

# NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

## OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 18th November, 1998

The House met at 9.00 p.m.

*[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]*

PRAYERS

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*Question No.609*

DISMISSAL OF MR. MUKOSI

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

(a) if he is aware that the Assistant Chief of East Mateka Sub-location, Mr. James Wabwile Mukosi, P/No.191970, was dismissed from employment for allegedly involving himself in politics; and,

(b) if the answer to "a" above is in the affirmative, why the Assistant Chief was sacked and yet he was doing a commendable job by not involving himself in politics.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Is anyone here from the Office of the President? We will leave that Question until the end then. Let us move on to the next Question.

*Question No.672*

WATER SHORTAGE AT KAKAMEGA GENERAL HOSPITAL

**Dr. Kulundu** asked the Minister for Health:-

(a) if he is aware that Kakamega Provincial General Hospital is experiencing water shortage;

(b) if he is also aware that there is an unused water bore-hole at the hospital; and,

(c) if the answers to "a" and "b" above are in the affirmative, what urgent corrective measures he is taking.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Is anyone here from the Ministry of Health? We will come back to that Question later.

Next Question.

*Question No.359*

MOBILE MEDICAL CLINICS IN NDHIWA

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Is Mr. Ojode not here? We will leave his Question until the end. Let us move on to the next Question.

*Question No.510*

REPAIR OF THWAKE BRIDGE

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Is Mr. Katuku not here? We will leave his Question until the end. Let us move on to the next Question.

*Question No.369*

## TARMACKING OF KAMAGAMBO-NYARAIYA ROAD

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Is Mr. Magara not here? We will leave his Question until the end. Let us move on to the next Question.

*Question No.690*CHRONIC WATER SHORTAGE IN  
SABA-SABA TOWN

**Mr. Mwenje**, on behalf of **Mr. Mwangi**, asked the Minister for Water Resources:-

- (a) if he is aware that there is persistent water shortage within Saba-Saba town;
- (b) if he is further aware that this has badly affected the proper running of Kamahuha Girls School; and,
- (c) if the answers to "a" and "b" above are in the affirmative, when the Ministry will provide Saba-Saba water supply with electric pumps, and what the cost will be.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Is anyone here from the Ministry of Water Resources? Hon. Members, this is a dismal record today. We will leave that Question until the end then. Let us move on to the next Question.

*Question No.299*

## CURTAILMENT OF GARMENT EXPORTS TO USA

**Mr. Gatabaki** asked the Minister for Trade:-

- (a) what led to the curtailment of the export quota of apparel and garment exports to the United States of America;
- (b) how much the curtailment has cost in terms of exports to the United States of America, employment of Kenyans and the development of Manufacturing Under Bond (MUB); and,
- (c) what steps the Government has taken to ensure the reinstatement of the quota and free access of Kenya's textile products to the vast market of the United States of America.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Is anyone here from the Ministry of Trade? We will leave that Question until the end then. Let us move on to the next Question.

*Question No.667*PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO  
MR. MACHARIA'S FAMILY

**Mr. Michuki** asked the Minister for Labour:-

- (a) if he is aware that following the death of the late Irungu Macharia who died on duty as an employee of M/s Orbit Sports (K) Ltd; the deceased's dependants have never received the compensation which was paid to the employer by Jubilee Insurance Company in October, 1992;
- (b) if he is further aware that the widow, Mrs. Lucia Wambui Irungu, has been following up this payment with M/s Orbit Sports (K) Limited without any success; and,
- (c) if the answers to "a" and "b" above are in the affirmative, whether he would ensure that this compensation of Kshs72,000 is paid to the widow with the interest at the prevailing bank rate.

**The Minister for Labour** (Mr. Ngutu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware.

(b) I am also aware.

(c) The management of M/s Orbit Sports (K) Limited has drawn a cheque of Kshs72,000 in favour of Mrs. Lucy Wambui to settle the claim. The cheque will be deposited with the District Labour Officer, Industrial Area, once it is signed by the second signatory who is currently out of the country on a business trip. The claimant should collect the cheque on 27th November, 1998.

(Applause)

**Mr. Michuki:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Minister for Labour for having solved this problem which has been outstanding for almost six years. Although I have not got the written reply, I would like to ask the Minister to ensure that the cheque will actually be there on 27.11.98, given the kind of games M/s Orbit Sports and Jubilee Insurance Company have been playing over that period.

**Mr. Ngutu:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I promise to give a copy of my written reply to the hon. Member immediately after I have finished answering this Question. I also promise that, that cheque will be there on that date.

**Mr. Obwocha:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know as much as I do that some of the Ministers come here and conceal certain information. If, indeed, what the Minister is saying is true, that this cheque has not been signed by a second signatory, could he give the number of that cheque which is still pending, waiting for that person to come from overseas?

**Mr. Ngutu:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was just going through these notes to see if there is any cheque number. The cheque has been written.

**Mr. Obwocha:** What is its number?

**Mr. Ngutu:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, payment will be made on the stated date.

**Mr. Obwocha:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. My question was very specific. When some of these civil servants draft their replies to our Questions---

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Obwocha, you have risen on a point of order!

**Mr. Obwocha:** Is the Minister in order not to answer a legitimate question? I am asking him for [Mr. Obwocha] the cheque number.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Minister, if you do not have that information, you should merely state that you do not have it.

**Mr. Ngutu:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not have the cheque number.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Obwocha, do you want to pursue the matter?

**Mr. Obwocha:** Yes, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Since it is a very simple matter, could he bring the cheque number this afternoon and lay the information on the Table of this House?

**Mr. Ngutu:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I promise to do that.

**Mr. Mwenje:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will notice that the Minister has raised a very serious matter. He has said that a signatory to the cheque is outside the country and, therefore, the cheque cannot be signed. Does it mean that there is only one signatory in that Ministry?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** That signatory is in the company.

**Mr. Mwenje:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is acceptable.

**Mr. Maitha:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have heard from the hon. Member that this matter, which touches on M/S Orbit Sport (K) Ltd; and the other company, has dragged on for six years. Could the Minister take the trouble of getting that cheque? It is usual for the Ministry of Labour to pay people. The cheque can be deposited in his office, so that the person can go to the Ministry of Labour and collect it. It is the duty of the Ministry officials to channel compensation payments to claimants.

**Mr. Ngutu:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the moment it is not necessary because the cheque has already been written. A date has also been set when it will be delivered to the owner.

**Mr. Michuki:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, given the doubt that we have, not that we are putting the Minister to task, regarding the behaviour of M/S Orbit Sports (K) Ltd; could the Minister undertake to collect the cheque, so that the beneficiaries can collect it from his office?

**Mr. Ngutu:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry has already made the necessary arrangements and the cheque will be delivered to the owner on that day. If there is any other complication, obviously, the Ministry will take the necessary measures to ensure that the cheque is delivered to the owner.

*Question No.436*

PAYMENT OF NSSF BENEFITS TO MR. ABDI'S FAMILY

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Shidie is not here? We will go back to the first Question.

*Question No.609*

## DISMISSAL OF MR. MUKOSI

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

(a) whether he is aware that the Assistant Chief of East Mateka Sub-location, Mr. James Wabwile Mukosi, P/No.191910, was dismissed from employment for allegedly involving himself in politics; and,

(b) if the answer to "a" above is in the affirmative, why the Assistant Chief was sacked and yet he was doing a commendable job by not involving himself in politics.

**The Minister of State, Office of the President** (Maj. Madoka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I apologise for coming in slightly late.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that the ex-Assistant Chief of East Mateka Sub-location, Mr. James Wabwile Mukosi, was retired on public interest and not for political reasons.

(b) The Assistant Chief was retired because of indiscipline, lack of commitment and poor public relations. So, he was not retired for political reasons.

**Mr. Sifuna:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply; he is my chairman, and I have very high regard for him, this is the first time he has started misleading this House. He has said that Mr. Wabwile was retired on public interest. The letter I have here clearly states:

"You have been frustrating KANU recruitment drives in your area for the last four months."

That is one of the reasons why he was retired. I have the letter here with me. The letter further reads:

"The last case is when you ordered the arrest of those people who were carrying out the recruitment because they did not want to get involved in politics."

Could the hon. Minister be honest and kindly go back and look into this matter? The other reason why the Assistant Chief, was dismissed was that his father stole some people's bricks. These people went and complained to Mr. Wabwile, the Assistant Chief that his father stole some bricks. Because Mr. Wabwile was so strict and treated all people equally, he took his father to court. His father was convicted and ordered to serve a probationary sentence. But the District Commissioner (DC) and other Provincial Administration officials did not want Mr. Wabwile to take this matter to court. That is one of the reasons why he was sacked. Could the Minister go back and check whether his information is true or not?

**Maj. Madoka:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I really do not have a copy of the letter. I would like the hon. Member to table the letter and then I will follow up the matter.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Is that a copy of a letter from the Office of the President?

**Mr. Sifuna:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is an original letter from the DC, Mr. Ndolo, and was copied to the Provincial Commissioner (PC), Western Province. The letter bears a Government letter head. That is why I have brought it here. The reference number is N/VOL8/9, and it is dated 12.5.95. Before I table this letter, I would like to say that the other reason why Mr. Wabwile was sacked was because he was very strict and the DC wanted him to engage in corruption.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** If you are going to table the letter, then there is no point of reading it out.

**Mr. Sifuna:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the sake of this House, I had better read it out.

*(Loud consultations)*

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

**Mr. Sifuna:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, another reason stated in the letter was that Mr. Wabwile made his father to be arrested and locked up in a police station for a week after it was alleged that he had stolen some bricks. In spite of the plea from the clan elders for Mr. Wabwile to forgive his father, he insisted that the case should be taken to court, and his father was given a probationary sentence.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Minister, if that is the original letter and it is on a Government letter headed paper, do you need it to be tabled for you to have a look at it?

**Maj. Madoka:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like it to be tabled.

*(Mr. Sifuna laid the letter on the Tabled)*

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Mr. Shill.

**Mr. Shill:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now that we have the official letter from the DC, and the Minister has given us a misleading answer, could he now take stern action against those people who were feeding him with wrong answers?

**Maj. Madoka:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier, I wanted the letter to be tabled so that I can follow up the matter and then I will report back to this House appropriately.

**Mr. Kapten:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister has said that one of the reasons why the officer was retired was indiscipline. That is an answer which he has been given by his civil servants. Can he tell us what kind of indiscipline this Assistant Chief did which made him to be retired by the Government?

**Maj. Madoka:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arising from what has been given, I would plead with the Members to let me follow it up properly so that I can report back appropriately.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! The Minister, quite clearly, conceded that he has not got a satisfactory answer and in view of the letter which has been tabled, he would like to go back and come back with a satisfactory reply. So, there is no point of pressing ahead. But I want to say that every Minister is personally responsible for the information he brings to the House. Whether he gets that information from his officers or from the devil, it is a different matter, because he is responsible for the answer that he gives. So, hon. Maj. Madoka, give us a date when you want to give us a satisfactory reply.

**Maj. Madoka:** Next week on Tuesday.

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

**The Assistant Minister for Agriculture** (Mr. Karauri): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I have already called out the next Question. Hon. Karauri, it had better be a point of order because if it is not, the consequences are going to be grave. Raise your point of order.

**The Assistant Minister for Agriculture** (Mr. Karauri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am seeking your guidance. Is it in order for the Chair to say that the Minister can get the answer from the devil. There is no Minister who can get an answer from the devil.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Karauri, when I said: "From the devil", that was just a mode of speaking. You can get the answer from yourself, your staff or from anybody else. The devil, of course, does not communicate especially with Ministers. I assume you are actually being funny. There is no point of order there. So, next Tuesday, the Minister will bring back another reply.

**Maj. Madoka:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I also rise to seek further guidance from you. Can I also use the word "devil" in my reply? Is it parliamentary?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** It is not.

**Mr. Mwenje:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. We all know that we have devil worshippers in this country and that has been established. We even have a snake outside this House which has been drawn.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, hon. Mwenje! This is the National Assembly, not another forum which may have been used by some people to behave like that. Your Standing Orders prohibit you from using offensive or insulting language. I will read it for your benefit. Standing Order No.73 states: "It shall be out of order to use offensive or insulting language, whether in respect of Members of the House or other persons." In my language, "devil" is offensive if you are referring to human beings.

*Question No.672*

WATER SHORTAGE AT KAKAMEGA GENERAL HOSPITAL

**Dr. Kulundu** asked the Minister for Health:-

- (a) if he is aware that Kakamega Provincial General Hospital is experiencing water shortage;
- (b) if he is also aware that there is an unused water bore-hole at the hospital; and,
- (c) if the answers to "a" and "b" are in the affirmative, what urgent corrective measures he is taking.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Anyone from the Ministry of Health? That Question is deferred.

*(Question deferred)*

Next Question, Mr. Ojode.

*Question No.359*

## MOBILE MEDICAL CLINICS IN NDHIWA

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Since Mr. Ojode is still not in, his Question is dropped.

*(Question Dropped)*

*Question No.510*

## REPAIR OF THWAKE BRIDGE

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Since Mr. Katuku is not in his Question is dropped.

*(Question dropped)*

**Mr. Obwocha:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. When I wanted to ask the next Question on behalf of hon. Magara the first time when you called it out, the Assistant Minister who is here told me that they had consulted and agreed that the Question should be deferred. But I can see him mum and this Question is going to be dropped. Hon. Khaniri, could you respond to that?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Obwocha, I have called out the Question. If you are asking it on behalf of Mr. Magara, rise up and ask it.

**Mr. Obwocha:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am saying that because I wanted to ask the Question the first time, but the Assistant Minister told me that they had consulted and he wanted it deferred.

*Question No.369*

## TARMACKING OF KAMAGAMBO

**Mr. Obwocha,** on behalf of **Mr. Magara,** asked the Minister for Public Works and Housing when Kamagambo Riosiri-Nyamarambe Etago-Nyaraiya Road will be upgraded and tarmacked.

**The Assistant Minister for Public Works** (Mr. Khaniri): Indeed, it is true that we consulted with the hon. Member yesterday and he agreed that he was going to communicate to the Clerk so that the Question does not come today. So, I do not have the answer.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The Question will be deferred.

*(Question deferred)*

*Question No.690*

## CHRONIC WATER SHORTAGE IN SABA-SABA TOWN

**Mr. P.K. Mwangi** asked the Minister for Water Resources:-

- (a) if he is aware that there has been persistent water shortage within Saba-Saba town;
- (b) if he is further aware that this has badly affected the proper running of Kamahuha Girls High School; and,
- (c) if the answers to "a" and "b" above are in the affirmative, when the Ministry will provide Saba-Saba water supply with electric pumps and what the cost will be.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. P.K. Mwangi, you were not here when the Question was called for the first time.

**Mr. P.K. Mwangi:** I apologise for coming late.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Had you instructed hon. Mwenje to ask it on your behalf?

