

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 30th June, 1999

The House met at 2.30 P.m.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

NOTICE OF MOTION

SUBDIVISION OF NYAYO TEA ZONES LAND

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

THAT, in consideration of the enormous cultural and economic value many Kenyans attach to land, being cognisant of the fact that the price of land is beyond the reach of many Kenyans and taking into account the vast land placed under the Nyayo Tea Zone Corporation; this House resolves that all the land under this Corporation be subdivided into portions of five acres each and distributed to the landless who have been working in the said farms as labourers and that the cost of the land be recovered from the proceeds realised from the sale of produce.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No.111

MURDER OF CHARLES IRERI

Mr. N. Nyagah asked the Minister of State, Office of the President:

- (a) what action was taken against the three policemen who were allegedly involved in the murder of Mr. Charles Ileri of Karaba, Gachoka Constituency, Mbeere District, on March, 1995;
- (b) what the results of the post-mortem done on the deceased were; and,
- (c) whether the mother has been compensated for the loss of her son.

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

(a) The three policemen were jointly charged contrary to Section 203 as read with Section 204 of the Penal Code. One of the suspects died in prison remand on 7th March, 1997. The other two were convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. They appealed against the conviction and the High Court ordered a retrial. The matter is still pending before the High Court in Embu.

(b) The deceased, Mr. Charles Ileri, died as a result of cardio-pulmonary arrest due to multiple head injuries. The issue of compensation will be determined when the matter is settled by the High Court.

Mr. N. Nyagah: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you would agree with me that five years have gone by and the family has not been duly compensated by the Government. Can the Assistant Minister explain as to why a very healthy young man who was picked from his mother's farm could have secured head injuries that eventually led to his death? Was it not from the injustice that was meted out to that young man in the police cells?

Mr. W. Ruto: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that Mr. Charles Ileri of Karaba was manhandled by the policemen in question. The Government took adequate action because those policemen have been brought before a court of law. We believe justice has been done.

Mr. Imanyara: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, part of the reason why there is so much delay in having these cases settled is because there is no Judge in Meru and Embu. A Judge is posted there on a very irregular basis. Could the Assistant Minister tell us that judges will be posted to Meru and Embu so that these cases do not take five years before they are resolved; so that the compensation can be paid on time? When will the judges be posted to Meru and Embu?

Mr. W. Ruto: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while I agree that there has been considerable delay in the handling not only this issue, but other related issues, I am not in a position to assure the Member when the judges will be posted there. The posting of judges is outside my docket.

Mr. Imanyara: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a Government Assistant Minister and there is collective responsibility. Is it in order for the Assistant Minister to say that the issue is outside the scope of the Ministry when we know that there is collective responsibility on the part of the Government? If, indeed, it is outside the scope of his Ministry, what arrangements will he make to consult with those who are responsible to post judges to those stations so that he can come and give us an answer since he has admitted that part of the problem in determining the compensation is because of lack of judges in those two stations?

Mr. W. Ruto: Again, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while I agree with the sentiments expressed by hon. Imanyara, and while I also agree that there is collective responsibility amongst the various Ministries. I would not, at this point in time, be in a position to carry out the consultations he has requested. But I want to promise him that within the confines of the ability and the number of judges we have, we will do what is best.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Assistant Minister, why do you not just tell him you are going to carry out consultations with those who are responsible and hope they will take the necessary action? It is simpler than all the jargon you are using.

Mr. W. Ruto: That is exactly what I have said, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Mr. N. Nyagah: The family of that young man has gone through untold suffering. From the Assistant Minister's answer, we know that this is a victim of torture. In 1998 alone, according to the Kenya Human Rights records, 1,728 people died as a result of extra-judicial cases, an increase of 77 per cent within our prisons and police cells. What is the Government doing to ensure that we do not lose other Kenyans within those two institutions the deaths are on the increase?

Mr. W. Ruto: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are taking adequate caution in making sure that innocent Kenyans do not lose their lives while they are in the hands of the police.

