

# NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

## OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 27th October, 2004

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

*[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]*

### PRAYERS

### QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Members, today being a Supply Day, we will begin with Questions by Private Notice. The first Question by Private Notice is by hon. Kingi.

#### MEASURES TO CURB PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

**Mr. Kingi:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Transport the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that there is an alarming upsurge of road accidents mainly caused by public service vehicles?

(b) What urgent steps is the Minister taking to curb the accidents and end the carnage?

**The Assistant Minister for Transport (Mr. Ligale):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am not aware of an alarming upsurge of road accidents caused by public service vehicles. On the contrary, statistics indicate that there has been reduction in both vehicle accidents and accident victims by 28 per cent and 38 per cent respectively this year as compared to the same period last year.

(b) The amendments introduced to the traffic rules through Legal Notice No.161 of October 2003, were aimed at reducing road carnage in the country. The rules are being vigorously enforced by the various enforcement agencies with a view to ensuring that those who flout the law are brought to book.

**Mr. Kingi:** Asante, Bw. Naibu Spika. Sishangai kupata jawabu kama hili kutoka kwa Waziri Msaidizi kwa sababu hata kwenye vituo vya magari siku hizi kuna msemo wa Kiswahili, wakati wanabeba wanasema: "Beba beba beba. Waziri amelala. Hayuko tena. Alienda kununua soksi".

Bw. Naibu Spika, ajali zinazotokea barabarani ni nyingi sana. Wiki mbili zilizopita pale Kikambala kuna matatu iligongana na gari na watu wawili wakafa, mmoja wao akiwa ni mtoto Shimoni Secondary School ambaye alikuwa anafanya mihani wa kidato cha nne. Ukisoma ripoti kila mahali hata hapa Nairobi juzi kuna matatu mbili ziligongana na watu wapakoteza maisha. Kuna basi ilikuwa inatoka hapa kuenda Garissa na watu karibu 20 walikufa.

Bw. Naibu Spika, nashangaa Waziri Msaidizi akisema hana habari kwamba kuna ajali nyingi zinazotokea.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Ask your question now!

**Mr. Kingi:** Bw. Naibu Spika, Wizara inafanya nini kuhakikisha kwamba ajali za namna hii na maisha ya wananchi Wakenya yanalindwa?

**Mr. Ligale:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have not said that we do not have any accidents at all. What I have said is that there is a marked reduction in accidents owing to the enforcement of the traffic rules that were introduced. We have to appreciate that many of our public service vehicles, particularly *matatus*, were used to very lax conditions. Most of them were flouting the law and it is not easy to bring them to book all of a sudden. We are trying our best. We also have to know that even those enforcement agencies, unfortunately, including our own policemen, some were used to ways that were not in consonant with the law but we are trying our best as a Ministry to ensure that the law is obeyed.

**Mr. Kembi-Gitura:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this country it is not that we do not have traffic laws. It is the enforceability of them that leave a lot to be desired. The problem that we have again is of the Minister sitting on his laurels and thinking that because they have made an edict on any point it is going to be followed. Is the Assistant Minister aware that as we speak here today a lot of *matatus* do not have working speed governors and the so-called seat belts are something of the past? That is why, suddenly, there has been an upsurge in accidents because of the laxity on the part of the Ministry to enforce the rules.

**Mr. Ligale:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, obviously, as a Ministry, we have to rely on other agencies. We have not relaxed on our part. We are trying our best. Even this week some of you have noticed that the Transport Licensing Board (TLB) has been going round bus stations to try and track down any *matatus* or public service vehicles that do not have working speed governors and seat belts that are serviceable. They are trying their best against very difficult circumstances and we are appealing that all agencies and people concerned, including us as leaders, must continue to educate our people that it is good to keep the road safety measures that have been put in place.

**Mr. Ogur:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister says he is serious but he is not serious enough. The behaviour of the *matatu* drivers, for example, overtaking you from the left and driving in the middle or in front of you and stopping and waiting for customers to enter vehicles and denying you the chance to drive ahead is appalling. What serious steps, including taking away the *matatus* for one hour or three hours or confiscating the licence or stationing policemen at every three kilometres is the Assistant Minister taking? Is he really serious because he has not done what I am saying?

(Laughter)

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I sympathise with the Assistant Minister because I think I heard two questions. One, what action is he taking? Secondly, is he serious? Mr. Assistant Minister, go ahead.

**Mr. Ligale:** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am serious in what I am saying. We are serious in ensuring that these rules are enforced but we have to try and re-educate some of the agencies we are using, particularly the police.

**Mr. Sungu:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister agree with me that, in fact, when the new Government came into power that the Ministry was very zealous in trying to enforce the laws and put in a flurry of new regulations? In fact, now the Minister has forgotten his work. We have gone beyond square one. Would he agree with me that the situation now is worse than what it was when he started working in this Ministry at the beginning of last year?

**Mr. Ligale:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not agree.

**Mr. C. Kilonzo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other day a bus which was travelling from Nairobi to Wajir crushed in my constituency killing about 20 people. One of the reasons behind this accident is that between Thika Town, Athi River to Mwingi, there are no traffic policemen. The ones who are there do not even have the gadgets to determine at what speed these buses are moving.

How is the Assistant Minister going to effect the rules he has laid down unless he equips the police with the necessary gadgets?

**Mr. Ligale:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Commissioner of Police is trying to ensure that the police have good equipment, including that which measures speed. However, we all appreciate that this cannot be done overnight.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Last question, Mr. Kingi!

**Mr. Kingi:** Bw. Naibu Spika, polisi wengi wanafanya biashara ya matatu, na ndiyo maana sheria zozote ambazo zimewekwa zinavunjwa. Wizara ina mpango gani kuhakikisha kwamba polisi hawahusiki katika biashara? Tukiendelea kuwaruhusu kufanya biashara ya matatu, sheria zitaendelea kuvunjwa milele.

**Mr. Ligale:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have an inter-Ministerial committee that is trying to ensure that we enforce these rules and regulations. In that Committee, the Commissioner of Police is represented at a fairly high level. We have made it quite clear that any policeman who owns *matatus* should not be associated with traffic police work. He has to make a choice to either be in the traffic police work or to own *matatus*. There are no two ways about it!

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Next Question by Mr. Mwanzia!

#### DETENTION OF PATIENTS IN MACHAKOS GENERAL HOSPITAL

**Mr. Mwanzia:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Health the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that many patients and maternity cases are currently detained in Machakos General Hospital due to their inability to pay hospital bills?

(b) What urgent measures is she taking to solve this perennial problem once and for all?

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

(a) I am not aware that many patients and maternity cases are currently detained due to their inability to pay hospital bills. However, at the moment, Machakos General Hospital has six wards, constituting the maternity wing. To date, it has 114 patients, 13 of whom have already been discharged and are awaiting collection by their relatives.

(b) The Ministry has several categories of patients, illnesses and chronic conditions that are automatically exempted from payment by hospitals. These include HIV/AIDS cases, TB, leprosy patients, people from destitute homes, people under police custody, prisoners and those referred from remote places. They must, however, be admitted within 14 days of their referral.

Patients who cannot pay are given a waiver based on their ability to pay for the services. The waivers are either partial or full depending on the socio-economic status of the patients.

**Mr. Mwanzia:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very dismayed by this answer, because this is a known and common problem all over the country. It is not only in Machakos. Patients are being detained in hospitals for non-payment of bills. The Minister herself was in Kenyatta National Hospital and saw it happening. On Monday, she was also in Machakos General Hospital and she knows very well that this is a common problem. She found people who have not paid their bills and are detained in the hospital. The Assistant Minister has admitted that 13 maternity patients are in Machakos General Hospital. It is not true that it is because they have not been collected by their relatives. It is because their bills have not been paid. Could the Assistant Minister confirm to this House that nobody is going to be detained all over the country for non-payment of hospital bills? These 13 maternity patients are being detained for non-payment of hospital bills, and the Minister herself knows it!

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Enough, Mr. Mwanzia!

*(Mrs. Ngilu went to the Dispatch Box)*

**The Minister for Health** (Mrs. Ngilu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, can I answer that one?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** No! Let Mr. Konchella do it!

**Mr. Konchella:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am aware that the Minister for Health was at Machakos and personally saw that there was no patient whatsoever who was detained. However, we must understand the following: The hospital must categorise these patients and interview them. A hospital is not a walk in, walk out service facility. Those patients who happen to be suffering from TB, HIV/AIDS, leprosy and patients from destitute homes will be taken care of. Moreover, they are released from hospital depending on their ability to pay or not to pay.

**Ms. Mwau:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, women who go to the maternity are not sick. They just give birth for the benefit of this country. What is the Ministry doing to make sure that women who give birth do not pay for maternity services?

**Mr. Konchella:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the concern of the House, but it should be understood that the Ministry's hands are tied because of financial constraints. For example, we waive Kshs400,000 per month in Machakos District alone to patients who are unable to pay their bills. I am aware that pregnant women are not sick and that they just go to maternity because of natural circumstances.

However, the Ministry has a duty to provide medicines and food to patients. This House now, for the first time, knows the reality. Within a week or two, the Minister will bring here the Bill on the National Social Health Insurance Fund (NSHIF), so that we can address these issues. There was a Question this morning on the same issue, which could have made things easy.

**Mr. Mwandawiro:** Bw. Naibu Spika, wakati mwingine katika nchi hii tunakaa kama hatuna sheria. Nijuavyo ni kuwa wale watu ambao wanaruhusiwa na sheria kuzuia wengine ni polisi. Je wale mabawabu ama hospitali zinazozuia watu zinatamia sheria gani?

*(Applause)*

**Mr. Konchella:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we will clarify this once and for all for everybody to know it. It is illegal to detain people in any hospital, whether public or private.

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Let the Assistant Minister finish!

**Mr. Konchella:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, secondly, hospitals have a duty to collect funds for maintenance and provision of services to our people. There is a management board for every hospital in this country that is supposed to assess every patient, and decide whether they can afford certain payments. They do so because they know that they are not supposed to detain anybody. They should know that theirs is to enter into contracts with patients once they have assessed them and allow them to go home.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, later on, they can follow them up through the Provincial Administration.

Thirdly, it is only courts that can decide that a patient owes money to a hospital. The police will then enforce payment of bills in a legal way.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Konchella, the Chair is obliged to also seek some clarifications.

You first said that it is illegal to detain patients and then you said that a board can legally detain patients in hospitals. That is what hon. Members want to know. You said it is illegal. If so, why are patients held in hospitals?

**Mr. Konchella:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have said that we have a hospital management board, and I am glad that new ones have been gazetted. Their job is to assess every patient and see whether they are able to pay bills or not. This is because patients will not pay if they know that if they refuse to do so, they will be let free. They must be assessed by an official committee within the hospital, and then allowed to go home based on their abilities to pay.

**Archbishop Ondiek:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is not being serious. He is being asked whether it is illegal to detain patients in hospital, but he is not explaining it.

Could he say that detention of patients is illegal, and that they should be released to go home?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** That is not a point of order! It is a good point, but it is not a point of order!

Mr. Munya!

**Mr. Munya:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has said that hospitals cannot detain patients and yet they continue doing so. Could he suggest the alternative action the hospitals can take to recover their bills instead of detaining patients?

**Mr. Konchella:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are going round in circles on this issue. I want this House to discuss seriously how to solve the problem once and for all. We have in our hands the ability to do so. Let us debate the National Social Health Insurance Scheme (NSHIS) and see how we are going to solve this problem once and for all.

**Mr. Mwanzia:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you can see how much interest hon. Members have in this Question. Three weeks ago, a body was withheld at the Kenyatta National Hospital (KNH) Mortuary for non-payment of a bill of Kshs40,000. The hospital could not release the body of a woman whose husband had died earlier. So, there was nobody who could pay the bill.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Mwanzia, why do you not ask your question?

**Mr. Mwanzia:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have seen the Minister personally going round hospitals and waiving hospital bills for patients who could not afford to pay. What is the criteria for waiving hospital bills?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, are we going to wait for the Minister to visit the hospitals to waive bills for the dead?

**Mr. Konchella:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member should tell us whether the patient, whose body was detained, was admitted in the hospital's private wing or the public wing. If she was in the private wing, she must have said, on admission, that she was able to pay.

**An hon. Member:** She is now dead!

**Mr. Konchella:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before she was admitted, she must have indicated to the hospital management that she was able to pay.

On the issue of the Minister waiving hospital bills, she is obliged to do her job whenever she goes round. However, there is a medical board at every hospital, which is supposed to consider cases of patients who are unable to pay. When the Minister visits a hospital and finds that something has not been done right, she can do whatever is necessary.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Mr. Assistant Minister! Address yourself to the criteria. The hon. Questioner seeks to know the criteria used to waive bills for patients.

**Mr. Konchella:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, patients are classified in terms of ability to pay, because there are diseases that are afflicting the people of this country much more than any other. These include malaria, tuberculosis (TB) and HIV/AIDS.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, medical boards waive the bills of patients from destitute families and those under police custody.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Next Question, Eng. Muriuki!

ARREST OF NYANDARUA  
COUNTY COUNCIL CLERK

**Eng. Muriuki:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Attorney-General the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Attorney-General aware that the High Court has issued an order for the arrest of the Clerk to Nyandarua County Council for opening a disputed road, which was actually done by the Lands Department, and not the county council?

(b) What action is he taking to ensure that the matter is handled transparently?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The Attorney-General not here?

**An hon. Member:** He is absent!

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Who is holding brief for the Attorney-General? Which Minister is going to inform him that he is expected to answer this Question tomorrow afternoon? Mr. Munyao, will you do that?

**The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development** (Mr. Munyao): Yes, Mr. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Very well. The Question is deferred.

