

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Thursday, 4th April, 1996

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

PAPERS LAID

The following Papers were laid on the Table:-

Annual Report and Accounts of Catering Levy Trustees for the year ended 30th June, 1994 and the Certificate thereon by the Auditor-General (Corporations)

Annual Report and Accounts of Marsabit Lodge Limited for the year ended 30th June 1992 and the Certificate thereon by the Auditor-General (Corporations)

Annual Report and Accounts of Homa Bay Hotel for the year ended 30th June, 1988 and the Certificate thereon by the Auditor-General (Corporations)

(By the Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Morogo) on behalf of the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife)

Annual Report and Accounts of Coast Development Authority for the year ended 30th June, 1993 and the Certificate thereon by the Auditor-General (Corporations)

(By the Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Morogo) on behalf of the Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development)

Annual Report and Accounts of South Nyanza Sugar Company for the year ended 30th June, 1994 and the Certificate thereon by the Auditor-General (Corporations)

Annual Report and Accounts of Chemelil Sugar Company for the year ended 30th June 1994 and the Certificate thereon by the Auditor-General (Corporations)

(By the Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Morogo) on behalf of the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing)

Annual Report and Accounts of East African Portland Cement Factory for the year ended 30th June 1995 and the Certificate thereon by the Auditor-General (Corporations)

Annual Report and Accounts of Kenya Export Processing Zones Authority for the year ended 30th June 1994 and the Certificate thereon by the Auditor-General (Corporations)

(By the Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Morogo) on behalf of the Minister for Commerce and Industry)

Annual Report and Accounts of the Kenya Ferry Services for the year ended 30th June 1990 and the Certificate thereon by the Auditor-General (Corporations)

Annual Report and Accounts of Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation for the year ended

30th June 1994 and the Certificate thereon by the Auditor-General (Corporations)

(By the Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Morogo) on behalf of the Minister for Transport and Communications)

NOTICE OF MOTION

SELECT COMMITTEE TO LOOK INTO
ROAD DEATHS TOLL

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:-
THAT, in view of the high rate of death occasioned on Kenyan roads through motor accidents, this House resolves to appoint a Parliamentary Select Committee to enquire into ways and means of reducing the roads death toll.

MOTION

THANKS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

THAT the thanks of this House be recorded for the exposition of public policy contained in His Excellency's Presidential Address from the Chair on March 26, 1996.

(The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development on 27.3.96)

(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 3.4.96)

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Galgalo): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I mentioned yesterday, security along the Kenya-Ethiopia border should be strengthened. In the last three months, that is since January this year, in Moyale alone on four different occasions people have been attacked by Ethiopians who are government agents. On one occasion two people were injured and brought here for treatment at Mater Hospital. On another occasion somebody was shot and later died at Sololo Hospital. That happened in Moyale Town. On the third occasion, again in Moyale Town, at an MTC camp just some 100 meters from the police station, a secondary school teacher was attacked and killed. As a result of that, the next day four volunteer teachers from some of the secondary schools at Sololo and Moyale fled back to Nairobi. In Sololo, on the 8th February, an assistant chief's home was attacked. Him, his wife and one of his workers were killed. His brother was injured and two of his children were admitted at Sololo Hospital. This shows a deterioration of security situation on that border. Sometimes last month, in North Horr Division, about 23 Kenyans were killed as a result of an attack by bandits from Ethiopia. I am, therefore, calling on the Government to ensure that security along the Kenya-Ethiopia border is strengthened to ensure the safety of Kenyans. Our communities live on both sides of the border. If there are political differences between the two communities from both sides it is none of our business. It is the business of Ethiopians and we should not suffer because we have got our kinsmen and children across in Ethiopia. It is a constitutional right for Kenyans to be protected in their country and we look forward for that from the Government.

I want to speak on the drought situation in those areas. This has made the standard of education of our children there deteriorate and such situations, especially the insecurity of the teachers, is now aggravating the situation further and as a result, we are not looking forward to good school results. So we look forward to having the Government increase relief so that families can assist children especially where parents are unable to meet their children's school needs. We are grateful for the amount of money that has been allocated to the district but it we would like to state that it is not enough. At the end of last year in December, three secondary schools in my Constituency were owed over Kshs 2.4 million by students and obviously if the heads of these schools cannot get money from the parents and any form of assistance from the Government, then we do not look forward to good education coming out of those schools because important needs such equipment, furniture and all things that go to

make good results cannot be provided by teachers. Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, these areas have remained underdeveloped since the colonial times. The colonial Government underdeveloped us by closing those districts and by treating the former NFD as a buffer zone, just to ensure that White farmers who were here were not affected by raids from the countries bordering Kenya. After that, there has been unfortunate circumstances like the attempted secession of Northern Kenya to Somalia, demands for secession to Somalia after Independence and that had caused a lot of difficulties and poverty to the people because they were attacked and livestock which is livelihood of the communities there had been taken by *shiftas* on so many occasions. People were killed and this actually worsened the situation. As a result of this, the Government had forced the people to stay in villages. Since the environment cannot support that kind of settlement in one place for a long period in these particular areas because it is fragile. People have lost their livestock and poverty continues to increase every day in the Northern part of this country. When the weather is good, when people's herds have recovered there is no market for livestock in this country. The market is not accessible to the people who own livestock and as a result of this we do not have a market for our livestock.

Land is a very important resource. When these people are issued with title deeds, they can use them as collateral securities for loans. Unfortunately, in these areas we do not have these facility, we cannot go to the bank, we cannot go to other Government institutions like ICDC, to get loans and therefore, the people continue to be underdeveloped, while the rest of Kenya continues to develop. We therefore, appeal to the Minister for Lands and Settlement to ensure that these people get these documents. Land adjudication officers should be posted to these areas to issue title deeds to the people.

On health facilities in these areas I would like say that the areas are sparsely populated and live a part and the healthy facilities are far from the people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to support.

Mr. Wamae: Thank you Mr. Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion. It is an important Motion which every Member should have a chance to contribute to and I am therefore glad that time was allowed so that we can continue debating this very important Motion, rather than stopping the debate on a technicality.

We had expected a very major Speech from his Excellency the President. Although the Speech lasted for less than 12 minutes, there are some many issues that I would have liked him to deal with; particularly to give guidance on the type of registration coming. But I think this was really included in his Speech. I am sure that those who draft these Speeches should know that Kenyans expect to get leadership from the Speeches by the Head of State, particularly during the occasion of the State Opening of Parliament. It is a time when we expect a major policy Statement on where Kenya is going in the new year. This Speech and the Budget Speech are the two major speeches which would give guidance as to what the Government will do during the course of the year. But if you make a 12-minute speech, one wonders whether we have no problems to deal with in this country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I support very much the new Presidential Economic Commission to supervise the economic policy frame work. I say this because, for the first time the President will be chairing that committee. We have had so many policy frameworks but they are never implemented. They remain only good on paper, but when you come to implementation they leave a lot to be desired. We hope now that the Government will adhere to the principles which are laid down in that policy Statement. But the ink is even dry they told us that they have a programme for Kenya National Assurance to wind up slowly. Now they have come to say they have changed their minds; now it is a viable institution and they want it to continue. This is ridiculous. Either they did not know what they were saying before or one wonders how wisdom has come so quickly that they now feel that this should be done. I am one person who is would support a programme like the one of the Kenya Airways, which I think is a wonderful programme and somehow we should thank the late Philip Ndegwa for it. Kenya Airways was a lost cause. We would have lost all the investments, but this now has been harnessed to an extent where it is a viable institution and Kenyans are going to buy shares. Kenya National Assurance has been swindled by those who were put there by the Government to run it. And it is the reason why it going to die. Can we be told the resuscitating is going to be less that the cost of closing it down now, and not in the future? Can it be resuscitated can Kenyans get benefits out of it? We have not been told that clearly. I know the new Chairman who is there, Mr. Alfred Juma, is a man I have worked with for a long time. He is an able man, but the chairmen are not the ones who produce results, it is the executives who run this institution. So, it is a matter which need to be looked at very closely. We would like to know whether when the Government says something they mean it and they will adhere to it and that will be implemented without any hesitation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, one of the problems we have today in the Kenyan economy is the high interest rates. Business are collapsing because they cannot afford interest rates of between 30 and 35 per cent. The cause of the high interest rate is in the Central Bank of Kenya, because they are paying very high interest rates on

Treasury Bills, the commercial Banks are therefore not interested in lending money to their customers. They have preferred to lend money to the Government through Treasury Bills where they get tax free interest income. As a consequence, the Kenyan economy is in problems. Which industry or business is going to pay 35 per cent interest and survive? So, on one hand we are saying we want investments from America, Malaysia, Singapore, but we are not encouraging our own people to invest. The high rate of interest is one of the major problems facing Kenya today, and we will be like to see Government policy on how the interest rates would be brought to a level acceptable or between 10 and 15 per cent, so that Kenya can borrow and develop their own country. But now we are proud to hear that Kenya Commercial Bank raised Kshs3.7 billion shillings because of interest rates. That Barclays Bank raised Kshs3.1 billion because of high interest rates. But this is not development. Development is in investing in productive means, not investing in Treasury Bills in Central Bank of Kenya. This is a major problem and we would the Mover of the Motion when he comes to reply, to state clearly what the Government is going to do about this issue. There is no need to go to Malaysia, America and everywhere, looking for foreign investors, when you are killing the investors who have invested here, by charging them prohibitive interest rates. It is a matter which will be looked into very seriously.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we voted over Kshs10 billion in the supplementary estimates is going to Eldoret Airport. I believe that this money was meant for roads in Central Province, which have been completely ignored. No road is being maintained in Central Province! Even tarmac roads are turning into murrum roads. Potholes are everywhere and murrum roads are not being murrumed. In this way, production of this country is being interfered with. This is because roads leading to tea, coffee and horticultural growing areas are not being maintained. If the road from Thika through Makutano to Meru and Embu has potholes and yet it is a major highway, what more do we expect from this Government? Why do they have to go and build an airport? We do not even know whether aeroplanes will fly there! Instead, the Government must have maintained existing roads, for which funds have been provided. However, these roads have been removed from the estimates. Where is the money from the Petroleum Levy Fund, which was supposed to be used to maintain these roads? Why are the roads in Opposition areas being ignored? We cannot accept this. We think that it is discriminatory. We are tax payers and we deserve a share of Government development funds. We are not begging for it; it is our right to get this money. But this money is not forthcoming. Some people think that only North Eastern Province is not getting development money, but even places like Central Province, with all its productivity, is being ignored, and starved of development funds.

It is said in the Presidential Address that corruption is brought about by tribalism, but I do not accept that. I do not think that tribalism is the cause of corruption. Official corruption is a question of the attitude of those people in power, but is not a question of tribalism. This is a way of trivialising a major issue. Those people who were arrested at the Mombasa port and elsewhere are not from one tribe. Therefore, you cannot say that tribalism is the cause of corruption. Is the grabbing of land in urban areas a tribal issue? Is favouritism in employment a tribal issue? This is the result of greed, which when unbridled or controlled, makes the human being corrupt. You need discipline in the Government, if you want to stop corruption. Without discipline and fair play, you cannot stop corruption. And if you want to stop corruption, start from the top downwards and not from the bottom upwards. This is because people go by role models; they copy the way others do things.

If we want to have one country and live in peace and prosperity, let us respect each other. This idea of defection and buying people by KANU is undemocratic, and is not really helping in the proper understanding of people. Because some people have more resources at their disposal, they think they should be able to influence people to defect to KANU and use those resources to fight election, because they know that the Opposition does not have as much income as KANU has. Yet, part of that money being used in bye-elections comes from this practice which you call corruption. If somebody was elected in one party, he should remain in that party until the next election, otherwise we are cheating the electorate, and this does not help.

With these few words, I support the Motion. **Mr. Biwott:** Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to join previous speakers in congratulating his Excellency the President for an excellent policy statement made to this House during its opening. The President was very clear when he said that Kenya is run by Kenyans for the welfare of Kenyans and, therefore, we must take responsibility in the management of the resources of this country in order to improve the welfare of wananchi. To do that, he made it very clear that he personally has taken over the responsibility of guiding this country in the economic reform that will stimulate growth in this country for the welfare of our own people. I cannot see how a policy statement could have been much more clear than that.

He also said that Kenyans must themselves take the responsibility for their development, because foreigners are only there to assist in the process of that growth. They are not the prime movers, but it is Kenyans themselves who must organise and harness every single investment and saving in order to invest them for the good

of this country. To be able to do that, the President said that Kenyans must be people of integrity. A person of integrity does not practice tribalism and impropriety, corruption being part of it. He is fair to his own people and does not create disturbance, but helps in the process of guiding our own people to make the future brighter.

I believe that this House is composed of hon. Members who have got the capacity to provide that leadership, if only they can use every single minute to think about the welfare of wananchi, the things that need to be done, to promote the welfare of this nation, and also being proud of being independent Kenyans. To complain of foreigners, discrimination and so on is to miss the point. We are independent and are not answerable to anybody. We are capable of running our Government and we are running it. Anybody who comes here to assist us should be guided as to what we need him to guide us in. I think the President made a wonderful statement and we need to congratulate him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have now embarked on a process of structural reforms that is irreversible. It is for us now to see to it that, that process is going to assist our people in the provision of good roads, health services, schools and an educational system that will assist us in our growth, and in establishing a viable security system. And I thank the police for what they have done. That is also a credit to the President.

We need to provide electricity to wananchi, so that growth centres and markets can flourish. We also need water. At the moment, whole rivers are polluted because of excessive use in the absence of cover. So, we need good and clean water; we need to improve the environment.

We also need telephone systems so that our people can communicate well. All that requires the support of hon. Members, who must influence their district development committees in organising the right order of priorities and ensuring that funds are voted for projects and used for those projects only. In this way, when they come here they will be able to say what is not being done. It is a pity that today, we spend a lot of time complaining and wishing without doing things.

It is true, as a previous speaker has mentioned, that today the interest rates are not helping in the process of creation of jobs. We need more investments. To get more investments, we need to woo the entrepreneurs who require funding and credit. They must get that credit at reasonable cost. I would propose that they be given credit at the rate of ten per cent so that they can simulate growth and employment.

Capital creation and investments formation should be distributed throughout the country so that people can be employed in all sectors and corners of this country. There is a danger that if we do not look at the country as a whole. There could be a possibility where those with the resources, businesses and jobs to offer are the ones who are going to give their own people better employment opportunities at the expense of those who do not have industries and, therefore, do not have opportunities to employ their own people. We should look at the country as a whole and ensure that Kenyans wherever they are, are assisted.

This country also needs the farmers. We should not shy in helping the farmers. I know that the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP) require that we ensure that the price structure conform to a large extent with that of the international market. But we must realise that agriculture is food and food is life. Without the farmer, we cannot survive. To find a solution to the problems faced by the farmers, we must start with the offices of the Vice-President and Ministry of Planning and National Development, Treasury and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. Those are the Ministries which are supposed to come up with viable arrangements which will ensure that the farmers are ultimately taken care of.

