

# NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

## OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 10th April, 1996

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

*[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]*

### PRAYERS

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*Question No. 040*

#### PAYMENTS TO SUGARCANE FARMERS

**Mr. Busolo** asked the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing:-

(a) how much money Nzoia Sugar Company owes its outgrower farmers to date and when the debt will be paid in full; and,

(b) what plans the Ministry has to solve the persistent indebtedness of Nzoia Sugar Company and make it viable.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Is the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing here?

**The Assistant Minister for Local Government** (Dr. Wameyo): Here he comes!

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I apologise for coming late, the door was locked.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** But you were not really late.

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply:-

(a) Nzoia Sugar Company owes farmers a sum of Kshs.390 million. In order to offset these arrears, arrangements have been reached for the Kenya Sugar Authority to advance some funds to the Nzoia Sugar Company to pay part of the arrears and this will be done on monthly basis for the next four months.

In addition, the Company has undertaken, with effect from March, 1996, to be paying farmers one month after delivery of cane. With these two measures in place and, given efficient performance of the factory, arrears are not expected to build up again.

(b) I am aware of the problems facing Nzoia Sugar Company and I would like to assure the hon. Member that the Government will not abandon Nzoia Sugar Company or its farmers, but indeed, it is contemplating to take certain measures to restore the Company to profitability. These measures are expected to touch on restructuring and re-organization of the Company, expansion of crushing capacity and improved management capacity.

**Mr. Busolo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the answer given by the hon. Minister, and I commend efforts of his Ministry for what it is trying to do for Nzoia Sugar Company. But, the question one would want to ask is: Why should the Kenya Sugar Authority be making arrangements to pay? I suspect that would mean Nzoia will again be indebted to the Kenya Sugar Authority. My question to the hon. Minister is: Why can the Minister not assist these farmers, most of whom come from my Constituency, the way he assisted the milk farmers by drawing money from the Consolidated Fund, so that Nzoia Sugar Company does not owe Kenya Sugar Authority but, to the contrary, the Kenya Sugar Authority should owe the Consolidated Fund? I think the Minister has statutory powers to demand for funding from the Treasury. Are these farmers any different from the milk farmers whom he also represents?

**The Assistant Minister for Local Government** (Dr. Wameyo): Get Mr. Mwangale!

**Mr. Nyachae:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Nzoia Sugar Company has been in problems from the time of its inception. It has never made profits and it has continued to make losses, and we are now restructuring it. The issue being raised by the hon. Member, that is, the financial restructuring in such a way that these heavy debts that come from various quarters, including the funds being made available by the Sugar Authority, these are

matters that will be taken into account when we are restructuring the financial aspects of the Company.

**Dr. Kituyi:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arising from the hon. Minister's reply, it is public knowledge that twice in his tenure as Minister for

Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, he has announced time tables for clearing Nzoia Sugar Company indebtedness to farmers and twice it has been a promise not kept. So, one is worried that this is a cosmetic undertaking to advance payment of arrears to farmers and then look for ways to solve how this is dealt with. He has refused to get to specifics on that. But be that as it may, can this hon. Minister tell this House, how the restructuring of Nzoia Sugar Company's management is going to resolve a problem of a factory that has been under capitalised from initiation? Secondly, considering that already, the re-organization that has been going on has seen the jettisoning of good managers and their replacement by persons who have under-performed in other places, how can he consider this a solution to the problem of management in Nzoia Sugar Company?

**Mr. Nyachae:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not surprised by the remarks made by the hon. Member. He has always been pessimistic about decisions and actions taken by this particular Minister.

Let me emphasise the fact that since Nzoia Sugar Company started, the Government has pumped into that Company Kshs4.8 billion, and the losses that have occurred have resulted from various factors. The hon. Member, himself knows that because he comes from that particular area. Since the inception of the Company, they have always insisted on wrong managers; people of their own to manage the Company and that is why losses have been occurring. If we do not allow the interference by the politicians from that area the company will run efficiently.

**Dr. Kituyi:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Minister in order to mislead this House by counting monies that were fraudulently paid to Arkel International for a contract that was not properly performed as part of Government investment in Nzoia Sugar Company?

**Mr. Nyachae:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is making an allegation against his own man who is my predecessor and who is his predecessor!

*(Applause)*

**Mr. Busolo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do appreciate the Minister says that most of the problems in this factory actually began with his predecessor. I have also said that I do appreciate the efforts the Minister has been making towards settling the problems of the farmers in the areas. My worry though is the timing, because it has taken such a long time for these farmers to be paid. Could the Minister assure this House of the time schedule as to when the last penny will be paid to the farmers so that farmers know exactly that from this date henceforth they will not be owed any money by the Company?

**Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo:** Point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Are you raising a point of order on his question? I am not aware of points of order raised on questions.

**Mr. Nyachae:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to assure the hon. Member that a programme has been laid down for the sugar authority to be paying Kshs50 million every month. The first instalment was made last week.

**Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister is contradicting himself in a manner that is not acceptable to farmers. In the first instance, Mr. Mwangale was not the Minister in 1976 when this factory came into being. So, all the blame cannot be laid on him, but that is not my point. My point is: Can he explain the fact that we have already pumped in so many billions into the factory and the fact that it has not worked? What makes him so confident that this time round by getting the money from the Kenya Sugar Authority the Minister is going to be able to make Nzoia Sugar Factory work? They have already lost a lot of money in the second expansion that started in 1989. These plans we are talking about "the expansion" are not new. How long is it going to take your Ministry to bring Nzoia Sugar Company to its feet?

**Mr. Nyachae:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I talked of the predecessor because the hon. Kituyi referred to Arkel International. Arkel International Company was brought in when his predecessor in Parliament was in charge of the Ministry of Agriculture. That is why I brought in that point. The second point is that here I am answering this House on a issue that has been "in the intensive care unit" since its inception, and they want me to "give an injection today and the patient gets cured tomorrow." I am doing my best.

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Busolo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a still problem here. Yes, the Kenya Sugar Authority, as the Minister says, may be advancing some money to the factory to pay the farmers, but part "b" of my Question has to do with a solution to the persistent indebtedness of the factory. In that regard, I wonder this persistent borrowing is not affecting the rehabilitation or the expansion of the factory. If anything, I also thought that maybe the Minister would shed some light that a company by have the Smith and Fletcher which is a reknown Sugar Company from Britain had been approached by the Commonwealth Development Authority to advance a loan of Kshs1.2 billion to solve not only the debts of the factory, but also the expansion of the factory and claims that his Ministry is sitting on this programme. Could the Minister assure this House that that is not the case?

**Mr. Nyachae:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think there are two very important basic issues here. The first priority that the Ministry is dealing with right now is to meet the company's obligations to the farmers, pay the farmers. The second programme we have is the restructuring, and in the final sentence of my written reply was that these measures are expected to touch on the restructuring and re-organising of the company, expansion of crushing capacity, and improvement-management capacity. These include all aspects of bring about the viability of the company.

*Question No.030*

PAYMENTS TO TEA FARMERS

**Mr. Mwaure** asked the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Development and Marketing:-

- (a) how many killogrammes of tea were processed by both Makomboki and Ikumbi tea factories in 1994;
- (b) how much money was paid to the farmers for the same period; and,
- (c) how much did each killogramme of tea fetch in 1994 and 1995.

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

In 1994, Makomboki Tea Factory processed 15,017,537 kilogrammes of green leaves, out of which 3,502,586 kilogrammes of made tea was realised, while Ikumbi Tea Tactory processed 15,122,739 kilogrammes of green leaves, out of which 3,472,853 kilogrammes of made tea were realised during the same period.

(b) During the year, 1994, farmers under Makomboki Tea Factory were paid Kshs195,602,430 which included both initial and second payments. At the same time, farmers under Ikumbi Tea Factory were paid a total of Kshs183,232,916 which also included both the initial and the second payments.

(c) In 1994, Makomboki Tea Factory sold 3,237,445 killogrammes of made tea at a gross price of Kshs87.38 per killogramme; while Ikumbi tea factory sold 3,143,573 killogrammes at gross selling price of Kshs83.90 per killogramme.

During the same Financial Year, 1994/95, that is from 1st July 1994 to June 1995, the two factories paid the farmers at the following rates:-

- (i) Makomboki paid Kshs12.90 per killogramme of green leaves which included both initial and second payments.
- (ii) Ikumbi paid Kshs11.20 per killogramme of green leaves delivered, which includes both initial and second payments.

**Mr. Mwaure:** I thank the Minister for that answer. Can the Minister tell the House, what the required capacity of each of these two factories to process tea on a daily basis is.

**Mr. Nyachae:** We do not operate on daily basis. We operate on the basis of the capacity per year and each of this as it stands now, in terms of our projected production, is 15 million kilogrammes per factory in a year.

**Mr. Mwaure:** I am trying to bring to the Minister's attention the fact that we do know, for example, that Ikumbi Tea Factory cannot handle more than 1.5 million processed tea per month and yet this tea factory, for example, in January, 1994 handled over 2 million kilogrammes of tea with a lot of loss of tea. In January, 1995, the same tea factory was overstretched because it handled over 2 million kilogrammes of tea. Similarly, Makomboki Tea Factory handled about 60,000 killogrammes of tea. I would like the Minister to confirm to the House whether because of this overstretched of the two factories that his Ministry will ensure that the KTDA will construct another tea factory, which has been authorised, in the same division so that farmers do not experience any more losses of tea.

**Mr. Nyachae:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is right that the two tea factories and many others in the country have actually been overstretched by the amount of green leaf and that is why from 1994, we

have been doing expansion on these factories. Both Makomboki and Ikumbi Factories are being expanded so that they can handle from 10 million 15 million kilogrammes of tea. In fact both of them are getting completed. It is true that a new tea factory is earmarked for Murang'a. I do not want to bring in the debate as regards the actual site. But, a new factory will be situated in Murang'a when we get funds.

**Mr. Kamuyu:** If I may turn the attention of the Minister to Makomboki Tea Factory, he said that 87.38 is the gross income per kilogramme and yet the end of the day the farmer gets 12.90 with a difference of about 75 per cent between gross and the actual net that goes to the farmer. Can the Minister give us a breakdown to show why the gross is so high and yet the farmer is getting so little?

**Mr. Nyachae:** The situation regarding total payment paid finally to the farmer is a very complicated exercise. If the hon. Member wants the total breakdown from the actual proceeds at the auction down through auctioneers, the brokers, the KTDA, the factories companies, the transport system and all the way back to the farmer, I can provide that information, but I do not have it right here.

**Mr. Kamuyu:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I asked a specific question and I am not in any hurry and this Question is for this House and the nation. I wanted the Minister to explain why there is such a huge difference between what the farmer gets and what fetches per income per kilogramme. Why does the Minister find it so difficult to answer that question? Why does he want to feed me with that answer alone? That answer is meant for this House.

**Mr. Nyachae:** I think there was a communication breakdown there. I will repeat it again. If the hon. Member wants to get the breakdown from the price paid at the auction down to the farmer he should understand that I do not have it now. If it is required by this House, I will provide it. There is nothing to be hidden.

**Mr. Kamuyu:** When is he going to provide it to this House?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** When will you provide it, Mr. Nyachae?

**Mr. Nyachae:** There is no point for one to be emotional in this House. I will provide that information next week.

**Mr. Anyona:** The Minister has just told the House that the two factories in question are undergoing expansion. He did, indeed, say the expansion is taking place countrywide. I would like the Minister to explain to this House why this expansion in Kisii has not been completed and yet a lot of tea is being wasted. Since new factories have been for construction in Kisii, Nyamira and Murang'a, why are they not being built?

**Mr. Nyachae:** All the 42 factories of KTDA are under expansion. Some of them have been completed and some have not been completed but they are being expanded. The only delay that I am aware of only affects two factories in Kiambu where we are now beginning to start the expansion.

**Mr. Anyona:** I think it is important that House gets correct information. I do hope that the Minister does get correct information. He said that some of them have been completed. Is that not misleading the House because in Kisii and Nyamira Districts, we have eight factories under expansion and not even one has been completed. So, where are these ones which are complete?

**Mr. Nyachae:** The problem which hon. Anyona is mentioning is true. It is true that there has been delay in the completion of these factories and particularly in Kisii District. It is not the problem of KDTA. KDTA awarded the contracts but the problem in Kisii and in some parts of Meru is actually on the state of the roads. The contractors sometimes cannot be able to take materials to the factories poor state of the roads. The problem of bad roads has also caused delays. We are also experiencing the same problem with ready-made tea. We cannot take it to Mombasa from some factories even in Kisii because lorries cannot reach the factories. I cannot make the roads.

**Mr. Farah:** This is the second time that we are hearing that tea from Kisii and Nyamira Districts cannot get to the factories because of roads. Can the Minister give a specific time frame for that because we are losing an enormous amount of foreign exchange to this country because of roads. If the Ministry for Public and Housing is not able to do that can the Minister tell us when that can be done and who is supposed to do that?

**Mr. Nyachae:** My hands are tied here. I would like to confirm to this House that I have written several letters about the roads. In fact, farmers are also on me because they pay their cess for the maintenance of these roads. Therefore, I a specific issue to be brought to this House as to when and what is going to be done to improve access roads. You should be sympathising with me because I am crying like you.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Order! We will move to the Question on roads, Dr. Lwali-Oyondi.

*Question 035*

RE-CARPETING OF NAKURU TOWN ROADS

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi** asked the Minister for Local Government when the roads in Nakuru Town will be re-carpeted.

**The Assistant Minister for Local Government** (Dr. Wameyo): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Nakuru Municipal Council will re-carpet the roads by September, 1996.

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while I would like to thank the Assistant Minister for that precise answer, which apparently is positive, I would like him to tell this House why such promises, through the Mayor of Nakuru Municipal Council, have been done, and nothing has been done so far? He even claimed to have bought drums of bitumen to tarmac the roads in 1995, and up to now the potholes on these roads are becoming bigger and bigger, and the roads are becoming more and more impassable.