*(Question deferred)*

Hon. Members, let us now proceed to Ordinary Questions, starting with Eng. Nyamunga's Question.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*Question No.671*

DISCHARGE OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE  
INTO RIVER NYANDO

**Eng. Nyamunga** asked the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources:-

(a) whether he could confirm that the water of River Nyando downstream is still fit for both animal and human consumption, given that Muhoroni Sugar Company and Agro-Chemical and Food Company, both located in Muhoroni Division, Nyando District, discharge industrial waste into the river; and,

(b) whether he could table the current laboratory test from either Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) or National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), showing the chemical analysis of the waters from each of the factories and the water from the river.

**The Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources** (Prof. Maathai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I wish to confirm that the water of River Nyando downstream of Muhoroni Sugar Company and Agro-Chemical and Food Company is not fit for both animals and human consumption. This is mainly, because the water is heavily contaminated with coliform and *E. Coli* group of bacteria. In addition, the full chemical analysis generally indicates a high content of suspended solids, oils and grease.

(b) I hereby table the current laboratory tests from the KEBS, Ministry of Water Resources Management, NEMA, and the Government Chemist, showing the chemical analysis of the water at each of the factories and the water from the river.

*(Prof. Maathai laid the document  
on the Table)*

I also want to inform the House that my Ministry, through the NEMA, has instructed the management of Agro-Chemical and Food Company Limited and Muhoroni Sugar Company Limited, to enhance their effluent treatment plants and ensure that the discharged effluent does not contaminate River Nyando.

They have been further instructed to be preparing environmental audit reports for submission to NEMA, detailing their environmental management plans with respect to the quality status of the effluent discharged into River Nyando.

**Eng. Nyamunga:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Assistant Minister for a good and complete answer. What surprises me is that these two factories are discharging industrial wastes into the river. The industrial waste is above the level that is allowed to be discharged into the river. Why has the Ministry allowed that to happen?

**Prof. Maathai:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, NEMA is the organisation that is supposed to monitor the activities of companies and ensure that the companies comply with the regulations that are in place. Sometimes, until somebody launches a formal complaint, the organisation may not know about certain developments. I checked with the organisation, and they told me that, as we speak, action is being taken.

**Capt. Nakitare:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have heard the Assistant Minister talk about proper measures being taken towards the purification of the water of River Nyando through the industrial sugar companies. I have the example of Pan Paper Mills on River Nzoia. I would like her to tell us the measures she has put in place to control the pollution of that river.

**Prof. Maathai:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is a different Question. If the hon. Member files it with the Clerk of the National Assembly, we will answer it.

**Mr. Kosgey:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Assistant Minister whether NEMA has any standards for measuring the level of discharge of effluent into rivers. If they have, what are those standards?

**Prof. Maathai:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are standards set by the KEBS for different problems. If the hon. Member wants to know the details, he should request for the exact standards he is looking for. Quite often, individuals and companies ignore those standards. Therefore, it is upon us, as citizens, to watch out for any effluent being discharged into our environment, and especially into our rivers, and inform NEMA or the Ministry immediately, so that appropriate action can be taken. We have a team at NEMA, which ensures that these standards are complied with.

**Eng. Nyamunga:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell this House the period within which the two factories have undertaken to treat the chemical waste, before being discharged into the river? How many weeks have they given?

**Prof. Maathai:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I checked with the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) and they assured me that the two companies will take action. But I do not have the exact time that they have given. I will try and find out the time frame they have given to solve the problem.

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Out of order! Mr. Rotino, if you want to ask a question, do not climb on top of the chair! All right, it is your right to raise a point of order. Let us hear it.

**Mr. Rotino:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the Assistant Minister to try to cover up the inefficiency of NEMA? That is where the crux of the matter is.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Do you have any evidence of cover-up? I have not seen any evidence of cover-up!

**Mr. Rotino:** I have!

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Mr. Rotino! Next Question by Mr. Muchiri!

*Question No.315*

SHOOTING OF MR. RAPHAEL  
WAWERU KIRUMA

**Mr. Muchiri** asked the Minister of State, Office of the President:-

(a) whether he is aware that Mr. Raphael Waweru Kiruma of Kiandegge, Ndaragwa constituency, was gunned down along Thika Road on 19th October, 2003, and the matter reported to Ruiru Police Station; and,

(b) whether he could inform the House who the killers were and what action has been taken against them.

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Mungatana):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Yes, I am aware that the late Raphael Waweru Kiruma was gunned down along Thika Road on 19th October, 2003, at 7.30 p.m.

(b) The late Kiruma's killers have not yet been known, but an Inquest File No.17 of 2003 was opened. It is still pending under investigations.

**Mr. Muchiri:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the late Mr. Kiruma was gunned down in front of his wife and two children along the notorious Thika Road. It has taken the police one year to do nothing. Could the Assistant Minister tell us how far the police have gone in investigating that matter? I would also like to say that it is one year since I filed this Question!

**Mr. Mungatana:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Member has said, that was a very sad incident. The deceased was blocked on the road by armed gangsters who were on top of a pick-up at night. They simply killed him. They did not take anything or harm the children and the wife. They disappeared into the darkness. We have done a lot in terms of trying to trace the attackers. The bullet that was recovered was taken to the ballistic experts for analysis. Right now, we are trying to match the sample with potential guns. But we have not been successful so far. I would like to say that investigations are still going on and, like all criminal cases, they do not have limitation on time. When anybody is arrested, we will let him know.

**Mr. Owino:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, such cases are reported all over the country. Does the Assistant Minister know that ordinary Kenyans are losing confidence in our security system because of delays in getting the culprits? If it was an Assistant Minister like himself or a policeman, the culprits could have been found long time ago.

**Mr. Mungatana:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, I disagree that we have selective treatment when it comes to matters of security. We are saying that, in that particular incident, we were not able to trace the culprits early enough. But we are still investigating.

**Mr. Wamwere:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am a bit surprised to hear the Assistant Minister denying that there is selective protection when, only recently, we saw the police summon police helicopters, dogs, General Service Unit (GSU) and anybody that they could summon to track down some thugs that had captured the wife of Chief of General Staff, Gen. Kibwana! That kind of attention is hardly given when there is an attack by thugs on ordinary citizens. So, how can he deny that there is discrimination in the way security is given to different citizens in this country?



**Mr. Mungatana:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when an incident is reported immediately, all the power that is within our security forces is employed to ensure that the culprits are apprehended. But in that particular incident, which is the subject matter of the Question here, the attackers took off. The report reached the police station late. By the time the police went to the site, the thugs had disappeared. So, we had to go slow. We have not stopped the effort. We are still trying to track those people.

**Eng. Muriuki:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, these kind of incidents are becoming very common, especially on highways like Thika Road. Could the Assistant Minister consider having mobile police patrols throughout day and night on some of those major roads, so that people could report such incidents quickly? That way, the police could follow the thugs immediately.

**Mr. Mungatana:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yes, we shall consider those measures.

**Mr. Muchiri:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish the police could do a little bit more on that matter. Could the Assistant Minister tell us who is the investigating officer in that matter, if the police is really doing anything?

**Mr. Mungatana:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the investigating officer is Constable Patrick Kihonge.

*Question No.564*

STATUS/ROLE OF SUB-DISTRICTS  
IN THE COUNTRY

**Mr. Billow** asked the Minister of State, Office of the President:-

- (a) how many sub-districts there are in the country and what is their status and role compared to the districts,
- (b) what government services and departments have been decentralized to Elwak sub-district; and,
- (c) on what basis is the annual budgetary allocation made to sub-districts to provide services outlined in part (b) above.

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President** (Mr. Mungatana): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) There are 11 sub-districts in the country which offer services closer to the public.

(b) The following are departments of Government which offer services at Elwak sub-district. They include education, health, public works, agriculture, water, Kenya Police, Provincial Administration, registration of persons, livestock, veterinary and forest departments.

(c) The annual budgetary allocation to sub-districts is based on the size of the sub-district and population, the distance from the district headquarters, security concerns, annual estimates submitted to the Ministry and the availability of funds.

**Mr. Billow:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Elwak Sub-district was created 30 years ago. It is one of the oldest among the 11 sub-districts that are listed there. Many other districts have been politically created in the last 20 years, since Elwak was created as a sub-district.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to ask the Assistant Minister to tell the House what plans there are to upgrade Elwak to a district, and what criteria does it have to fulfil in order to qualify as a district.

**Mr. Mungatana:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to clarify to the hon. Member that we have no plans of upgrading any sub-district into a complete district for the time being. This country is undergoing a constitutional review process. The Office of the President has agreed with the Constitution Review Commission of Kenya that we shall not interfere with any administrative boundaries pending the finalisation of the Constitution, which we hope will be very soon.

Secondly, we have various criteria of establishing the population of the area and the distance from the nearest district that is already operational.

**Dr. Ali:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, out of the 11 sub-districts which the Assistant Minister has mentioned, how many are operational and what services are being offered there?

In most of these sub-districts, it is only the District Officers (DOs) and possibly the Ministry of Health offices which are operational. How does the Assistant Minister intend to change the situation?

**Mr. Mungatana:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the 11 sub-districts are Molo, Naivasha, Elwak, Bute, Habaswen, East Pokot, Yatta, Mbooni, Garbatulla, Mutomo and Lokitang. The information that we have is that these sub-districts are functional, and where they are not offering services it is because maybe they have not been enabled financially in some particular departments. Unless the hon. Member has evidence to show otherwise, we know that these sub-districts are operational. That is the information that I have.

**Mr. Billow:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Elwak Sub-District has four major divisions under it and five of the departments that the Assistant Minister has mentioned do not exist there. These are the Ministry of Roads and Public Works, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Veterinary and Forestry departments. They are not there at all. The budgetary allocation criteria is met by Elwak, which is over 300 kilometres away from the district headquarters. It has the population and all the other factors that are required. Could the Assistant Minister consider allocating more resources to Elwak Sub-District on the interim, because of security concerns? It is on the border and it is over 300 kilometres away from the district headquarters.

**Mr. Mungatana:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the interim, I cannot commit myself to allocating more resources to Elwak Sub-District because I will not be able to do that. However, I have noted the concerns of the hon. Member and we shall do what we can in the next budgetary allocation.

*Question No.436*

ESTABLISHMENT OF COTTAGE  
INDUSTRIES IN TESO DISTRICT

**Mr. Ojaamong** asked the Minister for Agriculture:-

- (a) what measures the Government is taking to revive the growing and marketing of maize, cotton, rice, cassava, sorghum and finger millet in Teso District; and,
- (b) what immediate steps the Minister is taking to establish cottage industries to process farm produce in the district.

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

(a) In order to revive the growing and the marketing of maize, rice, cassava, sorghum and finger millet in Teso District, the Government is taking the following measures:-

(i) Strengthening extension services to enhance transfer of modern and recent technology to the farmers. Group extension approach and farmer training as outlined in the National Agricultural Extension Programme has been adopted.

(ii) The introduction of new and adoptable varieties that are of superior quality.

(iii) Facilitating the role of the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) as a key provider of affordable credit to the farmers.

(iv) Seed multiplication to avail clean planting materials to the farmers.

(v) Encouraging and strengthening the farmers organisations to enhance the farmers bargaining power in produce marketing.

(b) My Ministry is keen to provide an enabling environment for private sector involvement or participation in agro-processing.

In so doing, the Government will strengthen the complementary and inter-dependency of the agricultural sector with the agro-business by promoting forward and backward linkages and by prioritising rural industrialisation.

**Mr. Ojaamong:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, considering the important role the AFC plays in providing credit to farmers, and also in view of the fact that the AFC was given quite a substantial amount of money to lend to farmers, what immediate measures is the Ministry taking to open an office either in Teso District or in the neighbouring Busia District, so that farmers can benefit from this credit?

**Mr. Akaranga:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the information on the ground shows that even farmers from Teso District are benefiting from the AFC loans. In fact, this year alone, the AFC has lent Kshs2.143 million to farmers in Teso District.

**Mr. Bifwoli:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, cotton is grown in Teso, Bumula, Busia, Bungoma, Sirisia and Nambale areas. What plans does the Ministry have to revive the cotton industry in the region?

**Mr. Akaranga:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we will soon bring the Cotton Bill to this House. There was a Motion in this House concerning this issue, in which hon. Members participated very well. When the Bill comes to the House, we will require the support of everybody.

**Mr. Ojaamong:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) at Alupe, which is supposed to carry out seed multiplication. Currently, it has virtually closed down.

What measures is the Ministry taking to ensure that the activities of KARI in Alupe are revived, so that farmers can benefit from quality seeds?

**Mr. Akaranga:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as you are aware, in this year's Budget, we have doubled the provision on research. The KARI offices both in Nairobi and in Kisumu are operational.

I will investigate to see whether KARI in Alupe has closed down, and if it has closed down, we will revive it.

*Question No.410*

NUMBER OF FOREIGN INVESTORS  
IN THE COUNTRY SINCE 2003

**Mr. Ndolo** asked the Minister for Trade and Industry:-

(a) whether he could inform the House how many foreign investors have invested in the country since January, 2003; and,

(b) whether he could further give the names of the investors and their countries of origin.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I want to request Ministers to be brief in their answers because time is against us.

**The Assistant Minister for Trade and Industry (Mr. Miriti):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, this Question was before the House two weeks ago and I was asked to bring supplementary information about the value of the investments, the number of foreign and local employees and the physical locations of the companies.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a list of 232 companies, which shows their activities, the

value of their investments, their countries of origin, the employees, the physical locations and their status.

I do not know whether I should read out all of them.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** You lay it on the Table of the House.

**The Assistant Minister for Trade and Industry** (Mr. Miriti): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hereby table the list.

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The Question is not to be deferred because I deferred it two weeks ago and that is the information that was being sought.

**Mr. Ndolo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is common knowledge nowadays that it takes more than 40 hours for an investor to get a licence in this country. What is the Ministry doing to make it easier for foreign investors to invest in this country?

