for regular students' admission to the university?

Mr. Musyoka: Mr. Speaker, Sir, very briefly, what hon. Dr. Kituyi is really bringing forth, has a lot to do with clustering of subjects. I would want for a moment, to be able to persuade him not to put into his own mind the very fact of a C+ mean grade, because it could very well be that, if you are going to study medicine, for instance, a student will have to do well in Mathematics, Biology and Chemistry; and it is important that such students will have scored sufficiently well. Apart from that, I do agree with the hon. Member for Langata. Let us also be practical. If, indeed, you have accepted that, in terms of the findings of the Conference held in Thailand in 1991, there has got to be---

Mr. Kituyi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, Dr. Kituyi! I am afraid that we do not have any time left for your Question. We will now move to Questions by Private Notice.

Mr. Maore! By the way, where have you been?

Mr. Maore: I have been very much around!

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

ASSAULT OF MR. NGECHO BY ADMINISTRATION POLICEMEN

Mr. Maore: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister of State, Office of the President the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that an Administration Policeman, a Mr. Charles Mutiria, assigned as a driver for the Lare District Officer assaulted Mr. Muthee Ngecho on 23rd March, 1998 and the matter reported at Maua Police Station on 25th March, 1998?

(b) Could the Minister state the steps he has taken against the officer, given that the victim has since been hospitalised at Kenyatta National Hospital, Ward Five, Bed No.28, for specialised surgery?

(c) What measures is the Minister taking to discipline the Administration Policemen who take the law into their own hands and harass innocent citizens?

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Maj. Madoka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware of this alleged assault on Mr. Ngecho on 23rd March, 1998. When Mr. Ngecho reported the incident on 25th March, 1998, he was requested to come back with a P3 Form but he never did it and, therefore, no further steps were taken. But I can report that after getting this Question from hon. Maore, Mr. Ngecho was traced at Kenyatta National Hospital and a statement has been recorded. He has also been issued with a P3 Form and so, once he completes that, then appropriate action will be taken.

Mr. Maore: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the Minister did say in his answer to part (a), the said Mr. Ngecho did stay at Maua Hospital for 10 days until they realised that he needed to have specialised surgery at Kenyatta National Hospital. However, there are no policemen who have gone there to take any statement because he has since been discharged. With regard to part (c), what is the Minister going to do to that Administration Policeman, since nobody is interested in taking Mr. Ngecho's statement? That is the fact of the matter! Nobody wants to take statements because the regular Police and the District Commissioners are afraid to handle anything involving the Administration Police. This is because you have given the Administration Police powers to castrate people. That is what they did to Mr. Ngecho. What are you going to do about it?

Maj. Madoka: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not quite sure that I got what hon. Maore wants to say. We have now recorded a statement from Mr. Ngecho and once he completes the P3 Form, appropriate action will be taken. As far as disciplining the policeman is concerned, every individual case is taken on its own merit.

Mr. Maore: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are talking about a criminal act that has been reported to a police station. A P3 Form has been filled and taken back to the Police and the statement has been recorded from the victim. Why have you not arrested or even recorded a statement from the aggressor?

Maj. Madoka: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have said that no P3 Form was received and that is what we were waiting for.

VICTIMISATION OF CHEMELIL STAFF
BY MANAGING DIRECTOR

Mr. Munyasia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Agriculture the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that the Managing Director of Chemelil Sugar Company is continuing to victimise senior managers, despite the just ended strike by the company workers?

(b) If the answer to "a" above is in the affirmative, what is the Minister doing to ensure that the Personnel and Training Manager, who has been sent on compulsory leave, is recalled immediately to resume his duties?

(d) Could the Minister direct the Board of Directors of that company to investigate the activities of the Managing Director and restrain him from destabilising the smooth running of Chemelil Sugar Company?

The Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Mudavadi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am not aware of any victimisation at Chemelil Sugar Company, following the recent strike.

(b) As far as my Ministry is aware, the Personnel and Training Manager is in office. However, if for any unknown reason, he is not in the office, he should return to his office immediately. It is important to note that any compulsory leave, suspension or removal of any head of department, is a matter of the Board of Directors. However, when the Board of Chemelil Sugar Company met on 17th April, 1998, no issue arose on the question of disciplinary action against any particular officer.

(c) The Board of Directors of Chemelil Sugar Company deliberates on several issues regarding the management of the company and thus, keeps itself current on company matters. Investigation of the activities of the Managing Director does not arise. However, at a Board Meeting held on 17th April, 1998, it was resolved that there would be no victimisation of any of the workers, unionisable or management.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is important to note that, Chemelil Sugar Company is still recovering from the effects of the recent strike and this requires the co-operation and input of all members of staff.

Mr. Munyasia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am surprised by that answer from the Minister for Agriculture. As I speak now, Mr. Jim Adagalo, the Personnel and Training Manager is on forced leave and his place has been taken by the third-in-command in that particular department, one Horris Ogada. In fact, the Deputy Personnel and Training Manager might also be victimised for other reasons. There is a Mr. Julius Nyarodo, the Factory Manager who has been threatened with dismissal for refusing to accept casuals to work in the specialised factory department. So, could the Minister now explain why Mr. Jim Adagalo had to be replaced by Mr. Horris Ogada, who was only an Assistant Personnel Manager?

Mr. Mudavadi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has talked of other Members of staff, who I may not be able to comment about at this stage. But I just want to say that we are going to communicate with the Board to emphasize that the decision that was made, that no member of staff should be victimised, must stand. Therefore, if it is Mr. Adagalo or anybody else - who seems to have been hit in one way or another - that decision should be reversed and the Board of Directors should take appropriate action by ratifying that position that nobody should be victimised.

Mr. Kombo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his answer to part (c), the Minister has said that investigation into the activities of the Managing Director does not arise. Is the Minister aware that the said Managing Director has sold 20 bonded vehicles without tendering, and in fact, the beneficiaries are himself and his relatives, including people like Mr. Barngetuny?

Mr. Mudavadi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of that particular matter. But I will definitely take it up with the Board. They will have to look into it and give me some response.

IMPACT OF *EL NINO* ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Mr. Kombo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Agriculture the following Question by Private Notice.

In view of the current severe economic difficulties and bearing in mind that the availability of food to wananchi is of paramount importance, could the Minister inform the House:-

(a) The impact of the *El Nino* phenomenon related rains on agricultural production of our staple crops especially maize, potatoes and beans?

(b) If the impact was negative, the overall food situation in the country in terms of available stocks including strategic reserves?

(c) What is the Government doing to ensure sufficient availability of food at affordable prices?

The Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Mudavadi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I would like to seek the indulgence of the House because I have to make some explanations on a number of the crops.

(a) The heavy rainfall associated with the *El Nino* phenomenon began around October, 1997 and continued all the way to January, 1998. All parts of the country were affected by the above rains, but more so, our staple crops, especially maize, beans and potatoes. These crops were affected as follows:-

For maize, the target acreage was 370,820 hectares with an estimated production of 7 million bags. However, due to the effect of the *El Nino* rains which caused losses in production due to rotting of maize, we were able to realise a production of only 4.2 million bags which means that there was a shortfall of 2.8 million bags. The beans were also affected by rains and we got a loss of about 50 - 90 per cent, which was experienced depending on the region where they were grown. Out of an expected short range production of 1.5 million bags, only 450,000 bags were realised from an acreage of 219,000 hectares. The short rain potato crop was seriously affected, mainly due to the diseases accelerated by the rains and about 50 per cent of the expected potato crop was also lost. Out of an expected production of 480,000 tonnes, only 320,000 tonnes were realised from about 40,000 hectares.

(b) In 1997, the long rains were unevenly distributed, which also resulted in a drop in the expected production of major crops. Approximately 1.2 million hectares of maize were planted in the long rains with a target production of 28 million bags. Unfortunately, we only got 23.7 million bags leaving a shortfall of 4.3 million bags. This, therefore, brings the total shortfall of maize in the 1997 period to 7 million bags. The total beans production for 1997 was 2.4 million bags against an expected crop of 5 million bags, while 376,000 tonnes of potatoes were produced as opposed to an expected tonnage of 800,000 tonnes. As at 17th April, 1998, our strategic reserves of maize stood at 1.6 million bags. The beans that we estimate to be holding are 19,000 bags, and the potatoes that we have are about 8,700 bags.

(c) The food market is liberalised, therefore, foodstuffs can move from areas of availability to areas of deficit. In addition, the Government has facilitated the importation of 7 million bags of maize from 1st April to June 30th on a duty-free basis. This is expected to further stabilise food availability and food prices in the country.

Mr. Kombo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that was a very long answer. This country has in the past, been capable of producing enough food for local consumption and exporting as well. Obviously, due to neglect by the Government, agriculture has been left to rot. As it were, the farmer is almost a second class citizen as far as this Government is concerned. Recently, we were told that the economy is in the Intensive Care Unit or that it is like a frog in boiling water. In view of all these facts, I cannot understand how the Minister can assure the country that there will be enough food. Could the Minister really assure us and also tell the country, what programmes he has in place that will ensure sufficient food production, so that we will not have to depend on imports?

Mr. Mudavadi: Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to assure the House that the Government will bend over backwards, to ensure that there is sufficient food in the country for all Kenyans. On the second question, I would like to state that, that is something that would require a fairly detailed response. I do acknowledge that agriculture has suffered and as we speak now the Ministry of Agriculture is working towards a programme, under the Agricultural Sector Investment Programme, to focus on the rehabilitation and improvement of the lot of the

farmer.

Mr. Achola: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Arising from the answer given by the Minister, could he give a list of the firms that have been facilitated by the Government to import the 7 million bags of maize?

Mr. Mudavadi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, unfortunately, I do not have that list now, but I will make it available at a later date.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question! Mrs Mugo did you agree to defer your Question?

Mrs Mugo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to defer this Question due to the urgency of this matter. We are discussing the plight of the children of this country, so I wish to ask the Question. I was told that the Ministers concerned are not there and I am surprised that---

Mr. Speaker: Ask your Question!

REHABILITATION OF STREET CHILDREN

Mrs. Mugo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Home Affairs, National Heritage, Culture and Social Services the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) What urgent and remedial measures has the Ministry put in place to rehabilitate street children and other homeless members of the society currently roaming the streets of Nairobi?

(b) Could the Minister, as a matter of urgency, re-locate those children to the vacant Nyayo houses in Ruaraka along Nairobi-Thika Road and institute a rehabilitation centre within that estate?

The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs, National Heritage, Culture and Social Services (Mr. Marrimoi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Ministry is concerned about the street children and something is being done about it. Unfortunately the answer which will satisfy the hon. Member will be furnished next week. The answer is being prepared by our experts.

Mr. Speaker: So in simple terms, you do not have an answer?

Mr. Marrimoi: In simple terms, I do not have the answer at the moment.

Mr. Speaker: The Assistant Minister does not have an answer, Mrs Mugo.

Mrs Mugo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take great exception to that statement by the Assistant Minister considering that, this Question was brought to the attention of the Ministry quite a while ago. In view of the fact that this House is about to go on recess, I think the Minister has no intention of answering this Question next week. He is playing a game of hide-and-seek. Since he has no answer, I would request that, as soon as this House resumes, he provides the necessary answer. Thank you.

(Question deferred)

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Keriri, just before you ask your Question I want to inform the House that I may use five minutes of the time set aside for the Motion of Adjournment, because I do not intend to drop any Question by Private Notice. Is that agreeable with you?

Hon. Members: Yes!

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

DEATH OF MR. KIARA

Mr. Keriri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Minister for Health the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Could the Minister explain the circumstances that led to the mysterious death of Mr. Eliud Kariuki Kiara at Kirinyaga Nursing Home on 30th April, 1998?

(b) What were the reasons for the Kerugoya District General Hospital Surgeon's refusal to operate on the late Mr. Kiara at the General Hospital Theatre?

(c) What disciplinary action does the Minister intend to take against the said surgeon?

The Assistant Minister for Health (Mr. Criticos): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) About a month before Mr. Eliud Kariuki Kiara was admitted for an operation, he had sustained severe muscle injury on his hands. Subsequently, on 30th April, 1998, he sought admission at the Kirinyaga Nursing Home in order to be treated for the injured arm. Although the operation was successful, the patient did not wake up from the general anaesthesia. The cause of death is, therefore, thought to be anaesthesia-related.

(b) According to the investigations, the late Kiara was not willing to be booked for an operation at the

Kerugoya District Hospital, on an alternate date that the theatre was free. At the time, he was told by the surgeon that the theatre was fully booked for urgent cases. The late Kiara then opted to go to the Nursing Home, so that he could be operated on immediately. The choice to go to the Nursing Home was solely the late Kiara's wish.

(c) According to the investigations, there is no cause for disciplining the surgeon, since there is no evidence of professional negligence.

Mr. Keriri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has not told the whole story. He has not even told the truth. When Mr. Kiara was operated on, our investigations at Kerugoya General Hospital show that his pre-operational blood pressure was 180 by 120. Doctors will confirm that, this is too high for a person about to undergo an operation. After he died, the people who carried his body to the mortuary noticed that he was still bleeding on the arm. The surgeon had used a Government anaesthetist and not a private one. He took that anaesthetist from Kerugoya General Hospital. If there were other patients who were to be operated upon in the Kerugoya General Hospital theatre, why did he bring along a Government Anaesthetist? These are the same doctors---

Mr. Speaker: Ask one question at a time.

Mr. Criticos: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of this House the fact that the patient was not operated in a Government facility; he was operated in a Private Nursing Home.