In the case of United Kingdom, problems facing farmers are taken care of. With regard to the recent mad cow disease which is affecting their own cow, they are going to slaughter about five million cows and that alone will trigger payments of over 70 per cent from the European Economic Community themselves and 30 per cent will come from the British Government. Why are they paying their own farmers? Why are we shying ourselves to ensure that our farmers are also taken care of? Why are we ashamed? Is it because we do not have industries that generate this money, or it is because we are not sure that we are independent? Is it because we do not know that we run ourselves? Is it because we think somebody else will come and guide us? Is it because we have to wait for them to tell us?

I think the time has come when we became Kenyans and do what we think our people require in order to survive. Our survival depends on us alone and nobody else will come to assist us.

There is the question GMR and I think farmers who produce in the Rift Valley ought to be assisted fully. There is a question of bad roads in the North-Eastern where wananchi need to be supported in taking care of their animals. Coffee and tea areas are well catered for. Overall, we need to cater for everybody.

To be able to do all this, we need effective representation. Creation of only 22 additional constituencies is not enough. I do not think 22 additional constituencies will represent the interests of our own people in addition to the few Members of Parliament that we have today. Indeed, 22 additional constituencies will not be enough. I think it is time we agitated for more additional constituencies, even if it means expanding this House to

cater for them, so that wananchi can be represented fully, like the way His Excellency the President has created additional districts to cater for the ordinary people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hope the complaints people have been raising about registration have already been heard and implemented because KANU Government is a popular Government and KANU party is so popular that the Opposition Members are abandoning their seats and coming home. They are welcome. The question of inducing them is a wild allegation. They come because they would like to come where it is warm. They are welcome because it is where they were before.

I would like to end my submissions by appealing to the Minister for Finance to ensure that all those services like roads and health and so on are given greater priorities.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. J.N. Mungai: Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to say something about His Excellency the President's Speech which he made during the State opening of Parliament.

Some of us keep on remembering so much the many speeches that the President has made in this House during such State Opening of Parliament. We are left to wonder whether some of these statements are meant for our consumption simply because the House has been opened officially or they are meant to serve the purpose of advising the nation and, at least, giving the nation the direction to follow in the course of the whole Session of this Parliament.

When I say that I have in mind the recommendations the President released during the State Opening concerning the police. The President praised the Police Force so much for the work they have done. I quite agree that they have done a good job, but to me, I find that the job that the police have done to try and track down the bank robbers and carjackers, although commendable, they cannot escape from being viewed as being very discriminative in what they are doing to make sure that they stamp out crime wherever it happens.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this month of March alone, we have had more than five people killed with bows and arrows in Nakuru district. The following people were shot and killed by raiders using bows and arrows. On 2nd of March, 1996 in Kigecha farm, Mai Mahiu, Mr. Muturi Njoroge was killed. On 4th March, 1996, Simon Waruhi Kamau of Subukia was killed. On 5th March, 1996, Kamau Ndurano of Elburgon was murdered. On 29th March, 1996, at Maji Mazuri, Samuel Gitau Kamau was killed. On 31st March, 1996, Mrs. Mercy Wanjiku Kinyanjui was also killed and then the men who killed her with bows and arrows rushed at her with a sword and cut her on the cheek and the stomach killing her instantly. That is how sad it is. Besides that, at Keringet Forest at Londiani, a man was also killed with the same weapons. Two other men who survived death were treated at Molo hospital and one of them is still recuperating at Molo Hospital.

When one looks at all this, one wonders why the police have not been able to arrest any of the killers of these people. I challenge the Minister of State, Office of the President who is in charge of Internal Security to tell this House and the nation whether there have been any arrest and any charges preferred against anybody. If there have been any arrests, we want to know their names and the courts where they have been charged.

I tend to agree with what hon. Kirwa said the other day. He said that there are some targeted communities in this nation, who have to either be cut to size or intimidated until they either submit to KANU or whatever they are required to give as a submission to those who are intimidating them. I think the Kikuyus are a targeted community. This is because the seven people I have mentioned here come from one tribe and from the same district of Nakuru. When you ask yourself what these people are expected to do that they are doing, you cannot get an answer. They are paying taxes and abiding by the law, and they join political parties of their choice. If there is an Opposition, they are there by right in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Those who have been killed are Kikuyus. Indeed, it is possible that some of them were in KANU. Those who have been shot with bows and arrows had not indicated whether they were in KANU or in the Opposition.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am left with nothing but to say simply that they were killed simply because Kikuyus are predominantly in the Opposition. This is why they are being killed.

Then you ask yourself, what are these people expected to do? I want to challenge the Government that there are no possible recurrences of tribal clashes. These people only stole three heads of cattle. Is it possible, if I may ask? If this was just ordinary thuggery, was it possible for 300 men to go only for three cows? If they were three or four men, I would accept, but 300 men? These were organised private armies that are now starting trouble in the Rift Valley and I believe they are starting these troubles because the elections are around the corner. They want to scare the people so that people can submit.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, further to that, we are continuing with intimidations. I am saying so because the forest contractors, the saw millers, cannot work peacefully in the forests. They are being attacked every time and robbed of the power saws they use for felling trees. These contractors are genuine businessmen who are paying royalties and taxes to the Government and yet they cannot carry out their duties peacefully to be able to

develop themselves and the economy of this country. If things continue like this, what are we expected to do and conclude as people of the Rift Valley? I want to advise people like hon. Biwott that we all come from the Rift Valley, but now it appears that some people in the Rift Valley are more equal than others.

Mr. Biwott: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member to introduce---

Mr. J.N. Mungai: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, he is wasting my time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Hon. Biwott, what is your point of order?

Mr. Biwott: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for him to impute improper motives by saying that some people in the Rift Valley are more equal than others when all are equal before the Constitution of this country?

An. hon. Member: Animal farm!

Mr. J.N. Mungai: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have just mentioned here incidences of people

being shot with bows and arrows and nobody has been arrested in connection with that. I have also said that forest workers are being intimidated and harassed with bows and arrows. This is a clear testimony that some people are more equal than others. This is why these people are not getting protection.

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

Mr. J.N. Mungai: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to insinuate tribalism here. I only want to state very clearly that some people here--- I want to believe that, hon. Biwott, you are involved. Some people like him---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! Hon. Members, speeches on this Motion are for 10 minutes for each hon. Member, and unless there is a clear, burning point of order, I would rather hon. Members do not raise points of order.

Hon. Mungai, you will not cast any aspersions against another hon. Member except on a substantive Motion. Will you continue?

Mr. J.N. Mungai: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I appeal to the Government to ban the carrying of bows and arrows---

(Several hon. Members rose on points of order)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! No more points of order. Will you, please, finish?

Mr. J.N. Mungai: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I appeal to the state, to ban bows and arrows as they are dangerous weapons and have killed very many people. Since last year, when I was put in prison for visiting Mai Mahiu after the killing of 11 people there, we have taken stock of the number of people killed by being shot by bows and arrow and they are more than 30. I still challenge the Minister of State to tell us whether anybody has been arrested for the killing of the 11 people in Mai Mahiu last year. As far as I know, nobody has been arrested.

I want to tell this House, in clear terms, that you may think that people are not seeing, but people are seeing. I am challenging the people of Central Province who keep on defecting to KANU to tell us why they have abandoned us in Rift Valley Province.

The Assistant Minister for Research, Technical Training and Technology (Mr. Khalif): Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir for giving me the opportunity to contribute to the Presidential Speech. First of all, I would like to appeal to the Office of the President to investigate what hon. Mungai has said as it involves the lives of Kenyan citizens. It is possible, and it has happened before, that innocent citizens have been harassed or even killed. It has happened in the history of this country and it happened to me in 1984 when 5,000 people were gathered together and massacred. So, whenever I hear of Kenyans being killed, I do really get terrified because I recall that massacre of 1984 at Wagalla. So, I appeal to the Government, and particularly, to the Office of the President, to investigate whenever an hon. Member of Parliament brings to light the possible deaths of people.

(Applause)

It is the right of every citizen to live in peace and to be protected by the Kenya Government. Having said that, I would like to add that it is misleading to claim that Kikuyus are being persecuted. If there is any community that has been benefitted from both regimes of the late Kenyatta and the present one, it is the Kikuyus.

(Applause)

An. hon. Member: Say it again!

The Assistant Minister for Research, Technical Training and Technology (Mr. Khalif): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, and they still continue to reap the benefits of Independence even today as they are in the Opposition. This is because even today, most of the land grabbing and other benefits still go to them and we all know this. So, let them not complain too much because there are people who still have nothing after 35 years of Independence.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while I congratulate His Excellency the President for his wise leadership, I would also like to note that after over 30 year of Independence, there is widespread poverty and deprivation in this country. Therefore, I would like us to have a clear vision of the future because more than three quarters of the population in this country are people who have nothing at all. They are so poor that they cannot even afford one decent meal. After 30 years of Independence, the gap between the 'haves' and the 'haves nots' is not narrowing, but widening and some people can make riches very quickly because they are given land in Nairobi, Mombasa and beaches, which they sell at exorbitant prices. These are the people who are making deals every day. They are given plots which they sell for millions of shillings while the majority of Kenyans are suffering in poverty and starvation. So, I would like us to be serious about what we are telling Kenyans. We are the leaders of today and we are only four years away from the end of the century. We are soon going into the 21st century and yet there are a lot of Kenyans who are poor.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not see, for example, why my people who have wealth of livestock like camels, cattle, goats and sheep are still poor. These people are poor because there are no roads to transport their animals down to the markets. They have no water and no infrastructure. They are even denied the wonderful facility of Wajir airport as they cannot use it for commercial purposes.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair]

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

We are spending a lot of millions to build Eldoret International Airport which I support very much. I have no objection about that, but why are we denying the people in the North-Eastern Province commercial use of an existing facility just because at the time it was provided, it was earmarked for military purposes? Yet know that at that time we were operating in a "cold-war" situation. We had a neighbour, Somalia, which at that time was hostile to us and they had a large army. We were operating in the conflict of the East and West blocs, but today there is no Somalia. Today, Ethiopia is very friendly. Today, there is no communism in Africa or anywhere in the world. Why are we stopping the use of that military airport when the people of Wajir can easily export direct live animals and meat from Wajir to anywhere in the Middle East where there is the market.

We have been asked to export livestock directly from North-Eastern Province, say Wajir military airbase to many places in the Middle East. I am requesting the Kenya Government to allow us the use of this facility, but upto today the Government has not allowed us and yet we are talking about poverty. The Government does not want to solve poverty. We have no commitment to solve poverty. Kenyans cannot export anything from that part of the country to the rest of world or country because of the poor roads.

We know the history of this country and we know what happened to that part of the country during the colonial days. We were completely isolated by the colonialists, and after Independence there was unfortunate situation where for a time we were locked up in war with the rest of the Kenyans. Now, we have peaceful place, peaceful people and we would like to develop, but the whole hostile attitude towards the North-Eastern Province still persist and it should stop.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, one big problem which continues to grow bigger and bigger is the problem of unemployment. Our youth both skilled and unskilled labour from universities, secondary schools, tertiary institution and also from primary schools are streaming into the urban areas looking for employment which is never there. What are we doing to curb this menace? We cannot just take pride in the fact that last year the economic growth was 5 per cent instead of 3 per cent. This has not translated itself into generating employment or into generating wealth for our people. Even this liberalisation has caused more misery to our people, especially farmers.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I not an economist, but I do not understand why we cannot protect our farmers. The mainstay of our economy is agriculture and because of this wonderful phenomenon called "liberalisation," we have thrown them to the dogs. Kenya farmers cannot have adequate markets for their

products even if the market is there. Despite of this liberalisation, they cannot get competitive prices for their products. This is because we are making them compete with other farmers in the world. They are competing with American farmers who grow a lot of wheat, and that wheat is bought by the United States Government. They are subsidised by the US Government by buying wheat from them. And that same wheat or maize is sent to the rest of the world in form of aid or sometimes in form of trade. Yet here, we are just "sitting on the fence" enjoying the phenomenon of liberalisation and leaving our farmers to die in the cold.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we in the North-Eastern Province have talked about the need for the Kenya Government to change its "attitude of apathy" towards the region. We know that in the initial period of our Independence, it was a little bit difficult. We were little bit misguided to fight against the Kenyan Government. That is now history. Today, our loyalty is to this country and our patriotism is unquestionable. We are there, and we shall be there because we are not Kenyan citizens by any privilege, but by right and no one can deny us this right. All that we are asking is that let us "undo" what history has done to us.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Bishop Njeru: Thank you, Mr Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for allowing me to contribute to this Motion on Presidential Speech.

If what His Excellency the President said in his speech is what Kenyans or the KANU Government is practising today, then Kenya would be a different country. If one looks at the speech of the President, one will see that he mentioned about us hon. Members of Parliament. We should forget the petty issues of loyalty to our parties, petty issues concerning who is who, what tribe one may belong to and address ourselves to Kenya entirely.

I was very upset because I was waiting to hear from the President that this Parliament has been dissolved because it is a waste of time. I have been here for a long time and for the last four years now, if one looks at what we are doing from both sides, it is a hate-war because some hon. Members messed up with the economy of this country. I was waiting to hear the President going to dissolve Parliament so that Kenyans would elect their people who are serious and can address the issues of the common men rather than fight over who is going to be the next President.

If you look at the whole country, the economy is declining because the Opposition and KANU Government, we are not addressing ourselves to the issues of this country. What we have is the Central Province who speak so loudly, and I am wondering if I cannot solve the things in my own house, how can I go to another house and solve the problems there? Even the Bible says that one should first remove the log in his eyes before he goes to remove the spec from another person's eyes.

Every tribe in Kenya, and I must say that Luoland, Kikuyuland, Maasailand and so on, have their own elders who can reconcile their people when they have disagreed. How could somebody from the Central Province go to the Luoland and he tries to bring the people together when his house, Central Province, is "burning?" Why should he reconcile hon. Kibaki and hon. Matiba?

This is an issue because we are fighting for nothing and our people are dying and the economy is declining. We want clear objectives from both Opposition and KANU Government on what are the plans the Government has because of the school-leavers, and university students who are now sitting at home without employment. Those are the issues, I think, we were elected for. To come here as the Opposition to say "this is the way" and then the Government tells us, "these are the plans we have for our people." These are clear objectives of the school-leavers. Now, form fours are leaving schools and cannot get employment and nobody is talking about these issues. And that is why the President keeps on calling us to work in unity. If a kingdom is divided, it will fall, this is according to the Bible. If we are divided in this House, there is no way, even if other people are elected to come to this House. We shall accomplish much in this House. In Mwea we are living in detention camps which were built during the emergency period. The Government has been silent for too long although we do not have title deeds. We are not the rightful owners of this land. We are Kenyans and we want to benefit like any other Kenyan in this country.

The people of Mwea keep on hearing that the Government has been given money from Paris. If you ask the Government today, to tell you the amount of money that has gone to Mwea they will not tell you how much they have given apart from the money which they borrowed from Japan. There is no other money which has gone there. This is money which will be re-paid by the people of Mwea. We want the Government to address itself to the problems of the people of Mwea. We need to live like other citizens of this country. We need clean water and good roads because we have to travel from our villages to other areas. We should also be given title deeds for those pieces of land which are now being sold by tycoons. Instead of considering the common mwananchi who does not even own one acre although this land is theirs, the Government seems to be allowing tycoons to sell it. If this Parliament is dissolved, it will give me a good time. We are going to continue suffering. If hon. Members of Parliament including the Members of the Opposition are fighting one another, the public is going to suffer.