Question No.147

ANNEXATION OF KANYAMWA ESCARPMENT

Mr. Deputy Speaker: To the Office of the President, I would like to say that Mr. Ojode requested that this Question be deferred because they are trying to resolve it at the local level with the PC and that, he will then contact you to give the results of the local consultations on this issue.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. W. Ruto): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is exactly the advice that I was going to give you.

Thank you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Question is, therefore, deferred.

(Question deferred)

Question No.092

EXPENDITURE UNDER PARASTATAL REFORM/PRIVATISATION
- TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE -

Mr. Anyona asked the Minister for Finance:

(a) whether he could give the House the breakdown and total expenditure charged and incurred under the Parastatal Reform and Privatisation Technical Assistance IDA Credit No.2440-KE (Parts A and B) for 1997/98 as follows:

- (i) ESTU staff salaries and allowances;
- (ii) ESTU staff training and travelling expenses;
- (iii) ESTU consultancy services by Adept Systems Management Consultants, Pinnacle Consultants Ltd., and CPCS Transcom Limited;
- (iv) ESTU Cross-Debts Settlement Project by Dominion Consultants Limited and Pinnacle Consultants Ltd;
- (v) ESTU Special Profile Feature in Time Magazine of 16th June, 1997 Edition by Tele-News Communications; and,

(b) if he is aware that the "No objection letters issued by the Task Team of the World Bank are being misused by the ESTU to authorise and incur these irregular expenditures from the IDA Credit

No.2440-KE in awarding, amending, extending or varying contracts.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Arap-Kirui): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The total expenditure charged and incurred under the Parastatal Reform and Privatisation Technical Assistance, IDA Credit No.2440-KE (parts A and B) for 1997/98, is as follows:-

(i) ESTU staff salaries and allowances and this is divided between local staff, is Kshs14,472,000 and the Technical Assistance Personnel is Kshs7,774,712.25 giving a total of Kshs22,246,712.25.

(ii) ESTU staff training and travelling expenses is Kshs8,498,465.

(iii) ESTU consultancy services to Adept Systems Management Consultants is Kshs4,808,799.75; Pinnacle Consultants Ltd is Kshs4,054,856.35 and CPCS Transcom Limited is Kshs26,201,832.60.

(iv) ESTU Cross-Debts Settlement Project by Dominion Consultants Limited is Kshs10,484,035.80 and Pinnacle Consultants Limited is Kshs4,054,856.35.

(vi) ESTU Special Profile Feature in Time Magazine of June 16th, 1997 Edition by Tele-News Communications cost Kshs3,833,153.85.

(b) I am not aware of any such misuse of letters of "No Objection" issued by the World Bank. Any such contention may arise from lack of information on how letters of objection operate. The "No Objection" letters issued by the task team leader of the World Bank are assurances that the World Bank has performed its function of overseer over use of IDA funds, as required under the Development Credit Agreement between the Government and the World Bank. The "No Objection" letters are required as standard procurement procedure for IDA, signed for procurement and are issued by the World Bank, on satisfying itself that the various stages of procurement requirements have been met.

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to start my first supplementary question with the last answer that he has just given, just to disabuse him. I have here with me, a document entitled "CR/2440" which concerns that particular credit. It is dated 23rd March, 1999. It is signed by Mr. A.W. Kariuki, who is the Principal Auditor. It is addressed to the Assistant Director of Audit and the heading is "Credit 2440/KE. Part B: Parastatal Reform and Privatisation Technical Assistance Project, for the Period ended 30th June 1998, Ministry of Finance".

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in that audit, there is a comment in paragraph 2 and I do not want to read the whole thing. Paragraph 2 reads: -

"The main observations included the issuance of "No Objection" letters by the task team leaders from the World Bank. When we query any expenditure, we are told that it had received no objection from the World Bank and, therefore, is proper. It was noted that all requests to the World Bank for "No Objection" were approved and these included payments for leave not taken, where some officers were getting over Kshs300,000 increase in salaries with margins, ranging from Kshs30,000 to Kshs40,000 and payment of salary in advance".

