

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 14th April, 1999

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

Mr. Maitha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notices of the following Motions:-

ESTABLISHMENT OF MOMBASA OLD TOWN CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

THAT, in view of the historical and cultural significance of the Mombasa Old Town; considering the fact that the area is a centre of tourist attraction in Mombasa Island, and bearing in mind that property developers may soon invade the area, this House calls upon the Government to immediately establish the Mombasa Old Town Conservation Authority as a parastatal body under a specific Act of Parliament so as to make the Authority independent from the National Museums of Kenya.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COAST DEVELOPMENT FUND

THAT, in view of the significant economic role supposed to be played by the Coast Development Authority as a prime mover of regional development; being aware that the Authority is operating on scanty financial resources, making it difficult to meet its objectives, this House urges the Government to:-

- (i) Establish a Coast Development Fund to generate revenue for the Authority; and,
- (ii) Give the Fund Statutory powers under the ambit of the Coast Development Authority Act to source revenue from established institutions in both public and private sectors operating in the region.

Mr. Raila: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notices of the following Motions:-

COMMISSION FOR GENDER EQUALITY

THAT, in view of the fact that the Kenya Government is a signatory to the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action; considering the disturbing increase in gender violence and discrimination in our society; and cognisant of the Government's declared policy on gender equality, this House urges the Government to establish a Commission for Gender Equality to promote respect for, and the protection, development and attainment of gender equality.

LIBERALISATION OF AIRWAVES

THAT, while recognising the Government's mandate to meet the broadcasting needs of all the Kenyan people, this House urges the Government to free the airwaves and expand the broadcasting system to offer more choice in services, content and ownership.

Mr. Oloo-Aringo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notices of the following Motions:-

INTRODUCTION OF PARLIAMENTARY

SERVICE COMMISSION BILL

THAT, this House do grant leave to introduce a Bill for an Act of Parliament entitled, "The Parliamentary Service Commission Act", to provide support services to Parliament for the purposes of ensuring full and effective exercise of the powers of Parliament and to promote the welfare of Members of Parliament and members of staff employed in the Parliamentary Service of the National Assembly, and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I also add that this Motion is co-sponsored by all the 10 parliamentary political parties in the National Assembly.

INTRODUCTION OF TRUTH AND
RECONCILIATION COMMISSION BILL

THAT, this House do grant leave to introduce a Bill for an Act of Parliament to establish the "Truth and Reconciliation Commission" to investigate the causes and effects of political and ethnic violence and the violation of human rights in Kenya since 1966, and to recommend just and permanent solutions which would enhance and promote peace, national unity and national reconciliation, and expedite rapid socio-economic development in Kenya.

INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL DISASTER CENTRE BILL

THAT, this House do grant leave to introduce a Bill for an Act of Parliament to establish a "National Disaster Centre" to manage contributions made to the National Disaster Fund and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

HOUSING POLICY FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

Mr. Kihoro: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:-

THAT, in view of the traditional role played by the Government in housing some civil servants in houses or buildings which are Government-owned; cognisant of the fact that the Government is now committed to a policy of divestiture of residential properties in the public domain which could lead to the sale of many of those houses; apprehending that many of the employees aforesaid are likely to become tenants of private landlords who will invariably raise their rentals; aware that the salary of the affected employees has not been adjusted to reflect the loss in the low rental accommodation, this House recommends that no Government-owned residential houses should be sold until the Government declares its housing policy in respect of all public employees and more especially in respect of the affected employees.

CONSOLIDATION OF URCHINS
REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES

Mr. Kombe: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:-

THAT, in view of the rapid increase of urchins in the streets and slum areas of the Capital and other urban areas in the country; aware that such an influx is not only a menace and a waste of their human productivity, but also a major threat to the security of other residents; this House urges the Government to consolidate the existing urchins rehabilitation programmes so as to rid the urban places of the urchins, to tap their potential by training and supporting, and to settle them and improve their conditions of living.

MOTION

THANKS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

THAT, the thanks of this House be recorded for the exposition of public policy in His Excellency's Presidential Address from the Chair on 6th April, 1999.

(The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development on 7.4.99)

(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 14.4.99)

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Nderitu, you are assumed to have concluded your speech. No further interest! Let us have Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o.

Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to contribute to this Motion on the Presidential Address. I would like to begin by commending the *East African Standard* newspaper for having brought out a story in today's edition about violence against women. I cannot quite remember the name of the woman, but she comes from Lugari. She is a deputy headmistress who was disfigured by a male teacher who did not want to get orders from a woman. This male teacher took acid from a science laboratory and threw it on the woman's face, and she has been disfigured for life.

Mr. Speaker: What are you saying, Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o?

Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am contributing to the Presidential Address.

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker: You are totally irrelevant!

Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is because the Presidential Address covers a wide range of issues.

(Laughter)

This issue is extremely important to the national development. I have just come from Bangladesh this morning, after attending a conference organised by the World Health Organisation (WHO) on poverty and health. I discovered, in Bangladesh that there is this practice of people throwing acid on women's faces to express their anger. I had thought that it only happens in Bangladesh but when I got back to Kenya this morning, I found a full story in our newspaper talking about that practice. This is an extremely serious pathology in our society. I would like the Government to take this issue very seriously. The fact that our womenfolk are as much citizens of this Republic of Kenya as the menfolk should make us act. If there is this kind of violence against women, it should be visited with the extreme punishment that it deserves.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, having said that, I would like to join most of my colleagues in this House in saying that there was, indeed, very little to appreciate in the Presidential Address. Such an Address is supposed to be typical of the state of our nation. Today we, Kenyans, who were born after the Second World War and brought up in the heroism of Independence and took up the responsibility to try and restore the dignity of this nation to where the forefathers had started off, are extremely sad, seeing that our threshold of achievement leaves a lot to be desired. We are extremely sad to see that the institutions of development set up by men and women who were committed to the future of this nation have, in a matter of 15 to 20 years, been destroyed. One of the major institutions of development which in a country like ours is extremely important - financial institution - has been destroyed. The National Social Security Fund (NSSF) which only 10 years ago had a positive reserve of Ksh10 billion is today Ksh1 billion in the red. The NSSF, for all intents and purposes, is an insolvent institution, and yet all that the NSSF does is to take money from would-be pensioners, and it is charged with the responsibility of investing and managing this money competently. What the NSSF has achieved is to mismanage this Fund and misuse it for a political end that the regime opposite me will be in a better position to explain.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the things that could happen to this nation is that this tremendous source of domestic savings, along with the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF), could have been used to tap funds for infrastructural development. As I stand here speaking, a lot has been said. People have cried aloud about the breakdown of our infrastructure, particularly roads which are so important to the national and economic health of this nation. The Government has, however, over the last couple of months decided to assist through a saving device of carpeting roads in the affluent areas of our City and ignoring the economic arteries of our nation. If you go beyond Tom Mboya Street while going to Eastlands, you will find that we actually live in two Nairobis; one useful Nairobi where roads are carpeted and where the affluent live, and the other useless Nairobi where the roads are not carpeted, and where the productive population of this country lives. They include the working class,

industrial producers and manufactures of this nation. This is the section of our society which this Government has decided to ignore and not invest in.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot speak of a country that will be industrialised by the year 2020 if the policy of this Government is to trample on and ignore the productive potential of this nation. This is symbolised in the way Nairobi is developing where the working class section of the nation is thoroughly ignored and the infrastructure undeveloped; the industrial artery of this nation is thoroughly ignored. Just last week, I, along with a group of traders on Kirinyaga Road went to see the Provincial Commissioner of Nairobi to register our disgust with the condition of Kirinyaga Road and to tell the PC that, that area is being turned into a den of criminals, a clandestine brewery of chang'aa and a hub of prostitutes. Rather than make sure that, that very historic centre of trade and potential industry in this nation is properly served by this Government; and it would take no more than Ksh5 billion to repair the River Road area, we prefer to use such money to rig elections and create unnecessary by-elections in this nation. This is an absolutely unproductive enterprise. If you ask me about the nearly Ksh40 million that is wasted every year whenever a by-election is held, I would you tell that it is a very unproductive exercise, and no Government should stand in this House and read an Address that is meant to be positive while engaging itself in such unproductive exercises.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we know for certain that one of the problems of our nation is the condoning of crime in high circles. Just a few weeks ago, we read in our newspapers of certain Asians in the town who have been arrested for printing money. We know for certain that the Government itself has reported that there is circulation of contraband money in the City. When these Asians were arrested, and I have it from first-hand knowledge, they led the police to their master, who, in actual fact, is presiding over this illegal activity of ruining our economy, but the master denounced them. That master, who knows where this money is printed and who, in actual fact, is the prefect of these Asians who are printing this money is close to the seat of power, and that if you dare mention his name, then, of course, you are harassed and all kinds of ill omen brought to your doorstep. I know for certain that were I to mention the name of this person, the side opposite me would rise up in uproar. But I will go on to mention his name and I expect that side to do that. This master of these Asians is none other than Mr. Philip Moi.

(Applause)

I would like the highest circles of this Government to ensure that, that crime is not tolerated. If that is not the case then this nation has no role models to look up to. Those who stand on high places and deliver high sounding speeches in this House are the ones who are responsible for sinking this nation to the abyss of underdevelopment, immorality and criminology. This nation cries aloud for men and women who can stand and defend it against this kind of Government. We cannot pretend to go into the next millennium, thinking that we are going to be an industrialised nation by the year 2020, if those who preside over us are excellent in committing crimes and degrading our nation. This Parliament must stand tall in this country. This Parliament must stand for the truth, and it must practise the words which are on that door, which read: "For the welfare of society and a just Government of men." I will submit that we have no just Government in this country. I will submit that hon. Orengo's Motion to censure this Government is still very apt, and this side of the House looks forward to that Motion being brought to this House, so that this Government can be taken to book.

Mr. Speaker: Just to put it correct, I think hon. Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o owes an apology to this House and the nation at large. There is no such Motion which has been filed by hon. Orengo. So, you are misleading the House!

Mr. Salim: Ahsante sana, Bw. Spika, kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili nami niungane na Wabunge wenzangu kujadili Hotuba ya Rais.

Kwa kweli, lengo lililoko katika Hotuba hii lina nia ya kutatua matatizo mengi yanayokabili nchi hii. Wasiwasi na tashwishi tuliyonayo ni kwamba si mara ya kwanza kwa hotuba kama hii kutolewa, lakini utekelezaji wa mambo yaliyomo huwa ni jambo la kukera wananchi wa nchi hii pamoja na viongozi. Kwa hivyo, nawaomba wale wanaohusika, na zaidi wale wanaotarajiwa kutekeleza yale yaliyonukuliwa katika Hotuba hiyo, wayatekeleze ili watu waone kwamba Serikali ina nia kweli ya kutatua matatizo yanaokabili nchi, hasa swala la umaskini. Hapa, sina budi kulaumu maofisa wa Serikali wa ngazi za juu ambao wanatarajiwa kutekeleza wajibu mkuu wa Serikali. Maofisa kama hawa ndio wanatarajiwa kutoa huduma tofauti tofauti kwa wananchi, lakini mara nyingi tunapata kwamba wanazitoa kana kwamba ni kwa hisani na si wajibu wao. Jambo kama hilo limefanya hata viongozi waliochaguliwa rasmi waone kwamba Serikali inaendeshwa na Serikali kuu. Kwa hakika, mara nyingi maofisa kama hawa wameweza kutembelewa na Wabunge tofauti tofauti ili kujaribu kutatua matatizo yanayokumba wananchi, lakini inakuwa shida sana kuwapata. Jambo kama hili ni dharau kubwa kwa wananchi na Wabunge waliowachagua. Hawa maofisa, pamoja na Serikali, wana wajibu mkubwa wa kurekebisha jambo kama hilo.

Nchi hii ya Kenya, yenye viti 210 hapa Bungeni, ina makabila 42 ya asili. Kwa hivyo, Serikali ina wajibu mkubwa wa kutoa huduma kwa wananchi wote bila mapendeleo, wala kujali vile mambo mengine yanavyofuatana. Kwa hakika, vitendo vya Serikali katika kutoa huduma havijakuwa vya kuridhisha. Hivi sasa, ningetaka kusema kwa masikitiko makubwa kwamba watu wa Mkoa wa Pwani hawafaidiki kama vile inavyotakikana kwa Serikali hii. Miji katika mkoa huo, kama vile Lamu, sehemu ambayo ninawakilisha imedharauliwa na haijulikani kama iko Kenya. Huduma tunazopata kutoka kwa Serikali hii ni kama vile kulipa walimu wa shule za msingi, na hakuna huduma nyingine yoyote inayopatikana huko. Hakuna maji, umaskini ni mwingi zaidi, na hata hakuna huduma ya afya. Serikali hii inaonyesha wazi kwamba haitambui wananchi wa sehemu hiyo, licha ya kuwa wana haki kamili katika nchi hii. Ni kwa nini tumebaguliwa hivi? Ningependa Serikali itueleze ni kwa nini inafanya hivi. Leo, yasikitisha kuona kwamba Serikali ina nia ya kutatua matatizo ya umaskini, lakini kwa upande mwingine vitendo vyake ni vya kuongeza umaskini kwa sababu hali ya uvuvi na ya ukulima ni ya kusikitisha.

Vitendo vya Kenya Wildlife Service vya kuweka

masharti fulani kwa wakulima wasiweze kulima katika maeneo ya doria na wavuvi kuwekewa marine parks, ni jambo la kuhuzunisha sana. Hivi ni vitendo ambavyo kwa hakika vinaongeza umaskini. Kwa hivyo, ni wajibu mkubwa wa Serikali yetu kuchukua hatua zifaazo kuweza kurekebisha mambo kama hayo. Ningependa kusema waziwazi ya kwamba mwananchi wa kawaida, hata kama akiomba kitambulisho, ahitajika kutoa uthibitisho wa uwananchi wake, hali mambo kama hayo hayatendeki katika sehemu nyingine. Kwa hivyo, sisi tunashangaa sana kuona kwamba Serikali inaangamiza watu wa sehemu hiyo. Na hadi sasa, licha ya kuwa watu wameongea sana, hatujaona hatua zozote zikichukuliwa na Serikali. Tunawasiwasi kwa sababu hatujui lengo la Serikali kuhusu wananchi wa sehemu hii. Kwa hivyo, ningependa kuomba kwa dhati vile vyama ambavyo vinahitajika kuteua makamishna 13 wa kujadili urekebishaji wa Katiba vifahamu kwamba hili ni jambo muhimu sana katika nchi hii na ni wajibu wa vyama kama hivi kupata suluhisho. Hivi sasa, kuna hatari kubwa inayokabili nchi hii, haswa makabila madogo kwa sababu ya usalama wao. Usalama wao utategemea Katiba hiyo. Makabila makubwa yatahifadhiwa na ukubwa wao. Kwa hivyo, sisi tutokao kwa makabila madogo na ni wanyonge, tunatarajia vyama vinavyohusika na maslahi ya nchi hii viungane pamoja na kupata suluhisho ili kila mtu apate haki yake. Kuna mambo mengi yatakayojadiliwa katika Katiba yetu. Kwa maoni yangu, ni makosa kwa Rais wa nchi kama hii kuwa na nguvu kushinda Bunge. Wabunge wa nchi hii wamechaguliwa na wananchi wala hawajateuliwa na Rais. Vile vile ninaona kwamba ni makosa kwa Bunge kuwa na uwezo kupitisha kura ya kutokuwa na imani kwa Rais kwa sababu lengo la waliochaguliwa ni kuangalia maslahi ya wananchi. Kuna nyakati fulani ambazo Rais atakeyeshinda anaweza kuwa na viti vichache Bungeni. Ni rahisi kwa Wabunge kuungana na kuweza kupitisha kura ya kutokuwa na imani kwa Rais. Pia, kwa uwezo ulioko katika Katiba, Rais anaweza kuvunja Bunge. Mambo kama haya yanaweza kuleta mchafuko katika nchi na yanaweza kufanya investors wasiwe na imani ya kuweka mali yao hapa. Kwa hivyo, sisi kama Wabunge tuna wajibu mkubwa wa kuhifadhi amani na kufanya nchi itimize malengo yake.