**Mr. Miriti:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Investment Promotion Bill is before the House. I wish to ask the hon. Member to support it when it comes up for debate.

*Question No.796*

NUMBER OF BROOKE BOND-  
INITIATED PROJECTS

**Mr. Keter** asked the Minister for Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services whether he could inform the House what social projects Brooke Bond Company Limited has initiated in the past five years within Kericho, Buret and Bomet districts to uplift the living standards of the people.

**The Minister for Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services** (Mr. Ochilo-Ayacko): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. During the last five years, Unilever Tea Kenya Limited has supported several projects in Kericho, Buret and Bomet districts to uplift the living standards of the people. These projects are:

(a) Provision of full university scholarships to four students every year in the three districts.

(b) Jointly with other Kenya Tea Growers Association Members, Unilever Tea Kenya Limited has supported the development of Moi Tea Girls Secondary School in Kericho District expending Kshs14.3 million.

(c) There has been development of 24 hectares of tea and given to the County Council of Bomet at an expenditure of Kshs13.4 million interest-free loan.

(d) In the year 2002, together with the British Army, Unilever Tea Kenya Limited contributed materials worth Kshs1.1 million to build classrooms at Kelunet Secondary School in Buret District.

(e) Unilever Tea Kenya Limited is also supporting 240 small-scale tea farmers from the three districts.

(f) Other communities initiatives which have been supported are: Construction of Buret District Headquarters, Mogogosiek Baby Home, Kipchimchim School for the Disabled and the establishment of Chagaik Police Post, together with the Government.

**Mr. Keter:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish it was true that Brooke Bond Limited has done a lot of social activities in Kericho District. Brooke Bond Limited has about 8,300 hectares of tea

and 3,000 hectares of trees.

I am very surprised by the answer given by the Minister. He has said the company assists in the provision of full university scholarships to four students every year in each of the three districts. Could he provide the list?

**Mr. Ochilo-Ayacko:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, given time, I will supply the list.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Minister, do you have the information now or you want to supply it later?

**Mr. Ochilo-Ayacko:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not have it here, but I can get it and supply it to the hon. Member.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I think I will defer this Question in view of time constraint so that the Minister can come up with that information later. Mr. Ochilo-Ayacko, when could you provide the information?

**Mr. Ochilo-Ayacko:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, give me the week after next week because I will be away in Cuba next week.

**Mr. Keter:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Could the Minister also consider giving the list of the 240 outgrowers who have been supplied with fertilizers?

**Mr. Ochilo-Ayacko:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would be glad to avail that too within the same time.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Very well. The Question is, therefore, deferred until the Wednesday after next week because the Minister will be out of the country.

*(Question deferred)*

*Question No.512*

IRREGULAR ALLOCATION OF MUHORONI  
SUGAR COMPANY NUCLEUS ESTATE

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Prof. Olweny has applied for the Question to be deferred because he is attending a workshop at the School of Monetary Studies. Therefore, I ask the Minister for Lands and Housing to agree that the Question be deferred until tomorrow afternoon.

**The Assistant Minister for Lands and Housing** (Mr. Ojode): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am ready with the answer.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Yes, I know you have the answer. That is why I asked that you bring it tomorrow.

**The Assistant Minister for Lands and Housing** (Mr. Ojode): Next week!

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Mr. Ojode! Tomorrow and not next week!

**The Assistant Minister for Lands and Housing** (Mr. Ojode): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, tomorrow I have another answer. So, I would---

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Ojode, that is an order! Come with the answer tomorrow afternoon.

**The Assistant Minister for Lands and Housing** (Mr. Ojode): That is okay, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

*(Question deferred)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Proceed, Mrs. Mugo!

**POINTS OF ORDER****MISREPORTING BY KTN**

**The Assistant Minister for Education, Science and Technology** (Mrs. Mugo): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to bring to the notice of the Chair the reporting of KTN last night of the Question which had been asked by the Member of Parliament for Mumias Constituency, Mr. Osundwa, in which he wanted to know whether the Ministry was aware that nine pupils at Isango Primary School in Mumias had been impregnated by known persons.

I answered the Question in the affirmative, but the KTN reported that it is the teachers who had impregnated these girls. I think that causes a lot of concern to our very many good teachers who are morally upright and who really take good care of our children, especially this primary school. I do not believe it was through malice, but I would like to request that the Chair orders the KTN to correct this wrong impression. This is because I was asked as to what steps we were taking as a Ministry to bring the culprits to book and I said that since they are outside our jurisdiction, we had reported to the District Commission who is in charge of law in that area to follow up the matter. We did not expect such.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, but allow me just to say that we would appreciate if what we said is reported. We interdict teachers when they are culpable. But this time, teachers were not involved.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** All right! Mrs. Mugo, I think your point has been taken. You correctly pointed out that it might not have been out of malice. Therefore, I think the KTN have heard you and they will take appropriate action.

Yes, Mr. Wamwere!

**REJECTION OF HIGH COURT ORDER  
BY GOLDENBERG COMMISSION**

**Mr. Wamwere:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday the Chairman of the Goldenberg Commission of Inquiry, Justice Bosire and his fellow Commissioners rejected High Court orders to re-admit Assisting Counsels, Dr. John Khaminwa and Dr. Gibson Kamau Kuria back into the Goldenberg Inquiry and adjourned proceedings of the Commission until those orders are vacated or lapse, or until Section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act is interpreted in a manner that will allow them to run the Commission to their satisfaction. Arising from this, I beg to ask the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs to give a statement as soon as possible that will clarify the following points.

(a) In disobeying the orders of the High Court to re-admit the Assisting Counsels, did the Commissioners exercise the power that they have, or did they commit contempt of court?

(b) In throwing out the Assisting Counsels from the Goldenberg Inquiry, did the Commissioners break the law by sacking those only the President may dismiss, and thereby, disqualified themselves as investigators into the law breaking; that is, the Goldenberg Scandal?

(c) In excluding the Senior Assisting Counsels from the Goldenberg Inquiry, did the Commissioners alter the character of the inquiry in a manner that might permit the Commissioners to destroy, or hamper it from achieving the intended goal?

(d) In exercising a pretended power to terminate the Goldenberg Inquiry, did the Commissioners strike a fatal blow to the Government efforts to get to the root of the Goldenberg Scandal, fully investigate all those who are implicated, recover the billions that this country lost, prosecute the guilty and win the war of corruption in this country?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Mr. Wamwere! Let me give direction! You have asked for a Ministerial Statement. The gist of your statement is taken. The Assistant Minister for Justice and

Constitutional Affairs, Mr. Githae is here and he has taken note of it.

Mr. Githae, when will you issue the statement?

**The Assistant Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs** (Mr. Githae): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will give a statement on Tuesday, next week.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Very well. Mr. Khamisi!

INVASION BY ELEPHANTS  
IN BAHARI CONSTITUENCY

**Mr. Khamisi:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, last Thursday I stood up here and sought a Ministerial Statement from the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife with regard to invasion by elephants in my area. However, the Minister in charge was not here, and according to the HANSARD, there was no indication that a note was taken by any Minister.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Very well. The Minister in charge is not here. Therefore, I ask the Leader of Government Business to take a brief for that.

EXTENSION OF LICENSING TIME  
FOR ECONET

**Mr. Kembi-Gitura:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to seek a Ministerial Statement from the Minister for Information and Communications on the circumstances in which ECONET Wireless was given an extension of time within which to pay for the licence fees for the third mobile operator.

I would also like to know what the Kenyan component of the investment in ECONET Wireless is and who the investors in that company are.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Is the Minister for Information and Communications not here? Could the Minister for Education, Science and Technology communicate that to him?

**The Minister for Education, Science and Technology** (Prof. Saitoti): I will communicate that to him, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Very well. Last point of order, Mr. John Sambu!

IMPLEMENTATION OF  
PAC AND PIC REPORTS

**Mr. Sambu:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, last week, I requested a Ministerial Statement from the Office of the Attorney-General on the implementations of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and Public Investment Committee (PIC) reports which have been adopted by this House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we would like the Attorney-General to carry out those instructions because the House has adopted those reports. I do not know whether the Attorney-General and Minister for Finance have been notified accordingly.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Again, I can only ask the Minister for Education, Science and Technology to take brief for the Attorney-General who is not here, with regard to Mr. Sambu's Statement, which was requested sometime ago.

Hon. Members, let us proceed to the Next Order. I would like to remind you that today is Guillotine Day.

If any hon. Member has any amendment during the Committee of Supply, he should forward it to the Clerk by 4.30 p.m. today.

Next order!

### COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

*(Order for Committee read  
being the 16th and last Allotted Day)*

### MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO  
NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

Vote 31 - Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

*(The Minister for Education, Science  
and Technology on 26.10.2004)*

*(Resumption of Debate interrupted  
on 26.10.2004)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Wario, was on the Floor. You have only two minutes to contribute!

**Mr. Wario:** Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika. Jana, nilisema kwamba sera ya elimu inapendekeza kila mtoto wa Kenya apate elimu. Lakini katika sehemu za ufugaji, watoto wanaambiwa wafuate elimu mahali iko. Hiyo ni dhuluma dhidi ya watoto wafugaji.

Bw. Naibu Spika, ningependa kutilia mkazo zaidi ugawaji wa misaada ya masomo. Licha ya zile Kshs1 milioni, kifungu cha pili ni cha dhuluma. Ni dhuluma kwa sababu wanategemea idadi ya watoto. Hawaangalii umaskini au ugumu wa sehemu zilizojengwa mashule. Ndiposa, unapata sehemu moja inapewa zaidi ya Kshs30 milion na nyingine inapewa Kshs500,000. Ningepata Wizara iyangalie na iboreshe hali hiyo. Zamani, Wizara ya Elimu, Sayansi na Technologia ilikuwa mbali na ufisadi. Lakini siku hizi, tunasikia katika kandarasi mbali mbali, kuna ufisadi kule mashinani. Kwa sababu ya watoto wa Kenya, naunga Hoja hii mkono.

**The Minister for Roads and Public Works (Mr. Raila):** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Vote. I would like to begin by saying that, I am supporting the Vote.

I also want to thank the Minister for the manner in which he has handled the affairs of the Ministry, since he took over early last year.

People can make some criticisms about the universal primary education. But I think nobody can question the noble intention of the project. It is an idea whose time had come and all Kenyans are very proud that, under this Government, we have, for once, been able to introduce universal primary education.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I agree that there is shortage of teachers, but everybody knows the reasons why. I think the Government is doing its level best, within the limited resources at our disposal, to provide primary schools with teachers. It is very saddening that school children are raped and, sometimes, even by teachers. Last week, when I was performing a public function, I condemned the act of rape of very minor children, some of them as young as five years old. When I said that, that was an animal-like act, I was reminded that animals do not rape. In fact, I was told that animals wait until everything is right. Dogs, for example, wait until they are invited by a ripe



female. So, that is not even an animal act! It is a sub-human act!

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk about higher education. It is unfortunate that this country should still continue to suffer brain-drain. The rate at which we continue to lose qualified manpower can no longer be termed as brain-drain. It should be called brain haemorrhage. Other things need to be done to stem the exodus of highly qualified manpower from our country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something about the recruitment of senior staff at the universities, beginning with the vice chancellors. I was very saddened to read that hon. Members of this House were criticising the decision by a chancellor of a university to have the selection of a vice chancellor done on a competitive basis. That is what we have been talking about and calling for, all the time. We have been saying that such appointments should not be left at the discretion of a few individuals; that it should be subjected to competition. I am, therefore, taken aback to see hon. Members of this House clinging to some procedures to prevent the universities from recruiting members of staff, particularly the vice chancellors, on a competitive basis. I would like to congratulate the Chancellor of the University of Nairobi for having the foresight to introduce that procedure at this moment in time of our history.

I know that there is institutional inertia in most of our public universities. We have fixed positions at every level, beginning with assistant lecturers, lecturers, senior lecturers and professors. That hampers the process of upward mobility of teaching staff and frustrates lecturers. There is clamour of seniority all the time. They have a situation where younger professionals compete with their teachers for higher positions. If we were flexible and created multiple openings upward, like multiple professorships, it would stem the competition. It will also act as an incentive for junior lecturers. They will know they have an opportunity for upward professional mobility.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also know that there is a lot of pressure because of the expansion of higher education in our institutions, particularly the emulsification of admissions at our universities. That has resulted in very high class sizes, making it almost impossible to run meaningful tutorials at those institutions. It is also not possible to have effective supervision of graduate students. This results in a lower quality of education in our institutions of higher learning. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology should pay particular attention to this matter.

The Ministry needs to make available more research funding so that our professors are not reduced to teachers only. Professors are not teachers, but are producers of knowledge. You cannot produce knowledge unless you have the opportunity to carry out meaningful research. We, therefore, need to provide more funding for research in our institutions of higher learning. I want to say something personal to the Minister for Education, Science and Technology and I hope he is listening to me. Maseno University had a very high intake of students because they believed that they were going to acquire another campus for teaching purposes. Bondo Teachers Training College is there, ready and available. It would appear that there is some kind of politics being played on this matter. I am always told all manner of things; for instance, the matter is very sensitive and that Coast Province does not have a university. What does that have to do with Maseno University acquiring Bondo Teachers Training College? Coast Province is entitled to a university, but that should not be done at the expense of Maseno University. There is no reason why the Minister should deny Maseno University the opportunity of acquiring Bondo Campus in order to be able to house more students. We shall not be creating a new university, rather it will be the creation of another campus. Maseno University is so overcrowded and as a result students have no accommodation. I hope that is not the case merely because Maseno University is in Nyanza Province. The statistics which were produced today in the Press are so distressing that we would not want the Minister to add another burden on the people of Nyanza; by denying them an opportunity to expand Maseno University.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to urge the Minister for Education, Science and Technology to pay more attention to the discipline in our schools, not only at the primary level but also at the secondary school level where discipline is deteriorating. It is a very disturbing matter and

also a matter of national concern that school children should be involved in the burning of tuition blocks in our schools. It is not an issue of security, rather it is an issue of discipline. The Ministry must take full charge here and be fully responsible.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Kosgey:** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute and support this important Motion.

