

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 21st July, 2004

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

PAPERS LAID

The following Papers were laid on the Table:-

Annual Report and Accounts of the Kenya Airports Authority for the year ended 30th June, 2001, and the certificate thereon by the Controller and Auditor-General.

*(By the Assistant Minister for Education,
Science and Technology (Dr. Mwiria),
on behalf of the Minister for Transport)*

Annual Report and Accounts of the Kenya National Examinations Council for the year ended 30th June, 2003, and the certificate thereon by the Controller and Auditor-General.

*(By the Assistant Minister for Education,
Science and Technology (Dr. Mwiria),
on behalf of the Minister for Education,
Science and Technology)*

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

TERMS/CONDITIONS OF EXTERNAL DEBTS REDEMPTION

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

(a) Could the Minister explain the nature, terms and conditions relating to the following external debts for redemption in the schedule of debts in the Printed Estimates for 2004/2005:-

- (i) Universal
Satspace - Kshs674,081,921
- (ii) Silverson-
Forensic - Kshs298,400,000
- (iii) Rescheduled/
New Loans- Kshs904,568,439?

(b) Could he state when the appropriate expenditure relating to these loans were approved by Parliament?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will appreciate if I could be provided with a copy of the written answer. I

do not have one.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Katuku): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to seek the indulgence of the House to answer this Question tomorrow. On the same breath, I would like to seek your guidance on the Question, because it touches on accounts for the Ministry of Finance, which we are likely to discuss in the future. I think by answering this Question, we might be anticipating debate. I wish the hon. Member could wait until the accounts come up for debate and queried at the Committee Stage.

Mr. Speaker: Is the Question on the Printed Estimates?

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Katuku): Yes, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Billow, are you aware of the facts?

Mr. Billow: Mr. Speaker, Sir, these are not in the accounts of any particular Ministry. It is in the Schedule of Debts. They are listed as part of the same debts as those relating to M/s Anglo Leasing and Finance Company - the Kshs464 million - which was discussed here. It is because of the same concern that we are seeking an explanation. We are not going to address the issue as part of the Ministry's Vote.

Mr. Speaker: We have selected ten Ministries for specific discussion by this House. Do these figures fall under the Ministries whose Votes are going to be discussed here, Mr. Katuku?

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Katuku): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Question is on the Printed Estimates, 2004/2005. The Ministries to be discussed are selected by the House Business Committee and the Government. So, at this stage, I may not be able to say whether the matter will touch on any of those Ministries or not.

Mr. Speaker: Let me get this matter clear. You know, in the end, the House has to get certain explanations. If there is an opportunity of the House dealing with this issue, then we could very well wait for it. If there is no possibility, obviously, I will be able to give another direction. Is the schedule you are referring to in the Ministry of Finance?

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Katuku): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as I am concerned, it is.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Billow!

Mr. Billow: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House has a tradition. When you discuss the Vote of the Ministry of Finance, these schedules, which are at the back of the current Printed Estimates of the Recurrent Expenditure, are not discussed as part of the Ministry's Vote. So, they are not going to be--

Mr. Speaker: My question to both of you is simple. He has said "yes". Now, to you, specifically, are these amounts in the schedule under the Ministry of Finance?

Mr. Billow: They are not, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Let me find that out, and then I will revert to the House.

*(Several hon. Members stood up
in their places)*

Order! Order! If the decision will be that it is in the Vote of the Ministry of Finance, which is coming up for consideration by this House on Tuesday, then you wait for Tuesday, Mr. Billow. The Clerks-at-the-Table will find out whether these figures are under the schedule and let me know.

(Question deferred)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*Question No.462*TARMACKING OF MACHAKOS-
KANGUNDO ROAD

Mr. M. Maitha asked the Minister for Roads and Public Works when the remaining part of Road C99, Machakos-Kangundo, measuring 17.1 kilometres, will be tarmacked.

The Assistant Minister for Roads and Public Works (Mr. Toro): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

There are no immediate plans to tarmac the 17.1-kilometre stretch from Kamuthanga to Kangundo section of Road C99, Machakos-Kangundo. However, the Ministry will continue to make annual budgetary provision for routine maintenance of the road, entailing spot gravelling, grading, drainage works and bush clearing, in order to keep the road in proper motorable condition.

Mr. M. Maitha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Machakos-Kangundo Road is 68 kilometres. Fifty-one kilometres, from Machakos to Kamuthanga, was tarmacked in the year 1957. Only 17 kilometres have remained untarmacked for the 47 years. What criteria did the Ministry use to allocate Kshs24 million to Road E397, over Kshs100 million to Road D490, and to another Class "E" Road, Makindu-Wote Road?

I am surprised that the Ministry could not get money to finance the tarmacking of the remaining 17.1 kilometres of Machakos-Kangundo Road.

Eng. Toro: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I may correct the hon. Member, the Machakos-Kangundo Road is 40 kilometres long and not what he has said. The Machakos-Kamuthanga Road is 23 kilometres long. This section of the road from Machakos to Kamuthanga was tarmacked from 1987 to 1991 by the Construction Unit of the Ministry before it was disbanded.

Mr. M. Maitha: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the Assistant Minister to mislead this House because the road in question was done by---

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. M. Maitha! You must learn to listen. The Assistant Minister is replying. Let him finish!

Eng. Toro: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me repeat what I said. The section of the road, which is 23 kilometres, was tarmacked by the Ministry's Construction Unit between 1987 and 1991 before it was disbanded. The design for the Machakos-Kangundo Road was by then complete. However, due to the time factor, that design cannot be applicable at the moment, and it has to be revised if we are going to tarmac the Kamuthanga-Kangundo Road.

Mr. M. Maitha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is also misleading this House because the section from Machakos to Kamuthanga was done by Italian prisoners of war and the distance he is talking about is from Kamuthanga to Machakos which is a stretch of road that has been there for a very long time. Since he has said that they will have to revise the design of that road, could he now tell us when he will do it?

Eng. Toro: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is better for record purposes to say that the time the Italian prisoners of war did that road is a long time ago and if you inspect that road, you will find that it is in a very good condition and we intend to do nothing on the section of the road, since it is tarmacked and there is no problem with it. I am sure the hon. Member should agree with me that from 1957, that road could not be the way it is if it was not reconstructed in 1991. At the moment, the Ministry has sent Kshs5.5 million for this section which is the gravel section so that it can be maintained. It sent Kshs5.5 million in May this year to the Machakos Districts Works Officer.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this financial year, the Ministry is going to send another Kshs10 million for the same section of the road so that gravelling, patching and upgrading can be done, so that the section of the road that is not tarmacked can remain as good as possible for motorists to have no problem driving between Kamuthanga and Kangundo.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Next Question by Billow!

Question No.160

NUMBER OF KCSE CANDIDATES
IN NEP IN 1998/2003

Mr. Billow asked the Minister for Education, Science and Technology:-

(a) how many students sat for Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) in all schools in North Eastern Province between 1998 and 2003, and how many were admitted to the public universities; and,

(b) what plans the Government is putting in place to reverse the poor performance trend both in KCPE and KCSE in the province.

The Assistant Minister for Education, Science and Technology (Dr. Mwiria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) A total of 8,826 students sat for the Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) in North Eastern Province between 1998 and 2003. However, the number admitted to public universities out of that 8,826 is only 127. Even more serious is that only 19 of them are women. The distribution of this number is as follows:-

In 1998, out of 1,503 students who sat for the KCSE, 118 students were eligible and only 25 students were selected. Out of the registered students, 1.7 per cent were selected and 21.12 per cent out of those that were eligible were selected.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1999, out of 1,199 students, 17 were taken. That represented 17.5 per cent of those who were actually eligible. In 2002, 36 students were admitted out of 1,461, representing 24.7 per cent. I think the hon. Member has got the other figures.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, however, it is essential to say that this is below the national average of 26 per cent of those that are admitted out of an eligible number. So, the situation is not so good, but there have been some improvements.

Mr. Billow: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have heard the Assistant Minister give an answer which he says is good. Out of the 8,000 students, it is only 2 per cent of them who have been admitted to universities in seven years in the whole region which is the least developed part of this country and it is a shame that the Assistant Minister says that is indeed a good thing.

With regard to part "b" of my Question, he has given a generic answer. The answer is short of any specific action to reverse the trend and it is the same type of answers that we have been getting.

Mr. Speaker: Ask your question?

Mr. Billow: Mr. Speaker, Sir, given the performance that we have seen, what action can the Ministry take as part of affirmative action to immediately recruit the shortfall of 700 teachers who are required in that province urgently, so that we can address some of the basic fundamental problems that we have?

Dr. Mwiria: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must apologise. Actually, I had not completed answering your Question, hon. Billow. There is a part "b" in terms of what is happening that I should have also read out.

(b) In terms of the measures that we are taking to ensure that the situation is better and I said

the situation is not good--- I did not say it was good. I said it was not good, and compared to the rest of the country, there is a long way to go and so, I think there was a misunderstanding. I appreciate seriously that it is a real problem.

A number of measures are being taken. First, is putting in place an annual resource analysis system in every province, including North Eastern Province that enables the Ministry to take corrective measures. This is to identify the problems with a view to taking relevant action. For example, in North Eastern Province, we have taken the following measures based on the previous result analysis:-

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 24th February to 20th March, 2004, inspections were conducted in primary and secondary schools and the only teacher training college in the province. Another measure that was taken was the in-servicing of teachers under the School-based Teacher Development Programme to improve standards in teaching. That measure was that each of the four districts has been provided with new vehicles to be able to access all schools for inspection, and we also hope to provide motorbikes for zonal inspectors.

The fifth measure is that there has been an effort to try to have adequate numbers of teachers in schools in the province. I realise there may still be shortages, but we hope to address the shortage after the recruitment that will take place in the next one month.

Finally, in-service courses in Mathematics, Science and English will also take place in August, 2004.

The point that I made on there being an improvement although it is not something that one can be so proud about, I would like to say that with regard to the KCSE, whereas the mean grade in 2000 was a D-, this improved to a D in 2001; to a D+ in 2002, and to a D+ plus again in 2003. It is terrible, of course. D is not good. With regard to the KCSE, in 2001, while the mean score was 177.93, this improved to 197.01 in 2002, and to 208.47 in 2003. Again, the mean scores are relatively low compared to the rest of the country, but again, certain measures that I mentioned are being taken in addition to others that we might think of as we carry out more analysis of the situation in North Eastern Kenya.

Mr. Leshore: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology has not taken into account the plight of pastoralists and their children. Sometime in 1996, we passed a Motion in this House requesting the Ministry to ensure that students from pastoralist areas take appropriate courses in the universities. This is because we are short of teachers in all schools in ASAL districts. Therefore, the Assistant Minister should not tell us now that they will consider. Could he tell this House how many teachers they will recruit for North Eastern Province?

Dr. Mwiria: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the number of teachers that will be recruited will be based on specific ratios or number children, classrooms and so on. I cannot, of course, tell the number right now, until that is done for the whole country and not just for North Eastern Province. I am also surprised that, although in 1996 a specific Motion was passed in Parliament to deal with pastoral education, nothing was done by the previous regime. However, we are proud that we are forgetting all that and we are really trying to do something for North Eastern Province. There are indications that some things that were not happening before are now happening.

Mr. Angwenyi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, those small children do not know regimes. They only know that they are Kenyans. Could the Assistant Minister consider, as a short-term measure, to increase the quota of students from pastoralist areas in the national schools, while they are developing long-term measures to improve the educational performance in those areas?

Dr. Mwiria: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree, children are absolutely innocent. In fact, the real problem is people like ourselves. Children are Kenyans and they do not know regimes, KANU,

NARC or regions. It is because of this that the Government does not discriminate in terms of action that is taken with regard to redressing historical imbalances that were not even addressed by the previous regime. So, I agree absolutely. I would also like to say that we already know there is a quota system with regard to admissions to universities and national schools. We will continue to strengthen it and look forward to identifying other measures that might help redress the situation in the long term.

Dr. Ali: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am surprised that the Assistant Minister is talking of the quota system. That does not exist in universities. There is a boy who got 63 points and I went to see the Academic Registrar about his admission to the university. He promised to help, but the Ministry and the Joint Admissions Board refused. They insist that the lowest admission points are 64 for boys and 63 for girls all over the country. How will the Assistant Minister assist students from North Eastern Province when someone who got 63 points cannot be admitted to a university?

Dr. Mwiria: Mr. Speaker, Sir, obviously, let me say that the issue that has been raised by Dr. Ali applies to many other students all over the country. So, it is a national problem and there are students who get so close to joining university, but because of the chances that are available, it is not so easy.

Dr. Ali: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister has talked of the quota system for North Eastern Province. So, if a student who got a point less than the required minimum entry points cannot get admission, is he in order to mislead the House that there is a quota system?

Dr. Mwiria: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it really depends on the course that the candidate applied for. However, our Ministry is trying to ensure that students from North Eastern Province are admitted for courses with a point lower than those from the rest of the country. But, again, the student must have the right cluster for the course for which he or she is applying. So, there are several other considerations apart from just the points.

Mr. Billow: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the answer given by the Assistant Minister, the Ministry does not have any specific plans to reverse the trend. Last year, the three districts were number 72, 73 and 74 respectively in the country; which is the lowest. The success of any secondary education is judged by the number of students it can send to the university. So, 0.2 per cent is not really a success one can come and talk about here. Could the Ministry consider setting up a model secondary school in each of the constituencies in that area, so that we can have a steady stream of students being admitted to universities from the region? Otherwise, we risk getting back into the medieval stage.