Mr. N. Nyagah: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The point hon. Keriri is making is that, when that doctor took the patient to Kerugoya Nursing Home, he took along with him the Government anaesthetist to perform his duties in a private hospital. Now, the point is that the doctor was cursed in Embu in the strongest Kiambu traditional curses, because he was known, along with another doctor called Dr. Mbithi--- They were known to be people who take people to private clinics, operate on them there and there have been very many deaths. The Ministry of Health found it fit to transfer Dr. Ndambuki, who was involved in this case--- Dr. Mbithi was transferred to Machakos and the other one to Meru, and the people of Meru and Machakos rejected them. So, they were retained. What action would the Assistant Minister take against Dr. Ndambuki, who does not observe professional ethics in his operations so that in future, he can operate on people in this hospital, but better still, to get rid of him from the medical fraternity?

Mr. Criticos: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to categorically say that, the person who was operated on was not operated on by one of our medical staff. The Anaesthetist was not from any of our Government hospitals nor was Dr. Ndambuki operating in his private nursing home. We are not aware of that.

Mr. Ndwiga: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister knows very well who we are talking about. That doctor featured in this House about ten times in the last Parliament. Instead of casting the man into prison, they actually transferred him to Kerugoya. After killing so many people in Embu, they transferred him to Kerugoya. Now that the Assistant Minister has the information that the man continues to murder people, could he confirm to this House that this "Nazi" fellow will be transferred from Kerugoya with immediate effect before he---

Hon. Members: To where? He can later kill you!

Mr. Ndwiga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg the indulgence of the House. Could the Assistant Minister make sure that, the doctor is immediately sacked and taken to court for the murders he has committed all over the country?

Mr. Criticos: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since this has been brought to my attention, I will investigate and let this august House know the result of our investigations, when the we resume on 9th June, 1998.

Mr. Keriri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make sure that we know what we are talking about. It is not Mr. Kiara who asked to go to Kirinyaga Nursing Home; it is Dr. Ndambuki who said that he would not operate on him at the Kerugoya General Hospital. He asked a Government anaesthetist to go with him, so that the anaesthetist could earn Kshs4,000 and Dr. Ndambuki could earn Kshs10,000. In fact, they have already sent a bill of Kshs25,000 to the family of the late Kiara. Now, the Assistant Minister is saying that Mr. Kiara chose to be taken to that Nursing Home but that is not true. Could the Assistant Minister confirm this and then take immediate action against that doctor?

Mr. Criticos: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will investigate the matter. I would like the hon. Member to give me the invoices or receipts from that particular doctor, because what we have right now is hearsay from various people. If I could have some evidence, we would definitely take action.

(Mr. Karume stood up in his place)

Mr. Speaker: Sorry, hon. Karume, time is over. I am normally very generous, but today, my generosity is curtailed.

WATER SHORTAGE IN NAIROBI DAM ESTATE

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Local Authorities the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that residents of Nairobi Dam Estate have not had water for many months now and that, Nairobi City Council Water Department is selling water to the residents at Kshs4,000 per tanker and making a minimum of Kshs30,000 daily?

(b) Is he further aware that some senior officers of the Water Department are involved in this fraud and have acquired nine (9) green tankers for that purpose and the residents are receiving inflated bills to the tune of Kshs120,000 for water not supplied?

(c) What urgent measures will the Minister take to investigate and stem this rampant corruption and save the residents from exploitation and suffering?

The Minister for Local Authorities (Prof. Ongeru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that there has been inadequate water supply to the residents of Nairobi Dam Estate and other neighbouring estates due to the rationing of the scarce water available, but there has been no time that those residents have missed water completely. This inadequacy has been caused by the breakdown of one of the pumps at Gigiri Pumping Station.

I am not aware that Nairobi City Council Water Department is selling water to those residents. However, I am aware that the department has three tankers which supplement water supply whenever there is inadequate supply from the water mains.

I am not also aware that some senior officers from the Water Department are involved in the racket.

I am not aware of any deliberate attempt by the City Council to send inflated water bills to the Nairobi Dam Estate residents. However, where cases of erroneous bills are brought to the attention of the City Council, they are usually corrected.

(b) If specific cases of corruption are brought to the attention of the Government, they will be dealt with promptly by the law enforcement arms of the Government. As of now, no such specific case has been brought to my attention. My Ministry will, nevertheless, take appropriate action or measures to deal with these allegations if they are established to be true.

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the first place, the Minister is reading a statement which is unsigned. At least, the copy I have is unsigned. So, I do not even know whether that is a valid statement before the House. Nevertheless, this is a serious matter because the residents of that estate have not had water not just for a few months, but for years! I happen to be a resident of the estate and even members of staff of the National Assembly are my witnesses. I am always driving around with jerricans in my car to be able to take water home. Could the Minister explain what he means when he says that cases of inflated bills have been reported to him? Could he explain how come one Maj. F.M. Ngui who lives in Dam Estate House No.43, incurred a bill of Kshs147,391.60? I have a list of about six of them. If I had time, I could read all the figures. But the lowest is Kshs28,951.35. These are all domestic users of water. How would anybody incur a bill of that magnitude? The members have written a letter to the Town Clerk which has all the details of the vehicles and bills. The Minister comes here and says that he is not aware. Could he answer that in the first place?

(Mr. Anyona laid the document on the Table)

Prof. Ongeru: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. George Anyona knows very well that, I have said very categorically that there are three City Council vehicles supplying water to Madaraka Estate. I am also informed that there are private entrepreneurs who were taking water from Karen boreholes and selling it to the residents, because of the scarcity of water at the estate. Now, whether there is a collusion between the private entrepreneurs and the City Council's officers, I have not been able to establish that. I am prepared to investigate that matter and if found so, I will take appropriate action.

Mr. Raila: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am happy to note that, the Minister has undertaken to carry out investigations into the matter. But this matter had been raised several times in this House during the Seventh Parliament. The question of shortage of water in that area and its environs is caused by three factors. One of them is the deliberate move to create water scarcity, so that an artificial shortage is occasioned and residents can buy water at an exorbitant price.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the second cause is the illegal drawing of water along the pipeline, thereby interfering

with the reticulation of water system in the whole area. Thirdly, it is also caused by the illegal sale of water by the City Council officers to the residents.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I knew this question would be asked in this House today, I would have come with a list of vehicle registration numbers; those ones which Mr. Anyona mentioned. It is true that the City Council workers are involved in that racket.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister undertake to carry out immediate investigation and prosecute the Nairobi City Council officers who are involved in that racket?

(Applause)

Prof. Ogeri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Raila alleges that there are three factors which cause water shortage in the Nairobi Dam estate. I do know of two factors behind the scarcity of water. First, there has not been sufficient pumping facilities at the Water Treatment area at Gigiri. Therefore, the City Council has now commissioned two pumps at a cost of Kshs98 million, to be installed at Gigiri. This will facilitate the pumping of sufficient water---

Mr. Speaker: What is it, Mr. Raila?

Mr. Raila: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question about the pumping capacity of the pump at Gigiri, is an issue we have gone through several times. I have, myself accompanied the Nairobi City Council engineers to Gigiri, and I did discover that the pumps were purchased from China and they were installed. Therefore, there is sufficient capacity for that pump in Gigiri to produce enough water.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister in order to mislead the House that, there is no sufficient pumping facility in Gigiri, when we do have it?

(Applause)

Prof. Ogeri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Raila knows very well that, the particular pump he mentioned to have been purchased from a Chinese construction company is under the maintenance period, and we have demanded that the contractor should give us sufficient assurance that, its pumping capacity and that of other additional pumps, will be able to supply the water demand of the Nairobi Dam Estate residents.

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a very serious matter. As I said, even in the memorandum, the residents have given the names of those involved in the racket. They are "Engineer" Gatabaki---

(Mr. Gatabaki stood in his place amid laughter)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, others are Eng. Mwangi, Eng. Mutuma and one secretary by the name Monica. Those are the people behind the racket.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, last week, we had a similar problem when the question concerning residents of Dagoretti came up. The residents of that area threatened violence and we have said before in this House that, no one should encourage violence. The residents of Nairobi Dam Estate resolved;

(a) To burn all the tankers, and they have the number plates of nine of them which are green. They were bought by money that accrued from the sale of water.

(b) To lynch all the meter readers from the City Council.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the residents consulted me over their resolutions, but I told them to take the matter where it belonged; that is Parliament. And today, we have not got a conclusive answer.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, who will be responsible for the consequences of such a poor answer from the Government?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, obviously I will not encourage any dangerous activities that will cause human loss. However, the honourable Member has indeed, talked of a list of names which I want to table.

(Mr. Anyona laid the document on the Table)

Prof. Ogeri: Speaker, Sir, those people will be appropriately investigated and if found guilty, action will be taken against them. That is what I promise this House.

Mr. Speaker: Order, I have finished with that question. Order, Mr. Nyanja. What do you have?

Mr. Nyanja: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. That is why we like you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

(Applause)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister is withholding the real truth behind water shortages at Nairobi Dam Estate and hence, the threat of the residents to lynch the officers. The truth of the matter, which I want the Minister to confirm to the House and the whole nation, is that the perennial water shortage is caused by the re-directing of all the water to roses and flower farms at Karen, owned by one hon. Toroitich arap Moi.

(Laughter)

Prof. Ogeri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Nyanja has made serious allegations. He is an accomplished and reputable architect who knows that the water reticulation system, particularly the one that goes to the Dam Estate site, is not the same one which goes to Karen. Unless, he has some ulterior motives, I want to put clearly in this House, that the reticulation system to the Dam Estate site is a completely different line from what hon. Nyanja proposes to be.

(Several Members stood up in their places)

Mr. Speaker: Order! I am through with Mr. Anyona's Question.

On Tuesday this week, during Question time, Mr. Kirwa had promised to give some explanation about the *blue tongue* disease. I want him to tell us about the issue. Mr. Kirwa, proceed.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

CAUSE OF "BLUE TONGUE" DISEASE

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Kirwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will try to make it brief, because I have got with me, enough information today.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the disease is caused by RNA virus, which belongs to the family of *Biobisai(?)* and *Genes Bobivirus(?)*.

(Laughter)

Those are the two families of the *blue tongue* disease. Given the fact that it is a viral disease, it becomes hard to treat. That is why I mentioned the issue of vaccination and translocating the animals from lowlands to highlands. The mortality and morbidity rate of *blue tongue* disease varies with insect population and immunity of the sheep and goats. The disease occurs seasonally, particularly during the wet season when the insect population is very high. The virus is normally carried by wild ruminants and cattle, without harming them through any infections. There are various clinical signs of the *blue tongue* disease which I would not mention much.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to inform Members that there were various districts which were affected. They are Isiolo, Laikipia, Koibatek, Machakos, and Narok. The most affected area is Laikipia. But the Ministry has vaccinated the affected animals in most districts, and the good news is that the animals affected before by the disease cannot be affected again. This is because they have got enough immunity.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry is planning to establish vaccination centres, as the dosage we have currently is inadequate for our national consumption.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we imported some of the doses from South Africa, and I can assure the House that the disease is going to be under control from now hence forth.

Mr. Speaker: Very well! Next Order!

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE TO A DAY OTHER

THAN THE NEXT NORMAL SITTING DAY

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Ngala): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:-
THAT, this House do now adjourn until Tuesday 9th June, 1998.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we go for our first recess of the Eighth Parliament, I would like to thank all hon. Members for the manner in which they have interacted among themselves and contributed to the relevant issues. As we go to our constituencies, I would like to urge all Members to promote what we always talk about. That is peace, love and unity. These are very important tenets for this country and they should be observed by all elected leaders. I would like to ask hon. Members to go and practice this philosophy, which is commonly known in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to urge Members to encourage industrial peace in this country, so that we can be able to go ahead with productivity which is very important in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, development is very important for all of us, and I am happy it is the core agenda of all of us. For us to see this country developed, we must participate fully in this development.

There are very many challenges ahead of us, among them, economic and social problems. We need to be very sober while dealing with these matters, because they touch on our people. We must be practical when we are dealing with these matters. I would like to urge Members of Parliament to take these challenges seriously, so that we can continue to deliver the services to our people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, since it is now raining, it is the duty of all Members of Parliament to ask our farmers to take advantage of the rains and plant a wide variety of crops, so that we can be able to feed ourselves. This is important, because we know Kenya is an agricultural country. We should encourage farmers to take advantage of these rains, so that we can be able to produce enough food for this country for local consumption and for export. This will enable us earn the foreign exchange that we need.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know all of us are looking forward to the recess, and therefore, urge all of us to go out there with one message, so that we can encourage our people to live in harmony. Since this is a straightforward Motion, and I am sure there are many Members of Parliament who would like to express their views, I would like to wish all Members of Parliament a good recess, so that, when we come back on 9th June, we will be ready to discuss national issues which are very important to our country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I conclude, I would like to thank all hon. Members who attended the Economic Consultative Forum yesterday, and His Excellency the President for making it possible for that meeting to be held. I believe those of us who were there and participated, did so with a very clear conscience; that, national issues of this country take precedence over anything personal.

I beg to move.