I would like to commend the Government for introducing free primary school education. The Government has so far disbursed Kshs9 billion and that is quite commendable. We would like the Government to continue in the same noble spirit of educating Kenyans. However, I am concerned about the 1.5 million children who are still out of school. The Ministry should be able to carry out research and tell us why we have 1.5 million children out of school. I know that these children are really the poor of the poor and they cannot afford to buy school uniform. We need to find ways and means of ensuring that the 1.5 million children join school.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is another category of 300,000 children who attend informal schools. These informal schools should be abolished. All children should be treated equally. Informal school means that children attend school for a short time and they are forced to select subjects. Why are we subjecting our children to an informal system of education? We should treat all of them equally. I am concerned about the quality of education. It is true that we now have a large number of students who go to school, but are we sure that they are getting the right quality of education? Is there equity in the whole affair? We know that free primary education is good, but we should not adopt the attitude that any education is better than no education at all. We need to adopt a policy that promotes quality education for all. That should be our vision and mission.

The question whether there is a sufficient number of teachers in Kenya should be put to rest once and for all. Those of us who represent rural constituencies know for sure that we do not have the right number of teachers. We are short of teachers and yet the Ministry's headquarters thinks that we have enough teachers. The Ministry officials should go to the ground and stop sitting in the head office creating more positions thereby making the top structure at the Ministry heavy. I understand that the Ministry now has many directors. The structure they have introduced is really very expensive.

We understand that Kenya is faced with a shortage of about 60,000 teachers. Fortunately, we have that number of trained teachers just waiting to be employed. I have learnt that the Ministry stipulated that the pupil-teacher ratio should be 55:1. How can one teacher handle 55 children? That is wrong! The original ratios were 40:1 and 35:1 for primary and secondary schools respectively. We want a level playing field for all our schools; be they primary or secondary schools. There should be a sufficient number of teachers in the schools. There is no point in having a secondary school in North Eastern Province or Rift Valley Province with no teacher of English or Mathematics and expect them to compete favourably against schools that are adequately staffed. We should emphasise that all secondary schools should have the requisite number of teachers. In this case, I know it is a subject per teacher.

We need to encourage development of private schools. I am for the idea that private schools should take the load off the Government's shoulders so that we can have a sufficient number of schools. Those who can afford to join private schools should be allowed to do so and enjoy the high quality of education offered there. The only thing that the Ministry needs to do is to ensure that the schools do not exploit parents by overcharging school fees. They should be made to charge the correct school fees and also follow the curriculum correctly.

With regard to school feeding programme, I would like to propose that the programme be extended to cover all primary schools in the country, that is, 19,000 of them. Every child requires food and we know that nutrition is important if we want our children to learn. It is not too much to ask that they should be given a hot meal during lunch hour. It will not cost us much and we can afford it.

Let me move to the issue of secondary schools. If you ask any parent, including those of us who are Members of Parliament, what is the greatest problem that they face, they will tell you that it is payment of school fees, particularly secondary school fees. We should find a way of making secondary education free in this country. It will not be an expensive venture. It can be done since, after all, we are already providing books and so forth. A child has a right to go to school from Standard One to Form Four and, therefore, free secondary education should be implemented. I am happy to hear that the Ministry is funding the construction of laboratories. This is one way of ensuring that we have a level playing field so that laboratories are available in Turkana, Nandi, Nairobi and everywhere. We should have laboratory equipment in all our schools, if we really want our children to have quality education, so that, in future we have the right manpower.

*[Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair]*

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker*

*(Mr. Ethuro) took the Chair]*

Year in, year out, Higher Education Loans Board (HELB) requests for Kshs2 billion so that they have a revolving fund. We should ensure that every child who goes to university is given a loan. The present system of giving loans selectively, by trying to find out which ones are the deserving cases should be done away with. We must accept the fact that over 60 per cent of Kenyans live below the poverty line. The majority of the children who are in university now come from poor families. So, this business of trying to find out who is poor and who is not, so as to give them loans is a waste of time.

Everybody is poor. Kenyans are poor and that is the reality. We should allocate more money towards the HELB fund. In fact, Kshs2 billion is not a lot of money. The amount which I heard the Minister requesting, of Kshs900 million, is the same figure which has been there for many years. It is not enough and education will continue being an expensive exercise even university education. Currently, we have university drop-outs because they cannot pay university fees. I did not hear the Minister mention anything about computer literacy. Computer education in Kenya is lagging behind because nobody has come up with an ICT policy to cater for the provision of computers in our schools and teacher-training colleges. If this is done, we will have teachers who are computer-literate; who can teach in primary schools. We should make it compulsory that all graduates, particularly those who will be teachers, are computer-literate. We should continue providing computers in our schools. It is very important in this day and age. We are in the information technology age. It is surprising that a Ministry of the magnitude of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology does not seem to have a programme of promoting computer literacy in this country. They should continue to promote computer laboratories like the science laboratories that we have in various secondary schools.

Going back to secondary schools, I did mention the issue of English and maths teachers. I am happy that the programme of SMASE that the Ministry has instituted is now covering the whole country. It is very important to provide science and mathematics teachers to all secondary schools.

I have schools in my constituency that go for a whole year or two without getting a maths or English teacher. How do you expect those students to pass when you have not provided them with teachers? They should be treated equally. I think the Minister requested a very small amount of money with regard to this programme of SMASE which is currently going on. This programme should have been allocated more money because maths and sciences are very important.

They should also have a programme of making sure that our children are fluent in English. Our children should be fluent in English because it is a medium of instruction. We should discourage this business of speaking in pidgin English like *sheng*.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Kingi:** Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili nizingumze kuhusu Hoja iliyo mbele yetu. Ningetaka kuwaunga mkono Wabunge wenzangu waliotangulia kwa matamshi waliosema na pia kuongeza ya kwamba katika mipango yetu ya elimu kwenye taifa letu, haiwezekani kabisa kuwa na mfumo wa elimu ambao utakuwa bora kushinda walimu wake. Walimu ndio wanaohusishwa katika kutekeleza mfumo au sera yoyote ya elimu.

Ni lazima tuhakikishe ya kwamba hali ya walimu iko bora na inawekwa katika hali ambayo wataridhika ili tuweze kuwatarajia kwamba wanaweza kutekeleza mifumo ya elimu.

Hali iliyoko sasa ni ile ya wasiwasi. Ni hali mbaya kwa sababu kuna walimu wengi katika taifa hili ambao mishahara yao ni kidogo na hawawezi kujimudu katika maisha. Itakuwaje mwalimu ambaye hawezi kulipa karo ya watoto wake walio katika shule za upili, kutoka nyumbani kwake na awaache watoto wake kwenda kuwafunza watoto wa watu wengine? Jambo hili ni ngumu na ndio maana tulikua tunatarajia kwamba makubaliano yaliofanywa na walimu na chama chao yataharakishwa sana, hasa katika Serikali hii mpya.

Hali ilivyo ni kwamba muda umepunguzwa lakini nina imani ya kwamba Serikali inaweza kuketi na walimu na kupunguza muda huo zaidi ili kuhakikisha kwamba malipo yao yanaongezwa na kuwapatia moyo ili waweze kufanya kazi zao.

Tunashukuru juhudi za Teachers Service Commission, za kuhakikisha kwamba kupandishwa vyeo kwa walimu sasa kunatekelezwa. Tuna imani ya kwamba baada ya muda kidogo walimu waliokuwa katika daraja moja kwa miaka kama kumi au 15 watawekwa katika daraja nyingine na pesa zao zitaongezeka. Mbali na daraja hizi tunazozungumzia, kuna walimu wakuu hasa katika shule za msingi. Kwa miaka mingi, malipo ya walimu hawa ambao wanaendesha shule yamekuwa kidogo sana. Utakuta kwamba walimu hawa hutolewa darasani na kupewa madaraka lakini hawapewi malipo zaidi. Wengine wanalipwa Kshs100 tu kwa mwezi na wanatarajiwa kutekeleza juhudi hizi ngumu za kuendesha shule, kuhudhuria mikutano na kuratibu mambo ya shule. Hii ni kama kuwalipa Kshs3 kwa mwezi. Nafikiri kuna uwezekano wa kuangalia sera hii ili tuhakikishe kwamba wale wanaoteuliwa kufanya kazi ya walimu wakuu wanalipwa vizuri.

Kwa sasa, walimu wengi wanaandika barua za kujiuzulu kuwa walimu wakuu ili warudi darasani na hivi si vizuri. Kuna mfumo wa wananchi kwenda kusoma katika vyuo vikuu. Kuna walimu wengi ambao wangependa kuendelea kusoma lakini kwa sababu ya uhaba wa pesa, unakuta kwamba wengi wao hawawezi kulipa karo zinazotowza na vyuo vikuu.

Ningependa kuiomba Wizara ya Elimu, Sayansi na Teknolojia, kupitia kwa Tume ya Kuwaajiri Walimu (TSC), itenge hazina maalum ya elimu kwa ajili ya walimu ambao wanataka kuendelea na masomo yao. Walimu hawa wanaweza kukopeshwa kiwango fulani cha pesa ili waendeleo na masomo yao. Watakapomaliza kusoma, Tume ya Kuwaajiri Walimu inaweza kukata mishahara yao ili wazifungiwe nje.

Tumefahamishwa kwamba idadi ya walimu haitoshi katika shule zetu, na hii ni kweli kabisa. Walimu ni wachache. Wakati walimu ni watano kwa madarasa manane, elimu hii ya bure inayotolewa na Serikali itatekelezwa vipi? Huu ni mwaka wa pili na kuna vijana ambao walipokuwa katika Darasa la Kwanza hawakupata walimu. Sasa hivi, wako katika Darasa la Pili na hawana walimu.

Mwaka ujao, watoto hao watakuwa katika Darasa la Tatu, na pengine watakuwa hawana walimu. Tukiwapatia walimu watakapokuwa katika Darasa la Nne, ni kitu gani tunatarajia kutoka kwao isipokuwa elimu yao itakuwa mbaya?

Bw. Naibu Spika wa muda, kuna miradi mizuri katika Wizara hii. Tuliambiwa jana kwamba Wizara hii itanunua pikipiki ambazo zitatumwiwa na maofisa wa nyanjani kukagua shule. Kwa maoni yangu, ninaona kuwaajiri walimu ni muhimu zaidi kuliko kununua vifaa hivyo vya usafiri. Hii ni kwa sababu Wizara inamnunulia ofisa pikipiki ili aweze kukagua shule, na tayari tunafahamu kwamba hakuna walimu wa kutosha katika shule zetu. Ofisa huyo anaenda shule kufanya nini? Tunafahamu kwamba walimu walioko hawawezi kufanya kazi yao vizuri kwa

sababu hawana muda. Tunampatia afisa huyo pikipiki aende afanye nini? Ingekuwa bora sana kama Serikali ingewaajiri maofisa wengi na kuvunja yale maeneo ya ugawanyaji mbalimbali. Badala ya eneo moja kuwa na shule 20, inaweza kuwa na shule kumi. Hii itakuwa rahisi kwa afisa huyo kuzikagua shule hizo. Pia anaweza kupatiwa nauli badala ya kutumia pesa nyingi kumnunulia pikipiki.

Nidhamu ni muhimu katika taifa hili. Kuna shule nyingi ambazo zimekumbwa na migomo ya mara kwa mara na mali mengi huteketezwa. Hata katika vyuo vyetu vikuu, kuna migomo ya mara kwa mara. Ni jukumu la Wizara hii kutafuta kiini cha migomo hii ili tuweze kuhakikisha kwamba shule zetu zitakuwa salama kwa watoto wetu. Jana, tulisikia kwamba Wakenya wengi wanakimbilia Uganda na Tanzania kwa sababu hakuna usalama katika vyuo vyetu vikuu.

Pia muda unaochukuliwa kupata shahada moja katika Jamhuri yetu ni mrefu ukilinganisha na nchi za ng'ambo kwa sababu ya migomo ya mara kwa mara. Kwa hivyo, ni vizuri tuhakikishe kwamba kuna usalama katika shule zetu na vyuo vyetu vikuu ili watoto waweze kusoma vizuri.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Waziri wa Elimu alitaja pesa ambazo zinapelekwa katika vyuo vikuu. Tunamshukuru kwa sababu ametambua umuhimu wa elimu hii. Kwa miaka mingi sasa, sisi watu wa Mkoa wa Pwani, tumelilia kuwa na vyuo vikuu. Tumesema kwamba kuna vyuo vingi ambavyo vinaweza kupandishwa na kuwa vyuo vikuu. Tumezungumzia juu ya Kilifi Institute of Agriculture, Matuga na Taita-Taveta Teacher Training-College, lakini imekuwa vigumu kwa Wizara ya Elimu, Sayansi na Teknolojia kuanzisha chuo kikuu katika mkoa huo. Hatujui ni kitu gani ambacho kinakosa katika Mkoa wa Pwani, na ndio sababu hatuna chuo kikuu kama wenzetu. Kwa hivyo, tunaiomba Wizara ya Elimu, Sayansi na Teknolojia ihakikishe kwamba katika makadirio ya mwaka ujao, inaweza katika makadirio yake mpangilio maalum wa kuhakikisha kwamba chuo kikuu kitaanzishwa katika Mkoa wa Pwani ili wale ambao watakuwa na uweza wa kujiunga nacho, na hasa katika parallel degree programme, waweze kwenda mahali ambapo patakuwa karibu. Mpango wa kutoa chakula katika sehemu kame ni muhimu; kuhakikisha kwamba watoto ambao wanaenda shule wanabaki katika shule zao. Kwa wakati huu, kuna shule nyingine ambazo zina mpango huu na nyingine hazina, na ziko katika maeneo sawa. Tunataka tuhakikishe kwamba shule zote ambazo ziko katika sehemu kame zinaingizwa katika mpango huu ili watoto waendeleo na masomo yao bila matatizo.