**Dr. Wameyo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I reassure the hon. Member that this answer is not apparent, it is really. What the Mayor of Nakuru Municipal Council might have said, I am not aware of it. Therefore, therefore, I would not go into that, but I would like to tell him what we, as a Ministry, have committed ourselves to do. We have promised that these roads will start being re-carpeted in September, 1996, and the work of the first phase has already been identified and it is going to commence in September, 1996. A total of about 20 kilometres of road network will either be re-carpeted or resealed at a total cost of Kshs 100 million. This rehabilitation also includes the bus and matatu parks. Some of the following roads will be included in the first phase: Baringo Road, Kamuzu Road, Migori Road, Biashara Road, Oginga Odinga Road, Tom Mboya Road, Lagat Road, Mosque Road and Gilani Road.

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in his written answer, the Assistant Minister said that this money will come from the World Bank. Could he explain to this House where our Service Charge money goes because nothing seems to be functioning in Nakuru Town, even the workers are not paid their salaries? Where does our Service Charge money, which has really been inflated, go and why has he not taken up this exercise of tarmacking and even repairing earth roads?

**Dr. Wameyo:** The Question from the hon. Member, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, was about roads in Nakuru Town being re-carpeted. I have given an answer, but if he puts a Question as to where the Service Charge has gone, I would answer.

**Mr. Omino:** I understand from the answer that the Assistant Minister has given, that the money is coming from the World Bank. Is the money already committed for that purpose or is it still be negotiated, and if it is committed, which other towns that are affected, which are going to benefit from this programme?

**Dr. Wameyo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Member for Nakuru Town Constituency put it, this project is being jointly financed by the World Bank and the Government of Kenya. At the moment, we are dealing with Nakuru Town. If the hon. Member wants to raise a Question about Kisumu Town, let him do so, and I would answer.

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Omino:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I asked him whether that money from the World Bank is already committed and that question has not been answered. Could the Assistant Minister kindly tell us whether these funds from the World Bank are committed or not, and if money from the Government of Kenya is also being used? September, 1996, is the next Financial Year. How does he know that the money is going to be approved by this Parliament for that purpose?

**Dr. Wameyo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know it because I am an Assistant Minister, in the Ministry of Local Government.

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Mutahi:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister said that the amount of money allocated to this Town is Kshs 100 million. Between now and September, there are about six or seven months and the roads would be more worn out and maybe the Kshs 100 million would not be. Also, this programme might require Kshs 150 million by that time. Has the Ministry put that into consideration?

**Dr. Wameyo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when it arises, it will be considered.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Mwaura.

**Mr. Mwaura:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister tell the House how much money in a given contract can a local authority use on any project, such as the construction of roads, without reference to the

Ministry?

**Dr. Wameyo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not have that information now, but if the question is put to me, I will bring an answer.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** On the next Question, may I take this opportunity to tell the House that I have received requests from both the hon. Member who had asked the question and the Assistant Minister, hon. Mokku, of the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development, that they would want the Question deferred until next week. So, I recommend that the Question be put on the Order Paper, the earliest Tuesday, next week.

*Question No. 045*

LAND ALLOCATION IN YALA SWAMP

*(Question deferred)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Next Order!

**POINTS OF ORDER**

RE-INTRODUCTION OF SPEED GOVERNORS

**Mr. Gatabaki:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand on an issue of critical national importance regarding the confusion and fears created by dilly-dallying and revocations of various programmes as to controls and also measures being taken to re-introduce speed governors programme which was shelved way back in 1987. Kenyans are deeply concerned about the situation of the current per capita, road carnage in the whole country which averages eight deaths every day and assets whose value runs into millions of shillings which are destroyed. We should have an answer about the Government Policy, if indeed, there is monumental tragedy on controlling of deaths on our roads?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Gatabaki, I am sure you are not moving a Motion, are you?

**Mr. Gatabaki:** I am not. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, can the Minister for Transport and Communication give a Ministerial Statement on the Government's stand on road safety and speed control in public service vehicles.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Thank you.

POLITICAL MURDERS: MINISTERIAL  
STATEMENT WANTED

**Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise on a point of order in accordance with Section 71 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kenya which says that:-

"No person shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in the execution of the sentence of a court in respect of a criminal offence under the law of Kenya of which he has been convicted."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday, at the All Saints Cathedral, a murder was committed right in the compound of the church. These murders have had a trend since 1992. Mr. Muhando was murdered in Kibera and nothing happened. Two weeks ago in Kawangware another man was murdered. These are politically connected murders. The planners and the executors of those murders sit with us in this House. A gang of murderers came for my life but they missed me by a few minutes. After that they went and murdered somebody else. I am personally in grave danger and I think that the Government has to come clean. Does belonging to another political party, other than KANU, sentence one to death even when those murderers plan their murders within the precincts of this Parliament? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, these people are well known. We have complained in this House before. Why has nothing happened? Why? Why? Why? Can the Minister concerned explain this to Kenyans by giving a Ministerial Statement, at the earliest opportunity, that these murderers be stopped. Murder is a criminal offence even if the planners and the executors are Raila Odinga and his cohorts.

Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Saitoti):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if I heard the hon. Member quite clearly, he stated explicitly that the perpetrators of the murders sit

in this House. By implication, these must be Members of Parliament. The hon. Member, I think, owes this House a substantiation to say who are those who are involved in these murders.

*(Loud consultations)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Order! When hon. Members come in advance to the Chair as is the tradition to express very clear personal interests in pressing emergency situations, national issues or personal matters and seek the indulgence of the Chair to allow them, outside the normal procedure of a Question, to raise a matter which is supposed to be much more burning than that which a Question would ordinarily deal with effectively, and the Member is allowed to raise the matter under a point of order, normally, I should say always we do convey, or the Chair does convey, to the Member concerned the concern of trying to keep his comments, as much as possible, within moderate language. Now, there is normally a gentlemanly understanding between the Chair and the hon. Member who raises the issue and it really offends the Chair very much and it is really unacceptable that Members should take the opportunity, having assured the Chair that you will respect certain principles, you come to the Floor of the House to throw this agreement to the wind. I am afraid, I will not want to ask hon. Kopyio to substantiate but I think the statement he used was definitely most unwelcome. I will not allow him, or give him an opportunity, to name Members of the House because you are also affected by the Standing Orders of the House. Your character is protected unless there is a substantive Motion brought for the purpose of discussing your character. It is really unfortunate, therefore, that hon. Kopyio could have made the statement to the effect that the hon. Members are party to certain issues. I have to say that we have to take stock of this experience in future to decide whether we should allow these kinds of points of order or not. It is a matter which, in my opinion, could be raised by a Private Member's Question but hon. Kopyio approached me on this issue. In fact, I had rejected it in the morning when hon. Kiraitu approached me and I had advised him that it is a kind of a matter which is better dealt with in debate because we would not want you to choose the Chair to prosecute your internal Party woes especially as this matter seems to concern one particular Party. But when hon. Kopyio came to me, over the lunch hour, he convinced me because he tended to demonstrate that he has a special personal interest which is the requirement. I have said that I will not, therefore, accept the challenge that he substantiates because that will definitely be breaching the Standing Orders regarding allegations against the character of an hon. Member except on a substantive Motion. Be that as it may, I take it that the Minister concerned, in the Office of the President in this case, immediately at his convenience, will make a Statement on this issue. Next order.

**Hon. Members:** On a point of order! On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir!

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Order! I am afraid I will not entertain points of order on that. I have made my ruling and stated my position very clearly. It is unfortunate. We move to the next Order.

**Hon. Members:** Point of order! Point of order! Point of order, Sir!

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Order! Well the damage is sufficiently general and you want the damage to be very specific. I would rather we got away under that unspecified statement about a Member among the 200 who maybe involved in that issue than risk an allegation under the privilege of the House against a specific Member. I will not allow that.

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President** (Mr. Sunkuli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to go to that issue but the hon. Member has asked the Office of the President to make a Ministerial Statement on matters that he knows, or at least has said, that he knows the cause of. Yesterday, we were again asked to make a Statement on where a husband was by a wife. We want your guidance. Is this the proper use of Ministerial Statements? Are you going to ask me to make a statement on the Opposition's misdeeds in a church where the incident is alleged to have been performed when it is clear that it has nothing to do with the Government? They ought to explain why they performed all these murders in their own church. It is a misuse of Ministerial Statements.

**Hon. Members:** Point of order Sir! On a point of order, Sir!

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Order! Order Dr. Kituyi! Order! Well, I must concede to the hon. Assistant Minister that the Chair definitely has been a little too liberal. That is why we are aware of where we are. I think in future we will be very strict and Ministerial Statements will have to be confined to the strict letter of the Standing Order in question. I will not, therefore, in future be that liberal on matters which could be raised by Private Member's Questions. Now, there are times when the border line is not very clear. Yesterday we had a Question concerning a hon. Member. The daily media reported on that issue and it is a fact, many people, including us, believe what the media tells us and this has been the pattern. The media had some sensational story that a particular Member who has been in the news of late has been missing or may have been arrested. You will

expect the Chair to be as concerned as every Member is about the security and the personal integrity of every Member of this House. Definitely, it is not a matter which we could pass over. Now, it transpired that, in fact, the Member is a free citizen as of now, and I understand, today and at all times. I would think in fact that once the Member saw the coverage in the media, he should have taken the initiative to contact the Chair. He should have taken the initiative to contact the Chair or make other proper statements to correct that picture but not to mislead Members in the House. Similarly, on this matter, I am afraid that the security of a citizen, whether it is in the church or a political party, as far as I am concerned, a matter of this nature is still the concern of the forces which deal with law and order. Now, as I said, when hon. Kiraitu approached me on this question in the morning, I felt in the interests of harmony between the Members, taking into account what we do all know has been going on in the context of FORD(K) elections, it would be provocative and likely to lead to undue provocation between factions of the same and we would want to avoid situations in which Members get into some kind of unwelcome relations or exchanges on the Floor of the House. But when hon. Kopyio came, as I said, he made a special plea that he in fact had a kind of a special personal interest in the matter more than the general interests hon. Kiraitu had and on that basis, because we are concerned about the essence of security of every Member I said "Okay, it may not be a straightforward matter but I will allow you to give the State an opportunity to respond". That is all, and I would not want us to have a debate on this matter.

For the avoidance of doubt, in future the Chair will definitely take a very restrictive view of requests for Ministerial Statements and I think it is really up to the Members to reciprocate on the generosity of giving opportunities. Even in such situations it is for you to stick to the terms of the clear understanding of a gentlemanly agreement between the Chair and yourself when you ask for the Statement.

Next Order.

**The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development** (Prof. Saitoti): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise on this point to seek some guidance from the Chair because the consciences of a number of us is a bit disturbed because, it has been implied that we do have murderers here. And the public is going to believe that there are murderers sitting here. I think the best thing is for the hon. Member to withdraw what he said. Otherwise, I think, all of us here cannot see how we can be able to resolve our conscience.

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Order! Well, I now make a ruling that I will actually look at the HANSARD, listen to the tape recorded version of the debate and make a specific ruling on whether there was any utterance by hon. Dr. Otieno-Kopyio which requires to be withdrawn or not.

Next Order!

## 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 9.4.96)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Raila was on the Floor. Anybody else who wants to contribute?

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Is it on the Motion, because we are already on the Motion?

**Mr. Mulusya:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to seek guidance from the Chair.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Order, Mulusya! I am afraid hon. Members have sought guidance from the Chair on the subject which we have now closed and I have given my guidance culminating in my promise to re-examine the matter under much more sober conditions later and come back to the House with a specific ruling or clarification if that is necessary. We are now on the debate on the Presidential Speech. Hon. Anyona, has the



Floor.

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** What is your burning point of order, hon. Mulusya?

**Mr. Mulusya:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my point of order is purely to seek guidance from the Chair. You had earlier ruled---

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Order, hon. Mulusya! I am afraid, if you insist on a point of order on that subject, that insistence becomes disorderly conduct and you know the consequences. Mr. Anyona!

**Mr. Anyona:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity to contribute to the Presidential Speech. It has been said that the Presidential Speech was one of the shortest in the history of, maybe, this Parliament. I do not believe that a speech has to be very long in order to have the message that is required, nor does it have to be too short not to contain that message. As I have said before---

*(Loud Consultations)*

**Mr. Kamuyu:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. That side of the House is too noisy; we cannot hear anything. You can hear how they are talking. Can you, please, protect the hon. Member?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Thank you, hon. Kamuyu. Order! Order, hon. Members! Order, Leshore! Order, everybody! May we hear hon. Anyona in silence.

**Mr. Anyona:** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. What I was saying is exactly what you have said. The main message as far as I am concerned, in that Speech, was the fact that this Parliament must operate as a national Parliament and even more so, it must operate as a national multi-party Parliament. I think if this House took that message alone, then we would be able to do a lot of other things that we want to do. I have said before that there was one main message and one item on the agenda that I thought was missing from that Speech and that was to balance the arguments between economic development and political development or constitutional change. I still believe that you cannot run away from the duality of economics and politics. In a lot of ways, I think politics must lead the way so that you can have economic development.

I do hope that in the course of this Session, which may be one of the last full Sessions we may have, this House and this Government and this Opposition will come up with an agenda that addresses the full spectrum of the interests of this nation. I want to go back to what I was saying this morning, that this nation seems to have gone to sleep. This nation apparently went to sleep immediately after Independence. This nation lacks seriousness. This nation lacks commitment and dedication. When I talk about this nation, I do not mean the people. The people of this nation are serious, they are committed, they are dedicated but their leaders are not. That is why from the very beginning things seemed to have gone wrong with the attainment of Independence.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to illustrate. When we went into a multi-party arrangement, this nation was not serious. KANU was not serious, the Opposition was not serious, they were interested in State power. That is why today, multi-party politics in this country is still in a mess. Countries which have come much later like Tanzania are forging ahead. I fear that even Uganda, very soon, is going to overtake us despite the many years of darkness.