**Mr. P.K. Mwangi:** Yes, I had instructed him because I am leaving right now, after asking this Question.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** You are forgiven.

**The Assistant Minister for Water Resources** (Mr. Chanzu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that Saba-Saba water supply does not meet the water needs of the consumers because the output capacity is 44 cubic metres of water per day against a demand of 250 cubic metres of water per day.

(b) The water shortage situation does not affect the running of Kamahuha Girls High School badly because water is rationed, and the Ministry ensures that the school gets 25 cubic metres of water; that is, 56 per cent every day.

(c) It is not advisable to provide Saba-Saba Water Supply Project with electric pumps now because it will cost Kshs6.6 million to extend electricity to the site, which my Ministry does not have at the moment.

**Mr. P.K. Mwangi:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while I agree with the Assistant Minister's answer to part "a", I disagree with him totally on part "b" because, last term, Kamahuha Girls Secondary School went on strike because of lack of water. These pupils have been paying too much and they go to school in order to learn but instead, they go to Saba-Saba river to fetch water to satisfy their needs. Considering that these are women and they need a lot of water, what is the Assistant Minister doing to improve the situation?

**Mr. Chanzu:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry is aware of the issue of the water supply not being enough to meet the demand. The Ministry is endeavouring to supply water to the school, but as soon as money is available and we are able to connect electricity, I think we will provide sufficient water for the area.

**Mr. Mwenje:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think it is common knowledge that if one passed near Saba-Saba, which is just next to my home, one will see students of Kamahuha Girls School going to draw water from the river because the water supplied to the school is not enough.

Would the Assistant Minister consider increasing the cubic metres of water now supplied to this school and buy this pump? At the moment, they cannot tell us that they have no money because we have just passed here money for this Ministry. Will they consider taking a portion of that money and buy the pump and increase water supply to Kamahuha Girls School?

**Mr. Chanzu:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry will look into that.

**Mr. P.K. Mwangi:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very sad situation because the Government seems not to be sincere in improving the economy of this country.

Saba-Saba water supply is situated only about one kilometre from Saba-Saba Town. What the Ministry is doing is encouraging corruption because once diesel is taken there, it is being sold by their subordinate staff. That is why they cannot supply Saba-Saba water supply with an electric pump.

Can the Assistant Minister consider, in view of the economy of this country, supplying this Saba-Saba water supply with an electric pump immediately? This will save the economy of the country.

**Mr. Chanzu:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I said that the Ministry will look into that.

**Mr. Mwenje:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Assistant Minister in order to take this issue lightly by saying he will look into that and not saying when, and when he will report back?

**Mr. Chanzu:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think that was enough assurance. We will look into this issue this year.

#### *Question No.299*

#### CURTAILMENT OF GARMENT EXPORTS TO USA

**Mr. Gatabaki** asked the Minister for Trade:-

(a) what led to the curtailment of the export quota of apparel and garment exports to the United States of America;

(b) how much has the curtailment cost in terms of exports to the United States of America, employment of Kenyans and the development of Manufacturing Under Bond (MUB); and,

(c) what steps the Government has taken to ensure the reinstatement of the quota and free access of Kenya's textile products to the vast market of the United States of America.

**The Minister for Trade** (Mr. Kamotho): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Question is being asked for the second time and I apologise for coming late. However, I beg to reply.

(a) The growth of exports of textile apparels and garments to the United States of America led to the curtailment of the export quota to the US markets.

(b) The curtailment cost a loss of Kshs207,704,085 in terms of exports. It also cost the country 15,000 jobs and also, 30 firms under Manufacture Under Bond (MUB) and EPZA closed down.

(c) The Government undertook to enter into negotiations with the United States of America to ensure free

access of Kenya textile products to the US markets. These discussions are still going on.

I would also like to inform the House that when the Secretary of Commerce of the US plus a trade delegation come to Kenya early in December, this will be one of the subjects to be tackled with the US officials.

**Mr. Gatabaki:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to thank the Secretary General of KANU for answering this Question---

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Order! Hon. Gatabaki, you seem to enjoy staying outside the Chamber than staying in, but that is the kind of thing that gets you into trouble! Hon. Kamotho is a Minister for Trade and it is only in that respect that he has answered your Question. So, could you ask your question again?

**Mr. Gatabaki:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to thank the hon. Minister for answering the Question as if he was answering to the KANU Governing Council!

This is a very serious Question, on a major industry in this country. The only reason - and the Minister has deliberately refused to admit this - is that the United States Government has been very clear about the nations it will trade with in Sub-Sahara Africa. These are nations that are willing to reform politically and economically. This is why President Clinton deliberately refused to come to Kenya and went to neighbouring Uganda!

Can the Minister admit that the only reason why the United States has curtailed and refused to trade with Kenya, is because there has been laxity in the Kenya Government and there have been disagreements between the former Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the former Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Commerce?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Order, hon. Gatabaki! Your Standing Orders tell you the Questions must be brief, genuinely inquisitive and to the point, not only when you ask them on the Order Paper, but also when you ask them as supplementary questions. So, please, be brief and genuinely inquisitive, and not to lecture and heckle the Minister!

**Mr. Kamotho:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not admit anything which is based on falsehood, because the quotas imposed by the US, on exports of boys shirts and pillow cases to the US market was within the right of the US and it is in accordance with the World Trade Organisation (WTO) rules.

**Dr. Ochuodho:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are tired of the Government telling us that it will be raising these issues with the US Government. We recall that earlier this year, the Finance Secretary was here and we were told that this issue was raised, but about ten months later, nothing has happened. Equally, I will not be surprised if eight months later, we will find that we will still be in the same position after the Secretary of Commerce has gone back.

Can this Minister tell us the value, - in that same period - of, the *mitumba* we have imported from the US, and can he confirm or deny that the US is trying to "stifle" the textiles industry so that they can export their *mitumbas* in this country?

**Mr. Kamotho:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier, when the Secretary of Commerce was here in September and I raised the issue with him, we agreed that because he had come, at that time, because of the urgency of the bomb blast, which had taken place at the beginning of August, he was going to come back in early December, with a trade delegation, together with the officials of the American Government who deal with the textile industry. We will then sit down and sort out this matter.

In addition, I would like to inform the House that there is already an initiative which is going on in the US Congress to pass a Bill on African Growth and Opportunities. When this Bill goes through the Congress, these quotas imposed on our textiles and others will come to an end.

*Question No.436*

PAYMENT OF NSSF BENEFITS TO  
MR. ABDI'S FAMILY

**Mr. Shidie** asked the Minister for Labour:-

- (a) if he is aware that the family of the late Abdullahi Farah Abdi, NSSF No. 51819619, have not been paid his NSSF benefits; and,
- (b) if the answer to "a" above is in the affirmative, whether he could urgently pay what is due to the family.



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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Sorry, hon. Gatabaki, it is time for the next Question.

**Mr. Gatabaki:** I have an important point of order that I want to make.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Look at the time.

**Mr. Gatabaki:** It is a very important point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Look at the time.

**The Minister for Labour (Mr. Ngutu):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Yes, I am aware.

(b) Garmana Ibrahim Ire, the widow of Mr. Abdullahi Farah Abdi, collected a cheque, No.136582 of Kshs53,947.75 dated 20th August, 1998 from the National Social Security Fund office, Garissa, on 13th October, 1998.

**Mr. Shidie:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Minister for answering the Question. I would ask him to decentralised the NSSF services. This is because many times, you realise that most of our constituents are hanging around Parliament looking for these dues. Others are old and sick. It is high time the Minister decentralised and computerised the services to the district level.

**Mr. Ngutu:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. This is a matter that requires some discussion in the office. It will be considered in the office and if necessary, the decision will be taken for decentralisation.

**Mr. Kajwang:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the NSSF should know that when somebody registers as a member as soon as he attains the age of 55, he should be entitled to his benefits immediately he retires. These benefits are supposed to be prepared one year before one retires, and on the day one retires, one should be given one's cheque and told to go home and rest. Why does it take several years for people to chase these benefits, until they die before they get them?

**Mr. Ngutu:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, some of the problems are administrative and the Fund has been trying hard to streamline the system and we are hoping that things will be better in future.

*(Mr. Mwakalu stood up in his place)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Jembe Mwakalu, do you want to ask a question and yet you are a Minister?

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Wanjala:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the NSSF has caused a lot of problems to Kenyans in this country. We, Members of Parliament, are faced with a lot of problems whenever we go home, from those people who have retired. We also understand that the KANU Government has used this money mostly.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Ask your question, Mr. Wanjala.

**Mr. Wanjala:** Can they prove to us today here that people have not been having this problem because KANU has been using this money for its campaigns?

**Mr. Ngutu:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of that.

## QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

### DE-GAZETTEMET OF NATURAL FORESTS

**(Mr. Muriuki)** to ask the Minister for Natural Resources:-

(a) What is the purpose of de-gazetting 2,291 acres of natural forest as published in the Kenya Gazette of 23.10.98; 61 acres in Kiambu Forest; 264 acres of Marmanet Forest in Laikipia District, and 1,966 acres of Mt. Kenya Forest in Meru District?

(b) Who are the intended allottees, if any?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Muriuki is not here?

*(Question dropped)*

Next one, Mr. Ochilo Ayacko.

NON-PAYMENT OF BENEFITS TO  
FORMER BANK EMPLOYEES

**Mr. Ayacko:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Labour the following Question by private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that some unionisable bank employees who went on strike and were asked to re-apply for employment are still locked out?

(b) Is he further aware that these employees have not received their benefits and had also bought property using loans that they are now unable to pay?

(c) Is he also aware that the said banks intend to auction these properties without paying the employees their benefits or reinstating them?

(d) If the answers to "a", "b" and "c" above are in the affirmative, could the Minister inform the House the criteria used to lock out these former bank employees and the steps he is taking to have them paid their benefits?

**The Minister for Labour** (Mr. Ngutu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had not got the answer by this morning and I would ask that I be allowed to answer this Question on Tuesday.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** What do you have to say about that, hon. Ayacko?

**Mr. Ayacko:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Question is very urgent but I will accommodate my colleague. I think Tuesday is all right.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Minister, this is a Question by Private Notice and you are now asking for a week.

**The Minister for Labour** (Mr. Ngutu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had not got this answer by this morning.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** That may be so, but this is a Question by Private Notice.

**The Minister for Labour** (Mr. Ngutu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if I get the answer, I will answer it tomorrow morning.

**An hon. Member:** Is he in order to say that there is a sitting tomorrow morning?

**The Minister for Labour** (Mr. Ngutu): Sorry, tomorrow afternoon.

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

**Mr. Osundwa:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Minister is saying "if". What do we understand that to mean? Is he going to give us the answer tomorrow, or "if"? I do not understand that English.

**The Minister for Labour** (Mr. Ngutu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I realise the importance of the Question and I will make every effort to ensure that it is answered tomorrow.

*(Question deferred)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Next Question.

**Dr. Ochuodho:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Raila did request that if possible, and in consultation with the Minister, his Question be deferred, if you can allow that.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Ochuodho, you cannot ask that Question on behalf of hon. Raila, so on what mandate are you requesting for the Question to be deferred?

**Dr. Ochuodho:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not trying to ask it on his behalf, I am just trying to--- I believe the Minister himself is going to report that they had agreed that this Question---

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Then let the Minister report because he is the only one who can make that request. Question number three by Private Notice!

NON-PAYMENT OF BENEFITS TO MRS. MOHAMMED

**(Mr. Raila)** to ask the Minister for Labour:-

(a) Is the Minister aware that M/S Trident Insurance Company Limited has not paid redundancy benefits, Provident Fund and issue certificate of service to their former employee, Mrs. Razia Sultana Mohammed?

(b) Is he further aware that this matter has been pending since 1994 and that Mrs. Mohammed now runs the risk of losing her only residential house through auction for non-payment of loan?

(c) If the answers to "a" and "b" above are in the affirmative, could he take immediate steps to ensure that this matter is settled without any further delay?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Minister, I believe you have something to say about this?

**The Minister for Labour** (Mr. Ngutu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had not received the answer, so, I think we agreed that it should be deferred.

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

*(Question deferred)*

Next Order.

## MOTIONS

### SUBDIVISION OF CITY OF NAIROBI

THAT, taking into consideration that the population of the City of Nairobi has increased tremendously; aware that the Omamo Commission recommended the division of the City of Nairobi into boroughs, and also being aware that the constituency boundaries are also the administrative boundaries, this House recommends that the City of Nairobi be sub-divided into four (4) districts with respective District Commissioners.

*(Mr. Mwenje on 11.11.98)*

*(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 11.11.98)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Sunkuli was on the Floor. Order! Order, hon. Obwocha! Order, hon. Karauri! Hon. Sunkuli is not here. Any hon. Member who wishes to contribute?

**Mr. Kajwang:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to oppose this Motion. This Motion is talking about dividing the City of Nairobi into four districts. It is unacceptable in my view, in two respects. One is that, in my view, district commissioners and districts is an unviable proposition in this country. Districts and district commissioners do very little for the development of this country. The only thing the districts have done is to bring the Office of the President closer to the people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in executing those duties under the DCs, the Office of the President has done a poor job. For example, the other day I went to the Suba District Headquarters, and the officers in charge of the departments of agriculture, health, water and roads complained that the District Commissioners have now assumed certain powers which they do not have, so that any expenditure by any Ministry is vetted and authorised or unauthorised by them. Although the officer in charge of roads is answerable to the Minister for Public Works and Housing, and the officer in charge of health is answerable to the Minister for Health, they are also answerable to the Office of the President. So, we do not know who is in charge of those ministerial departments at the district. The job of the District Commissioners is to stifle and sometimes to threaten those officers with a view to injuring development in several districts in this country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the Government is not going to disband the Provincial Administration and remove District Commissioners from those jobs which they now have - because they do not seem to have serious duties at the districts other than to frustrate and stifle the jobs of the Ministries at those levels - then the power given to the District Commissioners to sign all vouchers and authorise all payments by every Ministry is interference with the operations of the Ministries at those levels. How is it that the person in charge of the Ministry of Agriculture at the district level is answerable to the Minister for Agriculture and at the same time answerable to the District Commissioner, who is answerable to the Provincial Administration or the Office of the President? How are they going to work? So, creating additional districts in Nairobi is going to create other figureheads who are going to frustrate the development of this City. They are going to interfere with the City Council and any official who is going to transact business in this City.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, District Commissioners do not seem to have a job in the districts because there are other officers who are doing a good job and who are answerable to various Ministries. The District Commissioners can even transfer officers at the district level. They can threaten the person in charge of the Ministry of Agriculture at the district level that if he does not sign a certain voucher, he can be transferred to a

remote district, and they often do that.