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, how then can the Assistant Minister come here and say that these letters are not being abused when their own auditors are telling us so? I beg to table this document.

(Hon. Anyona laid the document on the Table)

Mr. Arap-Kirui: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, obviously, that document has not come to my attention and I would like to study it first. Be that as it may, I do not think that claim is unusual as I explained in response to part "b" of the Question, that the issue of the purported misuse may arise out of lack of understanding about how this system works and it is not beyond--

Mr. Anyona: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The explanation that we are getting from the Assistant Minister is what he gave us in his answer. I have now tabled a document which contradicts what he told us and what he is saying now. Now, I want him to explain, since this is a document from the Ministry. So, could you answer this particular paper? If you have not seen it, then there it is.

(Hon. Anyona handed the document to hon. Arap-Kirui)

Mr. Arap-Kirui: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your indulgence, I have not finished what I was trying to explain. I was merely going back to give the Member a background to what I was going to say first. I think while accepting to go and study this document, and we will study it and get to the bottom of it, I think it is not unusual that even our own people may not understand the system. Some of them may not understand fully, how the system works. As I explained, these letters of "No Objection" are issued as evidence that the World Bank people have gone through the expenditure being procured. The example that he gave for instance, about leave not being taken and so on, if this is legitimate, the amount involved is not really the point at issue. It is the legitimacy of the expense. A large amount

would not on the face of it be sufficient evidence to say there is something wrong with that particular authorization. But as I said, we will study this document.

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been said before and we want to repeat it, that although the World Bank insists on transparency, they themselves are not transparent. They are involved in these kind of deals and I think, once and for all, the Ministry of Finance should come and tell Kenyans the truth. Here is a case where there are questionable expenditures which have been identified by the audit people and yet, you are saying: "This is an exception and a small matter". It is not, but it is a matter of principle. However, in any case, he would like to explain to us how he will come back to the House. I would like him to explain to this House, the breakdown of how much these local staff and technical assistants earn individually?

Mr. Arap-Kirui: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, of course, the Government cannot speak on behalf of the World Bank. We, however, believe that the World Bank plays its part, as we play ours. I believe I have given the breakdown of salaries for local and technical staff. I have said that local staff draw a total of Kshs14,472,000, and that Technical Assistance personnel draw Kshs7,774,712.25.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The last one, Mr. Anyona.

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the question was: How much does each local officer earn, and how much does a Technical Assistant earn? That is the breakdown I asked for, but the Assistant Minister is not answering that question. So, I am going to ask him another question: What services were rendered by the mentioned consultancy service companies? What do those companies do?

Mr. Arap-Kirui: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not have information for each individual staff with me here. I think I can avail the information to the hon. Member and the House if it is deemed necessary. I have given the total for all the local staff and the total for all the Technical Assistants.

On what exactly the consultant firms were doing, I would like to say that M/S Adept Systems was contracted to assist the Department of Government Investment and Public Enterprises in the Ministry of Finance, in defining and implementing a computerised management information system. The project that was carried out by M/S Pinnacle Consultants Limited was a joint venture between M/S Dominion Consultants Limited and Investment Development Consultancy, in which later on M/S Dominion Consultants Limited voluntarily assigned its part of the contract to M/S Pinnacle, with the approval of the Government and the World Bank, under the IDC.

The consultancy services given by the firms helped to settle mutual debts between parastatals and the Government, amounting to approximately Kshs6 billion, which has been pending for a long time. The consultancy services have also helped to establish the mutual level of debts between the Government and 20 big parastatals. M/S CPCS Transcom Limited was contracted to assist the Government in the preparation of the privatisation of the Kenya Railways Corporation as approved by the Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Let us go to Mr. Sifuna's Question!

Question No.102

NUMBER OF TOBACCO COMPANIES INSTRUCTORS
IN BUNGOMA AND TESO

Mr. Munyasia, on behalf of **Mr. Sifuna**, asked the Minister for Agriculture:-

(a) how many field instructors there are in BAT and Mastermind Tobacco Companies in Bungoma and Teso Districts; and,

(b) how many of the instructors are from the two districts, and what their names are.