Again, we are not serious on the issue of liberalization that we have gone into. We are not committed, we are not dedicated. It is haphazard. Now, it is beginning to have adverse effects all over the place. There has been no clear-cut blue print as to how we should liberalise the economy. All we hear are complaints from the Government about adverse effects of liberalization. I do not think that on our side we have been able to provide a blue print either. We are not serious even about fighting corruption which is the biggest disease afflicting this nation. When some of us were detained in the 1970s we were trying to fight corruption and nib it in the bud, but instead we were taken into detention so that corruption would flourish and today it is rampant and yet we are not serious about fighting that corruption. I want to give a few examples. We have had a problem with the Ministry for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. This year, or last year, the tea farmers and many other farmers; dairy farmers, maize farmers were not paid. Where did the money go? It went into the deep holes of corruption, nobody is able to find it.

Recently, we have had to pay milk farmers from money which only God knows where it came from because there was no budgetary provision. They would have to explain to us where the money came from and we are asking why was the same not done for tea farmers. Is there a preference of one type of farmer and another? These are questions which have not been answered.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have been told about the Kenya Ports Authority as the biggest effort of this

country in fighting corruption. I think that fire is now mere embers, it is soon going out, there will be nothing done. It was mere window dressing. So, what are the results of this KPA corruption bust? Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to come back to the Ministry of Health, because it affects the lives of all Kenyans. We have raised Questions here about corruption in the Ministry of Health. I have prepared several memoranda to help the Ministry to fight corruption. If anything, corruption has increased in the Ministry of Health, and today I want to give a few instances.

I raised a Question here in the last Session about a World Bank tender. There is this one particular tender of the World Bank, and there was corruption in it, and this Government has lost money to the tune of US\$1,447,734 through that one World Bank loan alone. I have documents here to prove it. There is a second one which I also raised here which was given to the company called Smithkline Beecham in respect of Hepatitis B vaccines. In the transaction 1,000,000 vaccines were purchased when only 500 were needed. Now, in that particular tender, the Government has lost money to tune of US\$820,000.

There is another one, where in 1993/94, when Kenyans died from malaria, there was a campaign against malaria, and money was put out for that campaign. Now, that campaign aborted. There was a tender for the purchase of insecticides and spraying equipment. In that one alone, the Government has lost Kshs 519,460,000. Very recently, a similar campaign has been launched to the tune of Kshs387 million which will go into the same deep drain.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the third one concerns the money given to Crown Agents, which I raised and the Government denied it; where Kshs300 million was put in the accounts of these people without the delivery of any medicine. They were supposed to advertise for international competitive bidding. They did not do it, and that money has gone down the drain. In fact, I am told that in that account, this money has earned Kshs90 million as interest and nobody knows where this money is and what it is doing no goods have been delivered. Those are instances of corruption in the Government generally, and in the Ministry of Health.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during Christmas, and during Easter and throughout the recess, I sat down to go into some research about these matters, and I have prepared a document here which is entitled "Procurement of Drugs and Equipment by the Ministry of Health". It is addressed to the Minister for Health, and I am going to lay it on the Table of the House, to help the Ministry of Health to fight corruption. But in this document you will also see that the donor, the World Bank, is involved in the corruption because how come the World Bank loan is messed up and the World Bank is there? They give a "no objection certificate" when they know that the tender has not been advertised. I do think that we as a national Parliament, and I want to go back to the Speech made by the President---

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the Member on the Floor to say that the World Bank is involved in corruption in Kenya?

**Mr. Anyona:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, this document, in my own handwriting has 15 pages. The document is copied to World Bank. I have told them where the corruption is as far as they are concerned as well. There are supporting documents here. If the hon. Member would like to know, I am going to lay it on the Table so that he can read it.

Going back to the Speech made by the President, this Parliament must set the trend for this nation. We must work as one Parliament if there is corruption in the Government. The Government does not belong to KANU, it is the Government of this nation. We all have a responsibility to fight corruption, whether it is from that side, or whichever side. Let us put our personal differences aside, let us fight corruption so that this nation can go forward.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, with those few remarks, I beg to support and I will lay this document on the Table.

*(Mr. Anyona laid the document on the Table)*

**The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Kaino):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for this opportunity you have given me. Let me also join my colleagues to contribute to His Excellency's Presidential Speech. I take this opportunity to congratulate His Excellency the President for the wonderful Speech which he gave in this House. As we went on recess for a couple of months, there are so many things which happened. One of them was the launching of the East African co-operation between Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya. Looking at this co-operation now, and the way the world is going, this was perfectly in order. It is going to benefit Kenyans more than even our colleagues. This is because many people have been educated in this country. Some graduates are jobless and they could find jobs in either Tanzania or Uganda. It is a very good opportunity. Kenyans should be very serious and take this opportunity and venture into business and also employment in neighbouring countries. It is not only us who will benefit, but even our neighbours will also benefit. We have got the best education

system in the region. I refer to the 8-4-4 system of education and the schools which we have and also the universities. This is fantastic and credit goes to His Excellency the President for being mindful of other Kenyans' welfare especially the youth of this country.

I also take this opportunity to congratulate His Excellency the President for the tours he has made in many parts of the country, regardless of whether KANU got votes there or not. He is the President of this country and he has proved himself well; to be the true President of this country so that other people who may come in future will emulate him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me talk about the release of aid to this country by donors the other day. I congratulate the two Ministers who went there to negotiate for these funds. As a representative of the people who are suffering and languishing in problems, I would like to say that Kerio Valley is a hardship area. We only talk about people in places like in Nairobi, Eldoret, Nakuru, Mombasa and Kisumu, where people are well off. People in Kerio Valley are really suffering and I am requesting that this money be used to develop Kerio Valley and other remote areas which have lagged behind for along time. There are areas like Garissa, Mandera and others where true Kenyans are suffering.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we only talk about people living in Nairobi, Eldoret, Nakuru, Mombasa and Kisumu where people are well of and fail to talk about people in Kerio-Valley who are really suffering. I am requesting that this money be used not only in Kerio Valley but also in other remote areas which have been neglected for a long time. These are areas like Garissa, Mandera, Wajir and other areas where true Kenyans are suffering. These remote areas were rejected by whites and we cannot afford to reject them ourselves. So, I am requesting the Government to give most of this money to these areas where Kenyans are suffering and living like animals. We are saying we are true Kenyans regardless of whatever party affiliations we have. We want Kenyans to be looked upon as Kenyans. We want the Government to identify poor areas in this country. We want the economies of this country to go right inside where true Kenyans are living and let us distribute them fairly. In the same breadth, I would also like this quarter system to be used everywhere so that all Kenyans who have been left out in our universities may also get a chance to go join them. There are some areas which have better educational facilities and this enables them get better results after which, they end up getting better jobs. Those people who are living in remote areas are suffering because they do not have such facilities. They will never come up unless we use quarter system so that Kenyans from such places can equate themselves with other Kenyans and in that way, produce doctors and other professionals. It is very difficult to get a doctor from the remotest parts of this country unless we use the quarter system. Education is very important for development. If there is no education then there is no development. Why we have gone that far in development is because of the education which our people in this country have. With the revival of the East African Community, our neighbour countries; Uganda and Tanzania will benefit from the services of our doctors, engineers and so on. In this way, some of our graduates who are still looking for jobs will get jobs and serve those countries. Everybody is open to visit any country and this is a sure way of benefitting tremendously. If these people who are going to benefit are only people from places where they have got better facilities, people from remote areas will remain behind for a long time. I am pleading that this money we got the other day from the donors be used on Kenyans who are suffering.

Let me talk on something which my colleagues have also talked about. People from this country have been blaming the Government because of corruption. If we do not find the root-cause of corruption in this country, we shall continue blaming one another today, tomorrow and even years to come. We should get a solution to this malpractice. Instead of advising the Government on how to go about curbing corruption, the Opposition is busy accusing it. They are not pointing out where the problem is. The Port of Mombasa is now what it is because of the President's wisdom. Nobody from this House had raised that issue before. They only blame the Government of being corrupt and do not offer a solution.

There are many political parties in this country. Nobody can identify people with their various political parties. When people are in the street, you cannot tell which parties they belong to but they are all corrupt. What can we do? It is very important to know what we can do as Kenyans to control corruption. This is a global problem. It is here in Kenya, Nigeria, America, Britain and many other countries. It is us who can make our country better than it is. I am speaking on this matter because we cannot eradicate corruption totally but we can only bring it down. How can we do that? It is very bad for the Opposition to say that the Government is corrupt without telling it how it can control it. We are all here to build the country. Are Members of the Opposition here to build or destroy the country? If they are for building it, they should give advice on how the Government should go about corruption otherwise we shall continue blaming one another.

As far as tourism is concerned, it is a very important area. In Kenya today, we have got areas very viable for tourism. Now that the East African Community is back, tourism industry can extend cross the borders of the three countries. We have the best hotels in Kenya. I also urge Kenyans not only to invest in this country but also to

do so in Tanzania by, for example, building hotels there for tourists. We are going to benefit tremendously from tourism if the Ministry and the Government becomes strict and looks for the best way of attracting tourism.

I have never heard any Member of the Opposition congratulate the Government for reviving the East African Cooperation and yet it is going to benefit them most. It is a surprise that the Opposition sees the negative side of this Government and not the positive side.

I also urge the Government to assist FORD(K) with the small problems they are experiencing. It would be good to give them security when they are carrying out their elections because Kenyans are suffering from stones thrown by FORD(K) activists. I am saying this because when you watch television and see people suffering, you feel bad because they are all Kenyans even if they are in FORD(K). They need protection. I request the Government to assist them so that they can carry out their elections peacefully. Innocent Kenyans are being stoned and you see most of them bleeding profusely. I am requesting the Minister concerned to assist in any polling station of FORD (K). I am also urging Kenyans mature up in politics.

With these few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Mwaura:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I wanted to rise on the matter which was touched by the hon. Assistant Minister. Am I in order to raise it after he has finished contributing?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Well, if your point of order has been overtaken, we can proceed.

**Mr. Omino:** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this debate. We are asked to thank the President for giving an excellent exposition of public policy. Now, exposition means "to delve into or lay there for all to see". Now, I have read this Speech over and over again and I am afraid I cannot find in any place where any public policy has been exposed for us to say and the hon. Leader of Government Business, who is a university don, knows what an exposition means that has not been done. These Speeches get worse year by year. This year's Speech is worse than last year's and last year's is worse than the year before. Why is this? This is because the Ministers who are supposed to help shape policy do not know what policy is all about. My friend, hon. George Anyona, has given us a detailed explanation of corruption and failures in the Ministry of Health but the Minister for Health earns public money and drives around in a big car and poses as a Minister for Health.

There is a Minister for Education and yet when you look at what is going on at our public universities you get surprised? Look at what is going on in schools? The education system has collapsed, but the Minister goes round doing more KANU work than Government work in the Ministry of Education where he is fully employed.

All public systems like water and agriculture projects have collapsed. Tea, coffee, dairy farmers are complaining. What is the Government doing for the people in this country. Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC) has one leg in the grave. Kenya Farmers Association (KFA) was transformed from a long mouthful institution called Kenya Grain Growers Co-operative Union (KGCCU) which collapsed. Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) has failed to give us light. There is darkness everywhere. Kenya Ports Authority (KPA) has also failed and nothing lands at Mombasa without being looted. Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (KPTC) has failed and no telephones are working unless you bribe officers working there. We are complaining about these things not because KANU is in power, but because this country is ours and these services are ours and we want them for our use, purposes and for our children.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Ministers come and tell us that we have Structural Adjustments Programmes (SAP), special dimensions of these programmes, but they do not know what those things mean because they have been spoon-fed by the World Bank. Those are not phrases which have coined by themselves. They do not even understand them.

We have a market as a Kenyan nation. We manufacture and produce agricultural things and our market for them are our immediate neighbours; Tanzania and Uganda. Tanzania is no nearer Kenya than Somalia. Uganda is no nearer Kenya than Ethiopia. But we sat with our arms folded when there were chaos in Uganda, Ethiopia and Somalia. Chaos in Somalia are still continuing. Those are our markets.

Although the President has helped re-create the community, we must ask ourselves: Why did the community die. The President was there in the capacity of the Vice-President and he said nothing. There was deafening silence from him. We cannot now say that he has done a great thing.

**The Assistant Minister for Local Government (Dr. Wameyo):** You were also a Permanent Secretary (PS) then.

**Mr. Omino:** Yes. When I was a PS, I was a real PS. We are not like Permanent Secretaries of today. We were real PS and our Ministers used to come and say things that they were capable of doing. They were not like today's Ministers.

Mr. Temporary Deputy speaker, Sir, the other day I had a good luck of watching the Executive Secretary

of the so-called East African Co-operation (EAC) on television. The man has not even read the Treaty that brought EAC into being. That should not have happened as a matter of priority to anybody appointed to that position. This House has not been given that Agreement, and yet we represent this country. It is about time this Parliament was taken seriously. I challenge the Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development, who is also the Leader of Government Business in this House to bring to this House for debate, the terms of that Agreement. That agreement involves all Kenyans whether they are in KANU or in the Opposition or no party at all.

When I hear people saying they have done great things by reviving the Community; it looks like we are thanking the "Sanhedrin" for having passed a death sentence on Jesus. Christians cannot stand up and thank the "Sanhedrin" for having passed a death sentence on Jesus.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the sycophancy we see around is appalling. When you take something which is factual, you become the subject of vilification. Hon. Kirwa made a statement, gave dates and facts and nobody has challenged him on those dates and facts. Nobody at all. That is what freedom is all about. Why is it that we are not promoting a culture that would enable our people to criticise us so that we can become men enough to face them and answer the charges against us. That is true democracy.

*[Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair]*

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

We want a situation where when the President comes to address this House on the occasion of the State Opening of Parliament, he comes with a well thought out, well argued and reasoned speech. When the Speech tells you that it is tribalism that brings about corruption, you ask yourself: What kind of logic is this? Then, we sit back and say that the person who said so knows everything because the only person who can practise tribalism is the one who has a knife and who is busy carving the national cake for his tribesmen.