Dr. Mwiria: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the point that has been made. We really care for those from North Eastern Province, like we do care for those from other parts of the country. On the point that has been made about model schools, actually, this is a problem in many other parts of the country, especially in areas where new districts were introduced without relevant facilities, for example, schools and hospitals. We have considered in the Ministry to have model schools for both boys and girls in every such district. However, in addition to that we have to take long-term measures because, even if we have those kinds of schools in every district in North Eastern Province, they will not be enough for the number of candidates that we would like to see go to universities. So, in addition to that, other measures must be taken with regard to improving the quality of primary and secondary school education generally, in addition to just thinking of one or two schools for only the elite children. But I do agree that we have got to do much more. We hope that in the next five years we will be talking of a much bigger percentage than just 2 per cent.

CENTRALIZATION OF KMTC INTAKE

Mr. Kajwang asked the Minister for Health:-

(a) why the Ministry did centralize the intake of students into the medical training colleges and discarded the system of intake by individual colleges;

(b) whether she is aware that this centralization has caused marginalization of certain communities;

(c) how many students were admitted to medical schools nationally from Suba District between January, 1998, and January, 2004; and,

(d) how those figures compare with Nakuru,

Koibatek, Baringo, Kericho and Nandi districts during the same period.

The Minister for Health (Mrs. Ngilu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I say that this is a very long Question. Therefore, it also needs a very long answer.

However, I beg to reply.

(a) The Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) has never decentralized the intake of students into the KMTC campus. Even when we used to dispatch officers to the districts and provinces to conduct interviews, the selection process used to be done centrally at the headquarters.

An hon. Member: Why?

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! The hon. Members on the Front Bench to my left, please, she is the one answering the Question. So, wait and you will ask her your questions.

Please, proceed, Mrs. Ngilu!

The Minister for Health (Mrs. Ngilu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this college started in 1927. So, from 1927 to 1980, selection was done centrally and the candidates used to come to Nairobi to do the interviews. From 1980 to 1993, selection was also done centrally, but officers used to be dispatched from the headquarters to carry out interviews, scrutinise the documents for selection and then admit students. From 1993 up to date, the interviewing system was discarded and the selection now is purely based on academic qualifications.

(b) I am not aware that the centralization has caused marginalization of certain communities. The college's admission board scrutinises all applications to identify orphans and any applicant from a disadvantaged background. Some orphaned applicants attach death certificates of their parents, while others are introduced to the college by church and charity organisations and individuals who support the orphans. Therefore, the college reserves few chances for such disadvantaged persons.

(c) The total number of student admitted in the various campuses of the KMTC from Suba District between January, 1998, and January, 2004, is as follows: 1998/99, four students; 1999/2000, seven students; 2000/2001, three students; 2002/2003, five students; 2003/2004, 18 students. The total is 42 students.

(d) I have a table showing the total number of students who were admitted to the KMTC from Suba District compared to those who were admitted from Nakuru, Koibatek, Baringo, Kericho and Nandi districts, between January, 1998, and 2004. Mr. Speaker, Sir, however, I do not know whether I can give a copy of this table to the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: We do not have time for that. Would you like to table the list?

The Minister for Health (Mrs. Ngilu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will table the list. In 2003/2004, 18 students were admitted to the KMTC from Koibatek; 58 from Nakuru, and 16 from Suba.

Mr. Speaker: I think, Minister, you got the first one wrong. The first one must have been Suba District.

The Minister for Health (Mrs. Ngilu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 18 students were admitted from

Suba District. I had better table this list. I also want to say that Suba, Migori, Kuria, Rachuonyo and Homa Bay districts were one district called South Nyanza District at one point in time.

In 1998, Suba was hived from South Nyanza District. This means that 18 students were admitted from Suba District compared to the whole of South Nyanza District.

*(Mrs. Ngilu laid the document
on the Table)*

Mr. Kajwang: Mr. Speaker, Sir, medical training is very important for most areas, especially Suba District, because many people do not want to be posted there. They are posted there, but after a few days, they ask for transfers. So, we do not have medical personnel in that area. The figures which have been tabled here are not quite correct, but let me just give an example. In 1998/99, only four students were admitted from Suba District; 77 from Nakuru; 61 from Koibatek; 174 from Baringo; 53 from Kericho, and 45 from Nandi District. Koibatek was part of Baringo District at one time. So, Suba got only four slots and Koibatek got 234. Where is the fairness in the development of personnel in this country?

Mrs. Ngilu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is true. Those are the figures that I have given. Since last year, the situation has been reversed, and in 2003/2004, Suba District got 18 positions, Baringo got 20 and Nakuru got 58 positions.

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! The Minister may not even follow the questions being put to her. There is too much loud consultations.

Mr. Munya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the imbalance that has been shown over that long period, could the Minister try to balance the admissions by admitting students from those areas which were neglected previously?

Mrs. Ngilu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, two wrongs do not make a right. The wrong that was committed by our predecessors must not be repeated by the NARC Government.

An hon. Member: Who was it?

Mrs. Ngilu: You know who was the principal of the KMTC and I do not have to mention him. You can see the difference we are making. Between 2002/2003 and now, we have changed the figures and we are balancing the admissions.

Mr. J. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have heard the Minister say that the intake is purely based on academic qualifications. This means that students are selected based on their qualifications.

Hon. Members: Ndio huyo!

*(Mr. Boit was applauded as he
entered the Chamber)*

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members!

Mr. J. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have heard the Minister say that admission to medical colleges is based on academic qualifications. The fees charged by the medical colleges is so deterrent that those who are admitted end up losing their positions, and then a second intake is conducted. Could the Minister tell us which criteria the Ministry uses to conduct the second intake?

Mrs. Ngilu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we advertise for these positions, we get over 20,000

applicants. Out of these, 1,000 are admitted for different courses, for example, pharmacy, clinical officers, nurses and laboratory technicians. We shortlist in the event that some do not take up their positions. Once we shortlist and some students do not take up their positions, then we fill the vacancies. We always ask whether students will afford the fees. As I said, there are those who cannot afford the fees because they are orphans. We have set aside positions for them and we ask the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to pay for them.

Prof. Olweny: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has told us that the intake is based purely on academic qualifications. Could she tell us what was the cut-off point for the 1998 intake? How many students met that qualification in Suba District?

Mrs. Ngilu: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not have that information. I am sure our friend on the opposite side can answer that question. However, the cut-off point is, usually, C plain.

Mr. Keter: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the Minister in order to say that she cannot answer the question and that somebody from this other side can answer it?

Mr. Speaker: Unless she is prepared to swap places with the hon. Member!

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

Mr. Speaker: Would you, please, let the House deal with business, Mr. Wanjala? I am sure the whole House would know what you are going to say.

Proceed, Minister!

Mr. Wanjala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Parliament is supreme and hon. Members of integrity are voted to it.

Mr. Speaker: What is your point of order?

Mr. Wanjala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would I be in order to ask the Minister to read the figures to Mr. , who frustrated Kenyans outside there? He is now in the august House and he should hear for himself the problems he caused to Kenyans.

(Applause)

Mr. Speaker: Order! I think I am justified in my initial worry.

Proceed, Madam Minister!

Mrs. Ngilu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the cut-off point depends on the course one takes. There are some courses whose cut-off points are B, C and C-. Therefore, the cut-off point depends on the course one applies for.

Mr. Kajwang: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could we have a policy to the effect that each district is allocated equitable places because every district needs qualified personnel, especially in the field of health, unless it fails to meet the academic standard?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, could that policy be put in place?

Mrs. Ngilu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are looking into that, but because they do not have trained personnel we can post to their districts, we will continue serving them with the officers who come from other districts.

Hon. Members: That was not his question!

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! Madam Minister, I think Mr. Kajwang has said that you create a policy to the effect that, when you have a place to fill in medical colleges, you allocate each district a certain number unless, of course, it does not meet the qualifications. That is his question.

Mrs. Ngilu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is what we have been doing with an exception of some provinces where we have implemented affirmative action, especially, in North Eastern Province.

*Question No.447*CLEAN WATER FOR CHESEGON
DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Mr. Speaker: Is Mr. Rotino here? He is not here? Let us move on to the next Question by Dr. Kibunguchy.

Question No.326

REVIVAL OF TEXTILE FACTORIES

Dr. Kibunguchy asked the Minister for Trade and Industry when the Ministry will revive and rehabilitate the once thriving textile factories like RIVATEX and KICOMI?

The Minister for Trade and Industry (Dr. Kituyi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

The Ministry of Trade and industry, in conformity with Government policy to divest from direct business, continues to encourage the private sector to invest in the revival of the textile factories. Some of the factories, such as Heritage Woollen Mills or Raymond and Yuken Textile Ltd., have been privatized and are operational, while others such as KICOMI, Kenya Taitex Mills, Synthetic Fibres and Mountex have been privatized but remain unoperational. The others, like RIVATEX have not yet successfully been privatized

Dr. Kibunguchy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Minister for the answer he has given to this House. I would like to zero in on RIVATEX because this is a factory I have "stayed with" for many years. When you look at the way it has fallen apart, sometimes tears come to your eyes. Why has RIVATEX, a very thriving factory, not attracted any viable buyer?

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the main reasons which has created the impetus for rehabilitation and operationalization of factories which had been closed has been the new opportunities in the African markets under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) provided by the USA. Unfortunately, the design of the RIVATEX factory was such that it produced small quantities of diversified range of products, including spinning, weaving and then finishing. That does not work well with the mass market which has been the incentive for the purchases of other factories. Similarly, while the debenture holders have wanted to sell the factory and quantified its value at Kshs880 million, no bidder has offered anything above Kshs100 million. So, that is part of the problem. Eventually, it may be necessary that whoever buys the factory at a much lower price than what the debenture holders think is the value of the factory will turn it into a specialised service like weaving to supply upmarket textile factories. The conditions, since we put it up for sale from 1998 to 2000, have been such that nobody was paying anything close to the benchmark price.

Mr. Sambu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, last year, I asked a similar Question on RIVATEX and the Minister did inform the House at that time that there was a group of investors from the USA, and I believe he said they were Black Americans, who were interested in buying the factory. We do not know what became of them. Could the Government revive both KICOMI and RIVATEX and then float the shares in the Nairobi Stock Exchange (NSE)?

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will start with the previous Government in which the hon. Questioner was a Minister. The Government has taken a position that it will not start running factories. The policy of the Government is to create an enabling environment, try to attract potential investors and improve on the package offered. We have tried the best package we could offer for RIVATEX, but it has not been good enough to attract any investor to buy it. We might have to

revise downwards our expectations of returns on it in a way to start up a viable enterprise. As for KICOMI, it was privatized and purchased, but it is not operational. That is a different matter. The Government cannot start interfering with a factory it has sold to Kenland Company.

Mr. Kosgey: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The importation of *mitumba* clothes, popularly known as *marehemu* George, is what has really made the textile industry collapse. This has cost Kenyans nearly 50,000 jobs. Could the Minister consider banning the importation of *mitumba* clothes or levying heavy duties on their importation in order to revive the textile industry?

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am happy to hear that from that hon. Member. When I look at the recent history of Kenya, I am pained by the abuse of liberalization which came with the importation of untaxed *mitumba* clothes into this country, and thus turning our country into a dumping ground for *mitumba* clothes. I agree that the future of this country lies in competitive production of Kenyan textiles.

(Mr. Awori was applauded as he entered the Chamber)

We cannot ban the importation of *mitumba* clothes overnight. We must sequence the ceiling of domestic production capacity with the increase of duty and the effect of the administration of that duty on *mitumba* clothes, so that the retailers who deal in those clothes can retail textiles produced in this country.

(Mr. Raila was applauded as he entered the Chamber)

Dr. Kibunguchy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, RIVATEX, as a factory, is decaying as I speak here, and yet we are saying that we cannot attract investors to buy it. Why has the Minister not found it necessary to lower the price because as it stays year in, year out, the factory decays away. At the end, we might just give it out at a throwaway price?

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did mention that one of the ways forward may be for the debenture holders to revise downwards very drastically, the price at which they expect to sell the factory and even cover the indebtedness. We have tried to encourage investors to buy the RIVATEX and my Ministry has attracted potential investors from Thailand and USA to buy RIVATEX. The reality is that hon. Members can encourage Kenyan entrepreneurs who are ready to buy competitively-priced equipment, particularly from the American market under the AGOA, that they will get competitively-priced money under Export and Import Bank (EXIM) or Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and buy this factory as a vote of confidence in our economy, instead of us waiting to beg people from Sri Lanka and India to come and do what Kenyans are capable of doing in their own country, at a time when the cost of borrowing has gone down.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question, Mr. Kalembe Ndile!

Mr. N. Nyagah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Kalembe Ndile is with the Committee on Health, Housing, Labour and Social Welfare on an official trip to the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker: Why did they not arrange? I think hon. Members and the various Committees must organise their trips when the House is not sitting. That is a direction! Those who will disobey should read the Constitution, that they will require my permission to be absent, and which permission will not be granted!

(Applause)

Question No.409

SETTLEMENT OF LANDLESS
PEOPLE IN KIBWEZI

(Question dropped)

Next Question!

Mr. Mwenje: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I feel that, that ruling is too harsh! Suppose an issue arises and hon. Members have to go?

Mr. Speaker: You have to convince me.

Mr. Mwenje: Yes, Mr. Speaker, Sir! I need to convince you now.

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker: Order! Not here! You have to convince me. Every Member has a duty to be present in this House when a matter as important as the national Budget, is in progress.

Is Mr. Philip Rotino not in? Question dropped!

Question No.447

CLEAN WATER FOR CHESEGON
DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS

(Question dropped)

Very well! Next Order!