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

There are 18 field instructors in Bungoma District, and 16 other field instructors in Teso District, employed by the British American Tobacco (BAT) Limited. The field instructors are from the two districts. From Bungoma District, they are Eric Wafula, Crisanthus Imo, Francis Alimasi, Bacil Etipuga, Valerian Ekirapa and Samuel Wanyama. From Teso District, they are John Mwangi, Mohamed Khisa, Ali Semeje, Ismail Orod, George Manyonge and Dedan Itaru.

Mr. Munyasia: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the job of field instructor is a small job which can be done by local people. Out of 18 field instructors in Bungoma District, only six are said to be from Bungoma District, and only six out of 16 are said to be from Teso District. Could the Assistant Minister tell us the districts of origin of the bigger balance of those field instructors?

Dr. Wamukoya: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the balance of the field instructors are from Kiambu, Kuria, Migori, Muranga, Kirinyaga, Rachuonyo, Butere, Mumias, Nyeri, Kisumu, Kakamega, Mbeere, Nakuru, Kitui and

Narok Districts.

Mr. Kombo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Question is asking about field officers of the BAT Limited and the Mastermind Tobacco Limited. The Assistant Minister has only given the breakdown of field officers in the BAT. Why has Mastermind Tobacco Limited not given its breakdown of field officers to this legitimate Question? Is it because they have something to hide?

Dr. Wamukoya: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true that Mastermind Tobacco Limited refused to give us the information we wanted. Whether they have something to hide or not, I do not know.

Dr. Kituyi: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Since the Chair is satisfied that the Question is legitimate, and the Assistant Minister says that a small company called Mastermind Tobacco Limited refused to give him the information he wanted, could it be fair, for this House's dignity, that you instruct the Assistant Minister to demand that Mastermind Tobacco Limited gives the relevant answer to this Question?

Dr. Wamukoya: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I called Mastermind Tobacco Limited, but it refused to give me the information. I wrote a letter on 29th April, 1999, but the company also refused to give me the information. Now, since Mastermind Tobacco Limited is a private company, I do not know I can demand the information from it.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! In fact, that is a simple matter. The representatives of that company must appear before the relevant Departmental Parliamentary Committee. We will make sure that they appear before that Committee and give the information required as per this Question.

(Dr. Ochuodho stood up in his place)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Assistant Minister, do you have something to say?

Dr. Wamukoya: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to respond to what you have said. In that case, I would like to write to the company to appear before the Departmental Committee that deals with agriculture.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Liaise with the Clerk of the National Assembly's Office, so that the representatives of the company can be served with the appropriate summons.

Dr. Ochuodho: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, although most of the raw materials used by those companies come from the Western Province, those who seem to benefit by way of job creation come from elsewhere. This is not only true of Western Province, but also of Migori and Homa Bay Districts. We know that the Assistant Minister, in fact, comes from the western part of the country, where the raw materials for the two companies come from. Could he tell us the unique attributes that field instructors may require, which cannot be found in local people, whether we are talking about Bungoma or Homa Bay Districts?

Dr. Wamukoya: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my Ministry is responsible for advising farmers in the culturing of crops in the farms. When it comes to manufacturing, and so on, my Ministry is not responsible. Also, the Ministry is not responsible for the employment policy of the said companies. However, it is important for Mastermind Tobacco Limited to be summoned to appear before the Departmental Committee on agriculture, where they will answer such questions.

Mr. Achola: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like the Chair to clarify further why we should ask the private firm to say how many employees they have? Do you not think this is grossly unfair? If I have a firm, it is my business to employ whoever I want. So, I do not think we should insist on the Ministry getting answers from Mastermind because it is a private firm.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Let us get one thing clear, hon. Members. This House is responsible for everything that goes on in this country; whether it is happening in your bedrooms or in your factory.