Bw. Spika, jambo ambalo ni la muhimu sana kwa Kenya ni kuangalia jinsi tutakavyotatua maswala ya Katiba. Kwa hivyo, maombi yangu ni kwamba vyama viangalie mbinu na namna za kuweza kupata suluhisho la matatizo hayo. Ni wajibu mkubwa kwa wafanyakazi wa Serikali kwa jumla, kuangalia namna ya kuweza kutatua swala la umaskini. Lakini isiwe ni kugawanya rasilimali ya nchi hii kwa watu fulani peke yao. Kila sehemu ya nchi hii ina haki ya kupata mapato kama hayo, ili matatizo kama hayo yaweze kutatuliwa.

Swala la usalama ni muhimu sana. Ukosefu wa usalama umewakumba wananchi katika sehemu mbali mbali za nchi hii. Sisi kama jamii ya kutoka Lamu tunapata maafa kila mara kutokana na ukosefu wa usalama. Hapa Nairobi na miji mingine mikubwa hapa nchini, watu wananyang'anywa mali na magari yao, na Serikali haichukui hatua yoyote kumaliza maafa kama hayo. Mambo kama haya ndiyo yanaweza kuleta umaskini, na kuwafanya wananchi wakose imani na Serikali.

Kwa hayo machache, napenda kuunga mkono Hotuba ya Rais. Ahsante sana.

Dr. Omamo: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute. First of all, I would like to thank you for having created a very congenial environment for the Presidential Speech. I was particularly impressed by your own speech, and the prayers by the church leaders. In fact, the prayers completely changed the mood. They prayed and the last one gave us food for thought. He did it so well that the hon. Members applauded him. When I opened my eyes, I noticed that hon. ole Ntimama and hon. Sunkuli were very bright!

An hon. Member: And hon. Saitoti as well!

Dr. Omamo: Yes, you noticed hon. Saitoti as well! This is because the prayers had a role in the House on that day. The President was definitely speaking about poverty which causes lack of food. As you know, the food that we were discussing is food which must be provided here on earth! But the elders also talk about food

which is provided in Heaven! But what is very important - and we must remember always - is that the food that we are talking about is food which must be eaten while we are still alive here on earth! I remember our late Rev. Bishop Okullu - May the Lord keep his soul in peace - warned a large congregation that if you have food, eat it! If you do not have food, find food and eat it! This is because in Heaven, people are not going to eat there! So, I am going to be very serious because when we talk of poverty and lack of food, it is food which we must provide. We cannot wait and tell Kenyans we have peace; have a good spirit and in Heaven, you will enjoy! They will not enjoy *uji, ugali* or whatever you call it!

Mr. Speaker, Sir, His Excellency's Speech, in my opinion, was a Speech which had already been cut. It had input from various Ministries. It was like a computer and it had all been fed. The President had only pushed some buttons and whatever came out of it was what had already been fed into the computer. I do not want to blame His Excellency the President for what the computer would say. No! The computer had been fed. What

I noticed in that computer was that national poverty was highlighted, which hon. Members appreciated. There is a crisis of poverty and we have got to do everything to tackle poverty here in Kenya. I would like to suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that when we are tackling poverty as a national crisis, let us begin at the right place. Kenya's economy still relies on agriculture. Let us begin with the soil. Let us see that Kenya's soil is protected. *El Nino* caused great havoc on our national soils. It swept our soil to the rivers, lakes and some of it to Egypt. We must see that soil conservation is done effectively. I still respect the social worker who studied a country and a community for a long time, and came up with a conclusion that poor soils can only support poor people; and poor people can only support a poor Government; and a poor Government can only make poor soils to become poorer. It is a vicious circle and it must be broken by the Government.

I would like to suggest that the time has come for every Ministry to encourage increase in the rate of production. We have got to increase the rate of production. If we do not increase the rate of production, we shall not produce enough to eat and sell. Without producing enough, you would have nothing to sell. Unless you save, you would have nothing to invest.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to persuade the Ministers to make maximum use of the manpower that we have in Kenya. We have plenty of manpower. Let us give Kenyan manpower work to do. I would give the example of matatu touts. If you go to the place where matatu touts do their work, you will marvel. Those boys are smart! They jump this way and that way helping passengers, directing matatus and buses. We do not want to throw them away. Let us give matatu touts some work. Let everybody in Kenya and His Excellency the President, consider to work hard.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, His Excellency talked about corruption. Let us deal a death blow to corruption. Corruption is like a cancer in our national body politic. Take, for example, our major economic sector, the agricultural sector. Corruption is like cancer. The sugar, coffee and tea industries are going to the dogs! The Kenya Meat Commission is almost in the mouths of the dogs! As you can see, you will find that even cotton--- Where is the cotton industry now? The cotton industry has gone to the dogs. The Kenya Co-operative Creameries has almost gone to the dogs!

An hon. Member: It is already gone!

Dr. Omamo: The hon. Member is saying that it is already gone! The fish are swimming right into the dog's mouth!

Now, His Excellency persuaded the House to come to terms with the constitutional review process. Here, I would like to call a spade a spade. As a farmer, I do not want to call a spade a fork jembe. No! I would like to call a spade a spade! At the moment, as we see things, this is squarely on KANU! It appears to me that KANU is the stumbling block at the moment! It has got to check again! Constitutional review process was exacerbated by KANU party way back in 1988 when there was that historic rigging - the mlolongo rigging. It was the queue rigging of KANU that woke people up and made them aware that there was need for multipartyism.

That was the rigging that rigged me out of this House for ten years. It is for KANU, as the bigger brother as far as numbers are concerned, to come down and have a larger spirit and let us find out the way forward. In 1992, KANU did the same; it agreed that Section 2A of our Constitution be changed, and it was changed because of KANU.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me end by telling you a story. This is about an incident in a church. The preacher had been preaching for a long time and one person was nodding, snoring and the preacher said to the person sitting next to that person, "Please, wake him up." But the other person said, "No! No! You sent him to sleep; you wake him up yourself." KANU should do that.

(Applause)

The Assistant Minister for Education and Human Resource Development (Mr. Awori): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. With the exception of a very few privileged people in this country, the vast majority of Kenyans are really hurting. They are hurting very much because the cost of living has become so prohibitive that not everybody is able to afford simple things like food, clothing, sending their children to school and paying school fees, transport, getting a matatu to take a sick member of your family to the hospital, payments of rent for a worker living---

Mr. Wamae: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. We very much would like to hear hon. Awori, but there is too much noise, and, also, can he speak up a bit so that we can hear him?

Mr. Speaker: By the way, Mr. Wamae, who told you hon. Members make noise? Will you apologise?

Mr. Wamae: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I apologise. They should consult more silently.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Proceed, Mr. Awori.

The Assistant Minister for Education and Human Resource Development (Mr. Awori): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was simply saying how difficult life is right now to the vast majority of our people. The economy right now is at its lowest ebb. In fact, it is in such a situation that it is worrying the majority of people apart from a privileged few. Right now, small companies are being declared bankrupt almost every day. As we know, a big number of employers are the small companies which employ under five people. Many of them are now going bankrupt. It is just that we only hear of banks when they become insolvent. But very many people, who should be helping this country, are going bust and, therefore, leaving our people helpless.

The economy has not kept up with the rate at which we are producing young educated people. We have so many - not just Form Four leavers - university graduates who complete their courses and cannot find employment. The youths are very much affected, and as a result of such large unemployment, we are having a lot of social problems.

Mr. Oloo Aringo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I hate to interrupt my good friend and neighbour, but the Minister in the Office of the President, hon. Madoka, promised this House a statement on the arrest of hon. Orengo. He was late when this House started, and he has not even apologised. Is it possible to allow him to make that statement now?

Mr. Speaker: Actually, it was not only on the arrest of Mr. Orengo, but also the alleged arrest of hon. Thirikwa. He has just consulted me. He is ready but, unfortunately, he came a bit late. I do not think it is proper for me, at this stage, to stop the proceedings and take, as it were, the House to the very initial stages. What I will direct is that he makes the statement tomorrow and avails himself in good time. So far, we do not have Question Time and I am sure a lot of hon. Members may be regulating themselves in the belief that we have one hour of Question Time. We do not have it. So, the hon. Minister is prepared. I will give him the time tomorrow. We do not have any precedent for doing this. When I give the hon. Minister the chance to make a Ministerial statement, it does mean that I will also allow a chance for clarification. That is my view.

Mr. Oloo Aringo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the dignity of this House must be respected. You particularly mentioned that hon. Ministers must begin to respect the House. Now that the Minister was late, can you ask him to stand up and apologise because he did promise he would make the statement. It is up to him to be here on time as a part of the respect for the institution of Parliament.

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Maj. Madoka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true I did say that I will make the statement, but I am afraid there was a delay in getting certain facts, and I am certainly not prepared to come to the House and give half-baked information. The reason why I came in late was that the information was not readily available. I do apologise.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, thank you. Proceed.

The Assistant Minister for Education and Human Resource Development (Mr. Awori): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said unemployment---

An hon. Member: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Sorry. You see what all this causes? It destabilises me completely. The time of the hon. Member who was on the Floor is all gone. So, I think I will use my discretion to restore his time. I do restore your time. Who was on the Floor, in the first place? Yes, Mr. Awori. I restore your time.

The Assistant Minister for Education and Human Resource Development (Mr. Awori): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was talking about unemployment which creates a lot of social problems. In fact, it affects the youths to such an extent that they resort to criminal activities. With the financial constraints that the Government has, it is difficult for the Government, in fact, to confront the social problem that comes as a result of unemployment. Whichever way you look at the situation, the picture is very gloomy, indeed. Consider, for example, the

crumbling infrastructure; the inability to service our national debt; our inability to absorb all our youngsters who have qualified to get into the universities, and we are only able to take a fraction; our inability to maintain the standards in everything that we do, particularly in some of our institutions, such as the hospitals, where you find that ambulances are grounded because they have not been maintained. You will find that these institutions which would have absorbed children who were unable to get places in secondary schools are not operating in some areas. Inability to maintain high standards at technical training institutions, which would help those with middle grade education, or inability to maintain services at various Government hospitals--- We yearn for improvement in our lives. In fact, this is what His Excellency the President was highlighting in his Address. He highlighted three areas, namely, poverty eradication, the fight against corruption and the Constitutional Review Process. Who, in this House, can argue against those three areas, whichever side of the House one is in? These are not partisan points, but they are matters that concern all of us, and they are interrelated. Right now, we are poor because of massive corruption in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is massive corruption in the country because the current system is not providing proper services to wananchi. Therefore, there is need to look at the system through the Constitutional Review Process. As leaders, let us deal with these issues objectively. To reduce poverty, which is rampant in this country, I would like to suggest that we go back to our drawing board and look at the country as a whole. We are 80 per cent rural people, and as rural people, we entirely depend on agriculture. We know that the network of infrastructure is there.

When we gained Independence 35 years ago, we knew quite clearly that one could get livestock in large numbers from North Eastern Province. We also knew that we could get coffee, tea leaves, dairy products and other crops from Central and the Rift Valley Provinces. We knew that livestock, fruits and other crops could be obtained from Eastern Province. Nyanza produced fish, coffee and sugar-cane, as hon. Omamo has just said.

Mr. Mwenda: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to contribute to the Motion on Presidential Address.

Mr. Koske: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I thought you said that hon. Awori should speak for some time. It is unfortunate that his time has run out and he has not been added extra time. Mr. Speaker, Sir, would you be kind enough to add him some time?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I think I said that he would be added some extra minutes. I thought he was given extra minutes, but if that is what will please everybody who is in this House, I would like to add hon. Awori five minutes.

(Applause)

The Assistant Minister for Education and Human Resource Development (Mr. Awori): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I was talking about the network of infrastructure that was there at the time of Independence. I have touched on Nyanza Province which produced fish, coffee, maize and sugar-cane. Western Province produced the same things as Nyanza Province, especially maize, which is grown in large quantities in Bungoma District. So, why are we poor? This is the question that we should be asking ourselves. Who does not need or continue to need meat that comes from livestock? Who does not need sugar or maize? Why has Mumias Sugar Company been unable to sell nearly 80,000 bags of sugar? These are some of the questions that we should ask ourselves. Our tea, coffee and pyrethrum are still in great demand everywhere in the world. We cannot satisfy our textile industry with cotton. We have to go all the way to Busoga, which is in Uganda, in search for cotton. They still ask us: "Why are you poor?" This is simply because our system continues to leave loopholes for corruption. It favours a few who are privileged. The system has given civil servants immense powers. It gives them so much power that they have amassed a lot of resources while giving little service to wananchi.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to suggest that we go back to the drawing board and look at what can be done in every area of this country. We must do everything possible to ensure that we have civil servants who help us. We were too quick in accepting liberalisation in our country and that is why a lot of our products are now not being sold. In my constituency of Funyula, we used to grow a lot of cotton. I am now working very closely with the few committed civil servants to revive that crop. I know that if we revive it then we will eradicate poverty in this particular constituency. This is because cotton is not just the lint that goes to the textile industry. The seeds of this crop produce oil that can be used to make soap. The remains of the seed will be turned into animal feed so that, in turn, we can get dairy products from our cows. And if we have them, we should be able to produce bio-gas so that we do not necessarily have to depend on electricity all the time.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we have hard-working and honest civil servants, then we will be able to carry out research in coffee to reduce the period of maturity. If I can remember, many years ago, coffee used to take six

years to mature. But through constant and continuous research, it now takes much less time than that. We would like cotton to go through the same system of research, so that instead of taking five months to mature, it takes three months to mature. Instead of a pod producing 200 grammes of lint, it should produce 500 grammes of lint. I do not see why we should remain poor if we do this. Recently, there has been a great deal of talk about fish. The reason why there has been so much public outcry about fish is because of lack of control. We need to have a board that will control fishing in Lake Victoria. This is because this lake is the reservoir of fish that is caught in this country. I would like to differ with some colleagues of mine from Nyanza and Western Provinces who made a lot of out cry when there was a ban on fishing at night. While I agree that there should not have been a ban on fishing at night, the ban was necessary because I have first-hand information that there were some unscrupulous fishermen who were using chemicals to catch fish.

Mr. Mwenda: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance to contribute to the Motion on the Presidential Address. The President was right when he talked about security in his Address. This is so because the primary responsibility of any Government or authority is to protect the rights, lives and property of its citizens. We have been told that a lot of illegal arms have found their way into this country from neighbouring countries. One wonders whether the Government that is now crying that a lot of illegal arms have found their way into this country came into existence yesterday. This is a Government which has been in existence since we got our Independence. It has a responsibility to ensure that the national boundaries of this country are secure.

When the Minister of State, Office of the President, hon. Maj. Madoka, was talking, he gave the impression that the Government has been completely unable to check the infiltration of arms and ammunition into this country. When he says that it is not possible to ensure that all routes that are used to bring guns are sealed off, one gets the impression that he is saying that it is not possible to control the infiltration of illegally acquired guns into this country. If that is the position, then the Government has given up in its attempts to fight and control the entry of illegal guns into this country. That being so, then we shall continue experiencing a lot of insecurity caused by robbers and agents of the State themselves. What do we find happening every day in this country? We hear cases of robbers shooting Kenyans. The other day it was a very high ranking police officer; a Deputy Commissioner, who was the victim of police. Thank God that he had personal effects which deflected the bullets. What would have happened if it was me or somebody else who did not have those personal effects which would have deflected the bullets? We would be dead by now. Insecurity has been caused by the Government itself. It is the Government which is actually causing, nursing, and even being in charge of the insecurity in this country.

Late last year, in December to be specific, three General Service Unit (GSU) officers---

(Hon. Shill crossed the Floor without bowing to the Chair)

Mr. M.M. Galgalo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. When Mr. Shill came into the House, he just crossed the Floor without bowing to the Chair. Is that in order?