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

*(Order for Committee read
being Sixth Allotted Day)*

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW
LEAVE THE CHAIR

Vote 05 - Office of the Vice-President
and Ministry of Home Affairs

*(The Vice-President and Minister
for Home Affairs on 20.7.2004)*

*(Resumption of Debate interrupted
on 20.7.2004)*

Mr. Speaker: Order, Members! Again, those wishing to withdraw, do so quietly! Who was on the Floor?

Mr. Mwenje, now you have my permission to speak!

Mr. Mwenje: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir. As you very well know, the Departmental Committee on Administration, National Security and Local Government also oversees prisons and other issues which are handled by the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs. We had a chance to consider some of the issues that were raised. Generally, we will raise them when it comes to the Committee Stage. But for my contribution, I would like to, first of all, hope that the figures I see for the National Youth Service (NYS) will be used to complete the incomplete houses along Thika Road. Those houses have been a shame to this Government. Those houses have been incomplete for the last 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I recall that the building of those houses started during the time of the late Hezekiah Oyugi. Up to now, those houses have always been given a blind eye. I hope that the figure set aside here will be used to complete those houses.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel very strongly that the NYS should be used to do major Government contracts in this country. I have never known why we continue giving those dubious contractors particular jobs to do, including roads. Why can we not give them to the NYS? The NYS has the equipment. If they do not, they should use money that we vote to them every year to buy the equipment. Today, the NYS personnel are in Budalangi and are doing a lot of good work there. If they can do such a specialised job, I see no reason why they cannot do roads. I believe they can construct roads. I hope that because the Ministry of Home Affairs is headed by the Vice-President, who is here, he should award Government contracts to the NYS. The money will go back to the Government, rather than giving it to those cowboy contractors who have been paid here now and then.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to leave that and move on to prisons. My Committee went round to quite a number of prisons late last year and early this year. We noticed a lot of anomalies in prisons. We even found some inmates who were naked because they did not have clothes. I thank the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs because after that, they were given uniforms.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, quite a number of them have uniforms. But still, quite a number of them do not have uniforms.

A human being is supposed to wear clothes. We should make sure that they are given clothes. But what is even worse in our prisons today is the congestion when those inmates are being taken to court. They are so congested in those lorries that some of them, I am told, even die when they are being transported to courts! When I look at these estimates, I do not see any item for purchase of vehicles. I thought that would be a priority; to buy more prison vehicles, so that those inmates can be transported in a more comfortable manner. Those people are human beings and not goats.

Even when I look at the Development Expenditure, I do not see an item for purchase of new vehicles for prisons. I do not know whether it is only me who has not seen it. But if it is not there, we need more vehicles for each prison. When you see how inmates from Kamiti Maximum Prison are transported to courts, even vegetables from Nyandarua to Nairobi are transported better. I think it is important that, that be looked into. You will recall that, as a result of congestion--- Last year, we were told of a funny case where a lady got pregnant either in those vehicles or in the prison cells. You can never explain how that happened. It is because of the congestion. That is why I am saying that we should have enough vehicles for that particular job.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another thing that I noticed in prisons is that they all have water and electricity bills throughout! They are never paid! I do not know whether they get enough budgetary

allocation to pay for those items. That issue should be addressed. On page 211, there is an item for Kshs136 million for electricity bills this year. But it was not there last year. I think the Vice-President and Minister for Finance should tell us what is that item that has just cropped up, and Kshs136 million has to be spent. If the farms in the prisons are maintained properly, they could feed this country. We would not be talking about famine.

I have visited a number of those orchards and farms. I think it is time that they be facilitated, so that prisoners can produce enough for this country. They can and we have seen it in other countries. I, personally, had to go there and buy some of those fruits. It is important that we give them farm inputs. That way, they will be able to feed themselves and give money to the Treasury.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk about the Immigration Department. That department has now got a very bad name! After the Anglo Leasing saga and all the other issues, it is one of the shames of this Government. Even now, on page 230, there is an item called Computerisation of Immigration Programmes!

On page 230, there is an Item, Computerisation Programme, which is meant to cater for the computerisation of the Department of Immigration. The Item has been allocated Kshs150 million. I do not know if this has anything to do with the Anglo Leasing and Finance Ltd. Company again. What sort of computerisation is being done in the Department of Immigration when we know that it had already been computerised? Is the department going to issue new passports using these computers? What is going to happen? Will this money be again paid to Anglo Leasing and Finance Company Ltd.? I hope not. So, we need an explanation as to what this Kshs150 million is for.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on page 371 there is Item 185 which also caters for computers. It has been allocated Kshs170 million. Now we want to spend another Kshs30 million on computers. In total, that comes up to KShs200 million for the purchase of computers. One definitely gets suspicious over all these computerisation programmes because we are going to spend such astronomical amounts of money. These figures are scaring us and we need precise explanation on what is happening.

If you visit the Department of Immigration in Nyayo House, you will be surprised to see the large numbers of people queuing there either to be given passports, or to lodge complaints. I do pass there sometimes and I see a lot of people waiting outside without being attended to. They are not even told what is happening. I do not know whether they are kept there so that they can offer "KK" or there could be another reason.

An hon. Member: What does "KK" mean?

Mr. Mwenje: Of course, "KK" means "*Kitu Kikubwa*". We no longer have *Kitu Kidogo*.

(Laughter)

So, I really get surprised to see so many people standing at Nyayo House every day without being attended to. This encourages a lot of corruption and I think it is high time people were told whether they could get passports or not, rather than keeping them there without being attended to. Every time I go there, most of them come to tell me: "*Mheshimiwa, tusaidie.*" Are these people not entitled to service? And if they are not, why are they not told to go away?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the acquisition of new passport equipment, while we are being told that the new equipment will safeguard against terrorism, the Anti-Terrorism Bill which is before the Committee of Administration, National Security and Local Authorities addresses that issue. However, I have not seen any part of our national passport that requires amendment. I think it is time we became simple. Since we know our problems, let us not create other problems. Currently, our problem is famine. We need to deal with this problem first before we think of other things. I

hope and believe that corrupt persons will now change their attitudes because if the trend continues, we will not get money from donors. In fact, they are now threatening to withhold funds.

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

Mr. Maore: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words about this Vote.

Under this Ministry, we have very delicate departments that need attention and more scrutiny than any other Ministry. Of late, the Department of Immigration has been moved to the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs. The issue of refugees is under this Ministry and if you combine the two, you will find that it is a very strategic Ministry for our own national security. In a country like USA which was founded by immigrants after they annihilated the indigenous Americans, the issue of refugees can alter the demographic order of that country if not carefully controlled. There has been a liberal attitude by this Government to address the issue of refugees from a perspective that is influenced by the activists who are in Government and who end up receiving a lot of mails from activists in USA and other European countries. We are pleading with the Ministry to be very cautious and very careful about whatever policies they put through under the influence of those international activists.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will notice that for the last 15 years, those international activists have not been able to influence the release of any money to come and help this Government, coupled with the negative impact of refugees in this country. While on the issue of refugees and the Kenya passport, because of our porous borders and our neighbours who actually have no identification cards, it becomes difficult to regulate and control issuance of passports. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have always been sympathetic with the Department of Immigration over the years when it tries to put in stringent measures about who qualifies to receive a Kenyan Passport. Given the reality that we have a failed Somali State and the cartels that always mill around the Department of Immigration in our country, it is always good to salute the Principal Immigration Officer because the story of cartels carrying envelopes stashed with money to secure passports or other documents in Nyayo House is not as prevalent as before. If it exists at all, then, it is happening in the very low levels. That is a very big plus to the person heading the department at the moment, or over the last three years.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, concerning the Kshs170 million meant for the upgrading of the Kenya Passport, this is a Vote that needs to be supported at the Committee Stage so that the Department of Immigration can be able to upgrade the system, including the issuance of visas and passports. I hope that this time they will go through the normal tendering procedures instead of classifying it as a security item.

With regard to the issue of visas that is being pursued by the Department of Immigration, it is important that the department liaises with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and makes it cheaper for Kenyans who want to travel to other countries like India, USA and UK. If you can tally the number of Kenyans paying money to go to the USA, United Kingdom (UK) and India either as tourists or as students, it is more than what is paid by their citizens to come here. So, we know that the visa figures are usually retaliatory. A country would charge you for the visas as per what you charge their own citizens when they visit your country. I want to ask the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to liaise with the Department of Immigration to reduce the charges so that we do not lose so much foreign exchange, believing that we earn the same amount of money from their tourists.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another major department and a delicate one under the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs is the Children's Department. It does not require a tourist to go round the country in our urban centres to notice the miserable conditions under which children are being handled, either as street children or as baits, by their parents to extort money from the

passers-by. As late as about two hours ago just around Nyayo House, where the Children's Department is supposed to be housed, I saw more than 20 children being carried around, being ferried or tossed around vehicles which are passing by. One is tempted to ask: Since this is the capital City of this country and the seat of the Government, and the Government is so blind as not to see the miserable conditions under which street children are being handled along the streets of Nairobi, particularly near Nyayo House, then how careless is this Government?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will find mothers carrying babies on their backs and sitting at a corner, and they use the small children to solicit money from the vehicle owners. This Government needs to be orderly and strict about the future of this country. The children are the future of this country, and they need more attention than prisoners. The children would be more gratified if they had an occasion to have a meal with the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs instead of doing that to the prisoners. So, we would want more of rehabilitation homes being established as temporary measures so that those street families can be rehabilitated. We need to take quick and decisive action about the street families. We should not make the rehabilitation centres permanent homes so that we do not introduce a permanent bureaucracy. Permanent homes or bureaucracies should be left to the churches and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), or other peddlers of mercy, and not the Government. The Government is supposed to maintain law and order.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, while noting that children are innocent and not criminals, we need to take action against those parents who subject the children to those conditions that are so inhuman, brutal and uncivilized. It cannot just be left alone to the mercy of the "survival of the fittest". We need the Government to step in. So, I would like to ask the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs to liaise with the Minister for Local Government and clear this debris from our urban centres. It is not in line with the African culture to unleash children into the society without care. The excuses of poverty are only used by a negligent and careless Government as a reason for inaction and neglect. We hope that this Government is more humane than that.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another issue that we need to note is that one of our heritage sites. In the mid 1990s, we painfully lost the Manda Hotel in Mombasa. It is on this site where we had a tunnel stretching from the hotel to the sea which was built way back in the 15th Century by the Portuguese. We are pleading with hon. Awori to reclaim this site through compulsory acquisition and offer no compensation to those people who grabbed this site. It is only through that we can be able to maintain our dignity and history, however painful it is.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

I beg to support.

Mr. Wamwere: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must say that I am very grateful that you have given me a chance to contribute to the debate on this Vote of the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs, because it is a Vote about prisons, and prisons are very close to my heart. I have been a prisoner and the kind of life that I spent in jail is the kind of life that I would hate to see any other Kenyan go through, however much I may disagree with that Kenyan. In this regard, I would like to congratulate His Excellency the Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs for championing reforms in our prisons.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are people who have said that there should be no reforms in prison because a prison is not supposed to be a five-star hotel. A lot of these statements take me back to the days when the same propaganda was peddled in this House against reforms in prison. I particularly remember the late Oloitipitip campaigning against reforms in this House when he was, in fact, the Minister in charge of prisons.

Unfortunately, one year after he had spoken against reforms, he ended up in prison. One of the questions he had to ask was regarding what clothes he was going to wear. He was told by the

prison warders, "Sir, you will wear the same clothes that you asked us to make for other prisoners". So, he was given the *kungurus*, as they are called in prison.

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

[Mr. Deputy Speaker took the Chair]

These clothes could not fit him and they had to be enlarged for his sake, and even that could not save him from the trauma that made him die soon after.

So, what I am trying to say is that prison is a home for everyone. There is no one who can swear that he is not going to end up in prison, just like no one can swear that he will not end up in a hospital. To that extent, I think it is very important that we make our prisons habitable. We should not make them centres of comfort to the extent as we know comfort as enjoyed in the Hilton Hotel. But they should be places where one can go in, last a few years and come back alive.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you particularly look at the remand prisons, people undergo more torture in the remand prisons than they do in the main prisons. I have always wondered why this is so, yet people in the remand prisons are people who should be assumed innocent until their guilt is proven in a court of law. To the extent that people in the remand prison are not convicted prisoners, I think it is torture of the worst kind that these people are subjected to the sort of conditions that allows somebody to go to prison today, and die five days later. That person dies for lack of proper medication. He could die for lack of medication and sometimes out of outright torture. You will find somebody being beaten up by warders until he dies.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have always wondered how it can be that people in remand homes are treated worse than convicted prisoners. I have always come to the conclusion that the reason for that can only be the systems determination to force those people who are still going through their trials into making confessions, so that they can end up in the main prisons where they will receive slightly better treatment. As the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs addresses the question of reforms, I would urge him to look particularly at the conditions that prevail in the remand prisons. I must also ask him to ensure that prisoners are provided with medication whenever they are sick. I often find disease being employed against prisoners as a weapon of torture in order to force them to succumb.

When you get sick with malaria and you are not given the drugs you need until after three months, when you have become well, that can be termed as nothing less than torture. Torture is prevalent in our prisons. In today's newspapers, prisoners are complaining that despite the much talked about reforms, they continue to be tortured by prison warders. There are many prison warders who are sadists. They were employed by the colonial government, re-employed by the Kenyatta Government and kept in service by the Moi Government. It is time for them to go home. If these old people are sent home, there will be room for younger people to get jobs, and our prisons will be spared their sadism. You cannot reform a prison without reformers. You cannot reform prisons without getting rid of these people, who have been there for a very long time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are people who have also argued that prisoners should not be allowed to enjoy conjugal rights. When somebody is put in prison, it does not mean that his wife and children are imprisoned as well. When you are prevented from meeting your family for ten years, it means your wife is also in prison. This is a violation of her human rights. Prisoners should be allowed to have visits from their wives and children. That is the only humane thing to do. The prisoner will not leave the prison with his wife and go home. All that should be permitted is for these two people to enjoy some form of family life.