**An hon. Member:** Why are you pointing at me like that?

**Mr. Omino:** You know this is not a classroom or else I will be teaching you.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the principle thing is that this country has got people who can do better. All they have to do is to read back into the speeches that the President has made in this House and see that what they are delivering now is below par. It is an embarrassment to us because we want it to be the best available speech in Africa. When the President comes here to give his speech during the State Opening of Parliament, we want it to be quoted in the rest of Africa. But when you have a logic that tribalism breeds corruption, you should ask yourself: Who will quote this even here in Kenya, and yet there are university dons, university lecturers and businessmen on the other side this House who can produce better work. All that I am saying is that it is about time they did their work properly so that the President is better served. If they cannot do it and they just come here to sleep, let them go home.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are told that Kenyans should invest in their own countries. Also, foreign investors are also requested to come and invest here in Kenya. The Minister for Lands and Settlement will confirm to you that there is not a single plot for industrial development left in this country. Where will they invest?

With those few remarks, I beg to oppose.

**The Minister for Health (Mr. Angatia):** Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to also contribute to this very important debate. I would join my colleagues who have congratulated his Excellency the President for the very clear and brave direction on how the affairs of this country and this Session will be conducted, and the items and subjects that we shall cover. I also join my colleagues in thanking the three heads of state of the countries of East Africa for restoring the East African Co-operation. It does not help very much to go into the history of those who were there when the former East African Community collapsed. It is very well known that on both sides of this House there were people who were present and were holding responsible positions, and who may or may not have contributed in one way or another to the collapse of that Community. But it is important that we take note that the restoration of the East African Co-operation is first and foremost in the interests of Kenya. We are not doing anybody a favour; we are not going into the Co-operation in order to please anybody else apart from Kenyans.

It would be important that Kenyans themselves take the responsibility to make sure that the Co-operation survives. There is a tendency in this country for everybody to blame the Government for things which Kenyans themselves have failed to do. The Co-operation is not being set up for the Government; it is being set up for

wananchi, and it is up to them to nurture or weaken it. It is up to wananchi to exploit the opportunities which the Co-operation opens or not to use them at all. In these days of liberalisation, where the Government wants to let people conduct their businesses in the best way possible, it is for the individual Kenyans to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Co-operation in order to bring benefits to themselves and to this country. I am hoping that those who have read this Speech, applauded it and said what a good thing it is for the Co-operation to be restored, will also go to their constituencies to ask their people to take advantage of this co-operation and bring benefits to this country.

In this region, we region require peace and stability. We will continue to thank the President for the position, or stand, he has taken over the years, of peace, love and unity, not just within this country but also in our neighbouring countries. He has been very helpful to Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Sudan. He has even tried his hand at Somalia and, even if the people there have not yet agreed, our President has not given up hope yet. We still hope that the people of Somalia will listen to good counsel from Kenyans and other well wishers and bring peace to their own country, re-establish a government and go back to being a state. The role that our President has played goes beyond matters of Kenya's politics alone. It encompasses not just human peace, activity and protection of human life, but also the real welfare of those who would have been in great danger because of the upheavals that have occurred in their countries.

Therefore, because the President is not aiming only at the three East African Countries, he has again been at the forefront in not only strengthening the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development and Drought (IGADD), but also in reviewing and expanding its mandate. So, we are beneficiaries in all directions. An hon. Member earlier today was talking of us concentrating our efforts on our two neighbouring countries and forgetting our other neighbours. I want to assure him that, in fact, our concern is that there be peace in the whole of the Horn of Africa, Africa and the world, so that human potential may be realised not only in education and trade, but also in all other aspects of life such as actual improved standards of living of our people.

The countries of this region have a lot of respect for our head of state. This is why when you get people within this country, who are on very shaky ground at home, using words that are unacceptable to the head of state, Kenyans get upset. People have their own individual, party and family problems. But in an attempt to escape and divert attention, there is always a tendency to blame a party, KANU, the President and other people. We have witnessed this in the last two weeks. A person who has his own difficulties in his constituency and with his own associates, whoever they may be, would like to make himself look big by telling Kenyans that he has a problem with the President. If I have a problem in my constituency with the people who may not like me, however powerful they may be, and even if I know that they are going to the President, I will not blame the President because the President is available for everybody. If I know my enemies and people who are undermining me, I will deal with them. I would complain that so and so is undermining me instead of using the name of the President to pretend to look big when, in fact, there is no size to which I can expand myself by merely dragging in the name of the President.

The sad bit is that, instead of joining in the efforts to bring peace and development to our country, whether through our constituencies, districts or provinces, people have looked to the President too much. There is a contribution that we are supposed to make. When we have our problems, we should deal with them ourselves. The attitude of expecting the President to do everything and then when we are in trouble blame it on him, is not one of good leadership at all. It is cowardice, diverting attention and spoiling the name of our good President when, in fact, he is not in a position where he himself can answer back. I do not expect that people will draw attention and sympathy by merely shouting that the President has done this or that. People even go to the extent of coming to this House and saying that so and so is missing when, in fact, he is very much around and is hiding on the Opposition benches. This is completely wrong and should not be entertained. I think we should grow up and do things that we know we can be answerable for without blaming it on other people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there have been a lot of complaints in the areas of education, health and other services. But I think Kenyans are quickly moving - and we are grateful for this - into an arena where we are liberalised. We are in a multi-party state of political affairs and a liberalised market economy. Let people deal with problems as they come their way, of course obviously, in consultation with others. I cannot see the Government of Kenya today being able to buy all the drugs, equipment and services needed for Kenyans. It is obvious that the rate at which people are consuming drugs, services in education and in other sectors, wananchi will have to contribute towards these services. It is a defeatist approach to solving our problems, if people find it more convenient to simply blame the Government and tell the voters that the Government is to blame when, in fact, even the voters have come to understand that all these things will not be done by the Government.

We all asked for liberalisation; we supported structural adjustment programmes and we knew their consequences. Let us also take the responsibility to explain to Kenyans the truth about the true state of affairs.

There is no secret about Kenyans having to meet, and face all the expenses or difficulties, that lie ahead of us. The Government will facilitate private participation and open up the infrastructure and, where it is necessary, use money. But the days when people counted on the Government to do everything are past, because both sides of this House argued that we must liberalise and we have liberalised. So, it is an escapist approach if people try to blame it on the Government and fail to convince their own constituents to face the problems which face us in this country, so that we can come out of poverty.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have to be honest and tell our farmers that to come out of poverty will be the effort of our own people. The Government will facilitate with roads and certain aspects of infrastructure. But we ourselves will get out of our poverty, bring ourselves out of ignorance and ill health. The Government will assist where it can and it is the responsibility of leaders, if they are true leaders, to tell wananchi the truth about this situation and not to teach people, young and old, to keep hoping that the Government will do all these things and then when the Government does not do them, to keep on blaming the Government when it is obvious that the Government will not do all these things. The Government has made this point clear.

With this few remarks, I beg to support. Thank you, very much.

**Mr. Achola:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to also contribute to the President's Speech. A lot has already been said about one thing in this House, and that is corruption. Since the last three years that we have been in this House, each year everybody comes in here and we talk about corruption and we keep on blaming the Government for being responsible for corruption. But I think the real root cause of corruption is not tribalism as His Excellency the President tried to tell us in his speech. We could have a Republic which is composed of only one particular tribe, but that still does not mean that there would be no corruption in that particular republic. So, I think it is wrong, or it was not right for the President to have identified tribalism as the root cause of corruption. I think corruption arises from leadership and the only way that we can attempt to stop corruption is that we must start at the top. I am going to be very honest here and direct. I think that the cleaning must start from the Office of the President. We have been told many times what is happening everywhere else. Orders have been given from above to do all manners of odd things. So, I think the President must himself first of all declare his source of wealth, as a start, before we can expect anybody else to believe what he is telling us.

Also, once the President has said exactly how he got his wealth, then the other Ministers should also do the same. This is because we know, for example, certain Ministers from the other side of the House, who were mere Standard Eight leavers the other day, and all of a sudden, they are now multi-millionaires. One would like to know how they have acquired this wealth. If we are going to do something about corruption, we must actually find out how it all started. In other words, we must define the root cause of corruption before we can find a solution to it. I can see an hon. Member talking and wondering whether I am right. I know I am right, because before he came here he had very little and now you can see how rich he is, having gathered those things from other sources.

**The Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage** (Mr. F.P.L. Lotodo): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Would the hon. Member on the Floor say who, among the hon. Ministers, came here empty-handed and is now a millionaire?

**Mr. Achola:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the example is obvious and I do not need to say exactly. But a lot of people have come with no money. I am not going to mention names. If he has got a point of argument--

*(Hon. Lotodo shot up on his feet)*

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order, hon. Minister! Hon. Achola, you have made a categorical statement for which you must be responsible. Can you please substantiate or withdraw and proceed? You have only a few minutes.

**Mr. Achola:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Maybe, I can forget about hon. Lotodo, but I can say one thing. When he came here he did not have that tummy, but now you can see the tummy is really big and it does not come out of nowhere.

*(Laughter)*

**The Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage** (Mr. F.P.L. Lotodo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my volume is not the wealth.

**An. hon. Member:** A 'public opinion' means that you are wealthy!

**Mr. Achola:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have just given one point where we could start in addressing this corruption business.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Hon. Achola, I thought you were withdrawing that statement before proceeding? Are you?

**Mr. Achola:** No, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not withdrawing my statement as it is with a light touch. I do not think we should make too much out of it.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Order! You had better make up your mind whether you just want to forget about it and you proceed or you want to stick to it because you have made a categorical statement.

**Mr. Achola:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to disturb my speech, but if you insist that I must withdraw--- I am sorry about this one, because it is an obvious fact and people know that people come to this House with little money and they get out from that side, those who are Ministers, quite heavily loaded. But if you want to throw me out of the House, I would hate to do that, and in that case I withdraw if it is offensive to you.

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

**Mr. Achola:** People have been talking about corruption and not really giving a prescription of how it can be sorted out. I have suggested that the first thing to be done is for the cleaning to be started right from the Office of the President. Secondly, once the President has told the country how much he has got, and where he got it from, then from that point, we can monitor on a regular basis how his wealth is dwindling or how it is growing, and how he is achieving those. This then could be extended to the Ministers because some of the Ministers---I know one of them who was not all that rich, but who is currently quite loaded. Corruptions is a real problem. People are asking why the Opposition is blaming the Government saying that the Government is corrupt. But, who is not? For example, if the President comes here and tells us that we must stop corruption, how do we stop corruption when he is the one who is corrupt? A good example is the distribution of the Permanent Secretaries we have in the Government. The total number of the Permanent Secretaries is 25 out of whom seven are Kalenjins. Just look at that ratio, seven to 25 and the Kalenjins are not in that ratio in terms of population. Look at other tribes, the Kikuyus are the most populous in this country and we only have five Kikuyu Permanent Secretaries and only two Luo Permanent Secretaries. So, it is one thing to come here and say we do not want corruption, we are not doing it, and yet it is the same President who is actually encouraging corruption in this country. That encouragement has gone throughout the country. For example, go to the Department of roads, in my place in Nyanza, since the regime of Kenyatta ended, we have had no real meaningful development in that part of the country. It is because of tribalism and corruption which arises out of this Government.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we talk of economic reforms and development for the country. How is this going to happen when there is no infrastructure? The donors come here and give you the money to be used to develop the whole the country, and this money instead is channelled to certain areas. If the Presidency, which must be respected, and which is also a source of authority that can unite this country together was to be respected, then this country would achieve a great deal. But the problem is that what the President says is not what is being done.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will now mention something about the recently launched Presidential Economic Commission. I think that was a great idea. My only fear is that it will never achieve anything. Why do I say this? We know that the people who have been appointed to this Commission are thorough and complete deadwoods. They are KANU guys who have failed elsewhere, and they are being given a job that is extremely complex and I can bet that this Commission will end nowhere just like the Commission on Soil Conservation which was started by the President sometime back. One would have liked to see the economic review and the framework of economic policy in this country being put in the hands of technocrats, people who understand economics and the economy of this country. To ask the President to be sitting as the Chairman of this particular Commission, I think, is asking for too much. We know that the President is a very busy person, and it would be unrealistic for anybody to expect him to be running a system that will make a change in the economy of this country. Therefore, I would like to congratulate the President as far as the setting up of the Presidential Commission is concerned, but I would urge him that, maybe, he should find some other competent persons to head that Commission, so that we can get some results out of it. Going through that booklet on Economic Framework, it is a very good document. What remains is implementation to be achieved, and if that happens, this country could do great things.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention one thing on the presidency as far as



transparency is concerned. I think the hiring or firing of a Minister, should not be kept as secret. For example, when a Minister is fired, what is the big deal of not saying why the Minister has been fired? For example, in the recent firing one of the then Minister claimed that he was fired because of what he had said, but he was not the only person who had said that thing. He said that because he is now looking for the sympathy from wananchi. I think when the President fires a Minister, in the first place, he should advice whoever is involved and why he is being fired so that when he comes out with funny stories as to why he was fired, then we can know that he was fired because for his misdeeds and not on tribal basis.

On the corruption that we have been talking about, we a problem in particular in Migori District between the boundaries of Migori District and Kuria District.

Recently, DCs on both sides pretended to agree on where the boundaries should be. But, I would like to ask the Government and inform them here that that boundary is going to bring a tribal conflict between the Luos and Kurias, particularly along the locations of Suna East and Central Suna and Upper Suna of Migori District. We would like that corruption in dealing with a matter like this should be stopped because it is confusing. It is tribalism which is really ruining the fact that well-known and established boundaries have been tampered with with a view to pleasing the Kurias and that is really going to create problem and I am warning the hon. Minister whom I am seeing just across the Table that if this is not done we can expect some fighting will come up in the near future.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Kamuren:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to also join my colleagues in this House in supporting the Presidential Speech.

Presidential Speech in this House and nation brought Kenyans together as one thing. We need unity in this country as hon. Members of this House, both in the Opposition and the Government side. In fact, if you look at all the hon. Members from the Opposition side in this House, they were all Members of KANU at the beginning.

**Mr. Muite:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for hon. Member to say that all the hon. Members of the Opposition were the Members of KANU when some of us, like the hon. Member of Kikuyu, have never been members of KANU, either during this regime or even in the previous regime? Is it in order for him to say that we have been members of KANU? I challenge KANU to produce any evidence or ticket where the hon. Member of Kikuyu has ever been member of KANU!

**An hon. Member:** You were born a KANU member!

**Mr. Kamuren:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I meant to say is that we are brothers in this House. Hon. Members of Opposition were members of KANU at one time.