Mr. Shill: Is it wrong to move from one side to the other?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Shill, first you proceeded to my left, and having crossed the Bar, you changed your mind and went back. Anyway, go back to the Bar, bow to the Chair and go to the other side.

(Mr. Shill went to the Bar and bowed)

Mr. Mwenda: Three GSU officers were shot dead by cattle rustlers in the northern part of Tharaka and stole two guns and over 200 rounds of ammunition. These guns have not been recovered and I believe they must be in the hands of these bandits who shot the three GSU officers. Thereafter, a series of cattle rustling took place. There are no policemen available to pursue these cattle rustlers. These policemen are poorly armed; they have no morale or food to eat, even when they are trying to pursue these cattle rustlers. There is no way the Government can talk of reducing insecurity in this country unless serious steps are taken to ensure that the armed forces and the regular policemen are actually well paid and well equipped to counter the crime rate in this country. Also, in December, the DC, Nyambene, Mr. Mativo - I am told he is over 65 years now but still in service - led a squadron of police and they went and occupied the home of Kaithei Mbokothi. They went to his home, chased him away and they established an administration police post there. This man is now a refugee in his own country. He is seeking refuge from relatives and he has to be supported by members of his family and relatives.

This is being done by a DC who is in the public service. He is over 65 years and the Government is retiring people who are 40 years. One starts wondering what special duty this DC is carrying out in Nyambene

District. To actually give credit to what the DC did, on the 18th of March, 1999, a senior Cabinet Minister from Nyambene District visited this false AP camp in the company of the same DC and actually commissioned the home of Mr. Kaithei to be a police station. While this was being done, Mr. Kaithei was actually suffering with his family.

The Minister for Health (Mr. Kalweo): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I think I am the senior Cabinet Minister in Nyambene that the hon. Member is referring to. There is no one time that I have in any way accompanied the DC, Nyambene, to the area he is referring to.

Mr. Mwenda: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am saying that on 18th March, 1999, the hon. Member, who has just rightly said I was referring to him, did make---

Mr. Speaker: Order! Mr. Mwenda and Mr. Kalweo, I will not have any parochial politics here now. Mr. Mwenda, thou shall desist from discussing your problem with Mr. Kalweo here. There is enough room and area in Nyambene for you to do so. For now, you should discuss national issues.

Mr. Mwenda: Most obliged, Mr. Speaker, Sir. With due respect to the Chair, I have a duty to the nation and this House and I have every right to point out to a very dangerous situation which is being created. As we talk here now, a situation has been created by a Cabinet Minister which is likely to erupt into clashes between the Tharaka and the Igembe communities. It is my duty to bring to the attention of the nation, this very serious situation that is being created, especially when the President said that each one of us has a responsibility to protect the lives and property of Kenyans.

The Minister of Health (Mr. Kalweo): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. It is very wrong for the hon. Member to continue deceiving the House about things that I do not know.

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

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kalweo, the word "deceiving is unparliamentary.

The Minister for Health (Mr. Kalweo): I withdraw that remark, Mr. Speaker, Sir. During the period he is referring to, I was in Egypt. The areas that he is mentioning are not in Tharaka.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Mr. Mwenda you may think you have a national duty to bring your own clashes to this House. I am now saying that it is also my duty to ensure there will not be a clash between hon. Kalweo and hon. Mwenda here. It is my solemn duty to do so. Therefore, you are ordered not to parochialise this issue any further, because it is likely to lead to a clash between the two of you.

Mr. Mwenda: Mr. Speaker, with due respect, I honour the Chair. I was talking about security. We have a serious problem of cattle rustling in Tharaka. There is need for the Government to post more security officers to these areas which are affected, so that we can have a minimum number of raids, if not to eliminate the cattle rustling taking place there.

On the question of poverty alleviation, it is pointless for the Government to form a commission to deal with poverty eradication or alleviation, when we are talking of poverty alleviation we are talking about the essence of the Government. You cannot talk of eradication of poverty without looking at every facet of this nation. We must look at agriculture, health sector and transport network. When we form a commission of about five or six people, is the Government not abdicating its responsibilities to develop a nation by only appointing five or six people and telling them to go ahead and now try to tell us how we are going to alleviate poverty?

Mr. Speaker: Time up. Mr. "Paul" Sudi!

The Assistant Minister for Planning and National Development (Mr. Sudi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my name is Fredrick Sudi, not Paul Sudi.

Mr. Speaker: Sorry, I apologize.

The Assistant Minister for Planning and National Development (Mr. Sudi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me take this opportunity to, first all, thank His Excellency the President for his eloquent Speech which he delivered to this House during the State Opening of the Third Session of the Eighth Parliament. The issues contained in the Presidential Speech are actually what Members need to discuss at length. The President did not touch all the points, but he really touched on four key issues which are affecting the common man.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also take this opportunity to thank His Excellency the President from the Floor of this House for appointing me to serve in his Government and also on behalf of the residents of Marakwet West, whom I represent in this august House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk about two issues which were contained in the Presidential Speech. One of the issues which affects us most, and which is rampant in my area, is that of insecurity. I am sure that most of the hon. Members who have been speaking here about insecurity have been highlighting the same issue, and it seems that it is affecting everybody. The issue of cattle rustling is related to insecurity, considering that---

Mr. Gatabaki: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Assistant Minister to

thank His Excellency the President for appointing him an Assistant Minister when all the Members of Parliament from his area are Assistant Ministers?

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order, Mr. Sudi! Mr. Gatabaki, next time you want to express an opinion, just stand up, take the Floor and express an opinion. Do not all the time stand to express an opinion on a non-existent point of order. You are becoming vexatious! Proceed.

The Assistant Minister for Planning and Development (Mr. Sudi): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for saying that. I know hon. Gatabaki wanted to hijack my time.

The causes of insecurity are related to the increase in population and unemployment, which has affected mainly our youths. This has contributed to poverty in the society, which needs to be addressed. This issue of insecurity is also related to the infrastructure of this country which has gone down, and all these need to be addressed together by Members of Parliament. We should see what course we should take to eliminate or curb the causes of

insecurity. When Members of Parliament are sleeping in their own houses, if there is any noise from the neighbourhood or within their houses, I am sure it sends shivers down their spines on the suspicion that those guys are after their throats, because you never know whether the guys who are robbing people are doing so to look for food.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Marakwet, my own district, there have been many cases of insecurity which are related to the same. Recently, an incident of cattle rustling left three people dead and several livestock were stolen; goats, sheep and cattle. Cattle rustling makes people poorer than they were before. The security officers and the police in the area have a low morale. It was good when the President said in his Speech that budgetary measures have been considered to that effect, and I hope money will be voted to raise the morale of the security officers, so that they can pursue the stolen animals.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another thing is that the bandits have sophisticated weapons and if it is true that such weapons come from neighbouring countries, then the security forces and the Intelligence Department should do their work and withdraw those sophisticated weapons.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other point is the Constitutional Review Process. It is the feeling of most of us that the Constitutional Review Process should be finalised. I am urging both parties, KANU and Opposition, to agree together so that the Constitutional Review Process starts once again. The stalemate which has been witnessed here and there, chaired by the church and so forth, should be a thing of the past. It is my opinion that if such a stalemate continues, the review process will drag along, and eventually, be finalised by the year 2002. It is unfortunate because we, the Parliamentarians, left our obligation or mandate to the civil societies, NGOs, churches, Women Political Caucus and so forth. They have taken the mandate of speaking on our behalf. I am wondering why we, Members of this House, are saying that some Members of Parliament do not know about the Constitution. There is no way a Member of Parliament cannot know the Constitution. I thought we were elected and given the powers to read and to write the Constitution by the electorate. If someone came to this House without knowing what the Constitution is, that is his own problem.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my view that we should break the stalemate by returning the constitutional issue back to this House so that we can deal with it as Members of Parliament and agree that the seats which were given should be apportioned to the parties concerned as per hon. Paul Muite's recent remarks. I am sure that if those seats are apportioned on that strength, most of the electorate back home will be happy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to clarify that the Constitution is for everybody and it is for the good of everyone in this society. Every Member of Parliament would want his own constituents back home to understand the Constitution. It is high time the commissioners went round the country to tell the people what the Constitution is all about; what is needed from them, and how we should approach the issue of the Constitution and get the people's views as elected leaders.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, finally, I would like support the Motion.

Mr. Speaker: Since there is a hurry for all this, I will begin from the very first; Mr. Kihoro!

Mr. Kihoro: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for catching your eye. I have been standing since yesterday, so it is good that I have been given this opportunity.

I want to make one or two remarks about the Speech that was delivered by the [Mr. President. It reflected on the state of this country; the state of poverty that pervades every sector of the Kenyan community, but one that has been brought about by the party opposite; the party that has been in power for 35 years. When some of the

Members speak, especially from the Back Bench, in fact, some of them from the Front Bench; they speak like they are in the Opposition. I am surprised that instead of owning up to what has happened in this country, 35 years after the first KANU manifesto which talked about eradication of poverty in this country, eradication of diseases and illiteracy, we find that poverty has been spreading; 60 per cent of Kenyans live below the poverty line. That is something for KANU, the party opposite, to own up to. There is no other way, so that we can start looking for a solution.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we look at the state of our hospitals, there are no medicines. Look at the state of our roads. The other day we had a demonstration in Nyeri because of the old tarmac that was left by the colonialists had been removed and exported, I believe, to some other parts of the country. There is no reason why, if some roads have to be re-tarmacked in some other places, that old tarmac has to be taken from Nyeri so that it can be used elsewhere.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, 35 years after the colonialists left, we have stayed for nearly 14 months without a tarmac road leading to a provincial capital. It is a matter of great shame. We have been led into demonstrating; wasting time on the streets of Nyeri, because we have stayed for 14 months without a tarmacked surface to a provincial capital. It is a matter for the party opposite, and especially the Front Bench, to own up to what has happened in this country. Poverty has increased; diseases; our hospitals have no medicines, and illiteracy also. At one point, this country used to have 95 per cent enrolment in primary schools. Today, we find that it has gone down to 60 per cent.

Very shortly, even though we have been able to eradicate it before, the question of adult education has to be re-introduced in this country. It is a matter of great shame that young people; five, six and seven year-olds, are not going to school, and ten years later, as adults, we have to take them back to school. Their time is wasted today, and it is going to be wasted ten years from now. It is a matter of this Government to accept that 35 years after being in power, they are tired of ruling and they need to see new ideas.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter of wasting time in this country, dwelling on issues that have been dealt with, day in, and day out, about the state of this country; the state of our roads. I understand a national day of action is being proposed to deal with the question of the roads--- I have been told Nyeri is no exception, and the people in Mombasa, Kisumu and even in Kisii, are proposing to have a national day of action where we are going to close all shops, stop all traffic and close the roads that are impassable. That is what is being proposed. If the party opposite cannot wake up to the occasion and start doing the roads, reinstating our hospitals, make sure that the schools are opened again and that start doing their jobs. Kenyans need education. I understand now that teacher training colleges have been closed, and next year, we are not going to have our teacher-training colleges intakes. Maybe, in another three or four years, and some people will be complaining in this country about failure by the Government to provide teachers, and yet teacher training colleges again are being closed.

The Minister for Local Authorities (Prof. Ongeru): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Before the hon. Kihoro makes those rather "out-of-the-way remarks", is he not aware, in respect of Nyeri, that there is a tender which was given for Nyeri roads, including the one to Nanyuki, and because they complained, it has to be re-tendered? Why is he pushing the buck to the Government? Is he not aware about that?

Mr. Kihoro: Mr. Speaker, the matter about tenders and promises given by this Government that it cannot deliver is a great shame. The question of tendering can take months or years, but the point is that we do not have the roads that we were used to for the last 35 years; roads built by the colonialists and the Ministry continues talking about tenders. Tenders do not help us, and after all, a tender is not going to prevent stealing. We have seen all this tendering that has been done under this Government, and they continue stealing.

The Minister for Local Authorities (Prof. Ongeru): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I still insist that even what the Government is doing for Nyeri is a bonus because Nyeri councillors are in their party and they should be able to raise the funds to cater for that. Even then, we have been able to go a mile extra---

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Minister, that is not a point of order now. That is a point of argument. Proceed, Mr. Kihoro! He is expressing his opinion and you are expressing yours!

Mr. Kihoro: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. He has wasted one of my precious minutes. Let me go to the matter about co-operatives. Time is scarce and that is what I am complaining about; a Government that wastes time.

Tetu Coffee Co-operative, which has got 18 factories, has become a den of thieves, where 18,000 farmers have been unable for 10 years, to decide the issue of how they are going to manage their factory, and also where they are going to sell their coffee. The point is, this has become a national issue and has made many Kenyans stay

awake. What has been most disappointing is that as we speak now, we find the management of Tetu Coffee Co-operative Society, a matter that has even been in the hands of the police and the Civil Service, has actually been getting worse. In the last four months, Tetu Coffee Co-operative Society has been able to borrow Kshs200 million from the Co-operative Bank; Kshs200 million to do absolutely nothing! This is being done because the farmers have said they want to split the 18 factories into individual factories, so that they can be able to manage the individual factories in a more transparent manner. Now before they can be able to do so, the co-operative officials, backed by the Co-operative Bank; backed, apparently, by even the police--- Coffee growing has become a matter of the police to take over! And when we tell them, "Let us fight for better prices; even the price of coffee is going to improve from better prices", some of the policemen are farmers, and instead of allowing better management in the coffee industry in Tetu, some of them continue bribing their way, fighting the farmers and this is part of reason why this country is becoming poorer. That is why we find the coffee farmer is complaining; , the cotton farmer, the maize farmer and all the farmers are complaining; 80 per cent of Kenyans depend on agriculture. Until we address the question of farming in this country, there is no way we are going to be able to alleviate the poverty that pervades every sector of the Kenyan society.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make one point about the East African Co-operation. I know the word "union" is a stranger. KANU never wants to lose power in this country, and instead of dealing with the question of the East African Federation in a proper way, the question of co-operation has become a matter for Ministers to deal with under the table; under cover. East Africans want to have a union that can be able to have elected officials. The Presidents in East Africa must accept that they must relinquish a certain degree of sovereignty; a certain degree of political control. I would not mind half of Kenya's political power going to the East African Federation, but I know that the East African Co-operation that we have been hearing about has become the property of a few individuals. The only thing they can propose in this country is to have a second passport for East Africans. Why do I need a second passport so that I can go to Tanzania and it cannot take me even to Zambia? That is what is being proposed; the most ramshackle thing. Why do we need a duplicate passport to travel when one can be able to do the job and take you even further? It means that some people are making some money out of this process. If you look closely, using a periscope, you will discover that some KANU people are feasting on what is actually happening.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of the constitutional review---

The Minister for Local Authorities (Prof. Onger): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is hon. Kihoro not misleading the House when he knows well that the Treaty for East African Co-operation was tabled in this House?

Mr. Kihoro: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Treaty comes up, we are going to debate it. It is very clear that since 1965, East Africans wanted co-operation.