Kwa kumalizia, ningetaka kuzungumza juu ya makubaliano yaliyowekwa kati ya Serikali na Chama cha Walimu cha Kenya (KNUT) kuhusu nyongeza ya mishahara ya walimu. Juzi, tuliambiwa kwamba wakati wilaya zilikuwa zinarekebishwa, kuna maeneo fulani ambayo walimu walikuwa wanalipwa marupurupu ya sehemu za shida.

Lakini kwa sababu ya marekebisho ya wilaya, unakuta kwamba maeneo fulani yalitolewa katika sehemu ambazo walimu walikuwa wanalipwa marupurupu hayo. Lakini kwa sababu sehemu hizo zimewekwa katika wilaya nyingine ambapo mpango huu haukuweco, walimu hao hawalipwi marupurupu hayo. Ubaya zaidi ni kwamba hata pesa ambazo walikuwa wamelipwa wanakatwa kutoka kwa mishahara yao. Jambo hili si zuri. Sehemu za shida haziwi bora kwa sababu tumezihamisha kutoka wilaya moja hadi nyingine. Ninafikiri kwamba hali ya maisha ni ile ile, na itakuwa vizuri kama walimu hao watarudishiwa pesa zao ili wawe na motisha, na wafanye kazi yao vizuri.

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

**Mrs. Mwendwa:** Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support this Vote wholeheartedly. I think all of us are very happy and proud of the free primary education programme. This is one of the legacies that our President will leave behind. It will go down in history that it was during President Mwai Kibaki's time that free primary school education was started. Therefore, it is our duty to refine it, make it good and successful. When we point out the shortcomings in the free primary education programme, it is because we want it to be good. It is one of the best things we have in this country.

Having said that, I heard the Minister, who is an educationist in his own right, talk about pre-primary education. We have pre-primary schools mostly in towns and our children in the countryside join primary schools without going through these schools. I think it will be quite in order to establish pre-primary schools in the countryside. Where possible, a pre-primary school should be attached to each primary school. We should have one or two classrooms for pre-primary education, so that the children in the countryside can also have the same opportunity as those in towns. Another problem that we have with our free primary school education is lack of teachers. It is true that many teachers are trained, but they are not employed. We will vote even more funds so that they can be employed. There is a problem which the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology must solve. There are some teachers who will not accept to be transferred from towns or urban areas to ASAL areas. Therefore, the students in the arid and semi-arid areas need to be given a special quota to join teacher training colleges (TTCs), so that they can go and teach in the dry areas. What am I talking about? If you transfer a teacher from Kitui District to Mandera District, he or she will not go. That teacher will take that transfer as a punishment. Therefore, the Ministry should train teachers in Mandera and Kitui districts, so that they can teach in those areas.

I was very surprised that the Minister did not mention anything regarding the Primary Teacher Training College in Kitui District. I took him to that college, and he knows that we spent almost Kshs500 million to build it. That college is almost 50 per cent complete, but it has stalled for more than ten years. Are we going to let so much money go to waste? I would like the Minister, when replying, to tell us what we can do with the Kwa Vonza Primary Teacher Training College, where we have put so many resources. If it cannot be completed, can we use it as a girls school, a technical college or something else instead of leaving it there?

I would also like to talk about the bursaries. We are very grateful that we are even responsible for the disbursement of the bursaries. We are even involved in the bursary funds, but they are not adequate. Therefore, I would like to advocate that we should have more day secondary schools because they are cheaper and our students from primary schools can be going to them. There is no question about the fact that we are going to have a lot of school-leavers finishing at the level of primary schools. We need more polytechnics and institutes so that these students can be taught some trade so that they are able to work.

As regards the free primary education, my colleague did mention that there are over 1.5 million children who are not going to school. In semi-arid areas including Kitui, the children would not go to school on an empty stomach. Therefore, it will be very good if we have the school feeding programme in most of the schools. If this is not possible, can we then start the programme in the semi-arid areas because some of the children cannot go to school on empty stomachs?

I would also like to talk about the university loans. In the past, this has not been administered properly because some people do not pay. They do not pay because they cannot pay, but because the arrangements are poor. Some are let free and they do not pay, and this is not proper. If everybody paid, then we would have more students getting loans at the university, and this would help many poor students.

The Minister mentioned the rehabilitation of over 350 secondary schools. I would request that, where we are converting primary schools into secondary schools even if they are not registered, they should also be rehabilitated so that they move from the status of primary schools to that of secondary schools. By doing that, we will have created a lot of places for students to go. I was quite touched when the Minister mentioned about the school inspectors who move around on motorbikes instead of vehicles. This is long overdue as we cannot afford to have so many vehicles in the countryside, where the roads are also very bad. Therefore, we need these motorbikes for inspectors of both primary and secondary schools. School inspection should be beefed up so that what we are doing in these schools using the Constituencies Development Fund can also be inspected.

I would also like to recommend that laboratory equipment be given to those schools which are in the countryside, especially dry areas. If they are helped with equipment, then we can say that science is taught all over the country. There is no question today, if our students are not computer-literate, they will find it very difficult when they go to the universities because they might not be able to catch up with the other students. It is common knowledge that, if requested, we can have computers using electricity where possible and where it is not possible, we can have some computers which have been specially made to use solar power. By so doing, we can have our students becoming computer-literate all over the country so that they are given the same opportunity.

I would also like to mention the question of the girlchild. Maybe the Minister might not know that most of the schools have combined toilets or latrines where boys go to one side of the toilet and the girls go to the other side of the toilet. I would like to request that a formal declaration is made for the separation of the toilets of boys and girls in all secondary and primary schools.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Musila:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I want to support this Vote and applaud the Government for the free and compulsory primary education which again, as we all know, was a very bold action taken by the Government to provide free education to our primary school children. But as it has been said by my colleagues earlier, the free primary education has not quite been realized in most of the constituencies, particularly in my constituency; Mwingi South and Mwingi District at large. This is because of the shortage of teachers. The latest figures that I have indicate that we lack over 1,000 teachers in primary schools. Now, with a shortage of over 1,000 teachers in these schools, it is obvious that the children are not getting proper instruction. It is, therefore, not meaningful to say that we have free primary education when children are learning in one classroom in their hundreds. This, therefore, calls for action to be taken as soon as possible to remedy the situation.

One way of remedying this situation is to make sure that when we have vacancies in teacher-training colleges, we should allocate the positions in these colleges based on the vacancies in primary schools. This is a matter that we have spoken of here many times, but I regret that nothing is happening. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology continues to post teachers to some schools. We understand that some schools are, in fact, over-staffed while others have no teachers, yet this is one nation which must be given similar standards of education. I think it is high time now that the Minister came here and told us what he intends to do to remedy this situation where teachers in primary schools are lacking.

The same thing applies to secondary school teachers. You will find a school with four classes and only two teachers. I know many schools have brought this to the attention of the Ministry and no action has been taken. We must now be serious, because we sit here and vote funds for the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology as a country. Therefore, there must be equity in the distribution of teachers for both primary and secondary schools. I think this is a matter that we cannot compromise on, and that it is high time that the Minister addressed this problem once and for all. This morning, I moved a Motion requiring that the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology releases the Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education certificates for students who graduated from secondary schools. I estimate that, in my constituency alone, not less than 5,000 students who left high school since 1992 until now are sitting at home without their certificates. I have laboured to get the Ministry to gather information to give us the national position on this issue. But since April this year, I have not been lucky.

I can only make one conclusion; that the Ministry is covering up this scandal; It is a major scandal, that you have children finishing school and going home without certificates, simply because their parents are poor, dead or cannot afford school fees. I know that we have problems of administration of schools where parents owe money to schools. But the debt is owed by the parent,

not by the student, and the student should not be condemned to remain poor forever because he cannot access further education or employment while the school keeps the certificate. Even if they were to be kept, they should be kept for a short while. There are certificates that have been kept for the last ten to 15 years and, surely, we do not expect that these students will ever pay.

So, the Minister for Education, Science and Technology is here and I hope he is listening. It is morally wrong for the Ministry to continue allowing schools to retain the certificates of poor children because they cannot afford fees. I hope, therefore, that the Minister will find ways of ensuring that certificates are surrendered to the students, if not too late, so that they can find employment, and some can go for further education. Some principals are even very cruel to these students. Even when students have been admitted elsewhere for further education and their original certificates are required, some principals will refuse to give these children their certificates and, therefore, they end up at home, poor forever.

The other issue I want to raise concerns the School-Feeding Programme. I know this programme has been administered under the auspices of the World Food Programme (WFP). But as I speak, there are many primary schools in arid areas which were struck off this important programme.

To make it worse, they were struck off at a time when those areas were facing drought. I want to appeal to the Minister to re-examine the administration of the school-feeding programme. We should not administer this programme simply because WFP says there is no food. I believe it is in the interest of this nation that children are taken care of properly, particularly from poor areas, so that they have quality education and be fed when others are also being fed. We owe it to the children of this country to ensure that we look after their education and also feed them, particularly in the arid areas. Therefore, I want to appeal again to the Minister to re-examine this programme with a view to ensuring that those schools that were receiving food are reinstated in the programme.

I want to touch on one item which is in the Printed Estimates, namely, Information Technology (IT). I have just talked about how schools are withholding certificates of students. We all know that our schools are not ready for IT related expenditures. Of course, we all want to be IT literate, and we want our schools to start, but allocating a figure of Kshs4 billion for IT and, at the same time, withhold students' certificates because they cannot afford school fees, is unfair. I think this is a misplaced expenditure. I do not think this money will benefit the majority of the children of this country. Therefore, this matter should be re-considered. I think it is ill-conceived, and this is money that may, again, be directed to certain favoured areas, and those areas which are behind will continue to suffer. Most of these places have no electricity. So, if you are going to allocate Kshs4 billion for IT, you are going to allocate it to only those areas which are well-to-do, which have access to power and the other areas will lag behind.

I am addressing the issue of equitable distribution of the resources of this country, whether in education or whatever sector. I think the distribution of resources has been lopsided in the past and we must correct this situation, and the time is now. We must ensure that the Kshs4 billion proposed for IT does not go through, because I think it is not appropriate at the moment.

Finally, the Teachers Service Commission (TSC) continues to refuse to retain teachers in their payrolls and retire them, contrary to the provisions of the Pensions (Amendment) Act. In accordance with that Act, which we passed here, teachers and all employees of Government must be paid their pension before they are retired. I hope that the TSC will do what is necessary in accordance with the law and retain these teachers until they are paid their pensions.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Billow:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. This is a very important Ministry to some of us. If I may draw the attention of the House to the report on inequalities that was published yesterday, there are glaring facts regarding inequalities, particularly with regard to education. But before I come to the specific regions that I have in mind, I want to talk briefly about



"the human waste" that is being produced by the education system in this country.

Over 600,000 students graduate from primary schools every year in this country. Out of this number, just about 240,000 get admitted to secondary schools. That leaves a number of about 360,000 students who cannot access secondary school education and they are left in the villages. This is a disaster in this country. It is a human waste. Children who have spent eight years in school end up getting nowhere! Out of the 240,000 that go to secondary schools each year, approximately 50,000 might end up in universities. From the balance of 180,000, a few might end up in tertiary institutions, but a large number is left in the streets and villages. Our system of education, clearly, is not benefiting this country. A majority of those children who leave schools cannot find their way into universities or colleges, and parents are left wondering why they had to send their children to school. These children do not get jobs and they become a waste. That is why we need to look at our system of education.

Perhaps one of the reasons why there is this wastage is that we do not address ourselves to the technical aspect of education. Technical education in this country is literally dead. We have village polytechnics at national level and other technical colleges that are not utilised or recognised in the same way the other academic institutions are recognised. We have been in this House, passing Budgets, that do not have any meaningful provision of funds for technical education.

If all those who left school at primary level would have had an opportunity to go to a village polytechnic and obtained skills that would enable them carry out some activity, this country would be a lot better than what it is today. In an age when people are using technical knowledge to develop industry and modern technology and so forth, it is a pity that we are not able to utilise technical education the way we should. Those who are dropping out at secondary level and are not able to get to universities could end up in those polytechnics and technical schools. Again, this underlies the reasons why it is necessary to start funding technical education, so that we benefit those children who cannot access academic schools.

I would like to spend the rest of my time addressing the inequalities in education in this country, particularly in regions that some of us come from. The statistics that were issued yesterday reflect that 93 per cent of the female population in North Eastern Province have no education at all. Again, 71 per cent of the men population do not have any education. Indeed, the statistics go on to say that less than 20 per cent of all the children in North Eastern are enrolled in schools. One wonders why. Is there a cultural gap? Is there something that discourages children from going to school? No! There are simply not enough schools in that part of the world. Successive regimes in this country have ignored North Eastern Province. When we look at the report which was released yesterday, it is alarming. The regional inequalities, not only in education, but in many other sectors, are alarming.