Due to that kind of behaviour, some hon. Members will not see this House again when this Parliament will be dissolved and general elections held in 1997. The euphoria of what we witnessed during the 1992 elections is gone and wananchi will elect the person who will represent their interests in this House.

When we talk about corruption, we should not forget that it has been there since the time of Kenyatta. If you look at the people who are corrupt, you will realise that they are the same people who were in Kenyatta's Government and they are still in this Government. They are the people who are grabbing everything that they can get. They have grabbed all pieces of land including even in cemeteries. In Kirinyaga there is place to bury the dead because it has been grabbed by these greedy individuals. Where are we heading to? We need leaders who can address these issues concerning land so that the common man can benefit.

Today, we have so many people who have completed their studies at various levels. These people have not been employed and the Government should come up with a programme of assisting these people. When a child completes his studies, he looks forward to being employed. What plans does this Government have concerning those students who have completed their studies? There are some students who are going to graduate this year. Where will they go? We need a clear policy on this matter and not a mere speech. We want to see what the Government says being practised so that we can realise that the Government has changed. If the Opposition continues fighting the Government, that will never help this nation.

If you look at the wave of defections, you will realise that defections should not arise. During the days of KADU and KANU, and even "Akamba Pole Pole" (APP), people used to cross the Floor and join the Government.

Why should I be called a defector when I am representing my people? The hon. Members in this House today, do not represent Kenyans. Everyone is representing his constituents. What matters most to me are the people of Mwea Constituency. I do not care about what happens at Ukambani. I want my people to be considered when it comes to the sharing of the national resources. If you visit some districts in Central Province, you will see that they are more advanced. People are very rich and they have title deeds. They do not care about the people of Mwea. Mwea cannot become a political research station. That will never work when I am still a Member of Parliament there. Every hon. Member in this House wants to make sure that his people benefit and that is why I am serious about my people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing: Why should someone from Mwea, where we own 45 per cent shares of Mwea Rice Mills cannot benefit. The Government cannot even release the 10 per cent of the profit to enable me to buy two kिलogrammes of fine rice. I am made to travel from Mwea to NIB headquarters at Lenana Road to buy only two kिलogrammes of rice. This is not a Government! We have a manager and a Chief Accountant at Mwea. Why should one be made---

The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing (Mr. Nyachae): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy, Speaker Sir. Is the hon. Member not misleading this House on two points? He is talking about the Minister and at the same time he is saying that this is not a Government. Obviously, there cannot be a Government without a Minister. The second point is that the hon. Member is misleading this House out of ignorance because Mwea Irrigation Scheme is not under the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing.

Bishop Njeru: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, he has consumed my time.

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Makau): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for allowing to contribute to the Presidential speech.

I will begin by paying glowing tribute to President Moi for the way he has spearheaded economic recovery in this country. Many a times, people have talked about the institution of the Presidency and the Executive powers given to the President. When you look around the world and compare ourselves with the so-called tiger economies, you will realise that economic growth continues to be recorded because of the executive powers of the Presidency in those countries. I am saying so because the institution of the Presidency plays two major roles in any country. One, he is a symbol of unity which brings people together especially in African countries. Secondly, it is the institution that mobilises resources both human and natural. It is because of that institution and the way Kenyans respect and continue respecting that institution that it has been possible for the President to spearhead economic recovery that surprises everybody in the world.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we look at the President's Speech, during the Opening of this Parliament, there are various issues raised in that Speech, but the major concentration was on the economic recovery. This is the most important area that all Members of Parliament and all leaders in this country should concentrate and support, in that what we need in Kenya, is economic issues and economic development. If we succeed economically, that success would also be seen in the political development in this country. The economic recovery that we have witnessed is significant, especially during the time that Kenya had been denied foreign aid.

The donor community had denied this country together with the World Bank, of any aid and it is amazing that without aid, which was withheld by the donors, we recorded more than five per cent growth. This has amazed everybody in the world, even the World Bank. When the former Vice-President of the World Bank, in charge of the region, passed through here, he was extremely amazed that Kenya could have recorded that growth. What should be noted, is that the fact that we recorded this growth without aid, is a clear indication that this country has a lot of resources. What needs to be done, is for us to manage our resources properly. During the time that the aid was withheld, it was in a way a blessing in that, the Government did put it in order, in terms of economic management. It is said that, if we continue with that trend, we would be able to record more than eight per cent GDP, which will be almost in line with the countries that are being said to be doing very well.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, having said that, there is one area where we should be very careful and this is the dependence on foreign aid. Foreign aid is not a growth industry. There is no single country in the world that can be shown as an example, of a country that has succeeded economically because of foreign aid. What is needed for African countries in general, and Kenya in particular, is for us to encourage both local and foreign investments. This is the answer to our long-term economic development. While appreciating the aid that we continue to get, and especially, now that the World Bank and the donors have said that they are going to release whatever had been promised, what is very important is for Kenya to continue with the economic reforms that it has been implementing. This is so, because any investment in any country and especially now, when we look at Kenya today, we have done all what is needed to encourage foreign investments and that is liberalisation. We have seen in this country that the foreign exchange has been liberalised. We have also liberalised the trade, that is, there is no controls on imports and exports and the price controls have been abolished and so many reforms have been carried out.

We have also gone as far as privatising parastatals and if a country does what Kenya is doing, it becomes very attractive to investments. So, this is an area that we should continue emphasizing; that foreign investments should be encouraged, instead of us depending on foreign aid. In fact, now we should be thinking about some of the countries that give us a lot of problems, and are the ones which give us very little aid. One thing that should be borne in mind, is that the so-called "aid" or anytime that we are asking the World Bank for money, we need some financial and technical assistance from the World Bank and the donor Community to smoothen out some areas. But what we should be stressing is to reduce dependence on foreign aid because at the end of the day, we are not going to benefit; instead, we are going to keep on increasing the debt that this country is having today.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, one big problem that the developing countries, especially, in Sub-Saharan Africa are facing is the burden of the debts that they are supposed to pay. If you look at the current situation, the amount of money that Africa is supposed to pay to the World Bank and other multilateral lenders and also bilateral lenders, is a lot of money and this is an area that we should try as much as possible, to reduce the burden and encourage foreign investments.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the President gave his Address here, he condemned corruption and said very clearly that the Government is committed to controlling it. There is nowhere in the world, that any country has got rid of corruption, but it is only controlled. In this country, many people, especially, the Opposition, have gone round talking about corruption. I do not condone corruption. But the Opposition has thought that when they write to the donors and talk about corruption in this country, they are going to win that battle or whatever they have been always saying and urging the donors to withdraw aid because of corruption in this country. I would like to say very clearly that the Kenya Government has tried as much as it can, to control corruption. When we look and I would like to refer you to find out what is happening in some countries in West Africa, it is at that time that you would realise that this country has done a lot in controlling corruption. First, if we look at the Bills that have been passed here, the amendment of the Anti-corruption Act, stipulates that anybody who is found being involved in corruption, should be jailed for a maximum of 14 years. That is in our Statutes Books. Currently, Kenya Ports Authority (KPA), which was the corridor of corruption, action is being taken. But what I would like to appeal is that corruption should be controlled, not finished, you cannot finish it because it is human. And anybody saying that corruption can be finished, if we look at them whether it is the Opposition or KANU, they cannot say that they are clean people. Corruption is as old as the creation of mankind and it can only be controlled. But what is very important, and this was said by the President, is that, Kenya would fight corrupt practices and in this country, we can say boldly that we have no official corruption. Corruption would be finished in this country when people realise the importance of good moral values. While on this, I would like to urge all hon. Members, especially the Opposition, when they have asked the donor community not to give aid in this country, one thing that we should stress all of us, is to make sure that this country benefits for all of us, because economic development is what all of us should be supporting.

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

Mr. Gatabaki: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving the opportunity to contribute to this very important Presidential Speech.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was here for the first time to hear the President give his Address. If I say my view, I was here to hear the President, but I did not expect anything from the President--- I thought in all sincerity, the President would seize the opportunity and make a decisive contribution; he has been President for 18 years. I thought time has come for the President to seek reconciliation with his country. I thought the President would give a union message, outline comprehensively, the economic destiny of this nation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me not get harassed for my reservations. The country's destination, after 32 years of KANU leadership, it is one of the poorest nations in the world. We have 15 poorest nations on earth with a per capita income of US\$270. Mzee Jomo Kenyatta left this country a newly industrialised nation. President Daniel arap Moi has turned this nation into one of the poorest nations.

Fifty-five per cent of Kenyans as I am talking, do not have or are not sure of a decent meal. About 55 per cent of Kenyans live below the poverty line. I am happy the Vice-President who is also the Minister for Planning and National Development is here to accept what I am talking about. Which Government on earth can be proud of that type of a situation? After sixteen years we come and listen to a statement of five minutes, talking about insecurity and about nothing.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this country has comparative advantage in a few areas like horticulture and tourism. This nation does not consider things where we have comparative advantage. I am happy the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing is here. Mr. Minister, you have enormous advantage---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order! Hon. Gatabaki, please address yourself to the Chair and avoid direct personal attacks. We have been listening to you. Address the Chair.

Mr. Gatabaki: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. This nation has comparative advantage in a few areas where we have excelled. We have comparative advantage in horticulture. This nation could be the biggest producer of flowers and vegetables for the world market. We can do that and make this area the largest sector of the economy. For the last 12 years we have seen billions worth of horticulture export yet this nation does not seize that opportunity to give that vital sector support in marketing and finding access to credit. What we see is plunder after plunder. We have comparative advantage in tourism yet we have a Minister who comes from the coastal area, whose known vocation is attending cocktail parties. Coastal areas do not have fresh water, neither do they have infrastructural development.

Mr. Badawy: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to imply that the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife is only capable of attending cocktail parties while, in fact, he has made several visits to overseas countries in order to promote tourism in this country?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Hon. Gatabaki, you are not in order and I have cautioned you that you should attack the policies but not the individuals and I think you should stick to that.

Mr. Gatabaki: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for that bit of clarification. This nation has one comparative advantage that it excels in. That comparative advantage is corruption. We have excelled in the world as the most corrupt and newly industrialising country. Around 32 years ago, our founding fathers gave this nation a new message of hope and freedom. With that, we emerged from the ashes of colonialism with countries like Taiwan, Korea and Singapore who are different among all the nations that have emerged from decolonisation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we saw definite programmes of that renewal. We saw a nation growing at the eight and even 10 per cent. Now, after so many years of hope we have sunk to a nation that reels under-development. We have seen our nation register a minus per cent growth. We have seen per capita decline year after year. We have seen our people become disillusioned.

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Makau): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the current speaker not misleading this House when he talks about decline while it is in the books that we recorded 5.5 per cent GDP with no minus unless---

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that we have, within our Cabinet, some Ministers who are some of the characters who thought that they might have gone to school and yet no school can accept them right now. I am talking about the actual situation of our economy. We have had no growth for the last four years. Whatever we have right now does not tally with 5 or 6 per cent. It is questionable. The information as given by the Ministry for Planning and National Development is questionable. For the first time scholars are saying these figures are not correct. For the first time, our Planning Ministry should be questioned

for dishonesty.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this nation has become a laughing stock of the world. We have become a pariah nation. These are disturbing issues. That is why I came here to listen to the President because I thought that the President, in his majesty and wisdom that we hear my fellow Members of Parliament talking about every day, could have said:-

"Distinguished Parliamentarians, my Government has failed. We have failed to give this country leadership. We have failed to make this region of Eastern Africa a nation of hope. I am, today, distinguished Members, asking for reconciliation. I am resigning as the President of Kenya in order to allow the first multi-party free and fair elections to take place."

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that was my hope and that is the hope of millions of Kenyans who came here to listen to the Presidential Speech. That is sadness for this nation. I am happy my fellow colleagues are sobbing because the truth hurts.

The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing (Mr. Nyachae): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member has stated that this nation is a laughing stock. May I remind him---

An hon. Member: Is that a point of order? **The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. Nyachae): Yes, it is a point of order because the hon. Member must not mislead this House on statements which he has repeated as far back as 32 two years ago. Therefore, if he thinks the nation has become a laughing stock, then it has been a laughing stock for 32 years.

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we witnessed what constitutes a holocaust. We witnessed a re-allocation of development projects or development funding for non-priority projects and, for the first time, I saw Cabinet Ministers praying against the Government. I asked them: "Do you know what collective responsibility means?" I was shocked to see Cabinet Ministers talking about the Government as if they are back benchers. Something very terrible is happening in our nation. We wonder who is in charge of this Government. Who governs Kenya? It is as if people from Mars are governing this country. We come here and we hear Member after Member of the KANU Parliamentary Group, Minister after Minister of KANU talking about KANU, railing the same way we in the Opposition rail and crave and cry. Who is in charge of this country? I am asking very pertinent questions. We see a back bencher from KANU asking his President---

Mr. Cheserek: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I do not understand what language the hon. Member is speaking. Is he speaking in Kikuyu or English?

(Laughter)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker: (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order, Hon. Cheserek. That is not a point of order.

Mr. Gatabaki: My credentials in language compared to that gentleman who wants to know what language I am talking speak for themselves. I do not know which school he went to, or which mother tongue he understands. However, we have seen a Member of Parliament question his President and, instead of waiting for the Presidential statement, we have seen characters talk and talk as if they have---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker: (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order, hon. Salat.

Mr. Salat: Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa nafasi ili nami nijunge na Wabunge wenzangu, pamoja na Mbunge mwingine ambaye ni mwendawazimu, kuzungumza hapa.

Mr. Falana: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Pengine ulikuwa unasikiza upande ule, lakini ni haki kweli kwa mhe. Salat kumwita Mbunge mwenzake mwendawazimu?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Might you have said that hon. Salat?

Mr. Salat: Nimesema mhe. Gatabaki alikuwa akizungumza kama mwendawazimu.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Can you withdraw that?

Mr. Salat: I withdraw.

An hon. Member: And shame on you!

Mr. Salat: And shame on you too!