The Minister for East African and Regional Co-operation (Mr. Biwott): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to second this Motion. I would like to place more emphasis on the co-operation among Members of the Eighth Parliament. Unlike the Seventh Parliament, this Eighth Parliament started with a keynote co-operation speech from His Excellency the President, which seems to have permeated right through our deliberations.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through the spirit of co-operation we have dealt with various issues together. Among them was the agreement to work together at the time of the Bombolulu tragedy. We all met here, agreed to adjourn the House and go to Mombasa to grieve together. In the same spirit, the day before yesterday, we agreed to proceed to the Economic Consultative Forum at Mbagathi, as Parliament, to participate in the discussions that took place. It is important for Members of Parliament to work together to portray the maturity that Kenyans have demonstrated for more than 30 years, that the country has been independent.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have the Constitutional Review exercise which is forthcoming. I think we should go out and explain to our electorate what it is all about; how the process will take place and how the presentation of views will be done.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is also the question of economy which was discussed in Mombasa and Mbagathi, yesterday. I believe Members know exactly what needs to be done to bring our economy back on track and the painful measures that we must accept. We shall have to accept some sacrifices and austerity measures from Treasury.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the elections that took place at the end of last year, we should go round and meet our constituents and have discussions on how they can cope with the hard realities that exist at the moment, the process of globalization and liberalization of the economy, cost-sharing and the rest.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is also a good time for Members to go and inspect services that are being provided in hospitals and the kind of roads that people are enduring. It is also time to listen to the various needs of the people

who elected us, so that next time when we meet, we would be more informed on the current problems of our people. This will enable us show them that we are truly representing their interests, and that, while we are here, we are responsive to their wishes. I would like to stress the point of co-operation and goodwill among the Members.

With these few remarks, I beg to second the Motion.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Kibaki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion on the Adjournment of the House to give the Government time to complete the few details it has to include in the Budget. I would like to appeal to the Government not to increase taxes this year. We plead to the Government not to increase taxes because the burden of taxation on our people is already too much at this time of the year.

Secondly, it was agreed in both at the Mombasa and Mbagathi meetings that we want to revive the economy of this country quickly. I would like to ask the Government to stop borrowing heavily at the moment, if the economy of this country is to be improved. Now, everybody recognises that, that is the biggest obstacle to the revival of our economy. Over Kshs150 billion has been borrowed and the rate of interest is consuming Kshs32 billion. Can the Government completely stop heavy borrowing? This is within its powers.

Since we need a change of attitude on the part of those who are in charge of Government departments, we would like to hear Ministers speak up against those who are mismanaging public funds. We are in the current crisis, because of actions of some senior Government officials. We did not get into this crisis by an accident, but because of some actions of those holding senior positions in the Government. If they do not change their attitude towards public funds, then our economy is not going to improve soon. We hope that we shall hear Ministers talk more about that change of attitude among senior Government officials.

Thirdly, we need security in this nation, so as to be able to revive the tourism industry, encourage farmers to cultivate their farms and allow traders to go about their businesses freely. It is definitely possible for the Government to restore security in those areas where there are daily killings of people by raiders. There is no reason why there should be daily killings of Marakwets by the Pokots, because this can be stopped by the Government. Could the Government do something in the next one month and stop the killings? To show that the Government is serious in restoring the economy of this country, then it needs to restore security in the whole of this country. Tourism cannot pick up unless security is restored. We want to revive the tourism industry because this is the quickest way in which the Government can again begin to get the billions it used to get some time back.

I would like to appeal to the Minister for Public Works and Housing, to ensure that the bridge at Gura River is repaired during this recess. If the Bridge is not repaired, the people of Othaya and Kangema Constituencies will not be able to go to Nyeri Town. The bridge has caved in and, with the current heavy rains that are being experienced in the area, it will collapse any day. I would like the

Minister to visit the Gura bridge and ensure that the Ministry repairs it soon. Its a very serous issue because if the bridge is not repaired on time, it is going to cut off one part of Nyeri District from the other part where the District headquarters is situated. On the other hand, I wish to inform the Minister for Tourism, although he is not in this House at the moment, that elephants and buffaloes, both in Mount Kenya and Abadares, have come out of those areas. They are now feeding on peoples' crops because of the current heavy rains in Nyeri. These wild animals are causing tremendous destruction to crops. The construction of the famous fence around the parks to control the movement of those animals was started but has not been completed todate. Those animals cause a lot of damage to the crops but no compensation is made to the victims. Buffaloes in particular cause a lot of damage to crops and yet, the owners of the crops are not allowed to kill one or two of them to get some meat. I would like the Minister for Tourism to take action over this matter immediately. The wild animals are rendering farmers completely helpless. I would also like him to control private ranchers in that area who keep elephants and other animals. This is because during the rainy season, they let them loose. As a result, they wander around and destroy people's crops.

The Assistant Minister for Co-operative Development (Mr. Affey): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. First of all, I rise to support the Motion, even though I do not look forward to this recess. This is because even if I was given three months to go for recess, I will not be able to reach my constituency.

For the last eight months, the people of Wajir South have been receiving relief food by means of aircrafts. I would like to ask the Minister for Public Works and Housing to seriously address the issue of poor roads in the area. He should make sure that the bridge and stretch of road between Habaswain and Modogashe are repaired immediately, so that there is free flow of traffic. This will enable us to reach our constituencies and advise our people what to do, because we are set to review the Constitution of Kenya. If we are not able to meet the people,

talk to them and seek their views, we might have a Constitution that does not reflect their interests. Given the fact that we have about a month to go and rest, this road should be repaired so that we can be able to reach our homes and talk to wananchi.

I would also like to appeal to the Minister for Health to make sure that Wajir District Hospital is immediately equipped with enough drugs. The other time, we had a serious outbreak of Rift Valley Fever and cholera following the *El Nino* induced rains. Even right now, the weather has not changed because we still experience a lot of rains. There is a possibility that this road will be washed away completely. The Minister for Health should act fast and equip Garissa District Hospital with enough drugs, so that in case the Minister for Public Works and Housing fails to repair this road within the month of May, there will be enough drugs at the hospital. With those few remarks, I beg to support the Motion.

Mrs. Mugo: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I stand to support the Motion and I would like to make the following comments. Whereas I appreciate very much the meetings for the revival of the economy held at Mbagathi and the Mombasa held earlier, if the suggestions made at the two meetings are combined, they can benefit the people of this country. I would like to caution against the idea of penalising teachers by suggesting that their salaries should be re-negotiated. This also applies to the junior civil servants who have nothing to do with the situation we are in now. It has been made clear in this House that it is the Ministers and the Accounting Officers who have led us to the situation we are in today. We know that this country is slowly turning into an illiterate nation. We used to have almost 98 per cent of child enrolment into learning institutions 10 years ago. This has now dropped to 79 per cent, according to the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, penalising the teachers will put us in a more dangerous position because the teachers will go on strike. We do not want to encourage such a situation. During the UNESCO World Conference on Education held in JOMTIEM, Thailand in 1990 whose theme was Universal Education by year 2000, our President gave the keynote address. However, Kenya has slipped backwards. We are buying a licence to becoming an illiterate nation. If the Government is committed, let it start by selling the presidential jet which was bought and continues to use unauthorised money. If it is sold, we can pay our teachers. It is not urgent. Another one can be bought later.

I would like to urge the Attorney-General and the Governor of the Central Bank to use this recess to curb corruption. The Governor of the Central Bank is on record as having said that corruption can be stopped within six months. If justice is not applied selectively, leaving free those who are responsible for the collapse of the economy, we will move forward. I suggest that the Attorney-General follows the suggestion by the Governor of the Central Bank and start prosecuting the people who have ruined our economy. The culprits should pay back the money they have stolen, so that we can pay the teachers and the civil servants. It is unbelievable that senior people in this country can commit economic crimes, then, those who live from hand to mouth are penalised to pay for those crimes. We want them to pay for their crimes by paying back the money that they have taken from public coffers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of the Minister for Local Authorities that the people in Kawangware face the risk of falling in the sewerage. The area was recently hit by cholera and typhoid and in the open market, the sewerage pipes have broken down. His Ministry should repair the broken sewerage pipes and also look at the state of roads in Dagoretti which are impassable. We have had several promises, including one from the President to have the roads done when he came to welcome Mr. Kamuyu back to KANU. There were reports in the newspapers that bulldozers and tractors were already heading to Dagoretti. We have never seen any machinery there.

Thank you.

The Minister for Public Works and Housing (Mr. Kones): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion. I would like to support the Motion and I think that after a few weeks in this House, we should go home and talk to our constituents. We should get their views on what they want to be done. Then, we will come back again on a lengthy Session of this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to comment about the roads in this country. I realise that most of our roads are impassable. We have been trying to make them passable. I would like to urge hon. Members to be patient because we do not have enough money. But I would like to say that whatever little amount of money is available, it will be given to the districts to repair roads to enable people to move from one place to another. The Leader of the Official Opposition talked about a bridge that is about to collapse in his constituency. There are many bridges that have collapsed. But I would like to inform hon. Members that during the recess, I will make an intensive visit around the country, to ascertain what is to be done. I will start with the North-Eastern Province to get a clear vision of what is to be done. I also intend to visit some parts of Central Province. Areas like Murang'a need repairs on the roads. I will also visit the Coast to see what is happening there. I will go around

the country to boost the morale of the citizens of this country that there is still a Ministry of Public Works and Housing. Even though we do not have a lot of money, we still care for them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this time of Budget, I would like to appeal to the civil servants not to tamper with the allocations for the Ministry of Public Works and Housing. I think it is important to have good roads in this country. Otherwise, no sensible growth can take place in this country, if we do not address the roads as the first priority.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to comment on the National Housing Corporation (NHC). There has been a lot of uproar about the houses at Madaraka, Kariobangi and Kariokor Estates. The houses in question were developed by the NHC with a loan from the Central Government. They were handed over for management purposes to the City Council. The Council was to collect rent on behalf of the NHC, which in return would remit the same to the Central Government. This was not done and we have no option but change the management from the Council. I would like to clear the air that nobody will sell those houses without public knowledge, particularly, those who are already living in them. The loan was given in 1958 and it has reached alarming proportions. It is for the good of those who are living in those houses for the loan to be paid. Otherwise, the cost of the houses will be very high. The intention will eventually be to sell the houses to those who are already living there. But it will not be done secretly. I want to dispel fears that nobody will repossess the houses and sell them privately. I know that the matter is in court but we owe the people of this country an explanation. There is nothing illegal to pay rent to the NHC. Those who are paying rent to the NHC should continue to do so and keep the receipts. I would also like to say that the threat of eviction if the money is not paid to so and so is not true. We are not going to evict anybody. We would like to know that whoever stays in those houses are legal tenants.

With those few remarks, I beg to support the Motion.

Mr. Wamalwa: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this Motion. I would like to start by saying that I do support the Motion, and I think hon. Members need to go to their constituencies to get new instructions for the next Session.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to take this brief opportunity to talk about security in this country and in a way, echo the sentiments expressed by the Official Leader of the Opposition. Security is everything to a nation, both internal and external. Every government, when it is constituted, swears to defend the lives of its citizens and their property. In the recent past, there have been too many deaths in this country and we cannot afford one more death in Kenya now. The scourge of the tribal clashes and deaths, under the guise of cattle rustling, will live on to haunt this nation into the next century. I think this is a phenomenon that all Kenyans of goodwill must join hands to eradicate from our nation once and for all. For us who come from the Rift Valley, there is one community which the Government favoured with arms in order to defend itself; the Pokots. The Pokots have turned these arms which were given for purely defensive purposes, into weapons of aggression and deaths against their neighbours. The Pokots in the North Rift behave like a bull in a China shop. They are terrorising the Turkanas on the north---

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Lomada): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to allege that the Government armed the Pokots with firearms to kill their neighbours?

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order, Mr. Lomada! You are taking the hon. Member's time unnecessarily. Maybe when you catch my eye, you can tell this country where the Pokots are getting the guns from and why they are using them against other Kenyans. Proceed, Mr. Wamalwa.

Mr. Wamalwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member was listening, I said they were given arms to defend themselves, not to attack other people, but they have turned those arms on occasions against other Kenyans. And this is something the hon. Member, as a leader from that community, ought to condemn. Today, the Turkanas, Samburus and the people from Trans Nzoia are complaining of incursions from this same community and even sometimes, across-border raids into a neighbouring state. I am appealing to the Pokot leaders that they must learn to co-exist with others and their neighbours. Whereas we know that Pokot and northern Kenya is in the AK-47 rifles route coming from Central Africa and so forth, the Government must now put its foot down and ensure that these arms that were given to a community to defend itself are not used to terrorise other Kenyans.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch on the plight of farmers, being one myself. Today, the Kenyan farmer is an endangered species. He has no specific or well established form of credit. The Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) which used to finance farmers to grow food for this nation today does not give funding to farmers to grow crops. Whereas the Minister for Agriculture was this afternoon talking about shortages in production as a result of the *El Nino* phenomenon, the real fact is that our agricultural production has been declining because the farmer has no access to credit. This is an agricultural country. If we are serious about feeding the nation and even being able to export the surpluses, then a way must be found to finance or extend

credit to the Kenyan farmer today.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this year, farmers in the North Rift have suffered a new problem. A new seed called the Popneer Seed hit the market. It is supposed to be an early yielding variety; a three months variety, and given the uncertainties occasioned by the *El Nino* phenomenon, a lot of farmers opted to plant the seed. Unfortunately, it did not germinate. Farmers must be protected.