If you look at my children, you will notice that the gap between their ages has to do with the times when I was in prison or out of it.

An hon. Member: *Pole!*

Mr. Wamwere: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would hate to see anyone else being subjected to this same inhumanity.

I would like to talk about certificates of good conduct. Part of reforming prisons should be to ensure that when people leave prisons they are able to get work. But ex-prisoners cannot get work because once you have been convicted, it becomes impossible for you to get a certificate of good conduct. If you cannot get a job after being released from prison, how are you supposed to undergo rehabilitation? How are you supposed to reform and become a better citizen?

It is true that, if most of us here were to be made to do without work, they too would become thieves and prisoners eventually. I think that these certificates of good conduct should either be made easily available to everyone or simply abolished. After all, when somebody is released from prison, the assumption is that they have paid their debt to society, and that they have reformed.

So, he should be given this certificate to allow him resume normal life as a free citizen who has become rehabilitated.

Let me comment on Anglo Leasing and Finance Company. I feel very sad. I am not convinced that the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs was part of this scam, but I would like to accuse him of gross incompetence, in the sense that first when---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Mr. Wamwere! Your time is up!

Mr. Wamwere: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

Mr. Kipchumba: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. At times, it is very difficult to talk after Mr. Wamwere has put the story very clearly. Having been in prison for a long time, he has gained a lot of experience. The NARC Government should have considered giving him a position as the Minister in charge of this Ministry. I am sure that Mr. Wamwere would have reformed prisons to a level Kenyans would be happy with.

I want to talk on very few issues concerning this Ministry. I want to start with the Immigration Department. This very crucial department processes your passport to enable you travel outside the country. I would like to, at this juncture, congratulate the man in charge of the Immigration Department. Despite all the complaints we make, this department has come a long way. Despite the very old machinery that is used to process passports and visas, this department has done very well.

We all know that if this department was given the power to source for the purchase of machinery without interference from the parent Ministry, it would have done a very good job. Let Kenyans not be misled that this department does not require the machines for visa and passport processing. The machines in that department are very old. Despite the Anglo Leasing and Finance Company issue, which was unfortunate, we should allow it to still get some money to purchase some modern equipment. I would plead with Members of Parliament that when a request for funding is put to the House they should actually go and see the kind of old equipment that is used by this department. It is a miracle that passports are being produced in this country.

I know there have been complaints that there are problems in Nyayo House but, as I have said before, there are complaints everywhere in this country on many things. It is the right of every Kenyan to own a passport, but passports have been misused in the past. Initially Kenyans could travel all over the world without even being required to have visas, but when we had a problem in Somalia and movement at our borders could not be controlled then many countries required that we must have visas, so that they could control human traffic into them. I wish we could modernise this department so that whenever a person enters this country, he can easily be detected at its

headquarters. That will make monitoring of people coming in and going out of this country very easy.

I would like to ask the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs that next year he ensures that there is adequate budgetary provisions for this department to modernise the issuing of visas and production of passports. This will ensure that we will easily match what is happening in the rest of the world.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to briefly talk about the National Youth Service (NYS). This morning, when hon. Members were discussing the issue of polytechnics, at one time, I asked myself why we would admit street children to the NYS. In the past, the NYS did a very good job. They produced drivers, armed forces officers and mechanics, among other professionals. Despite all that, very little money is allocated to the NYS. I would like to plead with the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs to make sure that next year, there will be adequate budgetary provisions for the NYS. I hope it will not be used to house street children, but to train youths all over the country, so that they can acquire the necessary skills that will enable them get employment in various parts of this country. By recruiting Kenyans from all over the country, there will be an equitable distribution of resources as opposed to coming to Nairobi and picking street children who, when trained, we do not even know where they go to.

Hon. Members: To the streets!

Mr. Kipchumba: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, probably back to the streets as alluded by hon. Members. However, that is quite unfortunate and a waste of resources.

Our problem is not lack of who to train, but the resources to train all Kenyans. We have seen in the past that the NYS recruits can do a very good job. They can build bridges and offer a lot of support in various areas of this economy. I would like to see a situation where the NYS generates its own funds. They have farms which, if well developed and funded, would sustain and feed them and probably, the fees charged to students will be lowered.

I would also like to talk briefly about the prisons. I said sometime back in this House that some of the houses that accommodate the warders are in a very unfortunate condition. I said that some of the rooms are partitioned using bed sheets. When one family visits, the other warder has to take leave. This is to enable the visiting family to enjoy some privacy. The Ministry must consider improving the terms and conditions of warders. There is no shortcut to this because when we are detained in prison, the person who takes care of us is the warder. It does not matter who you are, it could be Mr. Wamwere today, the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs, tomorrow, myself or any other person. What would we expect of an officer we are paying very little? Would we expect him or her to take care of prisoners properly? I think it makes a lot of sense that these officers mistreat some of us because we are the policy-makers, so that next time we, indeed, know that these officers do a very good job.

I would like to ask the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs to develop the income-generating activities of the Prisons Department. I do not think there is any other industry in this country that produces furniture of higher quality than what this department produces. Therefore, *wananchi* and even hon. Members of Parliament should be encouraged to buy furniture from prisons. Politicians must be made to pay because, in the past, they would go for furniture, but eventually refuse to pay for it. I have even learnt that some of the furniture at State House was made by prisoners, but it was not paid for. I think the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs should look into that and ensure that they are paid, so that the Prisons Department can have some income. There must also be co-ordination between the prisons and the courts because, in most cases, prison warders are only assigned to take care of prisoners irrespective of whether there are enough facilities. It is a sad situation to see a prison officer who is assigned to take care of ten prisoners in

the afternoon and tomorrow, he is supposed to take care of another additional of 50 prisoners or more who have been convicted. We can all imagine what will happen. In the first place, there are no preparations that have been made to accommodate the extra 50. Probably, there is no food or blankets. So, there must be a co-ordination between the Prisons Department and our courts. It is not the mistake of the warders that they put very many prisoners in one cell, it is because they have no choice. They are not given alternatives whether they should take them on board or not. I wish that could be done to reduce congestion in our prisons.

At some stage, I wish the Police Department was put under the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs. If you go all over the world, security, especially local security, is actually under the Ministry of Home Affairs. That should be looked into because, after all, the Office of the President is actually congested. It has got everything ranging from security, State House, the National AIDS Control Council (NACC) and the military, among other departments. Therefore, serious consideration must be put in place to ensure that the police, who are actually local security agents, are under the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry for Home Affairs. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the issue of the refugees, the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs knows very well that no money has been allocated regarding this issue.

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

The Assistant Minister for Transport (Mr. Ligale): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this very important Motion. First of all, I would like to congratulate the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs for the way he moved the Vote. He elucidated on programmes that will be implemented within the year and for which he requested the amount that we will vote in the Committee Stage.

I want, first of all, to address myself to the Office of the Vice-President. I really think that in this country, for a long time, we have not given the real dignity that office deserves. I am pleased that in the new NARC Government, at least, some efforts are being made to address that office and to give it what it deserves. This is because this office is number two on the land. We need to give it the dignity it deserves and allocate it adequate offices and status. It does not matter who is there, for the time being, but the man or woman who occupies it is regarded as No.2 on the land because he or she is a heartbeat away from the Presidency. That office, in itself, should really have a Vote that befits it; one that will enable the holder of the office to perform his functions properly, adequately and in dignity. In other countries, you will find that, that office has all the resources, including those of travel, facilitation and entertainment because quite often the holder of that office is called upon to do a lot more than is usually accorded to ordinary Ministers in any particular system. We should try and take care of that.

When the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs was recently moving this Vote, he said that there was only get 35 per cent of what they had asked; of the requirements they needed to be able to meet the expenditure within the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs and the various departments under him. I wondered to myself because I have been an Accounting Officer before. During those days, we had a Forward Budget, so we would have discussed in advance and we would have known what we are likely to require and what would be available given the performance of the economy and what is available in terms of resources. If you end up receiving only 35 per cent of what you require, what is the purpose of the Forward Budgets? Why would that not be taken care of when you were able to get adequate budgeting, so that even when you miss a little here and there, it would be something like 10 or 15 per cent but, certainly, not that 65 per cent of what you require is not available in the Budget? There must be something awfully wrong somewhere with our forward budgeting, that I was used to when I was an Accounting Officer.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to address myself to a number of departments that fall under that Ministry. First, on prisons, I want to agree with those who have congratulated His Excellency the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs in terms of the reforms that have been brought within the prisons. I do not think that prisons are being turned into five-star hotels. We do not need to go through the kind of experience our brother Mr. Wamwere went through, in order to appreciate that prisons need reforms. Those are human beings. Even if you end up in prison for committing a criminal offence, or through a civil case, you must be treated humanly as a human being. Prisons are supposed to be correctional institutions and not institutions for punishment. That is why in some countries, they are called correctional institutions. You go there to be corrected and rehabilitated so that, when you come out, you are a better human being ready to be integrated into the society and get on with life! You are not supposed to be condemned like somebody who is a pariah; somebody who does not want to be seen after coming out of prison.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Children's Department is very important. As one earlier speaker said, we must spend a lot more resources on that department. I am glad we passed the Children's Act, which gives the responsibility to every Kenyan to ensure that our children are treated well. I mean it is not just the ones who are roaming in the streets of Nairobi. I mean all the children. As those who are infected by HIV/AIDS continue to increase, we are going to get many vulnerable orphaned children because they cannot be taken care of by their grandmothers and other relatives after the demise of their parents. We must strengthen that department and have officers in all the districts to ensure that they actually take care of those children. Luckily, in a few cases, we have had a programme of rehabilitating those in the streets of Nairobi. But, unfortunately, not all of them went to the National Youth Service (NYS) to acquire skills and vocational education. Some have, actually, come back and are roaming in our streets. We must see how best to rehabilitate them, so that they do not become a major problem. Begging and giving them alms does not help. There must be a more positive way of dealing with them, rather than giving them Kshs1 or Kshs2. There are other people who use them as surrogates. They send them to beg in the streets come rain or sunshine. That is awful! We must have a way of punishing those who use them that way. Most of them are able-bodied people who should not use children as begging instruments in our streets.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the NYS is a very important institution. In this country, we have seen construction companies coming from China, which are actually Government organisations. They use skills acquired by youths in the equivalent of our NYS. We should train our youth in the NYS to acquire all the skills. When they acquire skills and courses, we can attach them to firms that go out to source for construction jobs and tenders that are available. That way, they will not become a burden to the State forever and ever! We should come up with ways of transforming them into entities that can go out and vie for jobs not only in the Government, but in the private sector, so that they could become a contributor to the economy of this country in a big way.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the National Museums of Kenya (NMK) is a very important institution. I was once a director of that institution, and I know how much research they do. Apart from ensuring that our antiquities and monuments of national importance are well guarded and taken care of, the amount of research that they undertake for posterity is very important in this country. There was a time when there was major funding from international organisations, particularly when Dr. Leakey was the Director. Due to his skills and good relations with the donor community, a lot of resources were given to that organisation. My worry was that, that was becoming a one man's job. We wanted to turn it into an institution that will be able to source for its own funding, whether Dr. Leakey was there or not. I am very shocked that the current Director and Board of Trustees, who will be working under my brother Mr. Balala, cannot go out and source for funds. There are many monuments in this country which we do not know about. Kenyans ought to

be proud of their heritage. They ought to be shown what they are worth. Research should be carried out on fossils of human beings which lived before us and roamed our country millions and millions of years ago. We need to know more about our continent! Our people must research, if only to know!

This morning, I was watching the Cable News Network (CNN) and the Ethiopians were receiving that imperial crown that the British had taken during the war! They were so proud of it. They were dancing with it in the streets. We should be proud of that kind of heritage of our country. It can also be a big source of tourism for people who want to come and do research to find out what we are worth and our heritage.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, lastly, I would like to talk about the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse (NACADA). That is a very important institution. The kind of things that we have gone through lately, with students burning dormitories and school property, we must revamp that institution.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources (Prof. Maathai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to contribute to this very important Vote. First of all, I would like to congratulate our Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs for the excellent work that he is doing in the prisons. I had an occasion to accompany him to Nyeri and it was delightful to see him give the prisons a human face. I would like to point out a few items that I think are very important. The first one is on NACADA on page 198. That issue is very much related to what we were discussing this morning. It has to do with the inclusion of drugs in our society. I am not very sure that the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs has been given adequate resources to address that evil. It is truly a disaster and should be treated like one. I feel that it should be treated like a special programme, because it is now a very serious issue in our country, especially among our children. In Sub-Head 191, he has been allocated about Kshs25 million. I am wondering what that money is for. I hope that it partly for seminars, documentation and media publicity. But, more importantly, we should have a special Police Force dedicated to the fight against drugs. It should ensure that those who are trafficking drugs to our schools and anywhere in the country are arrested and charged immediately. Many of our chiefs should be trained because, quite often, there is co-operation between our administration policemen and the local administration to allow those drugs and illicit brews to be peddled. I hope that some of that money goes there. That is why I said it may not be enough. I hope we shall use more money to train and counsel; to provide our children, especially those who have become addicted, with counselling. We also need to establish rehabilitation centres for these addicted victims.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one of the things that we do not quite appreciate is that, once you are hooked to the drugs, you cannot so easily just walk away from it. You need medical assistance and counselling. I hope the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs has been given enough money in that Kshs25 million, although it does not seem enough to me. But I want to say that this is a very important national issue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also want to address myself to the Sub-Head under the Antiquities and Historic Monuments on page 209. Any country that does not respect its history and heritage is no country at all. Most African countries, especially those that were ruthlessly colonised, with their cultures and symbols of their cultures destroyed, have very few of these antiquities and historic monuments. I want to commend the Office of the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs for having put this issue in the fore front. I would like to encourage that we re-look seriously into our cultural heritage. I know one would say this is not the Vote of the Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services. But this particular budget line is closely related to culture,