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwanza nataka kuchukua nafasi hii kujiunga na wenzangu katika kumshukuru Mtukufu Rais kwa ile Hotuba yenye busara ambayo alitoa katika Bunge hili siku ya ufunguzi. Hotuba hiyo ya Mtukufu Rais ilichukua muda wa dakika 12. Lakini yale mawaidha ambayo yalikuwa katika Hotuba hiyo

yanaweza kuingoza nchi hii kwa miaka kumi na miwili na hata zaidi. Ninasema hivyo kwa sababu Mtukufu Rais amefafanua juu ya yale maendeleo na mafanikio ambayo nchi hii imefikia na ule mwongozo Serikali inatarajia kuleta katika nchi hii. Mara kwa mara watu husema kwamba Serikali inaanguka, uchumi unaharibika, Serikali haina mwelekeo na mambo mengi ya kuishutumu Serikali. Lakini ni dhahiri ya kwamba maendeleo ambayo yamepatikana katika nchi hii miaka iliyopita ni mengi sana na hata wenzetu katika upande wa Upinzani watakubaliana nasi kwamba hayo ni maendeleo. Kwa sababu, nchi hii inaweza kutawaliwa na Mwafrika mweusi na hiyo imedhihirika. Wapinzani walikuwa wanataka kumleta mkoloni mamboleo aje aitawale nchi hii na waturudishe katika minyororo ya mkoloni ambayo tulijifungua miaka 32 iliyopita. Na walikuwa wanafikiri kwamba Serikali hii ni kama wingu linalopita. Lakini Wakenya na Serikali ya KANU wamedhihirisha ya kwamba uchumi umerekebisha. Sasa wanasema hata yale majarida yanayotolewa na Serikali katika Ministry of Planning and National Development si halali. Sasa wanatafuta sababu tofauti za kuishutumu Serikali. Lakini haya maneno yanaweza kuonekana na wazi wazi. Hayo yote ni kwa sababu ya uongozi bora ulioko katika nchi hii. Na ni wajibu wa kila mtu awe katika Upinzani au Serikali, kuiunga Serikali hii mkono ili maendeleo yaweze kupatikana. Kwa sababu, yale yote mazuri ambayo yanafanywa, yanafanywa ili yamsaidie mwananchi ambaye yuko mashambani, mijini na wale wengine wote wa Kenya bila kuvijali vyama vyao. Uchumi ukiimarika katika nchi hii haimaanishi kwamba wafuasi wa chama cha KANU ndiyo watakaofaidika bali pia wapinzani watafaidika. Kwa hivyo, ni wajibu wetu kama vile tulivyoambiwa na Mtukufu Rais, tuungane pamoja na watu wa Upinzani na wa KANU, ili tuweze kujenga nchi hii na kuendeleza mambo mema ambayo yatawasaidia wananchi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, wakati wa uchaguzi uko karibu na inafaa wapinzani wajue kwamba chama cha KANU kimekuwa maarufu katika Mkoa wa Kati na Luo Nyanza. Nilikuwa nataka kumhimiza Mbunge mmoja ambaye ametoka ajiunge na KANU. Hii ni kwa sababu hata juzi ilichapishwa katika magazeti kwamba mhe. Bishop Njeru wa Mwea alisema Upinzani hauna manufaa kwake. Kwa hivyo, katika wakati tunapojitayarisha kwa uchaguzi yafaa tuwe macho Wakenya wasije wakatatanihwa. Waachwe wafanye uchaguzi wao binafsi wa kile chama ambacho kina manufaa kwao. Juzi wakati chama cha FORD(K) kilikuwa na uchaguzi kulikuwa na fujo na nashangaa wao wakishinda uchaguzi, watakuwa na Serikali ya aina gani. Labda wataunda Serikali ya kurushiana mawe. Watu wanapigana kwa mawe na kuana katika uchaguzi wa FORD(K), kati ya wafuasi wa Wamalwa na wale wa Raila. Je, watu kama hawa wakipatiwa uongozi, wataongoza nani? Kwa hivyo, Wakenya ni lazima wachague kwa makini chama ambacho kinaweza kuwa na mwelekeo mzuri.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, jambo lingine ni kuhusu watumishi wa Serikali. Watumishi wa umma ndio wanaoangusha Serikali. Hata sisi tulioko katika chama cha KANU tunajua kwamba wale ambao wananung'unika katika chama hiki, hawanung'uniki kwa sababu Rais Moi amewafanyia kitu, hawanung'uniki kwa sababu ni Waziri fulani amewakosea, lakini shida iko katika Civil Service. Hawa watu wanaoitwa Provincial Administration ndio watakaokuja kuiangusha Serikali hii na hata Serikali nyingine yoyote. Kwa sababu, wameota pembe. Mtu anayeitwa DO, PC au Chifu ndio watu watakaoangusha Serikali hii. Ninashukuru sasa tumepata Mkuu wa Utumishi wa Serikali ambaye yafaa aangalie kwa makini yale mambo ambayo yanaendelea hasa katika jumba hili linaloitwa Harambee House. Kama hatafanya hivyo, watu wengi ambao wanapenda chama cha KANU na Serikali hii wataitoroka kwa sababu ya watumishi wa Serikali. Watakiiforoka chama cha KANU kwa sababu ya Provincial Administration.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kule tunakotoka, Mkoa wa Kaskazini Mashariki, ni mahali panapojulikana kama eneo la shida. Kuna ukame, ugaidi na kadhalika. Serikali mara kwa mara huwasaidia wananchi kwa kuwapatia chakula wakati wa ukame, lakini nataka kusema kwamba, hiki chakula ambacho Serikali inatupatia, kinalisha watu wengine na sio watu wetu. Hiki chakula kinafanyiwa biashara na machifu, DO, DC na PC. Tumesema mara kwa mara watu wetu wakiwa na taabu, wapewe chakula. Waziri katika Ofisi ya Rais ambaye anahusika na famine relief, yafaa ahakikishe ya kwamba chakula kikitolewa na Serikali ni lazima kiwafikie wale watu ambao wametengewa hicho chakula. Kisipofika, yafaa kikae stoo za Serikali na watu wafe njaa badala ya kusema wamepeleka magunia 20,000 Garissa na hakuna hata gunia moja lililowafikia watu maskini. Nafikiri Serikali yapaswa iwe makini katika kuwapatia watu hawa chakula, na hicho chakula kiwafikie.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa muda, jambo lingine ni kuwa, watu wetu hawakuzi kahawa au majani chai, ila ng'ombe tu. Ninataka Waziri Bw. Nyachae anisikie kwa sababu yeye ndiye Waziri wa Agriculture and Livestock Development. Tulikuwa tunangojea kwa miaka mitatu hadi minne rehabilitation ya KMC ifanyike. Kenya Meat Commission, tuliambiwa itafufuliwa na kampuni ya Japan, Mitsubishi Corporation. Lakini mpaka sasa ng'ombe wetu wanakufa. Wakati wa ukame, ng'ombe wanakufa kwa sababu ya kukosa maji na chakula. Na hatujaambiwa mpaka wa leo ni kwa nini KMC haijafunguliwa. Zile fununu tunasikia ni kwamba KMC inataka Kshs50 milioni pekee yake kufunguliwa. Ningependa mhe. Nyachae anisikie na aache mikutano ya Wakisii huko. Kshs50 milioni ndizo zinahitajika na KMC. Lakini, pesa hizi haziji na tunaona mabilioni ya pesa zinatolewa kwa miradi mingine ambayo haisaidii wananchi. Kwa hivyo, tunamuomba Waziri wa Livestock

Development na Treasury wapatie KMC pesa hizo ili ifunguliwe ili iwasaidie wananchi.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono Hoja hii.

Mrs. Ngilu: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving me the opportunity to make a short contribution to the Presidential Speech that His Excellency the President gave a week ago. The Presidential Address in this House has become just another routine rhetoric. What Kenyans are interested in today are not high-sounding sweet words which bear no fruits at all. When President Moi took over the Presidency and leadership of this country 18 years ago, the economy of this nation was thriving. Today, the economy in this country has gone down the drain. All institutions that were making profits 18 years ago have collapsed. All the parastatals in this country have collapsed. What the President did, when he took over, was to compromise competence with loyalty. He got loyalty but everything went down the trend. Kenyans, therefore, are suffering today. Profit-making parastatals such as the Kenya National Assurance and many others stopped making profits and today they are up for sale. The only parastatal today that is making profit is the Kenya Commercial Bank. Even the a bank like the National of Kenya that used to make profit is not making profit any more.

The provision of health care in this country is also worrying. The health care services have also collapsed. Wananchi are now at the mercy of unscrupulous doctors who are fleecing them by imposing high charges on their private practice. Time has come for us to get down and do something. I do not want to blame any particular person in this case. But of course a blame must go to the Head of State, being the person who is actually steering this nation. A year ago in my own constituency, in the District Hospital, in a single day, I had to bury two children of the same mother who died because they could not get malaria drugs in the hospital. On another day, a woman in Kitui District Hospital died because there were gloves that could be used to help her deliver her baby. She died and her child died too. Another day, a woman had to bury her three children because of measles. There is no inoculation in most of the dispensaries.

The Education system in this country is also in shambles, to the extent where even running the Ministry of Education has become an impossibility for the Minister himself. The Ministry will publicly keep praise to the discredited 8-4-4 system. But in private, they will be denouncing the same. It has become even so difficult for the Minister himself to make a simple decision, like a decision that is made in my constituency of a DEO who fired a teacher because a local MP who happen to be in the Opposition delivered material to a school that is broken down. The Minister cannot make a decision, until the Head of State himself says that the teacher must go back to school. What business does the Minister then have in that Ministry? He should surely resign.

The road network in this country is in a mess, and one can say, that we lose more lights on our roads, than even though the dreaded AIDS. In every accident that happens in this country we lose lives and property. Why would a road that has been constructed only three months ago or even re-carpeted in three months ago have potholes today. Everyday police are harassing motorists telling them, "stop, you are driving an unroadworthy vehicle, you are charged". Surely, we all know that what is not road-worthy is not a vehicle. It is the road that is not worthy vehicles in this country. This has to be checked now.

Every other speaker in this House has talked about the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, and I want to join. The agricultural sector today is in a mess. The maize, tea, coffee, milk, pyrethrum, cotton, name it, every form of farming is in a mess. The farmer is crying. It is shedding crocodile tears for the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing---

The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing (Mr. Nyachae): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker. The hon. Member is misleading this House. Agriculture is not in a mess. In 1990/1993, agriculture had a -4.1 per cent growth. As I am talking right now, agriculture has registered 4 per cent growth; from -4.1 per cent to now 4 per cent. If there is anything in the form of growth it is---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): That was a point of information, hon. Nyachae, not a point of order.

Mrs. Ngilu: In fact, the Minister should be able to go and see the real coffee pickers and tea pluckers who happen to be women, and challenge them on this point. He will not come out of the place still feeling the Minister he is.

We know about the agricultural sector and so I think that if the Minister was a man of honour actually, he should have resigned by now. The Minister does not realise today that the person who actually matters is in the agricultural sector. About 80 per cent of the people involved in agriculture are women. A woman toils and moils; we toil and moil, we work hard in our farms, and what we get is only five per cent of the proceeds. The cash is actually collected by our husbands, and once they collect this cash, they do all sorts of mischief. When money is in their pockets they marry second wives. Poverty has permeated every sphere of life in this country, everywhere you go what you see, what you hear, is deprivation and total poverty. Nobody in this country, nobody in this House, is taking about poverty alleviation. All you hear today in this House and elsewhere is politics. "Defect, defect,

defect. Defect to where and what for?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I think time has come for us to address ourselves to the real issues. In this House we are a mixture of three different regimes. The colonial regime, the Kenyatta regime and the Moi regime today, and the rest are a mixture of those who come into this House due the multi-party euphoria or through rigging. Time has come for us now to check on what leaders we are.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the time has come for us now to check on what type of leaders we are. The Presidential Address touched specifically on Presidential Economic Commission which he chairs. I think it is a great idea, but I doubt the composition of that Economic Commission. The President has challenged this House to shun partisanship and yet in that Commission he has not included people who have high economic credentials like my Party Chairman, hon. Mwai Kibaki, and hon. John Michuki. If we cannot use such people, who can we use then? How can he even be the chairman of such a Commission? He has not even included some women in that Commission. Who then is chairing that kind of a Commission? The President himself is preaching water when he is actually drinking wine. Let him be the first person to show us that he is non-partisan in such matters.

The Assistant Minister for Tourism and Wildlife (Mr. Kisiero): Thank you, very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to commend His Excellency the President for the speech he made on the official opening of Parliament. I also wish to commend the President very highly for steering this country and the economy of this country during the very difficult period of multiparty transition. That was the time when we had to introduce structural adjustments programmes which were bringing very adverse effects on our economy and it was a very bad period indeed. Any hon. Member who says that the President has not been leading this country properly is only day-dreaming because it is not easy to lead a country when you have got your own people - especially some of our friends in the Opposition who had joined hands with our enemies, "neo-colonialists" frustrating your effort. They joined hands and persuaded the donors not to give this country money, not to extend funds and loans to this country since these were going to be extended to individual. Money that this country was asking for during that period was meant for the development of this country and this country belongs to every mwananchi including our friends from the Opposition come. If it were not that the President was a very wise leader, if it were not that he has got very wide experience in the affairs of this country, he would have panicked or would have made mistakes in his leadership but as it turned out, the President has been very sober-minded and he has guided this country and the economy of this country to the extent that now the donors are saying, "Yes, Kenya is doing very well".

For those of our friends who talk of agriculture having sunk at a certain period or the economy having gone down, they should remember that they contributed to those problems. As I see it now, the economy is on its feet and the donors are very satisfied. Kenya is going ahead and all this is because His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi has demonstrated a very high standard of leadership.

One other area that we should commend our President on is in the creation of the East African Co-operation. Our President has played a very important role in ensuring that East African countries join hands so as to improve their economies and strengthen it. At the moment, the whole world is coming together so as to improve the economic sector. The European Union, the Americans in the Western hemisphere including Latin America and the Canadians are joining hands and there is no reason why East Africa should not join hands. There is no reason why Africa as a whole should not come together so that their economies maybe strong and may be able to compete favourably with their counterparts from Europe and America. The creation of the East African Co-operation has not only brought economic benefits to this country, but some people at the borders. For those of us from the border, there is a major benefit from this and that is the restoration of security. From the time our Presidents met at Malaba, those of us from Mt. Elgon witnessed the disappearance of FERA activities. We had lost many of our people in the hands of bandits from our neighbouring country, but from the time the two head of state met, those incursions have ceased. We no longer hear about FERA. Our people are now able to sleep in their houses, go about their business of growing crops and looking after their animals in a more peaceful manner. So we thank our President and his colleague, the President of Uganda, for sitting together and bringing unity in our two countries.

The President has touched on the question of foreign investments. It is true that a country cannot grow without investments being made by either overseas investors or local investors. A very important thing has been neglected for a long time; the state of roads particularly in Nairobi and other major towns. The state of roads is a major concern to investors. For those of us who go out from time to time, we are told pointblank to do something about potholes in Nairobi, Mombasa and other major areas. Donors are willing to come, but they are worried that we have neglected our roads and in that case, they would not be able to operate in a proper situation. We have also neglected the question of water and electricity. It has always been pointed out that no investor will put up an

industry where there is no water or electricity. It is our wish to widen the base of our economic development by having more industries not only in towns, but spreading them upcountry. We cannot be serious when we are not able to provide those services in the countryside. There is no point of us when it comes to electricity or repair of roads to say that there are no funds because by saying so we are just saying that there no development for that area. In that way, we not widening the base of our development. We would be saying that the people of those areas where there is no electricity, water or roads will not develop. Their *per capita* income will remain either low or it could be going down. I, therefore, plead with all our colleagues in the Ministries of Public Works and Housing, Energy and Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development to think very seriously about assisting those of us that do not have proper roads and electricity in our areas because we also want to participate in the growth of the economy of this country. We do not want to be left behind while some sections of the country are reaping all the fruits of development. We would like to hear that when there are funds from donors, or when the country borrows money, that money should also go to the outlying areas. This is because we cannot continue to tell our people that no funds are available to do certain roads when they read in the newspapers every day that the country has been given billions, not thousands, of shillings.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another thing that we should consider seriously, and the President mentioned it in his Address, is the question of tribalism. Tribalism is a very bad disease. When it comes to small tribes like the Sabaot, tribalism just smashes them completely, because they are composed of a few people. Those people are not like big tribes which have company directors, chairmen and Permanent Secretaries somewhere, who can give a job to boys and girls from their areas. For those of us from Mount Elgon, and the Sabaot as a whole, we do not have such people. Worse still, when our children go to look for jobs, they are asked: "Where do you come from?". The poor fellow might say that he comes from Mount Elgon! He is then asked: "And what is your tribe?", and then he says: "I am a Sabaot". He is then asked: "Those are the people who are burning houses? How many houses have you burned?". And yet, the poor boy has never burned anybody's house! But still, he is finally told: "Just go away", and he does not get a job. I plead that everybody be considered equally.