With those few words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Lomada): Ahsante sana, Bw. Spika, kwa kunipa fursa hii ili niunge mkono Hoja hii ya kuahirisha Bunge. Kwanza, ningependa kuwashukuru watu wa Sigor kwa kunichagua kuwa Mbunge wao. Pia, ninataka kuliambia Bunge hili kuwa Wapokoti ni watu wakarimu na wanapenda kuishi na watu wa makabila mbalimbali. Ikiwa kuna mtu ambaye anataka kuthibitisha haya, ninamwaalika atembe West Pokot ajionee mwenyewe. Kwa hivyo, sitakubaliana na matamshi ya Wabunge wenzangu ambao wanawashumu Wapokoti kwa visingizio kuwa ni wauaji na wezi wa mifugo na maovu mengine. Jambo ambalo limezuia kutoelewana kati ya Wapokoti na majirani zao ni uchochezi wa baadhi ya viongozi na propaganda za magazeti hasa *The Star*. Gazeti hili mara kwa mara linaandika mambo yasiyo na ukweli wowote. Ningependa kumshauri mhariri wa *The Star* ahakikishe kuwa gazeti hili haliwapotoshi wananchi ikiwa anataka kuhifadhi thamani yake.

Bw. Spika, imetajwa hapa mara kwa mara kwamba Serikali imewahami Wapokoti kwa silaha ili kuwaua jirani zao, lakini ninakataa kata kata, kuwa Wapokoti wametumia silaha hizo kuwaua jirani zao. Silaha hizo hazikupatiwa Wapokoti wanaoishi katikati ya Wilaya hiyo, lakini zilipewa wale wanaoishi mpakani na kutoka mpakani hadi Marakwet ni mbali sana. Kwa hivyo, silaha hizo hazijatumiwa kuwaua Wamarakwet. Jambo ambalo limetokea ni wizi wa mifugo na sisi viongozi tunalaani uhalifu huo. Wizi wa ng'ombe umesababishwa na mambo ambayo yanatokea katika jamii mbali mbali katika nchi hii. Jamii za Wapokoti, Waturkana na Wasamburu zimeachwa nyuma kimaendeleo na jirani zao wanaoishi katika nyanda za chini. Ninaomba Serikali itenge pesa za kutosha za kuanzisha miradi ya maendeleo katika wilaya hizo. Kwa mfano, ikiwa Serikali itaanzisha miradi ya kilimo kwa kunyunyizia mashamba maji, watu wetu wataanza kulima mashamba yao. Vile vile, ikiwa shule nyingi zitajengwa, vijana wetu wataenda shule kusoma ili waelimike kama Wakenya wengine.

Hakuna mashamba ya maana katika maeneo hayo kama yale yanayopatikana katika wilaya zingine. Kwa hivyo, wananchi ambao wanaishi katika maeneo hayo hawana kazi ya maana isipokuwa kuiba ng'ombe. Jambo hili linachangia uhalifu kwa kiwango kikubwa. Serikali inatakiwa kujali maslahi ya watu wetu kwa kuanzisha miradi mbali mbali ya maendeleo ambayo itawasaidia kujenga familia zao. Kwa hayo machache, Bw. Spika, ninaunga mkono.

Dr. Omamo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that the *El Nino* weather phenomenon did a bit of havoc, and this together with other factors touching on security, affected our tourism industry. Tourists could not get to the Coast because the roads were bad. They could not see the animals in the parks because they could not get to them. I would like to suggest to the Minister for Tourism that, time has come when we should do everything possible to expand the tourism industry within this country. At the moment, it is concentrated at the Coast such that, if anything happens at the Coast, it is hit very hard. I would like to suggest that during this Recess, the Minister goes to the drawing board and finds other tourism openings in Western Kenya. Occasionally, I go down to the Coast and I see how tourists are entertained and sometimes they are entertained with traditional dances, including *Isukuti*. I then begin to wonder whether the tourists are not being misled. Tourists should be attracted to western Kenya and see *Isukuti* dance performed right there at its source. That is where *Isukuti* is born. Let them see ladies perform the dance. *Isukuti* is a very special song. It is just like the original *Malaika*. If it is sung for you when you are playing football, you generate more energy to play better. If it is performed for a tourist, he begins thinking about his lost angel. I rank *Isukuti* dancers with the great Karachuonyo, Kisii and Suba dancers. When will the tourists see these dances?

The second point that I would like to state concerns the Ministry of Agriculture. Time has come when we should do everything we can to expand our coffee industry using the new variety of *Ruiru II*. The new breed is actually in short supply. Yesterday, the Nairobi Coffee Auction had very good prices but the coffee that we put in the market was not much. All over the world, the coffee prices have decreased but the Kenyan coffee, because of its good quality, has fetched good prices. Let us do everything in the Ministry of Agriculture to encourage more farmers to plant the *Ruiru II* variety which is a shorter bush, grows faster, and yields properly.

Before I forget, let me say something about the sugar-cane farming. I can see the Minister for Local Authorities is here. I would like, on behalf of the sugar-cane farmers, to persuade him to order sugar-cane cess money to be released for construction of access roads. The long rains are here and the *El Nino* has not completely gone. We would like the money that the farmers pay to the county councils to be released to the farmers, so that they can repair the rural access roads. It is true that sugar-cane farming is a heavy duty exercise but during the

long rains, the roads are soggy and the heavy tractors cannot perform effectively. Let me hope that this will be done.

Finally, the problem of the Chemelil Sugar Factory was raised here and we want to see the issue resolved. The Minister for Agriculture should not solve this problem piece-meal. We want it resolved once and for all.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Musila: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I wish to support the Motion and in doing so, echo the words of the Mover about promoting peace and security. I think we all agree that the foundation of any nation is peace and security. I am sure that we will all promote peace and security during our recess. As we go on recess, we should not forget that we have a lot of problems in our respective constituencies. I would like to highlight a few of these problems. Firstly, the Minister for Public Works and Housing has talked about roads. In Mwingi South Constituency, like in the North Eastern Province, there are some sections where roads are impassable. I would also like, at this juncture, to congratulate the Minister for Public Works and Housing for touring various parts of the Republic to assess our roads. I welcome him again to my constituency to see our roads.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot over-look the issue of the Mwingi District Hospital, which I talked about here last time.

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker
(Mr. Imanyara) took the Chair]*

I would like to make a very passionate appeal to the Minister for Health to do something about that hospital, because services rendered there are very unsatisfactory and below the standards of any district hospital. There are no drugs in that hospital most of the time and the hospital is always overcrowded. In fact, most of the time, the hospital is closed. I wish to appeal to the Minister for Health to rescue us by ensuring that the hospital is improved and at least, put into the standards of a district hospital.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, secondary education is now becoming out of reach to most parents. I know this is a problem that we are all facing and I think the Minister of Education and Human Resource Development ought to address this situation. Most students are at home because they have not paid school fees, yet the Government has continued to issue statements that students should not be sent home due to lack of fees. Students have been sent home due to lack of fees and I would like to appeal to the Minister for Education and Human Resource Development to do something about this. I also sympathise with the headmasters because their budgets are very squeezed. They are instructed not to send away students who have not paid school fees, yet they are expected to feed them. There is no money to feed the students. Perhaps, the Minister for Education and Human Resource Development should give money to secondary schools by way of increasing bursaries. At the moment, what is being made available is not enough.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have many students, who are not able to continue with their education. I do hope that this problem which is being experienced countrywide can be addressed, as a matter of urgency.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my Maiden Speech, I talked about the issue of land adjudication. Perhaps, the Minister for Lands and Settlement can use this period to find out why land adjudication has taken so long to complete in many areas. I did indicate that in my constituency, land adjudication was started 22 years ago and I cannot understand how we can continue saying that we are carrying out land adjudication for 22 years. At this rate, how long will it take us to complete land adjudication in this country? I am making a passionate appeal to the Minister for Lands and Settlement to do something and speed up land adjudication because unless we empower our people by giving them title deeds for security and thereby give them access to credit, no matter how much we talk about economic empowerment of communities, we will be unsuccessful.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

The Member for Kiambaa (Mr. Karume): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nasimama kuungana na Wabunge wengine kwa kuiunga mkono Hoja hii, ili tuweze kwenda likizo fupi.

Ninaona likizo hii inafaa kwa sababu taabu ni nyingi na tutaenda nyumbani kukaa na kulia pamoja na wananchi wengine. Lakini kitu ambacho ningetaka kutaja ni kwamba tangu Bunge hili lifunguliwe na mhe. Rais, tumefanya mambo mengi. Kwanza, inaonekana kwamba Wabunge wote wanafanya kazi pamoja. Hilo ndilo jambo ningeomba zaidi kwa sababu Wabunge wote, hata ikiwa wako katika vyama mbali mbali, walichaguliwa na wananchi wa Kenya.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa hivyo, ni vizuri tufanye kazi pamoja. Kitu kibaya kikitendeka katika

Serikali au Upinzani ni vizuri tukubaliane kwamba ni kibaya. Hata sisi katika upande wa Upinzani, ni vizuri tukubali ikiwa kitu ni kizuri kusema hivyo, kwa sababu wakati umefika wa kuifikiria nchi yetu na watu wa Kenya kwa sababu tuna taabu nyingi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, juzi tulikuwa na mikutano miwili kule Mombasa na hapa Mbagathi. Katika mikutano hiyo miwili tulikubali kwamba uchumi wetu umezoroteka. Kwa hivyo, ni juu ya Serikali kuangalia na kuona kwamba yale mambo ambayo tulizungumzia na kupitisha yatatimizwa. Tumekuwa tukisema kila wakati kwamba mambo ya hongo ndiyo yanaharibu nchi hii. Lakini hata tukiimba hongo, utapata kwamba kuna watu wengi wanaojulikana kwa kuchukuwa hongo. Wengine wanajulikana kama wale wanaoleta sukari na pembe nchini bila kulipa ushuru. Pia, kuna wengine ambao walipewa kandarasi na kulipwa pesa na Serikali lakini hawajitimiza hadi zao na wanajulikana. Kwa hivyo, tukienda katika likizo hii fupi, ni vizuri Serikali ingilie jambo hili, ili wananchi waone kuna kitu ambacho kinafanyika. Wananchi wanasema kwa sababu tumezungumza vizuri sana kule Mombasa na Mbagathi, wanataka waone matokeo. Kwa hivyo, tunataka vitendo vianze kuonekana.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mwaka wa 1976, mimi na marafiki wangu wengine tulichukuliwa kwa njia mbaya sana, wakati tuliposema kwamba tungetaka Katiba ya Kenya ibadilishwe. Sisi tulikuwa tunasema kwamba badala ya Makamu wa Rais kusimamia nchi kwa siku 90, ni vizuri nchi isimamiwe na watu watatu au wanne. Hawa watu wangeweza kuwa Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Commissioner of Police au Chief Justice. Ni vizuri watu hawa wapatiwe jukumu la kupigania kiti hicho. Tulikuwa tunasema hivyo kwa sababu tulikuwa tumeona mbele. Kama sasa wakati huu ambapo hatuna Makamu wa Rais, kitu cho chote kikitokea, basi Kenya itaisha. Tutaanza kupigana na kuuana. Kwa hivyo, wakati tulipokuwa tunasema hayo mambo tukiwa na marehemu James Gichuru, Angaine, ole Ntimama, Kihika Kimani, Dkt. Mungai na wengine tulikuwa tunaangalia mambo hayo kwa sababu hii Kenya ni yetu sote. Kwa hivyo, ni vizuri tuyafikirie mambo hayo kwa sababu yanaweza kuleta mambo mabaya. Ni vizuri turekebishe mambo. Wakati tulipokuwa tukizungumza juu ya mambo haya, hatukufikiria tunaweza kukaa bila Makamu wa Rais.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa hivyo, najua Rais Moi analifikiria jambo hili na tukienda likizoni, atapumzika kidogo kwa sababu tunajua amechoka kwa sababu ya kufanya kazi nyingi, lakini atatuchagulia Makamu wa Rais. Hii ni kwa sababu hakuna mtu ambaye atakaa milele katika dunia hii. Sisi sote tutakufa.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kitu kingine ambacho ningetaka kusema juu yake ni kwamba ningetaka Waziri anayehusika na ujenzi wa barabara ajue kwamba kwetu kule Kiambaa kuna barabara nyingi ambazo hapo zamani, zilikuwa za lami lakini sasa hivi hazina lami au murrum. Tunamuuliza aitembelee wilaya ya Kiambu kwa sababu tuna taabu sana za barabara. Unajua kuna mahali pengine kama Karinana na Brooke Bond ambapo majani yanakuzwa kwa wingi, lakini siku hizi lori zikija kuchukua majani viwandani, haziwezi kufika Mombasa bali zinakwama huko. Kwa hivyo, ni vizuri tuangalie mambo ya uchumi kwa sababu pesa zitatoka wapi? Kwa hivyo, ni heri tuone kwamba mambo haya yote ambayo tumepitisha katika hiyo mikutano miwili yametokeleza.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, naunga mkono.

Mr. W. Ruto: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand here to contribute to this Motion for the Adjournment of this House, so that we can get a bit of time to rest. We are doing so, bearing in mind the experience gained in the two crucial meetings that Members of this House have participated in. I believe that we can use the time that we have to explain in depth to the people that we represent, the magnitude and the effects of the problem that we face in this country and about the recommendations reached both at Mombasa and Mbagathi. This will enable the electorate to have confidence that this House and, indeed, the Government is doing something to alleviate the economic problems that we face in this country today.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is now common knowledge that the meeting held in Mombasa had a good diagnosis of the problems that we face in this country. The meeting we had in Mbagathi had an equally good diagnosis of the problems that we face in this country and it is now incumbent upon the Government to take relevant action, now that it is common knowledge of what we need to do about the economy of this country. We should implement the recommendations of both meetings. This is because we believe very strongly that, if these recommendations were to be implemented, the economic problems that we face today would be solved.