because historic monuments and antiquities are actually symbols of our culture. I notice under that, that there are several sites that have been listed, including Mukuru wa Nyagathanga. I see that each of them has been given about Kshs125,000. This is a very small amount of money. I can testify that I have held meetings at Mukuru wa Nyagathanga in Murang'a for several years now. Every year, we spend not less than Kshs300,000 to celebrate at Mukuru wa Nyagathanga. So, if we are going to assist our communities to reclaim their cultural sites and monuments and assist them to celebrate their cultures, it would take much more than Kshs125,000. So, I would like to appeal that this Vote be increased, maybe next time, and more attention be paid to our cultural sites and monuments. Some of these, as you know, are forests, mountains, and they should be preserved for the spiritual enrichment of our people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to address myself to the issue of community service. Without adding to what has been said about prisons, and the fact that we are all commending the Vice-President for the excellent job he is doing in giving our prisons a human face, I want to say that community service is a very good idea. But as some of us have noted, it is sometimes misused by the Provincial Administration. We want to make sure that the service is given in the spirit that it was conceived; that it is supposed to be a paying back to the community, and that it is not an opportunity for the Provincial Administration to use these people to do their private work. Sometimes, we have even found out that they are used on farms that belong to these Provincial Administrators.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to mention about children. One of the most important responsibilities facing us as leaders, and also as parents, is to protect children. Everywhere on the planet, every single species; animals, plants, insects, and more so human beings; they want to protect their next generation. Plants go to a great length to ensure that they produce seeds and to ensure that those seeds are propagated, and that they germinate to produce the next generation of trees. If trees and birds can do that, how much more should human beings be seen to be doing, to have a responsibility towards their children? I think it is a great irresponsibility on the part of adults in this country, that we have so many street children. But I think this issue of street children is closely connected with other issues of national importance. It is connected to poverty and drugs which we were addressing when we talked about NACADA. It is connected to alcoholism and just general irresponsible behaviour of parents. I think time has come for us to arrest parents whose children are loitering in the towns. There is no child who does not belong to a parent, and there is no reason why any child should be loitering or begging in the streets, in the company of an able-bodied mother who should be doing some work. It is not true that there is not enough work to be done. There is plenty of work to be done, but some people prefer to come into the streets and beg, and pretend that they have no other alternative. That is not true. I think street children should be asked to trace their parents, and once you get their parents, do whatever is necessary to make those adults responsible. If you cannot raise children, for goodness sake, do not produce them. But if you produce them, you must curiously be held responsible. I think the State must ensure that its citizens do not abscond their parental responsibilities.

This is part of what we are seeing in our schools. The fact that drugs can be sold so freely is partly because parents are not taking their responsibilities, they would rather leave that responsibility to the State. It is time the State made sure that every parent took care of their children. It is one thing to decide that because the parent is very poor, then the State could assist that parent. But every child should be attached to those who produced them. In this age of good technology, there is no child whose father cannot be found. Every woman knows who the father is. So, it can be traced back, so that the two parents are held responsible.

With those few words, I beg to support.

Dr. Ali: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Sometimes it is very hard to get a chance to contribute. It is very tiring. But I appreciate the chance you have given me.

I wish, as every past speaker has done, to congratulate the Vice-President. But there is a cloud called Anglo Leasing and Finance Company Ltd, which is on top of the Vice-President's head. I think the best thing for him is to clear that cloud.

Another thing which surprises me is that we have Ministers in the Vice-President's Office. At first, we were told that they would have some responsibilities. But later, I heard they have no responsibilities. So, do we call them Ministers without portfolio or are they Assistant Ministers? This is something I do not understand. I think this Government should do the right thing. When you appoint someone to a Ministerial position, do not just give them the flag, give them a job to do! Otherwise, deploy them to other Ministries or create other Ministries where they need to do a job. Once the Vice-President is there, he is the Minister in charge. What are two Ministers doing under him? What is an Assistant Minister doing there? This is very interesting.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the prisons, I wish to state that while the Vice-President and his team have done a good job, it is unfortunate that there are some prisons that are in a very bad state. I take the Prison in Wajir. That prison was built by the Italian prisoners of war. I do not even know how those people survive there. The walls are falling and so is the roof which is also like a wall, anyway. It is leaking, there is no ventilation and people just stay there and suffer.

If prisons have to be changed and for the good job the Vice-President has done to continue, he has to take it to those places. The issue is not only clothing but also standard of life of the people there. They live in a very bad state. Human beings have to live in buildings with ventilation. There is no air in the place and people die of diseases every day. This is a problem and I think while the Vice-President has done a good job, he should also, please look into these issues.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other thing I should say is that prison warders, as has been said earlier, should be re-trained. They need to go back for training so that they get a human face which is required to treat these prisoners fairly and well. These people have to develop a human face and for them to do so, they have to be re-trained.

One other issue which is of paramount importance is that if hon. Members of Parliament want to visit prisons, we are told that we have to write letters to the Commissioner of Prisons and whether he agrees or not is another thing. That is wrong and those days are gone! We might not even want to inspect a prison but visit somebody who is there. It could be a relative or a friend. Why the hell does somebody have to wait for six or several months to go and see the prisoner? Sometimes you are told that it could be possible after a month but it never happens, anyway. If somebody says that he wants to go and see a prisoner like any other Kenyan, I have the right to go and see prisoners who are in jail. This is because I happen to be an hon. Member of Parliament and if I will not be allowed, that is wrong. That era is gone! That one should be looked into.

Prisoners are dying of diseases that can be treated. Diseases like Tuberculosis (TB) are very common in prisons the reason being that somebody gets sick, the place is so congested; a room that was supposed to accommodate four or five people is now accommodating over ten to 15, and obviously diseases like TB are very common. However, if we do not treat them they die. That one should be taken care of. Prisons should have clinics which are well established so that at least these cases can be identified and sent for further treatment to other places.

HIV/AIDS is another one because of the problem of homosexuality. That is why it is important, as Mr. Wamwere said earlier, that spouses should be allowed to visit their husbands or *vice versa*, at least, after every three or six months so that these people do not have to resort to that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to talk about immigration. The Immigration Department needs to be assisted one way or the other. The staff in this department can generate a lot of funds for

this country. However, since they are poorly remunerated, issues of corruption come in. Something that should be considered is like the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) staff who have been given a lot of money so that they can generate more money. The staff in the Immigration Department should be given incentives so that they make sure that all the money they get is used properly. This way we can get a lot of Appropriations-In-Aid from that.

Another issue that surprises me is that we keep refugees in this country. There are Somalis, Ethiopians and Sudanese. Even if the Somalis and Sudanese are the majority, these people are collected by governments in the Western world; they are re-located for that matter. However, their families are here and they get something called a "travel document" and when they want to come back here, they are not allowed. They pay money; visa fees and after four or five years, they get their passports; whether for the US, UK or anywhere in Europe. They then get the visas at the airport here. However, with travel documents from those same countries, they do not get visas. I want to know why. They go to the Embassy of Ethiopia, Uganda and to those countries where they come from, pay those monies there and come through these porous borders. They come through Malaba at the Uganda/Kenya border or Moyale at the Ethiopia/Kenya border. If not through the borders, they use "*panya* routes". Why do we not use that money when we know that our embassies do not have money? Why can we not get that money so that Kenya gets this foreign exchange we need a lot? That is an issue that should be considered. We are keeping these people's families here and whether we deny them visas or not, they end up in Kenya. Therefore, why do we not allow them to come through the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport and get the money from them? This will ensure that we know who has entered this country and later when they leave we would also know. However, if they come through "*panya* routes" we will never know and even if they are here to cause problems, we will not know. Therefore, that one has really disturbed me. It is something that I cannot understand; they give money to others yet they end up here! That is something that needs to be considered.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I come to the issue of the National Youth Service (NYS), when somebody from the constituency or somebody requires a passport especially for those of us who come from the border areas, the Immigration Department requests for a letter from the hon. Member of Parliament. We write the letters but I wonder what purpose it serves. Letters can be printed everywhere in River Road; even letterheads bearing my name, because everybody knows that. They can, therefore, print those letterheads and are brought to the Immigration Department and there is no follow-up. So how does that help? I can write a letter for somebody who needs a passport and what I expect from the Immigration Department is for them to call me back and ask: "Dr. Ali, did you write a letter for so-and-so?" If I wrote, I would say: " Yes, *mkubwa*, can you assist?" If I did not write, I would say: "I do not know anything like that. You have somebody who needs to be taken somewhere!" Therefore, these issues should be looked into. We should not just say that we are asking for letters because for a letter, even if I am brought to court and I am asked: "Is this the letter you wrote?" I will say that, that is not my signature. This is because the Immigration Department does not have signatures of hon. Members of Parliament and so they cannot really know. They will just respect the letterheads. Therefore, this is something we need to check to curb some illegal ways of getting those things.

The NYS has been a respected institution. Before I went to the University, I happened to be at Gilgil for three-and-a-half months. I did not like it and when I left there, of course, I had not learnt much. However, for those young people who have not gone to school at that level; those from Standard Eight, when they go to these places, usually they gain valuable experience and they learn a lot of things. The NYS used to be a recognised and respected institution where, when somebody told you that they had learnt driving at the NYS, you said: "This one is an honest boy or girl. You

can employ him or her there." However, with street children, who is going to trust a street child who went to the NYS and comes with a driving licence? I will never trust him! This is one problem we have solved. We want to do one good thing but have caused another havoc here. The whole of the NYS name is tainted now. These are people who have been on the streets. These are kids who have been rogues and have been thieves. Who can trust them? We cannot reform them at the NYS! They will come out of the NYS and they will not get any jobs. If we take them to the military, they are going to behave the same way they used to behave. If we take them anywhere else, they will be worse than they used to be. Unless, we just bring them back to these streets, what purpose does it serve?

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

*(Several hon. Members stood up
in their places)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I would like to request Members of the Front Bench to let me give chance to the Back-benchers. I have given many chances to the Front Bench. So, I will give the remaining time, before the House goes into the Committee, to Messrs. Khamasi and Muriithi, respectively.

Mr. Khamasi: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to contribute to this Motion. I would like to congratulate the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs for efficiently moving this Vote.

From the outset, I would like to state that this Vote is very small. It does not go along with the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs. I believe that it can be increased. In order to do so, the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs must be recognised, particularly by the Office of the President. The recent attempt to relocate some departments from this Office to another Ministry was mischievous. It was uncalled for. It was an attempt to make this office look much simpler than it should. It was heartening that the Prisons Department was subsequently returned to the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs after we had heard some very funny comments from some Ministers in that office.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very unfortunate that the Anglo Leasing Scandal had to happen in the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs. Those of us who know Mr. Awori know that he is a clean man. I am sure that he must have been very badly advised when he came to this House with what appeared to be a Personal Statement which, eventually, fell flat on its face. I recall that the Chair ruled that it was not, and had to be queried. It is unfortunate that, that had to happen in the office of this innocent man. The corruption cases involving one of the Ministry's Departments must be dealt with very ruthlessly. If we do not do so, we run a very big risk of donors running away from us. We do not want to go back to the old days when our development partners abandoned us. Kenyans suffered so much then. Because of these scams, we now run the danger of being denied aid, courtesy of a few individuals who will not feel anything if Kenya is denied aid. These are individuals who, even if a loaf of bread is sold at Kshs300, will have their bread every morning without feeling a pinch.

I do not understand why we are not dealing firmly with these individuals. I do not know why the President continues to keep in office, individuals who have been mentioned in these scandals. It is a shame. We know that the President means very well for this country. I do not know what sort of attachment he has got to these people. Even babies, who are initially attached to their mother through the umbilical cord, are subsequently separated and some of them do not die. What "umbilical cord" attaches these people to the President? Why can he not remove them from office?

It is necessary for him to do so.

As long as we, who have been elected on a platform of zero-tolerance to corruption, are still in the Government, those people should step aside and, as Mr. Raila said, save the President the embarrassment of having to sack them. They should step aside so that we can retain our good relations with the donor community and continue to get aid.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, sometime back, I stood here and said that prisoners were having it too good. I went ahead and asked the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs not to dance with them any more. I had a reason for doing so. In my own rural village, I know of three or four people who cannot stay home for even a month once they are released from prison. They go back. I want to change my mind a little and suggest that we give prisoners enough food, blankets and mattresses. However, I am opposed to the idea of providing them with computers. Computers for what? Let us take these computers to schools, where students need them. Why should we provide prisoners with television sets when the same are lacking in schools? I am opposed to the idea of organising beauty contests in prisons. Why should people line up in prisons to see how beautiful convicts are? We must be very careful in our approach of modernising our prisons. Let us not be too fast. Let us do one thing at a time.

I now want to talk about the conditions of prison warders. If you go to Kakamega G.K. Prison, you will be shocked. You will be very sad if you see the conditions under which the prison warders live. They share rooms in mud houses and yet our prisons have enough manpower. Prisoners should be made to construct houses for prison warders. The irony is that we want to make convicts much more comfortable as warders live in deplorable conditions. That is not the way to go.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, HIV/AIDS is a big menace in our prisons, and it must be addressed. We need more room for convicts, so that they do not indulge in acts that are conducive for the spread of HIV/AIDS. It is necessary that, that is done very quickly. If the people in charge of prison facilities were innovative enough, those facilities would not be congested. They can make their own money and expand those facilities to create enough room for convicts.