I also understand that they are in charge of security. District Commissioners are not police officers. I would expect the OCPD to be in charge of security in every district because District Commissioners are not experts in security. So, they have no job to do, and our districts are boundaries which just create and stifle development in our areas. I would like hon. Mwenje, as a person who has vision, to forget about this Motion and bring another Motion so that we dissolve the office of the District Commissioner all over the country, so that our officers at the district level can do a better job.

Thank you very much, I beg to oppose.

**Dr. Omamo:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I seek your guidance as far as this Motion is concerned. This Motion is based on the premise that the Omamo Commission recommended the division of Nairobi City into boroughs. It means that either you are satisfied that the Omamo Commission made that recommendation or that the Mover of this Motion has access to that report and is sure that, that was the Omamo Commission's recommendations. I would like to submit to the House that, that was not the recommendation.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! This Motion is about dividing Nairobi into districts and not into boroughs. If you read the Motion carefully, it says:

"This House recommends that the City of Nairobi be sub-divided into four districts with respective District Commissioners".

Therefore, boroughs will be an organisation of the Local Authority and this is purely administrative, that is the way I understand it. Secondly, we are not aware of the Omamo Report because it has never been brought to this House. So, we cannot refer to it to prove or to disprove a point.

**The Assistant Minister for Trade (Mr. Ndilinge):** Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika, kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili niunge mkono Hoja hii. Lingekuwa jambo la busara kwa mhe. Omamo kukubali kwamba ni tume yake iliyopendekeza maoni haya, ili wilaya hizo nne zikibuniwa, apewe shukrani.

Bw. Naibu Spika, pasipo na watawala, hatuwezi kuwa na nchi kwa sababu, aliyetenga vyeo, kuanzia naibu wa chifu hadi mkuu wa mkoa, alijua maana yake. Hapa Bungeni tunawakilisha vyama vingi, lakini bila wewe hatuwezi kuendesha shughuli za Bunge hili. Hivyo ndivyo wakuu wa mikoa na wilaya wanavyounganisha Wizara tofauti za Serikali. Idadi ya watu wanaoishi katika jiji hili la Nairobi ni wengi kuliko idadi ya watu katika mikoa mingine ambapo kuna wakuu wa wilaya wengi, ukilinganisha na yule mmoja tuliye naye hapa Nairobi. Hoja hii ya kugawanya Nairobi katika wilaya nne inastahili kwa sababu, sehemu za Kibera, Embakasi na nyinginezo zina idadi ya watu ambao wanastahili kuwa chini ya usimamizi wa mkuu wa wilaya. Wakuu wa wilaya wakiweco, katika vitongoji vyake, kutakuwa na maofisa wa wilaya, machifu na manaibu wa machifu.

Bw. Naibu Spika, ningependa kuomba kwamba Hoja hii ikipitishwa na Bunge, na wilaya hizi zitengwe, ingefaa hao maofisa waelimishwe ili wajue uongozi wa nchi katika mfumo wa vyama vingi. Kwa sababu, mpaka sasa, wengi wao wana ile kasumba ya zamani ya uongozi wa chama kimoja, ndiposa wakati mwingine wanatatana mambo. Anapongea na Mbunge wa KANU au wa Upinzani, haelewi kwamba matamshi sharti yatofautiane na yale ya zamani. Ninatoa mwito kwamba hawa wakuu wa wilaya wakiteuliwa kuwe na semina nyingi za kuwafundisha na pesa zitengwe. Ningependa kuwaomba Wabunge wenzangu wa Upinzani kwamba, pesa za semina zikitengwa, waunge mkono ndipo tuwe na maofisa ambao wanaelewa kazi. Bw. Naibu Spika, wakati tunateua hawa wakuu wa wilaya, huwa kuna shida fulani wakati mwingine. Ingefaa tuwateue machifu kufuatana na vile wanavyojulikana na watu katika sehemu zile wanazowakilisha kwa sababu, mtu fulani anaweza kuwa amehitimu mitihani mingi na kumbe hana kipawa cha kuongoza watu. Ndiposa wananyakua uwezo wote na kuwa korti, polisi na prosecutor ili kuwatesa wananchi. Tungependa mtu awe anachaguliwa na wananchi.

Bw. Naibu Spika, ingefaa machifu wa Nairobi wawe wanapewa transfer kwa sababu wakiwa mahali fulani kwa miaka mingi, wanakuwa wajeuri. Hata hawana heshima kwa Wabunge. Wanawatatiza Wabunge. Chifu ataonyesha nini Mbunge? Ikiwa hizo wilaya zitabuniwa, ingefaa tuwe na wakuu wa wilaya ambao wanatambua kazi yao, na kwamba huu ni wakati wa vyama vingi na wanaongoza watu ambao wana taabu. Kwa njia hii, katika DDCs wataweza kutambua miradi inayofaa kutengewa pesa.

Kwa sababu Nairobi ndio macho ya watu wote, tungependa usafi uangaliwe sana. Pia ningependa kila wilaya iwe na mayor wake. Hivyo ndivyo usafi wa mji huu utaimarishwa. Katika sehemu nyingi, madiwani hawashugulikii mambo ya usafi. Lakini kukiwa na DC na mayor na DO wengi, usafi utaangaliwa vizuri. Tungependa hawa DC waangalie vile hizo councils zitafanya kazi. Hii ni kwa sababu, juzi tu, niliona askari wengine was City Council wakichukua magari ya watu kutoka kwa parking bay. Niliona mama mwingine akiwa na mtoto, gari limechukuliwa na anakimbia na mtoto. Jambo kama hilo, wangeangalia kwamba wametengeneza barabara kwanza ndipo waanze kutesa watu.

Kwa hayo mengi, na kwa sababu ninataka hili jambo liungwe mkono na watu wengi, DC wakipatikana, wawe na nidhamu. Ninaunga mkono.

**Mrs. Mugo:** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I stand to support this Motion of dividing Nairobi into boroughs, but I would like to make a few observations. First of all, I want to refer to the Omamo Commission which was set up to give recommendations as to how to go about the administration of Nairobi. Public money was used on this Commission as it is used on all other commissions. I would like to ask that the Minister for Local Authorities, or whoever was presented with it, to table that report and make it public, so that it is used for the division of Nairobi. This is because if public money is used, it must be seen to have been utilised properly and to benefit the cause for which that money was used. Right now, that report is lying somewhere in the shelves and is not helping anyone; again, it is money wasted.

Having said that, I support the division because most of the corruption we see today, and most of the services not being delivered, are due to the concentration of power and lack of accessibility to the people of Nairobi. The officers who make the decisions are very high up there, and the public, and even elected leaders, cannot access them. If we can have such divisions, and I want to recommend they should not be political where whoever is in power thinks he can a few more votes; it should be done according to the natural development strategies of each area. For example, Langata and Dagoretti fall well together; parts of Kibera in Langata are in Dagoretti. Development is not visible. I support this Motion because I believe services will come closer to the people and power will also be decentralised.

I would also suggest that in this division, the elected officials have the upper hand in running these districts as opposed to the Provincial Administration. Whereas they have got their areas, I believe elected officials of the council, be they the Mayors--- I hope we will have one central mayor for the whole City, and also deputy mayors or whatever they will be called. They should be in charge of the development of their areas, and help the public in administration of public utility land as this will ease the grabbing which we see today; where somebody who has no idea that a certain area needs an extra school or expansion of an existing one, grabs that land because he has no connection with that area; somebody who is not going to build a school but will put up some funny developments, skyscrapers or shopping malls which could have been put up elsewhere. The elected leaders must have a say, like we see in cities like New York, London and many other cities which run very well because those people know they owe their allegiance to the people, who can sack them or refuse to give them votes when the time comes. But when we have these officers who are appointed by the Executive or the Minister, they do not care. They just dish out public land or anything public as if it was their own.

I would also recommend that we have districts or divisions according to population. We have a very large population in the City but very few officers to serve them. It is unthinkable to go from the PC to the DO, and yet this is the most densely populated province. I would recommend that we have DCs in the four districts and we have DOs and chiefs and the elected leaders to play the central role, but not isolating the elected leaders, who should articulate the needs of their people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a lot of discrimination in the development of the City. We would like to see that development is properly distributed, and not concentrating in Westlands because it is represented by a KANU Member of Parliament. For instance, the recarpeting of roads in Nairobi now has been done in Westlands and nothing in Dagoretti whatsoever. That is not acceptable. We want a situation where the officials who are running the City distribute developmental projects according to the population, and not favouring any area.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know people would want to contribute to this Motion. I would like to say that even if we shall go into division, I do not think this is the right time. This is because if the idea is that the structures are constructed by Nairobians and the Government has no money to inject into the district headquarters-- I think it is the wrong time and it should be shelved for a while until money is available to build district headquarters and the other facilities, but not just to create districts and divisional headquarters while the public does not have the funds to build them. They have a very big burden of trying to find money for medical and educational facilities, which are very urgent at the moment. But to be told that the public will construct the administrative blocks and other facilities is not thinkable at this time. The idea is good, but I think we should sort out other economic issues first before we engage in this major decision, where we will need to have infrastructure laid down and have extra-officers. I support the idea, but I would hate to hear that Nairobians will have the burden of contributing at this time to put up infrastructure. That money should go to schools instead. For example, in Dagoretti Constituency, in the whole of Kawangware and Riruta, there is not even one high school.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, such extra money, if there is any, should go to schools. For example, in Dagoretti, Riruta and Kawangware, we do not have enough schools. That is the priority at the moment. We do not even have working clinics for easy access to health. The Kenyatta National Hospital is so flooded with people and all the constituents of Dagoretti end up in Kenyatta National Hospital. So, I support this Motion but I beg to ask that it be shelved for a while until the funds are available to lay out infrastructure.

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

**Nominated Member** (Mrs. Sinyo): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to contribute to the debate. I am not of the opinion of supporting the Motion. What I would like to say is that, right now, and we all are aware, we have the City Council and now we are proposing to have administrative districts. If what we have on the ground cannot be improved on to give services to our people, and we are all raising concerns as to how we have seen them being ineffective--- The Government has raised its concern of how the City Council is harassing people; a woman, for that matter, with a child, being chased after by the City askaris, and their towing of vehicles. I have heard from the other hon. Members on the same concerns.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would suggest that the administration that we have on the ground, that is the DOs, be the ones to be inducted to be well trained, to be able to give facilities and service to our people. I would also want to suggest that the administration that we have on the ground should be trained on all matters that affect the population of the City; that is, on gender issues and much more so, I would not hesitate to propose that they be trained on issues of persons with disabilities.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the facilities that are on the ground are not adequate. We are trying to introduce the districts and we are going to spend a lot of money. Why should we not divert that money to make what we have on the ground more effective, and once that one has improved, then we could think of how to introduce and have new administrative measures on the ground?

Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**The Minister of State, Office of the President** (Maj. Madoka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Motion has come at a very opportune moment. The sentiments of the Members have been heard. It is clear that the population of Nairobi has grown extremely large, and it has become very difficult for the City Council to manage the City. I think there is a general agreement that there is a need to have some divisions of this City to make it more manageable because, at the moment, the services are not being given to wananchi as they should be.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the Motion, as it is at the moment, is contradictory and I think it is defective. I would like to say that I do not think people would like to see anymore District Commissioners. I think we need to have boroughs where you have elected officials, who will then respond to the needs of wananchi. Therefore, I would like to make an amendment to this Motion and it should go like this:

"That, this Motion be amended by deleting all the words immediately after the word "boroughs" appearing on the third line to the end, and inserting the following words: "THAT, this House recommends that the Government implements the recommendations of the Omamo Commission".

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think when that is done, and we believe that the Omamo Commission did recommend boroughs, then we will be moving in the right direction. So, I beg to move that amendment to the Motion.

**Mr. Raila:** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to second this amendment. I had also in mind an amendment of a similar nature, and in seconding, I want to say that what we want in this country is not more of administration. We have been saying that the Provincial Administration, in the way it is constituted, is a relic of colonialism that really should not have a place in an independent country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, particularly in urban centres like the City of Nairobi, the Provincial Administration, basically, just interferes with the management of the City Council. We do not have a similar arrangement, for example, in the City of London, which is administered very effectively. We need to have a system where people's representatives make decisions on behalf of the people who have elected them, and that is why we want boroughs instead of districts. Because of the increase of the population of Nairobi and the expansion of geographical boundaries of the City, the need has arisen for sub-division of the City for better provision of services.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the old days, when Nairobi's population was 350,000 people, it was logical to centralise its services at the City Council. However, this population has grown to over 3.5 million people, and the City Council is at the moment inadequate in provision of these services. So, it is only logical that we should decentralise and have other centres of administration, from where services such as water, health, roads and so on could be provided. The City Council is responsible for provision of basic primary education like the nursery and the primary schools. It is not possible to effectively provide these services from the City Council. At the moment, we have a City Education Officer who runs around all the City schools when we are trying to set up the board of governors. The same person has to come to Langata, Embakasi, Mathare and so on, and it is not possible to provide adequate and efficient services that way.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the question of road maintenance also would be better done if the system was decentralised. I have talked in this House several times about the interference of the Provincial Administration with the management and running of the affairs of the City Council. So, you ask yourself: "When does the

responsibility of elected leaders end and when does that of the appointees of the Office of the President begin?" This is because, these are supposed to be local authorities and local means that the people themselves at that level manage their affairs. However, we have a situation where the Provincial Commissioner, sitting in Nyayo House, is dictating to the people what should happen. He is banning meat somewhere there. He has become a health inspector. He is allocating plots all over the City. We have a situation where, if the City Council wants to put up a nursery school, they have to go the Commissioner of Lands; that is, to the Central Government to ask for land. When they want to put up a health centre, they have also to go to the Central Government to ask for land. Ask yourselves: "Why then do we have a City Council, a mayor elected by the people and chairmen of respective committees if the Central Government does everything?". Why do we have the chairmen of the various committees there with their chief officers? The District Officer is the one who is in charge of land allocation, or land grabbing. He can grab land without consultation with elected leaders. At the end of it, I am the one who is at the receiving end. When my constituents are evicted, they run to me although I am surely not consulted when the land is being allocated. Right now, somewhere in Woodley, an employee of the Ministry of Lands and Settlement has grabbed land which belongs to some members of the Legio Maria sect, and who have been using it for the last 15 years. They wanted the land to be allocated to them. So, they made a mistake and approached a Mr. Kitonyi, who is an officer of the Ministry of Lands and Settlement, and asked him to help them have the land allocated to them. But, instead, Mr. Kitonyi went ahead and allocated the land to himself. Now, he is trying to evict the members of this sect from that land. Those people have been conducting their prayers on that land for the last 15 years. They have even put up a church building there because, supposedly, they wanted to develop it. This could not have happened if the City Council of Nairobi had proper administration.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so, we need to have decentralised centres of authority where people can go for redress whenever they happen to have problems. Administration Police (AP) officers harass people in Nairobi, but we have City Council askaris, who are capable of dealing with issues of insecurity, *et cetera*. There is no reason for having APs roaming the City, trying to evict the so-called squatters.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, last year, I was in the City of Mexico, which has a population of nearly 25 million people. This is nearly the population of Kenya. However, there, things work. The 25 million people there are transported daily to their places of work and back home smoothly. There is no traffic congestion. The city's sewage and water systems work efficiently. So, it is possible for the same to happen in Nairobi, where the population is about 3.5 million people. We should be able to provide efficient services to our people. The City of Mexico is very clean and well-maintained. For the City of Nairobi, you only need to walk to Tom Mboya Street to come face-to-face with the filth and squalor that have now come to characterise our City in the Sun.