We will give the Kenyan economy a facelift. But in order to achieve that goal, the most prominent issue we have to deal with, is corruption. I would like to urge all hon. Members and Kenyans in general to look at corruption afresh, and ensure that those who commit crimes are taken to court and jailed. Kenyans who have influence and hold high public offices are called corrupt when they steal money and are taken to a little Kangaroo Court, called the Public Accounts Committee which has no power to sentence---

Mr. Sankori: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. While I appreciate the fact that hon. Ruto is a new Member, is he in order to refer to the Public Accounts Committee as a Kangaroo Court, when it is actually a Committee of the House?

Mr. W. Ruto: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I withdraw the word "Kangaroo" but my sentiments still remain the same; that Kenyans with influence---

Mr. Munyasia: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it enough for the hon. Ruto to merely withdraw that insult to this House without apologising? Would it not be in order to ask him to withdraw and apologise to this House, for referring to the Committee as a "Kangaroo Court?"

Mr. W. Ruto: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is wasting my time. I have, indeed, withdrawn the word "Kangaroo" and I apologised to this House, but my sentiments still remain the same--- I have changed the words, but my sentiments still remain the same. I insist that---

Mr. Mwenje: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member to say that he has withdrawn and apologised and then, continue repeating the same utterances?

Mr. W. Ruto: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think there is a deliberate attempt by hon. Mwenje to derail my contribution on this subject, and I want to ignore his sentiments.

Mr. Muihia: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I stand to support the Motion for Adjournment---

An hon. Member: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir!

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Imanyara): Order! Order! You are not exercising the functions of the Chair. Mr. Muihia, please continue with your contribution.

Mr. Muihia: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I stand to support the Motion for Adjournment and I wish to say a few words regarding the recess.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, since I came to this House, I have made intensive research into various Ministries, with the view of assisting the people of Gatundu who brought me here. As I go on recess, I would like to say that I have nothing to tell the people of Gatundu on what the Government is doing for them. I hope that during this recess, the various Ministers charged with the responsibility of running different Ministries will use that time to come up with amendments and proposals, so that we can help the people of Gatundu. As I speak now, Gatundu Hospital Mortuary has no freezers and corpses are kept on the floor. I would like to ask the Minister for Health but I am not seeing him here, to act quickly to provide the Hospital with a freezer or build a cold-room.

As we go on recess, the Minister for Education is set to review the curricula of the 8-4-4 system of education, instead of reviewing the entire education system. The Ministry is intending to spend Kshs1 billion, which will go down the drain, while teachers have no salaries. I feel it is outrageous for this exercise to go on, and I think what should be done is to select the subjects that should be dropped, so that we can lay off the teachers affected.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the roads in Gatundu, where the Government gets revenue from the sale of Coffee and Tea, are impassable. A lot of tea and coffee is going to waste because we cannot get the produce from the farm to the factories, while we are talking about deterioration of the economy and lack of money in the Exchequer. I wish to implore the Minister for Public Works and Housing to provide us with funds to construct tea and coffee access roads.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Gatundu, we also keep dairy cattle, and our milk is going to waste, because the roads are impassable. I have heard Members talk about the "killing" of KCC by some people who would like to take up the milk industry from the Government. But at the same time, I have heard allegations in this House that, some directors of KCC have paid themselves, in advance. This is a very ridiculous situation. If we sit and pay ourselves allowances up to the year 2002 for work we have not done, I think we must be dishonest.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as we go on recess, many of us may be derailed from the real course of jump-starting the economy. The whole common denominator for jump-starting the economy lies on the review of our Constitution. If we do not review the constitution, which should be people-based, then we are wasting our time. I want to call upon the Members to turn up in large numbers at the Bomas of Kenya, so that we can discuss and agree on the modalities of reviewing the Constitution.

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

The Member for Eldama Ravine (Mr. Sirma): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, most of you may not have known me. My name is Musa Sirma, Member for Eldama Ravine, in Koibatek District. I want to thank the people of Eldama Ravine---

An hon. Member: Which party do you belong to?

The Member for Eldama Ravine (Mr. Sirma): I am a KANU Member! I want to thank the people of Eldama Ravine for electing me and the trust they have in me, to represent them for the next five years. I promise to represent them fully, both in this House and outside, in their endeavour to get better services.

Secondly, I would like to thank Members who turned up yesterday in the Mbagathi meeting and also those who attended the Mombasa meeting, but I would like to say that I highly doubt the sincerity of the Members who attended the Mombasa meeting, but failed to turn up at yesterday's meeting. This is because--- Where is their sincerity when they decide to snub a similar forum, just because it was organised by the Government?

An hon. Member: On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir!

The Member for Eldama Ravine (Mr. Sirma): This is my Maiden Speech. Keep quiet! I do not need to be informed. One thing is clear; they are not sincere in their economic reform programmes, which they would like the Government to undertake. One of the recommendations of the Mombasa meeting was that we have a follow-up of that meeting and the Government organised the follow-up meeting at Mbagathi. How sincere are those people? The whole group which constituted the resource people in Mombasa did not turn up for the Mbagathi meeting. This means that they were cheating us in Mombasa.

An hon. Member: On point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Imanyara): Proceed, Mr. Sirma.

The Member for Eldama Ravine (Mr. Sirma): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for protecting me from these hon. Members who are out to waste my time. We would like to foster the co-operation between KANU and NDP parties. We do not want some hon. Members to mislead us by organising meetings in Mombasa and yet, they do not want to attend meetings organised by Government like the one we had yesterday at Mbagathi. They wanted to derail the whole process.

An hon. Member: He is using unparliamentary language!

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Imanyara): Order! I think hon. Sirma, you have heard the sentiments of one hon. Member to the effect that, usage of unparliamentary language must, even in maiden speeches, be discouraged.

The Member for Eldama Ravine (Mr. Sirma): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I withdraw the words "cheating" and "waste", and apologise to the House. We are still new but we are going to learn to use acceptable language in this House.

Thirdly, I have heard that there will be a meeting in Trans Nzoia. I would like to urge those who will attend that meeting to preach peace. We would like them to unite the warring communities. No one should castigate the Pokots or Marakwets. We want to bring the warring communities together so that they may continue with their day-to-day activities.

The other issue that I would like to touch on is the performance of the Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC) in Eldama Ravine Constituency. Eldama Ravine is one of the areas in this country which have a lot of potential in the dairy industry. As we go on recess, I would like the KCC to pay farmers before we come back to this House, otherwise, we will take over the control of our milk plant in Eldama Ravine because it was our cess money which developed it.

With those few remarks, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support the Motion.

Mr. Wanjala: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this chance. Most hon. Members may think that it is because I had complained that I have been given this chance.

I support the Motion for Adjournment because we have been here for a long time. Some of us come from areas which are now flooded because of the on-going heavy rains. We have continued to receive the *El Nino* rains since last year. We are not only experiencing floods from the rains, but also from Lake Victoria which is in a high tide as a result of River Nile being blocked. River Nile water no longer flows towards Egypt. So, we have to adjourn the House in order to go and share problems with our people.

The Government has been a bit negligent in respect to the people of Budalangi. This is because since the dykes were made 10 years ago, they have never been renovated. I urge the Government to set aside some funds in the next Budget for renovation of dykes in River Nzoia in Budalangi Constituency, so that our people can do some farming instead of relying very much on relief food. We have good land which only needs to be taken care of. If the dykes are renovated, the people of Budalangi will have enough food. Currently, our people do fishing, but roads have been washed away by rain water and are impassable. We are losing a lot of money as a result of this, because we cannot transport our fish to market. Fish is rotting all over the place. The three bridges in Budalangi were washed away and two schools have been flooded. We request the Government to come in and assist in rebuilding the schools.

As my constituency borders Uganda, there is need for security on the Kenyan side. There are some army personnel in this country who do not have work to do. They spend most of their time in barracks. They live in Mombasa where we border no country except the Indian Ocean. I urge the Government to set up an army barrack around Lake Victoria because nets are being stolen daily by people from Uganda. Those people from Uganda

have guns and they terrorise our people.

For agriculture, we have the Yala Swamp. The Government did carry out a feasibility study on the Yala Swamp. If Yala Swamp is rehabilitated, it will earn Siaya and Busia people a lot of food. The Government should be serious on this project, if it is serious about providing food security for our people. If the swamp land is reclaimed and properly used, we can do a lot of farming and assist the whole country with food. Everybody in the society is "crying" about economic hardships in this country. I would also urge the Government to sell the Presidential jet, so that the proceeds can be used in tarmacking our roads. Why should the Government have the Presidential jet, which is very expensive to maintain, when it is not of any use to this country? If the Government sells this jet, the Kshs2.4 billion used to buy it will be spent on tarmacking our roads. The fish industry in this country earns the Government Kshs5 billion every year. Our roads only need Kshs1.2 billion. Why can the Government not sell that jet and tarmac our roads?

Mr. Munyao: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I know the Chair would like to give equal chance to every hon. Member from both sides of the House to speak, but I suggest that you give three chances to the Opposition side for every one chance for the Government side. This is because we have many parliamentary parties on the Opposition side while the Government side has only one party.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Imanyara): Mr. Koske!

The Member for Kuresoi (Mr. Koske): My name is James Cheruiyot Koske. I am the Member for Kuresoi Constituency in Nakuru District. I was elected on a KANU ticket.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to start my speech by thanking the people of Kuresoi Constituency for having elected me their Member of Parliament. This is a new constituency which was carved out of the former Molo Constituency. As I stand here, I would like to thank the people of Kuresoi for having maintained peace at a time when our neighbours in Molo Constituency were experiencing spates of insecurity. Since I really do not want to dwell on the issue of insecurity, I would say that with the cooperation of all the communities living in my constituency--- I am happy to note, in this maiden speech, that just like in the neighbouring Molo Constituency, in Kuresoi Constituency, we are a community of different tribes. It gives me a sense of pride to stand in this august House and say that "my people" and not "the people of Kuresoi", have really tried to maintain peace. I do not think I will be wrong if I attribute this to the party that sponsored me to this House. That is why we, KANU people, always preach peace. Also, that is why, unlike in 1992 when the Constituency was the epicentre of tribal clashes, this time round, we have actually been safe from that terrible misfortune that afflicted our people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I stand here to contribute to this Motion for Adjournment, I really would like to urge the Government to look into the issue of speeding up the issuance of title deeds to the people of my Constituency. It is a fact that this new Constituency is basically a settlement area. Most of the land on which the people have settled is part of the former White Highlands. The people bought this land from the former White Settlers who owned it. Unfortunately, despite the fact that some farms were bought in the 1964 to 1965 period, the Government is yet to issue these people with title deeds. So, I would like to urge the Ministry of Lands and Settlement to issue the people of Kuresoi with title deeds, so that they can have the security of their land with them.

Secondly, I would like to thank the Government for having constructed the Molo-Olenguruone road. But on the same note, I would like to urge the Ministry of Public Works and Housing to look into ways and means of establishing one Road Graveling Unit within the Constituency. This is a very productive Constituency which produces most of the food crops sold in Nakuru Town markets. I am happy to note that the famous Molo Lamb is actually reared within the Kuresoi Constituency. So, you can note that this is a very productive Constituency and hence, the need for the Government to make roads passable. If roads in this area become passable, we shall be able to feed this country, and the problem of food shortage will not arise.

Finally, I would like to appeal to the Kenya Breweries Limited. to look into the plight of barley farmers. This season, the company stopped funding those farmers and demanded that they put in 60 per cent of the money required to grow the crop. This is too expensive for the farmers. So, I am appealing to KBL to look into the issue of funding those farmers.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Kamau: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am the Member for Ndaragwa Constituency in Nyandarua District. First of all, let me thank everybody in this House, particularly hon. Members on the Government side who have shown a sense of change which will enable us to carry on our business. We hope that the change will be permanent and that, the cooperation we have been talking about will be real and continuous.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, let me clarify one matter. Two hon. Members took the Floor and talked about an organisation called Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC) Limited. I happen to be one

of the directors of KCC and the truth of the matter---

Mr. Anyona: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

An hon. Member: It is his maiden speech. Endelea tu!

Mr. Kamau: The truth of the matter is that, we cannot continue fighting particular organisations in this country when the country's economy is in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU).

Mr. Anyona: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Imanyara): Order! Order! Mr. Anyona, understand that the Member on the Floor is making his maiden speech. However, I will allow you to raise the point of standing order that you want to raise.

Mr. Anyona: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am aware that the hon. Member is not speaking for the first time. Otherwise, I would not have interrupted him. The hon. Member has said that he is one of the directors of KCC and he wants to proceed to talk about KCC. We have a Standing Order which requires that if a Member has any interest in an organisation, he declares his interest before he proceeds to talk about it.

An hon. Member: Are you guided?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Imanyara): Mr. Thirikwa Kamau, have you understood the import of Mr. Anyona's statement; that if you want to speak about KCC as a director, you may declare your interest and then proceed to speak?

Mr. Kamau: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker. I am not speaking as a director of KCC. I only touched on the matter because somebody has talked about it in this House. What I wanted to say is that we cannot be hon. Members of Parliament when we come into this House just to sit. We cannot turn ourselves into rumour-mongering machines! I thought that it would be good for Members to verify matters before they bring them into this House. The KCC is a private company which is in problems. As a Member of Parliament who represents people from a milk-producing area, I would like to comment as follows: Let the matter be solved the way the law requires. I do appreciate the fact that the Members who talked about the company in this House did so on behalf of the people they represent, but they should also appreciate the fact that this country is in problems. I am not implying that KCC is unable to pay the farmers because the country is facing economic hardships, but the truth of the matter is that it is not only KCC that is in problems. The Kenya Breweries Limited is closing down their Mombasa plant. The BAT is also having problems. Everybody is facing problems because the country is in problems! If we are, really, Members of Parliament, let us understand the matter in that context. Once we do that, then we shall be moving in the right direction.