I beg to oppose.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. W. Ruto) Thank you Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to contribute to this Motion on the Presidential Speech. I would like to take this opportunity to thank His Excellency the President for having the courage to point out to this House pertinent problems and issues facing us today. This demonstrates, to a great extent, the fact that the Government is committed to addressing these issues that were raised by His Excellency the President in his Speech.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, poverty dehumanises Kenyans. Poverty moulds animals out of human beings. Therefore, it is an issue that this House must look at objectively. I was privileged to be part of the people who attended the launching of the National Plan on Eradication of Poverty. I concurred with the views expressed then by hon. Members who were present, both in Government and in the Opposition, to the extent that this country has seen plans and policies, and indeed, this House is a victim of legislations that have not been implemented. I would like to take this chance to concur with the hon. Members who were present at the Poverty Eradication Plan launching, that we as a country, are suffering, not because we do not have very good policies or plans, but because we have failed to implement them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to urge the people charged with implementing Government policies and to a great extent, civil servants in this country to know that their failure to implement Government policies has reduced our country to what it is now. Most of the people in the Civil Service who are charged with the responsibility of implementing Government policy do not even know what policies the Government is implementing. Some of them do not even know what KANU as a party stands for, yet they claim to be serving this Government. I am taking this opportunity to call upon civil servants serving this Government to acquaint themselves with the KANU manifesto, if they have to implement and know what this Government stands for. We are suffering because we have nobody to implement the best policies we have.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to take this opportunity to urge our Opposition Legislators, that since we have so many Opposition sympathizers in the Civil Service, they should urge them to implement Government policies because it is the only way we can move forward. This House is trying to be part of the solution and not part of the problem, because that is what Kenyans are looking for.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, His Excellency the President mentioned - and quite rightly so - that our economy depends to a great extent on agriculture. I would like to mention two issues, and urge this House to stand up to. The dairy industry was liberalized at a time when the Kenya Co-operative Creameries did not know a thing about liberalization. They were caught unawares and that is why the KCC is in the mess it is in today. The dairy board licensed other dairies before looking carefully at the dairy industry and educating the players then, in the dairy industry; the Kenya Co-operative Creameries - the extent to which Government was going to be committed in implementing the liberalization that was imposed on us.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, maize farming is also a victim of liberalization. I would like to urge this House to help the Government say, 'no,' to policies forced down its throat and which have pushed Kenyans and the farming industry into the quagmire it is in today. I am urging both sides of the House to stand up and say 'no,' to these financial institutions; the IMF, the World Bank and the rest, which to a great extent are responsible for the situation in the farming industry that we are in today.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the constitutional review process is an issue that is so dear to us as Kenyans; this is a process that was started way back in 1997. We settled for the so-called "minimum constitutional changes" in the last Parliament, in 1997 in the hope that when we get to the Eighth Parliament, we would be able to have comprehensive constitutional changes. Unfortunately, we have not done much in that is why we are facing problems now. It is the sole that direction because, to a great extent, we have mortgaged the mandate to unqualified groups, and duty of this House to provide the way forward out of the quagmire we are in today in the Constitutional Review Process. This is an issue that Kenyans are looking up to this House to provide the way forward. The sooner we stop apportioning blame to this party or the other, and the sooner we get to the table and talk and find a solution, the better for all us. First and foremost, the way out of this quagmire is to let Kenyans know what exactly we want to change in the Constitution. This is because we seem to be talking about so many issues and so many community and society interests. I do not know how big this Constitution is going to be if we are going to incorporate every aspect of our lives in it. We need to tell Kenyans to what extent we want to change the Constitution. What are the critical issues that we need to look into in the Constitution, so that, we can be able to know the kind of force to employ to change the Constitution.

Lastly, there was a lot of enthusiasm when this House passed a Motion establishing an Anti-Corruption Select Committee. Sorry, my time is over.

With those remarks, I beg to support the Motion.

Mr. M.M. Galgalo: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. First and foremost, despite your protest, I would like to congratulate the Chair for the speech delivered during the opening of this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his speech, the President has actually enumerated the problems we are facing in this country. This is not the first time, and I guess it will not be the last time, but I hope, at least, something will be done about the problems that have been mentioned.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as an hon. Member said here earlier, I do not think poverty eradication is actually possible. It has not been possible even in the United States of America and other advanced countries, and it is not going to be possible here in Kenya. Poverty will continue to be there, but I think what needs to be done is to alleviate this poverty. However, ever since Independence, this nation has never lacked plans to achieve certain goals for Kenyans. The problem has always been the implementation. If you went through the development plans over the years, you will see that right from the beginning, it has been expressed that poverty is one of the enemies of this nation. There have been certain suggestions, and plans have been there to alleviate this problem, but the situation has worsened in the last, maybe, 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you cannot alleviate poverty without providing the infrastructure to assist the poor people. For example, in Moyale, there is a road that was built back in the 1970s, which was an all-weather road, and one could use it to reach Moyale comfortably. But, today, the road does not exist at all. In 12 years, back in 1985, when I was in this House, it was not bad, but it is not there now.

Hon. Members: Shame! Shame!

Mr. M.M. Galgalo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the same situation exists for all the marginalised districts of this nation. The whole of Northern Kenya does not have a single all-weather road, yet this is the area that this KANU Government claims is part of it. This Government, first and foremost, must create the necessary structures to alleviate poverty. This includes communication, roads and security. We have armed forces; for example, the police and the administration policemen (APs) who are in most of the rural areas, but they do not have the means of

communication to keep the area secure to invite or enable those who are ready to invest there or the non-governmental organisations which would like to come and do some development in those areas. An attractive situation must be created.

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

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

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, poverty is, of course, promoted by poor growth in the economy, and the economy cannot grow without the proper infrastructure being created in this nation. For example, in these marginalised zones, there are minerals and gemstones. If the Government wants to help these people to be rich and have a better standard of living, it must assist them to exploit the resources in their lands. Unfortunately, the pastoral areas, particularly, have been neglected and this Government continues to neglect them. The beef industry does not have marketing outlets. The Government has not created the right infrastructure for the expansion and marketing of beef. The only abattoir, the Kenya Meat Commission, is gone. It used to help people, particularly during droughts. Now, we bring our animals on lorries for two days from Moyale to Dandora and the businessmen here just buy these animals at the prices they want. If you ask for Kshs20,000 or Kshs25,000 per cow, they will offer you Kshs15,000, and since you have no place to go and graze these animals, or site where you can keep them and wait for better market, you are forced to sell them at the price which you do not want.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government must do something about this situation to enable livestock farmers to live like human beings. These are the people who are now suffering most, and are depending on this Government for handouts in the form of famine relief food. Unfortunately, the famine relief food that is being provided is also being stolen by Government officers and traders. Although a bag of maize or beans, is supposed to weigh 90 kilogrammes, Government officers and the businessmen who supply the relief food collude and supply bags weighing 65 kilogrammes or 80 kilogrammes in some cases. The Office of the President must investigate and control this situation.

At one time, the Government introduced various programmes, an example of which is the Social Dimension of Development Programme. Through this programme, some money was provided for the alleviation of poverty. Funds were allocated for education of children and the health sector. However, due to corruption, that money does not benefit the people it was intended to benefit. It does not serve the purpose for which it was allocated. So, I would like to ask this Government to do more along this line in order to promote development and enable the people come out of poverty.

Security is a very important aspect in this nation. It is surprising to note that the external security of this nation is suffering---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghisio): Your time is up, Mr. Galgalo. Mr. J.D. Lotodo, proceed!

The Assistant Minister for East African and Regional Co-operation (Mr. J.D. Lotodo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to contribute to the Motion, which is on the President's Address.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the President's Address is inspiring to all Kenyans. It is full of wisdom, vision, and it promotes peace, love and unity, as has always been advocated by His Excellency the President.

First and foremost, I would like to thank His Excellency the President for appointing me Assistant Minister for East African and Regional Co-operation. This appointment is a blessing to the people of Baringo East. Of course, this is the first-ever such appointment of a person from Baringo East Constituency since Independence. So, we cherish it very much, and, I am sure that I will discharge my duties without any doubt.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what the President talked about in his Address was really inspiring to all Kenyans in the sense that it came out openly without any bias whatsoever. The President expects us to come up with solutions to some of the problems the people of this country are facing. I disagree with anybody who says that it is the KANU Government that is behind the problems, being experienced in this country, because I believe that these problems are affecting both those in KANU and the Opposition. Despite all these problems, it is time for hon. Members to sit down and map out strategies on how to alleviate some of these problems instead of pointing accusing fingers at one another.

We are behaving like kids who, of course, expect solutions from their fathers. We are supposed to be "fathers" of the nation. We are, therefore, supposed to guide Kenyans and to come up with solutions to their

problems.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, some of the problems that have been highlighted include unemployment, hunger, malnutrition, the burden of cost-sharing, inadequate water supply, poor health facilities, insufficient energy supply, inadequate telephone facilities and lack of roads. We definitely know that given the current financial constraints the country is experiencing, the Government is unable to work on all these problems. However, if we sit together and see how best we can alleviate them, we can come out of them.

I would like to commend the Government for coming up with the National Poverty Eradication Plan. The plan is so good that all of us should support it. If we support it, we will know where we are heading to, and when we have problems in future, we will probably know how to adjust to them. I would like to suggest that the National Poverty Eradication Plan adopts a kind of affirmative action for the Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) districts which, development-wise, have been left behind for the last 35 years.

An affirmative action will enable the ASAL districts to catch up with the rest of the country development-wise. With an affirmative action, I am sure we will get somewhere. But should we just adopt the poverty eradication plan as it is, those districts which are already ahead of others in development will continue getting developed, and thus will widen further the gap between them and the less developed districts. So, the idea of eradicating poverty is very noble. All of us need to give it a chance and be ready to assist when the need arises.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there was a question raised by hon. "Kinyoro" about people who "ate" Government money, or something to that effect.

Mr. Kihoro: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Hon. J.D. Lotodo has got my name wrong. I think it is important that, after one year and three months, the hon. Member gets my name correctly. I am Wanyiri Kihoro.

The Assistant Minister for East African and Regional Co-operation (Mr. J.D. Lotodo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, he should give me the benefit of doubt because I do not speak his dialect.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a situation which I would like to really express. Back in 1975, some road maps showed roads to have been tarmacked in the Rift Valley Province. What brought this idea back my mind is hon. Kihoro's insinuation that those who are in the current Government are "eating" money belonging to Kenyans. I would like to remind him that in the Rift Valley Province, some roads were shown as having been tarmacked on some road maps when actually they were not tarmacked. What strikes me is that the particular engineer who was involved in that scandal came from Nyeri, where the hon. Member said that roads are dilapidated. So, under these circumstances, the hon. Member should not complain only about roads in Nyeri. Even those in Baringo East are worn out.

Mr. Kihoro: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I think it is only proper that the hon. Assistant Minister pinpoints the roads he is talking about. He is speaking with such generality that it is not possible to understand what he is talking about. I talked about Road A2, which leads to Nyeri. The hon. Member has not talked about a single road, and yet he is an Assistant Minister.

The Assistant Minister for East African and Regional Co-operation (Mr. J.D. Lotodo):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that but I wanted to remind him that even before, we had no roads, especially in Rift Valley Province, particularly in areas of Baringo East, West Pokot and Turkana. We also had one engineer by the name of Mathenge who shaded the roads, purporting that they had been tarmacked and those roads were not tarmacked. So, we want to ask: Did that man not "eat" that money? So, this is an issue that I want to express to you; that, once in a while, when you are expressing issues, give a balanced theme. I would like to tell him that, all these issues which are affecting us at the moment, are because of some of these problems which until recently, faced the whole country and so many parts of the world.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to touch on this issue of security. Security is one of the very vital and important issues that we, Kenyans, have been talking about. There is a lot of insecurity all over, even in the City here where robbers toting guns are robbing banks, and on the other side, we have cattle rustlers. However, one issue that we would like to urge very earnestly is that, if you see the kind of equipment that our police force and our security personnel have, it is really obsolete and we only pray that should we get some money, let us provide Land Rovers, machineries and also weapons for our soldiers.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this issue of cattle rustling in the Northern Rift is becoming a very difficult issue because it should be the work of all of us as leaders, to say that this menace should stop. If a situation arises whereby some leaders encourage an activity of such nature; then others support it while others say that this should stop, then it will be very difficult to eradicate it. On Sunday, 28th, Sunday, members of the Turkana community raided Baringo East and made away with so many livestock, and it was so strange because the police station was just two kilometres away, and those animals were stolen just like that. One old man was killed

and the livestock have not been recovered up to this time. Now, when I look at this incident, it happened in broad daylight and under normal circumstances, cattle rustlers usually raid at around 5.00 a.m. or 6.00 a.m., but this one was carried out in broad daylight. On trying to investigate about the raid, I found out that those Kenya Police reservists who were supposed to man the border, some of them were just at Kapedo, which is at the border between my constituency and Baringo South. These raiders are fellows who came out after seeing that the GSU vehicle had gone to Nairobi to collect salaries. They waited up to 11.00 a.m. and then just walked across and stole the animals, and up to this time, no action has been taken. Now, under such circumstances, if the participation of the Kenya Police reservists is really wanting, then what would you expect of the local people? Definitely, the local people will react, and they will go looking for their livestock if no action is being taken. So, this is an issue that I would say that it should be handled properly. Whoever has committed any crime should be dealt with very quickly, so that it will discourage others from acting in the same manner.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support.

Mr. Mutani: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion. During the recess, we experienced a lot of things in our respective constituencies. I, for one, came across a number of very serious issues which the Government should rectify.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, first and foremost, is the issue of the sacking of four assistant chiefs. We heard through the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation news bulletin that the Provincial Commissioner, Eastern Province, had sacked four assistant chiefs whose sub-locations border Mount Kenya Forest, where bhang is grown. After hearing the news, I made my own investigations and I established that it was the (DC) of my district, that is Tharaka-Nithi, who was sawing timber in a big way in Mount Kenya Forest. He was transporting this timber to Mombasa using the Ministry of Public Works and Housing vehicles; that is, the big GK lorry that was donated for the year 2000. This lorry was escorted to Mombasa by the DC's GK Land Rover while he used to go to Mombasa by air and off-load his consignments.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Mount Kenya region, from the boundary of the sub-locations concerned to where the sawing of timber took place is about 12 to 15 kilometres, and it is right in the interior of Mount Kenya Forest and the sub-chiefs could not even reach there. The majority of people in my area do not care when the chiefs or their assistants are sacked, because they are a bother to them when they continue asking them to vote for the ruling party, come the general elections. However, as concerns this issue, people are mad because they know for sure that, these people did not know about bhang planting. They did not even enter the forest. They did not even know those who were planting bhang in the forest. The forest guards, the District Forest Officer and even that DC should have known who were planting bhang in Mount Kenya Forest.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the DC knew that he was to be transferred from Tharaka-Nithi District, he made sure that his two District Officers (DOs) from Coast Province were also transferred. One was incharge of Magumoni Division who was a very good young man from Mombasa. The other one was in-charge of Muthambi Division. These two DOs were transferred because he knew what was to befall them because of this work. So, he left the helpless sub-chiefs to suffer for no reason. It is the same DC who was benefitting from Mount Kenya Forest by sawing timber free of charge. The timber merchants go to Mount Kenya; find out the trees to fell; they are given permission by the Ministry of Natural Resources; they are charged some money, and then they pay the Government. He was felling those trees without paying money to anybody and then transporting the timber to Mombasa. He was using Government lorries and the DC's Land Rover from Chuka to Mombasa, carrying timber and he was going by air to Mombasa and in the process, he must have used a lot of Government money for his own purpose.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for one to enter the forest, the sub-chiefs or chiefs have to get written permission from the District Forest Officer. My own people who enter the forest to tap water are to be given written permission including the chiefs, sub-chiefs and anybody else by the District Forest Officer, but then, the District Commissioner was going there scot-free to fell the trees that he wanted.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other thing that I would like to mention is the issue of Nithi Bridge. This is a serious issue, and on the 6th of last month, I was there and 14 people had died because of the two vehicles which collided there. If you see the potholes that caused the accident, you would even fear. Out of the 14 people, 12 were women and two were men. Being a Saturday, the women had gone to visit their children in the boarding schools around. It is not the bridge which was the cause of the accident; let me put it very clearly that the corners on the northern and southern sides of the bridge were the cause of the accident. If the Government would like to completely do away with the accidents, it should straighten one way; that is, one kilometre on the northern side and one on the southern side, respectively, rather than sending condolences to the bereaved families without finding a solution.