We can improve conditions in this City if we can come up with corrective measures, and a system that will be responsive to the needs and situations of the people. I think that is why, in addressing the comprehensive issue of revising our Constitution, we should face these issues squarely. Do we need the Provincial Administration in our system of governance? Has it not outlived its usefulness? The Provincial Administration was introduced by the colonialists to, basically, collect taxes from the natives and provide cheap labour to the white settlers. So, do we still need it in an independent Kenya? Do we need the District Development Committees (DDCs) in a City like Nairobi, or do we just need to transform the City Council into a more efficient machinery of providing services to the people?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am of the view that we do not need them. I am of the view that the City of Nairobi can be better managed if we give proper powers to the elected leaders and do away with the appointment of chief officers from the Central Government, who are, in fact, not answerable to elected leaders. The Town Clerk and his team are answerable only to the Central Government.

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

*(Question of the first part of the amendment, that  
the words to be left out be left out, proposed)*

**Dr. Omamo:** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to first of all thank the Minister for introducing this amendment to the Motion. I cannot talk about the Omamo Commission because, at the moment, protocol does not allow me to do so. The Commission's Report is in the docket of the Government. Until it is brought to this House, I cannot talk about it.

However, I like the Minister's spirit in introducing the amendment. We should wait and see what the Commission recommended. The Government spent a lot of taxpayers' money on experts from within the country and outside. This is because we were looking at Nairobi as a city which must be prepared to face the year 2,000 and beyond. By the year 2,000, Nairobi will be housing many more people. Also, many more people will rush to other municipalities countrywide. There is a tendency of people migrating to urban areas throughout the world.

This tendency proves that there is something which people like in urban areas, although I cannot tell what it is. Some of the things that attract people from rural areas to the city could be the electricity and the tap water found in city homes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the City of Nairobi must assume the spirit of the original city. I hope you still remember that the original city state was a place where many people lived, and were independent. A child would be looked after from the day of birth, to the day he died as an old man or woman. The city state had everything that the human being required. That is why Nairobi must live to the original idea of the city. The roads, health institutions and communication systems must be sufficient for both citizens and visitors.

At the moment, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the problems of Nairobi are caused not by those who live in Nairobi, but by those who come from outside Nairobi to work here and go back to their homes. They put a lot of pressure on the limited services that are offered by Nairobi City at the moment. That is why there is need for Nairobi to decentralise, so that we develop those facilities in other areas to relieve pressure from the City Hall. City Hall alone would find it very, very difficult if it was required to look after everybody including those who are just passing; those who are travelling from Muhoroni or Nakuru and their intention is to go to Nyeri, but they want to stay in Nairobi for four days; those who feel that they must find sufficient facilities in Nairobi before they move on to Nyeri. Those are the things that must be taken into consideration when the services of Nairobi are decentralised, so that when we talk and think of disposal, for example, of solid and liquid waste, we find the work being done by other people in different places.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to persuade my very good friend, hon. Mwenje, who moved the original Motion, to accept this amendment because, in the end, it will be to his own advantage and to the advantage of Nairobi City as a whole, when the Government finds the time to bring in the recommendations of the Omamo Commission. If implemented, it will be for the good of all the citizens of Nairobi, and those who live in other urban areas.

Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I will now put the question, but---

**Mr. Muithia:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. We are about to vote for an amendment on this Motion when we have never seen the Omamo Commission Report. We cannot amend this Motion until the Omamo Commission Report has been brought here by the Minister.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! The purpose of putting the question is that if you do not agree with the amended Motion, you vote against it. The whole idea of putting the question is that Members then exercise the vote; those who are in favour of the amendment will vote for it, and those who are against it will vote against it.

*(Question of the first part of the amendment,  
that the words to be left out be left out,  
put and agreed to)*

*(Question of the second part of the amendment,  
that the words to be inserted in place  
thereof be inserted, proposed)*

*(Question of the second part of the amendment,  
that the words to be inserted in place  
thereof be inserted, put and agreed to)*

*(Question of the Motion as amended proposed)*

**The Assistant Minister for Local Authorities** (Mr. Sasura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I contribute to this Motion, I would like to comment on what happened here yesterday. I have noted that, even the Chair does not call me by my name. I am about 11 months old in this House and I would like to appeal to the media, through the Chair, to call me by the right name. They have been calling me by so many names. For the sake of my constituents, my Ministry and this House, I would like to put the record straight. My full names are Abdi Tari Sasura. The Press has been calling me "Abdi Sarura"; sometimes they call me "Abdi Karura" like the Karura Forest. I am afraid, next time, they might call me "Abdi Karua" as if I am the brother of hon. Martha Karua. If they cannot pronounce my name correctly, I would just appeal that they call me the MP for Saku.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Are you "Karura", "Sarura" or "Sasura"?



**The Assistant Minister for Local Authorities** (Mr. Sasura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am Abdi Tari Sasura.

I stand to support the Motion as amended. Nairobi City is a city with the highest status in the local authorities we have in this country, so the issue has to be addressed with the seriousness it deserves. Local authorities earlier used to be called local government when referring to the Ministry. I think this is so because it encompasses various departments of the various Ministries in the Government. For example, in every local authority in this country, you will find that issues are addressed by various departments independently. Health issues are addressed by the department of health in that respective local authority, and what pertains to education is addressed by an independent department in the local authority.

When we talk about Nairobi, like I said earlier, Nairobi is a local authority with the highest status of city in this Government. Instead of referring to the administration of the City, I think it is very important that we refer to the role of the elected leaders, especially the civic leaders. This applies to all local authorities, but I think it must be seriously addressed. You will find that in most local authorities, when it comes to policy matters, most of our civic leaders are not able to interpret policy matters that affect the local authorities. I think this is attributed to the level of education of our councillors. It is high time we had certain qualifications for any person who wants to contest for civic elections. That is why you find that in most cases, there is a conflict between the chief officers in the councils and the elected leaders. Principally, the chief officers in the councils are there to guide on policy matters. But what is happening is that there is a lot of suspicion between the elected leaders, especially the councillors, and the chief officers in the councils. We must address the role of elected leaders because we are talking about people who have been elected. Those people who elected the civic leaders are the ones we are talking about when we are addressing the Nairobi context.

It is very difficult to accept that we require the Provincial Administration to streamline the services offered in any given local authority, when we have sent people there to do the same for us. Kenyans are becoming conscious on matters touching on the services to be rendered to them, especially in Nairobi. The culture, which is developing very fast, now is an indicator that the Wananchi are very much conscious about what they are supposed to get from the respective Councils.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Nairobi, issues of plot allocations and failure to render services are now a major concern to the Wananchi. That is why I must support the division of Nairobi into boroughs, which is under consideration, when the said Omamo Commission is implemented. When we are talking about the division into boroughs, it boils down to the same thing as the initial presentation of the Motion, which was asking for District Commissioners. We shall have Nairobi, instead of having it the way it is now, as a single entity, under one mayor, and we might have five boroughs which will have different leadership. This will mean closer administration in the sense of having more elected representatives in the various boroughs. This, by extension, will reflect upon the services we require and, basically, this is why we are talking about these divisions. We need the people of Nairobi to be served better. We do not need duplication of matters here. I think we already have enough in terms of administration. The issue of decentralisation of power is already in place, because from the Provincial Commissioner's office down to the divisions, we have 102 district officers, without mentioning the chiefs and their assistant chiefs, already in existence.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think what we need now in Nairobi is this: It should be divided into small boroughs not only for easier administration, but also for easier rendering of services to the common Mwananchi. For us to achieve this, our councillors must be educated. We must organise regular workshops for them on issues pertaining to the City Hall and land which is a most contentious issue in this country today, so that we do not have conflict, so that the Mwananchi will squarely depend on the councillors for allocations of land. When we talk about land grabbing, there is no way councillors will absolve themselves from it. It is very difficult for us to understand why a chief officer is blamed for grabbing land or allocating himself land, when the councillor is the last person who will endorse it in the committee stage or even in the full council meeting, and say that "this and that should not be happening." This alertness by our councillors is a very important prerequisite. There is no way they can do that if their level of education is low. I think Nairobi is even lucky because most of the councillors are educated enough. This is not possible, especially in other rural based councils, where our councillors are illiterate. It is very unfortunate that councillors are elected by the Mwananchi, and it becomes their choice whether the councillor is literate or illiterate. It is their choice for them to have their representatives. But, at the end of the day, it becomes very difficult because all these issues are arising because of the poor level of education among our councillors.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the division of Nairobi into boroughs as we do not need administrators. I think we need elected leadership---

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Order, hon. Members. Just sit down, all of you.

**The Assistant Minister for Local Authorities** (Mr. Sasura): With that, thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**Mrs. Seii:** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I stand to support the Motion as amended. I also would like to seek your guidance on this: We are supporting the Motion according to the report of the Omamo Commission, but hon. Omamo himself says that he is not in a position to discuss it. We are not sure right now what was in the Omamo Commission report. I am wondering whether the House is competent enough to discuss a Motion amended in this---

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, hon. Seii. Are you contributing to the Motion or you are standing on a point of order?

**Mrs. Seii:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like first to ask a point--- Let me first stand on a point of order---

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Could you have the point of order in your contributions?

**Mrs. Seii:** Alright. If you insist that I contribute, I can do so in this Motion---

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** You can make those points in your contribution.

**Mrs. Seii:** Yes, I will make the points in my contribution, Mr. Deputy Speaker. I can only imagine that the recommendations of the Omamo Commission are what hon. Omamo said; in terms of the increase of the population in Nairobi. Dividing Nairobi into boroughs is an issue which perhaps should have been addressed sometime back. I am glad that we have crossed out the issue of the District Commissioners. I wish I knew a little a bit more about the recommendations of the Omamo Commission, because its report, which was prepared in December, 1995, was never tabled, and that makes me wonder. Having taken that length of time, and without it being tabled, is it possible that we can change some things in the Omamo Commission's report, so that it can suit our present situation in Nairobi? For the last three years, there must have been a lot of changes which must, in effect, change the emphasis which was put in the Omamo Commission report. I want to believe that, if given a chance to look at the Omamo Commission report, there would be enough competence in this House for us to be able to discuss the implications of the Commission.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the only thing I know now is the decision of the City to be divided into boroughs. I think the four boroughs will bring services closer to the people because we will help the citizens to address issues in the City, like that of insecurity. Today, in Nairobi, one cannot attempt to send ones child to the shops and think that he or she will come back safe because of the insecurity which is so rampant in every part of the City. We can have the City divided into boroughs and, possibly the head of every borough be made a mayor who will have equal status. I think one of the problems we have had is having these powers concentrated in one person. I hope that when the Constitution Review Commission comes, the powers concentrated in one mayor will also be addressed so that this issue of having one person allocating plots, dealing with security or even schools, and so on, will be distributed into the four areas.

*[Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair]*

*(The Temporary Deputy Speaker  
(Mr. Musila) took the Chair)*

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to look at Nairobi which was so clean in the past. When you go to other cities in the world, you always feel ashamed when you think that you have come from Nairobi. When you alight at the airport in Nairobi, you begin to see plastic papers all over the streets and the filth. Dividing the City into boroughs will help us to address the issue of garbage collection and even police brutality on the citizens of this City.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in itself, Nairobi has a concentration of industries all over. You will find that in the last decade, the City has changed. The areas which used to house offices are no longer the same areas; industries have spread all over. You will find offices in the residential areas. It was not long ago when we had even members of the public in Buru Buru, Eastlands and other areas protesting against restaurants coming up in this City. We wonder who plans or gives permission to these people. Even in some residential areas, which used to be very quiet, we have restaurants today and tomorrow, we will have a residential house, and the next day, you will find another restaurant with the noise that comes from them. Today, those who own properties in the City face

devaluation of their properties because the planning of the City cannot be addressed quite specifically. You will find that what used to be an empty space, perhaps, for children to play in has been turned into a four storey building for residential purposes. In that residential building, you will also find offices.

This shows that there is no planning or control of any kind, not to say anything about the distribution of amenities in the City like water. Hon. Members have even addressed the issue of water in this House, but when we are thinking of the whole City, these issues cannot be addressed quite specifically. When this City is divided into four, let it not be under the District Commissioners. Let it be under a mayor, who is an elected leader because the nightmare that the citizens of this country have undergone under the District Commissioners; whether in Nairobi or outside Nairobi, is beyond what anybody can comprehend. Let it be under elected leaders who will be answerable to the citizens of Nairobi. I hope that when this Motion is passed, Nairobi will be a City that we can be proud of; a City where people will not get lost or get themselves closed in their homes very early. As you know, today, you cannot arrive home early and wait for your gate to be opened. You are always afraid because of the insecurity in the City.

Now, people have different groups of vigilantes in the City, in terms of watchmen and all kinds of people. There is a lot of insecurity, and we do not know where to go when a problem arises; whether to go to a police station or what to do in order to address this kind of insecurity. So, the division of this City might bring us, hopefully, near to the standard of other cities in the world, leave alone in Africa. Kenya should have the reputation of having a clean capital. Today, you cannot even tell anyone that you are a Kenyan. Once, I had a chance of going out of this country and I wondered whether we shall ever get to the stage which other countries are. Some of the countries which were not as advanced as Kenya recently have just by-passed Kenya and have got very clean cities. This shows the deterioration which has been brought about by the rampant corruption in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as we address the division of Nairobi, we also need to think about the division of other small towns which are growing into big slums. You will find a lot of kiosks in areas like Nakuru, Eldoret and other areas. I hope that in adopting this Motion, we shall be able to carry this to other cities so that we, as Kenyans, can once again be proud of our country. Any visitor who comes to this country arrives in Nairobi first of all, and then asks to go to Nakuru, Mombasa and other towns. If we start it here in Nairobi, hopefully, we shall bring services closer to the people and we shall control some of the things which are happening in this City, and which have ruined our City completely and have given us a very bad image outside the country.

Finally, I still insist that for this House to be competent in discussing this amended Motion, we need to be availed the Omamo Commission recommendations, so that we can scrutinise them and see what is still applicable to 1999 and into the year 2000. It would also be interesting to know why its report was never tabled in the House.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

**The Assistant Minister for Water Resources** (Mr. Chanzu): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand here to support the Motion as amended. Once we allow the division of the City into boroughs as the Omamo Commission recommended, this will allow for more efficient services to be rendered to the people of this City. It will allow for more competitiveness because the boroughs---

**Mr. Kihoro:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I think it is a matter of concern that we are debating this Motion without having the Omamo Commission Report; that hon. Members will rise here and support a Motion without actually knowing the content of that report. Hon. Omamo is here and he has said that he cannot even touch the content of that report because it has never been tabled in this House. I think we need your guidance as to how we can be able to continue arguing on a matter while we do not know exactly what we are arguing about.