*(Applause)*

I am not imputing any improper motives against anybody and when we are here, we are elected representatives of this country who were voted in by the majority. We should speak in this House with a lot of humility---

**The Assistant Minister for Labour and Manpower Development (Mr. Ali):** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Did you hear hon. Muite saying that we are all criminals?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto):** Order! Order! Can you repeat what you are saying.

**The Assistant Minister for Labour and Manpower Development (Mr. Ali):** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Muite made utterance to say that we are all criminals. Can he apologize for that?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto):** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I am afraid I did not hear that. Hon. Kamuren continue.

**Mr. Kamuren:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. We should speak in this House as one. We should not show any division among ourselves, criticisms from the Opposition to this Government should be genuine. It does not have to show that we are different when we are in this House. We are lucky in Kenya that we have a Head of State who loves all of us, whether in KANU or in Opposition, and he tours everywhere in this country to speak to Kenyans and make sure that peace, love and unity prevails amongst ourselves. And he is the same Head of State that went and put together East African Community where Kenya would benefit. Immediately the Office was opened in Arusha, Kenyans would benefit particularly from PTA. We are going to sell a lot of things to this region, and we do not have to think of disuniting ourselves in this House. We are lucky that we have had a Head of state who is a God-believer. Let us not play around here.

With regards to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, I would like to say---

**Mr. Mwaura:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. It is true we want peace in this country but the hon. Member is misleading the House when he connects the name of the President that he is a peace-maker yet we understand that there---

**Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order, hon. Mwaura. That is his own opinion and you have a different opinion and you will express it when you are given the chance.

**Mr. Kamuren:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch a point on the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, and I am glad the Minister is with us here. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing is one of the most important Ministries in this country. We have AFC and we used to have Guaranteed Minimum Return (GMR). When a farmer gets what we used to call "crop-failure" in those days, there used to be a district sub-committee known as district agricultural committee which had to go and inspect the farm of that particular farmer to verify whether it is real crop-failure or not. When it is established that it is a crop failure that committee recommends to the district level and then the district sends its recommendations to the provincial agriculture committee which had to sit and verify again and send to the national agricultural board.

At this stage, that particular farmer, I talking from experience point of view, is refunded back all that he used in cultivation, in terms of crop production. And then he starts again and be able to plough the land, buy seeds, fertiliser and be able to continue farming. As soon as GMR was done away with problems arose. And it is the problem that is facing farmers today in general in this country. We need to revive it back so that a farmer is guaranteed in case of crop-failure.

Another point that I would like to touch on in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing is the ADC farms. The Minister himself has done a lot in the sense that he is very active. He moves from one corner to another of the country, but what I want him to do is to get the ADC Managing Director to put aside certain farms within the ADC that have to produce maize seeds, wheat seeds and even grass seeds for the farmers. If these farms are sub-divided into small fragments and sold to other people, this country will be going outside Kenya in future to get seeds for their farms because we cannot afford to go and buy seeds from South Africa or anywhere else and be able to do proper farming.

**Mr. Moiben:** On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I wish to inform my colleague, as of now, it is not only the ADC farms which produce seed maize. We have some individual farmers, Africans, who are doing it very well and for your information the ADC does not fall under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, but it falls under the Office of the President.

**Mr. Kamuren:** Another area which I want to comment on is farm implements. Tractors with their spare parts are very expensive and for the farmer to be able to plough and prepare his land for planting has become a very difficult and an expensive exercise. The Government should subsidise the farmers and give the farmers and ten years moratorium so that they can be able to repay when that crop is ready and has been bought by the Government so that it can be able to feed the people of this country. That is very important because farming has become a non-profitable enterprise because the cost fertilizer and Ammonium Sulphate for top-tracing has gone up and also the cost has gone up. If you plough one acre and you do not have money to subsidise the costs, you will it to be a very difficult exercise.

If I may talk a little about my constituency of Baringo North, let me say this: It is a semi-arid area in the western and in the eastern parts. I would like to urge the Government to start some water catchment areas there and particularly the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Water and Regional Development. Water catchment areas on both sides of Elgeyo/Marakwet and the sloppy areas in Tugen should be protected so that we can do irrigation with the assistance of the Kerio Valley Development Authority so that we can be able to produce enough food for our people. We cannot get food from the small highlands between Kipserman-Kabartonjo and Pemwai. It is very difficult to feed all the people who live on the eastern and the western side of that particular constituency.

I would also like to request the Ministry of Energy to extend electricity supply from Bartolimo to Kipserman and Bartabwa and also from Bartabwa, through Kerio Valley to Kapluk. We have secondary schools along the valley which are not getting electricity right now.

It is common knowledge that when students come out of the universities, the start loitering in the streets of Nairobi because they cannot get jobs. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry should decentralise all the industries so that these young people can get jobs.

With those few remarks, I wish to support.

**Mr. R.K. Mungai:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving this opportunity to contribute on this very important Motion.

This Motion is important because we have it every time there is an official State-Opening opening of

Parliament. The way hon. Members understand it is that we are supposed to be given some policy guidelines on very important matters that we should deliberate on. I must say that I found the President's Speech lacking in various aspects because it did not address what is topical today. One of the very sensitive and touching subjects is on the constitutional reforms. The constitutional reforms are intended to provide this country with a system that works and a level playing ground for everybody so that whoever will be elected will not have those immense powers that are prevailing today. Today for instance, the elected Member for Makuyu can be stopped from talking even to his electorate and that is really absurd.

The Presidential speech touched very briefly on corruption, but it did not go far enough to provide the kind of policy guidelines. It only said that the Government has been very successful in fighting corruption and it will continue to fight corruption. But, what strategies are they using? When you talk of fighting corruption and you hear of the massive corruption at the Kenya Ports Authority or when you hear of other cases, you wonder whether we are serious in what we are doing. You only need to read the Public Accounts and the Public Investments Committee reports to know the messes that are being committed every day in our parastatals and within our Government Ministries. It is a pity that we do not think hard enough to provide a policy guideline on how we are going to fight corruption. Instead, we watch as the Controller and Auditor-General comments unfavourably on the unauthorised expenditure for purchasing the Presidential Jet and the gradual construction of the Eldoret Airport. How can one take the President seriously when he knows that those are items to be addressed and yet he says the Government has been very successful in fighting corruption. We are not even told what is going to happen to people who have perpetrated the corruption that we hear about.

We also know that there has been a lot of mismanagement and yet there is nobody who can take action against people who mismanage public funds. We only come here to be told, "This is the report of the Controller and Auditor-General, which talks about mismanagement of public funds to this or that extent." After sitting here for some time, some of us say "AYE" while others say "NOE" and the Report is passed as if nothing had happened. We must have proper policy guidelines to fight the corruption that we are talking about. We must be told how the Government intends to rectify the mismanagement of public funds.

The Speech was also lacking in the area of economic policy. It did not give some guidelines on how this country can move from where we are to a better position so that we can improve the quality of life of mwananchi. There was no mention of health facilities mentioned in this Speech. We used to hear during the previous regime the other regime the free education for all children of school going age. This seems to have died and this Government is making no effort to revive such a programme.

During the olden days when the previous regime was in power, there was mention of free education for all children of school going age. This seems to have died a natural death and this Government is making no effort to revive it.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, African businessmen used to get soft loans to improve their business because of competing with giants. These days the small dukawallahs hard pressed to service a bank loan of 35 per cent. Surely, is it not time that the Government thought of revitalising mwananchi's entrepreneurship by giving him soft loans and facilities?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to touch on Privatisation Programme. It is a very good programme, but it lacks in providing an attraction or assistance to the mwananchi. The co-ordinator of the Programme said recently that he was urging wealthy Kenyans and non-Kenyans to come and invest in the remaining 207 State parastatals which have not been privatised. But, that is a way of creating 10 millionaires and 30 million beggars in the country. Why do we want the only well to do, to get more money? The Government should come up with a programme whereby it can establish a loan funds scheme from which the ordinary mwananchi can borrow money cheaply to buy and shares in Kenya Airways or Kenya National Trading Corporation (KNTC) when it is privatised and in all those 207 parastatals which have not been privatized. Why are we blocking the ordinary mwananchi from investing? We are not assisting him and we know that he is not in a position himself to raise money for investment on his own.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will now to turn on a very small, but important topic of protecting the ordinary mwananchi. I am talking of a group of 6,000 shareholders of a company in my Constituency, who call themselves, *Kihiumwiri* Farmers Company Ltd. They have a piece of land, which is over 600 acres and that farm has been mismanaged with the knowledge of the Government. In fact, I have had the occasion to talk to the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, about their problems because those problems revolve around one fellow who is an Ex-senior Chief. The members complain that since they formed the Company, they have not been paid even a single dividend, while their assets are slowly getting depleted.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to oppose the Motion.

**Rev. Ommani:** I thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to contribute

on this important Motion.

His Excellency the President gave us a Speech that has given us an example as leaders of this country, what we should deliberate on and what we should encourage in the country. He himself is an example in this country, especially when it comes to promoting development in the country. We have seen His Excellency the President spearheading Harambee, a spirit that has made this country a model since Independence and some of the countries surrounding us would like to have this spirit. Very much has been done through Harambee. Schools have been built and more children are now going to school and even now, wananchi are still craving for development through Harambee. When I hear some of my colleagues say that Harambee is not good, I do not understand what wananchi who elected them think of them because through this spirit, much has been done. I also give thanks to His Excellency the President for spearheading peace in this country because every time he has addressed the nation, he has spoken of peace, love and unity. I think those three words are very important for this country and if most of the leaders emulated His Excellency the President, we shall have peace and through this peace, we can have development. Without peace, we cannot develop our country.

It is absurd, when you hear some leaders giving statements of hatred and the statement that do not actually bring peace in the country. This is absurd and bad. When we hear people make statements to the effect that tribal clashes are caused by a certain tribe, this is not good. If we have a problem like tribal clashes, we must deal with those people who are perpetrating them instead of blaming a certain tribe wholesale. By doing so, we encourage tribalism in our country. We should encourage peace but not tribalism.

Sometimes hatred is also preached in our churches. Why should somebody encourage preach hatred in churches? Why should somebody mislead people by saying, defectors have been given or paid money to defect. This is misleading the country such person has never seen and any money being given to me, for example, to defect.

*(Applause)*

The people of Lurambi Constituency, who had elected me on Opposition ticket in the first place and the same people came to me and advised me to join the ruling party, KANU, which I did and I was voted in. It is really wrong to see a religious man telling this country that those who defect are given money. If that is the case, then even those are still Members in the Opposition would like to be paid money to come to the Government Side, but because there is no money, that is why some of them are still sitting there.

**Mr. Muite:** On a point of Order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it not in breach of the Standing Orders of this House for the hon. Member to state that there are Members on the Opposition Side, who would like to be paid money in order to cross the Floor? Is it not much more in order for the hon. Member to come clean and say that he was given money and accepted, and that is why he crossed the Floor?

*(Applause)*

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto):** Order! Continue, Rev. Ommani.

**Rev. Ommani:** The hon. Member is saying so because he was in the company of those who looted money in this country during the previous regime.

*(Applause)*

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reforms which the President mentioned in his Speech, are meant to encourage small businessmen in this country. To encourage the common man in this country to enhance himself economically. Some of these reforms are harsh to them and they need some assistance, so that they can be able to come up economically before those who have already got something, grabbed everything at the expense of the common man.

Commercial banks of this country should lower the interest rates on loans which at present are between 20 and 28 per cent. The common man cannot borrow and if he borrows, then he stands to lose the security that he has given to the bank. For this reason, many of the common men have been reluctant to borrow money from banks. The Central Bank should help the common man by lowering the interest rates paid on loans.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my colleagues have spoken a lot about the farmer and I concur with them on their utterances. When the farmer finds that his inputs outstrips his gains, then this discourages him from farming. The colleges intake in this country has a problem especially the teachers training colleges and the medical training centres not forgetting various institutes of administration. In some places the intake is not

uniform but biased. Other areas are favoured when it comes to intake to these institutions. This country looks forward to people who will help them in future. Those who are responsible for this intake to colleges should be fair in their selection for students to these institutions. They should not favour one part of the country.

I would ask the Minister for Public Works and Housing to help the President get access to some areas in this country in time. This year he visited Western Province and he checked on roads and that was good. If some of the promises he gave will turn out to be true, then the people will be happy with them. Some of the Ministers never step out of their offices to check on the wananchi's problems. How can they know what is exactly needed? The President has really shown an example by going round the country. He has even visited Opposition zones where he has been abused. Nevertheless, he has reached there. He has held Harambees around the country. That is what we are asking the Ministers to emulate. Some of these Ministers do not visit various areas in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would ask the Minister for Health, through you that he posts doctors to the Kakamega Provincial Hospital which is facing an acute shortage of doctors. Currently the hospital is being run by interns and operations have ground to an halt because of shortage of surgeons. Patients wait for long periods before they are operated on. We, therefore, ask the Minister to check on that and see that the hospital has got enough doctors. This country has many doctors because every year there are mass graduation of doctors. These doctors should be posted to such hospitals. They earn salaries every month and, therefore Kakamega Provincial Hospital should have the necessary doctors. I understand that the situation in Kakamega is made worse due to lack of housing for doctors, yet this Government is able to provide houses for them in Kakamega.

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker. **Mr. Aluoch:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important issue. First of all, I would like to say that when His Excellency the President officially opened Parliament, he asked us to work together as a team and as Kenyans but the first thing that I saw in this House when we resumed the following day was when the KANU side refused to co-operate with the Opposition. They could not even allow the Leader of the Opposition ten extra minutes. If we want to co-operate with one another, we must give each other a chance to air our views equally and constructively so that we can serve this country. We are for co-operation but we do not want to be referred to as those Members in the Opposition side.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the Minister for Lands and Settlement is in this House today. In my constituency we have a company called SONY sugar company. That company was built after land was acquired by the Government and people were paid compensation but a piece of land was left for further expansion. Now, this piece of land that was left for further expansion is now being allocated to people through directives from above. We have one person by the name Dr. Odede who has been allocated more than half the township of Awendo. He has got 27 hectares at one place. He recently acquired another twelve acres which he wanted to plough when this land that had been acquired by the Government for this factory's expansion. Why is this type of corruption going on in the system and the Minister for Lands and Settlement is not even caring to do anything about it? That is the element of corruption that we cannot accept in this country. The people of Sakwa who were ordered to vacate that area are now asking why one man is being given land that our forefathers were removed from for the sake of the company. The people had to demonstrate some time in October November last year and that is when the ploughing stopped. So, wananchi have to take the law into their hands to stop this sort of thing happening while the Government is there doing nothing. This man colluded with a former DC and they shared the land and I do not think the directive to do so came from above. The DC always says that the directive came from above. We do not want this type of thing to continue in this country. We are tired. Land is something that cannot be expanded. You cannot expand land in this country. We must preserve land for public use.