With those words, I beg to support.

Mr. Badawy: Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia nafasi ili niichangie Hotuba ya Mtukufu Rais, ambayo ilikuwa na busara na maneno yenye mwongozo na mwelekeo ulio sawa. Waliopenda kuitia kombo na hila wamejaribu kusema kwamba ni Hotuba fupi sana. Lakini hao ni wale ambao wamekosa busara na malezi ya hekima, kwani wahenga walisema kwamba ubora wa maneno uko katika yale yaliyo machache, lakini yaliyolenga kwenye maana na vitendo. Hivyo ndivyo ilivyokuwa Hotuba ya Rais alipolifungua Bunge hili juzi. Hatushangazwi na wale waliopenda kuitia hila Hotuba ile. Miongoni yao ni wale waliozungumza, na kwa sababu walijua kuna washupavu watakaosimama na kuwajibu, walitoroka kutoka hapa.

Hatushangazwi na yaliyosemwa na mhe. Gatabaki. Hii ni kwa sababu wale wanaolisoma lile jarida analolichapisha mara kwa mara wameona kwamba halina maneno yoyote ya busara. Maneno yaliyo katika jarida hilo ni yale yale aliyoyasema hapa kwa sauti yake. Yeye ni mfano wa yule mtu anayependa kuisikiliza sauti yake, halafu anafikiri kwamba sauti yake ni tamu sana na watu wengine wanapenda kuisikiliza. Hata watu kama hao wanafikiri kwamba wana busara zaidi kuliko wengine katika dunia hii. Ikiwa mtu anaona kwamba maneno yaliyotolewa hapa na Rais katika Hotuba yake ni machache, labda hao ni watu ambao hata hawashughuliki na mambo yanayohusiana na Bunge. Hata katika visanduku vyetu tumewekewa vitabu ambavyo vina mwelekeo wa marekebisho ya kiuchumi. Sasa ni juu ya mtu mwenyewe kuyafafanua yaliyoandikwa hapo. Mzee wa hekima kama Rais wetu alizungumza na sisi hapa na sasa ni juu yetu kujaza pale tunapona kwamba inafaa kujaza. Hata sisi hatushangazwi na maneno ya watu wengine waliosema kwamba watu wao wanakufa kwa sababu hakuna dawa za malaria. Hii ni kwa sababu wanapoteza wakati wao kwa maneno ya utetezi, na hali utetezi ulikwisha kabisa.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tulioyasikiliza maneno haya kwa makini tumeona kwamba Hotuba ya Mtukufu Rais ina mwelekeo mzuri kwa upande wa uchumi. Hata kabla hajatusomea Hotuba hiyo tulikuwa tumeona kwamba alikuwa ameelekea kutukombo, hasa watu walioadhiwa na marekebisho ya kiuchumi katika nchi hii. Hawa ni watu ambao wameadhiwa na mfumo wa social dimensions kutokana na maendeleo ya kiuchumi. Ni jana tu tuliposikia kwamba kamati ya kitaifa ya kulishughulikia jambo hili imeundwa. Kwa hivyo, Hotuba ya Rais ilikuwa na mwelekeo wa sawa kabisa. Ninaipongeza mimi Hotuba hiyo na pia mwelekeo wetu wa kiuchumi.

Wanaoyasoma makala yanayotolewa na Wizara za Mipango na Maendeleo ya Kitaifa, Fedha na Wizara nyingine, wataona kwamba tunatoka upande wa giza na kuelekea upande wa maendeleo. Lakini mtu ambaye ana chuki kwa sababu alitaka mjombake au babu yake aendelee kulitawala taifa hili, na ana wivu anapona kwamba makabila madogo yamepata nafasi ya kuliongoza taifa hili, ataendelea kuwa na wivu siku zote na hatayatambua yale mema ambayo yanafanywa na Serikali.

Katika kuupongeza ule mpango kuhusu social dimensions of development ningependa Wizara tofauti tofauti zimsaidie Mtukufu Rais kwa kuangalia ni miradi na maongozi gani ambayo yatamsaidia mwananchi wa kawaida. Mpango huu umetenga pesa nyingi za kusaidia miradi tofauti tofauti. Hivyo ndivyo tulivyoambiwa katika kamati zetu za maendeleo wilayani. Lakini kuna mambo mengine ambayo kwa hakika yanahitaji utendaji, busara, kujitolea na uzalendo kutoka kwa wakuu wa Idara za Serikali. Marekebisho mengine yanahitaji pesa. Inafaa tuangalie vile tutakavyomsaidia mkulima kunyunyizia maji shamba lake au kuuza mazao yake au kuwa barabara za kumwezesha kufikisha mazao yake sokoni. Kule Malindi tuna Chakame Irrigation Scheme, ambayo ni nzuri sana. Tunaipongeza Wizara ya Kilimo, Ustawi wa Mifugo na Uuzaji kwa kutuwekea mradi kama huo. Lakini wakati ambapo mazao ni mengi hayawezi kufika katika Soko la Malindi kwa sababu ya hali ya barabara. Hata yanapofika sokoni wenyewe wanapambana na wachuuzi huko. Hata mkulima anaona kwamba pesa anazopata hazimwezeshi kurudia mazao zaidi kutoka nyumbani. Hii ni kwa sababu ananyanyazwa.

Kwa hivyo, katika hali ya kumsaidia mwananchi kupambana na zile adhari za kiuchumi, ni lazima maafisa wa Serikali katika tarafa na wilaya waone watakvoywasaidia na kuwalinda wakulima na wafanyi biashara wadogo kutokana na zile shida ambazo wanapambana nazo. Shida moja ya kule Malindi, ambayo mimi huitaja mara kwa mara hapa, ni kwamba hata kabla uwekaji uchumi huru kukubaliwa rasmi na Serikali huko Malindi liberalisation ilikuwa imekubali kwa wageni kukubaliwa kufanya biashara ambazo wananchi wanaweza kuzifanya. Utaona kwamba mwenye hoteli pia ndiye mwenye magari yanayopeleka watalii kwenye mbuga za wanyama, na hali mwananchi ana magari. Hata mashua ya kuwapeleka watalii katika marine parks ni ya mwenye hoteli. Mwenye hoteli angekodisha magari na mashua ya wananchi. Kwa njia hii angewapa wananchi biashara na yeye angefaidika kutokana na hoteli yake. Sasa tutazungumzia kukombolewa kwa wananchi kutokana na adhari za kiuchumi na huku tunaona hawawezi kufanya zile biashara ambazo wamezifanya kwa miaka mingi. Hii ni kwa sababu ya mashindano ya kibiashara ya kidhuluma. Tunajaribu kumlinda mwenye hoteli ambaye ameweka rasilimali katika nchi hii, na imefika kiwango ambapo mwenye hoteli anasema: "Usipande gari au mashua ya mwananchi kwa sababu ina hila fulani". Yule mtalii anamsikiliza huyu mwenye hoteli kwa sababu ndiye aliyemleta katika nchi hii, na kwa njia hii tunawaonea wananchi wetu.

Pahali kama Malindi kuna utalii kinyume na alivyosema hon. Gatabaki. Kila biashara iko na matatizo yake hapa na pale. Lakini hata hivyo, iko haja ya kuangalia njia nyingine ya kukuza uchumi katika maeneo haya ambamo kuna utalii kama Malindi na pwani kwa jumla. Tunaipongeza Serikali kwa kutuletea maofisa wa kusitawisha viwanda katika wilaya ya Kilifi. Nawaomba hawa maofisa wasifuate wale maofisa wengine wa serikali ambao ni kama sanamu. Ni watu ambao wanahudhuria mikutano ya Kamati ya Maendeleo ya Wilaya na pia semina na mikutano, lakini mchango wao katika jamii hauonekani kabisa.

Ni wajibu wa hawa maofisa wa ustawishaji wa viwanda wazunguke na kuona ni miradi na viwanda gani vinafaa katika sehemu gani. Lazima watayarishie makaratasi ya miradi na wawakaribishe wananchi na kuwafundisha jinsi ya kuingia katika viwanda hivyo. Hiyo ndiyo kazi yao. Maofisa wengi wa Serikali wanalala wilayani huku wakila mishahara na bali hatuoni ile kazi wanayofanya.

Tukirejelea hali ya maji katika wilaya ya Malindi, kwa upande wa viwanda maji na umeme ni lazima. Tunaomba miradi ile ya kuweka umeme mashambani ipanuliwe, na pesa zipatikane ili pahali kama Ganda, Timboni karibu na Watamu, na pia Malindi mjini ambapo kuna mitaa ambayo haina nguvu za umeme. Hizi ni sehemu ambazo watu wanaweza kuanzisha viwanda vidogo vidogo. Lakini kutokana na ukosefu wa nguvu za umeme, inakuwa ni shinda.

Wakulima wana shinda ya kupata maji. Shinda hii inaweza kutatuliwa kupitia kuwa ushirikiano kati ya Wizara ya Kilimo, Ustawishaji wa Mifugo na Uuzaji, Wizara ya Uchukuzi na Mawasiliano pamoja na Wizara inayohusika na maji kuangalia mkulima anaweza kunufaika namna gani. Wakati ninavyosema hivyo, mkulima anayeweka ng'ombe wa "zero grazing" inabidi anunue maji kwa bei ile inayolipwa na anayetumia maji mjini. Wizara inayohusika na maji imeweka bei sawa katika sehemu yote ya Malindi, ili mkulima anayetaka kuweka ng'ombe wa "zero grazing" kilomita 200 kutoka Malindi mjini na mkazi wa Malindi mjini wanalipa bei sawa. Jambo hili linaua ukulima. Mkulima kama huyo hataweza kununua maji kwa bei ya mjini. Jambo hili lazima liangaliwe ikiwa tunataka kumsaidia mwananchi wa kawaida. Tunataka kukuza uchumi kulingana na ule mwongozo ulioelezwa na Rais Moi.

Tumezungumza mambo ya ardhi na sitaki kurudia zile kashfa na ufiisadi zilizoko katika mambo ya ardhi. Isitoshe, ile onyo na ilani aliyoitoa Katibu wa Kudumu hata kabla ya Bunge hili kufunguliwa, ambapo aliwatahadharisha wananchi kwamba maofisa wa Wizara yake na watu wengine nje ya Wizara yake wanatoa vyeti vya bandia vya kumiliki mashamba. Mimi mwenyewe nimepeleka kwa Mkuu wa Uandikishaji wa Serikali, ushahidi wa vyeti bandia vya umilikishaji ya mashamba ambazo zinatolewa na Ofisi ya Mashamba wilayani Kilifi. Hayo yanatendeka ha hali kuna ile amri iliyotolewa kwamba viwanja vya watu wote zilizopeanwa zichukuliwe. Ni hatua gani inachukuliwa sasa? Tunambiwa tu hatua itachukuliwa na amri zinatolewa lakini ni nani

tunayemngojea atekeleze amri kama hizi? Kwa hivyo, bado tunatarajia amri hizo zitekelezwe.

Kabla sijatia kikomo, ningeomba mambo yanayoendelea Ngomeni kuhusu ugawanyaji wa viwanja yachunguzwe.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

The Assistant Minister for Culture and Social Services (Mr. Kirior): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, for giving this opportunity to contribute to this Motion. Before I contribute, I want to register my complaint that I have stood for over ten times without you recognising me and yet, there are some hon. Members who have stood just once and they were considered. I am not happy with that.

I want to congratulate His Excellency the President for the manner in which he presented his Speech to this House. That is why some of the people say that it was very short. Of course, the President cannot elaborate on every aspect that seems to be done. The people who are supposed to carry out Government services and the Presidential policies are the civil servants who ought to serve the people to the best of their ability, with a lot of trustworthiness.

I would like to commend the President for the manner in which he has served this country for more than 40 years of his political life. It is not an easy thing for somebody to be in politics for over 40 years. So, I would like us to pray for him and his health so that he can continue guiding this nation.

With regard to agriculture, unfortunately the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing is not in, but I want to mention something about the pricing of agricultural produce. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing should look into the pricing of agricultural produce. Some crops like maize is likely to be neglected by the farmers because what you gain from it is very little. When you consider the amount of money that a farmer uses to plant maize and what a farmer gets from that maize, it is so little and thus discourages the farmers. Very soon, we are going to rely on imported maize and yet we have plenty of land to plant maize, just because the pricing is not proper.

The farmers are not getting much. The same thing applies to tea. Currently, the tea farmers are getting 55 cents as their net income per kilogramme. That discourages the farmers. It is only that farmers are banking on what we call bonus. Otherwise, the farmers would stop planting tea completely. This is because, 55 cents per kilogramme is not much and it is not enough for a farmer to depend on. This is because there is presumptive tax which takes 90 cents---

QUORUM

Mr. Mulusya: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. Do we have quorum?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): No, we do not have a quorum. Ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order! We now have a quorum, but before you proceed, hon. Kirior, I want to remind you that you cannot demand to speak; you can only 'catch the Speaker's eye'. I think the statement you have made is not correct.

The Assistant Minister for Culture and Social Services (Mr. Kirior): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying something on agriculture, that the pricing policy for agricultural produce ought to be considered thoroughly by the Ministry in charge of agriculture so that the farmers are not discouraged against planting some crops such as maize. I can foresee that next year, we may not have enough maize just because of what farmers get from their crops. Eventually, we are going to depend on importation, which is not proper.

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

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

I also touched on tea, which the Ministry in charge should thoroughly look into with a view to increasing the farmers' income rather than the 55 cents that is realised by a farmer on one kilo of green leaf. This discourages the farmers from planting tea or expanding their tea farms. We have heard of importation and I

would like to request the Government to impose a ban on the importation of agricultural produce because we have enough in the country.

It would be shameful, if tomorrow, the maize from our local farmers cannot get market just because we have flooded the market with imported products. The same applies to sugar cane and millet. This is not fair because it is killing the farmers' morale in expanding agriculture in this country.

I would like to mention something on the agricultural produce cess paid to the County Councils. I want like to ask the Ministry of Local Government, to ensure that 80 per cent of the cess charged on the farmers' produce goes back to the farmers to have their roads opened up and murramed so that these roads are passable. If these roads are not passable, the farmers will be discouraged and their produce will not be delivered from the farms to their respective markets.