**The Assistant Minister for Water Resources** (Mr. Chanzu): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thought it was ruled that we discuss the Motion as amended---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Musila): I am told that the Deputy Speaker had already ruled that we are going to proceed with the Motion as amended. I do not know why hon. Members are raising points of order. So, Mr. Chanzu continue!

**Mr. N. Nyagah:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I hate to again dwell on this subject. The Omamo Report has been done. A Motion by hon. Mwenje has been brought here, where we are saying that Nairobi should be divided into boroughs. I think it would only be in order that we discuss a Motion based on specifics after the creation of the boroughs as contained in the Omamo Commission. As it is at the moment, we are all beating about the bush without knowing that there was any recommendation by the Omamo Commission. Why do we stand here and say that the Omamo Commission recommended boroughs, whereas the

Commission was mandated to look at the strategies of reviewing the Local Government Act? I think we will need guidelines on this one.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Musila): The guidance you are going to get is that the Motion was amended. The amendment was debated and agreed upon. The issue of whether or not you have access to the Omamo Commission Report should not arise. If you find that this is not proper, you should reject it on that basis. So, I do not think that I am in a position to produce the Omamo Report. But I think this was ruled upon earlier. You should have brought that issue when the amendment was introduced. But as of now, we have just five minutes before the Mover is called upon to reply. I do not think I should go back to a matter that has already been ruled on by the Deputy Speaker.

**Mrs. Seii:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I brought this because I thought that we need to summon the competence of this House to be able to discuss something with knowledge. If it has been agreed upon, let the Minister, therefore, brief us on the contents of the Omamo Report, so that we can be competent; otherwise, we are going to waste a lot of time and we shall accept what we do not know. Please, give us your guidance.

**The Assistant Minister for Water Resources** (Mr. Chanzu): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think whatever views we are making here will even facilitate the implementation of the Report if it has not been taken care of. So, I was talking about the creation of boroughs for the effective management of the City. There will be competitiveness among the boroughs, and this will enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the services to be rendered. I agree that these boroughs will allow for the running of our institutions by the elected leaders. The calibre of the elected leaders, particularly in the local authorities, is wanting. The quality and level of education of elected leaders in local authorities should be commensurate with the services they are supposed to render.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the population of Nairobi is approximately 3.5 million and it calls for decentralisation of services. Before this is done, there is need for proper and adequate planning so that we do not run into a mess while rendering services to our people. For example, health service, transportation, schools, garbage collection and security should be decentralised. We need also to look into ways of improving the road network in Nairobi. We need also to improve train services in the City, so that we curb the transportation problem in the City.

There have been problems with the licensing of business premises in the City. Residential areas which were peaceful have now been turned into chaos. There are so many bars within the residential areas. This does not augur well in the upbringing of children in those areas. This should also be looked into.

We need to streamline the working relationship between the central Government and the local authorities, for example, when it comes to allocation of plots. For a period of time now, there has been a dispute on a plot a long Forest Road involving two businessmen. I think that dispute is there because there is no good working relationship between the Government and the local authorities in allocation of property. Urbanisation will go a long way in upgrading other towns in the country which have been recommended for upgrading. Decentralisation of services will also allow efficient and effective utilisation of resources, for example, personnel, equipment and machinery.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I support the Motion as amended.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Musila): We have about two minutes before we call upon hon. Mwenje to reply.

**Mr. N. Nyagah:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. It is most unfortunate that I have got two minutes to speak about the City of Nairobi where I am an hon. Member.

It is very important to look at the history of Nairobi. It grew to a capital city from a local railway station which was established in 1890, during the construction of the Mombasa-Kisumu-Uganda Railway. It is also important to note that on 20th March, 1950 - the year that I was born - Nairobi became a City after a charter was granted by King George. At that time, Nairobi City was very small, with a population of 118,000 people. Today, there are over 3.5 million people in Nairobi.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my big challenge is to the Omamo Commission. I have said it here before that I have the Omamo Commission Report. I will pass it to the *Daily Nation* and the *East African Standard* newspapers for publication next week if this Government does not make its contents public. I have brought it to this House, and I do not expect any hon. Member to challenge me on it.

**The Assistant Minister for Local Authorities** (Mr. Mwakalu): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Omamo Report has not been subjected to a Cabinet Paper and discussion. Therefore, it cannot be a subject of publication.

**Hon. Members:** Wacha hayo! Why can it not be made public?

**Mr. N. Nyagah:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, how I got this report is not his problem. The fact of the matter is that I have it and I will pass it over to the Press so that its recommendation can be made public.

With those few words, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Musila): I now call upon Mr. Mwenje to reply.

**Mr. Mwenje:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to reply to the sentiments as expressed by hon. Members. First of all, I want to thank all the hon. Members for seeing the need for us to pass this Motion as a matter of urgency.

I would like to support the amended Motion as opposed to the original Motion that I had moved because it is true that the PCs, DCs and DOs have really misused their powers. Any Motion that is brought before this House that give powers to the elected leaders, I will support it. That is why I support the amendment by the Minister. I agree with his amendments *in toto*, that we should have boroughs in this City that will be run by elected leaders, so that our people can be served well. I am perturbed that the PCs and DCs have really misused their powers.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this morning, when I was reading a newspaper, I was surprised to see an ex-PC--- I have the copy of that newspaper here with me in order to substantiate how the PCS misuse their powers. An ex-PC---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Musila): Order, Mr. Mwenje! You are not going to introduce names here. Would you, please, stick to the terms of the Motion.

**Mr. Mwenje:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not introducing any name. All I am saying is that the PCs, DCs and DOs have misused the powers bestowed upon them. That is why I agree with the Omamo Commission Report that it is important that Nairobi is divided into boroughs. It is unfortunate that the Minister proposed the amendment to this Motion and yet he has not seen that report. Hon. Nyagah has it here. So, it is no longer a secret. In fact, a lot of it was published in the papers, and we know what it contains. It talks about the five boroughs of Nairobi and so on. This report should be implemented immediately because the reasons for creating new districts is to bring services closer to people. It is a pity to see that somebody from the far end of the City has to come to Nyayo House to see a PC. If we have boroughs, these powers will be taken closer to people, and will be with the elected leaders. That is why I agree that we should pass this Motion as amended.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am surprised that even Dr. Omamo himself, who was the chairman of that commission, seems not to have seen its final report. It is very interesting. Why has that report been kept a secret up to now? It should be brought here so that we know what it recommends for Nairobi City. On the introduction of boroughs in the City, I hope it will be done immediately so that our people can get services.

We should know how these boroughs are going to be run; who will head them and how they are going to operate. I do not want to come here next year and ask why this has not been implemented, even after we have passed a Motion to that effect. Let us see it being implemented so that PCs do not misuse these powers.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, although you do not want us to refer to the newspaper, how can a PC grab 27 plots in ten days? Suppose he was given another 300 days; how many plots would he have grabbed at the end of 300 days? You can see the kind of mess he would do in 300 days. We have been talking about land grabbing in this country for a long time. This is a very serious matter. It is very sad that it is the PCs who encourage this grabbing in the City. When a common man is allocated a small piece of land, you find the DO interfering with it and yet the PC is able to grab 27 plots in ten days. Sooner or later, I will table evidence here to show that even part of Central Police Station has been grabbed by an individual. There is even a church within the Central Police station which was opened by the Commissioner of Police, and yet it has been grabbed by an individual. Almost the whole plot belonging to the police station has been grabbed by Mr. Githunguri. He is now very happy trying to sell it. This has been caused by this administration. That is why I have changed my mind and decided that we should go for the commission rather than accommodating these kind of people, who do not care about the services which should be provided to the residents of this City.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are faced with a situation where we have many squatters who need to be settled. Nairobi leaders are in trouble because they keep on talking about squatters, while nobody is addressing their plight, and yet, a plot at the City centre can be allocated to an individual. This plot was allocated to the individual despite the fact that a church, a police station and buildings which were occupied by the Ministry of Lands and Settlement officials stand on it. Who is caring for our people, who are live in this City? We have talked about the allocation of parts of Karura Forest. The registration files are being hidden now.

All these things are happening now because the Provincial Commissioners (PCs) have become more powerful than the ordinary people. That is why I agree with the amendment that we should have boroughs, which will be led by the elected leaders. The elected leaders will care for the people they represent. We do not need

people who think they are colonial administrators who govern poor people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to appeal to the Minister that this report should not take another fortnight before it is brought here. It is not a secret at all because I have read it. It is here with hon. Nyagah! It should be implemented, latest, early next year. The services provided to the City residents have deteriorated a lot and continue to deteriorate. The newspapers have continued to highlight that the services provided to the City residents by the City Council or the Government have continued to deteriorate.

When I moved this Motion, I talked about our roads which are in a poor state. There is one problem which I have already noted here in the City of Nairobi. There is discrimination when it comes to providing services to our people who are living in the City. The roads in Westlands Constituency are being tarmacked even where there are no potholes, and yet the roads in Kamukunji and Embakasi Constituencies are in a mess, but nobody wants to come and repair them.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, likewise, the roads in Langata are being recarpeted. I do not know whether they are repaired because of the co-operation between the ruling party KANU and the National Development Party (NDP). That is why we want boroughs so that people can develop their own places. I do not know who is controlling this. It appears that the Government has some interest in some areas, which it wants to give service to, and yet the majority of people in this City live in Embakasi Constituency. Those living in Dagoretti and Embakasi Constituencies are regarded as second class citizens, while those living in Westlands are first class citizens. Why do we have this kind of discrimination? This is serious! We will tell our people that, if they do not get services from the City Council or the Government, they should demand them. If our people will not be considered for settlement, I will tell them - I have told them this - to go and take what is remaining. I am prepared to help them fight for it because we fought for the Independence of this country so that all of us can share the national cake that we have.

**Mrs. Kittony:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary, Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for hon. Mwenje to incite the residents of Nairobi? If services are not provided to them, the issue should be approached in the right way. Is it right for hon. Mwenje to incite the residents of Nairobi?

**Mr. Mwenje:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not need to waste time with somebody who does not understand the City of Nairobi.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Musila): Order! Order, Mr. Mwenje! You need to be more polite than that!

**Mr. Mwenje:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. We are very polite. After all, we are Nairobians. The people living in Nairobi need services like everybody else. They need to be provided with services by the Government just like anybody else. I hope the hon. Gracious Lady has understood that.

**Mrs. Kittony:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member right to say that I do not know the City of Nairobi? I am also a resident of Nairobi City. I think he should withdraw his statement because I have all the rights to be in Nairobi.

**Mr. Mwenje:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am aware that she lives in Westlands where roads are being done well. But I am talking about Embakasi and Dagoretti Constituencies where roads have not been done. I am also talking about the services that should be provided to our people. The reason why we are supporting the creation of boroughs is because the Omamo Commission should be implemented immediately so that our people at the far end of the City can benefit. Most of you do not possibly know what I am talking about because you do not live there. But I am glad that a few hon. Members of Parliament also live in Embakasi Constituency, and know that the roads are in a bad state. They also know that services are poorly provided to the residents of this constituency.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, all that I am saying is that we should be treated equally when these boroughs are created. All our people should be provided with equal services, because if we continue to have some people getting better services, then our people will not need to be incited. They will incite themselves and will take what is remaining in this City.

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

*(Question of the Motion as amended  
put and agreed to)*

*Resolved accordingly:*

THAT, taking into consideration that the population of the City of Nairobi has increased

tremendously; aware that the Omamo Commission recommended the division of the City of Nairobi into boroughs, this House recommends that the Government implements the recommendations of the Omamo Commission.

#### REVIVAL OF THE TOURIST INDUSTRY

**Mr. Wamae:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I beg to move:-

THAT, while realising the sharp drop in tourists visiting Kenya since the Likoni clashes in July and August, 1997, and the subsequent poor state of our infrastructure, which has resulted in huge losses being incurred by the hotels and other stakeholders in the tourist industry, and being aware that the employment of about 150,000 Kenyans is at risk, this House recommends that:-

- (a) security be improved in all tourist centres;
- (b) the Government grants medium term loans of five to eight years at the interest rate of 15 per cent per annum to tourist hotels;
- (c) VAT payable by tourist establishments be waived for two years; and,
- (d) the Government injects not less than Kshs500 million a year for tourist promotion, through the Kenya Tourist Promotion Board, in Europe and America.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, every hon. Member of this House knows that tourism is a very important foreign exchange earner in this country. It is also one of the major employers in Kenya. It also consumes a lot of locally produced foodstuffs, such as vegetables, meat products and all the other services that we provide in Kenya. Therefore, it is a prime economic mover. It is a very important industry in this country. As far as foreign exchange earnings are concerned, it is the third foreign exchange earner after tea and coffee. In fact, it has now become the second largest foreign exchange earner because coffee has dropped in value while tourism has been increasing. So, it is very important that this important "chicken which lays the golden egg" is protected. We should take whatever measures are necessary to ensure that we continue to have tourism prospering.

One of the most important industries in any country, and the easiest to promote, is tourism. Once tourism is established and you have already established hotels and lodges, it becomes a continuous earner of foreign exchange and employment. It is, therefore, very important if you want to have economic development that every body fights for tourism. It is a commodity which every country fights for. Even developed countries like America, Britain, Italy and so forth are all fighting for whatever tourism is available. We, in Kenya, were doing well up to 1996 when tourism started going down. After the Likoni episode, when these clashes occurred in Likoni and the police were attacked and, in fact, killed; and the uprising which followed the Likoni clashes which took place in Kwale, Kilifi and Mombasa, tourists ran away from Kenya. We are all witnesses to what is happening in the Coast, particularly. Most of the hotels are like ghosts because they have been deserted. There is nobody there. Most of them have sent away their employees. Only yesterday, there was a report about Severin Sea Lodge, one of the big hotels in Mombasa with about 400 beds. They announced that they were sending away 85 permanent workers. They did not have money to pay them and had to declare them redundant because of the losses they have incurred, because they only had 100 people staying in a hotel with a bed capacity of 400. That is less than 25 per cent occupancy rate. No hotel can survive or make money at that low rate of occupancy.

**Mr. Magara:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Thank you for giving me this opportunity. I think it is in order for the Member moving the Motion to first declare his interest in this particular Motion. Let him first declare his interest in this Motion.

**Mr. Wamae:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already done it. I have said I have an interest in the hotel industry as a whole. I have some hotels. This does not really minimise the importance of this Motion. The only reason I can move this Motion is because I have the facts---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila):** That is all right, Mr. Wamae. I think the hon. Member did not want to water down the Motion. I think he wanted you to declare your interest, which you have already done.