This is a serious issue because that bridge has killed so many people and the Government has not yet come up with a solution. We do not know when the Government will come up with a solution; maybe, when it has killed very prominent people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me mention something on famine relief food. The people in Nithi are really hungry. We have never had famine relief aid for long. It is recently when it started coming, maybe, with the coming of the new energetic DC who is there now. But the consignment which was sent to Tharaka for Kanjuki people, Mutino and Kamaindi did not reach them. There were 65 bags and only 15 bags reached those people and 50 disappeared along the way. Maybe they were sold to unscrupulous traders who are always there going round the offices, and we have even mentioned this to the DC and the PC. It is important to help the new DC, who came to our area recently, to get rid of those people who have been there all the time selling relief food, so that we can remain with fresh people who have time and who would like to help wananchi.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me talk about drugs in the hospitals. We have Chuka District Hospital which has been there without any drugs and gloves for maternity mothers. We have doctors and nurses, but when patients go there, they are only referred to chemists and kiosks adjacent to the hospital, to go and buy injections, syringes and gloves. It is a pity to tell a sick person, who is unable even to buy shoes to buy gloves for maternity mothers. She does not even know what gloves mean, but she is told to buy them and then she is asked to pay hospital entrance fee when she is admitted into

the hospital. The Government should come up with a method of equipping our hospitals. Sometime back, I do not know whether it is because of liberalisation, we had drug inspectors who used to go round and inspect the hospitals. Today, some of those people cannot be trusted. They are waiting for the drugs to be supplied to the hospital and then take them to their clinics because almost everybody has a clinic around the hospital. When the drugs are brought to a hospital - do not deny that they are not brought - they are entered into the books. If you check on just one day, you will see they have treated about 500 people, which is not true.

Mr. Osundwa: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Presidential Speech and the Motion: "That, the thanks of this House be recorded for the exposition of public policy as contained in His Excellency's Presidential Speech on 6th April this year".

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, just allow me to read a short paragraph from the Speech to illustrate my point. It states:-

"My Government has implemented various policy measures to revitalise the economy. Although these have yielded positive results, low economic growth rates in general, and low productivity in the agricultural sector in particular, are areas that require priority attention from all of us."

One aspect that touched me most in this Speech is His Excellency's own admission that there is extremely low productivity in the agricultural sector. Let us reflect a little bit on why we have that low productivity in agriculture. First, let me comment on maize seeds. All the best, or high quality, maize seeds that have been produced in this country have been exported to neighbouring countries while farmers buy low quality maize seeds from Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and South Africa. This, no doubt, would not improve farming in the maize sub-sector. The other thing is the high cost of fertilizers. I want to urge the Government to subsidize on this item, to make farming cheaper. Also, the Government should curb importation of maize, especially when we have bumper harvests in this country.

On the rice sub-sector, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you find that this sub-sector operates on outdated colonial rules. For example, the Irrigation Act, which is being applied now; some of the clauses in that Act state that a farmer must not absent himself from his farm for 30 days without permission from the farm manager. This is clearly outdated and it does not promote rice farming.

On the issue of KCC, milk farmers want high prices for their milk. However, the Government has now failed to control this sub-sector. Right now, the police are after the directors of KCC. This is strange, because the directors of KCC have found a partner from South Africa who is trying to help those farmers. I wonder why there is too much interference by the Government in this area.

On tea, the other week we read in the Press that small-scale tea farmers who were peacefully protesting to the KTDA to have their problems heard by KTDA were arrested by police. It took the magnanimity of the Head of State to release them. I am wondering whether this is the right way to deal with farmers in this country. Farmers have been marginalised and it looks like the Government has no policy at all about farmers in this country. So, when we talk about the eradication of poverty, let us, first of all, focus on the farming sector.

On the issue of livestock development, the pastoralists are crying. The only factory they relied on was the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC). You find that the land which was used in the past to hold livestock after travelling long distances has been grabbed. Interestingly, part of that land was security for the National Bank of

Kenya. It was removed from the National Bank of Kenya and allocated to powerful people in this country. How can we talk of growth in this sub-sector, if the only land we had has been grabbed by powerful people? We should have abattoirs in those pastoral areas and also construct airports to encourage export of meat right from those areas and not to construct meaningless airports which we see right now in various parts of this country. If we have to harmonise the agricultural policies, we must repeal all colonial Acts still found in our statute books.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the issue of land tenure, you will find that there is plenty of land which has been grabbed by the rich. This land is idle, and I would like to suggest that the Government brings legislation to this House to penalise owners of this land. Let them pay tax on this kind of land so that we ensure productivity. The wet-land areas, like Tana River, and Lake Naivasha and its environs, have a lot of encroachment that is threatening their very livelihood. The Commissioner of Lands has allocated land around Lake Naivasha, and there is a lot of effluent being poured into this lake, and this has really threatened the Lake. All the public land near Lake Naivasha should be given to the Lake Naivasha Riparian Association which will hold it in trust for this Government since it has proved that it cannot do so. Let the Government surrender the land to an association which is interested in conserving it. The Commissioner of Lands must be told in no uncertain terms that he

should not allocate land in areas that are bordering rivers and lakes.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, a previous speaker blasted civil servants for not implementing Government policies. I would like to inform him that civil servants are the poorest paid workers in this country, and their morale is very low. I would like to call for the lifting of the ban imposed on the Kenya Civil Servants Union so that they can press their grievances with the Government. Otherwise, as things are, these civil servants are demoralised.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Government has only paid lip service to the eradication of corruption. To tackle it head on, let all the leaders, right from the top, in this country declare how they acquired their wealth. We have made a false start in combating corruption, and so heads of public corporations, Cabinet Ministers, Assistant Ministers and hon. Members should declare the source of their wealth. Like the Luos say, for a fish which is rotten from the top, the only remedy is to discard it and start afresh.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, bad politics is no incentive to economic growth. As I am speaking, hon. Orendo is under arrest. I believe his arrest has something to do with a Harambee which is to be held in his constituency without his consent, and which is to be presided over by hon. Okemo and other hon. Members on the 24th of this month. It is wrong for hon. Members to interfere with other hon. Members' constituencies. If anybody, starting from the Leader of National Development Party (NDP) and the Chairmen of FORD(K) and KANU, has a problem with hon. Orendo, let him or her face him squarely without using people from other communities.

Mr. Odoyo: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is my fellow colleague aware that the people of Ugenya Constituency voted for hon. Raila as their Presidential candidate and it is quite in order for him to go to Ugenya and thank the people of Ugenya?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghiso): Hon. Osundwa, your time is up. Now, hon. Keriri.

Mr. Osundwa: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, because the hon. Member has wasted my time, I would only say that I have opposed the Motion.

Mr. Keriri: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. The Presidential Address must have had an input of all the 28 Ministers and 49 Assistant Ministers. But for some reason or the other, while allocating duties to that very large number of human beings, the President forgot to allocate the duty of telling him the time, day, week and years. From the Address given, someone did not tell the President that this is not the last Session of this Parliament in this millennium. Someone should have told him that. But if the intention was to reduce the tenure of President Moi's term by one year, that is very much welcomed.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Address is a typical example of what has happened in the past. If what our Government says all the time is implemented, this country's per capita income would be more than US\$1000. Unfortunately, most of what we are being told by the Government, and especially by the President, becomes just a pleasant speech when being read but it will never be effected. Today, our per capita income is US\$250, and we are amongst the poorest people in the world. In 1978, we started with an average Kenyan earning US\$420. In 1985, an average Kenyan was earning US\$350, and today, it is US\$250. In 1990, 25 per cent of Kenyans were living below the poverty line. Today, 47 per cent of Kenyans are living below the poverty line. This is not because there was lack of promises by the Government to improve the lot of Kenyans; we have always been promised that. Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 explained in details what the KANU Government was going to do to improve the lifestyle of Kenyans by this time. Instead, we have become worse off than we were in 1986. Too much

rhetoric has been given to us; for example, about the road network in this country. There is no way this country can develop and poverty be eradicated if people have no means of sending their goods to the market.

We have been told that a lot of money has been allocated for the *El Nino* damage but that money has not been spent to date. We have been told by the Ministers in this Government that discussions are going on between the Government, the World Bank and the other donors as to the mode of spending that money. How long will these discussions go on? Our Government should decide for us and not the World Bank or the IMF. But even so, I suspect, and I think it is true, that what is happening is that our Government does not accept the suggestions put across by the World Bank on the transparent manner of spending this money. I think the Government wants to spend that money the way it has done with other loans all the other years, so that some people can get something out of it. Please, the Government should spend that money because we are only two months away before the end of the financial year. If this money is not spent, we all know that the donors are not interested in carrying forward money that is not spent. We know that, and we want this money to be spent.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we also have the money which is called the Year 2000 Roads Programme meant for the improvement of our roads. But this money is not being spent and the Government is not telling us that there is lack of capacity. Normally, we are told that these things will be done when funds are available. Now funds are

available because they have been voted by this Parliament, and we are not spending it-- For example, in Kirinyaga, we were allocated Kshs120 million for the road network, that is for maintenance and so on. It is shocking to note that only Kshs35 million has been disbursed so far, and roads have not been touched. The District Engineer has been waiting for that money but it is not forthcoming. It is sad that we are talking about poverty, allocating money and not spending it. There is the road from Makutano in Murang'a, to Makutano and Sagana in Kirinyaga. The tender for that road was awarded in 1994; the contractor moved in; he was paid the money, and by the end of 1994, the work had stalled. He then came back in 1996; did some shoddy job, and then absconded at the end of the year. The same contractor came back in 1998 to do the job. But if you drive on that road now, it has got three layers; one layer of recarpeted piece; another layer of gravel; another layer of resealing, and another empty part on the road. It is so dangerous! The road is like this and yet a contractor has been there since 1996, and now he has run away. I now hear that a tender is going to be awarded for this road, but it has been lumped together with four other roads, and if the Minister for Public Works and Housing would listen to this, this road is due for tendering again so that this contractor can be removed. But this road has been lumped together with very many other roads so that the works can be done by one contractor, because there was one contractor for the Makutano-Sagana Road, the Nyeri Road; the Murang'a-Kengema Road, and Kiriaini-Othaya-Nyeri Road.

The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Manga): Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili nami niweze kutoa mchango wangu kuhusu Hotuba hii ambayo ni ya maana sana katika Bunge letu.

Ningependa kwanza kuwapongeza Wabunge wenzangu kwa kurejea kutoka kwa likizo ndefu. Pia, ningependa kuwapa pole wale waliowapoteza wapenzi wao, hasa wale waliowapoteza Wabunge.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Hotuba ya Rais ilikuwa ya maana sana. Ninasikitika kwamba wenzetu wangetaka Rais aje afanye vitendo ndani ya Bunge hili siku ya kufungua Bunge. Kwa kweli, Hotuba ya Rais inatoa mambo ambayo yatafanyika. Sijui ni kwa nini wenzangu wamekuwa wakifikiria kwamba Rais atafanya vitendo hapa Bungeni. Ningependa kusema kwamba Hotuba hii iliweza kutaja mambo ambayo ni muhimu na mambo yanayotusumbua katika nchi yetu. Mambo haya ni kama vile umaskini, ufasadi, usalama na kutoafikiana kwa jambo la kurekebisha Katiba. Mhe. Rais alisema mambo haya kinaganaga na akatoa ushauri wake.

Nikiongea juu ya umaskini, Mhe. Rais aliita mkutano kule Mbagathi ambao ulihudhuriwa na viongozi wote wa nchi yetu pamoja na wale ambao wanashughulikia mambo ya kumaliza umaskini, na kila mmoja wao alitoa maoni yake. Kutokana na mkutano huo, hivi sasa tunayo sera ya kutuongoza katika kumaliza umaskini hapa nchini. Ni jambo la kushangaza sana kuona kwamba Wabunge wa Upinzani wanafikiria kwamba mambo yanaweza kufanyika mara moja. Ni lazima tujipatie muda wa kutekeleza mambo haya. Ni vigumu kugeuza mambo kwa saa moja. Kwa sasa, mimi ningependa kuwaambia wenzangu tufuate msemu wa Kiswahili usemao: "Subira huvuta kheri." Tungependa kufikiria vile tutakavyofanya ili tusuluhishe matatizo yanayotukumba. Lazima tufanye tunachokisema. Lakini nasikitika kuona kwamba sisi zote ni viongozi na tunahitajika kuchangia mambo haya. Ukianza kusema ni Serikali, Serikali ni nani? Serikali ni mtu. Ukiwa katika Upinzani na unafikiri Serikali itatenda kila kitu na ulichaguliwa na wananchi, basi utakuwa umekosea. Badala yake, unaenda sokoni na kufanya fujo. Serikali ikikukataza na kukuambia unavunja sheria, wenzako wanasimama hapa na kuuliza uko wapi! Kumbe uko jela! Mnasema tuweke usalama na kuangalia kwamba wananchi hawaumizwi. Serikali ikianza kunyoosha mkono wake kwa yule anayevunja sheria, mnasimama na kupiga kelele. Tunashindwa kujua ni kwa nini hamtaki Serikali ifanye kazi yake Muwache Serikali ifanye kazi yake kwa sababu mnasema haifanyi kazi yake.

Mr. Munyasia: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Mbunge mwenzangu amesema Wabunge waheshimiwa hapa Bungeni wanasimama na kupiga kelele. Mbunge mheshimiwa anaweza kusimama hapa Bungeni apige kelele? Si ni haki kumwambia mhe. "Omanga" aombe msamaha kwa Wabunge kwa kusema wanapiga kelele hapa?

The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Manga): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nasikitika, anamuuliza mhe. "Omanga" aombe msamaha, lakini mimi ni mhe. Manga. Mimi nataka kusema kwamba, utaheshimika kama mheshimiwa ikiwa hutazungumza maneno ambayo hayastahili. Ikiwa utazungumza maneno kama hayo, utakuwa umejirudisha chini. Ukitembea sokoni uchi, hata kama ulichaguliwa kama mheshimiwa, hutakuwa mheshimiwa siku hiyo.

Mr. Munyasia: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Kulingana na utaratibu wa mambo hapa Bungeni, hatusemi Wabunge wanapiga kelele. Ni heshima kwa wenzetu kusema "wanaongea kwa sauti ya juu." Lakini hatusemi waheshimiwa Wabunge wanapiga kelele. Hiyo ndio sababu namuuliza aombe msamaha.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghiso): Hilo ni jambo la nidhamu au ni la kusahihisha?

Mr. Munyasia: Ni jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda!

The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Manga): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Mbunge mwenzangu ameamua kunipotezea wakati wangu. Labda unisaidie kidogo. Lakini ningependa kuendelea na kusema kwamba, umaskini umechukua nafasi ya kwanza katika Hotuba ya Rais. Umaskini ni kitu kibaya sana. Umaskini umekuwa jambo baya sana hapa kwetu. Watu kule vijijini hawawezi kuwapeleka watoto wao shuleni. Hawawezi kufanya jambo lolote. Hata kufika hospitali hawawezi!

An hon. Member: Si ni KANU!

The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Manga): Nasikia Mbunge ninayemheshimu akisema ni KANU! KANU haijawanyang'anya watu chakula. KANU haijaleta umaskini. Mimi nasema hivi: Kama mnasema ufisadi umeleta umaskini, nakubaliana nanyi. Na wale ambao wanafanya ufisadi ni ndugu ya wale wanaoimba kwamba ufisadi umeleta umaskini. Kwa nini wasiwaulize, wakitumia ule uhusiano wao, waache kufanya ufisadi? Utakuta kwamba si watu wa KANU peke yake ambao wanafanya ufisadi. Wabunge wa Upinzani pia wana ndugu zao ambao wanafanya ufisadi mkubwa sana. Tunaomba hivi: Tushirikiane kuamaliza ufisadi, mabaya na kupigana na adui anayeleta umaskini kwa watu wetu. Umaskini ni kitu kibaya na Rais wetu mpendwa amekubali kuamaliza. Amefanya mipango thabiti na ningewauliza wananchi popote walipo, wasaidie kuondoa umaskini. Hata kama si kuondoa umaskini kabisa, lakini wasaidie kuupunguza. Hili ni jambo ambalo kila kiongozi anatakiwa kujua; kwamba, ufisadi unaleta umaskini. Ondoa umaskini kwako na kwa ndugu yako kwa kutumia mbinu zile ambazo tumeelezewa. Tukifanya hivyo, umaskini utatoka.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kuongea kidogo juu ya usalama. Hata ukiweka askari na bunduki kwa kila boma, ikiwa watu wenyewe hawataamua kuwa na usalama, hautakuweko. Usalama lazima uwe kwa watu wenyewe. Nataka kuwapa mfano wa Wakuria. Wakuria walijulikana sana kwa kuiba mifugo na kupigana wenyewe kwa wenyewe. Ndugu zetu Wamaasai na Waluo walikuwa wanalia. Lakini mwaka jana, Wakuria waliamua kuishi kwa amani kwa kuondoa mambo ya wizi wa mifugo. Hivi leo, ninavyozungumza hapa, sehemu ya Kuria imegeuka. Hakuna wizi wa mifugo.