It is only proper that the Ministry of Local Government orders the Local Authorities to make sure that 80 per cent of that money goes back to the farmers. If that is not done, we will demand that this cess be discontinued.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would now like to turn to education. I would like to suggest that when considering the admission of trainees to the Teacher Training Colleges (Primary), I want to urge that those areas which have had shortage of teachers from time immemorial, be given a lion's share. In fact, there are areas that have

excess teachers, and it is pointless to train teachers from those areas. They should give chance to those places that have not had enough teachers rather than train teachers in, say District A, where there are excess teachers who may eventually be moved to District B. Instead of moving teachers from District A to District B, give a lion's share to District B, which does not have enough teachers when considering them for college intake. We would like to see this happen this year.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also want to touch on the effluent that is being discharged by the Muhoroni Agro Chemical Plant into Kipchorian river. This is so dangerous that it has killed many living things such as fish and even cattle. I would like to ask the Ministry in charge to make sure that, that effluent is not poured into the river, where human beings draw their water for domestic use and where animals drink. It is not proper to pour that dangerous liquid into the river. It should be stopped forthwith. An alternative area should be found where the factory will pour that substance; an area which cannot endanger anybody's life.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a water project known as Soin which has been discussed for over 20 years. It has gone through the required proper channels. What remains is only for the Government to implement it. We would like to see this water project implemented because it was passed in 1974 and has gone up to the final stages or final design but, unfortunately, it has never been implemented. I would like to ask the Government to implement that water project so that people can benefit from it. There is a lot of demand by the people from Belgut for electricity which is a necessity. I am asking the Ministry of Energy to avail enough funds for those who are intending to have electricity supplied into their homes or their institutions in Belgut.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would now like to turn to health. It is a known fact that drugs have become so expensive that I would like to suggest to the Government to control the drug prices, otherwise, many people will die just because they do not have enough money to purchase drugs. I wish the Government could do something on this. We better have some control on the price of drugs. As a result of the exorbitant prices of drugs, many Kenyans will not be able to afford to buy them. If a patient is not able to purchase a drug, it means that, that patient is going to die. Something ought to be done on this. Let us not allow the businessmen, the pharmacists to exploit the common mwananchi.

Somebody has mentioned something about the AIDS rapists. I would like to back him on his suggestion that the AIDS rapists be hanged. If a person has been diagnosed as having the AIDS virus and then he goes raping people, spreading the disease, since the purpose of raping is just to spread that deadly disease, the Government should come up with an Act of Parliament to have those HIV rapists hanged.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, an hon. Member suggested that people who carry arrows should be banned from carrying them. Raising arrows, pangas, spears and so on are all weapons and if the Government is going to ban anybody carrying arrows then we should also ban people carrying pangas, spears and so on altogether because they are all weapons and they are dangerous to human beings.

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

Mr. Falana: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity because I have been trying to catch the Speaker's eye the whole afternoon, but all in vain. However, thank you because the moment you sat there I caught your eye.

While joining my colleagues in contributing to the Presidential Speech, I would like to appeal to the Government to tarmac the road that stretch from Isiolo to Moyale to Ethiopia boundary. There is all the need to

tarmac that road now that we have revived East African Community. Ethiopia which is our neighbour has a large population and the only hindrance to that country is poor road. We have over 500 kilometres from Isiolo town to the Ethiopian boundary which is untarmacked and very rough.

If this road was to be tarmacked, it would help the purpose of this East African Community with trade with the neighbouring countries. It would also augur well in this line since our beloved President is the Chairman of the East African Community and the IGADD. We would have something to be proud of when we say that we have done our part as a country to facilitate the trading and let us leave the rest to the others. I make that appeal and I hope that something will be done very soon.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hope the Minister for Information and Broadcasting is here and I would like him to lend me his ears. I have something to say about the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation. KBC radio, KBC television and *Kenya Times*, the news coverage in these three media, I for one, I would say this is a very, very biased media for informing the Kenyans. KBC television has "zeroed" down on two individuals. Therefore, it surprises me when you go and watch KBC radio, KBC television and *Kenya Times*, it is as if it is owned by two individuals. They do not even cover the Head of State as much as they cover these two individuals.

An hon. Member: Who are these two individuals?

Mr. Falana: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me tell Kenyans---

Mr. Rotino: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. My point of order is that the hon. Member is trying to impute improper motive to certain hon. Members. Can he substantiate who KBC is covering?

Mr. Falana: Hon. Rotino should have that hon. Falana is not one who minces his words. I was just coming to it, be patient and I will mention their names. The activities of this country, and KANU in particular, are not confined to Central Province alone, Kiambu and Murang'a. We have activities all over the country; we have Kenyans to be informed and educated.

Mr. Rotino: Can you hit the nail right on the head?

Mr. Falana: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have made my point. Perhaps, it might---

Mr. Rotino: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to dilly-dally? Could he be straight to the point and say who he is referring to?

An hon. Member: Sema, hon. Kamotho!

Mr. Falana: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if only perhaps, the Chair ask me---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order, hon. Falana. You are creating an impression to hon. Rotino that he is the one you are referring to. In that case, go on and be specific.

Mr. Falana: Now, I have the lead from the Chair. I am saying the coverage of KBC television and radio is "zeroed" down to hon. Kamotho, who is also the Secretary-General of KANU and Mr. Kuria Kanyingi, the KANU Chairman, Kiambu District; as if they are the only persons in this country. It is true even the hon. Members are supporting me. Therefore, I am not imputing any improper motive on any hon. Member, inside or outside this House, but these are facts. They have gone to an extent of covering these individuals even when they go for a short-call in the toilets! The Minister for Information and Broadcasting is here and he will agree with me that, being the Minister he is not even covered half. If you want to prove me wrong, go and watch KBC television today. If you miss hon. Kamotho or Mr. Kanyingi then---

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I am doing is to appeal to the KBC television to follow what KTN television does. I gave credit to KTN television for its perfect, classic and polished coverage.

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Makau): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Could the hon. Member give us statistical evidence that hon. Kamotho and Mr. Kanyingi have been extensively covered?

An hon. Member: That is not a point of order, go on!

Mr. Falana: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think I can ignore that. When he says that I give him the statistical evidence, I do not sit by the radio and television and make notes on how many times the characters are covered. As the Minister for Information and Broadcasting he can substantiate that. I would ask him to go to public and ask Kenyans. They will tell him that it is as if the Minister or the Government has "personalised" that corporation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think I have made up my point and I want us, hon. Members, to be taken seriously. Let proper and equal coverage be given to Kenyans all over, but not "zeroed" down to two individuals.

The coverage of today in Parliament, watch it on KBC television. I know they are here. They have

nothing to offer, that portion can be forgotten. Forget about it, we shall watch KTN. It is enough and they come out clean. I do not think KBC television has anything to offer.

Mr. Moiben: On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I want to inform the hon. Minister that we request the KBC, when announcing funeral announcements, they should know that the people have paid for those announcements, but the announcers seem to be very much in a hurry and take funeral announcements as if it is a joke. They should announce with a lot of caution because they are talking about the dead.

An hon. Member: Kaa chini hiyo si information nzuri!

Mr. Falana: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my next point will be on farming. Unfortunately, the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing has left. I want to join hon. Members in appealing about farming and agriculture in general in this country. I want to be very specific on one item, that is maize. Today, the National Cereals and Produce Board buys maize from farmers at a price of Kshs665. Now, the Kshs665 includes Kshs65 for the bag, Kshs5 for the insecticide, Kshs40 for transport, Kshs15 for cess. When you subtract all that, the farmer is paid Kshs540 per bag of 90 kilograms. Is the Government going to feed this nation? Why can farmers not be given fair prices for their crops? When you take into account ploughing, planting, weeding and harvesting, it is a tedious process---

Mr. Arte: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Could the hon. Member also talk about the consumers? It is also very expensive for consumers.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): That is not a point of order!

Mr. Falana: He is just wasting my time. When you consider the cost from planting to harvesting and shelling and then repacking it, there is nothing for the farmers. It actually puts them off and discourages them. When we talk of food security we should motivate our farmers first.

Mr. Farah: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. The Minister has gone on record as having tried to protect the sugar farmers in this country and he was overruled by a superior power. We are aware that even in his contributions on the Floor as regards the maize issue, he is on the farmers' side but he is not the one making the policies on that.

Mr. Falana: That is not a point of order hon. Farah. Finally, I would like to appeal to the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development, that is in conjunction with the Draught Recovery Programme. We need water. Dam reconstruction units---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Hon. Ndzai, you should not be on your feet when another hon. Member is talking. Do you know that?

Ms. Karua: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Motion especially on the last part of the Presidential speech; that during this term we should all put national interests above party loyalties. It is on record that the President said in Gatundu that a Bill will be brought to Parliament to seek for the increase of Parliamentary constituencies by between 50 and 60. We know that Section 47 of the Constitution says that:-

"Any Constitutional amendments can only be passed by 55 per cent of the Members of the House."

We in the Opposition, have been crying for certain Constitutional amendments which will allow democratic growth in this country. Time has come when we should put national interests above party loyalties and we should all sit down as hon. Members of this House and as Kenyans to see what necessary Constitutional amendments we can make. I am appealing to Members of this House that we should agree to pass piecemeal Constitutional amendments. The Government must bring all the necessary constitutional amendments. It should bring a comprehensive Bill that will take care of the interests of all Kenyans and not party and sectional interests. I am reminding my sisters and brothers in the Opposition that this is one time which we should use our voting power because our colleagues in the Government will need us to pass that Constitutional amendment to increase the number of constituencies. We should pass all the necessary Constitutional amendments and not just one. We have been talking about amendments to trim the powers of the executive so that holder of the Office of the President, whether today or tomorrow, should be able to share power with the rest of Kenyans. We know that absolute power corrupts and amendments will be in the interest of all Kenyans and not of one political party.

We should also remember that it would be futile to increase the number of constituencies without reviewing the composition and the powers of the Electoral Commission. Currently, the Electoral Commission has wide powers to create constituencies based not only on population but also on other consideration like geographical boundaries and difficulties in communication. In my humble view can lead to abuse of these powers. We should amend the Constitution to define with clarity the criteria for review of constituency

boundaries and for creation of new constituencies.

I have in mind the need to balance the principle of one person one vote. The way things are today, in some areas of this Republic, one vote represents more than ten votes in another area. I am saying so because we know that the are Members of Parliament who represent over 100,000 Kenyans while others represent a mere 10,000 registered Voters. This destroys the Principle of one person one vote and consequently, it does not enhance democracy.

We should abolish geographical and other considerations. Constituencies should be created based on population only and compensate those whose geographical conditions and communication network is not up to date in monetary terms to enable those Members to be able to cover their constituencies. We are a very rich country and if we applied our resources in an economical and reasonable manner. We should be able to built infrastructure in all the areas in this country so that we do not create constituencies of only a handful of voters merely because of communication problems.

Having said that, I do agree that there is need to review the Constitution but not only in relation to constituency boundaries. It be relation of the composition of the Electoral Commission which should have names selected by all the political parties and vetted by this parliament. The power to appoint Electoral Commissioners should not be left to the Head of State alone.

I have in mind the appointment of judges. The appointment should be left to the Head of State, but Parliament should have the power to veto appointments for good reasons. A parliamentary Committee should be charged with this responsibility as we have other democracies around the world to compare with. Their Parliaments have power to scrutinise and to ratify Presidential appoints with regard to judges.

We should see all the Government Ministers putting national interests above party loyalties. We have witnessed during the recent recess the use of public resources by those in the Government and by public officers to campaign for the ruling party KANU. I witnessed it in my constituency where there was a by-election in one of the wards. Those who have come to powerful positions without being elected cannot the respect the electoral process. We witnessed the secretary-general of a competing political party, meddle with the electoral process with the result that the wishes of majority in Ngariama Location were respected in the by-election I am talking about. This is putting party interests above national interests. Those in the Government should heed the wise words of the President and start placing national interests above national interests. Those who fail to do, Kenyans demand to see action taken against them.

It is true that some people undue coverage on the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation and it strikes me that they normally covering those of the proportions of human dwarfs.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are saying that we are taxpayers, and we all deserve coverage; being elected leaders, it is our voters who are slighted, if they are not told of our activities. I do not see why we were not given coverage during our campaigns in Ngariama, which would have shown the country that our meetings were full, while those of the ruling Party were empty. Kenyans would have understood better when we said that the elections were rigged, with the outcome that KANU's candidates were declared winners. We need fair coverage, so that the entire country can know what is happening all around us.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a little about the Co-operative Movement, especially, now, that the Minister for Co-operatives has said that he is in the process of Tabling a Bill to review the Co-operative Act. There has been a lot of abuse of the Co-operative Act by the Commissioner of Co-operatives. I have said so in this House and I will say it again, setting up useless inquiries in co-operative societies which are run by people who are not favoured by the political powers. Co-operative Laws should not be used as a tool for campaign, for any political party. We have seen interference in the Co-operative Movement, which is direct interference with the farmers. The Co-operative Movement supports the farmers in this country and we have seen them getting messed up by the Ministry of Co-operatives. I have talked of the campaigns in Ngariama, where a certain Secretary-General, who is not elected, told the people that he would oppose the dissolving of a management committee of Ngariama Co-operative Society, if KANU was elected. We are watching to see whether the powers of this unelected Secretary-General will stretch from his Ministry to that of the Co-operative development. This is an abuse of power and public resources. It is also trying to use unfair means to win elections. Farmers should be left to resolve their problems in accordance with the Co-operative Act without interference.

While waiting for the repeal of the Act, the Minister should keep a close eye on the Commissioner of Co-operatives, who has the propensity of abusing the Act every now and then.

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

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Imana.

(Applause)

The Member for Turkana Central (Mr. Imana): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, first, and foremost, I would like to take this opportunity to deliver my Maiden Speech in this august House today. Before I touch on the Speech of His Excellence the President, I would like first, to thank the people of Turkana Central, who elected me to represent them in this august House. From there I would like to remind this House that there are different problems in different constituencies and I would like to enlighten them what is going on in Turkana.

First, there has been severe drought in Turkana for the last five years and as such, Turkana people have lost about 60 per cent of their livestock; that is goats, camels and cattle, and for that reason, people have suffered a lot, especially children. Children under five years are malnourished to an extent that malnutrition rate now is 27 per cent. It is about the highest in East Africa, and only comparable to Southern Sudan, which is in war, but it has only 24 per cent. From there, it is evident that Turkana children have suffered because malnutrition rate is very high. What has been going on, is giving relief food as a temporary measure for this problem. But I see that this is a problem that leaves Turkanas to be dependants and this is a phenomenon that I know every Kenyan does not like, and, therefore, I call upon the Government to encourage the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to come up with projects that are sustainable or can make Turkanas self-reliant.

In that regard, there are about three activities that can assist. First, we have Lake Turkana. The fishing industry have been going down ever since the NGO, NORAD, left and equipments that the local fishermen have been using, have all run-out and for that reason, we need to replace these fishing equipments for people to get fish from the Lake.

Secondly, we have also irrigations schemes, which were earlier on run by the NGOs. For one reason or the other, the NGOs left and these irrigation schemes are now going down and I also request the Government to encourage the NGOs to assist us in improving the irrigation schemes.