It is time the Government developed an affirmative action to build as many schools as are necessary in those areas so that many children go to school. I come from a constituency where, this year alone, we had applied for 11 new schools to be registered. To date, regrettably, we still cannot get them registered. When teachers are recruited, we are not able to get them. When the school feeding programme is started, we cannot qualify because there is a delay in getting the schools registered. I want to appeal to the Ministry, and particularly the Permanent Secretary who is here; he is a man I have a lot of respect for, and I know he has got a lot of interest in that area, that we develop affirmative action for that area. This is specifically with regard to providing funds, not relying on donors, but from the Government to ensure that there are facilities, for example, classrooms.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other thing that is discouraging in North Eastern Province is performance. I would like to give an example of my constituency. Sadly, in the whole of North Eastern Province, out of approximately 1,200 students who did the Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education examinations (KCSE) last year, over 800 of them got Grade D plus and below. Now, where do you take those children? The reasons are largely because of the shortage of

teachers. Out of the formal establishment for teachers in the province, 50 per cent is still not available. There is a shortage of about 600 teachers. We have appealed to the Government, as part of affirmative action, to provide the additional 600 teachers immediately to that province. If the Government is, indeed, sincere about affirmative action, for that province, the additional number of 600 teachers should be provided. Last year, Mandera District which was ranked 74th in terms of performance had the lowest mean average ever recorded in this country; just 199 points. Can you imagine a district whose mean average is 199? How many students can qualify to join secondary schools from that district? Amazingly, for the last seven years, from 1998 up to 2003, out of 9,000 students who sat for KCSE in North Eastern Province, only 127 managed to join universities. When we have the highest performance being Grade B minus, how do you expect to send children to university? We have raised this concern in this House and other fora many times; that the Government needs to do something. We still have schools today in my constituency which do not have a laboratory or a library. Those children are required to sit for the same national exams with children from other regions. How can they compete effectively with the rest of the country? This is the inequality that has led to the shocking figures that were published yesterday.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other aspect of this issue that I need to address is the issue of boarding schools. For pastoralist communities, the best way of encouraging and getting more enrolment is putting up more boarding facilities. However, the few boarding schools in North Eastern Province lack boarding facilities. I have four boarding schools in my constituency. Some of them do not even have dormitories. The largest school with 1,200, Elwak Primary School, has no dormitory. The children sleep in a hall that was set up by the community for purposes of community functions. These are children of primary school age, but they have no beds or mattresses. This has even been shown on television. This is sad in a country where we are making a provision where almost one-third of Budget is spent on education. Unfortunately, regions that need education, do not benefit. When the Government is applying for funding from donors for free primary education, it should ensure that enrolment in this country is increased and ensure that the country complies with the millennium development growth with regard to universal primary education. Why is the area ignored when it comes to ensuring that there are facilities to encourage enrolment? I want to appeal to the Ministry to ensure that there is adequate funding for boarding schools in North Eastern Province and other pastoralist areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the disparity in resource allocation is quite evident. Last year, for instance, in the Ministry's Vote, and I keep on saying this because I have the figures, there was a specific allocation of Kshs100 million for rehabilitation of schools in ASAL areas. Sadly, some of those districts have not benefitted from that money. I have to say this and I will raise it during the Committee Stage; that there was an allocation and the same kind of allocation is there. The Ministry must make effort to ensure that apart from the allocations made for the area, they should try and allocate more money to that region. Since we have talked about affirmative action, a very passionate subject for the President of this country, every time he gets an opportunity, he has to talk about it with regard to North Eastern Province, I would like to mention three particular areas that should be considered for affirmative action by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.

First of all, on university admissions and because of the poor performance in the region, I would like to appeal to the Ministry to lower the requirements for university admission for this area, so that we can at least have an adequate number of people going to university from those regions, but not by a mark.

A student struggles and gets Grade A minus, when the requirement is just by one point and we are told that is the best we can get. The affirmative action for North Eastern Province is only one mark less. Unfortunately, one mark less is not adequate. So, I would like to appeal to them to allocate more places

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with regard to scholarships, for many years now, that region has not benefitted from the many scholarships the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology has been issuing, including the money that is allocated time and again.

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

**The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs** (Mr. M. Kariuki): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion on the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, let me say that education is key to any country. It is the vehicle through which the values of any one society are passed on from one generation to the next. It is the institution that prepares the future citizens of any one country. With that regard, therefore, it is important to look at the kind of values that our education system is now involved in transmitting or imparting to our children. It is very sad when you see indiscipline in schools and you wonder how much we have succeeded in terms of instilling discipline in our children. The virtue of discipline, self-confidence, hard work and a sense of nationalism should be the values that we should cherish in our education system, so that we prepare a future for these children. When our moment of retirement comes, we can say that we have left the future of this country in good hands.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have a problem in this country at the leadership level; in terms of negative ethnicity. This is something that we need to try and negate our children against. Quite often, when we visit schools you will find a lot of social interaction between children. The children learn about negative values much later in life. I propose that we continue to reinforce the pillars upon which social values are founded, so that we can be sure of future citizens who can steer the country into greater heights of prosperity.

The most important resource in education is a teacher. All the other issues we talk about concerning infrastructure go with quality. However, if we do not have a teacher in the first place, then we cannot talk about education. Therefore, a teacher and a child are the most important people in education.

If we were to look at a documentary that I saw on Southern Sudan, learning in schools is conducted under trees. There are teachers who teach children and the children are bright. They have what they need first and foremost in promoting their education system. The question in this country has always been why we are training teachers whom we cannot absorb. We have to be demand-driven in our planning. We have to ask ourselves if we need teachers before training them. If we need lawyers, then we should go ahead and train them.

An economy like that of Japan has very strict planning strategies. It produces one engineer for every 14 technicians it produces. Today, Japan produces 550 lawyers per year and no more, because that is what the economy can accommodate. But, here we are, with a big number of teachers who were trained since 1994, yet they have not been absorbed. We have serious teacher shortages in our schools yet we cannot absorb them. I think this is a question we should ask ourselves. What is the point of using taxpayers money to educate and train professionals, who will not be absorbed into our economy? Today we are using our resources to train professionals for another economy. I invite the Minister for Education, Science and Technology to seriously consider what is about to unfold within our neighbourhood. This country has used a lot of time and money to bring about peace in Somalia and Southern Sudan. I think that this is our pay-back time. I have had an opportunity to interact with the Somali business community. Although they have no Government, they have put certain education structures in place. Today, they have hired 400 Kenyans who are teaching in their schools in Mogadishu alone. There is potential. We should look forward to a situation where we can give assistance in terms of a certain number of teachers from this country to go and assist the Somali people; as a gesture of good neighbourliness.

I would also like to propose that we get out of this dependency syndrome, because we think

we are a developing country. If we look at Kenya vis-a-vis Somalia, we will call ourselves very developed. I think that we can use the facilities we have in our teacher-training institutions today to train about 500 Somalis by way of scholarships and deploy them back in Somalia. It is important to realise that, in order to shape the future of Somalia, we have to shape their education system. We should have Kenyans training them. They will obviously be dependent on us in terms of what to expect. If we have civil servants going to train their civil servants, their system will be the same as ours. So, we will be creating opportunities for our people in that country. Given the amount of time and money we have invested in the Somali peace process, I think it is important that we look forward to the coming days; what human resource we can invest in that country.

I would like to say something about university education and also the Higher Education Loans Board (HELB). It appears as if the HELB has focused on public universities. I think it should change its focus to the Kenyan child. It should not matter if the child is in a private or a foreign university. We should invest in the Kenyan child the same way we are investing our bursary money in our Kenyan child regardless of whether the child is in a Harambee, Government-aided or private school.

I think we must change the focus and say that we want to assist the Kenyan children wherever they are.

Secondly, as far as the HELB is concerned, it is important to focus on the middle level colleges. I believe that any form of education obtained after Form Four should be treated as higher education. We have medical training schools, middle level institutions and yet, they do not benefit from the HELB. I think we need to rethink this policy; even a change calls for greater resources. We need personnel to develop our country.

A lot has been said about staffing in our universities. My particular concern has been Egerton University. We have a duty as a country to ensure that the leadership of any national institution reflects the face of Kenya. Out of the 18 top positions, 13 are occupied by people from one ethnic group. These are not positions that were competitively acquired. These were appointments made. The Vice-Chancellor, two Deputy Vice-Chancellors, Chairman of the University Council, the Finance Officer and other senior officers are from the same community.

People begin to wonder if it is an institution for a particular ethnic group, or if it is an institution that is national. I think we need to look at the personnel we appoint in our national institutions. I want to agree with those who made proposals here that all these positions should be competitive. If one gets a position of a vice-chancellor or a deputy vice-chancellor after due competition, no one will accuse them or anyone else of tribalism. However, if direct appointments are made to certain bodies, we are bound to ask questions such as: "Is it nationalism or ethnic interest that controls institutions?"

I would like to say something about science and technology. All we have talked about here is education. My view is that an education system is different from science and technology. If I had the say, I would probably say that the two sectors should fall under two different Ministries. The future of this country depends on our ability to tap technology and develop science and research. This is the focus we should put our minds into for the future. In this regard, one remembers the so-called Nyayo Car Project. I thought that was a major step in the right direction in terms of asking our universities to put focus on technology. There are many cars in Africa. The question is, how many of the African countries have thought about manufacturing vehicles? If you go to the Far East, you will see that all the developing countries there such as Malaysia and Singapore, have a vehicle industry. We should be looking forward to this. Could we stop this haemorrhage of our foreign exchange through importation of cars by investing that money in local technology, so that at some point in the future, we will be proud to see Kenyan cars? We can cheaply produce our own cars. That is the direction we should be taking.

We should also have special institutions for children with special talents. We read about

them in the newspapers and the next moment we do not hear of them.

I beg to support.

**Mr. Moroto:** Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa hii nafasi ili nami nichangie Hoja hii. Ningependa kuchukua hii nafasi kuishukuru sana Wizara ya Elimu, Sayansi na Teknolojia kwa jinsi inavyoendesha jukumu lake. Wizara hii ni mojawapo ya Wizara ambazo Wakenya walitarajia mabadiliko makubwa wakati ambapo walikuwa wakipiga kura kuamua ni nani atakayewaongoza. Sasa tunaona kwamba Waziri aliyeko sasa na wafanyakazi wake wamejaribu wawezavyo kuimarisha Wizara hii. Wengine wetu tunatoka sehemu kame za nchi hii nazo zilisahaulika kwa muda mrefu na Serikali mbili za awali. Leo hii tunaona kwamba Serikali hii ya NARC imejaribu sana kuleta mabadiliko katika Wizara ya Elimu, Sayansi na Teknolojia. Mimi nina imani kuwa Serikali hii itaboresha maisha ya Wakenya. Wale watoto ambao wangepotoka katika maisha yao ya siku za usoni kwa sababu ya kukosa elimu, sasa wana matumaini ya kupata elimu. Waziri wa Elimu, Sayansi na Teknolojia ni mtu mtulivu. Wakati alipokuwa Makamu wa Rais na akafutwa kazi kwa muda, hakubabaika. Yeye alikuwa anaketi tu katika ofisi yake ama kuzuru mawakilisho yake. Ningependa kuwajulisha Wabunge wenzangu kwamba hata wakati huu, Wakenya wangali wanampenda na wana matumaini makubwa kwake. Yeye anavyoendesha Wizara hii, ni dhahiri kwamba shida ambazo zimeikumba sekta ya elimu zitapunguka.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, vile vile, ningependa kuwashukuru watu wanaoshikilia mamlaka mbalimbali katika Wizari hii. Kwanza ni Katibu wa Kudumu na wafanyakazi wenzake. Wao wametembelea mawakilisho yangu takribani mara tatu. Watoto walikuwa wanasoma tu katika magazeti kwamba kuna mtu aitwaye Katibu wa Kudumu lakini hawakuwa wanamjua. Juzi walimwona na wakajua kwamba hii Serikali iko karibu nao. Hata wale wanaosimamia elimu mikoani wamekuwa wakizunguka mawakilisho yangu. Hata hivyo, mwito wangu kwa wakati huu ni kwa Waziri mwenyewe pamoja na wale wanaomsaidia. Lazima watoke katika ofisi yao ili watembelee kila sehemu ya nchi hii. Ikiwa hawatafanya hivyo, basi tutalazimika kumshauri Rais awahamishe ili tuwe na watu ambao wataweza kuwafikia wananchi mashinani kwa ajili ya kuboresha elimu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, wakati huu ukitembelea sehemu nyingi za nchi hii, kwa mfano, wilaya za Pokot, Turkana na Mkoa wa Kaskazini-Mashariki utapata madarasa ambayo yamejaa wanafunzi kwa sababu ya elimu ya bure. Wazazi waliitikia mwito na wakapeleka watoto wao kwa wingi shuleni. Kuna wale ambao wanasomea chini ya miti. Jambo la kustaajabisha ni kwamba kuna shule ambazo hazina walimu walioajiriwa na Serikali. Wazazi wameanza kuajiri watu ambao si wataalamu. Kwa mfano, utapata wakimwajiri mtu ambaye anajua Kiswahili kidogo kuwafunza watoto wao. Hata mtu ambaye alifika darasa la pili tu anachukuliwa kama mwalimu. Isitoshe, watu ambao ni walimu wa nyimbo katika makanisa ya kikatoliki wanaajiriwa kufunza watoto.

Itakuwaje, basi, kuwatahini pamoja wanafunzi ambao hawakupata msingi bora wa elimu na wale ambao walibahatika kupata msingi huo bora? Hao wasiopata msingi bora wa elimu huanguka mtihani kisha huitwa wajinga. Wao hukosa kusoma hadi chuo kikuu sio kwa sababu si werevu bali ni kwa sababu hawapatiwi msingi bora wa elimu. Ijapokuwa hivi majuzi Serikali iliwaajiri walimu 108 katika Wilaya ya Pokot, hiyo haitoshi. Tulipozuru Wilaya ya Turkana na sehemu nyingine kame, tuligundua kwamba wengi wa walimu walioajiriwa bado hawajafika katika shule.