Somebody talked about security in this country. Those of us, from Central Province, do not [**Mr. Kamau**]

want to be seen to be selfish when our brothers in Pokot and Marakwet Districts are dying. The tribal clashes which rocked many parts of the Rift Valley were seen as a Kikuyu issue. Tribal clashes are no longer a Kikuyu issue. Every tribe is against another one. We feel equally bad when one Kikuyu, Pokot or Marakwet dies. I am asking the hon. Members of Parliament, who stood on the Floor of this House and told us to go and preach peace, to go and do the same. The hon. Members of Parliament from both Marakwet and Pokot districts should go and preach peace before they talk about peace. When one part of the country is not peaceful, the whole country is affected. So, hon. Members of Parliament from Marakwet and Pokot should go and preach peace. I am asking the hon. Members of Parliament to go out there---

(Several hon. Members stood up in their places)

Mr. Ndicho: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Hon. Members should be guided by the Standing Orders of this House. We have one timekeeper and unless he switches on the red light, hon. Members should not stand up in their places and interrupt an hon. Member on the Floor before his time is over.

Mr. J.D. Lotodo: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this important Motion for Adjournment.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is the time, hon. Members visited their constituencies, inspected development projects and got time to consult their constituents.

An hon. Member: There are no development projects to be inspected!

Mr. J.D. Lotodo: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, some hon. Members are saying that they do not want to visit their constituencies and that is up to them.

First and foremost, I would like to thank His Excellency the President for convening the Economic

Consultative Meeting at Mbagathi yesterday. This was a follow-up of the one held at Mombasa recently. That was done for the good of this country. We have seen that poverty and unemployment are some of the endemic factors that have caused problems in this country. This has to do with the economic hardships which this country is undergoing and it is up to all of us to come together and find solutions to these problems. It is unfortunate that some hon. Members, who attended the Mombasa meeting, did not attend yesterday's meeting. I believe that the economic problems in this country do not affect one particular party but all Kenyans equally. We know the extent of poverty in this country because we are the representatives of the people. It is high time the Government came forward and addressed the issue of economic problems in this country. All Kenyans were happy about the two meetings.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to comment on the issue of insecurity although other hon. Members have talked about it. The Leader of the Official Opposition said that the Government is arming the Pokots with guns, but I can authoritatively say that there is no such a thing because those people who live along the Kenya-Uganda border are given guns to protect themselves and there is nothing wrong about that. Who would like to see Kenyans being butchered the way they were butchered at Marsabit by Ethiopians? Therefore, the Government had no sinister motive in arming the Pokots. Those people who live at the border were given weapons to protect themselves.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am aware of one Opposition party which has given guns to a certain community and that is why they are causing problems---

Mr. P.N. Ndwiga: On a point of order, **Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.** I do not want to take the time of the hon. Member, but he must substantiate his claim by mentioning the Opposition party that has given out guns to a certain community.

Mr. J.D. Lotodo: **Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir,** hon. Ndwiga is trying to find out the Opposition party that is giving guns to a certain community. The party is the one which the former MP for Marakwet East, Mr. Cheserek, defended his seat on. Which party sponsored Mr. Cheserek during the last General Elections? That is the party which is responsible! They can deduce from my reference which Opposition party I am talking about. In fact, it is the Democratic Party of Kenya! Peace is very important---

Mr. Kamau: On a point of order, **Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.** The hon. Member has made allegations that a certain political party is giving arms to a certain community. This is a serious issue and we cannot take it lightly. Can the hon. Member substantiate that fact or withdraw?

Mr. J.D. Lotodo: **Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir,** I stated clearly that the party I am referring to is the Democratic Party of Kenya, which sponsored Mr. Cheserek, the former Member of Parliament for Marakwet East.

Mr. Kariuki: On a point of order, **Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.** The hon. Member has made very serious allegations against a certain party that is not known to us. We would also like to know, who this Mr. Cheserek is because as far as we are concerned, he is not known to us and if there is any evidence to the effect that there was a party that sponsored him, we would like to know why and for what reason, the hon. Member has alleged that there was one former Member of Parliament who was involved in a matter of that magnitude.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Imanyara): **Mr. Lotodo,** you have made a categorical statement about a person who was supplied with arms. I now call upon you to substantiate the allegation.

Mr. J.D. Lotodo: **Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir,** from what was written in the newspapers, it was insinuated that there was one former Member of Parliament---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Imanyara): **Mr. Lotodo,** I think you have to comply with my order. You should substantiate the allegation that you have made or withdraw it and apologise to the House and continue.

Mr. J.D. Lotodo: **Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir,** I withdraw and apologise.

Mr. Kariuki: Thank, you **Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir,** for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this Motion. I rise to support the Motion before the House.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am concerned with the statement made by the Leader of Government Business. He mentioned the words "peace" "love" and "unity" and I would like to follow that line of reasoning because we are talking about peace on the one hand while we are practising something very different on the other hand. It is important to note that when we go on recess, this is the time when atrocities are committed against citizens of this country. This is the time when tribal clashes erupt and by the time we come back, we do not know how many people will have died. I hope the Government will be serious this time and ensure that there is peace as it is being propounded here. It is important that when the President talks about peace, Ministers of the Government practise what he. There are Ministers in this Government, who are known to be perpetuating tribal

animosities and tribal clashes. We have had clashes in West Pokot perpetuated by certain Ministers of this Government. It is an embarrassment to the Government to be preaching peace on the one hand while senior Ministers do a totally different thing on the other hand.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I note with appreciation the speed at which the Kenya Police handled the kidnapping of Mr. A.K. Popat. I wish the same speed and efficiency could be applied in the tribal clashes and that the perpetrators can be brought to court, prosecuted and convicted. On the same token, the Kenya Police should reduce the number of road blocks in the Central Province. These road blocks are not meant to check vehicles. They are merely corruption perpetuating tools because policemen go for "kitu kidogo". I hope the Minister of State, responsible for the Police will ensure that those road blocks are removed altogether. If we are living in a free country, we should be free to move as we want without road blocks. It is good that the Minister for Public Works and Housing talked about rehabilitation and repair of roads. The roads in Central Province are in a pathetic condition, especially those in Kiharu area which have been totally neglected, I guess because Mr. Kenneth Matiba comes from that area. I hope that during the recess, the Minister - who said that he will visit Murang'a - will do me justice by coming to Kiharu and ensuring that two major tarmac roads are re-carpeted so that I will not have to talk about this issue again. I hope that the Minister for Lands and Settlement, who is also the Leader of Government Business will at least use the recess to ensure that there is no more land grabbing in Murang'a Municipality. I understand that there is an on going acquisition and grabbing of Kangure Forest which is a major water catchment area in my Constituency. If it is grabbed, my constituents are ready to deal with anybody who enters that forest. My constituents will stop the grabbers if the law of the land does not take care of this issue. So, I am warning whoever intends to grab the forest, in advance, that my constituents are ready to deal with them.

Dr. Wako: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to threaten people while he is preaching peace? What is the difference between the Ministers whom he says incite the Pokots and Marakwets and this hon. Member who is talking of using constituents to create problems in that particular area?

Mr. Kariuki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, although politicians in this country are known for double talk, that was a slip of the tongue. On a more serious note, I am quoting what I have been told by the Kiharu people to say. I am just my constituents mouth-piece. They have told me to warn anybody, who will enter that forest, that they will deal with him if the Government is not ready to do it. I have been vested with the authority to quote what they tell me to say.

Having said that, let me continue. I hope that during the recess the hawkers will not be harassed. Hawkers have been harassed all over the country, particularly in areas like Nairobi, Nakuru and Murang'a. It is important to let people have a source of revenue. I am talking about peace. If somebody has nothing to eat, he is bound to become a robber or engage in some other unlawful activities. The Minister for Finance is going to prepare the Budget. I hope that he will create an enabling environment to ensure that capital markets and particularly the Nairobi Stock Exchange is assisted by way of reducing taxes so that more companies can be listed on the Stock Market.

The Member for Chepalungu (Mr. I.K. Ruto): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker Sir, my name is hon. Isaac Ruto, the Member for Chepalungu Constituency.

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker
(Mr. Manyara) left the Chair]*

[Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair]

I thank you very much for awarding me this opportunity. It is quite agonizing sometimes to sit in this House for a whole month without catching Mr. Speaker's eye. Fortunately, today I have found that opportunity. I wish to thank my constituents for giving me this opportunity to serve them, and I want to assure them that I will do my best. Today, we are considering breaking off for recess at a time when we are all busy discussing the economy. We are all going back home and it will be quite agonizing to visit the various Government departments that have stopped working in the rural areas. I hope that this period will be used by the Ministry of Finance to save the economy and move it out of the Intensive Care Unit that we have been told about over the last few weeks. We have several statements from the same Ministry on how it intends to save this country out of the current morass that it is in. I want to indicate that so far we have not seen any tangible results, but we expect the Government by mobilising 30 percent of the Gross Domestic Profit, to put its house in order.

The District Development Committees (DDCs) no longer function. They have become vessels of

misappropriation of public funds. I believe that before we can talk of putting the economy in order, the DDCs must be restructured and possibly, the Chairmanship of the DDC should be made an elective post.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am saying this because civil servants in the rural areas apparently appear to have no interest in the areas where they are working. The roads are completely impassable. I hope that the Ministry of Public Works and Housing will use this recess well and stop talking about the *El Nino* phenomenon. What we are experiencing right now are ordinary long rains and they should not be used to justify the existence of poor conditions of the roads in the rural areas.

(Applause)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards my constituency, the Ministry of Tourism should do something about the elephants which are now busy "harvesting" maize, sweet potatoes, sorghum and other crops, especially in Laikichi Location.

(Laughter)

If the Ministry of Tourism is unable to stop the elephants from damaging crops--- For the last three years, these elephants have been "harvesting" our maize crops and we are left with no alternative but to depend on famine relief food. We would like to be assured that, the Wildlife Department will take immediate action, otherwise, the local people might resort to other methods of protecting their lives.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Thirikwa has just spoken about KCC. Unfortunately, he seems to have forgotten the fact that, KCC is a co-operative society with a very large number of farmers in the Rift Valley owning shares in it. I believe that the biggest problem that is facing KCC is the fact that, it is purely registered both as a co-operative society and a limited company. I think it is high time we addressed this issue. The KCC should remain a co-operative society and it has to be decentralised, if it has to perform its duties. At the moment, the directors are advancing themselves monies for three years---

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

With those remark, I beg to support the Motion for Adjournment.

The Member for Kisumu Rural (Mr. Ayoki): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. It has taken me along time to catch the Speaker's eye. In fact, I was advised by a colleague to move closer to you so that you can see me. I am Winston Achola Ayoki, Member for Kisumu Rural Constituency.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I take this opportunity, as it is the custom here, to congratulate you and Mr. Deputy Speaker, for having been elected to guide this House. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank my constituents, especially my supporters, who really laboured to elect me their representative in this august House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kisumu Rural Constituency is one of those constituencies which have been ignored by the Government for a very long time. In fact, for the last 30 years, we have not seen any meaningful development taking place in the constituency. When we look at our schools, there is nothing to talk about because they have been run down and some of them do not even have teachers. The excuse with regard to the roads now is that, the *El Nino* rains wrecked all the roads. But our roads were out of use long before the *El Nino* induced rains came. We are now wondering as to what is going to happen, this second time when the *El Nino* rains are just starting.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, people are really suffering in my constituency. We do not even have running water in most cases and people are still fetching water from the rivers. So, we are requesting, in the spirit of the new co-operation that, some of these developments projects especially the roads, dispensaries and schools which stalled should now be completed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me also take this opportunity to comment on corruption in this country. Yesterday, when we were talking out there, we realised that there was a "sacred cow" which nobody is willing to talk about and this is the root cause of the problems we are having in this country. The root cause of economic mismanagement in this country is tribalism. According to what I have seen around, tribalism in this country is a syndicate of organised crime. That is why even if you look at the Reports of the Controller and Auditor-General, nobody is taking action because corruption starts from the appointments carried out in the Civil Service.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you look at the way even some of these Ministries are managed, you will find out that, when a Minister is appointed, he or she is appointed from a specific ethnic group---

An hon. Member: For the sake of co-operation!