Kwa hayo machache, ningependa kuunga mkono.

Dr. Ochuodho: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is, indeed, with a very heavy heart that I stand before this House to contribute. The one man that enabled me to be free from the shackles and instruments of oppression to be able to be here today is, himself, languishing within the very same bars that he managed to secure my freedom from, on Friday last week. I must take this opportunity to condemn, in the strongest terms possible, the very inhuman manner in which our colleague, hon. James Orengo, has been treated. I would want to believe that rumours that he has since been released are true. This is because for those of us who have tasted being "inside" will understand what it means to be there, especially, when you are being put there for no good reason.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I may want to seek your indulgence, if you had the powers, to guarantee my security because I have been threatened, and I have reported this to the police. The latest is that I am being accused of owning a firearm. The only reason that, that could be said is to give an excuse for me to be eliminated under the pretext of self-defence. However, I would like to address the Presidential Speech.

First of all, I would like to address the issue of poverty alleviation. I find it difficult to believe that this Government can be serious about eliminating poverty. This is because if Kenyans were not poor, then they would not have the sycophancy that they can keep driving from left to right. We have seen the same with the Parliamentarians. I do not think this Government wants parliamentarians to be adequately endowed with resources because, if they are not impoverished, they will not sing the "KANU ni baba na mama" tune. So, I

would want to believe that it is the interest of this Government that Kenyans are impoverished. To me, it does not make sense for them to talk about poverty eradication or alleviation. The reason why I say this is that, recently, there was this big issue of fish. When it comes to the matter of fish, it is very dear to my heart. Much as I learnt today that the Minister for Health has lifted the ban on fish, I want to dismiss that as inconsequential, and I want to demand that the Government does apologise to the fishing folk, accept that they goofed and compensate them for the very irresponsible and reckless move they made. I would want to pose a question to this Government: If a Government Minister did find that a dead cow was slaughtered in one butchery, would that be enough reason to ban the consumption of meat in the whole country? I am tempted to think that would not be enough reason, but I think that is exactly what was done in the case of fish. On behalf of my constituents, I demand from the Government an unconditional apology and compensation for the agony and loss of business that was caused by that ban. This is not going to end today.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also want to turn a bit on the issue of security. Indeed, much of the talk I have been listening to dwelt a lot

[Dr. Ochuodho]

on this. I think, really, we should not be talking about security in this country. I think we should be talking about insecurity because, as far as I am concerned, there is hardly any security in Kenya worth mentioning. Indeed, if the Government cannot guarantee our security, I urge it to consider providing all Kenyans with firearms and give them military combat training so that they can deal with the culprits that this Government has failed to contain.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, from the look of things, it strikes me that I do not know who is going to save this country from the quagmire we find ourselves in. Maybe, it is only the divine power or spirit that will save us from the problems that we are facing. This is one Government that preaches water, but drinks wine. They preach one thing, but do the opposite.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, many of the hon. Members on the Front Bench claim to be Christians. However, when it was alleged that devil worshipping is rampant in this country, a commission was constituted, but its report was never made public. I am tempted to believe that the people behind my life and the lives of several other hon. Members are devil-worshippers. Until the divine spirit prevails over them, the problems of this country will continue to prevail.

The talk of corruption has also been on every hon. Member's lips. But it amazes me that while the President appoints his Ministers, those appointments are hardly ever based on merit and competence. Indeed, they are based more on tribal consideration and level of sycophancy. Much as I was delighted, when recently, my former mathematics professor was appointed Vice-President, many will agree with me that it was a slap in the face of the anti-corruption crusaders. Many will agree that the Professor of Mathematics is certainly one of those who are not anti-corruption friendly.

(Applause)

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue of unemployment was also alluded to, during the Presidential speech. A very quick survey by some of my friends revealed that at least 10 per cent of our senior civil servants are people who are past their "sell-by date." That is, they are people who should have long retired to create room for the youths of this country that do not have employment, but this Government keeps on retaining them and recycling them because it needs them to retain its power. I would want to urge the Government to root out all those who have passed their sell-by date, as per the laws of this land. Those who have gone past retirement age should be retired to create room for the productive young and up-coming Kenyans. I think, even in Parliament, one of the eligibility criteria for leadership of this country in future should be age. There is a certain age beyond which I think one should not be allowed to head this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I was listening to the speech--- Although, here, I beg to disagree with a colleague of mine who claims that this may not be the last session of the millennium; it depends on what mathematical assumption one wants to make about the end of the millennium. But one would have expected that this, being the final speech of this millennium, that it should have been visionary. The next millennium is going to be an information-intensive era. We are moving away from the labour-intensive era, and yet, looking through this document, there is very little mention of that industrialisation that we very much talked about. There is very little mention of that information orientation that we all expect to see in the millennium that is to come, whether we like it or not, assuming that we shall survive the millennium bug that is about to strike. I would have been a bit happier if this document was a little more futuristic so that we give Kenyans hope that for once, we are going to

feed our people, clothe them, provide them with water and so on. Yet what we find here are empty promises that we have been fed on over the past 35 years with very little results to show.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when it comes to paper work, I have to give the devil credit where it is due. KANU is very good in developing very good papers, but beyond that, there is nothing. The reason why I say this is that when it comes to implementation, we have great problems. My colleagues will agree with me that during the IPPG recommendations, it was resolved, amongst other things, that the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC) would be giving uniform air time coverage to divergent opinions. I do not think there is anybody in this House who will dispute the fact that this is very far from true. Some time last week, I was listening to KBC news; it was about a ten-minute news bulletin. In the first eight minutes, they reported about the Head of State. In the remaining two minutes, they reported about MPs from a certain district, congratulating the same Head of State. Indeed, even instead of congratulating the person who was appointed, they were still congratulating the Head of State. Obviously, one wonders whether that is what we mean when we talk of uniform time allotment for different divergent political opinions.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must conclude by mentioning that much as I want to believe that this Government will come up with

good Papers and Bills - though I was disappointed as I was looking at some of the Bills mentioned in this speech - there is hardly any that is futuristic. In my opinion, any Bill that lacks a component of information intensity lacks that futuristic aspect or vision that will dominate the century ahead of us.

So, I am a bit disappointed that, that was lacking. But even those Bills that we have been told will be tabled here, I must say that I am rather pessimistic as to whether the Government will be genuinely committed to them, because this Government has not in the past shown real commitment to Bills that they themselves have brought before this House. I do not need to look far beyond the Telecom Bill that we all know we passed here, but still remains unimplemented.

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

The Assistant Minister for Rural Development (Mr. Sirma): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate his Excellency the President on his speech which he delivered to us on the State Opening of this House which was the last speech of that nature in this last session of this millennium. It was a speech which should be lauded by all of us of sound mind, instead of being criticised. It was a speech which contained all issues affecting Kenyans at the moment. What I was not happy about the State Opening ceremony was that, this House, instead of listening to the normal prayers, listened to political statements. The religious leaders who prayed here gave us political statements instead of the usual prayers. In future, they should offer real prayers, which we want, instead of dwelling on political statements of their own making to this House. We are here as hon. Members, and we have our views to give. The Head of State was the only one who was supposed to make such political statements.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the problems facing Kenyans, as outlined in the Presidential Address are: unemployment, hunger and lack of water. These are the problems that we should address urgently as Parliamentarians.

Mr. Munyasia: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. It is a practice of this House for religious leaders to lead us in prayers during its State Opening. I have never heard any hon. Member criticise the religious leaders who come to pray during the State Opening of this House before the President gives his Address. Is the hon. Member in order to start criticising religious leaders when we are not debating the prayers that were said in this House? Is he in order to contribute to the prayers instead of the Motion on the Presidential Address?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghismo): Order! Basically, we are debating the Motion on the Presidential Address.

The Assistant Minister for Rural Development (Mr. Sirma): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we know that the prayers were part of the opening remarks that were made in this House during its State Opening. We must comment on the religious leaders' prayers so that they can change their attitude and behave in the next Session.

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

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghismo): Order! Mr. Sirma, just focus on the Address that was made by the President.

The Assistant Minister for Rural Development (Mr. Sirma): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have heard that.

As we debate the problems which are facing Kenyans, we should know that the backbone of this country is agriculture. The problems the sugar, dairy and maize industries face have made respective farmers incapable of

paying school fees and meeting their basic needs, namely, food, shelter and clothing. As Kenyans, this is what we must focus on. If we are serious in alleviating poverty, we must make sure that our people are self-sufficient in food before we can think of ways and means of making our economy grow further. This is so because if we talk to somebody who is hungry, he will not understand what we are talking about. Poverty has come about as a result of the people who are managing our institutions, for example, the dairy industry. I would like to congratulate the Government for the quick action it took to arrest the Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC) directors, who had defied a court order restraining them from holding an annual general meeting (AGM) at Thika. These directors should go "in" so that this can serve as an example to others, like those Opposition hon. Members.

Mr. Odoyo: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am aware that my colleague knows that this matter is in court. Is it in order for him to comment on a matter that is already in court? As far as we are concerned, they are innocent until they are proved guilty. Therefore, he should not make any judgement as to whether they have broken any law at all. If anything, maybe, it is malice.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Pogishio): Yes, you should play by the rules.

The Assistant Minister for Rural Development (Mr. Sirma): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think he just wants to take my time so that I do not give him more.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, corruption in this country is really entrenched. We know that this is a vice which did not start

yesterday. Those hon. Members who are here know of the molasses plant in Kisumu and the KenRen plant which was to manufacture fertilizer for our farmers. Who was the Minister for Finance at that time? He left this country with those problems! Can he come out? The other day, the same hon. Member said in this House that Kenyans are asking whether there is a Government in this country. I would like to urge him to take the same people who asked him that question to Somalia, so that they can see how a country which has no Government looks like. He can then come back and give us a brief on where a Government exists and where it does not exist. We are cheating wananchi by telling them that there is no Government in this country. This is because the Government is running without any problem. If corruption is there, it is among individuals. This is a vice that all of us, whether we are in the Opposition or in KANU, must get rid of. We must work together and get rid of corruption so that Kenya can prosper.

I now come to the Constitutional Review Process that some hon. Members discussed yesterday. I would like to say that as leaders, we were given the mandate by wananchi to lead them, but instead of doing that, we asked other people to come and assist us lead this country. We have abdicated our responsibility as hon. Members of Parliament who were elected by the people. We have heard about some people who call themselves the "civil society", but I would like to call them "civil war society" because they only want war in this country. I would like to tell them that nobody fears war. These people think that if war erupts in this country, it will only affect those who are in the ruling party, KANU. I would like to inform them that it will affect everybody in this country. I would also like to tell them that we will not be cowed by their "deep voices" since they are being financed by foreign Governments. These Governments want to see that this country is in problems as is the case in other countries. They should know that Kenyans had lived peacefully until they refused to fund our Government. They funded the civil society so that it could fight the Government from that side.

What we want as Kenyans, and what I am being told by my constituents, is that we should remove all those people from the Constitutional Review Process today and take the mandate the people have given us.

Mr. Parpai: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to cheat the whole country by contradicting an Act that he has given his consent to?

The Assistant Minister for Rural Development (Mr. Sirma): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been given consent by my electorate. I am sorry for you, if you have not been given mandate by your constituents who are in Kajiado South. I do not know why you are here!

When we meet in the near future to discuss the Constitutional Review Process, we would like Parliamentarians to play their roles. This is because we have been elected by wananchi. All the Commissioners must come from political parties. As for the women Political Caucus, we did not check in the Act to see the kind of women who are supposed to lead us. Of what credibility, in terms of morality---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Pogishio): Proceed, Mr. Sirma, but talk about the Act that you know.

The Assistant Minister for Rural Development (Mr. Sirma): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry if I have gone overboard. I am saying that we want people who are upright and can represent Kenyans well. Thank you.

I beg to support the Motion on the Presidential Address.

Mr. Odoyo: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

(Mr. Odoyo moved to the Dispatch Box)

Mr. Munyasia: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. According to the Standing Orders, does hon. Odoyo qualify to speak from the Dispatch Box? Should he not speak from one of the microphones which hang over the Back Benches?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghiso): Mr. Munyasia, what is your point of order?

Mr. Munyasia: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am saying that hon. Odoyo does not qualify to sit on the Front Bench. Therefore, he is supposed to speak from the Back Bench.

Mr. Odoyo: I would like to take this opportunity to add my voice to the chorus of my colleagues by saying that the Presidential Speech was long on problem identification, but short on solutions. Many of my colleagues have mentioned this and I am adding my voice to theirs. The problems the President mentioned have been with us from time immemorial. These problems include unemployment, hunger, malnutrition, cost-sharing in schools and hospitals, poor roads, lack of water, energy and means of communication. They have been very well put by the speech writers but in terms of assisting this country, there are no solutions. For example, during the recess, there were certain issues that came up that were completely omitted from the Speech. There is the rice problem, where farmers were dying, but there was no mention of that. There was the sugar problem where expatriates are filling this country but there was no mention of that. There are the *El Nino* funds but there was no mention of that. There is no mention of the East African Community which is going to affect our lives. There is no mention of the fish problem which has been resolved. The list could be endless. It is important that a policy statement by the Head of State should be made here so that we are able to look into the future with the aim of tackling problems that we are in, in this country within the next immediate 12 months. That has not taken place so far.

However, I would like to congratulate His Excellency the President for accepting to bring a blue print on poverty eradication to Parliament. These one-day seminars held at Mbagathi are null and void in terms of taking us forward. We eat good lunches there; we discuss, and ask questions, but at the end of the day, it gets us nowhere. It is time that this issue is brought to the House and we can look at it. One of the first questions should be: "Have we suggested or proposed anything new that has not been proposed before? The present blue print for poverty eradication has offered no new strategies. In its present form, it should not come to the House until the experts have looked at that particular document.

The President talked about security at the border. While it is good, it should not be used to frustrate the East African Community. We are going to have policemen harassing Ugandans, Tanzanians and Kenyans wanting to go to Uganda or Tanzania, all in the guise of security. We must show good faith in the East African Community. Security should be tightened while we are talking about Somalia and Ethiopia, but let us not forget the human cost that is being put on the lives of Somalis and Ethiopians. Our security officers' morale in Kenya today is low and their public relations very poor. They must be disciplined properly so that the human rights of our people are respected by our security officers in Kenya.

On corruption, once again, I would like to add my voice to the chorus of my colleagues. But I would like to propose that we go further. The Eighth Parliament must introduce a parliamentary prosecutor. We want a parliamentary prosecutor so that those issues that Parliament thinks are pertinent can be directly taken to court without waiting for the Attorney-General to give consent to prosecute. A parliamentary prosecutor is a necessity to enable us to follow up the Controller and Auditor-General's report. The Kenya Anti-Corruption Authority is a toothless bull-dog because as it stands, it will have no mandate at all. It is going to face the same bureaucratic problems that the other one had in terms of who leads the prosecution, where the Attorney-General falls, and where the Anti-Corruption Authority falls and who takes the lead. Again, I fear that Justice Ringera will end up nowhere. Therefore, it is time for a parliamentary prosecutor to enable us to prosecute directly, those he feels are contravening the laws of this country, especially in areas where economic sabotage is being perpetuated by those in Government. Next to that we should look into the issue of having the highest court on the land in Parliament. This is what is required by democracy. In the USA, the highest court is the Senate. According to the model used in the United Kingdom, the highest court is also in Parliament. It is considered the highest court to Parliament. Therefore, there is need to have a parliamentary prosecutor. KANU is still dithering, dilly-dallying and buying time on constitutional reforms. But time is not on our side.