I would now like to speak on street children. This Government inherited a problem from the previous regime. We saw these people grow in the streets from the age of two years. They are now in their 30s and 40s. The Government is now recruiting them into the National Youth Service (NYS) with a view to changing their habits. That is not possible. You cannot teach an old dog new tricks. That is exactly what we are doing. Perhaps, we should be a little bit more careful. If we want to recruit street children into the NYS, we must consider the age factor very seriously. There is no point in recruiting somebody who is between 30 and 40 years old into the NYS and assume that you will change his ways of doing things, which he is used to throughout his life. It is necessary that we act very fast to address that anomaly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to liken this scenario to the *matatu* industry, which we watched degenerate into a chaotic outfit over the years. The Government was unable to control it on time. We are now struggling with ways of controlling it. This scenario is similar to that of the street children problem. If we want to deal with it, we must start to deal with those children who are under a certain age and be serious. We should give enough funds to this Ministry to confine those people until they leave that habit when they are adults and learn how good it can be to live a good life.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Muriithi: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to contribute to the Vote of the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs. While congratulating His Excellency the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs for the wonderful job he has done in transforming some of our prisons, I would like to make a few observations or comments on the general outlook of the Vote.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have seen from the Vote that a sum of Kshs380 million has been allocated to the National Youth Service (NYS). Many previous speakers have asked what this money is going to do but I have a feeling that it will be used on the admission of street children to NYS colleges and also for the completion of uncompleted projects like the Ruaraka Housing Project. I would like to urge the NYS to open up and offer commercial courses; where young people can go and train in and make a living.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a couple of years ago, it was mandatory for pre-university students to undergo a 12-month training at the NYS college. I feel and strongly urge that this requirement should be re-introduced, so that discipline can be instilled into the students and in the process, reduce the incidences of riots which we continue to see here in town and other universities around the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the prisoners were the best furniture-makers and, in fact, they used to furnish the State Houses and State Lodges. Today, if you attend an agricultural show where they display their furniture, you will be surprised because the standards have totally gone down and there is no quality. I wonder what happened and whether His Excellency the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs could re-introduce quality furniture-making. Prisons farming has also deteriorated over the years. If these prison farms were managed properly, they would provide a lot of food for the rest of Kenyans before we start chasing rats as proposed by hon. Githae.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a sum of Kshs10 million which has been set aside for the Heroes Corner. It is sad, as said by Prof. Maathai, that we do not recognise the contributions made by our own people. We have people like Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, who was a hero in his own right; who were not buried here. It is sad that the late Kijana Wamalwa was buried at home rather than at the Heroes Corner. We have Dedan Kimathi and Mathenge Mirugi instead of using money to bring Ayanu! We have Waiyaki who was buried alive in Kibwezi. We have Laibon who killed a white man in 1945 in Loita. These are the people who should be buried in the Heroes Corner. If we cannot bury their bones, then we should have monuments and statues of these people erected there so that in future, the young children or the future generations can see what our people achieved in history while fighting for Independence.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a sum of Kshs44 million has been set aside for training of street children. One hon. Member of Parliament asked a very fundamental question which was: What happens when these street children leave the training at Gilgil? To me, the Government should enter into a tripartite agreement with the employers in Kenya and see that when these children have been fully trained, they could be enrolled for further training and offered employment opportunities. This happened in 1964 and I know it can happen once again. The children penal homes are in a pathetic situation. They should be looked into, and I think more money should be injected for their development so that they become more comfortable to live in. There is no point of taking a child to a penal home for custody and rehabilitation and yet, they are not given sufficient food and their sleeping places are poor. The buildings are dilapidated, especially the one in Ruringu which is falling and it should be repaired. There are several that are supposed to be repaired in the whole of this country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been said that the HIV/AIDS scourge is a killer in this country. We have so many children who are on the streets and they have no mothers or fathers. Although hon. Maathai said that there is no child without a mother, at times, when they are called orphans, they have no fathers or mothers due to their parents dying because of the HIV/AIDS scourge or others are born on the streets and abandoned and they do not know even their fathers or mothers. They just find themselves on the streets and they are brought up by the Government. A little more money should be provided to look after these street kids. These are desperate cases. They

are so many here in Nairobi and other major towns.

In Nyeri, we have over 5,000 orphans in my constituency and I congratulate the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs for setting up a home in my constituency in a place called Thunguma. I would like to ask the Minister to ensure safety for those children. They are no longer children. They are adults and we should guide them and make sure that there is sufficient security in the form of fences around them. In the particular case I am mentioning of Thunguma, I would like it to be fenced off and security to be beefed because these children were put somewhere in Ofafa and the community around there could not stay with them and they were eventually thrown out. These people are dangerous and, as previous speakers have said, it is very hard to teach an old dog new tricks. While I congratulate the Government for taking efforts to re-train and rehabilitate the street children, we should also bear in mind what we are going to do with the older ones.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you visit our prisons, you will find that they are congested. You will find prisoners who were convicted because of capital offences and also petty offences. We would like to request the Minister to separate these people by categorising those convicted on bad crimes and those convicted because of petty cases. The latter should serve their sentences outside the prisons so that we can decongest them.

It is a pity when you sit in a court of law and see a fellow sentenced to death and yet he is suffering from HIV/AIDS. That case is absolutely hopeless and yet such a fellow has already been sentenced. He is just going to die. There is no point of putting a man or a woman in the prisons. They should be kept somewhere separate.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before the prisoners are brought to the prisons, they should undergo medical examination so that we can know their HIV/AIDS status or whether they suffer from syphilis or from other diseases. However, when you put them together, each one of them gets diseases. Those ones who are in remand and who are waiting for sentences come out sick and almost dying from various diseases. I would like to recommend that in all the prisons, we should have resident doctors. We do not have one in King'ong'o Prison and yet the prison population is over 1,000 and there is only one single nurse who tries to offer medical care. She does not have sufficient equipment. We would like to have resident doctors in all our prisons instead of referring such cases to the general hospitals.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Members, it is now 5.00 p.m. Therefore, it is time to call upon His Excellency, the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs to reply.

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank all the 22 Members who have contributed to this Vote. I appreciate their remarks. I will try to reply to each of the various departments they talked about.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on Tuesday, 27th April, 2004, I stood up and made a Statement which was covered in the HANSARD of that day. I am talking about the Department of Immigration. I did make a statement in this House in good faith on the information provided to me by the officers in my Ministry. I respect structures and institutions of the Government. This is the reason why I have refrained from making any other statements on this particular subject outside this House. This is because when I made the statement here, Parliament, in its own wisdom, directed that matter to the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). Since the PAC is competent enough to gather all the information, I, indeed, left it to it. I want to say this to my friends here and outside, that I am clean!

(Applause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, having said that, I will now go straight to the matter at hand. As I said, I want to thank all the hon. Members here for the way they did contribute. In spite of what went on, the Department of Immigration needs to be upgraded. Just as Mr. Kipchumba mentioned, we cannot remain a century behind others. Very soon, our passports will not be accepted in other countries. The equipment that we have is obsolete.

There is a perception that the Department of Immigration is rotten. This, in fact, again, is not the case. If you look at the question of work permits, there is a committee that deals with work permits. At the moment, I want to mention that there are less than 20,000 work permits, out of a work force of six million people. Out of those less than 20,000 work permits, 5,000 are held by missionaries. The others are within Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Conversely, there are many Kenyans who are working on work permits in other countries. I worked on a work permit some years ago in Sri Lanka. There are still other Kenyans who are working out there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the question of citizenship, there is a clear criteria in order to allow a person who was not born here to become a citizen. There is exaggeration and a misconception that citizenship is being sold out there. If they are, it is possible that there are people who call themselves agents and they take poor people for a ride. I want to use this platform to advise those who require citizenship just to follow the correct rules. If you go to Nyayo House, you will find that there is a checklist as to how one can get citizenship.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I said, the Department of Immigration has a function in moving this Vote; that is, to safeguard our borders. We need many border posts all round where we neighbour other countries. But, unfortunately, we have not been given adequate funds to do this. I did ask for Kshs23 billion for all the 11 departments in my Ministry, but I ended up getting Kshs6 billion, which is about 35 per cent. That, of course, as you know, is peanuts. As Mr. Sungu said, even out of that 90 per cent is for Recurrent Expenditure and only 10 per cent for Development Expenditure. This simply means that it is not possible for us, in fact, to do development. We cannot build the border posts that we require. There are certain areas where the current immigration station is within our country and not even on the border. We want to try and offset that situation. Mr. Muite said that some of our development partners are the people who are talking about how insecure our borders are and that we should ask them if they can help us. Indeed, one of the development partners has given the equipment to help around the borders.

As far as visas are concerned, as we all know, we have a big fight against terrorism and the country must guide its sovereignty in every way. At the moment, we are using referred visas, not against any particular community, country or religion. We have to make sure that people who come here will not advance terrorism or bring in drugs, something that we are fighting all the time. However, the question of visas is being regularly reviewed.

On the question of reforms in prisons, I think every hon. Member knows that there is congestion. The 92 facilities we have around the country were built to hold 17,000 prisoners. However, last week, there were 50,000 prisoners. This, of course, is a terrible situation. But in trying to ease the situation, first of all, we have ensured that we give a human face among the prisoners. But this does not mean that we are forgetting the staff. From July, last year, we did raise the salaries of staff. We want to see that their welfare is also taken care of. Part of the money that we have requested and received will go to help complete staff housing in Nairobi West, for instance. That, simply means that there will be a bit of easing up. We really do require more money. We need, in fact, Kshs23 billion in order to improve the accommodation for prisoners and staff. But, of course, we have peanuts.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are not creating hotels out of prisons. We are simply saying that prisoners are human beings as all the contributors have said. Let me correct an impression. The

television sets and the computers that we are giving to the prisoners are not coming from the Exchequer. You will see quite clearly that no provision has been made for that. This is coming from people of goodwill, who believe that we need to defend the human rights of the prisoners. This is the reason why we have given them television sets. We are giving them computers because we want them to make a good living when they leave prison, so that they do not have to go back to prison.

It has been asked why prisons cannot feed this nation. Indeed, at one stage, prison farms were the bread basket. I will not go into history as to how they lost their farms. For example, in Kitale, they had over 3,000 acres of land and they used to produce a lot of food. By the time the NARC Government came to power, there was less than 300 acres of land. I will leave it to your imagination as to what happened to the land. In spite of that, there is Appropriations-in-Aid from the prisons.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one speaker queried the issue of vehicles. He said that there is a freeze on buying vehicles and asked why Kshs10 million has been provided for this. This is just to buy two vehicles only to transport prisoners from the remand homes to the magistrates courts. We would like to have very many more vehicles as stated.

With regard to approved schools, I agree entirely with Mr. Muite that they are in a deplorable condition. This is because of lack of funds. We want these to be rehabilitation centres and we will call them as such. We want to remove the word "approved schools".

With regard to the Children's Department, like Prof. Maathai has mentioned, children suffer in silence. However, due to budgetary constraints, we are unable to have enough Children's Officers. In the 72 districts, we have less than 100 Children's Officers. A district like Turkana, which is almost half of Kenya, would require about 20 Children's Officers, but we have not got them. We want to ensure that children do not have access to drugs. We want to have social officers, so that they can advise the children in the right way.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this includes street children. I want to thank Mrs. Tett for the excellent work she did. We worked together to try and remove children from the streets. Let me disabuse a lot of hon. Members. Last year, we only removed 800 children from the streets and took them to the National Youth Service where we instilled discipline in them. After that, we took them into normal training. Hon. Members have asked where the street children who were taken to the National Youth Service are. Some are still training as vehicle mechanics, plant operators and in various other skills that are provided by the National Youth Service. If there are any children who have returned to the streets from the National Youth Service, they must very few. The normal recruitment of youths around the country to the National Youth Service continues and is not interrupted by bringing in the street children at all.

The National Youth Service trains young people to be good and upright citizens. The officers have been used in many functions. They are seen during the national days and we expect that in future, they can help in providing security. Above all, we have used them in development. We reduced flooding in Budalangi and we have supplied water to Yatta by desilting the Yatta Canal. They are being used in the construction of roads. As Mr. Wario has said, we had asked for Kshs108 million to complete the construction of the roads, but we were only given Kshs80 million. I want to assure you that with the efficiency and the frugality of the National Youth Service, we will finish the construction. In spite of that, they also generate Kshs134 million.

With regard to the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse (NACADA), I agree with everything that has been said here. It is a pity that we were given only Kshs42 million, which is totally inadequate. Our children are in danger. People are selling drugs around the schools. We need money to police them and counsel our children. Let us fight this terrible curse together.

With regard to refugees, again, there is a misconception that the United Nations High

Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) is giving us money, which goes back overseas. This is not the case. All we are doing right now is to host the refugees, but all the burden is on the UNHCR. As you know, we are bringing a Bill on refugees to this House, which when passed, we will own the refugees. The whole responsibility of refugees will be on us. Let us not look at refugees in a negative way. This country benefited from refugees when Idi Amin sent away many professionals. Many teachers and doctors came in as refugees. We know that there is a bad element in this. When refugees came from Sudan and Somalia, some of them came with arms which have caused a lot of problems. On the whole, we have contained the situation in Kakuma, Daadab and other refugee camps.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we believe that with the conflict resolution and the agreements signed for Sudan and Somalia, we will have governments in those countries and the refugees will start moving out. There is a problem around Kakuma and Daadab on the degradation of the environment. This is expected. It is not just being caused by the refugees. We have stated here that our forests all around have been raped. They have not been raped by refugees. On the issue of Betting Control and Licensing, I am happy that nobody mentioned anything about it. Very soon, we will be bringing to this House amendments to the Act, so that we can allow a national lottery to come in to help in the development of human face and social aspect of betting.