The Member for Kisumu Rural (Mr. Ayoki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when that happens, you will find the Minister appointing officers and even office messengers from the same clan. In an arrangement like that, it is not possible for a messenger or an Under-Secretary to say that the Permanent Secretary is mismanaging the Ministry's

affairs because they come from the same clan. So, when the boss is mismanaging funds or---

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Assistant Minister Local Authorities (Mr. Sasura): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. While I stand to support this Motion for Adjournment, I would like to say one or two things, which I feel are important while the House will be on recess. Kenyans have been caught unaware by a few things, which I consider very important. One, Kenyans were caught unaware by multi-partyism. Although it is a natural occurrence, the *El Nino* induced rains caught us unaware. Thirdly, the constitutional review is catching Kenyans unaware. I am saying this because when we talk about reviewing or reforming the Constitution, it is very sad that a big percentage of Kenyans do not even know what the Constitution is. A big percentage of Kenyans do not even know their rights, and that is why we are getting a lot of problems in this country. Those problems are all similar and cut across the gender-divide.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, urban women are talking about gender equality, but majority of rural women do not believe that they are equal to their husbands. This situation is caused by the advocates of gender equality who do not visit the rural areas where, due to cultural or religious beliefs, most women do not accept that men and women are equal. Lack of such relevant information has led to some of them misunderstanding that they are equal to men.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, likewise, it is very important to educate Kenyans on the importance of the Constitution, apart from merely changing it. Kenyans should be educated on the content of the Constitution and the need to review it. The Kenya Constitution Review Commission should very urgently formulate ways on how Kenyans can be educated on constitutional issues. Whichever way, be it through parties or other fora, Kenyans need to be informed about the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards insecurity in Kenya, we have baptised it "ethnic clashes" and ethnic cleansing", among many other names. But security is a major aspect of national life. Let me point out that, as we break for recess, we should know that, insecurity is caused by political leaders through their utterances. Utterances by political leaders have become a major source of conflicts in this country. It does not matter what side of the House the inciters come from, because bad utterances are bad, regardless of the origin of the leader who utters them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support all the economic fora that were held by both the Government and the Opposition, both in Mombasa and the a bit better one in Mbagathi, Nairobi. But it is very sad to find that most hon. Members talk about re-tarmacking of roads--

Mr. Kariuki: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member is talking about "a bit better Mbagathi meeting". The word "bit" implies that the meeting held in Mbagathi was of lesser quality and magnitude.

Mr. Speaker: What is your question?

Mr. Kariuki: He says the Mbagathi economic forum was a "bit better" than the Mombasa forum.

Mr. Speaker: Proceed, Mr. Sasura.

The Assistant Minister for Local Authorities (Mr. Sasura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is very simple language: "A bit better". When Members from Northern Kenya protest about the poor state of roads, they mean non-existent roads. The Nairobi-Addis Ababa Road is very important to the economy of this country and to the security of Northern Kenya. In 1995, I recall very well that, the IGAD Summit in Addis Ababa prioritised the construction of Nairobi-Addis Ababa Road, as one of the projects to be undertaken by the IGAD. Todate, we do not know what has become of that project. I would like to I appeal to IGAD member states to live to their pledge.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

Mr. Kombo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am reluctantly supporting this Motion for two reasons. Basically, I understand that your staff is attending Parliamentary courses, and I pray that they will be useful to Members of Parliament. More importantly, I am supporting the Motion, because the country is undergoing a difficult period, both on economic and security fronts. We have held a number of fora in different parts of the country and probably, we need this recess so that various people, and particularly Government officials, can spend their time to reflect and ponder over the important issues that have been raised in this House. The suggestions that have been made, for example, with regard to the rationalisation of Ministries, it is hoped that, within this month will be implemented. For those issues to take place, goodwill has to be there. And that goodwill has to start from the top.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we talk about rationalisation of Ministries, we hope that the top KANU officials will reflect on their Ministries very critically, and ask themselves: "Why do I have a Ministry of Natural Resources and a Ministry of Environment?" They should also ask themselves: "Why do I have a Ministry of Commerce, and a Ministry of Industry?" If that Minister discovers the duplication of roles and responsibilities, and decides to

rationalise, then the others will follow.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope that the Minister for Information and Broadcasting will ensure that all Members of Parliament will be heard wherever they are holding their meetings. Let the Ministry not allocate all the airtime to one person, and then you hear: "*Mtukufu Rais alienda Kanisa*" continuously. Those are the reflections that Government officials should look at. They should reflect on the security of this country because without security, everything will go wrong. Insecurity will force people to avoid attending to their farms or open their shops and generally the economy will not prosper. We need to tell those leaders to reflect on some of those issues, so that when we come back, we will be able to find solutions as a way forward.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, even the House and the Speaker should reflect on this, because Parliament needs to have the powers to effect some things. In all the fora recently held in this country, I noted that Parliament was not well represented, even at the Mbagathi Economic Forum. The power of Parliament has to be well articulated.

At the Mbagathi meeting, the President was told to advertise all posts of Permanent Secretaries. The President can appoint such senior officers, but Parliament should have the power to vet them. Those are issues we need to reflect on, so that Parliament is empowered to participate effectively on national matters.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I travel to Bungoma, I will visit a factory called Nzoia Sugar Factory, which is not looking after the welfare of the farmers. At the moment, the canes of the farmers have turned into firewood. I hope the Minister for Agriculture can seriously look into that matter and ensure that the management looks after the farmers well.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, these farmers depend on income from sugar-cane to pay fees for their children. But, since the year began, the Nzoia Sugar Company management has been writing letters, on their behalf, to schools to say that they will pay farmers their dues so that they can pay school fees. Since this has not been honoured, the farmers' children are being sent home. To make it worse, this factory has contracted one Asian, who is paying Kshs3,200 per bag, when the rightful price is Kshs3,900.

Mr. Badawy: Asante sana, Bw. Spika. Ijapokuwa umenisahau jina, nimefurahi kwa kunipa nafasi hii. Nimesimama kuunga mkono Hoja hii. Ingawaje tunasema kwamba, tuna furaha tunapoenda nyumbani kutengamana na wale waliotuchagua, tukikumbuka yale matatizo yalioko nyumbani yanayotokana na ukosefu wa kazi na hali ya uchumi - na singependa kurudia yale yaliozungumzwa na waheshimiwa wengine - tunaona kwamba, tunaenda nyumbani kukabiliana na shida nyingi na maswali mengi.

Bw. Spika, ningependa kutoa pongezi kwa mikutano yote miwili iliyofanyika ili kutatua matatizo ya kiuchumi yaliyoletwa na sababu kadhaa wa kadhaa. Lakini, ningependa kusema kwamba, tunapoangalia uchumi katika kiwango cha juu kabisa kulingana na mwongozo au siasa ya Serikali na zile filozofia na fikra za wale walio na elimu inayohusu uchumi, mara nyingi tunasahau wale wanaochangia. Tukisema kwamba, kuna upungufu wa chakula nchini, tunasahau ni kwa sababu yule mkulima dhaifu mpaka sasa hajapata ardhi ya kulima wala mkopo. Tusisahau vile vikwazo na vizingiti vinavyomkabili yule anayetafuta chakula na ambaye anachangia uchumi. Kwa mfano, katika Mkoa wa Pwani, mara kwa mara tunaambiwa kwamba, utalii unafifia. Ukweli ni kwamba, ni shida na taabu kumwelimisha na kumfahamisha mwananchi wa kawaida juu ya manufaa ya utalii, isipokuwa yule mfanyakazi wa hotelini; waiter. Kwa sababu, matunda ya utalii hayaliwi na wananchi wa Pwani, halisi. Iwapo watu wetu watakuwa mara kwa mara hata wakionekana wakitembea na wapenzi wao, wanapeleka kortini, kwa sababu hawana leseni ya kufanya kazi ya utalii. Leseni yenyewe siyo rahisi kupatikana. Watu wetu wa Pwani wataendelea kuwa kwa shida.

Bw. Spika, kwa hivyo, ikiwa tunashughulika na uchumi, inafaa tuangalie ni vipi tutamsaidia yule maskini ili mkulima apate ardhi. Tunamshukuru Waziri wetu, ambaye ni mtu wa Pwani kwa yale anayotufanyia. Sina budi kumwambia kwamba, yeye ana huruma na amejitolea, lakini wale maofisa walioko katika wilaya, hawamsaidii kazi. Kwa hivyo, nia yake ya kutaka kuwapatia watu hati za mashamba, kama yale ninayoyazungumzia mara kwa mara ya Chembe kibabamche na Jimba, haitafua dafu kwa sababu, maofisa wake wanapuza zile amri anazozitoa. Hivi ninavyozungumza nina sababu za kuamini kwamba, kuna hati ambazo zimetolewa kwa watu ambao hawastahili kupatiwa. Ningependa kusema kwamba: That is a time bomb. Watu wa Pwani hawatakubali kamwe. Kama ardhi za Chembe, Kibabamche na Jimba zimepewa watu ambao hawastahili kupatiwa, kinyume na mwongozo wa Waziri, sisi hatutavumilia. Nikisema hivi, ningependa nieleweke vizuri.

Bw. Spika, kuna sehemu mbili muhimu sana za Malindi ambazo zina shida zaidi. Madunguni na Chakama ndizo sehemu ambazo tunategemea kwa ukulima. Lakini, iwapo hatuwezi kufika kule kwa sababu maji yamejaa kabisa - na ni maafa hayo - tutawezaje kulima? Inafaa tuangalie mipangilio ya kuokoa watu walioko katika shida. Kwa mfano, wale ambao wamelemewa na shida za ukame na mafuriko. Inaonekana kwamba watu wetu hawanufaiki.

Bw. Spika, haifai mji wa Malindi kukosa barabara. Hili ni tukio la aibu sana. Tumesikia kwamba kuna mradi wa World Bank wa kufadhili barabara. Ningependa kumwomba Waziri asitusahau ili mradi huu uwe na

manufaa kwetu. Ningependa kumwambia Waziri, kwamba, wananchi wananung'unika zaidi juu ya Baraza la Malindi. Baraza hili linaonekana kama baraza la aina ya kipekee. Hata marekebisho yanoyofanywa katika sehemu nyingine za nchi, kama vile ukaguzi wa hesabu, mageuzo na kadhalika, Malindi haiguswi. Pengine ni kwa sababu tumenyamaza zaidi ama tumesahaulika. Lakini, kuna mambo mengine ambayo hatuwezi kuyanyamazia kama mradi wa uhamiaji wa Ploti inayoitwa M3M3A. Pahali hapo pia patatokea shida kubwa.

Kwa hayo machache, ninaunga.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Michuki!

(Mr. Michuki moved to the Dispatch Box)

Mr. Speaker: Unaenda wapi? You are not a shadow Minister of the DP!

Mr. Ndicho: He is the leader of FORD(P)!

Mr. Michuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much, for giving me the opportunity. My party FORD(P) has designated me as their leader in Parliament. I am, therefore, entitled, from that point of view, to be recognized.

Mr. Speaker: Okay!

Mr. Michuki: Therefore, although I sit behind here, I should be speaking from the Dispatch Box. I think it is rather embarrassing!

Mr. Speaker, Sir, be that as it may, I am grateful to have this opportunity to contribute to this Motion. Having tried as much as I could to catch your eye without success, I am happy that at long last the chance has come.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand here to support the Motion, that this House adjourns, because I think, we need a period of a few days or weeks to be with our constituents. In doing so, I doubt whether we shall learn anything new from our constituents, because the issues they had raised and the platform from which we came back to this Parliament, has not been touched in one way or another. In particular, we have talked about roads in Murang'a. The Member for Kiharu was speaking about roads in his constituency. There are no other roads in my constituency that pass through his constituency. Therefore, I would like to support what he said. I would also like to add, that the Minister for Public Works and Housing should note that the road from Makutano to Murang'a, is going back to murrum condition. The main reason for this is not the *El Nino* - I even think the *El Nino* is being over-blamed - it is because, when the Makutano-Sagana Road was being repaired, traffic was diverted to a road which was not reconstructed for heavy traffic. Consequently, the road became so bad, that unless action is taken particularly in Kariguine area as we approach Murang'a, more money will be spent and yet this is the time to save any little money that is available.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Leader of Government Business talked about agriculture. As far as I can ascertain, the cost of fertilizers and insecticides is not affordable by ordinary farmers. This is exemplified by the fact that throughout the country, we used to produce 130,000 tonnes of coffee, but now it has gone down to as low as 40,000 tonnes. The production of coffee has gone down to 40 per cent this year. Last year it barely reached 50 per cent. Therefore, there is no point in urging farmers to produce more, when all their efforts are being ruined by things that in many countries are subsidised. The Leader of Government Business in this House should join hands with the Minister for Agriculture and take this matter before the Cabinet. The farmers need subsidies for fertilizers and insecticides. Likewise, tea farmers would produce four times more from the existing acreage if they had enough fertilizer to apply on their farms, but they cannot afford it. Therefore, let us back our statements with action. If anything, it is seriousness and determination which will solve all these economic problems we are facing at the moment.

I would like to ask the Minister for Agriculture to increase the monthly payment to tea farmers. He should make sure that by July 1st, 1998, farmers are paid Kshs10 per kilogramme of green leaves.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I support the Motion.

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Muchilwa): Thank you Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support this Motion. First of all, I would like to express my deep appreciation to the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Duncan Wachira, and all the security officers, who participated in the rescue of the Chairman of Simba Colt Motors, Mr. Popat. I am saying so because the Asian community has mainly invested in this country, particularly in industries. If they were to feel threatened and decided to pull out of this country, then the country's ailing economy will become worse. All of us would like to feel that if a person is hijacked---

Mr. Onyango: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to suggest that the security of Asians is more important than that of the ordinary Kenyans?

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Muchilwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is new in this House. I said that even hon. Members of this House would feel safe if something like that happened to them, because they would be rescued by our security personnel. I would even like to suggest that the security men who participated in that particular exercise should be promoted as a sign of appreciation for the good work they did. If they are promoted, then other police officers would use that example and work effectively. In most cases the Police Force has always been blamed, but this time round they did a good job. Let us come forward and praise them openly.

I would like to talk about two things concerning sugar-cane farmers because I am running short of time. First of all, there is an urgent need to address the mechanism by which the price of sugar-cane is going to be arrived at in the liberalised economy. Before the economy was liberalised, the Ministry of Agriculture and all other key players used to sit down and negotiate the price, taking into account the cost of production. Right now, the factories are free and are going to be more free after the Government disinvests from them. Since sugar-cane farmers are in most cases small-scale farmers, they are going to be held at ransom because if they refuse the prices the factories will offer them, the factories will refuse to take their cane for processing. This will mean that the farmers, who are already getting very poor prices for their crop, will get nothing, and yet we want to encourage them to increase their production. Before the Government disinvests from sugar factories, it should come up with a mechanism which will ensure that sugar-cane farmers get a fair price for their crop.