Proceed.

**Mr. Wamae:** As I said only yesterday, we had Severin Sea Lodge, which is one of the hotels in Bamburi, with about 400 beds, but they had only 100 tourists. They were declaring 85 good Kenyans redundant for no fault of their own, because they can no longer continue paying them. Even the few tourists who are there are paying very low rates for staying in the Coast hotels. They are paying as low as Kshs1000 per person per night. That is a very low rate even for hotels to be able to pay for the food, the workers, infrastructure, electricity and so forth. So, it becomes a very serious problem, and it is important that the Government considers what to do. There have been

many meetings between the Government and the stakeholders. The hoteliers have met the Ministers responsible for tourism, finance and planning and national development in South Coast at White Sands Hotel to discuss these issues. The three Ministers have all met these stakeholders and they have explained to them the problems which they are facing. They all promised to do something, but eventually, nothing much was done. The hotels continue bleeding. The only thing which the Government has done is to create the Kenya Tourist Promotion Board. But they do not have enough resources to do the work that is required. They need more resources to be able to publicise Kenya from the source of tourism.

Our major sources of Tourism are Germany, Britain, Switzerland, Italy and America. Tourism needs a lot of money to be promoted. For instance, when we had a crisis in Egypt and tourists were killed in Suez Canal, the Egyptian Government, through its tourism board, was able to move and start a big campaign in Europe, within three months the tourists had started flowing back to Egypt. Here we have taken more than one-and-a-half years. We have not felt that our campaign to bring back tourism is working because if it is working, we would be feeling it. Already, we have started the high season when there is winter in Europe, and there is no flow of tourists in big numbers, which we have been expecting. The occupancy rate in most of the hotels is still at a rate of about 25 per cent of the rate of occupancy. This 25 per cent is very low. Something has to be done, particularly for the Coast hotels and tourism. The tourists who come to city hotels in Nairobi, come in fewer numbers because there are a lot of business people who come to hotels in Nairobi. The lodges are fewer and have smaller units. Therefore, they are not as badly affected. But all the hotels in the Coast from South Coast, to the North Coast, from Malindi, Watamu, Bamburi going South to Likoni and Diani Beach, are suffering.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are reaching a situation whereby most of these hotels are going to be bankrupt for no fault of their owners, and the cost which they have to incur are considerable. They have to pay 16 per cent VAT, 2 per cent Catering Levy and then they have to pay the wages and other out-going expenses. They have to pay for electricity and water bills. In all these things, the Government has not moved in to assist them in any way. They are still paying interest of between 35 and 38 per cent per annum. That sort of interest when you are losing business, is disastrous to the growth of those industries. This is the reason why we are asking the Government to consider certain positive action. The industry needs certain positive action. The stakeholders need to be re-assured that their investment is not going to go into the ditch, and that there is hope that something will come out of this problem and continue to have tourism as a major industry for the development of this country.

Tourism employs more than 150,000 people in all the tourist establishments like hotels, restaurants and transport, which will go with kombis and so forth, the game and all these other areas. It is a big employer, and these people are at risk; half of them have already been sacked, particularly at the Coast. Others, unless there is substantial improvement, will be sacked, if not now, by April when the low-season starts. We are still having a high season though tourists are few, but from April, even the few tourists who are there will have gone, and there will be no people really in our establishments. It is important, therefore, that the Government should sit down and come out with a concrete programme of rehabilitation and survival of the tourist industry.

We need to be sure that security is ensured. For instance, when a British tourist was killed in Mtwapa the other day, and this was given publicity in Britain, a lot of British tourists cancelled their visits to Kenya because of this one tourist. When there was a problem in Samburu Game Lodge the other day and tourists were beaten and robbed, these cases were reported widely in Europe, and tourists will not come to this country.

Security is a major thing. We in this House, and I think the Government, created the Tourist Police Unit. This Tourist Police Unit has started doing some good work, but it is still not satisfactory because, of late, we have had cases where tourists have been attacked by robbers and so forth.

Whereas 50 or 30 Kenyans might die, this is not a big issues in Europe, but one tourist is given a very wide publicity in America and Europe. It hurts our tourism. Nobody wants to spend money going on leave to a country where his security is not assured. One spends money to go to Hollywood to enjoy himself; to spend the money he has earned and saved when he has worked. Most of the tourists who were coming to this country are only workers in Europe and America, and they want to come here and enjoy themselves at the Coast in the sand, see the game and so forth.

When one looks also at the infrastructure; when Mombasa road collapsed, this had a major effect on tourism because they go to the Coast for beaches and also want to have time to go and see the wildlife. If they cannot go to see the wildlife because the road is destroyed or it is in a very bad shape, then, of course, we are not helping ourselves. I do not think we are working fast enough on repairing Mombasa Road to be able to realise the maximum benefit from it. We are going very slowly. We need to do more to make sure that this particular road from Mombasa to Voi is completed, so that tourists can be able to go to Tsavo, even if the Longonots are very far. They can go to Tsavo, see the game and spend the night in the lodges there and so forth. This is a very important



aspect of tourism. Therefore, we need to look at this whole question, and I think the Government should realise that we are moving this Motion in the spirit of all us, as Kenyans, trying to find a solution to our economic problems. This is one economic problem which we have to find a solution to; that is, how we can bring back tourists. We need to encourage foreigners and Kenyans who have invested their resources in tourist establishments, which are now facing ruin. Something has to be done. Some of the measures which we have recommended here are those which the Government can consider. The interest rate of more than 30 per cent is not bearable by these industries. So, we need the Government to find a way of availing cheaper money from whichever source, either from Europe, the World Bank or from whoever can assist Kenya, so that we have an interest rate of about 15 per cent. If the tourism industry could be paying 15 per cent, at least, that would be more bearable. But anything more than what we are paying now, 30 per cent and above, is really killing this industry. So, we need the Government to talk to our friends everywhere, the World Bank, European Development Bank, African Development Bank and many others to find some cheaper money to assist the tourist industry.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, then there is the question of VAT, which is Government revenue. These tourist establishments have continued paying VAT without complaining for many years. It has been a major source of Government revenue. Now that they are on their knees and they are suffering, it is time for the Government to extend some goodwill by reducing this VAT from 16 per cent to a substantially lower level, or abolish it for two or three years. Besides that, they are paying 2 per cent Catering Levy. This Catering Levy was supposed to be used for financing Utalii College. All students who are going for technical courses in all sorts of establishments whether medical, agricultural and so forth, are now in the cost-sharing system. Even students going to Utalii College must do some cost-sharing. Let this Catering Levy be used to assist the tourist industry now that they are in difficulties. The VAT should be lowered to 2 per cent or be waived for some time, so that it is not paid by tourists, and it can help those in the industry to try to, at least, continue being afloat. It is something very important, and I hope the Government can find a way of reducing this 18 per cent VAT to the tourist hotels and establishments which have to pay VAT and Catering Levy. The Government should either abolish it for some time or suspend it for two years, until the industry comes back on its feet.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the question of tourist promotion is very important. I think we have over-relied on the tourist offices in Europe and America to promote our tourism. They have not succeeded in doing a good job. In fact, we should abolish the offices of the Ministry of Tourism abroad. Instead, let us have these commercial people, the Kenya Tourist Board, doing the job, and the money we are going to save by removing these civil servants from abroad, be added in creating promotion through the Tourist Board. The Tourist Board is a combination of the Government and stakeholders. It is a better body to promote Kenyan tourism than the Government Ministry. This is because the Ministry of Tourism is not really committed. Some of these officers just go there to have a good time for two or three years, but they do not know much about tourism, or the country whose tourism they are supposed to promote. But with this Board, which employs people mostly from that area to promote tourism in Kenya, they can convince their own people to come to Kenya. This is a better way. So, let us save Government money by closing the tourist offices and instead establishing Tourist Board offices abroad, which will then promote tourism in all these establishments.

We would like the Government to consider that this Motion is brought into this House in the spirit of co-operation, understanding and willingness to work together, between the Government and the Opposition and everybody else in Kenya, so as to find solutions to the economic problems facing us. This is one sector which is now suffering. Next time, we will be dealing with another sector. Let us all work out the solutions in a good spirit and the understanding that we, Kenyans, need to find solutions to our economic problems.

With these remarks, I wish to move and ask Mr. Maitha to second the Motion.

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

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

**Mr. Maitha:** Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninasimama kuunga mkono Hoja hii ambayo imeletwa hapa na wazee hawa, mababe wenye hoteli kule Pwani. Ninaunga mkono kwamba Serikali ikubali kuwasaidia wenye hoteli kama vile Hoja hii inauliza, lakini kwanza kuwe na usalama mwingi kuhusu utalii. Pili, kuwe na taratibu ambazo Hoja hii imeuliza na ambazo Serikali inatakiwa itoe.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ni kweli kwamba vita vya Likoni ambavyo vilitokea kule Pwani viliathiri sana sekta hii ya utalii. Hata hivyo, mambo mengi ambavyo Serikali ilifanya bila kutoa sababu zilizoleta vita hivi ni

jambo ambalo tungependa kuisifu Serikali kwa sababu ilieleza kwamba vita vilivyotokea Pwani vililetwa na malalamishi ya ardhi na kazi, na vile vile malalamishi ya kusumbuliwa na askari polisi. Lakini kama vile waswahili wanavyosema, "yakimwagika hayazoleki". Yalimwagika, hayakuzoleka, na tunayumba. Kuyaumba ni kuyatengeneza. Wakati huu tuna Tume ambayo inachunguza kiini cha haya yaliyotendeka, na tunaamini kwamba itakuja na ripoti ambayo sio tu kuwaadhibu wale ambao walifanya hayo, lakini haja kubwa ni kusuluhisha; kutafuta kiini kilichoanzisha vita hivi na kukisuluhisha. La sivyo, wenye mahoteli watakuwa wanalamika wakati wote. Usalama au kueleweka kwa mambo katika nchi yoyote ni bora.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mambo ya ardhi Pwani ni mambo ambayo yanaeleweka. Swala kubwa ni kwamba, kwa nini wananchi wa Pwani saa zote wachukuliwa kama wananchi wa kiwango cha tatu? Yaani, kama wananchi ambao wanakaa katika gari la moshi kwa kiwango cha tatu cha kusafiria? Ninasema hivyo kwa sababu Serikali hizi mbili za Kenyatta na Moi, ni Serikali ambazo--- Hasa Serikali ya Kenyatta iliposhika usukani kutoka kwa wakoloni, kulikuwa na historia ya ardhi kule Pwani. Ukweli ni kwamba, katika ile ardhi sisi watu wa Pwani tunayo, hatukuwa watu wa Kenya. Tuna furaha kwamba, tunaweza kujitoka hata leo tukawa kule kwetu. Hii ni kwa sababu hatukuwa Wakenya mpaka mwaka wa 1966, ambapo yule Malikia alipomlipa ridhaa Sultan, halafu maili kumi mwambao ukarudi Kenya na tukawa Wakenya. Unakuta kwamba, kule White Highlands, Wafrika waliruhusiwa kuunda vyama vya ushirika na kununua yale mashamba. Lakini kule Pwani, ambako mashamba mengi mpaka sasa yanamilikiwa na Wahindi na Waarabu, Wafrika hawakuruhusiwa kununua yale mashamba. Mzee Kenyatta aliandika barua kwa Sultan kuwaruhusu Waarabu na Wahindi waendeleo kumiliki mashamba yale makubwa, ambapo, mpaka sasa, wananchi kule wanaitwa maskwota. Hata ardhi zile ndogo ambazo wananchi walipewa katika settlement schemes hazitoshi. Wananchi bado ni maskini kwa sababu hawajajiriwa kazi na hawana chochote kwa sababu, utawala wa Sultan ulikuwa ni utawala wa kumfanya Mwafrika. Ulikuwa ni utawala wa kufanya mambo yote ya Mwafrika yafe. Watu wa Pwani walikuwa wanategemea mnazi, na Serikali ya Moi ikafunga uuzaji wa mnazi hadi hapo juzi tulipopitisha Hoja ya kuhalalisha tena. Hali hiyo ilizidisha umaskini kwa watu wa Pwani. Tulikuwa tunauza korosho, maziwa na huko Ramisi tulikuwa na kiwanda cha sukari. Uchumi wote wa Pwani umemalizika.

Nikiongea juu ya ndugu zetu wanaotetea Msitu wa Karura, wanatukumbusha mwaka wa 1966 ambapo beach plots zote ziligawanywa na zikapewa watu ambao sisi hatukuulizwa. Na tukidai majina ya wale waliopewa beach plots, pia kutakuwa na vita. Kwa hivyo, kiini cha vita vya Pwani ni kwa sababu matatizo ya watu wa Pwani hayajasuluhishwa. Tunawaonea huruma wenye hoteli waliopata ghadhabu kubwa, na mpaka sasa utalii umekufa.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kumshukuru aliyeleta Hoja hii kwa sababu, yeye ana hoteli kule Mombasa na ameajiri watu wa Pwani. Ingawaje amewajiri Wakikuyu wachache, lakini wengi wa wafanyakazi katika hoteli yake ni watu wa Pwani. Na hata katika hoteli ya mhe. Karume, ameajiri Wadigo wengi. Lakini unakuta kwamba, katika hoteli ya Matiba, ambayo ina watu 2,000, wote wanatoka Murang'a. Watu wa Pwani hawajajiriwa katika hoteli yake. Ukiyaleta mambo kama haya katika filofosofia, unakuta ya kwamba yako---

**Mr. Nyanja:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order to adversely mention hon. Matiba, the father of the second liberation and multi-party politics in Kenya, when he cannot defend himself here? He is not here anymore, but he is a national leader; a presidential candidate, and we all support and love him.

**Mr. Maitha:** Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nilikuwa nikizungumzia wale walio na hoteli Pwani. Na nimemsifu mhe. Karume na mhe. Wamae. Matiba hakufanya makosa hayo. Wale personnel managers wake ndio walifanya makosa. Ukiandika personnel manager katika hoteli na afanye makosa, huwezi kulimbikiziwa makosa hayo. Kwa hivyo, ninasema kwamba, personnel manager wa Matiba alikosea kuandika watu kutoka nyumbani kwao pekee badala ya Wadigo.