The Probation Department is crucial to this country. It is a pity that time did not allow a person who was in the Judiciary for a long time and who is an expert on probation, Mr. Muturi, to contribute. I would have liked him to contribute to this Motion. The Probation Department would help us to separate those who get custodial sentences from those who would go to community service order. If we can use the community service order, we can decongest our prisons. We will also stop the people who are not criminals from mixing with criminals in prisons. We need more money, not just for this department, but for the Judiciary, so that it can have more magistrates and judges. This will enable them to listen to cases immediately they are brought before them, so that people do not need to spend even a night in remand. They should be sentenced straight away to community service. These people have offended the community and we want them to pay back to the community. They can be used in digging shallow wells, boreholes and constructing medical facilities in various areas.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on archives and documentation, it is important, again, as hon. Members have stated here, we must preserve our heritage and documentation. A nation that does not know where it comes from is a nation that is lost. We should have been allocated more money so that we could computerise that department for easy storage of records. We have lost many records because we still use archaic methods to store them. We should be helped.

I have two parastatals in my Ministry. The first one is the parastatal which co-ordinates NGOs which are very important. When the donors refused to assist this country 12 years ago, many people started wondering how the country survived. Those people did not realise that NGOs bring into this country between Kshs60 billion to Kshs80 billion per year. This is a large amount of money. But there are some NGOs which need to be regulated. I know that I offended one of my best friends, Mr. Wario, when there was a problem with the Africa Muslims Agency (AMA) which is an NGO. But I want to assure him through the House that, that NGO has not been deregistered and it is not in danger of being deregistered. All we said was that there was a question mark on the director of that NGO and that, there was a danger to the security of this nation. In spite of the fact that the AMA looked after many children both in education and other aspects, we simply said that, that director must go and someone else brought in. That is what we are doing.

There are some NGOs which are mere brief-case NGOs, and we must monitor their activities so that they follow the right channel. So, the job of that parastatal is to control and see to it

that the NGOs which operate in this country follow the laws, and that the country benefits from their work.

The second parastatal that we have in the Ministry is the National Museums of Kenya. I think all of us remember how, when we were children, we used to go to the museums to see different things. This is a very important parastatal in our Ministry. Heritage is very important. It is a pity that because of the thirst for western education, we tend to forget our heritage. This is a parastatal which will maintain and keep our heritage for the future generations. This parastatal requires a lot of money.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, right now, we are being assisted by the European Union (EU). I will bring before this House two Bills to amalgamate the antiquities and the museums into one, so that we can fulfil the conditions of the EU in order for it to give us the money. The EU has promised to give us something like Kshs800 million over a period of time. This money will be used to put up structural facilities, training and other areas which are related to this parastatal. We want to have museums which will celebrate the heroes of our nation all around. We want to see graves of people like the late J.M. Kariuki, the late Dr. Robert Ouko, the late Tom Mboya and other heroes, who may not necessarily have been political leaders but have been religious leaders and administrators. Those heroes should be honoured. We want to have sufficient money, not only to preserve those graves but to have curators in that area.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have set aside a modest sum of Kshs10 million for the Heroes Corner. We have talked about this for a long time. We must be, perhaps, one of the very few countries which have not got a Heroes Corner where we can honour our fallen heroes. That money will be used only to fence around Uhuru Gardens and later on, we will come back to seek more money so that we can construct the place. We would like to see people going to that place to learn about where we came from.

Finally, on that particular issue, I want to thank Mr. Githae for introducing something which, I am surprised, not many hon. Members talked about. That is bringing back the old eating habits. We want to maintain our heritage. We want to eat what our grandfathers used to eat. If we ate that kind of food, we would not be having high blood pressure and heart problems. It is important that we revert to the food which our grandfathers used to eat. I look forward, for instance, to accompanying my friend, Mr. Balala to Lamu next week for their cultural festival. I hope I will not eat *ugali* prepared from maize flour but the food which has been produced there all the time.

With those few remarks, I want to thank everybody and hope that you will support my Vote. I also hope that we will satisfy the House that the amount of money we have requested for is not enough. It is considerably less than what we require.

I beg to move.

(Applause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Before I put the question, I would like to remind hon. Members that the Chair ruled last time that in the Committee of Supply, any Motions for reduction should be submitted to the Clerk-at-the-Table, at least, one hour before we go to the Committee in order to give the Minister time to consult and respond appropriately.

In the case of this Vote, I confirm that we have not received any notice of amendment.

(Applause)

(Question put and agreed to)

[Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair]
IN THE COMMITTEE

*[The Temporary Deputy Chairman
(Mr. Ethuro) took the Chair]*

Vote 05 - Office of the Vice-President and
Ministry of Home Affairs

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy
Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:-

THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs3,206,544,125 be issued from the Consolidated
Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet the expenditure during the year ending
30th June, 2005 in respect of:-

Vote 05 - Office of the Vice-President
and Ministry of Home Affairs

(Question proposed)

VOTE R05 - RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

SUB-VOTE 050 - GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

Head 080 - General Administration Services

Mr. Sungu: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, with regard to Sub-Vote 050, Head 080, Item 620 on page 196 - Sale of Equipment, Plant and Machinery, there is a sum of Kshs112,360, all through the years from 2003 to 2007.

I wonder why that figure is not changing! What it is for? Is it part of aid because it is under Appropriations-in-Aid (A-in-A)?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, please, ask the Minister not to disturb because this is a very important job to be performed by Members of Parliament, in asking the Government to integrate the Budget.

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Sungu! For the sake of clarity, we did not hear you. Could you repeat your question?

Mr. Sungu: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, the matter has passed because the Member who was talking nearby is now seated.

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): So, are you withdrawing the question or asking it?

Mr. Sungu: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I asked the question very clearly. I need to know why the figure of Kshs112,360 on page 196, Sub-Vote 050, Head 080, Item 620 - Sale of Equipment, Plant and Machinery, appears through all the years. I am wondering what that item is for. Again, it appears under A-in-A! Could the Vice-President confirm and tell us where that money will come from because we know that aid is going to be stopped anyway?

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, this is a very small amount of money and it is just an estimate of bonding equipment.

(Heads 080, 240, 795 and 797 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 050 agreed to)

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Members! Let us consult in low tones. That is because hon. Members will need to look at these votes.

SUB-VOTE 051 - NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE

Head 013 - NYS Headquarters Administration Services

Mr. Angwenyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, on page 199, the total amount of Head 013 has been decreased to Kshs733,590,000. Why are they reducing that amount, when they have told this House that they are going to collect all street families and take them to the NYS? Where will they get funds to keep them there?

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, just as I explained from the beginning, we only got an allocation of 35 per cent of the total amount we had requested. So, we had to reduce everywhere. That is all we were given.

Mr. Angwenyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, arising from the explanation given by the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs, are they closing shop at the Ministry of Home Affairs? If they have only been given less than 50 per cent of what they asked for, why can they not close up, pack up and go?

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Angwenyi! His Excellency the Vice-President!

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have to do with what we have. That is all we can do.

(Applause)

Head 361 - NYS Production Units

Mr. Sungu: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, on page 205, Sub-Vote 051, Head 361, there are items listed under the NYS Production Units. I would like to know what those units are and why they do not exist in Western Kenya!

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): Slowly, Mr. Gor Sungu! Which Head?

Mr. Sungu: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, on page 205, Sub-Vote 051, Head 361, there are items listed under NYS Production Units. I would like to know what those units are and why they do not exist in Western Kenya where the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs and I come from?

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I know that we both come from Western Kenya. But those are national operations. It does not matter where they are located. They are serving the nation.

Mr. Sungu: Where are they?

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): We have an engineering unit in Bura, farming units in Turbo and Yatta and several other units all over the country.

*(Heads 013, 016, 017, 036, 081, 357,
358, 361 and 363 agreed to)*

(Sub-Vote 051 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 052 - ARCHIVES, MUSEUMS, HISTORIC MONUMENTS

Head 496 - Antiquities, Historic Monuments and Sites

Mr. Angwenyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, if you look at page 209---

An hon. Member: Aye!

(Laughter)

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Members! Mr. Angwenyi has the Floor.

Mr. Angwenyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, on page 209, the amount shown under Head 496, has increased slightly. However, if you look at the details given, there is no one historical site or monument in Western Kenya and especially in Kisii land. Could the Minister consider establishing a monument for the Great Kitutu Nyakundi in Kisii Town?

The Vice-President and Minister for Home of Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I appreciate hon. Angwenyi's contributions in this House. However, this is not really Question time. Nevertheless, I will visit his area during recess so that we can find a place to put up the monument in Kisii.

Head 494 - National Archives

Mr. Muturi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, on page 208, there is Head 494, Item 065, Medical Allowance. During this financial year, nothing has been allocated. It has been suggested that this has been transformed into a medical scheme, but we are surprised that there is no provision for it. What has really happened? Has it been decided that there will be no medical allowance and no medical scheme? What is the position?

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): This has been consolidated under Item 188, Head 080.

*(Heads 089, 494, 495, 353, 496
and 497 agreed to)*

(Sub-Vote 052 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 053 - PRISONS DEPARTMENT

Head 115 - Headquarters Administrative Services

Mr. Mwenje: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, on page 211, Head 115, Item 142, Electricity Expenses (PB) KPLC has been allocated Kshs136 million. This allocation has just sprung up because it was not there in the last financial year and it will not arise in the next financial

year. The other one is Item 210, Purchase of Additional Vehicles which has been allocated only Kshs5 million. I do not see the same in the Development Vote. I want to know which vehicles these ones are because I expected the Minister to suggest the amount of money required to buy additional vehicles for the Prisons Department. These additional vehicles could assist in taking the prisoners to court. Could he, please, explain what he intends to do?

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): The Kshs136 million is for clearing the pending electricity bills. With regard to the Kshs5 million under Item 210, the money is meant to purchase a vehicle to take remandees to the District Magistrates Court.

Mr. Mwenje: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir. I agree the Minister has answered my first question. But for the second question, if the money shown here is for buying the vehicles he has just mentioned, where is the Item that caters for the money for purchase of lorries that are used to take the prisoners to court? It is clear that the prisons and the existing lorries are so congested. This is in line with the recommendation of the Departmental Committee on Administration, National Security and Local Authorities that they be given more vehicles to ease the congestion.

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, just as I said before, we really needed the money, but we were not given. It is as simple as that. In fact, in order to get enough vehicles throughout, we need Kshs385 million. Nevertheless, this is covered under Item 210 in Head 200.

Head 117 - Penal Institutions

Mr. Kipchumba: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, with regard to page 213, Head 117, Item 223, Payment of Duty and Other Taxes, I want the Minister to tell us why the Government is paying taxes and to whom?

The Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, that is the policy. A Government department has to pay duty whenever it buys items.

Head 120 - Prisons Staff Training College

Mr. Bahari: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, if you look at page 214, Head 120, Item 160, Purchase of Food and Rations, the budgetary allocation for this financial year and the previous one are the same. We know that there have been tremendous reforms in Prisons Department to the extent that the population of prisoners has gone down. So, is the Ministry just duplicating last year figures for the purpose of having a comfortable budget?

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Obwocha): Please, come again.

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Obwocha! You have to communicate through the Chair.

Mr. Bahari, please, ask your question again.

Mr. Bahari: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I was talking about Head 120, Item 160, Purchase of Food Rations on page 214. The approved estimates for this financial year are a replica of what was allocated in the last financial year and yet we know that there have been tremendous reforms in the Prisons Department and many prisoners have been released. We do not expect the number of prisoners this year to be the same as last year's number. So, is this figure just duplicated for the purpose of having a comfortable budget?

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, this allocation is for staff training at Ruiru. The recruits are always the same in

number.

Mr. Bahari: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I do not remember the Prisons Department recruiting people for training last year.

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Bahari! The Head you are referring to is: Prisons Staff Training College. This Item actually caters for staff and training needs in the college at Ruiru.

Mr. Bahari: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, if you allow me, please, the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs said that these people were recruits.

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): Yes they are recruits who are undergoing training so that they can become prison warders. That is understandable.

Prof. Olweny: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, if you look at page 213, Head 117, Items 177 and 178 are in connection with the purchase of uniforms and clothing and the purchase of beddings respectively.

Last year, the amount allocated was Kshs30 million and Kshs24 million respectively. These amounts have been substantially reduced this financial year. An increase in the amount allocated this year is projected. Does it mean that this year we have fewer inmates in our prisons?

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is exactly the same. Whatever we asked for, we were not given everything. That, however, does not mean that there will be fewer inmates in our prisons.

Mr. Kipchumba: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, with regard to Head 120, Item 680, Reimbursement from Individuals and Private Organizations, I want the Minister to explain what kind of reimbursements these are and from whom.

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, these are recoveries from the recruits.

*(Heads 115, 116, 117, 120, 121
and 499 agreed to)
(Sub-Vote 053 agreed to)*

SUB-VOTE 054 - CHILDREN'S SERVICES

*(Heads 122, 123, 124, 125,
148 and 226 agreed to)*

(Sub-Vote 054 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 055 - PROBATION AND AFTER CARE SERVICES

*(Heads 127, 128, 129, 149, 187,
196 and 626 agreed to)*

(Sub-Vote 055 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 056 - NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS BUREAU

(Head 595 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 056 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 057 - BETTING CONTROL AND LICENSING

(Head 498 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 057 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 058 - IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

Head 371 - Immigration Headquarters

Mr. Mwenje: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, on page 230, Head 371, Item 185 - Computer Expenses, you will note that last year, a figure of Kshs170 million was provided. This year, we have an allocation of another Kshs30 million. Can we be told what that figure represents?