Another problem that has contributed to poverty in Turkana, is the cattle rustling. This activity has been going on for a long time and in some years back, it was in small scale because the Turkana and their neighbours, that is Pokots and other countries, were using spears; but, now, the activity has changed. They are now using sophisticated weapons and I am today calling upon or appealing to my colleagues in Pokot, that we join our hands together and educate the two tribes and stop this activity. I also request the Government, to borrow a leaf from Uganda, what they are doing now for the Karamojong, which has been the main menace to Turkanas. Their guns are now controlled and licensed, and cattle rustling is now addressed by the local chiefs and local leaders, and it is not very easy, now to get raids from Karamojong side. I also request the Government to borrow a leaf and license these illegal weapons the Turkanas and Pokots have. I think that would reduce the activity.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another problem that I am also seeing in Turkana, is the issue of refugees. We have about 45,000 refugees in Kakuma and this has contributed to many factors. Already the fragile environment that is in Turkana has been inflated. That is, collecting of firewood and cutting of trees, thus making Turkana to be more arid than it has been before, and there is no replacement of these trees. There is no money budgeted for UNHCR or the organizations that are running these refugees in Turkana. This issue of refugees also brings in insecurity. They come into this country with illegal weapons and there is now a danger of insecurity in Turkana.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, coming back to the speech of his Excellency the President, I would like to say that it was very brief and it touched on a lot of things, especially, economic reforms. These economic reforms have been discussed in many forums in this House and I was surprised by some of my colleagues who said that the Speech was not elaborate. According to me, it was brief and it touched on a lot of areas. Coming to economic reforms, we have areas like privatisation of public parastatals. This, I believe was to help the Kenyans to be able to participate in the purchase of this public parastatals and, unfortunately, it seems that indigenous Kenyans have now been left out in this exercise because they do not have enough resources. You will find that it will only be the foreigners and, may be a few tycoons who will be able to benefit in this exercise and, therefore, I am calling upon the Government to assist the local indigenous people mobilise the resources available by guaranteeing them, through the banks, to get loans and be able to participate in the purchase of these parastatals.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another area is the issue of the East African Co-operation. All of us believe this was a good move that has been decided upon, because it is going to remove the tariffs that have been a bottleneck between the three countries. This will eventually encourage economic growth in these countries in such areas as creating employment and others.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to end there. Thank you very much.

Mr. Shabaan: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I will also take this opportunity to

contribute to the Policy Statement of his Excellency the President. I would like to counter the statement that has been made by an hon. Member concerning the mode of distribution of constituencies. She said that it is important that the consideration for creating a new constituency should be one man, one vote, that is, in terms of population. Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very important for every Kenyan to also know that in this country, when you talk of the infrastructure, this country is not developed equally. Some areas are more developed than others. For example, since Independence, a whole province has not been able to have even the slightest bit of tarmac road. In the entire North eastern province, communication is a disaster. As a Member of Parliament, it is impossible for you to visit every part of your constituency throughout the five-year term.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, while a Member of Parliament, say, in Nairobi represents over 100,000 people, he is able to visit those areas within a week. However it is not possible for a Member of Parliament in North Eastern province who may represent 20,000 people to visit his people in all parts of his constituency in the entire five-year period because communication is extremely poor. That is why when the Electoral Commission is making consideration for the creation of new constituencies, one very important factor that they

should take into consideration should be the infrastructure of that area. Is the Member of Parliament able to visit and to see every Kenyan who has elected him? That is a very important factor. If I represent 20,000 people and I am not able to visit them, then this is wrong. This is because everything is about representation and every Member of Parliament should be accessible to the electorate. That should be a very important consideration. If you represent 80,000 people and you are able to visit them within a week and you are accessible to them, while another person represents 20,000 people or even 10,000 people and he is not able to see them because the infrastructure is poor, then such an area deserves a new constituency.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is my view. I, therefore, urge the Electoral Commission that it was a very good for his Excellency the President to state that there is need for more constituencies. Areas like North Eastern province where the infrastructure is extremely poor require better representation, despite the fact that the population there is not as high as in many parts of the country. Unless the infrastructure in this country is uniform in all parts of this country, the point of one man one, vote, or the population factor should not be the point for consideration. Therefore, we need more constituencies here in those arid and semi-arid regions where we do have poor infrastructure.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, touching on the Press, for the last few weeks we have been hearing of this mad cow disease that has broken out in Europe and, particularly, in Britain. Kenyans are known for the importation of very cheap meat or goods from abroad and flooding them on the Kenyan market. I would like to request the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing and all those who are charged with the responsibility of overseeing the importation of goods in this country to ensure that there is a total ban of livestock and livestock products from the UK and other areas where this mad cow disease has broken out. In that regard, let us not contaminate our livestock industry in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this House and outside this House, there have been a lot of debates on the protection of the agricultural sector in this country and that is a very good cause. There has not been a lot of emphasis that has been made also on the livestock sector. Equally, the livestock sector in this country is as important as the agricultural sector and we need to put a lot of emphasis on it. Definitely, nobody would like to be a vegetarian or to eat ugali without meat. It is very important. This is very important, and Kenyans need very affordable meat. Therefore, the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing must put in place systems that will improve the livestock industry in this country. The Kenya Meat Commission which has been a marketing place for the livestock farmers has been closed for many years now and livestock farmers do not have a place where they can adequately sell their livestock products. Therefore, the Livestock sector has not been seriously addressed.

We also have the Livestock Marketing Division which used to buy livestock or advise farmers in the livestock industry in various areas. We do not see these officers any more. In our neighbouring country Somalia, the backbone of revenue in that country has been livestock and they have survived on the revenue accrued from the livestock industry. Therefore, the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing should not only put emphasis on the agricultural sector but also seriously address the livestock sector and give it the necessary support and manpower that is required so that the livestock industry is also encouraged so that we have better livestock farmers.

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

The Assistant Minister for Health (Mr. Criticos): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the chance to contribute to the Presidential Speech.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Is that your maiden speech?

The Assistant Minister for Health (Mr. Criticos): No, it is not my maiden speech, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. You had given me the opportunity sometime back which I also thank you for.

Thank you, for the opportunity again to contribute to the Presidential Speech. Going through the Presidential Speech, I have underlined a few pages, he is calling for economic transformation to stimulate growth, bringing prosperity, foreign investors, etcetera. What I would like to do is to touch on each point one by one. To encourage investors into this country from overseas, we have got to have the right atmosphere and the right ambience, in my opinion, to make it viable for them to find it a better place to invest like other places in the world.

For example we have European countries which are moving away from the communist rule. Starting off with the economics in this country, 340 per cent interest rates that we are being charged in the banks are just too high to be afforded. People have borrowed money at 17 per cent, the banks have increased it under the various clauses to 30 per cent over the years. There is also the ledger fees and the rest bringing the 30 per cent in some occasions to 40 per cent. I cannot see how that will enable overseas investors to invest in our country. Even if they bring their own money into the country, they will still need some funding to be done locally.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we also as locals, employ people in our companies and we have to train them over the years to reduce our labour which is becoming more and more expensive due to the high inputs that we are being charged.

The other issue concerns investors. When they come in they want to see what infrastructure we have. Our utilities in this country must be one of the most expensive in the world especially when it comes to the telephones, the electricity bills and the other numerous black-outs that we have in this country. On rural development, the other day, one of my projects in Taveta-Challa, for a cold storage project was quoted for Kshs500,000 for two posts for a transformer. How can we develop this country with these roadblocks which we are encountering? We have been in this country long enough and I think we have not seen the gradual problems that have arisen. For example, we cannot even find parking space in Nairobi yet we are telling people to come and invest in our country when the roadblocks and the traffic jams are rising on a daily basis. We also have problems of harassment of these investors from Government officials. I have come across numerous occasions that I have to assist people in my capacity as a Member of Parliament. There is also the problem of red tape that we thought had been removed three years ago yet it is still continuing. For someone even to get a simple licence, who has brought millions of shillings into the country officially, yet we are harassing his business.

The other thing, that we should do is to educate our civil servants on how to act on this. I think from the previous times they have got an attitude problem and I think, we should have some say on this issue. As concerns security, we have spoken on this issue on numerous occasions and I must congratulate the police for really putting their feet down and minimising the carjackings which used to take place. In tourism, we have the same problem.

Tourists are being harassed from the moment they land at the airport up to the moment they leave the JKIA and Moi International Airports. When someone is leaving, they are still asked how much money they have got. This is still continuing and we must look into it. I walked into the VIP lounge the other day and the way I was treated by a member of our Government was so bad. He asked me from which Ministry I was from, yet he is from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and international Co-operation. The security man asked him if he knows me and he retorted, "I do not know this Mzungu, they all look the same." and he started laughing. This is the attitude these people have, you should have seen how he was dressed. You would think he was a man who had just come from the streets, yet he is in charge of the VIP lounge at JKIA. This was last Tuesday. Now, if any other person walked in there and meets the same treatment, what would they say when they visit our country? The beach boys harassment is still continuing in Mombasa and a lot of people are still complaining. The moment you land and take a minibus to go to Hotel Intercontinental you have street urchins begging and knocking on tourist buses. This is detrimental to our tourism industry. These are small issues that we consider as normal because we have got used to it but people coming from overseas - and I am talking about our foreign exchange providers in this country. They will go back and say, "no, there is a problem there, do not invest there, go to Mauritius, Madagascar, South Africa or elsewhere. And this is what we have got to look at. Also so many of them are being killed in road accidents because of careless driving on our roads and our roads also need to be maintained. The other delicate matter is concerning the Directorate of Civil Aviation. The number of aeroplane crashes which have taken place in the last five years, have become numerous and the problem is bad maintenance at Wilson Airport. Licensed engineers are very few, we need to increase the licensed engineers. I personally, as you are well aware, I am a pilot. I have been flying aircrafts from 1969, I have got many hours of experience and I still fear for the maintenance of light aircrafts in this country.

Any man who goes into large aviation aeroplanes is risking his own life, especially when it comes to propellers and engines, we do not have the manpower and the right people to do this job.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the farming side, I would request the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing to review the policies and to give the farmers some leeway. He could speak to his colleague the Minister for Finance, to consider exempting farmers from Value Added Tax on agricultural inputs. We have been adversely affected by VAT yet people in other areas are exempted. In the early 1970 farmers were also given a discount on fuel; on industrial diesel which was used in industries like in farming. There was an exemption for taxation from us. That would also help us reduce the prices of maize. Even the price of maize could be down if the prices of inputs were lower; there could be a different scenario.

I will like also to give my opinion that civil servants should be given incentives. Somebody who has done a good job is never congratulated. He should be given promotion, some money or something. But some people who do not seem not to be doing a good job in the Civil Service, are cause problems. They should be dismissed from the service. We have got chiefs who are harassing hon.

Members. Some of them do not want to listen to the District Officer. In Taveta, I have had chiefs remove a good District officer because he was siding with the Member of Parliament on development. We have had chiefs in my constituency, from 1993, who have collected money from the people for harambee, for the bursary fund, but up to now they have not given the money to the DO of the area. How come we accept this?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, that is all I would like to say, and I would like to support the Speech of His Excellency the President.

Mr. P.N. Ndwiga: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, for seeing me at last. If you can protect me from the professional hecklers from that side I would like to contribute to this debate on the Presidential Speech. Although there is nothing much to---

Mr. Falana: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member has referred hon. Members as, "professional hecklers". These are hon. elected Members and not "professional hecklers".

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Did he say that? I was busy consulting with the Clerk. Did you say that, Mr. Ndwiga?

Mr. P.N. Ndwiga: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, yes I did say "professional hecklers", but I withdraw and apologize. But the record is on.

Now, as I said on the Presidential Speech, during the State Opening of this House, there is nothing much to debate on that Speech, because whereas the President told this House that it is time that this House and this nation began moving in one direction, immediately and in less than a week, we begin to get conflicting information, both from the President himself and from his Ministers. First, we all know that this House is the only body which is empowered to address the Constitution of the Republic of Kenya. But we are now hearing that somewhere in Kalenjin land, the Constitution has been discussed, and is only being brought here for rubber stamping. That is disturbing news. Also, the other thing which is disturbing to Kenyans today is news the other day that we are going to get in this House, a proposal to increase membership of this House from 22 seats, which currently the Electoral Commission---

The Assistant for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Kaino): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Member in order to mislead the House by saying that people have met in Kalenjin land and discussed the Constitution when we know that Minister was misquoted by the Press people?

Mr. P. N. Ndwiga: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, the hon. Member would need to do a little bit more reading and research to understand some of these things. Now, we have been very disturbed to hear that this House will be asked to approved another 52 seats, so that the President of the Republic of Kenya can dish them wherever he wants. That is disturbing news because there is a constitutional body which is called---

The Minister for Labour and Manpower Development (Mr. Masinde): On a point of order Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member should mislead this House, when he knows very well that Constitutional amendments are made in the House? Why is he crying foul and has actually directed him to do so? Can he substantiate?

Mr. P.N. Ndwiga: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I do not know what is wrong with the hearing of my friends on the other side. I said very clearly there was hon. Kones on one side, and there was President Moi in Gatundu; both discussing matters affecting the Constitution, outside the House.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order! First, hon. Kones recanted what was printed, here on the Floor of the House, denying ever saying what you are saying he said. Two, I know of no law in this country that bars anybody from discussing the Constitution of this country either on the Floor of this House, or out there. In fact, you always do it.

Mr. P.N. Ndwiga: I did not say that there is nothing wrong, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. What I said in very simple English is that matters which are being discussed out there, are being said that they are

going to be brought into this House so that we are just to rubber them stamp. For example, I know you also read that, it was said that the 22 seats, currently being discussed by the Electoral Commission, which is spending massive public funds going round this country--- Those seats now will not be allocated because the President has a problem of where to allocated them. Who is fooling who now? Who is supposed to dish out Parliamentary seats?

The Minister for Environment and Natural Resources (Mr. Sambu): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to impute improper motive on the Electoral Commission by suggesting that the Electoral Commission has already allocated the seats, when he knows very well that the exercise is going on and those are gentlemen and ladies of high integrity?

Mr. P.N Ndwiga: Is that a point of order? I will ignore that, unless you want to waste my time.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order, hon. Ndwiga! If you want to enjoy a quiet debate, you better stick to the rules. If you want to discuss the Electoral Commission, or the personal conduct of the President, you know Standing Order No. 73; bring a Motion.

Mr. P.N. Ndwiga: I have not discussed anybody's personal conduct. You heard very clearly what I said. Why are you people so scared about your little jobs? I said very clearly that the Electoral Commission is currently reviewing electoral boundaries. They are going out now spending our money. That is what I said. I also said that the creation of new constituencies is the work of the Electoral Commission, and nobody else. We have conflicting information and this is why the Electoral Commission is in such a disrepute.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, having said that, I wish to move to the area of economy which is what the President alluded to have discussed while opening this House. If you move to the countryside, especially in areas where we grow tea, you will find that there are no roads. One of my factory known as Mungania has the highest quality tea in the world but that tea does not get to the factory because there are no roads. Corruption is so rampant even in the tea industry. This liberalization process especially in the agricultural sector must now be intensified. It must be felt on the ground and Kenyans must get the benefit of this liberalization. It must not be one way. For example, the organization called Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA) has been discussed in this House time and time again. It is time that this organization was done away with and individual tea factories made autonomous.

I wish to speak on corruption. The other Ministry which has become notorious in corruption is the Ministry of Health. I have in mind a hospital called Embu Hospital where today things which have never been heard of are happening there. Patients are forming their own fund-raising committees. They have all the officials; chairman, treasurer and secretary. This is happening because there are no drugs in the hospital. You cannot imagine that 30 years after Independence this is happening! These things must be looked into. If we are going to talk let us, hon. Members, talk about the welfare of this nation. All of us must join hands and fight corruption.