Malalamishi ya watu wa Pwani ni lazima yaangaliwe, hasa na wale wenye hoteli. Hatukatai mtu yeyote kuwa na hoteli kule Pwani. Pia utakuta kwamba, katika sekta ya utalii kuna wivu sana. Hata kabla ya vita vya kikabila, kulikuwa na maana gani kuwaita Wataliano "*mafia*", na hali walikuwa wanaleta pesa nyingi Malindi? Walipoitwa "*mafia*", walikimbia wote. Hapakuwa na vita vya kikabila wakati huo. Kwa hivyo, haifai kusema kwamba, vita vya kikabila vimesababisha haya matatizo. Yanaweza kuwa yamesababishwa na wivu kati ya wale wanaomiliki hoteli kule Pwani. Kwa mfano, African Safari Club imejenga hoteli 18. Juzi, wale wakubwa wa African Safari Club walikuwa karibu kufukuzwa kwa sababu ya wivu wa investors; kwa sababu Wafrika, ambao wengine ni wakubwa katika sekta hii, wanawaonea wivu wale Wazungu. Hawa wakubwa, walisimamisha hata ndege ambazo zilikuwa zinasafirisha wazungu kutoka Shanzu hadi Amboseli. Shughuli hizo zilirejeshwa juzi baada ya Mtukufu Rais kuamuru. Chanzo cha kusimamisha ndege zile na kuwafukuza Wazungu wale, ni Wafrika wenzetu ambao wana wivu kwa Wazungu walio na hoteli kule Pwani. Kuna haja gani kuwaita Wataliano "*mafia*", eti kwa sababu unataka kuwasimamisha wasiendeshe biashara zao sawa sawa? Haya ni maswala ambayo yanafanya utalii kutafsiriwa vibaya. Siyo vita vya kikabila pekee, kwa sababu Wazungu hawaogopi vita. Hakuna

hata hoteli moja ya Wazungu iliyochomwa. Kule Afrika Kusini, kuna watu ambao wanauwawa kila baada ya masaa manne, na watalii wanaenda kule. Hii inaonyesha kwamba, hakujakuwa na motisha wa kufanya utalii uendelee.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, katika Wizara ya Utalii, maofisa wanaosimamia idara zote ni watu ambao hawajui kazi yao. Kwa mfano, mtu anaajiriwa kama tour leader, ilhali hajui Gede au Shimoni ni wapi, na huku anazungusha Wazungu. Atawaonyesha wapi? Inafaa tumwandike tour leader ambaye anajua, kwa mfano, Amboseli na Maasai Mara ni wapi. Inafaa awe mtu anayetoka kule.

**Mr. Munyasia:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. In view of the fact that this Motion is talking about the effects of the clashes at Likoni, is hon. Maitha in order to dismiss those clashes as having not had any effect, when he is seconding this Motion? He is saying: "Wazungu hawaogopi"; that they do not fear clashes, and yet the Mover of the Motion says: The effects of those clashes have been disastrous.

**Mr. Maitha:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think I said they had effects.

*(Question proposed)*

**Mr. Kajembe:** Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili niweze kusema yale niliyonayo kuhusiana na Hoja hii. Mimi ninaunga mkono kikamilifu yule aliyewasilisha Hoja hii, haswa kwa kueleza athari ambazo zimepatikana kutokana na utalii katika Pwani na Kenya kwa jumla.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ingawaje tunaambiwa kwamba utalii umeharibika kwa sababu ya vita vya Likoni, hiyo ni moja tu kati ya sababu hizo. Lakini ningependa kusema kwamba, ingawaje Mkoa wa Pwani unatemelewa na watalii karibu asimilia 60 au 65, pia kuna sehemu nyingine za bara katika nchi hii ambazo watalii hutembelea. Kuna sehemu kama ziwa la Nakuru ambako watalii huenda kuona ndege. Kule pia kulikuwa na vita, lakini vita vya huko havitajwi kama kwamba vilichangia katika kuharibu utalii katika nchi hii. Wakati tunalaani; tunavilaani vita hivyo, lakini mimi nasema kwamba labda lilikuwa ni doa ndogo sana ukilinganisha na hali yenyewe haswa ilivyo. Lakini tunalaani vitendo hivyo. Kudhoofika kwa utalii katika Mkoa wa Pwani--- Vita vya Likoni vimetajwa. Siwezi kusema havikuhusika, lakini mimi nasema labda vilihusika kwa udogo zaidi. Lakini shida inayodhoofisha utalii ni kwamba wenye hoteli, pamoja na wapanga safari za kitalii na wengine hawashirikishwi kikamilifu na Kenya Tourist Board. Hawaelezi utalii utaendelea namna gani katika nchi hii. Tunapozungumzia juu ya utalii, Kenya imekuwa ikipata pesa nyingi sana kutokana na utalii, ukilinganisha na wapinzani wetu kama Misri na Zimbabwe. Leo, watalii kutoka Ujerumani, Uingereza na nchi za Ulaya wamewekewa viza. Katika sekta ya utalii, wanawekewa viza; wanalipa pesa hili waingie. Pia, utaona kwamba katika zile ndege zinazoleta watalii moja kwa moja mpaka Moi International Airport, kila mtalii anatozwa pesa. Ukihesabu pesa anazolipa mtalii akija Kenya, na mwenzake anayekwenda Zimbabwe au Misri, utaona kwamba mtalii anayekuja Kenya analipa pesa zaidi.

Wizara ya Utalii inapaswa kuondoa viza za watalii. Uingereza ilipowekea Kenya viza, Wakenya walikuwa wakienda huko wakijiita wakimbizi wa kisiasa. Sisi hatuna sababu ya kuwawekea watalii wa kutoka Ujerumani au Uingereza viza hapa. Ni maombi yangu kwamba viza ziondolewe kwa watalii. Pia, ni maombi yangu kwamba zile ndege zinazokodishwa kuleta watalii zisilipishwe ushuru. Tukifanya hivyo, tutatia watalii motisha wa kuja katika nchi hii.

Wale wanaouza utalii ng'ambo hawajui maana ya utalii. Wanachukuliwa juu juu na kupelekwa huko kufanya mambo ya kuuza utalii. Ukitazama wale wanaopeleka vyombo vya utalii, pamoja na Kenya Tourists Board, labda ni Mahihu peke yake anayejua maana ya utalii. Tuwekewe watu wenye ujuzi wa utalii. Nafikiria kuna njama ya kuona utalii haufanyiki. Haja ya wenye njama hizo ni kuumiza Pwani na Kenya kwa jumla. Leo, Wakenya wote wanajua utalii uko Pwani, lakini wenye mabavu walileta Utalii College hapa Nairobi. Kwa nini haikujengwa Pwani? Ilikuwa hakuna ardhi? Kwa hivyo, nafikiria kuna umuhimu wa kuwa na chuo kingine cha utalii katika Pwani. Chuo hicho kitakuwa karibu na sehemu zinazohusika na utalii.

Barabara ya kutoka Mombasa kuja Tsavo mpaka Amboseli hadi Taveta iligharimu pesa chungu zima kutoka kwa Serikali, lakini Serikali haijafanya chochote kuona kwamba barabara hizo zimerekebishwa. Nataka kusema kwamba wakati kulitokea mlipuko wa bomu kule Misri na watalii wakafa, Rais wa nchi hiyo, Hosni Mubarak, alikwenda papo hapo na akamfuta mkurugenzi wa utalii na visa kwa watalii wa Ulaya ziliondolewa. Pia, pesa zinazotowwa ndege za kuleta watalii ziliondolewa. Sasa hivi, utalii katika Misri umerudia hali yake ya kawaida. Kwa hivyo, ni wajibu wetu kuona kwamba tumefanya vitendo vya kuimarisha utalii.

Leo katika Pwani, hakuna mtu wa Pwani ako na hoteli. Hoteli zote sio za Wapwani. Wapwani wemeajiriwa kama vibarua huko. Kwa vile Wapwani wameajiriwa kama vibarua, ikiwa hakuna kazi, wanapata taabu sana. Zile kazi zenye mamlaka hupatiwa wenye hoteli. Wapwani walikuwa na matatizo wakati Ronald Ngala alipokufa. Ronald Ngala leo angekuwa Rais wa nchi hii. Lakini alipokufa, sehemu ya Pwani ilirudi nyuma

kimaendeleo. Kwa hivyo, tunasema kwamba mhe. Katana Ngala akitaka Umakamu wa Rais au asitake, bado tunaomba apewe Umakamu wa Rais, kusudi Pwani iweze kuokoka na ule unyakuzi unaoendelea.

**Mr. Kihoro:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the Contributor to introduce politics about the Vice-Presidency in this country, a matter that has been pending for nine months, and it is a matter that should rest with the head of his party, and he has failed to do what is necessary in accordance with the Constitution of this country? Is it in order for the hon. Member to bring that issue through the back door?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghiso):** I really wish you could concentrate on the Motion.

**Mr. Kajembe:** Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nashukuru kwa sababu mimi ni mwananchi wa Kenya. Mimi ni Mbunge na nina uhuru chini ya demokrasia ya nchi hii kutoa maoni yangu.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghiso):** Order! I think you should focus on the Motion before the House.

**Mr. Kajembe:** Ahsante, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Kitu ambacho nilikuwa naomba ni kwamba tukitaka utalii, uendeleo katika nchi hii, tuunge mkono kwamba kiasi fulani cha fedha kitolewe ili uimarishaji wa utalii katika nchi hii uweze kufanyika vile unavyotakikana. Nimezungumza kwa mshawasha kidogo kwa sababu tunaumia sana. Utalii ukifa, ni sisi tutarudi nyuma. Kwa hivyo, ni juu ya Bunge hili kuunga mkono Hoja hii kikamilifu, tukiwa upande wa Serikali au Upinzani. Sote lazima tujue kwamba Hoja hii ni muhimu siyo kwa watu wa Pwani tu, bali kwa taifa lote kwa jumla. Mapato ya utalii yalikuwa yakipeleka Serikali mbele. Kwa hivyo, kuna umuhimu wa wanaohusika na utalii washirikishwe. Leo, Kenya Tourist Board haiwezi kufanya kazi peke yake. Serikali peke yake haiwezi kupeleka utalii mbele. Wahusika wenye mahoteli na wengine wote lazima washirikishwe kikamilifu. Lazima wawekwe kwa Kenya Tourist Board. Inaoneka kuna dharau, na wanaohusika na utalii hawapewi thamani yoyote. Mimi sitaki kutaja majina ya watu, lakini nataka kusema kwamba wale maofisa waliowekwa hawajui kazi ya utalii.

Ahsante, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda.

**Mr. Nyanja:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a Motion that we all should support as the last contributor said. Tourism was the primary foreigner exchange earner for our country. Out of the many issues that have made the tourism industry drop drastically is insecurity. This has been the major problem. Of course, the Likoni clashes were the latest problem. But even the things we hear in North Rift Valley, North Eastern Province and Wajir are read by the tourists. Those are not nice things for Kenya. I have been in America and people in America think Kenya is in Mombasa. So, Mombasa is known as a great tourist centre, and it is more known than Kenya. So, when things happen in Mombasa, that was the last straw that broke the camel's back.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when my friend, hon. Maitha, seconds this Motion and we know what appeared in the Akiwumi Commission-- Nonetheless, it is good to hear those who were responsible for some of those problems in Likoni, when they come here kneeling down and begging, saying that they are sorry; they know the mistakes they made, and it is very good that they have confessed. Now, we heard the cries and I think the security aspect must be addressed more seriously. We have Members here from the Coast, and they were all involved.

**Mr. Maitha:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member is implying that I was involved in the Likoni violence and I have apologised. First of all, he should know that I was not involved in the violence and I have never apologised anywhere. So, he is wrong; he should not imply that.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghiso):** Mr. Maitha, were you rising on a point of order or something else?

**Mr. Nyanja:** That is not a point of order. These are new monos in this House and we must teach them what points of order are. I am not out of order.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have had the Likoni clashes, clashes in the Rift Valley and recently in Wajir, and that has not helped the tourist industry. Much as we talk about tourism promotion, the security aspect in any part of the country will adversely affect the foreigners. I am serious when I talk about security, because we do not want leaders to think that because Mr. Matiba has 2,000 people from Murang'a--- They are Kenyans. That was helping Kenya reap fruits. I do not agree with those who are proposing that tourists should not pay tax, landing fees, *et cetera*. That is how all these billions are being earned. Kenyans must know, and this House must recognise, the fact that most of these tourists pay their money out there. When they come here, they have only little money to spend on small curio items and other things; everything else will have been paid overseas. So, these other ways and means of earning foreign exchange from these tourists should stay. We are an independent country and we should charge them. If we are being charged to go to Britain, we should also retaliate. We are not inferior.

All we need to do is to improve our security, and know the Government has been involved in these clashes. So, we are telling the Government to take stock of what they have done and stop it because it is nonsense. It has affected the Government and that is why it cannot proceed; it cannot pay teachers *et cetera*. We have seen the mistakes. Maybe, you thought it was good, but you now realise where you went wrong. So, it is very good when somebody learns from his mistakes. He becomes a better person because people do not learn from other people's mistakes. So, we are asking the same Government that was fully responsible for these problems, now that they know, to do everything possible to beef up security, and no single Kenyan should lose his life because that affects the tourism industry and the image of the Government. I would not even want to be a Cabinet Minister in this Government. It has a very bad image. I congratulate the Mover of this Motion because he is a tourist dealer; he has a hotel, and he is doing very well. But when Members of Parliament went to Hotel Intercontinental Mombasa, a grand investment by the late Governor of the Central Bank of Kenya---

**An hon. Member:** He is alive.

**Mr. Nyanja:** Is he alive? Duncan? His name is Duncan Ndegwa and he is not dead, as I am told.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Poghisio): Mr. Nyanja, you have to address the Chair.

**Mr. Nyanja:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will do that, but can you stop these Government Ministers from interrupting me? It was a pity when I know how Hotel Intercontinental used to be and yet, we found it closed. It was such a magnificent investment and yet, there are no tourists there. One Member has also said that most of the employees--- You cannot bring everybody from upcountry. You will find that most of the beneficiaries are the locals from Coast Province, and that is very, very important. They are Kenyans and we want them to benefit because we have our Kenyans working on the other side. Now, when you get to Maasai Mara Game Reserve, which is a major tourist attraction, again, a young tourist lady by the name of Julie Ward was also murdered and this murder was headlined by all newspapers in Europe.

**An hon. Member:** But that happened about 15 years ago!

**Mr. Nyanja:** It does not matter whether it happened 15 years ago, since it is major news. That is a daughter; Julie Ward.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Poghisio): Order, Mr. Nyanja. I am going to ask you again to be in order by addressing the Chair. Stop debating across the Floor.

**Mr. Nyanja:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. However, you can also protect me because you can see where the trouble is coming from. It is coming from "General" Gumo.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Poghisio): Proceed.

**Mr. Nyanja:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the death of Julie Ward also, to a certain extent, affected tourists coming to Kenya and---

**The Minister for Co-operative Development** (Dr. Anangwe): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member to refer to a matter that is already in court and which is *sub judice*?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Poghisio): It is certainly not. Thank you.

**Mr. Nyanja:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not saying anything to the effect of who killed her or who is responsible for her death, although Kenyans know who did it. I am only talking about its effects on the tourism industry. I am also going to talk about the incident which happened at Aberdares Country Club, where a Briton was killed.