Under Item 221 - Immigration Computerization Programme, I thought that when you are computerizing, you buy computers. But this seems to be two different issues, and the figure provided of Kshs150 million is enormous! What is being computerized in the Immigration Department that is going to cost Kshs150 million during this financial year? Even if you are buying 1000 computers, their cost will not add up to this figure! So, what is this Kshs150 million representing?

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, as we know, we need to upgrade the whole of the passport and visa systems. This is only an initial amount because ultimately, we intend to computerize the department fully. Computerization does not necessarily mean buying computers.

First, you need to have the programmes in place and then various other phases follow. This is also provided for under Head 371, Items 185 and 221.

Mr. Muturi: Under the same Head, Item 225 - Purchase of Furniture last year, we provided the department with Kshs7.7 million to purchase furniture, and again this year, we are providing a similar sum. What is happening? They are either fattening so that they require the expansion of furniture--- Or what is it that the officers in the Immigration Department want?

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, the allocation for last financial year was not used. We did not purchase anything, it is this year that we are going to purchase furniture.

Mr. Mwenje: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir. The answer given by hon. Awori is not clear to me, that Kshs150 million has been allocated for computerization. Are we computerizing the whole country? We know that the affairs of the Immigration Department are mainly conducted at the border points and at Nyayo House. So, which areas are being computerized so as to cost Kshs150 million?

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, as I explained earlier, when we talk of computerization, we are not just talking of buying computers. It includes buying software programmes, which are extremely expensive. This is to serve the country as a whole.

Mr. Kipchumba: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir. I just wanted to follow on what Mr. Muite asked why this head is in the Recurrent Vote and not in the Development Vote? Since this is a long term process, you cannot just--- The whole computerization is a process!

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, this has to be in the Recurrent Vote and not in the Development Vote.

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): What is it that has to be in the Recurrent Vote?

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): The computerization programmes, Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir.

Head 395 - Kisumu-Western Region Office

Mr. Sungu: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir. There is no change, whatsoever, in the entire Budget allocation under Head 395, right from last year. Whatever was allocated last financial year is the same amount which has been allocated during this financial year. Indeed, it is also the same amount which has been proposed for next financial year. It appears that there is no improvement or expansion expected to take place in the office at Kisumu, which covers the whole of Western Kenya, including Kisii and Western Province. I want hon. Awori to tell us exactly whether there is going to be any improvement in the Kisumu office at all.

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, with the current budgetary restraints, we are simply working within our means. So, there is no question of not improving the region or otherwise.

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): Proceed, Mr. Rotino!

Mr. Rotino: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am not really satisfied. I was going to ask the same question that Mr. Sungu has asked. If you look at this Head, you will see that the only thing which is different is the first Item, Transfer Allowance, which is different from what it was last year. The explanation that the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs is giving is not satisfactory because it shows that nothing was happening. The explanation he gave when Mr. Muturi questioned him was that, that money was not spent last year. We agree with that, but it seems that nothing happened last year and that is why he is trying to spend the money this year.

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, we are simply operating within the set parameters because that is all we have got. If the House gives us more, we will do what hon. Members want.

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): You are very clear.

*(Heads 371, 372, 373, 374, 375,
393 and 395 agreed to)*

(Sub-Vote 058 agreed to)

(Vote R05 agreed to)

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): Hon. Members, we now move to the Development Estimates.

Mr. Mwenje: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir. Before we move to Development Expenditure---

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Mwenje. I put the question and you cannot raise anything once the question has been put and agreed to.

Mr. Mwenje: That is why I am on a point of order. If you go to page IX, you will see under Head 214, Item 520, there is an astronomical figure of Kshs464 million. Is it connected with what

we have been reading about Anglo Leasing and Finance Company?

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): Mr. Mwenje, you are on a point of order, but also out of order. What you have raised does not really fall under the relevant Ministry.

VOTE D05 - DEVELOPMENT
EXPENDITURE

SUB-VOTE 050 - GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

(Heads 080 and 797 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 050 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 051 - NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE

Head 361 - NYS Production Units

Mr. Muturi: On page 63, Head 361, Item 154, Farm Inputs and Livestock Maintenance, last year there was an allocation of Kshs15 million. What has happened this year? Is it that the Ministry is no longer interested in livestock? What message are we sending out?

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, we did request some money, but we were not given.

Eng. Muriuki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, my question is on the same Item 154, Farm Inputs and Livestock Maintenance. We do happen to have an NYS camp in Ol Kalou Constituency at a place called Tumaini and all they do is farming. If there is no money at all, could the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs then tell us what his officers will be deployed to do?

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, they will just have to do with what they get from farms. As a matter of fact, I am visiting Eng. Muriuki on 16th August, 2004, just to see what is going on at Tumaini.

Head 013 - NYS Headquarters Administration Services

Ms. Mwau: I am on Head 013, Item 500, Construction of Building - Residential Phase II. Is this allocation meant to complete the housing units at the national headquarters that have gone for years without being used?

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, that Item is for completing the "eye sores" that have been with us for a long time. We want to try and complete them now.

Head 080 - General Administration Services

Mr. Chepkitony: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, on Head 080, Items 296 and 297, I see that the Ministry has budgeted to spend Kshs20 million on rehabilitation of lifts and Kshs15 million on refurbishment of Jogoo House. I am wondering why the Ministry should budget for this instead of expanding prisons.

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy

Chairman, Sir, I hope my friend will one of these days come to my office when the lifts are not working. Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, since I am on the 4th Floor, he will have to walk up. It is really for the two lifts in Jogoo House. These are archaic lifts that were installed nearly 50 years ago, just before Independence.

(Heads 013, 358 and 361 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 051 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 052 - ARCHIVES, MUSEUMS AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS

Head 495 - Museums Headquarters and Regional Museums

Mr. Sungu: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am on page 64, Head 495, Item 910, Direct Payment, Belgium, and Item 920, Direct Payment, USAID. Although the amount of money involved is not much, I would like to know where the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs will get this money from, now that our development partners have refused to give aid because of corruption in the Government.

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I do not know where my friend is getting the idea that donors have frozen aid. That is news to me. We are getting this money.

Prof. Olweny: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, on the same Head, Item 321 on Strengthening Capacity for Promoting Decentralisation and Participatory Planning, this was not reflected in last year's Estimates. But, all of a sudden, there is a sum of Kshs3,040,000 allocated in this financial year. There is also a projection for the next financial year. I wish to get an explanation from the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs on what this Item is all about.

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, that is donor funding for capacity building.

Head 496 - Antiques, Historic Monuments and Sites

Dr. Ojiambo: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, on Item 320 on Restructuring of National Museums of Kenya (NMK), last year Kshs100 million was allocated for this purpose. This year, there is a sum of Kshs262 million allocated for the same purpose. I would like to know what is being restructured at the NMK.

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, in fact, the restructuring includes staff welfare. Secondly, we are expanding the physical facilities from donor funding.

Mr. Muturi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, on the same Head, Item 261 on Development of Uhuru Gardens (Heroes Square), as you will notice, last year nothing was allocated for this purpose. This year Kshs10 million has been allocated for the same, and there is a projected sum of Kshs100 million in the next financial year. We need to know who these heroes are because we recently saw someone fake from Ethiopia being brought into the country as a hero.

(Laughter)

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy

Chairman, Sir, as I said, for this financial year, the Kshs10 million is purely for fencing. The Kshs100 million will be utilised for construction purposes. We will soon bring to this House a Bill which will put the criteria as to how or who is a hero. We will avoid some fake ones from Ethiopia!

(Laughter)

(Heads 494, 495 and 496 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 052 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 053 - PRISONS DEPARTMENT

(Heads 120, 308 and 329 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 053 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 054 - CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Head 122 - Headquarters Administration Services

Dr. Ojiambo: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, that is on page 65, Head 122, Items 305 and 306 on Child Focused Evaluation and Implementation of the Children's Act. There is nothing for those two items and they are very important! I wonder what the Vice-President thinks about that!

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, we would like to protect our children but, unfortunately, we have no allocations for those two items for this financial year.

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): But the question was why there was no allocation! It is already known that there is none.

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): We asked for it, but we were not given!

Mr. Chepkittyony: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, my question is on Head 122, Item 301 - Social Analysis and Policy Support. I am wondering why the Ministry is starting to do that with a capital amount of Kshs15.9 million.

I thought that should be a Recurrent Expenditure and not a Development Expenditure.

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, that is donor funding from the Republic of Germany. That is why we put it here.

Mr. Mwenje: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, while we are dealing with children, I am wondering why the Vice-President did not allocate funds for the Children's Homes, and yet he was allocated 40 acres of land in my constituency in Ruai to rehabilitate street children.

Mr. Chepkittyony: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir. My point of order is in regard to what I had asked. The Vice-President has answered that those are donor funds.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, is it in order for it to be listed under the item, instead of the Appropriations-in-Aid (A-in-A)?

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): Mr. Awori, do the donors determine whether it should be Recurrent or Development Expenditure?

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): No! But it is offset. If

you go down to Item 907, it is offset there.

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): There is still Mr. Mwenje's question on the children's home in Ruai.

Mr. Mwenje: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, you notice that there is an item for---

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): Mr. Mwenje, I did not invite you. I was asking the Minister to respond to your question.

Mr. Mwenje: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I was only clarifying to him that he has Kshs22 million here. I do not know whether that amount has anything to do with that. Has he not put anything for those street children---

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): Mr. Mwenje, you are answering your own question. Why can you not allow the Vice-President to answer you?

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Which one should I answer?

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): Your Excellency, you have two questions. There is one from Mr. Mwenje and one from Mr. Chepkittony.

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think I responded quite satisfactorily to Mr. Chepkittony's question. Regarding Mr. Mwenje's question, there is Kshs22 million here. But it is not earmarked specifically for the plot in Ruai.

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Ethuro): Mr. Vice-President, the only problem is that Social Analysis and Policy Support has an amount of Kshs15,975,000 and what it is supposed to offset is Kshs15 million flat. So, there is a bit of differential which is creating confusion in the minds of hon. Members.

(Heads 122 and 126 agreed to)

(Sub-vote 054 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 055 - PROBATION AND AFTER-CARE SERVICES

(Heads 128 and 149 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 055 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 057 - BETTING CONTROL AND LICENSING

(Head 498 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 057 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 058 - IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

(Head 373 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 058 agreed to)

(Vote D05 agreed to)

(Question put and agreed to)

*(Resolution to be reported
without amendment)*

(The House resumed)

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker
(Mr. Khamasi) in the Chair]*

REPORT

VOTE 05 - OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Ethuro: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am directed to report that the Committee of Supply has considered the Resolution that a sum not exceeding Kshs3,206,544,125 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of Vote 05 - Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs, and has approved the same without amendment.

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution.

The Assistant Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Githae) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Mwenje: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my only request to the Vice-President is that he makes use of the Community Service Order instead of putting many people in prison. He should discuss it with his colleagues; the Attorney-General and the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs because we passed the Act here. It is time that magistrates started using it so that we can decongest prisons. This will help him a lot. It will reduce his Budget and he will be able to remain within it if he makes use of the Community Service Order.

Mr. Rotino: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I know that now we have given the Vice-President, a very able man, enough money to do a lot of work in that Ministry. He should, therefore, not go around dancing with prisoners. He should not spend money travelling around dancing with them and making them so comfortable that people who go out want to be criminals so that they go back to prison as they are going to watch television and enjoy themselves.

With those few remarks, I want to say thank you, very much.

The Minister for Roads and Public Works (Mr. Raila): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to congratulate the Vice-President for ably moving his Vote. I would also like to tell him, on behalf of very many Kenyans, to continue with the reform programme that he started in prisons.

(Applause)

Prisons are corrective institutions and he should continue to correct prisoners. He should

also continue with efforts of trying to revive our national museums and heritage for the benefit of future generations.

Prof. Olweny: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. It is good that we have approved the Vote for the Vice-President. I am appealing to him that he liaises with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology so as to help in controlling the use of drugs among our youth. There is burning of schools and it is out of control. It is my appeal to him that he liaises with this Ministry so that we get things under control.

Mr. Bahari: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to join my colleagues in congratulating the Vice-President for the able manner in which he has handled this. It is because he had a lot of training when he was in KANU.

(Applause)

On the Non-Governmental Organisations, we would like the NGOs Bureau to make sure that NGOs are more accountable and transparent than they have been.

On the area of campaign against drug abuse, we would like to feel the presence of that campaign because we are not seeing it at the grassroots. This is a very serious matter.

Thank you.

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Wetangula): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I also want to congratulate the Vice-President and point out two things. The first one is that we hope that the issue of supplies of foodstuffs and other things to prisons, should be sourced locally where the prisons are. They should not be brought from far away.

Secondly, is the issue of drugs. I know that we have given him very little money and I hope that he will use his office to seek donor-support so that he can enhance the fight against drugs.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Wario: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, yangu ni kumpongeza Makamu wa Rais na nimweleze kwamba matatizo ya vita na ugaidi yanayokumba nchi hii na dunia kwa jumla, ni kwa sababu ya sera yetu mbaya ya nje. Tuliwahi kumshika Bw. Abdillahi Ocalan na kuwafunga mabalozi 34. Kwa hivyo, isiwe fursa ya kugandamiza jamii moja.

Pili, mifugo ambao wako chini ya Makamu wa Rais hawana tegemeo leo. Namwomba awaombe wafadhili wamsaidie ili mifugo wale wasife pale walipo.

Ahsante.

Mr. Chepkitony: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Now that we have approved the Vote of the Vice-President, my request from him is that he should visit the districts he has not visited to see the conditions of prisons in those districts. Also, to plan to recruit young men for the National Youth Service (NYS) from all over the country instead of recruiting street boys only.

Thank you.

(Question put and agreed to)

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of business. The House is, therefore, adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, 22nd July, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.