In this House last year, we passed the Higher Education Loans Board Bill and when this Bill was being discussed in this Parliament, we were told that the members of this Board are not going to discriminate against anybody and that no student studying abroad or in any private universities will be refused a loan. To date no single student studying in a private accredited university in this country has been given a loan by this Higher Education Loans Board. We are being taken for a ride. We want to make sure that our students are given equal rights to study in the universities we have here. Even in those universities we have to change some systems if we find that they are not working properly. The method of giving money to students is already not working. This Government should pay the fees directly to the university. We are now reading in the papers that Moi University has not registered more than 2,000 students and that they are not considered to be students any more. What are we doing to our children? The future development of this country is in jeopardy if we are going to run education in this country the way we are doing without doing anything about it. And we are not caring about it and I think the Government must take steps to amend the system of issuing these loans. People are even complaining about the loans they have given. They have been given to the rich and the poor have been denied the loans. Now, where are we heading to from there? We want to ensure that corruption does not creep into the Loans Board. The well

to do should not be considered because they can pay for their children's education, it is the poor person that we are fighting for. The poor man's education is important in this country and we also know that it is from those less fortunate families that we get presidents and even good Ministers and not from the rich families.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, from last year up to now, the Electoral Commission has been going around the country trying to work on possible provision of extra constituencies. The Constitution allows 22, we have been saying we need more and recently His Excellency the President said he also agrees that they should be increased. But he was reported to have said one thing, that he finds it difficult to distribute the 22 new seats throughout the country. Now, that brings up the question. Who distributes the seats? Is it the President, the Government or the Electoral Commission? Is the Electoral Commission independent? It is not, because, if His Excellency goes on record as saying that, "he finds it difficult" then he is already telling us that he directs the Electoral Commission. We want an independent electoral commission.

**The Assistant Minister for Local Government** (Dr. Wameyo): Like the one we have!

**Mr. Aluoch:** My friend, do not try to interrupt me because what I am saying touches on the root cause of the diseases that are ailing this nation and we must not play around with it.

**An hon. Member:** Do you need an injection?

**Mr. Aluoch:** I think you need an injection. You are a doctor but you have not given the right injection to this nation.

**Mr. Achola:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member who is on his feet aware that the so called "doctor" is not a doctor? He is a gynaecologist.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Why are you being rude to Dr. Wameyo? He is a qualified doctor. I warn both hon. Aluoch and hon. Wameyo to stop exchanging words on the Floor.

**Mr. Aluoch:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for protecting me, because he is interfering with my contribution. These extra seats that we want to add in this House, be they 50 or 60 involve amending the Constitution and last year we were promised that the Constitution will be reviewed. I do not think we need piecemeal amendments to the Constitution. We need a complete review of the Constitution so that every element; every clause that needs review must be changed. We do not want a piecemeal amendment of the Constitution.

This is what was done in 1991; where section 2(a) was removed, but everything else remained intact. We are working in a situation where we are claiming that we are having multi-party democracy in this country when the Constitution is still for one-party system from 1991 up to now. We have to be serious with this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish the Minister for Health was in this House. He came, contributed and just went away.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): He is sitting there.

**Mr. Aluoch:** Oh, yes. Here is the Minister who does not run the Ministry of Health properly. I do not think he is even healthy himself. Because people are dying in this country like rats and medicine is not reaching in every part of Kenya like we need.

**The Minister for Health** (Mr. Angatia): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I do not want to say whether I am healthy or not. But if my friend is so unhealthy that he does not know how to speak in Parliament, he should just go back home and not to say things he knows are not true.

**Mr. Aluoch:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I told you, I do not think he is healthy. Listen to what comes from his head. In Migori District, where I come from, we bury people at the rate of one person per week per every sub-location and this is because the health care service has broken down. We are in a district where we do not have even a district hospital.

**An hon. Member:** You do not need one!

**Mr. Aluoch:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, can you protect me from this sick hon. Member? We need a district hospital in Migori. We also pay taxes in this country and we do not want to be told that we do not need one. This is the type of politics that is being played in this country by this Government. They ignore the Opposition and they do not direct development to those parts of the country.

**The Assistant Minister for Local Government** (Mr. Wameyo): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this very important Motion. I thank the Government heartily for having put tax on imported sugar in this country. The imported sugar was interfering with the sugar being produced in this country. The marketing had become impossible. As a result, duty was imposed on imported sugar and for sometime now, we do not see the imported sugar and therefore the sugar that had accumulated in Mumias Sugar Company to the tune of 28,000 tonnes by 18th of January this year, has now been sold out and farmers are very happy that cane is now being cut to crush more sugar. I do hope and I

sincerely hope that we will have no more of that situation again where sugar will just be imported into this country to the extent that it interferes with the local sugar being produced in this country. It was quite common that the sugar that had been imported to go to pass here in transit to go to Uganda, Zaire and other countries was being sold in this country and, therefore, ruining the market of the local sugar. It is important that we must protect our farmers so that they can continue farming because the economy of this country is mostly agricultural. If we interfere with the production or the sale of what we have produced, then the farmers get very much discouraged.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, although the importation of this sugar has now been controlled, there are certain individuals who still have this imported sugar and they mix it with the local sugar and sell it in their shops so that if you buy sugar and put it in a tea cup, you will find on one side it is as white as that one coming from Brazil and on the other side it is a little dark brownish, the one we produce locally. Therefore, certain godowns in Mombasa still have a lot of this imported sugar, but I sincerely hope that the Revenue Authority will not allow this sugar to flood into the market in a manner that will interfere with the production of the local sugar. Corruption has been brought to an end in KPA by the action of the Government although there are certain individuals who do not want to give the Government credit for what it has done. Nobody had known that it was going on except those who were involved. But as of now, we are happy with what is going on. Corruption is a big problem and I would not sit down without saying something about it. We in Mumias as farmers have a company called MOCO or Mumias Out growers Company, which provides services to farmers. It was started when Mumias Sugar Company was started and the money that was used to start that company was borrowed and farmers were paying Kshs6 per tonne of cane to be able to pay back that loan.

When Mumias Outgrowers Company said it had no money, we as farmers did accept that instead of borrowing money from the bank we would contribute 15 per cent of our gross earnings as a loan to MOCO and that money would be refunded with interest at the end of the year. It has gone on very well, but of late, with the present management, where the District Commissioner of Kakamega is the Chairman of the Board of Mumias Outgrowers Company - problems have arisen. When a farmer who is uneducated goes to collect his money because it has matured, he finds that the money has been paid to someone else who is not even a farmer. When he inquires, he is just chased out of the office. Eventually, investigation have been done and over Kshs1.5 million belonging to farmers had been found to have been paid to an individual in Mumias Sugar Company who was not a farmer; where certain people were sharing that money. Unfortunately, when the matter blew up, the man who was preparing the vouchers for payment is the one who was arrested and yet the General Manager of MOCO and a director who were signing the cheques were not arrested. When I brought it to the attention of the DC, what they did was to post a policeman and APs at the office MOCO on the pretext that KANU youth wingers were going to interfere with the Manager. But we had put it to the DC, as the Chairman, that the General Manager should be sent on leave to allow proper investigations. Unfortunately, that has not been done and very soon MOCO may run into a problem if farmers decline to lend money to MOCO through this system. That has been the cause of the problem in MOCO where an illiterate farmer's money is paid to someone else.

For example, there is a man here, a Mr. Obiero Omwolo, who has written to me to complain that his money was paid to someone else. Mumias Outgrowers Company wrote back to say that it was a computer error. Fairly enough, a computer is manufactured, it has no errors inside. It is human beings who give wrong instructions to the computer, and therefore, the computer has got to produce that error that somebody has put in, and they were trying to cover up what they had done and here is a letter to that effect saying that it was a computer error which was not a deliberate computer error. It was the way of swindling the money of the farmers.

Therefore, I plead with the Ministry of Agriculture, livestock Development and Marketing to come to the aid of farmers in Mumias Sugar Company, under whose portfolio Mumias Outgrowers Company falls and bring it to the attention of directors that in future DCs should not be made directors of MOCO, because it interfere with investigation when malpractice come to light. The General Manager's information that is circulating in the area, is that MOCO money was banked in a certain bank and that the interest that was accruing from this money was been shared between him and the bank manager and a few other people. This information has been investigated and a report has been given and we would appreciate if action will be taken to carry out proper investigation and this can only done if the General manager of MOCO is sent on compulsory leave without being protected by the Provincial Administration and implying that it is me who is interfering. It is not me who caused the theft. I represent the people of Mumias, and when they are stuck, they write to me. My instructions to them is not to talk to me verbally, because when things go wrong they deny. My instructions are that they must write, so that they cannot deny anything later. Here is the letter from Mr. Obiero Omwolo. When I enquired, it was written that it was a computer error, and this was written by a man called Mr. Wekesa Kundu who is Outgrowers Service Manager, saying that it was a computer error without accepting that he is the one who put the error into the computer.

The man who was paid the money eventually wrote a letter accept and he said he thought the money was his, which means that he has not been paid and that other old man has not been paid. Here is the letter from that man accepting that he was paid the money. Now, our requirement is that the General Manager of MOCO, Mr. Mangw'ana, should be asked to go on leave to facilitate proper investigation without him remaining there and covering the whole thing up.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, thank you so much, and I beg to support.

**The Minister for Co-operative Development** (Mr. Munyi): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to congratulate His Excellency the President for having delivered, in this august House, a very inspiring Speech because it covered all the aspects of development in our country. I would like hon. Members to know that this is a very great Speech which was delivered by our Head of State. Even in Britain, when the head of State delivers such a Speech in the House of Commons, it must be respected. I would also like all the Members, even those in the Opposition, to know that what our great President has done for our country, Kenya and Africa, is something which will remain in history throughout the present generation even future generations.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all he is the one who has revived East African Co-operation and I would like all the Members to be thankful to him for having revived the East African Co-operation which was killed by somebody who was here before. There is somebody did celebrate the break up of the defunct East African Community in 1977, after having killed it. His Excellency the President has done very well to have revived the East African Co-operation. We have been talking about democracy, but there are no people who have demonstrated to be more democratic than KANU. The acts of violence which have occurred in the Opposition are a demonstration that some of the people in the Opposition are unfit to lead this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as we have seen from the Opposition, they are fighting for positions and others asking for the registration of SAFINA. We do not want SAFINA. All we want is the ruling party, KANU, and any other future responsible Opposition parties but the present Opposition parties as we have seen---

**Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Are we to understand that the position enunciated by the Minister about SAFINA is the Government position and that is why they have refused to register it?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Order, hon. Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo! You know he is not talking as the Government. He is talking as a Member of Parliament.

**The Minister for Co-operative Development** (Mr. Munyi): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the Member that, SAFINA and many other parties that are waiting to be registered will not be registered. Why should they be registered, to propagate actions of violence?

**Mr. Muite:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order really for a Cabinet Minister, bearing in mind the collective responsibility, to state categorically that SAFINA will not be registered when the Constitution guarantees freedom of association? Is it also in order for him to link SAFINA in any manner with any violence? Can he substantiate that SAFINA has been involved in any violence.

**The Minister for Co-operative Development** (Mr. Munyi): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will leave that point and come to another point about the creation of new districts. The creation of new districts is the will of the people of Kenya and we support the move. We support the creation of new districts because this has been done in every area. This is a very important move and our future generations will know what the Government did in creating more districts. This enables closer administration. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Government for having created a new district called Mbeere in Embu which was taken from Embu District. The Member for Parliament for Siakago, hon. G.I. Ndwiga, who was brought back to this House on a KANU ticket, did demonstrate to the people that the people of Eastern Province are there to support KANU. I want everybody to wake up and support KANU. Even hon. Muite, I am sure will support KANU because people from Central Province have seen what the Government has done in terms of development in all parts of Kenya.

Coming to the World Bank and Paris Club, the donor countries did recognize the fact that political reforms have been carried out in the most successful way, more than in any other country in Africa. I want to come to another point and tell some hon. Members especially in Nyeri to leave alone Mathira Co-operative Society. It should not be interfered with. There is a gang somewhere in Nyeri that is trying to interfere with the Co-operative Movement in Central Province. People should be left alone to run their co-operative societies. If they want to take their coffee to Kenya Planters Co-operative Union (KPCU), they should be given an opportunity to do that. They should not be forced to take their coffee to Thika Mills. Most of the co-operative societies want to take their coffee to KPCU and they should be given that opportunity. I know that some people are interfering with farmers in Mathira, Muranga and several other places. Why should they be interfered with? Liberalization should be done freely. Farmers have a free-will to do what they want.



I want to talk about the youth programme which will be launched by His Excellency the President on 10th May, 1996. That is a programme focusing on social dimension because as far as youth and women groups are concerned, they are involved. This is a programme which should be pursued and supported fully because what is important is for the young people in Kenya to be given an atmosphere of starting projects which are income-generating. I am sure that that is something which should be supported.

Coming to the Jua Kali Programme, this is another important programme which is going to enable young entrepreneurs to start their own businesses in rural areas and towns.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**The Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. arap Saina):  
Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me also join the speakers who have spoken on this very important Motion on the Address by His Excellency the President to the nation.

Let me sound a warning which has been sounded by many speakers and politicians within this august House and outside about road security. I think we have too many vehicles on Kenyan roads than the roads can hold. As a result of this, there are so many accidents taking place every now and then and these accidents have killed so many people in our country. We have lost many people and we have almost lost hope as to whether there will be total control of these accidents on Kenyan roads.