**Mr. Munyasia:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am invoking the Standing Order regarding relevance. The Motion that we have before us starts from 1997, which are the effects of the occurrences of 1997. Is hon. Nyanja in order to refer us to matters that happened 15 years ago and bring them into this Motion? Is he relevant?

**Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Poghisio): Mr. Nyanja, keep yourself out of problems.

**Mr. Nyanja:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Motion states: "Realising the sharp drop..." However, let me tell you that this is the culmination of many events. That is his opinion and I am entitled to my opinion, and they do not have to be the same. The murder of that Briton the in Aberdares Country Club was headlined in Europe, and once such cases happen, tourists stop coming to Kenya and this is very serious because we must take stock of what has gone wrong. It is not only the clashes in 1997 that led to this sharp drop, and I agree with hon. Karisa Maitha and hon. Kajembe that, that was just one of the many incidences that led to the sharp drop. However, the decline and nosedive was there, and that is when it reached the cliff and the climax. So, these events are very important. The Molo clashes also added to the events of the sharp drop in tourism and total termination of tourist influx to Kenya.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, talking about the VAT that is payable, I know that the other day,

His Excellency the President talked about Eldoret Airport, and he waived all these taxes and the Minister here will agree with me that, if this is good enough, because that was done at Eldoret Airport, you can do it for two years just to revive back. This is because I know that when the Europeans came to Kenya, they provided free education. They even used to provide sugar and clothes free of charge, but now, there is nothing more expensive than clothes, garments, sugar and even education. So, I agree with those suggesting that the VAT payable by tourist establishments be waived for a period of two years just before the next millennium. So, I agree with that because we must kneel down and, perhaps, beg, if necessary. These are the mistakes that we have made, and I entirely support this Motion. It is not for the Government to consider it, since it was brought by the Opposition. It is for Kenya and we are all Kenyans here. I only wanted to talk about security and the mistakes that we have committed. The Government has been responsible.

With those few remarks, I support the Motion. Thank you.

**The Assistant Minister for Tourism** (Mr. Kofa): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I wish to accept and appreciate the spirit of the Motion. On the issue of insecurity, the Government has introduced the Tourist Police Unit, which is now taking care of the problem of tourist harassment. Although the unit is to date small, it is doing a commendable job. Plans are afoot to deploy more police officers to the unit. Also assisting the police unit in the provision of security to tourists are Kenya Wildlife Service wardens. These work together with both Administration Police officers and regular police officers. So, the Government is aware of the insecurity problem, and it is doing its best to ensure that tourists are safeguarded. However, to make the implementation of this Motion more practical, I beg to move:-

THAT, paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) be amended to read as follows:-

(b) The Government, in liaison with the private sector and international funding agencies such as EIB, IDA and others, develop a tourist enhancement package that can make medium term loan of five to eight years at concessionary interest rates available to tourist hotels;

(c) The Government works towards the lowering of VAT rates, particularly to tourists establishments;

and,

(d) The Government, progressively, enhances the annual allocations for tourist promotion through the Kenya Tourist Promotion Board, particularly in Europe and America.

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**The Minister for Agriculture** (Mr. Mudavadi): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. While seconding the proposed amendment, I would like, at the very outset, to state that the tourism sector has been an extremely important sector for this country and it will continue playing that role for many years to come. The events that occurred towards the end of last year not only in Likoni, but also in other parts of the country have affected our tourism industry. Bearing in mind the impact of the media and what those kind of negative events do bring about on the economy of a country, they have, indeed, affected the tourism sector in this country. Many Kenyans have been laid off. Many other tourist establishments are literally going into receivership because all their initial projections in terms of business planning have all collapsed because of the negative publicity that resulted from the negative events. This has, indeed, cost the tourism sector very, very substantially. In order for us as a nation to embark on a serious road of reconstruction for the tourism sub-sector, and to make sure that it can regain its position as the number one foreign exchange earner, I think the spirit in which the Mover of the Motion brought this Motion to this Floor needs to be supported right through.

However, the amendments proposed are also in good light in the sense that, we have seen that organisations like the European Investment Bank, IDA and so forth, have been involved in packages with the Government of Kenya, particularly in areas like the horticultural sector where they have provided concessionary funding for projects that are related to export-orientated or foreign exchange earnings. We know very well that those kind of resources have substantially helped the growth and expansion of the horticultural sector. So, the proposal in these particular amendments, particularly on section "b", is to say that, the way the Government developed a programme with the European Investment Bank to support the horticultural sub-sector; that kind of package should be developed for tourism, so that organisations like the European Investment Bank, IDA and others can equally come to the support of the tourism sub-sector. So, I hope the gist of it can be understood. We are trying to appreciate that we need not only to look for resources locally, but also, we pull in other international organisations to support the tourism sub-sector.

The amendment proposed on part "c" reflects a situation where the Government must work towards lowering the VAT rates in the entire economy. This is important because, if we do not lower the VAT rates, the consumers of goods and services will constantly be loaded with this additional VAT, and it can become extremely expensive. So, while we want the VAT rates totally in the entire economy to be lowered, I think there is also a case for the Government to consider putting in some measures that can also improve the position of the tourist

establishments under that mechanism. I would not, at this point in time, recommend a total waiver of the entire VAT rates because it can be very difficult to waive them. We know that we need every cent of revenue required to try and spread it to a number of our other organisations.

Lastly, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in section "d", we are calling for a very progressive enhancement of the resources that go to the Kenya Tourist Promotion Board. If I do recollect, this year, the allocation was just about Kshs100 million. So, what we are suggesting---

**Mr. Ita:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the Minister to insinuate that there is VAT in export services? Even in the Motion, the Mover is asking for exemption of VAT. Exportable services are zero-rated. So, what are we talking about? In fact, I am at a loss.

**The Minister for Agriculture** (Mr. Mudavadi): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I think the hon. Ita knows very well that VAT is not for exportable services. But right now, we all know that if you deliver any services, maybe, laundry services, waiter services and so forth, they are charged VAT. This VAT is then passed on to the consumers. I did not in any way allude to the fact that VAT is attached to exportable services. This is a tourist industry and we are saying that the Government should look at the whole VAT structure in the country and lower it, the reason being that it now stands at 16 per cent. So, if we can work as a nation and make sure that the VAT rate is lowered systematically so that it settles down to about 10 per cent or even lower, then we will be making an impact in the sense that the consumer of the goods and services, whether in the tourist industry or anywhere else, is not being subjected to a higher VAT rate. I think that was the spirit which the hon. Member had in mind when he was bringing this Motion. This is why we are saying that we want to support that particular principle, so that we can work systematically towards it. I hope that clarifies that particular point to my good friend, hon. Silas Ita.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the last point that I was just bringing across is that the amount of money that had initially been allocated to the Kenya Tourist Promotion Board is very minimal, particularly if you are looking at an area where we can have an effective promotion of tourism. So, I do agree that we need, as a Government, to constantly rationalise our budget measures and allocate more resources to an area like tourist promotion; areas which will make sure that tourism can be given the rightful role or place in our economy. If, indeed, it becomes even bigger, then let us be prepared, as a country, to make sure that we can allocate even more resources to make sure that tourism can be supported all through and through so that we can employ more people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these remarks, I once again want to stress that the spirit of the Motion is excellent. We need to support it and make those modifications, to make sure that the implementation can be practical, and at the same time, to stress that it is incumbent upon us in the country to ensure the question of allocation of resources for security is enhanced, and directed to areas that we know will help this country, tourism being one such area. Apart from our day-to-day security problems, we must be able to ensure that the security of such sectors as tourism and agriculture is enhanced, because without security the economy is doomed. This is a fact, and I think we should not hide behind any particular curtain. We should come up clean and say that we need to enhance and improve the security network, particularly in the establishments which are there to employ our people, to make sure that we have a higher GDP and, therefore, eliminate poverty.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these few remarks, I hope that the hon. Members in this House, both within the Opposition and the Government side, will see the logic or policy that is in these amendments and support it. In the process of supporting this Motion, we can look forward and start putting in some serious implementation policies which can help tourism in this country. With that, I beg to second the amendment.

*(Applause)*

*(Question of the first part of the amendment, that  
the words to be left out be left out proposed)*

**Mr. Karume:** Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili nami niseme machache kuhusu Hoja hii. Mimi nimesimama kuunga mkono--

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Poghisio): Order, hon. Karume. Do you know we are debating the amended Motion?

**Mr. Karume:** Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, hapo ndipo ninaelekea. Nimesimama kuunga mkono kama vile Umefanyiwa marekebisho. Ningetaka kusema kuwa ingawa tunaongea mambo ya utalii na kwa zaidi mambo ya mahoteli, wakati ule utalii ulienda chini katika nchi yetu ya Kenya, sio tu mahoteli yaliyoumia, bali kila mwananchi katika Kenya aliumia. Kwa mfano, wale watu wanaonunua nguruwe katika Farmer's Choice, sasa

hawanunui kwani wananunua kiasi kidogo zaidi. Hii ni kwa sababu wale watalii ambao hula hiyo nyama ya nguruwe hapo hoteli hawako, na hata mboga yenyewe haina bei. Kwa hivyo, kwa sababu utalii umeangamia, hawa wafanyibiashara na wakulima wanaendelea kuumia. Kwa hivyo, hii ni Hoja ya maana sana. Nakubaliana na yule aliyeileta kwani ameileta wakati unaofaa kwa sababu uchumi wa nchi yetu unaenda chini sana.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mkikumbuka, kuna wakati utalii ulikuwa nambari mbili katika nchi yetu kwa kuleta fedha za kigeni. Lakini vile nchi imeendelea, na vile utalii umeenda chini, hiyo hasara ni kubwa sana. Kwa hivyo, ninaunga mkono Hoja hii kwa sababu watalii hawatembelei nchi ya Kenya. Wengi wamerudi upande wa Tanzania na wengine wanaenda Mauritius. Hata ile ndege ya British Airways ambayo ilikuwa inawaleta watalii hapa Nairobi halafu inaenda South Africa, siku hizi ikifika Nairobi inaenda Mauritius kupeleka watalii. Watalii wameacha kutembelea nchi yetu na hii ni kwa sababu ya hali mbaya ya usalama. Hali ya usalama imekuwa mbaya sana kila mahali katika nchi yetu, si huko Likoni peke yake. Tunasikia kila mara kwamba watalii wamepigwa na wengine wameuawa. Haya mambo yameharibu sifa ya nchi yetu na hiyo ndio sababu wageni wanaogopa kutembelea nchi yetu. Kwa hivyo, tungeuliza Serikali ifikirie zaidi mambo ya usalama. Hali mbaya ya usalama ndio imeharibu mambo ya utalii kabisa. Watu wengi katika Mkoa wa Pwani wanafunga hoteli zao na hivyo inawabidi kuwafuta kazi watu waliokuwa wameajiriwa. Haya ni mambo ambayo yanafaa kuangaliwa sana. Mimi nimefurahi kusikia kwamba hata Serikali inaunga mkono Hoja hii.

Viwango vya riba katika mabanki yetu vinafaa kuangaliwa vizuri kwa sababu jambo hili limeumiza hoteli zetu sana. Utapata kwamba viwango hivi ni vya juu sana. Kwa sababu hii, inakuwa vigumu sana kwa mfanyakazi kupata faida. Kama ni biashara ya haki, huwezi kulipa riba ya asilimia 30 na kupata faida. Kwa hivyo, ni vizuri Serikali iingilie kati jambo hili na kutafuta mikopo kutoka ng'ambo na ndani ya nchi, lakini viwango vya riba viwe ni vya chini, kwa sababu hoteli nyingi zitafungwa na hasara itaingia katika nchi yetu. Kila Mwanakenya analia kwa sababu ya utalii.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tunapozungumzia juu ya barabara zetu, ni vizuri Serikali itengeneze barabara katika jiji hili. Yafaa barabara zetu ziwe kama zilivyokuwa zamani kwa sababu watalii hawawezi kutembelea vile wanapenda kwa sababu ya mashimo. Kwa hivyo, ni vizuri tuinue hali ya barabara katika miji yote ili watalii wakitembea katika jiji la Nairobi, wawe wanafurahi.

Mara nyingi, tumesikia watu wakipigania mambo ya misitu kama vile misitu ya Ngong na Karura. Hii ni kwa sababu misitu hii ni tofauti kabisa na misitu mingine. Wakati watalii wanapotembelea hapa na kuona misitu hii, wanaona umaridadi wa nchi na wanafurahi sana. Huwezi kufananisha msitu wa Karura na msitu wa Kinangop. Huu ni msitu ulio na tofauti kubwa na ndio sababu tunasema mambo ya kupeana ploti na kuharibu misitu, hayafai. Msitu wa Karura ulipandwa na Serikali ya Wabeberu. Ninajua haya mambo kwa sababu nimeambiwa na wale wazee waliokuwa kule zamani. Haya mashamba hapo mbeleni yalikwa ya watu wa Kiambaa lakini yalinyakuliwa na Serikali ya Wabeberu kwa ajili ya kupanda miti yapata miaka 90 iliyopita. Walikuwa wanasema wanapanda hiyo miti kwa sababu wakati mmoja watu watakuwa wamejaa Nairobi na kama hakuna misitu hii, hawatapata hewa safi. Walisema kwamba itakuwa taabu kwa sababu watakuwa wakimeza moshi wa magari. Waliwaambia watu wa Kiambaa kwamba magari ya kutoa moshi mwingi yatakuja katika nchi siku moja, na hiyo ndiyo sababu watu wa Kiambaa walinyamaza na wakakubali wapande miti. Kama Wabeberu walikuwa wanatulilia yapata miaka 90 iliyopita, je, sisi hatuvifikirii vizazi vijavyo? Kwa hivyo, ningeliza Serikali iache kufikiria watu 54 peke yao. Ni lazima ifutilie mbali jambo la kupeana ploti katika msitu huu ili tuepuke lawama. Baada ya miaka mingi, watoto wetu watauliza: "Ni akina Karume na Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda walikata hii miti na hali Mzungu alipanda miti kwa ajili ya Wafrika?".

Kwa hivyo, ni vizuri tufikirie mambo ya utalii kila mahali. Ninapigana na wale wanaoleta sukari bila kulipa ushuru kwa sababu huko Western Kenya na Nyanza, watu wetu wanakuza miwa na kutoa sukari ambayo inaweza kutosha Kenya na hata kupeleka katika nchi za nje. Kuna haja gani ya kuleta sukari hapa? Hii sukari inatumiwa zaidi na watalii wakija hapa. Kwa hivyo, tusipofikiria mambo ya utalii, tujue kwamba tumeharibu kila kitu. Kila mtu hapa Kenya ameguswa na haya mambo ya utalii.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Poghishio): You will still have three minutes to contribute next time.

## ADJOURNMENT

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Poghishio): Order! Hon. Members. It is now time for us to interrupt business. The House is, therefore, adjourned until this afternoon, at 2.30 p.m.



The House rose at 12.30 p.m.