There is another burning issue. This is the question of having an insurance cover for sugar-cane. When sugar-cane is burnt whether accidentally, or not, in the fields, the farmers incur heavy losses. In places like Miwani, sugar-cane is burnt in the farms, but nobody moves in to rescue the farmers after incurring the heavy losses. One time, in Mumias Sugar Factory, which is one of the best factories that we have in the country, so much sugar-cane was burnt while in the fields and the factory management refused to accept it into the factory. In fact, that happened after the farmers had waited for a period of three years for the crop to mature. It is very unfortunate that we are allowing such kind of thing to happen to the farmers. We better, and I support hon. Michuki, put our money where our mouth is, rather than talk a lot about the farmers when nothing is happening to assist them.

On the inputs, the Kenya Sugar Authority has a levy on sugar-cane. When it comes to providing inputs such as fertilizers to the farmers, only those who have joined co-operative societies have access to them. Large-scale farmers have no access to fertilizers unless they join the co-operative societies. These farmers should be given direct loans in the same way maize farmers are given by the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to refer to the sentiments expressed before this House by hon. Sasura, regarding the Constitution of Kenya. It is very important that there is confidence building in the process of our constitutional reform. I entirely agree with the statements that were expressed here by hon. Sasura. The Constitution is a property of Kenyans and we cannot take it for granted. It is in that context that I would like to take this opportunity, with the indulgence of the Chair, to inform this House that this morning we were in the Credentials Committee, of which I am a Member. The committee is charged with the responsibility of drawing up a programme of confidence building in the reform process for a meeting to be held at the Bomas of Kenya on the 11th, May, 1998. All Members of Parliament have been invited to attend this meeting. I think that there will be a communication from the Attorney-General in that respect. I would like to communicate to this House the request of the committee. In order to give this process the weight it deserves in terms of leadership, hon. Members of Parliament should attend the meeting.

It was anticipated that Parliament would still be sitting next week. Were this to happen, then there would have been no reason for making a special request to hon. Members to attend the meeting. But in view of the fact that the House is adjourning today, we would like to extend this request to hon. Members to attend the meeting. The process which is going on is intended to improve upon an Act of Parliament which was passed by this House. This Act is the property of this House. The President also asked hon. Members to seek the views of the people of Kenya to ensure that the process is improved. Just like yesterday, we have a big responsibility to support that function, which will be held on Monday next week, and make it a success. I know many hon. Members are running short of money like myself, but it has been indicated that any hon. Member, who will attend the meeting, will earn his normal travelling allowance. This is an important meeting and this nation can still meet that expense to make the function a success.

I think the National Assembly is the pivot of this nation. We have other institutions, but the most important is Parliament. I would like to raise a concern on the way Parliament was adjourned. In the old days, there was an annual programme of the House. We knew from January to December, which days the House would be on Session. Then, somewhere in between, the programme was stopped. Now, we have what one might call: "A start-stop-start-stop process". I think it is important to revert to the original process, where the programme of

Parliament was planned well in advance. This will enable hon. Members to programme their own activities. The current system has resulted in ambushing hon. Members. There was time when the House used to adjourn like a primary school. The headmaster just blew the whistle and the school was adjourned. One such occasion was when Mr. J.M. Kariuki was murdered. We came here in the morning and we were told to go to the State House to pledge loyalty. We refused and said that if Parliament was to pledge loyalty, it was to do so in Parliament. Several people lost their jobs. We do not want that to happen again. I would like to see a situation where Parliament follows a laid down procedure when it adjourns itself.

When we adjourned to attend the burial of the victims of the Bombolulu tragedy, we were free to some extent. But I would like to submit that the adjournment on Tuesday was unprocedural. I do not think such kind of thing should be repeated. Even if we were to attend an important function, Parliament should not have been adjourned unprocedurally. If you notice the way we are adjourning the House today, there is a notice in the Order Paper, plus a three-hour debate. On Tuesday, we had only half an hour of debate. Where is that provided for in our Standing Orders? I think we should avoid that. Even if we agree to go to an important function, let us not create jitters before the function, by not following the correct process.

Once upon a time, there was a provision in the Standing Orders that when we had small adjournments of up to nine days, the Adjournment Motion was supposed to be debated for half an hour. That is what should have happened.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Angwenyi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this chance to contribute to the Motion. It is good to go back home and consult with the people who brought us here, and seek their views on how to run this country for their benefit. To go home is a costly exercise. I hope the Office of the Speaker will facilitate the Members' visit to their constituencies.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, mine is a rural farming constituency which contributes immensely to the well-being of this country. I think the Government does not take care of the farmers adequately. There are no voted funds to assist the farmers. When you go to the countryside, you cannot reach your home due to bad roads. We cannot blame the *El-Nino* because there were no roads even before El Nino came about. I propose that those who are doing the Budget to take into account each constituency. I must know what is voted for my constituency. We can then decide whether to use the voted money for roads, health facilities or schools. We vote money for Development Expenditure totalling about Kshs40 billion every year. If we give that money on the basis of the number of constituencies that we have, each constituency could get at least Kshs200 million. I am sure that if my constituency was given Kshs200 million, we would do a lot of things. We will make our roads passable, ensure there is medicine in our health facilities and provide electricity in market places to create employment for our people. I would like to appeal to the Minister for Finance to think seriously about basing their Budget on the number of constituencies that we have so that we can ensure that, that money is properly put into use.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, earlier today, we were told that seven million bags of maize will be imported at a cheaper price. We have not looked at the cost of importation in terms of cutting down the foreign exchange earned by farmers, but the same farmers will be messed up by this importation. If the Government bought the maize that farmers produced two years ago and kept it in silos, we would not be importing maize today. There will be no need to use our foreign exchange to buy maize. The people importing the maize will be doing it duty-free. By importing the maize duty-free, there should be reduction of the price of flour in our supermarkets. Otherwise, we will be transferring the duty from the Government to the individuals who are allowed to import. I am also proposing that for any import, be it sugar, maize or rice, the farmers should be represented in the Board that license the imports. Over the years, we have given our farmers a raw deal. The same people who import maize duty-free also import fertilisers and sell it to farmers at exorbitant prices. This makes it impossible for the farmers to make ends meet.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Parpai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion.

Like hon. Angwenyi has just said, it is very interesting to hear that the Government is importing maize, while the maize in this country is not bought. In fact, in my constituency, we are harvesting now and the Government is not buying the maize. Some farmers are even selling it across the border to Tanzania. They are doing that because the Government is not buying the maize. To make matters worse, the Government is importing maize at an exorbitant price while our price is only Kshs500 per a 90 kilogramme bag. Surely, are we not killing that simple farmer, who has bought the fertiliser at a very high price and hired expensive labour? The Ministry of Agriculture must look at ways and means of assisting the farmers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the farmers are using very expensive labour and, therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture

must look for ways and means of assisting them. The Ministry should make sure that there is a market for the farmers' produce. My constituency is inaccessible. I keep on talking about this problem. Not only are we unable to sell our produce, but we cannot also transport the sick to the hospitals. After the *El Nino* rains, there was an outbreak of cholera. We do not have vehicles in our hospitals to transport the sick people. For the last one-and-a-half years our hospitals have not had vehicles. We are forced to look for other means of transport to take our patients to the hospitals. If the Ministry can be kind enough and give us even an old vehicle, we are ready to maintain it, at least, to assist the sick.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, security in that area has deteriorated very much. There is rampant house-breaking and killing of people. I would like to request the Minister in charge of internal security to take a bit of interest and equip the police so that they can contain the situation. More often, when our people report crime to the police, they are turned away due to lack of transport, fuel and so forth. If hon. Parpai can afford to fuel these vehicles, what will happen to the ordinary mwananchi who cannot afford? They will fall prey to those gangsters. So, I am requesting him to assist us on that.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have heard much in this House about co-operation between various political parties. We want that "co-operation" to be real. We want the Government to implement development projects throughout the country irrespective of our political affiliations. Our constituents who are living in the Opposition strongholds pay taxes just like their counterparts in the KANU zones. We also want to implement what we say in this House, otherwise, if we do not, we are wasting a lot of our time. I have in mind the two meetings; the Mombasa Forum and the Mbagathi Forum where we made wonderful resolutions. If those recommendations are---

Mr. Shaaban: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. As much as I would like to support this Motion, I am afraid I will not be able to visit my constituency, just as my colleagues from North-Eastern Province have said. It is sad that I will not be able to visit my constituents and consult with them so that I may know their problems. As I speak, North-Eastern Province is still cut off from the rest of this country. We can neither visit Wajir nor Mandera. I am glad that the Minister for Public Works and Housing has said that he will visit the North Eastern Province, but I would like him to travel by road from Nairobi to Garissa via Wajir to Mandera. We do not have roads, but lagoons and gulleys. If I start my journey tomorrow, I am afraid that by the time this House resumes, I may not have reached Mandera. So, my worry is that I will not be able to join my constituents in Mandera East Constituency. Also, due to the poor condition of these roads, the morale of the civil servants working in North-Eastern Province has extremely gone down. There is a lot of exodus of civil servants, especially those who do not hail from the northern part of Kenya. After their annual leave, they do not report back to their stations. As a result, there is a serious exodus of the non-indigenous teachers from North-Eastern Province. Those who are now remaining in those areas are from North Eastern Province.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to appeal to the Office of the President to provide air transport, at least, twice a week in order to retain very important civil servants in North-Eastern Province whose essential services are required.

Also, one area that has been affected is education. Although the schools have opened, one cannot move from one district to another in North-Eastern Province. Those students and teachers have not reported back to their schools because of this problem of transport. I would also like to appeal to the relevant Ministry to ensure that a helicopter is availed to the teachers and students to airlift them to their schools so that learning can resume, otherwise, if no urgent action is taken, this is likely to affect the performance of those students in the national examinations. As a result of this closure, all the sectors of the Government arm are not working. For example, the security services are not working at all and whenever there is a problem in one area, they cannot move.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to appeal to the Minister in charge of internal security to provide us with, at least, a helicopter because that is the only means the security forces can use to move from one station to another in every district. That way, security services are not hindered. I would also like to appeal to the Minister for Health to ensure that enough drugs are supplied to every district so that we can get access to very important drugs at the time of need.

The economic mainstay of the entire people of North-Eastern Province is livestock. I would like to appeal to the Minister for Agriculture to visit the province and provide qualified livestock officers to establish the cause of the mysterious diseases that have hit the area.

With those few remarks, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

(Question put and agreed to)

PERSONAL STATEMENT

Mr. Speaker: I had a little problem about the zero hour. This is the first time we have had the zero hour on a day when we are just about to adjourn the House. I declined to give Mr. Maitha an opportunity to talk, but I will give 120 seconds to Mr. Kiunjuri.

EVICTION OF PEOPLE IN KWAMBUZI

Mr. Kiunjuri: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I wish to make a personal statement under Standing Order No.20(A)(1) directed to the Minister for Local Authorities.

This is a matter which was gazetted on 30th April, 1998, under Kenya Gazette Notice No.21(43). The land in question falls under the Municipal Council of Nanyuki. The land was issued in 1964 by the then Aberdare County Council with the intention of settling down people in a village known as Kwambuzi so as to contain the wildlife which was already becoming a nuisance in the town and for the sake of development of the town, they decided to resettle the people in that village. However, on 9th February, 1984, the Council held a meeting chaired by Mr. N.O. Ambuyo, the then District Commissioner, and resolved that the land at Kwambuzi village should be given to the Kenya Army. Proposals were made that the land would be given out in phases. The first phase was supposed to extend up to the road leading to Mt. Kenya Safari Club. The second proposal was that the second phase was to cover the land already in question which is known as Kwambuzi. The third proposal was that the land should not be acquired by the Kenya Army until those people were resettled somewhere else. Fourth, a committee was set up to ensure that genuine landless people were resettled. The committee was to be chaired by the then District Commissioner, Mr. N.O. Ambuyo. That was not done and on 20th October, 1989, the District Commissioner, Mr. John Nandasaba, decided to evict those people. On January, 1990, they were evicted by Major Mbao of the Kenya Army. On 30th March, 1998, they decided to de-gazette the land.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the land was originally supposed to be given to the Kenya Army and the landless people were supposed to be settled somewhere else, but this was not done. I will table the document bearing the names of the people who were evicted from that village, to support my claim.

(Mr. Kiunjuri laid the document on the Table)

The Minister for Local Authorities (Prof. Onger): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am aware of the issue, which has been raised by the hon. Member, but I have some difficulties in dealing with squatters within a municipality. I know that the municipality of Nanyuki has gazetted the issuance of plots to the *bona fide* applicants and I have also been made aware of the disputes of the would-be unsettled people. The settling of squatters happens to be a function of another Ministry, but I will investigate the matter. The gazetting of plots does not mean that they have been issued out. It could mean that these squatters themselves can also apply to be given the plots that have already been advertised. It might be another better way out, because this may probably be a better criteria of allocating those plots. As I said, it is a complex problem because it involves a municipality and we are talking about squatters within a municipality. This needs to be handled with a great deal of care. I will certainly look at the issue.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members, it is time for the interruption of business. The House is, therefore, adjourned until 9th June, 1998 at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 6.45 p.m.