The question we need to ask now is: "What is KANU up to in terms of buying time and dilly dallying?" Is there a target that they have? Have they made a decision that we shall not remove this Constitution in the Eighth Parliament? If so, should we waste more time and resources? Why should we not disband, or if not so, review this particular Act with a view to bringing more experts in and identifying all those areas that were left out? We should not review the composition of the members of the commission.

As I stand here, I am pleased to inform you that the people of Nyakach came to me over this weekend to say that while they may be supporting this particular Speech, there are very many areas that disturb their souls, particularly the roads in Nyakach which are in the worst scenario. The *El Nino* money was used to pay off old contractors. None of that money is being used to do new projects. All those "singhs" are the ones who are "*kularing*" that money. Hakuna kazi mpya ambayo inafanyika katika Nyakach sasa.

Mr. Munyasia: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. According to the Standing Orders, we have to choose one of the two languages, either English or Kiswahili, and we stick to the one we have chosen. Is hon. Odoyo in order to speak Dholuo and Kiswahili?

Mr. Odoyo: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it appears that I did not communicate anything to my colleague. He did not understand exactly what I was saying and, therefore, if he would like me to explain the word "*kularing*" in more details---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghisi): Order! Mr. Odoyo, stick to one language, preferably English now.

Mr. Odoyo: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have a big project coming up in my constituency; the Sondu-Miriu hydro-electric project. With regard to this project, we were compensated only 1 per cent out of the total value of the project. Compensation paid was Kshs40 million, while the project is costing Kshs4 billion. The compensation is being done by the present Government. They are undercutting, undervaluing, underpaying and exploiting the peasant farmers and wananchi. The President did not mention anything about energy, but there is an energy plant being initiated in Nyakach for the poor wananchi who are suffering. This Government must start to look at itself as a servant of the people rather than as somebody who is crunching wananchi.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister for Trade (Mr. Ndilinge): Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Kwanza, ningependa nianze kwa kumshukuru Mwenyezi Mungu kwa kutuwezeshwa kuwa katika Bunge hili. Na ningependa kuwaambia wenzangu katika pande zote mbili kwamba kuna nyuso ambazo haziko hapa lakini zilikuweco wakati wa Bunge La Saba. Hivyo ni kusema kwamba kuna watu waliotumwa na wananchi kutoka sehemu zao lakini wakifika hapa Bungeni, wanaleta mzaha. Wanasahau kwamba kuna watu waliowachagua kule nyumbani, na wanakuja kutukana wengine hapa. Ikiwa ni Mbunge wa upande wa KANU, anaanza kutukana wenzake wa upande wa Upinzani. Ikiwa ni Mbunge wa upande wa Upinzani, anatumkana wenzake wa upande wa KANU. Waliomchagua kutoka sehemu yake ya uwakilishi Bungeni hawakumtuma aje kutukana mtu hapa. Unapofika wakati wa kura, ndio sababu unaona wengine wanaanza kusema kura zihesabiwe tena, hali yeye ameshashindwa.

(Laughter)

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kuwaambia wenzangu katika pande zote mbili za Bunge kwamba, ikiwa una adui katika ndege, abiria wa ndege hiyo hawachezi na hiyo ndege kwa sababu ikianguka, haijulikani kama kulikuwa na adui au rafiki. Tunapoleta mchezo katika nchi hii yetu, uwe ni Mbunge wa upande wa Upinzani au wa KANU, tunacheza na ndege inayowabeba Wakenya. Tungependa tufikirie sana. Ndiyo sababu wengi wetu walishindwa katika uchaguzi uliopita.

Mr. Odoyo: On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

(Loud consultations)

An hon. Member: Do it in Kiswahili!

Mr. Odoyo: Asante sana, Bw. Naibu wa Spika wa Muda. Ningependa kumweleza Mbunge anayezungumza kwamba katika Bunge hili, ni kawaida Wabunge wa upande huu kuwalemea wa upande ule, na wale wa upande ule kuwalemea Wabunge wa upande huu. Hakuna ubaya Wabunge kuvutana.

(Applause)

Hii ndiyo hali ya siasa katika Bunge la kidemokrasia. Asante.

The Assistant Minister for Trade (Mr. Ndilinge): Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Ningependa kumshukuru mwenzangu kwa maoni yake. Lakini ni vizuri ajue kwamba usipomheshimu kiongozi aliye uongozini, ukipata uongozi, hata ikiwa ni miaki 20, hutaheshimiwa kamwe! Kwa hivyo, ningependa kuwaeleza kwamba wale mlio katika upande wa Upinzani muwaheshimu wale walio mamlakani sasa. Ndipo pengine nyakati zijazo mkijaliwa na kupata uongozi, tuwaheshimu vile mlikuwa mkituheshimu; ingawa ni mjaliwa ya Mungu. Sijui!

Bw. Naibu wa Spika wa Muda, ningependa kusema kwamba Hotuba iliyotolewa hapa na Rais Moi yastahili kupongezwa. Lakini ni kazi yetu sisi Wabunge, sio upande wa KANU wala wa Upinzani pekee, kuyatekeleza yale Rais Moi alisema. Watu kutoka sehemu yako ya uwakilishi Bungeni hawajui kwamba ukifika hapa, kazi yako inakuwa ni kupigana na Wabunge wenzako. Wanajua kwamba umekuja hapa kujenga nchi. Lakini mwananchi au kiongozi akiwa mdhaifu, hawezi kuwa na nafasi ya kujenga nchi yake.

Nina furaha sana kwa sababu Waziri wa Afya yuko hapa na ninajua kwamba amazunguka sana kila sehemu nchini kuhakikisha kwamba magonjwa kama kipindupindu na kadhalika yamefunguzwa. Ninamwomba, kwa unyenyekevu mwingi sana, ahakikishe kwamba ule ugonjwa wa kipindupindu ulioko sehemu ya Makueni umepunguzwa vilivyo. Ninapozungumza hapa sasa, zaidi ya watu sita wamekufa kutokana na ugonjwa huo. Ningemwomba ahakikishe kwamba dawa zimeongezwa, pamoja na wafanyakazi katika sehemu hiyo. Zaidi ya hayo, ingekuwa vizuri kama Waziri wa Afya angefikiria kutuma kikundi cha kusambaza huduma za afya katika sehemu hiyo. Hii ni kwa sababu sehemu hiyo imekumbwa sana na huo ugonjwa na ni hatari sasa hivi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, katika upande wa Ukambani hatujulikani sana kwa kukimbia, lakini tunajulikana sana kwa sababu tunakumbwa na njaa mara kwa mara. Ningeomba viongozi, na hasa Mawaziri ambao wanahusika na mambo ya kupeana pesa za urekebishaji wa barabara, Wizara ya Maji na kadhalika, wachukue hatua. Yafaa wafikirie mambo ya kuzuilia maji yanayopitia Ukambani, ambako kuna mito 16. Maji ya mito hiyo ikizuiliwa katika

mabwawa, hatutalia kuhusu njaa kamwe. Maji ya mito hiyo hupitia Ukambani na kuelekea Bahari ya Hindi na hayaendi kusaidia yeyote kule. Kwa hivyo, zile pesa tunazopewa kama famine relief zikitumiwa vizuri, zinawezi kutoa huduma kama hiyo ili tupate maji.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kuhusu kutumia pesa za raia vibaya, ningependa kusema kinagaubaga kwamba, mtu yeyote akitumia pesa za umma vibaya, awe ni wa upande wa Upinzani au wa KANU, aambiwe peupe kwamba hizi ni pesa za mwanachi na hazistahili kutumiwa vibaya.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kuzungumza kuhusu Katiba ambayo imeleta taabu sana. Kuna shida katika pande zote mbili za Bunge hili, na raia wasidanganywe. Kwanza, wangejua kwamba Katiba ni ya Kenya, lakini wengi wa wale wanaoenda katika County Hall, huenda kutafuta jinsi hiyo Katiba itawafaa kibinafsi. Hawaendi kutafuta Katiba ya Kenya. Ningewaomba wale wanaoenda pale, watafute Katiba ya Kenya ambayo itakuweco wakati sisi tuko au hatutakuwepo katika ulimwengu huu.

Ninaomba Serikali hii, hasa Wizara ya Elimu, kwamba hata hii Katiba ikipitishwa hapa, raia hawatajua Katiba ni nini. Hii ingekuwa moja ya masomo katika shule zetu ili mwananchi anapotendewa mabaya au mazuri na Katiba yake, ajue kwamba ni ile ile Katiba aliyoisoma katika shule. Lakini ukimwambia mtu mambo ya Katiba na hajajua Katiba ni nini, ni sawa na kumpigia mbuzi gitaa. Kwa hivyo, tungependelea raia ambao wanatunzwa na hii Katiba, kwanza, wafunzwe kuhusu Katiba ili wajue Katiba itawafanya mema na mabaya. Ikiwa Katiba ni ya sisi katika Bunge hili, haitakuwa na maana katika sehemu ya mashambani. Katiba ingeanzia mashambani kabla ya kuja hapa, ili tunapotengeneza sheria, tuwe tunaitumia. Inaweza kumlinda mwananchi au kumkosea, na alalamike.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, sitaki kuongea sana. Ningependa kupongeza Wizara ya Serikali za Wilaya, shingo upande. Katika County Council ya Makueni, sasa ni karibu miezi minne wafanyakazi hawajalipwa mishahara yao. Ningependa kuongea juu ya jambo hilo Waziri akiwa hapa. Ninaipongeza Wizara hiyo kwa kazi yake katika county council nyingine, sio ile ya Makueni. Katika County Council ya Makueni, wafanyakazi hawalipwi mishahara yao. Imefikia kiwango cha kwamba karani wa kukusanya ushuru, badala ya kukusanya ushuru huo na kuupeleka katika county council, anaukusanya akiweka mfukoni mwake kwa sababu hana mishahara. Yafaa Waziri wa Wizara hiyo aangalie Makueni na kuchunguza kwa nini wafanyakazi wa county council hawalipwi kwa muda wa miezi minne. Sehemu hiyo ya Makueni ina changarawe nyingi ya kujenga nyumba. Ile changarawe inayotumiwa hapa Nairobi hutolewa huko Makueni. Je, hizo pesa zinazotolewa kutokana na changarawe huenda wapi?

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kuhusu amani, tunajua kwamba maafisa wa polisi na wale wanaohusika na mambo ya usalama wasipotunzwa vizuri, hatutawatuma watekeleze ulinzi mzuri. Ndio sababu ninaomba kwamba maafisa wa polisi watengenezewe nyumba nzuri. Nyumba nyingine wanamoishi zinatiririka maji. Sasa

mtu wa aina hiyo ukimtuma aende kushika mwizi na amelo maji, ataenda wapi?

Kuhusu magari ya polisi, na ndio shida iliyoko mashambani, mwananchi wa kawaida akipeleka matatizo yake kwa polisi, jambo la kwanza analoambiwa ni kwamba hakuna gari. Kama gari liko, anaambiwa kwamba halina mafuta. Sasa mwananchi huyo, ikiwa amekaa miezi miwili bila kazi, atatoa gari na mafuta wapi? Wakati umefika wa kusema ukweli maana "ukweli ni Mungu". Wengi wetu ambao tunaitwa viongozi sasa--- Kwa sababu kuna wengi ambao akili zao haziko katika Bunge hili---

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

Mr. Maitha: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, hata mimi ni furaha yangu kuunga mkono Hoja hii ya Hotuba ya Mtukufu Rais. Hotuba hii ya Rais, ambayo iko katika mazungumzo hivi sasa, tukiisoma kwanza kabla sijataja msimamo wa Serikali, iligusia kwanza wingu la maendeleo ya Serikali iliyoyafanya katika mapumziko ya mhula wa Bunge uliopita, tulipokuwa mapumzikoni.

Kabla sijaendelea, ningependa kuipongeza Serikali kwa sababu ya kutimiza Katiba; kipengeo kimoja chapo ambacho kilikuwa kimepungua, cha kutokuwa na Makamu wa Rais katika Kenya hii. Basi kuchaguliwa kwa Makamu wa Rais kumewapunguzia Wakenya wasiwasi waliokuwa nao, na kipengeo kimoja cha Katiba ambacho kilikuwa kimepunguka, pia kimejazwa.

Pili, wingu lile la maendeleo ambalo Serikali imetimiza kwingi katika nchi hii, ninashukuru kwa sababu mimi pia ni mmoja wa wale waliobahatika na wingu lile kwa sababu lilinyesha kwangu Kisauni. Ninashukuru kwa sababu Serikali ilipewa pesa za uzunguni kutoka kwa shirika la IMF, ambapo shirika hilo lilitoa pesa kwa Serikali ya Kenya ili kugharamia barabara ambazo zilikuwa zimeharibiwa na mvua ya *El Nino*. Kule kwangu nilifaidika kupata barabara ambayo hivi sasa imepewa mjenzi, ambazo barabara hizo zapata mbili, zilizogharimu pesa nyingi sana. Moja inatoka Kisauni kwenda Shanzu na nyingine inatoka Kisauni pale pale, kupitia Mishomoroni Nguu Tatu, na pia daraja la Mwakirunge ambalo linajengwa na senti hizo hizo.

Pia, ninashukuru Serikali kwa sababu kupitia kwa shirika la Japan; JICA, wameleta kule kwangu Kshs600 milioni ambazo sasa zinatumiwa kwenye hospitali kuu ya Mkoa wa Pwani; inafanyiwa ukarabati na kuwa ya hali ambayo ni ya kupendeza kabisa. Vile vile, Serikali katika wingu lile ambalo lilikuwa linanyesha katika mitaa mingi ya Kenya, ilinisaidia na kufanya wananchi ambao katika Kisauni wamekuwa maskwata kwa siku nyingi, sasa wapate makaratasi ya kumiliki mashamba. Sasa hivi, Serikali imewapatia maskwata wa Kisauni zaidi ya 1,450, makaratasi ya kumiliki mashamba, na ambao kwa muda wa miaka yote wamekuwa maskwata na pia vile vile, Serikali inazidi kuja kutoa ardhi hizo na wanatayarisha na kupipima. Kwa hivyo, ninagusia tu lile wingu lililokuwa likifanywa na Serikali wakati wa mapumziko ya mhula wetu wa Bunge tulioupita.

Hata hivyo, baada ya kuona yale Serikali inayofanya, sitasita pia kusema ya kwamba, Hotuba iliyoko Bunge hili, ilitilia mkazo kuondoa umaskini kwa wananchi wa Kenya. Kwa sababu hiyo, ikiwa ni lazima tuondoe umaskini ili wananchi wetu wa Kenya wasikumbwe tena na umaskini, basi, ni lazima tuangalie vipengeo vile ambavyo vinafanya watu wetu kuwa maskini. Mimi nikitoka katika Jimbo lile la Pwani, uchumi mkubwa wa kwetu kule Pwani ni utalii. Mwaka mmoja unusu uliopita, watu walilalamika kulikuwa na vita Likoni, ndio uchumi ukafa. Lakini mwaka mmoja na miezi mitano sasa, watu wa Pwani wamejirekibisha na hakuna vita tena, lakini Serikali imeshidwa kufanya njia zozote ili kuregesha uchumi ule wa utalii. Barabara zimezidi kuwa baya; barabara kama zile za kuja Amboseli na kwingine hazijaangaliwa, na tunapata moto unakatika kila wakati katika mahoteli na kufanya Wazungu kila wakati kulala katika giza. Tunakuta pia maji - na tunashukuru Wizara ya Maji ingawaje; wamefanya bidii - lakini mpaka sasa Mombasa iko na taabu ya maji sana. Ndio tunasema kwamba Serikali vifute soksi zake kwa zile nyanja ambazo zingeleta uchumi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninasema hivyo kwa sababu katika eneo langu ninaloliakirisha Bungeni ndilo lenye utajiri wote ambao Serikali inajipatia pesa zake, kupitia utalii. Mahoteli yote yako Kisauni. Kwa hivyo, ningemba kwamba mambo ambayo ni ya muhimu kama vile barabara, taa za stima na maji yawe ni kitu ambacho kule hayawi tena ni mambo ya kufikiria.