We are losing far too many people on our roads because of lack of maintenance of our roads. There is one road here which is a major tourist road and the hon. Member for Tourism and Wildlife is here to bear me witness. The road between Thika and Makutano and between Makutano and Embu has become a killer road. It has been in that bad state for the last 12 months. It is like we are in the moon and there is no government. That road reminds me of Somalia. What is happening to the money we are paying in the name of Road Maintenance Levy? Those of us who come from that area pay a lot of money in terms of tea cess and taxes emanating from there and yet we do not get services on our roads. What is happening to that money? Can this Government one day wake up and behave like a government! They collect money and instead of using it rightly they are now busy buying small councillors in the villages. That is immoral and sinful and this Government must stop that business.

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Manpower Development (Mr. Ali): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute on the President's Speech.

I must first of all congratulate His Excellency the President for his encouraging Speech on economic reforms. His Excellency has seriously undertaken various measures on economic reforms so as to enable this nation prosper and the effort of His Excellency must be fully supported by all Kenyans. We must be ready to unite and fight our enemy which is corruption. Above all, as the saying goes, "Do not wash your dirty linen in public", we must not tarnish the good name of our country. This has been the order of the day and some of our hon. Members have even gone out of this territory and talked very ill of their own country. This is very bad. I can see that my colleague here is supporting me, although he is in the Opposition.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, coming back to my district, Lamu has been lagging behind in various fields of development. Our major source of revenue is the fishing industry, which today is diminishing. Fishermen in Lamu need to be provided with technical assistance, equipment and also protection. They need

protection because high seas are today very much controlled by outsiders and a lot of fish is drained away by trawlers owned by some super powers, which I cannot name immediately. So, we need this protection as soon as possible. In our recent District Development Committee meeting we resolved that Lamu be earmarked for a marine research centre. We are very thankful to the Coast Development Authority (CDA) who have come out with this programme. The people of Lamu are ready to provide the infrastructure existing at Mokowe, which was meant for a district hospital. Part of the facilities will be set aside for the hospital, but the rest of the infrastructure will be used for this marine research centre. This centre will strengthen the fishing industry by providing technical advice, equipment and protection.

Another source of revenue for Lamu is mangrove poles. We are very grateful to the Government for lifting the ban on mangrove poles, although it has done so only in respect of mangrove poles for domestic use. I wish to inform the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources, who is seated here, that there is already a team known as Conservation and Management of Indigenous Forests (COMIFOR), which needs to be given special attention. These are expatriates who have come to Lamu. The Director of Forests should take interest in the report by COMIFOR so that Lamu people may benefit and at the same time we can gain a lot of foreign exchange by exporting the mangrove poles. I can see that the Minister is not paying much attention to this, but I hope he will take some action.

To deal with all these economic constraints in Lamu District, rural electrification programme is required.

We have coconut trees, the best mangoes in the world and also cashew nuts. Implementation of the rural electrification programme will result in introduction of small-scale industries. This will provide employment and relieve the burden of economic constraint in Lamu District.

The other thing is about the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS). The KWS has claimed a lot of land, which includes some of the areas from which fishermen get their daily bread. The KWS is also claiming some of the fish, and this will result in a disaster for fishermen in Lamu. The Minister for Tourism and Wildlife is here and is listening carefully; I have hinted this to him.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): He is not listening at all!

Mr. Ali: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, the Minister for Tourism Wildlife is here and he is listening carefully. I have already hinted to him---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): He is not listening at all.

Mr. Ali: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, nevertheless, we need---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): The Minister for Tourism and Wildlife is not listening.

Mr. Ali: None of the Ministers is listening, although we are addressing the House on the protection of tourism. Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) is claiming all this land and that is not fair. The Minister should protect the people of Lamu, particularly the fishermen.

Tourism is the only way Lamu people earn revenue, and needs to be strengthened because security has been improved. We are very grateful to the security personnel in Lamu because they are doing all their best under the chairmanship of District Commissioner. He is doing an excellent job.

However, there are some other sectors where we are also very thankful to His Excellency the President for having directed that the aerodromes facilities to be improved especially in Lamu. I would like to request the Minister himself to visit the area and see the state of the aerodromes. Sooner or later, the aerodrome services will not be functioning because of the heavy rains especially during this time when we are having the long rains. So, this aerodrome services needs to be improved.

We are also very thankful to the Coast Development Authority for the work it is doing. I have already said that the Marine Research Centre connecting Moi University is a vital project at the moment. The infrastructure are ready and, therefore, there is no time to waste. The Government should move in very fast and improve the economy, the standards and the quality of fishermen in Lamu.

I want to repeat again that His Excellency the President has seriously undertaken various economic reforms for the prosperity of this nation. Therefore, without unity, fighting corruption and protecting the name of our country, we cannot move very much.

With these few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Ndzai: Bw. Naibu wa Muda wa Spika, nakushukuru sana kwa kunipatia nafasi hii, hili niunge mkono Hotuba iliyotolewa na Rais ambayo ilifana sana.

Kwanza, Wabunge wamekuwa na bahati mbaya hivi kwamba wakati wanaenda katika likizo ya kukutana na wananchi wao, wakati wanaporudi, huwa wamepungua kwa sababu ya vifo. Inawezekana kwamba Wabunge hawajapatiwa a good medical scheme. Hii ndiyo sababu wanapotea ovyo ovyo namna hii. Kwa hivyo,

tunaionba Serikali ianzishe mpango wa kiafya wa Wabunge ili wasipotee ovyo ovyo kama ilivyokuwa hapo awali.

Tunaunga mkono maoni ya Rais kwamba kuna mipango ya kuhakikisha kwamba wanaochukua hongo wasifanye hivyo. Anayetoa hongo ni yule tajiri. Maskini hawezi kupata pesa za kutoa kama hongo. Kwa hivyo, tunaomba kwamba watu wa biashara na watu wa Serikali wanahudumia watu bila kupewa chochote.

Kuna ukosefu wa kazi na vijana wetu wanakaa nyumbani. Lakini, ukweli ni kwamba hata kazi zikipatikana, zinatolewa kwa ukabila. Wakati kunakuwa na mahojiano ya kazi kule wilayani, utaona kwamba zinafanywa na hali watu waliandikwa wiki mbili zilizopita. Kwa hivyo, ninaomba Wizara ya Wafanyakazi na Uajiri, iwe macho sana na wakati kunapotokea kazi tusigawanywe. Lakini Magarini mara nyingine inakosa nafasi. Kwa hivyo, wakati mahojiano yanapofanywa, Magarini iwakilishwe na mtu kutoka Wizara ya Kazi. Magarini ni moja ya sehemu ambayo ina shida sana, na iko mpakani. Kwa upande mmoja inapakana na Ukambani na sehemu nyingine imepakana na Tana River, na mara nyingine usalama haupatikani. Kwa sababu hiyo, wananchi wenyewe kule wameanzisha police post kiharambe. Tuna police posts mbili zikijulikana kama Bungale na Adi na watu hao wametumia zaidi ya Kshs1 million kiharambe. Ninaomba Serikali kwamba vituo hivyo ambavyo vimeanzishwa kiharambee, visaidiwe kifedha na Serikali.

An. hon. Member: Muandike polisi wenu!

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Wizara ya Maji haijapeleka mipango yake kule Magarini, isipokuwa tunasaidiwa na NGOs. Kwa hivyo, kwa sababu kumekuwa na ukame kule, watu sasa wananunua ndoo moja kwa Kshs35. Kwa hivyo, ninaomba Wizara ya Maji ione kwamba inatembelea sehemu hiyo na kusaidia mipango ambayo imeanzishwa kwa harambee, kama Masheheni na sehemu nyingine. Ijapo tunashukuru Wizara ya Afya kwa kuanzisha mipango ya kujenga maternity kule, kama Garashi na Ardu, lakini mipango hii haijakamilika. Imechukua zaidi ya miaka minne. Kwa hivyo, ninaomba Wizara hiyo imalize kazi ambazo imezianzisha kule tarafa ya Magarini.

Watu wengi kule Magarini ni wakulima na wanatarajia kwamba watapeleka mazao yao kwenye masoko. Lakini, barabara za kule, hata kukiwa na manyunyu tu, hazipitiki. Kwa hivyo, ninaomba Wizara inayohusika, imalize ile daraja ya Baricho ambayo ilianzishwa miaka mitatu iliyopita, na pia barabara ambayo ina daraja ya D555 Bate-Baricho iwekwe murrum, ili wakulima waweze kutumia barabara hizo kwa kupeleka mazao yao kwenye masoko.

Town nzima kwa jumla ina shida sana ya ardhi. Ingawa kuna ardhi, lakini inapogawanywa, hatupewi sisi wenyewe.

An. hon. Member: Very good!

(Applause)

Mr. Ndzai: Tukisema, tunaambiwa tuna ukabila. Kuna matatizo kadha wa kadha, lakini ningetaja sehemu za Ngomeni ambapo watu wamepewa beach plots na wamerudi kwao wanatoa Harambee za Kshs1 million, Kshs.5 million wakijenga kwao, na sisi amabo tuko pale baharini, hatujapewa nafasi hizo. Kwa hivyo, ninaomba kwamba, sehemu zinazojulikana kama Mamburi, Ngomeni na pia mpango wa makao wa Magarini urekebishwe, na wenyeji wa kule nao waweze kupewa nafasi ya kupata beach plots. Pia, ninaomba kwamba Serikali au Wizara inayohusika ipate pesa za kufanya Survey ya ardhi ya Serikali kule na hata ile trust land ili wenyeji walioko wapewe. Ama kama sivyo, beach plots iwe mali ya Serikali, isepewe watu binafsi ambao wanajivuna na kujenga nyumba za gorofa.

An. hon. Member: Ndio!

Mr. Ndzai: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, pia, tuna hawa Mawaziri wetu ambao tunawapenda sana, lakini ajabu ni kwamba, wanamaliza miaka mitano Bungeni, na kwa muda huu wote, wanaangalia tu sehemu wanazoziwakilisha. Hawa ndiyo wanaweza kutekeleza sera za Serikali katika Wizara zao. Tunaomba kwamba Mawaziri watembelee sehemu za kila Mbunge ili waone shida na sehemu ambazo wanaweza kusaidia. Lakini hili halifanyiki. Hawa mabwana wana kofia mbili, ya bunge na ya Uwaziri. Sijaona mimi Waziri amejivika kofia ile. Sijui kama amepewa kofia ya kwake peke yake ama hata ya Magarini.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa hivyo tunaomba hawa Mawaziri wetu kuzuru sehemu mbali mbali za nchi ili waweze kuona shida za kila sehemu na waweze kusaidia.

Tukiongea juu ya uchaguzi, wakati wa uchaguzi unaokuja, vituo vya kupigia kura viwe karibu na watu. Watu wengine wako mbali na vituo vya kupigia kura na inawalizimu wakodishe gari ili wafike sehemu hizo na mara nyingi watu hawawezi kupiga kura zao kwa sababu vituo hivi viko mbali na wao. Kwa hivyo, ni maombi yangu kwamba kila kata ndogo iwe na Kituo cha kupigia kura.

Ni maombi yetu kwamba sehemu za uakilishi bungeni ambazo zitaongezwa au zinazofikiriwa kuongezwa

itakuwa heri kama watazingatia tu si idadi ya watu tu bali na upana wa ardhi wa sehemu. Kwa mfano, sehemu ya Magarini ni kama nusu ya wilaya nzima ya Kilifi lakini tunaambiwa ya kwamba watu ni wachache pengine tunaweza kukosa. Uchache si kitu. Kwa hivyo, idadi ya watu ifikiriwe katika sehemu za uwakilishi Bungeni na pia upana wa ardhi ya sehemu hiyo ili mwananchi aweze kufanya haki yake.

(Applause)

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, wakati huu Serikali inatoa vitambulisho vipya na maneno mengi yanasemwa---

Kwa haya machache naunga mkono.

The Member for Siakago (Mr. G.I. Ndigwa): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to contribute on the Presidential Speech.

An hon. Member: As a KANU Member!

The Member for Siakago (Mr. G.I. Ndigwa): First and foremost, I would begin by thanking the Siakago electorate for having brought me back in this House in less than five months' time on a KANU ticket.

(Applause)

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, while appreciating the much that the President has done for this nation, I would like to dwell on the issue of water in my constituency. Right now, we have Kiambere Water Project Phase II which is meant for Gachoka and Siakago constituencies.

(Loud consultations)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order, please! The hon. Member is making a maiden speech and he should not be interrupted.

The Member for Siakago (Mr. G.I. Ndigwa): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for protecting me. I would request the Minister for Land, Regional and Water Development to make sure that the project does not dilly-dally until 1997 or 1998. It is a very small portion and I would request the Minister concerned to make sure that the work in progress or rather the work which is being undertaken by the Ministry does not delay for so long. We had the problem of water and I urge the Minister concerned to put a lot of efforts in making sure that we get supply of water within the shortest time possible.

On the other hand, there has been a cry in the whole nation about shortage of drugs. Every hon. Member is saying that in all constituencies, there are no drugs. On daily basis, we read in the newspapers that drugs and grants have been donated by other Governments. We would like to urge the Ministry of Health to distribute these drugs fairly in all the constituencies.

As a colleague did say, I would also like to request the Minister concerned to tour all the dispensaries, health centres and hospitals in my constituency and see how the situation. We have been crying for the many years and I believe that if the Minister for Health visits these places, when we put a question forth, he will be in a position to give the right answer. It has been the habit in the past that when we put questions to the Ministers, the kind of answers we get from them are not the right answers. This is due to the fact that the Ministers spend most of the time in their offices when we know that most of what is required of them is in the rural areas. We would like to request them to tour every constituency and see for themselves what is happening so that when a Question is asked, they should be in a position to give the right answer.

We know that the President gave Ministers mandate to run the Ministries. We got a shock of the year when we heard that the President himself had intervened in the case of the Kenya Co-operative Creameries and yet there is a Minister who is in charge of that institution. We wonder whether they are still in employment or they have ceased to be employed. We request that Ministers carry out their duties with dedication because they need to deliver services to the mwananchi.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me talk about the roads in my constituency. While I thank the President for creating the Mbere District, the road linking the district headquarters at Siakago to Embu which is the provincial headquarters is totally impassable. Communication between Siakago and Embu is very difficult. In the last few years, we got an allocation of between Kshs4 and Kshs5 million to murrum a very small section of 23 kilometres. It was only three and a half kilometres that was murramed. I do not believe that this amount of money could only murrum three and a half kilometres. Officers should make sure that services are delivered in

the right manner. Let them know that when an allocation has been done, either to marrum or to gravel a certain section, mwananchi is on the lookout and would like to see proper accountability in the utilisation of these funds because belongs to the taxpayers.

There are so many feeder roads in my constituency and that is why I would even invite the Minister concerned to tour the area and see how pathetic the situation is. He should come and see the difficulties we have in those areas. The problems which the common man undergoes in travelling from one section to another are enormous. Those short distances should be looked into so that we can have access in all areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me talk on the issue of the Ministry of Local Government---

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of business. The House is therefore adjourned until Tuesday, 9th April, at 2.30 p.m. On behalf of Mr. Speaker, I wish all of you a happy and a peaceful Easter.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.