On this note, may I support the programme of applying devices to reduce speed in vehicles particularly the public vehicles which carry people from one area to another. Although some people are supporting the idea of not having these devices on matatus, I think we should apply these devices so as to reduce speed of public vehicles so that to some extent, we can create security on our roads which is so much needed in this country. It is everyday that there is an accident.

Every day, an accident occurs and looks worse than the other accidents which we have seen in the past. Imagine a whole bus carrying 80 or 100 people leaving the road suddenly and going into a ditch or flying over a bridge and plunging into a river and 80 per cent of the people inside are wiped out. What an agony? What sadness! It is so bad. It is high time that we in this House did something to support the construction of roads security. We will be doing nothing if we do not give security to our people.

There are other incidents where people lose their lives through diseases and natural calamities. But road accidents have become the most dangerous disease which is wiping out our people in this country.

I would like also to touch on another point which has brought some shortcomings in our society. The population of Kenya rising at an alarming rate. Everyday a child is born thereby rising the population of Kenya. There are resources which we must protect in order to meet the requirements of the increasing population today and tomorrow.

One of the resources that is becoming scarce everyday is water. I get disturbed very much when I drive along Kinungu and look eastward towards the Aberdare Mountains only to see the forest which acts as the catchment area has been eaten up although it is closer to the peak of Aberdare Mountains. That is the source which supplies this City of Nairobi with water. It means that one day we will run short of water in this City. Unless we look and safeguard and preserve the catchment areas in Aberdare Mountains, the City of Nairobi will have a very big problem of water in the future.

There will be no water, not only for industrial or commercial purposes, but also for electricity generation.

Water flows from Aberdare Mountains down to Tana River up to Kindaruma and other places where electricity is generated. That means that we will be short of electricity. Unless we solve these problems now, I think it will be too late for us in the future to re-think and even run to the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to look for funds for arresting rain water.

I have seen in other cities, for example, Beijing, rain water is tapped and channelled through a gutter round the city and eventually forms a series of lakes within the city. That is ingenuity and it is done by using very high technology which we do not have.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me warn that unless we look after that particular resource of water, it is not going to be easy in the future to get water not only here in Nairobi, but other towns like Nakuru which is even more affected. Of late, the flamingoes which are a big attraction to tourists in Kenya disappeared from Lake Nakuru due to lack of water. That is a clear indication that the source of water that flows to Lake Nakuru and Lake Elmentaita is diminishing. Eventually, the flamingoes which are a big attraction to tourists will disappear.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to touch on what is happening in Europe, especially in Britain, although other hon. Members have already aired their views on it. We are an agricultural country and we have a big dairy industry in this country. Of late, the dairy industry has been terribly mismanaged and mis-interpreted and as a result---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Is that not under your Ministry?

**The Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. arap Saina): Nobody should challenge me simply because it falls under my Ministry. I do not manage finances. I manage the policy of the Ministry and I can educate any farmer on how to produce a calf. I will show him how to get proper genetics for cattle breeding. But once the animal is on its four feet and is producing milk, the latter goes to the consumer. I am surprised that even at 9.00 a.m. in Nairobi, it is very difficult to get even a pint of milk. Where does it go? I am milking about 200 animals and very soon I will have to bring my own milk to Nairobi, but not through Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC).

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is very bad. But let me give some tips to those people who were selected or elected recently as directors---

**Mr. Achola:** They were elected!

**The Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. arap Saina): I think some of them were selected because there was a lot of corruption in the elections. In Britain, there has been an outbreak of a disease call Mad Cow Disease. The entire European Community has resolved that the five million cows which have been affected will be killed. So, KCC should get up on its feet and start sending our milk to London, Paris and Bonn.

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

**Mr. Kofa:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving a chance to contribute to this debate on the Presidential Address. The Address gives wide coverage to Government policy matters. Throughout the Address, hope of furthering unity and economic growth is depicted.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to look at national heroes. There was once a Mr. Munyao who carried the Kenyan flag to the top of Mount Kenya. What is the Government thinking about such heroes, who I understand are very poor at this moment? There were other sports heroes like Messrs Kipchoge Keino, Serafino Antao and others, who helped to put the name of Kenya on the world map. There were other political heroes like Field Marshall Dedan Kimathi, Field Marshall Muthoni, Hon. Achieng-Oneko and others. I understand that the descendants of these heroes are street boys and girls. What is the Government going to do for these national heroes?

*(Applause)*

There are other dead political heroes like Tom Mboya, Ronald Ngala, Argwings-Kodhek, Kungu Karumba and others. The youth today read about these heroes in newspapers. Is there any means through which the Government could build monuments for these former heroes, so that through them, our youth could see these Kenyan heroes who brought us Independence?

In Tana River, District there are minor schemes that have stalled for lack of funding and so, they need additional funding. Hola Irrigation Scheme, which was producing the best cotton in the country was deliberately "killed" by some people. Bura Irrigation Scheme, which harboured 4,000 families was deliberately "killed" by some people.

In connection with means of communications I wish to thank the Government now that the road from Malindi to Garissa is being tarmacked. But there are other means of communication like airstrips that are not being catered for at the moment. There are airstrips in Bura, Hola, Garsen and Ngao. Could a way be found so that these airstrips are taken care of, because emergencies do occur?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I now want to say something on employment, especially in the armed forces, administration police, prisons and regular police. When a person is sent to Tana River District to recruit people into these services he has a list of candidates from Nairobi. Interviews are done and people are told to report to Nairobi on a certain date, and yet those are not the people who are going to be recruited: Other names are given preference.

**The Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage** (Mr. F.P.L. Lotodo): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Hon. Kofa mentioned recruitment into the regular police, prisons and the administration police. Could be specific as to how many people the Police Department recruited in the manner he has described? If the Prisons did the same thing he has to substantiate that, because we send our officers to the areas where selection is being conducted.

**Mr. Kofa:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was there, and I did not mention recruitment into only the prisons and administration police, but also into the armed forces.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Kofa, in fact, what is itching the Minister is

the mention of prisons.

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

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Let him finish first. Mr. Kofa, can you respond to hon. Lotodo's point of order?

**Mr. Kofa:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, these things happened not only last year, but also in the earlier years.

*(Hon. Mwamzandi uttered some words)*

Hon. Mwamzandi says that even in his area, these things do happen!

**Mr. Sumbeiywo:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to generalise and say that whenever there is a recruitment of military officers, police officers and so on, a list of candidates is taken to Tana River District, whereas we know very well that whenever there is recruitment anywhere for the armed forces, police and prisons the local people are given preference? Can he substantiate what he is saying?

**Mr. Kofa:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is my point: the local man is supposed to gain. An officer is sent to a district to recruit the local people and yet he is told: "This is the list". And what does he say? He says: "Yes, afande". So, the Tana River District person is not recruited into the---

**The Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage** (Mr. F.P.L. Lotodo): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Are you satisfied that hon. Kofa has substantiated his claim? In the case of the police, prisons, administration police and armed forces, can he say how many people were last year recruited from Tana River District, and how many of those recruits were not from Tana River District but were those in a list from Nairobi?

**Mr. Kofa:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the moment I am not in a position to give the names, but given time I could do that.

When we look at the Ministry of Health---

**Mr. Achola:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to help my friend, hon. Kofa.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Under which Standing Order, do you want to help him? There is no provision in our Standing Orders for any hon. Member to assist another one in his debate, unless you want to give him information, in which case you should ask him whether he wants your information. Hon. Kofa, do you want information from him?

**Mr. Kofa:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me fight my own way.

*(Hon. F.P.L. Lotodo rose up and walked towards the Table)*

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Order, hon. Lotodo! I do not see what your agitation is about. I believe that hon. Kofa is talking about corruption, which everybody has been crying about. So, let him give his views.

**Mr. Kofa:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Tana River District there is only one district hospital, which has only one doctor. This doctor is both the administrator and the medical adviser. So, he works for 24 hours without rest. There is a similar situation in Ngao Sub-District Hospital. Also, there has been no clinical officer in Kipini Health Centre for three years now. Only nurses manage this health centre. In Garsen Health Centre, all the buildings have remained condemned for about four years now; yet medical staff have been providing services in these condemned buildings! In Bura and Madogo Health Centres, the services are sub-standard.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would now like to turn to land ownership. We have vast pieces of land in the district and we see people coming from elsewhere with letters of allotment. So, it comes to be a---

**The Assistant Minister for Education** (Mr. Komora): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute on his Excellency's Speech. Every hon. Member of Parliament and leader of this country should congratulate the President and support him in whatever he has said regarding the achievements of this country and also regarding the policy guidelines he has issued. We cannot deny the fact that this country needs peace, foreign investment, and that the leaders need to understand and to agree to disagree without the fighting and killing and violence we have heard and read about in various parts of the country. This

is the violence we have witnessed in the recent past when hon. Members of the Opposition took the law into their hands and decided to solve their problems by blows and other missiles when conducting their own elections. I think it is in good sense, and it is right for his Excellency the President, to preach the language of peace, unity, loving Kenya, Kenyans loving each other and solving problems amicably. After all, multiparty democracy actually means acceptance of agreeing to disagree without violence and enmity. We cannot, but praise the President for the good role he has played in steering this country to economic stability in the right direction, to the extent of getting this country accepted and recommended by the donors and the international community, and to the extent of the hon. Members of the Opposition being reduced to nothing in terms of running to the foreign countries to look for assistance when they should look for assistance within themselves and within Kenya.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have read that these hon. Members of the Opposition, having failed to get solutions by running abroad, have reverted to getting local consultations with foreign envoys in this country. I would like to say that the envoys are not here to co-ordinate the Opposition, they are here to represent their countries and establish good relations between Kenya and their countries. They are not here to be one sided. We must make this clear to the foreign envoys in this country and get them to understand that they are here not for the Opposition, but for the good and continued relations between Kenya and their countries.

The President needs to be emulated in his stand against tribalism. He has demonstrated in this country that he does not belong to a particular tribe, but belongs to Kenya and he is a leader of this country, irrespective of his tribe. Recently when the President visited a certain part of this country and was crowned as an elder of that particular tribe, some members of the Opposition did not welcome the idea. They even said nasty things about the meeting instead of rejoicing that their people had recognised the President for his good work for the country and that he is the leader of every tribe in this country. How else would one demonstrate the fact that tribalism does not matter other than the President's latest appointment of the Head of the Public Service coming from the smallest tribe? I know members of the Opposition would have loved to see him coming from the so-called large tribes. We have to emulate the President of Kenya and work away from tribalism and appoint people on merit for the things they can do rightly for this country. We have to support the President in all that he does.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have also seen the efforts of the President and his Government in fighting corruption publicly and rooting it out. We would like to support the President and tell him: "Go on, Mr. President, continue uprooting corruption wherever it is in whatever corner, from whichever tribe and irrespective of the size of the person involved". Corruption must go and we must support the President in his efforts.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are grateful for the things which the Government is doing. We are very grateful for development of communication in my own area and also for the established peace and stability that is going on. The Government has to be commended for the improved security in Tana River District. We would like the Government to continue improving security and the transport system so that movement of people, transportation of supplies and equipment can be sustained for regular development. We have a few things which we would like to recommend to the Government, particularly, the Minister for Health. I would like to inform the hon. Minister for Health that we have a serious shortage of personnel in our District. We have two District Hospitals which should be served by, at least, six doctors, and there is hardly one at any one time in a year. Sometimes we have one and sometimes there is none.

**Mr. Kamuren:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Since it appears that there are only four Opposition Members present in the House now, and these are Members who came from KANU---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): What is it?

**Mr. Kamuren:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, both hon. Wamalwa and hon. Raila are fighting out in the field and hon. Muite was deputy to the late Mzee Odinga. Is it not in order for him to take over now?

**Mr. Muite:** That is why I am here!

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Order, hon. Kamuren! That is a point of order of the most frivolous nature, and if I hear you again next time, I will show you the door!

**The Assistant Minister for Education** (Mr. Komora): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, our problem is not only the shortage of doctors in Tana River District, but we have serious shortage of ordinary workers like Nurses, Clinical Officers and even Subordinate Staff. I would like to suggest to the Ministry of Health that when it comes to training medical staff, it should train for the local situation. I know in every district, we have enough trainable manpower coming from secondary schools. These schools leavers should be taken and trained for the purpose of filling these vacancies. Otherwise if we continue with the situation as it is now, our people will start dying in these areas for no reason. May I suggest that the Minister for Health takes these suggestions seriously and makes sure that in the next intake of trainees within his Ministry in every area, special

attention should be paid to the rural areas. This suggestion is not new because we have given emphasis to special areas in many ways.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me now turn to the question of famine relief. Not many of us enjoy talking about increasing famine relief to our people as it is uncomfortable to go on begging for food, particularly when measures can be taken for food production to be improved, for more food to be grown, especially, in areas where there is water which can be used for irrigation, so that the people can grow their own food instead of being reduced to beggars.

May I, therefore, suggest to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and marketing to join forces with the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development, and make sure that the following schemes are revived:- The main irrigation scheme at Otha, Ngao, Mwema and Hewani and the major irrigations schemes at Bura and Hola. These are very important areas of sustenance, food production is priority and, in fact, we have suffered in Tana River District and people are continuing suffering from lack school fees and food because of the "dead" irrigation schemes. May the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, and the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development take this matter seriously because some of the areas where they should involve themselves is that they have done very little work to boost food production.

In 1994, the Assistant Minister for Energy promised this House that there would be electricity in Hola in the next few months. Now, it is three years since that promise was made. Where is the electricity? With these few words, I beg to support.

**Mr. D.D. Mbela:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this important Motion.

I would first wish to join my colleagues and His Excellency the President in praying for the families of our departed colleagues and also praying for our colleagues who are currently suffering due injury and ill-health in various areas.

We have a mediation Chamber just on the western wing of this House, and I would like to appeal to the hon. Members those who can get the time, at a time like this when we have trials and tribulations, to retire to that room and pray for all of us, so that the bad angel who is flying around us may take leave from us.