Mawakilisho ya Pokot Magharibi yana zaidi ya shule 400 na hali walimu wanaoajiriwa katika mawakilisho hayo ni 100. Idadi hii ya walimu haitoshi. Kwa hivyo, naiomba Wizara hii ijaribu kuona kwamba kuna walimu wa kutosha katika shule za eneo hilo la Pokot. Kuna vijana waliohitimu kutoka vyuo vya walimu mbalimbali lakini hawajaajiriwa. Itakuwa vema ikiwa vijana hawa wataajiriwa ili wapunguze shida ya ukosefu wa walimu katika shule.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, vile tumesema kwamba sehemu nyingi katika Jamhuri ya Kenya zilisahaulika hapo awali, utakuta watoto wakisomea chini ya miti. Vile vile hakuna maji katika shule nyingi. Watoto wanatembea zaidi ya kilomita 100 ama 200 kutafuta maji. Asubuhi na

mapema wanatoka wakiwa wamebeba vibuyu vya maji kutafuta maji ambayo yatatumiwa kupikia. Kila mara wanaambiwa na walimu wao warudi mtoni. Wanafunzi, kwa hivyo, wanamaliza wakati wao mwingi wakitafuta maji. Kwa hivyo, ningependa kuiomba Wizara ya Elimu, Sayansi na Teknolojia iwatafute wadhamini ambao watawachimbia visima katika kila shule.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, hali ya maisha ya watu wa mawakilisho yangu ni ile ya kuhamahama. Hii ni kwa sababu ya hali ngumu ya mazingira. Ningeomba Serikali itoe vifaa vinavyohitajika katika shule za mabweni ili watoto wapate hali nzuri ya maisha. Heri watoto hao wabaki shuleni wakisoma kuliko kuhamahama na wazazi wao.

Pamoja na hayo, ningependa kuwashukuru wale wadhamini ambao wametusaia, hasa makanisa, Shirika la World Vision, UNICEF na mashirika mengine mengi. Kwa kweli wametufanyia kazi kubwa. Mungu aliwapatia wadhamini hao kipawa cha kusaidia nao wakajitolea kutusaia. Mwito wangu ni kwamba Serikali pia ijaribu kuwasaidia na kuwaunga mkono katika juhudi zao za kutoa usaidizi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, walimu walidai haki zao. Ni kweli wanafanya kazi kubwa. Utapata kwamba mwalimu mmoja anafunza masomo yote katika shule na vile vile yeye ni mwalimu kuu. Ningependa kuiomba Serikali, mara hii, iwalipe walimu ile nyongeza ya mshahara ambayo ilikuwa imewaahidi walimu. Huo mpango wa kuongeza walimu mshahara kwa kipindi cha miaka minane si mzuri. Mawaziri wananunua magari makubwa na nyumba kubwa ilhali walimu wanateseka. Kwa hivyo, tungependa kuiomba Serikali itoe huo mishahara mara moja ama sivyo tutaungana na walimu katika migomo yao. Tutasema kwamba tunataka Serikali ambayo itajali maslahi yetu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, hon. Members! It is now time for the Mover to reply. Minister!

**The Minister for Education, Science and Technology** (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank all hon. Members for the very good contributions they have made to this Vote of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. That is, indeed, as it should be, because education plays an extremely important role in the country. To develop the country, it is absolutely important to invest in education.

The reason why we are putting a substantial amount of money in education in this country - education takes the largest sum of money from the Budget - is the fact that we want this country to have a competitive edge today and tomorrow. I emphasise the fact that we are now living in a globalised world. It is a world that is very much dominated by liberalisation and competitiveness. The only country that is going to move ahead in this environment of global competition is the one that is going to have its own labour force properly trained. That is the only way in which we can increase productivity, produce goods efficiently and cheaply and compete in a globalised world.

The Kenya Government, and the Kenyan people, have demonstrated their commitment to having a competitive economy and very well-trained people. They have done so by ensuring that the Government puts into education substantial resources. Students who are trained in all our institutions will represent the face of Kenya tomorrow. Since we want to have a good future, a country that will earn the respect of all the people and nations of the world, we have to train our students properly. This is much more so now that we know how our society behaves.

In this country, it is no secret that adults, and even leaders, can stand on a platform and insult each other, and even tell lies in front of students. We can even stand on platforms where there are students, young primary school pupils and even kindergarten children and promote tribal hatred! This is not going to augur very well for this nation. We want a nation where people live in a cohesive way, a nation where people treasure discipline, honesty, integrity and morality. I am tempted many times to believe that it is almost too late for us adults and leaders to change our ways of life. We are almost incorrigible! Therefore, since we want to have an ideal nation that can be

respected, we should invest in our children, who will become citizens of tomorrow. This process should start now!

I want to inform this House that the Sessional Paper that I promised would come out of the report of the National Conference on Education that was held last year is almost at its final stage. It is my hope that before we go for recess, I shall table that particular document. Once it has been approved by this Parliament, then it will become our blueprint as far as educational policies for the 21st Century are concerned. It is going to guide us and the country on how to prepare future citizens of this nation. We need citizens who are going to treasure the fact that they must lead a cohesive nation. Our citizens must treasure the virtues of honesty, morality and, more importantly, hard work, which we need very badly.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank all hon. Members for showing a great deal of interest in education, not because of the amount of money that it consumes, but because education benefits every household. Every one of us is a stakeholder in education and by that virtue all Kenyans have a right to express their opinions on how education should be delivered and managed. We have done very well not only on our behalf but also on behalf of the constituencies that we represent.

Under this particular Vote, the amount of money, as we will be seeing in all the other Votes that will be considered today, contained in the Motion is 50 per cent of the money reflected in the Printed Estimates. Let me remind hon. Members that before the end of June, this House approved 50 per cent of the Vote during the Vote on Account as provided in the Constitution. This is the money that has been used by the Government to provide services from 1st July, 2004. That 50 per cent amount of the Vote is supposed to take us all the way to 31st December this year. Therefore, we are now asking for the balance.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I just want to make one small clarification as far as this Vote is concerned. In respect of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Members to the Recurrent Vote, Head 834, Item 188, which is described as "IT Policy Expenses". Under that Item, a sum of Kshs4,327,524,643 is reflected. I want to apologise on behalf of not only my Ministry but also the entire Government. This was an error. This amount of money is not intended for IT policy expenses. It is intended for medical schemes for civil servants in the Ministry and all teachers under the Teachers Service Commission (TSC). That is an error and I hope hon. Members will accept my apology.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would now like to turn to other issues raised by hon. Members.

**Mr. Billow:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. You have heard the Minister say that the Ministry and, indeed, the Government, made a mistake in the Printed Estimates. The Kshs4.3 billion that the Minister for Finance told us was for Information Technology (IT), when he moved the Vote of his Ministry, has turned out to be for a medical scheme. Would it not have been in order for the Ministry to have brought an amendment to that Vote instead of asking the House to approve an item for which there is no legal provision?

**The Minister for Education, Science and Technology (Prof. Saitoti):** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to make it very clear that there is, indeed, a typographical error in the Printed Estimates. Once I have put that one on record, it will appear in the HANSARD. It is really a typographical error. How did that typographical error arise?

As a result of a Sessional Paper which came to this House, the Government had intended, through the Ministry of Health, to establish a National Social Health Insurance Scheme (NSHIS). All the money that was to be reflected in the Ministry's Vote for the teachers' medical allowance was put under this new scheme, which has not taken off.

**Mr. Billow:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. We are being misled. When the Minister for Finance presented the Budget to this House, we raised concern about this

Kshs4.3 billion, particularly with regard to schools in areas where there is no electricity, and which will not benefit from computers. The same Minister, who seconded the Vote of the Ministry of Finance, insisted that, that is the only way we can reduce the digital divide. This cannot be an error today when it was not an error only three months ago. He should not mislead us!

**The Minister for Education, Science and Technology** (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is important that I clarify to the hon. Member that although this amount has been reflected as being for IT, it was not intended for that purpose. This is merely a typographical error.

In all fairness, that does not negate the importance of IT. We are still very much committed to providing IT to our schools. Later on, I will explain the strategy we are going to apply to ensure that we improve computer literacy in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, having said that, let me proceed and touch on important matters.

**Prof. Oniang'o**: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am shocked that there is no provision for IT in the Ministry's budget. Could we be told which item is for IT, if we are, indeed, starting that programme?

**The Minister for Education, Science and Technology** (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I said, I will be explaining to the House what we are doing to improve computer literacy in our schools. I should be given the opportunity to respond to the issues raised by hon. Members during the debate of the Vote of my Ministry.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to table a copy of a letter from the Financial Secretary to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, dated 22nd June, 2004, which makes it clear that the amount of money reflected as being for IT was, indeed, intended for IT. The letter is right here, and hon. Members can read it.

*(Prof. Saitoti laid the document  
on the Table)*

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as Early Childhood Development (ECD) is concerned, we noted the various comments made by hon. Members.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order! Order, Mr. Minister! For the sake of this House, hon. Members have raised a fundamental issue. The Printed Estimates describe the funds provided under the particular items. To change that does not just require the Minister to tell the House that there is a typographical error on a particular item; it requires some better communication. I think that is what we need.

**The Minister for Education, Science and Technology** (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the copy of the letter that I have just tabled puts the record straight. The description of that amount of money will be changed because this is a typographical error. As we have been told, there are many typographical errors in the Printed Estimates. For instance, under the Vote of the Ministry of Roads and Public Works, there was Kshs1 billion which had been reflected as being for the construction of a house for the Vice-President.

The Minister for Roads and Public Works clarified that, that was a typographical error, and the House accepted that clarification. What is the problem in this case?

**Mr. Billow**: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. This House cannot be misled! We are grown-ups.

I am the one who raised the issue of the Kshs4.3 billion, when I contributed to the Budget Speech. While seconding the Motion, this same Minister told the House that this item was for IT.

Specifically, he emphasized:-



"It is time we reduced the digital divide in this country. There are schools in this country which require computers."

Today, he cannot sneak into the Ministry's Vote, through the backdoor, Kshs4.3 billion for a medical scheme that has not been legally set up in this country.

**The Minister for Education, Science and Technology** (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a lot of confusion on the part of the hon. Member. He is now saying that the Kshs4.3 billion that has been reflected in the Printed Estimates is being sneaked in through the backdoor for a medical scheme that has not been established. This money has not been put into that scheme, because the scheme was not approved by this House.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the most important thing is that this money is for the medical scheme.

Having said that, I wish to proceed.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): You may proceed.

**The Minister for Education, Science and Technology** (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must proceed, but if hon. Members want to ask more questions on the matter, I will be quite happy to respond.

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

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order! Order, hon. Members! We have to take the Minister's word. Since he has been preaching honesty and integrity, we hope he is going to practise it by this particular clarification.

**The Minister for Education, Science and Technology** (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for that generous ruling, to put this matter to rest.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, several questions were raised as far as Early Childhood Development is concerned. This is an extremely important area. The Government is responsible for quality training of teachers and the curriculum development.

The issue of the teachers' salaries was the most important concern to hon. Members. It is also an issue of concern to many of our people. Currently, payment for the teachers who prepare for the Early Childhood Development is the responsibility of communities. Clearly, there is a point in the hon. Members' argument that, perhaps, time may well have come for the Government to take over the burden of paying early childhood education teachers. However, given the heavy burden that the Government is carrying under the Free Primary Education Programme, it is not financially possible now. However, we are thinking about it.

**Mr. Sambu:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Minister said that, that item is for medical allowances for staff at the Ministry's headquarters, including teachers. If you look at the Printed Estimates, Volume II, pages 908 and 909, Head 841, you will see that Kshs3.7 billion has been provided under Item 305, Grant to TSC; Teachers Medical Allowance, Kshs3.7 billion. We are not against the Vote. It is already there. But we want to follow the law. You cannot have it both ways. It has to be printed. It is already printed here. There is Kshs3.7 billion for teachers' medical allowance. So, is he in order to bring it through the backdoor?

**The Minister for Education, Science and Technology** (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you look at the current year, as far as that Item is concerned, it is nil. So, I am not the one who is misleading you.

I want to go back to this very important area of early childhood. I said very clearly that currently, the responsibility of paying salaries to teachers in nursery schools belongs to the community. I know that, that has led to a number of problems, especially after the implementation

of free primary education. When one looks at the figures, one will see that majority of parents are now sending their children straight to primary schools. Therefore, there is a case that can be made that, in future, when financial resources will be available, we will come up with ways where institutions of early childhood development, together with their teachers, will be taken over by the Government.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me also address a very important issue on the training of teachers and recruitment. What we have been doing is to fill places left through natural attrition. Let me state that we have a shortage of teachers in our primary schools. That has arisen because of financial constraints and a set ceiling of 235,000 teachers. It is not possible to go beyond that until the resources are available.

I believe that since the economy is growing slowly--- The curve is on the positive side. Even the sceptics of this world will have to admit that the curve of growth for the economy is going upward. Given a little bit of time, there will be a time when the Minister for Finance will collect more revenue. When that is possible, we will be in a position to recruit extra teachers. We are stating much more honestly that there is a problem. We are trying to address it. But it can only be solved when resources are adequate.

**Mr. Kosgey:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Did you hear the Minister say that the number of teachers will remain at 235,000, until resources become available? Is it in order for the Minister to insinuate that our schools will remain without teachers until resources become available, making nonsense of the free primary education? When is the Minister going to provide teachers?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Kosgey! That is a point of argument! Proceed, Prof. Saitoti!

**The Minister for Education, Science and Technology** (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am responding to the views that were expressed. I could have decided to be silent on that. But this is a transparent Government and we will give you all the facts. That is basically the position.

I would also like to say that there is something which we are also doing and which, when the hon. Member was the Minister for Education, Science and Technology, he never did.

*(Loud consultations)*

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

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Sambu! Order, Prof. Saitoti! Mr. Sambu, you have been in the House long enough to appreciate that you can only speak when the Chair has given you the opportunity. Let us not be excited. Let us hear the Minister. He is just about to finish.