Vile vile, ningependa kulalamika kwa sababu kuna kitu kibaya ambacho kinafanyika kule Mombasa. Kuna mpango, ama kuna mtu katika Serikali ambaye anataka kuua mitambo mitatu ya simiti katika Kenya; hiyo ni Bamburi, Athi River na mtambo wa Portland hapa Nairobi. Miezi miwili iliyopita, tani 3,000 za simiti zililetwa hapa Kenya. Gharama ya kutengeneza simiti katika mitambo yetu hii mitatu; tukienda katika mtambo wa simiti wa Bamburi, gharama ya kutengeneza simiti kwa tani moja ni US\$32; tukija Portland ni US\$42, na Athi River ni US\$42 kwa tani moja. Lakini simiti ya kutoka Indonesia iliyoruhusiwa kuja Kenya na ikauzwa US\$23 kwa tani, bei yake iko chini zaidi na inaua mitambo hiyo mitatu ya hapa kwetu Kenya. Jambo hili limefanyika kwa sababu anayehusika katika Wizara ambayo inaruhusu kuingiza bidhaa nchini amekosa kuona utaratibu wa simiti inayotengenezwa Kenya ambapo Kenya peke yake inatengeneza simiti tani 3.1 million, ambapo matumizi yake ni tani 1.4 milioni na zile nyingine inabakia. Lakini wamekosa kuangalia utaratibu na hawajatosheka na zile tani za

simiti ambazo zinatengenezwa Kenya na kuzinunua; wanaruhusu simiti nyingine kutoka Indonesia kuletwa hapa nchini ili iue mitambo hii. Hii ni kuonyesha wazi wangetaka kuuu mitambo hii ili wananchi wetu, hasa kule kwangu Bamburi, wafutwe kazi, wazidi kuwa maskini, na kwingineko.

Pia, kuna uvumi ya kwamba kampuni hiyo hiyo--- Na hivi karibuni nitaleta ushahidi katika Bunge hili kuonyesha yule mtu aliyeleta simiti, jina lake na aliruhusiwa na nani kuleta simiti; nitaweka makaratasi hapa mezani. Inaonekana ya kwamba kuuu mitambo hii ya simiti kunafanywa makusudi ili watu wetu wafutwe kazi huko Bamburi na Athi River, kwa sababu hawa wawekaji rasilmali itawabidi warudi kwao. Unakuta kwamba, mambo haya yote yanatokea kwa sababu ya ulaji rushwa. Ndio sababu watu wa Kenya wanaendelea kuwa maskini. Ulaji rushwa ndio umefanya ardhi nyingi zinyakuliwe. Kama kule Mombasa, unyakuwaji wa ardhi umezidi. Nimepeleka kortini matajiri ambao wamenyakua ardhi, na nitazidi kuwapeleka kortini wanaponyakua ardhi kule kwangu. Ukinyakua ardhi Kisauni, Nyalii na kwingineko, nikikupata nitakupeleka kortini. Nikishindwa kortini, tutamenyana barabarani. Kwa hivyo, ikiwa tunataka wananchi wetu wale matunda ya Uhuru ambao sisi tunaupigania Bungeni, ni lazima kwanza tuwalinde na mali yao. Haifai mtu mmoja achukue ploti moja na aiuzee Kshs20 milioni huku mwananchi wa kawaida anaendelea kuwa maskini; huku unasema kwamba unametetea. Ikiwa kweli tunataka kuwasaidia wananchi, inafaa tupime zile ardhi ambazo ni za Serikali na zimenyakuliwa, na tuwapatie wale wananchi wauze ili nao pia wawe matajiri. Tukifanya hivyo, tutakuwa tunawakilisha maskini sawa sawa.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, yale yote ambayo yamezungumzwa katika Hotuba hii ni ya maana, na tukiyazingatia, yataendelea nchi hii. Lakini mara nyingi, mambo 1,000 huzungumzwa lakini hata jambo moja huwa halitekelezwi.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

The Minister for Health (Mr. Kalweo):

Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa wakati huu nami niweze kusema machache. Nitaanza na kumshukuru Rais Moi kwa Hotuba maalum aliyopeana wakati wa ufunguzi wa Bunge hili. Na ningependa kusema kwamba, kiongozi yeyote akitoa maoni yake, ni jukumu letu sisi viongozi wadogo kufafanua zaidi, kwa sababu yeye hugusia kidogo kidogo tu. Lakini yote aliyoyasema, yalikuwa ya maana.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, wengi wameongea juu ya uchumi wa nchi yetu. Kenya ni nchi inayotegemea kilimo. Na katika miaka ya 1970s hadi 1980s, Kenya ilikuwa inaongoza kwa vyama vya ushirika. Kulikuwa na vyama vya ushirika vya wakuzaji kahawa, majani chai, maziwa (KCC), mchele na mazao mengine mengi. Wakati tunazungumza juu ya uchumi, ni nini tunachomaanisha? Mara kwa mara huwa tunasahau mambo yanayowahusu watu wa mashambani na kuzingatia masuala yanayohusu watu katika miji mikubwa. Huku tukiongea juu ya umaskini na taabu nyingine, hatuzingatii taabu za wale watu wetu wa mashambani. Kwa mfano, kama wewe ni kiongozi unayetoka mahali panapokuzwa mchele, inafaa tutafute njia muafaka za kuwaongoza wale watu ili wakuze mchele maradufu na pia wapate soko la mazao yao kwingineko. Hata kama kiongozi anatoka mahali ambapo wanafuga ng'ombe, inafaa ajiulize ni nini anachofanya kukuza kile kipawa Mungu aliwapatia watu wake. Sisi tunaotoka mahali kunakokuzwa kahawa na majani chai, haifai kuingilia mambo yanayowahusu hawa wakulima bila kuzingatia matatizo yao kwa sababu pengine, wewe sio mkulima, lakini nia yako ni kuvuruga wakulima wa majani chai ili Serikali ilaumiwe. Serikali haiambii mtu apande majani, kahawa, mchele, wala kufuga ng'ombe au mbuzi. Kwa hivyo, inafaa turudi nyumbani kwetu, kwa maana huko ndiko shina la uchumi wetu. Tukiungana kule mashinani, tutaweza kuwaokoa wananchi wetu. Lakini maneno matupu hayana msingi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ni rahisi sana kuongea kuhusu mwingine. Hiyo ndiyo tabia ya mwanadamu; kuongea mambo ya mwingine kuliko yako. Kwa hivyo, inatubidi tuangalie njia ambayo tunaweza kuinua maisha ya watu wetu. Watu wameongea mengi kuhusu samaki. Watu 80 walikuwa wamepatikana wakitumia sumu ili washike samaki. Kulikuwa na watu wengine ambao walikuwa wakitumia trawlers, na hizi hazikubaliwi kwa ziwa kama Victoria kwa sababu zitamaliza samaki. Wale wananchi wa kule, na viongozi wao, ingefaa pia, wajiunge na co-operatives ili waweze kuinua biashara zao na kupeleka samaki kwenye nchi za mbali. Mungu aliumba kila mtu na kwao---

Mr. Wanjala: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am finding it hard to understand what the Minister is saying. I do not know whether he is speaking in Kiswahili or Kimeru.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghiso): What is your point of order?

Mr. Wanjala: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, can he be fluent in the language and pronounce the words correctly so that we can understand him?

The Minister for Health (Mr. Kalweo): Wewe umepotea njia. Shauri yako wewe!

(Laughter)

Jambo ninalosema ni kwamba Mungu alipoumba nchi ya Kenya au dunia nzima, aliumba kila mtu na kwao. Wale Mungu aliwatunukia kuchunga ng'ombe, waendeleo kuchunga ng'ombe na pia waongeze mambo mengine. Wale wanaopanda minazi, kama vile Mheshimiwa mwenzangu, Bw. Maitha, alileta Hoja hapa ya kuongea mambo ya minazi, na waendeleo na kupanua hali ya kiminazi, ili tuwe na uchumi ambao unaweza kutumainiwa. Lakini tukianza kuongea mambo ya Ulaya, hayana maana. Ningetaka tuunge mkono na tutoe maarifa yetu ili tuweze kuendesha mambo ya uchumi wetu, kwa sababu Kenya ni nchi ya kilimo.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nitagusia pia jambo hili la kila mtu na kwao. Kuna mipaka, na watu hawajui mipaka ya kwao. Kwa mfano, ninatoka Igembe. Juu kabisa, tunapakana na Borana na Samburu. Upande wa chini, tunapakana na Tharaka, Tigania na wengine. Ukisikia kuna majangili wamepatikana na bunduki na ng'ombe wa watu wengine; ukichunguza majina yao, si majina ambayo yanatoka mahali majangili hao wanadhaniwa kutoka. Ni watu wa kutoka Meru. Kwa hivyo, ni vizuri tuwe na utulivu. Mungu hakuwa mjinga kukuweka wewe mahali alikuweka.

Jambo lingine ni hali ya Wizara yangu. Ninawauliza waheshimiwa na viongozi wote watusaidie kwa kuelimisha wananchi wetu. Tuna taabu moja. Unaposikia watu wakisema kuna kipindupindu, mara kwa mara, labda si kipindupindu. Inaweza ikawa ni malaria. Ningetaka viongozi wanasaidie kuwaelimisha wananchi watumie maji ambayo yamechemshwa. Wakienda mikutano yao, ningependa wachukue hilo jukumu la kuwaelimisha wananchi ili tuzuie matokeo kama hayo. Mheshimiwa ameongea juu ya ugonjwa Ukambani na nimetuma kundi la madaktari wa kutosha na hata wamefanya kambi kule Makueni na wanatembea kila mahali. Huku Nairobi, tumeweka kundi la kuangalia huu ugonjwa, au maambukizi yanatokea wapi, ili ya ikitokea, tutakuwa tayari na tutapambana na huo ugonjwa.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, jambo lingine ambalo ningependa waheshima Wabunge wajue ni kwamba kuna viwango fulani vilivyowekwa. Kuna kile kinachoitwa na Waingereza "Roll back malaria", au kupambana na ugonjwa wa malaria. Katika zile sehemu ambazo hukumbwa na ugonjwa huu wa malaria, kuna mpango ambao utawaunganisha wananchi na kuwasaidia kununua "mosquito nets" za kuzuia mbu, na kupewa madawa ya kua mbu majumbani mwao. Kwa hivyo, tutaweza kupambana na adui huyu ambaye huwasumbua watu wetu sana.

Jambo lingine ni kwamba nilipochukua hatamu ya uongozi katika Wizara hii, Wizara ilikuwa na ukosefu wa magari na vifaa vingine vingi muhimu. Hata hivyo, waheshima Wabunge watakubaliana nami kwamba sasa tumeweza kupeleka magari tuliyoeweza kuyapata katika sehemu zote za nchi, ili kuwawezesha maafisa wa afya kutoa huduma kwa watu wote. Hata tunapozungumza juu ya uchumi, elimu, na kadhalika, inafaa tufahamu kwamba afya kwa jamii ni muhimu. Iwapo afya ya jamii haitakuwa nzuri, mambo mengi hayataweza kuendelea. Kwa hivyo, ninajitahidi kadri niwezavyo huku nikizingatia maoni ya wenzangu waheshimiwa Wabunge. Ningependa kuwaomba wananchi watusaidie, kwa sababu magonjwa ni adui kwa kila mmoja wetu. Magonjwa hayajui Upinzani au vyama vingine.

Sasa nitazungumza juu ya hali ya barabara katika sehemu ninayowakilisha Bungeni. Sehemu ninayowakilisha Bungeni haijapewa sehemu yake ya zile pesa zilizotengwa kwa urekebishaji wa barabara zilizoharibiwa na mvua ya *El Nino*. Kwa mfano, ile barabara inayounganisha Ngochi na Maua haijarekebishwa. Ni vigumu kujua kama barabara hiyo ilikuwa imewekwa lami.

Mr. Kihoro: Hoja ya nidhamu, Bw. Naibu wa Spika wa Muda. Inawezekanaje mhe. Waziri kuzungumza kama Mbunge wa Back Bench? Nilikuwa nikifikiri kwamba yeye ndiye aliyekuwa akigawanya pesa za kurekebishia barabara zilizoharibiwa na mvua ya *El Nino*. Imekuwaje sasa anaongea jinsi hiyo?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghiso): Order! Order! Muda wa mhe. Waziri umekwisha. Bw. Mboko, endelea!

Mr. Mboko: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to the President's Speech. In his Speech, the President talked about alleviating poverty, security and the Constitutional Review Process, among other issues.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is common knowledge that most of Kenyans are poor. We do not need to be reminded in this House that we are poor. What we want from the Government side is action on how to alleviate poverty. It is common knowledge that agriculture is the mainstay of this country's economy. We are talking about industrialisation when we are not able to even fully establish the *Jua Kali* sector. Agriculture has been carried out through the combined efforts of the Ministries of Agriculture and Water Resources. Arid areas, which do not get adequate rainfall, require irrigation. Irrigation is supposed to be provided by the Ministry of Water Resources, while the provision of food is supposed to be undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture. The time has come for the two Ministries to have a joint venture in promoting agriculture in this country.

The first step in the effort to eradicate poverty would be to irrigate arid and semi- arid lands, because the

majority of Kenyans live in the rural areas. Those people staying in urban areas depend on those staying in rural areas for food supplies. If people in rural areas cannot perform, even the urban sector will "die". In this regard, in Kibwezi Constituency, there are two irrigation schemes. One was fronted by the University of Nairobi, and the other one by the Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority (TARDA).

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, these schemes have been very successful in their own areas but the Ministries which are concerned; that is the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture do not want to expand their scientific research in those two schemes to benefit the majority of Kibwezi Constituents and Kenya at large.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Ukambani as another Member of Parliament said, the two biggest rivers in Kenya flow through this area; that is, Athi and Tana rivers. They split Ukambani in the middle, but the Wakambas are the most disadvantaged community in this country, when it comes to the infrastructure of this nation. I ask the Government to explore ways and means of giving Ukambani, and particularly Kibwezi Constituency, which has adequate water for irrigation from the two rivers infrastructure, to eradicate poverty and create employment for the rural folk. When it comes to infrastructure, last year, in this same House, I talked about the bridge connecting Kibwezi and Mutomo constituencies; that is, the bridge that was swept away by the *El Nino* rains, and at that time, I was told that the bridge would be connected; but to date, not a single activity is going on there. The economic mainstay of the two sides of the river is dying away. We need some action from the Government side. We need real action, and not mere words. In fact, I thought that the defection to KANU of my friend, Mr. Kiminza, who was here last time, would speed up the construction of the bridge, but, today, the campaigns are on in Mutomo but with no bridge at all. I thought that the Mutomo people would not vote for KANU because that is one area where our people would have benefitted.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, sometimes I wonder what our security forces in this country are doing. You will find that our good boys and girls from the newspapers enlighten the nation, and we have the security intelligence officers, the Criminal Investigation Department, and the regular policemen but then, they cannot undo the crimes of the enemy. Only newspapers should do that and when they do it, they say that it is time that they took action. What are they doing? I said in this

House that some unscrupulous people are bringing in arms via the Wilson Airport, and if you go to Eastleigh, it is common knowledge that you can buy these arms at Kshs220. You can buy any kind of weapon in Eastleigh here, and yet, we are talking about the security of this country. What are our armed policemen doing? They should join ranks when things go beyond the control of the common man. Yesterday, I congratulated the Minister in the Office of the President for undertaking the operation in Korogocho, although they targeted the

wrong people. If it is the newspaper people that unearthed this scam, then I congratulate them.

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghisio): Order! Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of business. The House is, therefore, adjourned until tomorrow, 15th April, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.