The thrust of the Presidential Address focused rightly on the economy of this country which, indeed, is the issue at the moment. Hon. Members of this House, time and again have pressed for economic transformation and direction of the economy so that we can bring about a better and a more prosperous nation in a hitherto almost stagnant economy.

Towards this and the Government has produced various papers. For example, the framework paper on Social Dimensions of Development (SDD), the recently issued policy framework paper on economic reforms for 1996 and 1998, and other various framework policy papers for different sectors of our economy, including agriculture, education, health and environment, which, if duly supported by the hon. Members of this House should go a long way towards building a more vibrant economy for Kenyans in the coming years.

I presume that the hon. Members have not forgotten that soon after the Independence, we had Sessional Paper No.10 of 1965 which, indeed, propelled this country into a modern economy which we enjoyed quite a lot after Independence.

Some of the issues which were firmly addressed in His Excellency's Speech, include the control of inflation, the empowerment of the Central Bank of Kenya to intervene, and indeed, where possible in monetary policy issues, the reduction of the Budget deficit, the reforms in the Civil Service to improve efficiency, parastatals reforms, the liberalisation of commerce, encouragement of local savings and the revival of the East African Community; and most important to me is the revival of pre-independence war cry against poverty, ignorance and diseases. It looks as if for many years, we seem to have overlooked this most important dimension of our social life when something good is done particularly with regard to the question of building this country's economy.

On corruption, I can say that this Government has clearly demonstrated its determination to fight corruption on all fronts. Corruption is a cancer that can destroy an entire community. Corruption can destroy the social and economic fabric of any society. Let us not adopt a holier-than-thou attitude, particularly among the hon. Members. Every society on this planet has its own weakness and its own brand of corruption. Kenyans, however, cannot afford to be complacent. What we need from this House is that we should pull together and fight corruption at all levels, at all times and at all costs.

On security, I have this to say; this country is often referred to as a haven of peace in the middle of turmoil. This is not a small achievement considering that we have had over 30 years of Independence, seven Parliaments and two Governments. Kenyans are peace loving people and they deserve their peace and this Parliament can give them this peace. It is high time we observed that chest-thumping and issuing of threats that

would render this country ungovernable are things of the past and I just hope that hon. Members will not rekindle this ugly chapter in the history of this Parliament as it was recently evidenced during the elections of one political party which has let Kenyans down.

We have neighbours who have no Governments. The Lords Resistance Army in the neighbouring country of Uganda is killing people who are our brothers. Children in Rwanda and Burundi are traumatised. Refugees are found in Mombasa, Nairobi, Garissa, Moyale and they are causing havoc to our environment. Perhaps, time has come for us to call on the Armed Forces, particularly the GSU and the Army to do a little more in the area of security in certain areas like the Eastern Province, North-Eastern Province, the Coast Province where banditry is rampant. I think this House can give the mandate to these security forces to do this job.

On the land issue, I have this to say; I come from an area where land issues are heading to an explosive situation - that is the Coast Province and more particularly in Taita/Taveta District. If this issue is not handled with due respect and care, Kenya may soon face another war of Independence and this may not be in the very distant future. There are whole districts in Coast, North-Eastern, Maasailand and other places where people have never seen title deeds for their ancestral land. As the Member for Voi, I do not even have a title deed to my grave yard. Such lands now are being indiscriminately dished out to other persons who have title deeds in their home districts. This Parliament should vote sufficient funds to the Ministry of Lands and Settlements in the next Budget to ensure that every Kenyan at least owns a piece of land of which he can be proud of.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that I come from an area where roads are impassable. The Mombasa Road, is something to be ashamed of. The road from Voi to Taveta, which is now Voi-Arusha Road is an eyesore. This has become an East African road and I would like to ask the Minister for Public Works and Housing, to repair these roads by setting aside money for that purpose during the next Budget, so that, at least, Kenyans can be proud of their connection with Tanzania, which is long overdue.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also have in my Constituency a road, which is called the Mungoni-Ndii Road, which I have spoken about since the last General Election and I would like the Minister responsible to take note that I would be causing a lot of trouble about this road because it is the only road that comes from the granary, which is Taita Hills to my Constituency area in Voi.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is only one Government Teachers' Training College (TTC), which is under construction at Voi. It is the only college the whole of Taita-Taveta District, but currently its construction has stalled. I wonder what the Minister for Education has to say about this kind education management while we are spending huge sums of public money about three-quarters of our Budgetary allocation, on education.

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

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Ordinarily, the Mover should be called upon to reply, but the Vice-President has indicated that he would need 10 minutes. So, I can give hon. Mwamzandi, a portion of his time.

**The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing** (Mr. Mwamzandi): Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Ninaunga mkono Hotuba hii ya Mtukufu Rais. Ni kawaida tuzungumze na kueleza maneno yake. Leo sitaki kuzungumza maneno ya kazi. Haja yangu kubwa ni kuzungumza habari ya vituko vilivyotokea kule Msambweni vya *hashish*, dawa za kulevya.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tani 20 zilipatikana na ziko pale Msambweni Police Station. Wengi wanaweza kufikiri kwamba labda ilikuwa itapatikana, lakini ilikuwa haipatikana kwa sababu hii ni njama kubwa ya maofisa wetu wengine ambao hawafuati nyayo. Ilikuwa haipatikani, lakini Mungu si Athumani. Siku hiyo mvua kubwa ilinyesha sana. Ile mvua ilionyesha ndiyo iliyosababisha ile lori ya tani hizo zote ikakwama. Imekwama na hakuna njia ya kufanya na wenyewe wanatafuta njia ya kuiondoa. Lakini walipoona imekwama mpaka hakuna njia yoyote, walianza kwenda zao, lakini polisi wetu walifanya kazi nzuri. Kuna kituo cha polisi huko Ndiani na polisi wa kituo hicho walikuwa wakilinda zamu na walisaidiwa na maofisa wengine wa Serikali. Kwa hivyo, hii ni aibu kubwa kwa sababu hii lori siyo ya kwanza kuonekana katika sehemu hiyo ikibeba makuti. Lori ya tani 30 hadi 40, inachukua makuti ya yakajenga wapi? Kumbe wanachukua makuti kidogo wakiziba kule juu na chini ni *hashish*. Hii ni aibu. Nimesema siku nyingi kwamba vituo hivi vinatumiwa vibaya kutoka Kinondo, Gazi, Silashi, Bodo na Majoleni. *Hashish* hii haikuletwa kwa dau kutoka huko, lakini imekuja kwa meli. Wakakodisha wavuvi kutoka pale na meli imewekwa katikati ya bahari na wavuvi wanaenda na kubakia na kuleta *hashish*. Je, ingekuwa ni silaha ingekuwa vipi?

Iko hatari kubwa kabisa hapa. Kunafaa uchunguzi sawa sawa ufanywe ili tusije tukavamiwa kwa sababu hii ni njia moja ya kuvamiwa. Hii ni mali kubwa sana. Mimi mwenyewe nilishuhudia kuihesabu. Iko katika visanduku vya uzito wa kilo chache chache na kilo moja ina pakiti moja nzuri sana na unaweza kufikiri ni chocolate. Kwa hivyo mtu wa Msambweni akionekana na hio pakiti, hajui kwamba ni *hashish*. Hata wewe Bw.

Spika Naibu wa Muda nitakuletea hiyo hashish na utafikri ni chocolate. Imeandikwa vizuri sana.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Are you not prejudicing investigations into that very serious matter?

**The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing** (Mr. Mwamzandi): Nataka wajue ya kwamba tunajua. Lazima nipongeze wale polisi wachache ambao ni waaminifu kutoka Msambweni waliojitolea na kuinasa. Ni lazima tumpate aliyetoa habari hii. Kwa hivyo, polisi hawa walifanya kazi nzuri. Lakini kuna tabia siku hizi ambayo polisi anapelekwa mbali akinasa mali ya matajiri wengine. Hatutaki polisi kuabidhiwa juu ya kunasa mali ya matajiri wengine. Wanapelekwa huko Mkoa wa North Eastern kikazi eti kwa sababu ameshika mali ya tajiri. Huu mtindo usiendele. Badala ya kupandishwa cheo, anaadhibiwa. Kwa hivyo, mambo kama haya ya kuaadhibiwa ndio imefanya polisi wengine kuwa wezi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, jambo lingine ni kwamba nimesema hawa polisi wameharibiwa na mambo kama haya. Mambo ya ulanguzi wa madawa ni lazima yapunguzwe na maofisa wetu wa Serikali. Kule Msambweni kuna hospitali ya kisasa lakini kuna upungufu wa dawa. Hii ni ajabu. Huwezi ukalazwa katika wadi bila kutoa Kshs 2,500. Hii ni kweli kabisa. Upasuaji wowote ukiwa ni Caesarian ama Hernia ni lazima uwe na Kshs 5,000 au utafariki hapo. Ningemuomba Waziri wa Afya akafunge hospitali hiyo badala ya kuwa hivyo. Haina dawa na madaktari waliojitolea. Afadhali ifungwe na turudia madawa ya kienyeji kwa sababu Wamaasai wako kule na watatupatia mizizi bila kusahau wadigo. Unambiwa uende kwa matibabu ya kisasa ambayo ni ghali sana.

Kwa hayo mamchache naunga mkono.

**The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development** (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me at the very outset say that I am most delighted because of the extensive contributions by the Members of Parliament to the Presidential Address. I also want to thank the hon. Members because they have touched on very wide-ranging issues which do affect this nation and indeed the well being of the wananchi. There are several issues and I think, I should only wish to address only a few of them which are important.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, a number of Members of Parliament have talked about the problems of food production and the fact that a lot needs to be done to address the problems that are being faced by the farmers. This is as it should be because this is one area which is very important for the well being of Kenyans is to ensure that at any given time this country is able to have sufficient food for our own people and if possible to ensure that we even have surpluses we can also sell. We should also take into account that agriculture continues to be the back bone of our economy. We should continue to be armed through agriculture. Again it is in that very sector, that the majority of our people find their employment. I would like to assure the hon. Members that the Government will continue to accord priority to the agricultural sector as this has been done.

It is also important that this issue has been raised now at a time when the Government is already working on the budgetary provision for the next Financial Year and I therefore have got no doubt whatsoever that both the Ministry of Finance and Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, will see to it that adequate provisions are made to make sure that our farmers will continue to produce properly, to ensure where the roads are required, be they in the tea area or in the coffee areas all those will be done. There are the problems in the sugar industry that have been raised here. There are problems faced by the cane farmers and of course quite a number of factories. I think the Minister for Agriculture Livestock Development and Marketing did mention here that finances will be made available to the Kenya Sugar Authority to look into those factories that are experiencing problems.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, other areas that were also of very great interest to this House, and were discussed extensively were the problems of security. I do not want to go any further other than to say that the Government shares fully the concern expressed by the hon. Members; that these areas must continue to get the necessary resources so that Kenya will have adequate security. While on the area of security, I want to say, and I think this is important, that the Police Force has embarked on a very major campaign to deal firmly and effectively with the criminals; the thugs who terrorise Kenyans during the day and at night. Those people in the Police Force who are sacrificing their lives and are doing their work properly do require as much encouragement as possible. In effect what I am saying here is that, let us not demoralize the police, let us recognize and applaud them when they do an excellent job. And indeed they have done an excellent job. I do realize here that, there is still a lot that needs to be done in matters of security but it is this House that should lead the way in giving encouragement to the police. The resources, as far as the Government is concerned, will continue to be made available because apart from the security of wananchi, we must also know that there is no way that this country is going to be able to develop economically if indeed the investors who want to come here see Kenya as a country which is insecure. Neither will the tourists come into this country. They will come to this country provided they

hear that their lives are going to be safe and secure. So, on matters of security, let me affirm once again and assure the House that the Government will not compromise on the lives of wananchi. On the matter of insecurity, we will be firm and we will do the best that we can. We want to count on the cooperation also of wananchi. They should use the special telephone lines. Again, we hon. Members here must be careful in our conduct when we campaign for various political parties. As Members campaign for election they should also take into account the lives of wananchi. I think we have read of late about some very troublesome issues, where people have been stoned by supporters of rival groups. We also read in the Press today that the person has been killed and that is the shame on those who perpetrated such acts of violence.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, an important area that was also touched on and I think it is concerning all of us, is the management of land. Land means a lot to Kenyans. The whole struggle for Independence was very much based on land; the liberation of Kenyans to be able to own land. I want to say that it is true that we have had problems on the area of land. But essentially, I want to inform the House that perhaps there are shortcomings in those legislations that affect the land management and the rest. I believe that what is going to solve this issue is the comprehensive review of the legislation on the land. I want to inform this House that the Government is looking into the matter to ensure that a comprehensive legislation on the management of the land is brought here. No doubt, we have to be very careful about how we manage public land. We have got to have the provision for industrial parks because when we turn them into residential areas, there will come a time when the industrialists will not be able to find place to put up the industries. If that happens then we cannot solve the biggest problem that is facing this nation today which is unemployment; the problem of poverty. I talk here publicly because it is not a problem for the Government, it is a problem for all of us; the alleviation of poverty. I want to tell the people here, that by international definition of poverty, we have almost 9 million people that can be classified as poor people in the country; out of a population of 26 to 27 million people. All of us in this House have, therefore, a very big challenge to find ways or to formulate ways to be able to deal with these dreaded problems. We must ensure that our youth grow up with hope, they must have hope. But they only have hope if they know as they grow there will be job opportunities for them. Those job opportunities will not be there if this country is divided. I call, therefore, all sides of the House to promote harmony. We should begin right here. Our own approach to the debate, as His Excellency the President did point out here, should not be based purely on narrow partisan interests. It should be based purely on the national interests. We must understand that there are issues that all of us should be able to solve collectively and if we do that we will then promote harmony, peace and co-existence of all the people; all ethnic groups and all the racial groups. This country is cosmopolitan and we must accept that as a fact.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, since I have come to the end of my time, let me assure hon. Members that quite a number of issues which have been touched include education, medical problems, investments and unemployment, will be given the necessary priority.

Mr. Temporary Deputy speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

#### ADJOURNMENT

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Hon. Members, the House is adjourned until tomorrow, 11th April, 1996 at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.