**The Minister for Education, Science and Technology** (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sure we have many other hon. Members who would like to know whether the issues they raised have been responded to or not. Other hon. Members may not be interested.

Regarding free primary education, we have provided resources to strengthen the management of our own primary schools. I want to appeal to hon. Members to take keen interest in what is happening in schools in their own constituencies. We have trained all the head teachers, deputies, chairmen of primary school committees to handle finances and take greater interest in what is happening. That is an important achievement. Mr. Billow expressed a great deal of displeasure over what has happened in North Eastern. But I want to state what is happening currently. Currently, in this budget, we have provided a sum of Kshs150 million to North Eastern

Province. That amount of money will be used to rehabilitate all primary and boarding schools and ensure that sanitary conditions are improved. I hope Mr. Billow will be happy about it.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are also doing something else which is very important. We are providing Kshs40 million to arid and semi-arid districts in order to rehabilitate primary schools and carry out some repairs. Another Kshs40 million will be used in districts like Marsabit, Isiolo and Moyale in Eastern Province to assist them. That is a substantial amount of money to assist in the repair of primary schools in those areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I also say that we have pockets of serious poverty in urban areas, especially in the slums. That is why we are having non-formal schools going on. We believe that it is important to target children in those areas. To that extent, a sum of Kshs40 million is now being targeted to the slums. That is a very great achievement. May I also say something that it is important---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Minister!

**The Minister for Education, Science and Technology** (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I beg to move.

I would like to thank hon. Members for their contributions and interruptions.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Minister! Today, we cannot afford the luxury of even one extra minute because we want to apply the *Guillotine* procedure.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

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

*(Interruption of Business pursuant to  
standing Order 142(7)  
IN THE COMMITTEE*

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

**The Temporary Deputy Chairman** (Mr. Khamasi): Order, hon. Members! Under Standing Order No.142 (7), we will go straight to *Guillotine*, including the Vote that has been debated this afternoon.

First of all, I will request the Minister to move the Motion on the Vote of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, and I will straightaway put the question. Then we will proceed on to other Ministries. This is as per our Standing Orders.

Vote 31 - Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs40,711,998,245 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet the expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 31 - Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 02 - State House

THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs379,801,130 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet the expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 02 - State House

*(Question proposed)*

**Mr. Magara:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, although I support the proposal of passing these Votes, I have an observation to make. It is high time that some of the Ministries that have always been going through the back door through *Guillotine* must now be reversed and we should start with them next time for interrogation because Parliament needs to know what goes on there.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 03 - Directorate of Personnel Management

THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs1,596,562,060 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet the expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 03 - Directorate of Personnel Management

*(Question proposed)*

**Mr. Billow:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on page 53, Head 223, Item 306---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Mr. Billow! Read the relevant Standing Order properly. We do not go into individual items at all, during the *Guillotine* time. We only talk about the total Vote. If you have any issue to raise on the total Vote, I will allow it and I will just put the question on the total Vote.

**Mr. Billow:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, an amount of Kshs500 million has been given to the Directorate of Personnel Management (DPM) with respect to the purchase of plant, machinery and equipment. What is this Kshs500 million, which has been given to the DPM as a grant, for?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Mr. Billow! This is not the first time we are going through the *Guillotine*. You know the rules of the *Guillotine*. Read the relevant Standing Orders and that is what we are going to stick to. We want to deal with the whole Vote.

If you can object to it, it is entirely your decision, hon. Members.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 04 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs

THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs2,345,327,915 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 04 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 06 - Ministry of Planning and National Development

THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs642,009,875 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 06 - Ministry of Planning and National Development

*(Question proposed)*

**Mr. Bahari:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, granted that planning is very critical for the success of this country, in future, we would like to see some direct relationship between planning and resource allocation.

**The Minister for Education, Science and Technology** (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, that, indeed, is something that we take in very good faith because that is really the mandate of the Ministry.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 08 - Department of Defence

THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs8,904,617,600 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 08 - Department of Defence

*(Question proposed)*

**Mr. Bahari:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is quite clear that this country is investing a lot in the Department of Defence.

As many hon. Members said in the past, we would like to see more involvement of this Department in infrastructural development in future.

**Mr. Angwenyi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is a Vote on which we spend a lot of money in this country. Therefore, I would suggest that in the next Budget, we make it more transparent so that we know what they do.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 09 - Ministry of Regional Development Authorities. THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs600,407,710 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 09 - Ministry of Regional Development Authorities

*(Question proposed)*

**Mr. Angwenyi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is one Ministry which has not shown the reasons why we should allocate them money. If you take the Lake Basin Development Authority, for example, it does not do any activity year in, year out, in the area under its jurisdiction.

So, I am asking the Minister to show why we should be giving him all this money in the next Budget.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 10 - Ministry of Agriculture.

THAT, a sum of not exceeding Kshs3,194,441,005 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 10 - The Ministry of Agriculture.

*(Question proposed)*

**Capt. Nakitare:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, as you can see, this Ministry is the livelihood of Kenyans. I agree that the figure that has been allocated to the Ministry is attractive, but I would like the Minister to spend more money on producing food locally, rather than importing it.

*(Applause)*

**Mr. Omingo:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, when the Government of the Republic of Kenya guillotines a critical Ministry like this, it shows how casual we are with our affairs.

I suggest that, come next financial year, when the House Business Committee decides, this Ministry must be given priority.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 14 - Ministry of Transport.

THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs1,565,565,200 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 14 - Ministry of Transport.

*(Question proposed)*

**Mr. Mwenje:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to appeal to the Minister for Transport to look into the question of taxes, particularly the taxes that are paid when one is renewing the licences for pick-ups or commercial vehicles. The process is so cumbersome and repetitive. You pay the same tax in different places! If you go to the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) offices, the process is so cumbersome.

I want to request the Minister to consolidate the whole process, so that anybody wishing to pay those taxes could do so in one place and finish.

**Mr. Angwenyi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to thank the Minister for Transport and encourage him to put in more effort in bringing sanity to our roads. He should seek more money if he requires it.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 15 - Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development

THAT a sum not exceeding Kshs556,707,705 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 15 - Ministry of Labour and Human Resources Development

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 16 - Ministry of Trade and Industry

THAT a sum not exceeding Kshs784,927,513 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 16 - Ministry of Trade and Industry

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 17 - Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs

THAT a sum not exceeding Kshs301,492,120 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 17 - Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 18 - Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services

THAT, a sum not exceeding 806,024,030 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of -

Vote 18 - Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services

*(Question proposed)*

**Mr. Angwenyi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, we will give this money, but we would like the Minister to develop our soccer. As you know today Kenya does not have soccer that we can be proud of. Could the Minister put some more effort and develop soccer?

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 20 - Ministry of Water and Irrigation

THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs1,780,160,135 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of -

Vote 20 - Ministry of Water and Irrigation

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

*(Question proposed)*

**The Temporary Deputy Chairman** (Mr. Khamasi): Can you relax? Let the Question be proposed before you discuss it.

**Mr. Karaba:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish to congratulate the Minister for Water and Irrigation for doing very well this year. I hope that this money will be increased so that we can have a taste of quality water.

**Mr. Bifwoli:** I would like to take this chance to congratulate the Minister for Water and Irrigation and urge the Government that the money be solely given due to the fact that water is life. More money should be allocated to make sure that dams are built in River Nyando and other rivers to avoid floods.

**Mr. Ndile:** Bw. Naibu Mwenyekiti wa Muda, ninakubaliana na wenzangu kwamba ni vizuri Wizara hii iongezewe pesa, lakini itilie maanani sehemu za Ukambani. Hii ni kwa sababu tukipata maji ya kutosha, tutakuza chakula ambacho kinaweza kulisha Kenya nzima.

**Mr. Moroto:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir. I also want to join my colleagues by thanking the Minister for what she is doing.

In fact, I agree with the hon. Member who has said that the money allocated to this Ministry is too little compared to what is happening now on the ground. We have realised what we could not achieve in the previous allocations.

*(Question put and agreed to)*



Vote 21 - Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

THAT, a sum not exceeding Khs1,325,839,540 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 21 - Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

*(Question proposed)*

**Mr. Muchiri:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Nobel Prize Winner, who is the Assistant Minister for this Ministry, for her efforts in protecting the environment. There are no tree seedlings on the ground. If Kenyans will plant more trees, then the Ministry should provide them with seedlings. I urge the Ministry to allow people in the countryside to graze their animals in the forests. We agree that they should not cultivate in the forests, but let the Ministry allow them to graze their animals there.

*(Mr. Mwenje consulted with Mrs. Kilimo)*

**The Temporary Deputy Chairman** (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Mr. Mwenje! You are out of order! Those hon. Members who want to leave the Chamber should do so quietly.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 22 - Ministry of Co-operative Development and Marketing

THAT, a sum not exceeding Khs712,027,860 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 22 - Ministry of Co-operative Development and Marketing.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 24 - Ministry of East African and Regional Corporation

THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs254,479,195 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 24 - Ministry of East African and Regional Corporation

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 25 - State Law Office

THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs151,001,269 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 25 - State Law Office

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 26 - Judicial Department

THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs576,811,745 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 26 - Judicial Department

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 27 - Public Service Commission

THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs67,842,960 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 27 - Public Service Commission

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 28 - National Audit Office

THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs607,743,575 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 28 - National Audit Office

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 29 - National Assembly

THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs2,748,628,960 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 29 - National Assembly

*(Question proposed)*

**Mr. Muchiri:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I appreciate that we have voted Kshs2.7 billion for the National Assembly. But there is the issue of the constituency office money which I think whoever is in charge should be able to facilitate the processing of that particular item.

**Mr. Angwenyi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to propose in this sum, that an amount of Kshs210 million be set aside for constituency offices and be replenished through Supplementary Estimates when they come at the end of this financial year.

I also want to propose that the Cockar Report be implemented in full, even if it means amending some of the Acts which we have passed before through miscellaneous amendments.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 30 - Ministry of Energy

THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs675,581,375 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 30 - Ministry of Energy

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 33 - Electoral Commission

THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs709,301,095 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 33 - Electoral Commission

*(Question proposed)*

**Mr. N. Nyagah:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I hope the Electoral Commission this year will consider the question of one man, one vote, so that we have more constituencies in this country.

**The Assistant Minister for Finance** (Mr. Obwocha): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish the Attorney-General was here. He should immediately set up the provisions of the law to start reviewing the constituency boundaries in accordance with what Mr. N. Nyagah has proposed.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 36 - Ministry of Lands and Housing

THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs849,999,995 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 36 - Ministry of Lands and Housing

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 42 - Ministry of Information and Communications

THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs284,951,765, be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 42 - Ministry of Information and Communications.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 45 - The National Security Intelligence Service

THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs2,072,723,180, be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005 in respect of:-

Vote 45 - National Security Intelligence Service

*(Question proposed)*

**The Temporary Deputy Chairman** (Mr. Khamasi): Mr. Angwenyi, please be brief because we have to beat the deadline.

**Mr. Angwenyi:** Mr. Temporary Chairman, Sir, we spend this money although we do not see the services we get out of it. This department should stop the proliferation of small arms and illegal arms in this country.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Vote 46 - Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife

THAT, a sum not exceeding Kshs773,704,310 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of:-

Vote 46 -Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife

*(Question put and agreed to)*

**The Minister for Education, Science and Technology** (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the Committee of Supply do report to the House its consideration of the balance of Votes as indicated in the Order Paper under the *Guillotine* procedure and its approval thereof without amendment.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

*(The House resumed)*

*[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]*

## REPORTS

**The Temporary Deputy Chairman** (Mr. Khamasi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to

report that the Committee of Supply has considered the balance of Votes as indicated in the Order Paper under the *Guillotine* procedure and approved the same without amendment:-

Kshs

Vote 31 - Ministry of Education, Science and Technology	40,711,998,245
Vote 02 - State House	379,801,130
Vote 03 - Directorate of Personnel Management	1,596,562,060
Vote 04 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2,345,327,915
Vote 06 - Ministry of Planning and National Development	642,009,875
Vote 08 - Department of Defence	8,904,617,600
Vote 09 - Ministry of Regional Development Authorities	600,407,710
Vote 10 - Ministry of Agriculture	3,194,441,005
Vote 14 - Ministry of Transport	1,565,565,200
Vote 15 - Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development	556,707,705
Vote 16 - Ministry of Trade and Industry	784,927,513
Vote 17 - Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	301,492,120
Vote 18 - Ministry of Gender, Sports Culture and Social Services	806,024,030
Vote 20 - Ministry of Water and Irrigation	1,780,160,135
Vote 21 - Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	1,325,839,540
Vote 22 - Ministry of Co-operative Development and Marketing	712,027,860
Vote 24 - Ministry of East African Regional Co-operation	254,479,195
Vote 25 - State Law Office	151,001,269
Vote 26 - Judicial Department	576,811,745
Vote 27 - Public Service Commission	67,842,960
Vote 28 - National Audit Office	607,743,575
Vote 29 - National Assembly	2,748,628,960
Vote 21 - Ministry of Energy	675,581,375
Vote 33 - Electoral Commission	709,301,095
Vote 36 - Ministry of Lands and Housing	849,999,995
Vote 42 - Ministry of Information and Communication	284,951,765
Vote 45 - National Security Intelligence Service	2,072,723,180
Vote 46 - Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife	773,704,310

**The Minister for Education, Science and Technology** (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee in the said Report.

**The Minister for Finance** (Mr. Mwiraria) seconded.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

**ADJOURNMENT**

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Members, I want to congratulate the Temporary Deputy Chairman, Mr. Khamasi, all hon. Members, and the Committee of Supply for the manner in which they have handled the heavy business schedule this afternoon.

It is now time to adjourn our proceedings today. The House remains adjourned until tomorrow, thursday, 28th October, 2004, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.