(Laughter)

If it is a Question that has been asked and approved, and asked that Question shall be answered. We cannot compromise on that principle; that a Question once approved, must be answered!

Mr. Maitha: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am looking for your guidance for this specific Question. I remember once we had a Question like this on people working in other areas on tribal basis, like the Coast when we talked about the tourism sector; that people are employed from other areas. It became a constitutional matter--

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! You are now making a speech! A Question has been asked here before to the Ministry of Health about admitting students to Medical Training Colleges. The Chair ruled that the Minister had no choice but to supply that information on the basis of constituencies because Members here represent constituencies. So,

if a Member wants to know how many people are working in that area and where they come from, he is perfectly in order to ask. So, if you want to ask a Question about tourism at the Coast, ask it and I will rule accordingly, but you have not asked it. So, do not start an argument leaning on the Chair!

Dr. Omamo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as tobacco growing is an activity that ladies and gentlemen can do perfectly well, when it comes to inspection, the ladies can be good inspectors just as the men. Could the Minister assure the House that these companies are employing ladies inspectors? Tobacco is a quick money-maker and ladies should be encouraged to participate in this money-making activity.

Dr. Wamukoya: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, being a private company, we can only advise what the hon. Member has said. As I have said, if we invited them to the relevant committees, such points could be raised.

Mr. Munyasia: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, field instructors are supposed to be dealing with the tobacco farmers, most of whom are largely illiterate. So, I thought one of the conditions for working in Bungoma and Teso districts for the field instructors should be that one must be fluent in Teso or Bukusu languages. Could the Minister advise BAT that the communities in those two districts find these two companies hostile to them in their employment policies, and that it is time they changed and started giving priority to those who come from the tobacco growing areas in the two districts?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Minister, that was really a statement, so I do not know if you want to agree with him or disagree with him.

Dr. Wamukoya: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in fact, I realised that out of the six field instructors in Bungoma District, four are Tesos and two are Bukus; and of the six field instructors from Teso District, four are Tesos and two are Bukus. I take the point and I will advise them accordingly.

Question No.272

COMPLETION OF IKOO/KALIKU/IMWAATANI
BOREHOLE PROJECT

Mr. Kitonga asked the Minister for Water Resources:-

- (a) what steps the Ministry is taking to complete the Ikoo/Kaliku/Imwaatini Water Borehole Project started in 1978; and,
- (b) what immediate plans does the Government have to ease the acute water shortage in Mutito, Kaliku, Imwaatini and Kawala where residents have to travel for about 15 kilometres in search of water.

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

(a) Ikoo/Kaliku/Imwaatini Water Supply is a help-self project. The Ministry has not received recommendation from Kitui District Development Committee making it a priority to enable the Ministry to complete the project.

(b) The Ministry has immediate plans to ease water shortage in Mutito, Kaliku, Imwaatini and Kawala by rehabilitating and augmenting Mutito Water Supply.

Mr. Kitonga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is disgusting that the Minister always likes hiding behind the DDCs. We note that water is a priority and I have also noted that since 1978, there was a borehole at Ikoo, but it broke down. Engineers from the Kitui District Water office came and picked the water pump, brought it to Nairobi and they have not returned it. The information we have is that it was sold to a senior Government officer. All notwithstanding, on the 7th June, 1999, 23 days ago today, His Excellency the President visited my Constituency in Mutito and gave a directive - during a defection which never was - that water must be provided to the people of Mutito. Up to now, what action has the Ministry taken or how much money has been set aside for rehabilitation of this project?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That is what I suppose equated to a "coup" and the defection never took place!

Mr. Kitonga: Or maybe, I was supposed to defect first! Still, I am not intending to defect. What action has the Ministry taken since 7th June, when the President gave the directive; and how much amount has been set aside for the rehabilitation of Ikoo/Imwaatini and Kaliku Water Project?

Mr. Ngeny: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Concerning the borehole, I am not aware that there was an equipment which was stolen. As I have said earlier, the Ministry is taking steps to ensure availability of water in that area. In fact, whereas Ukambani as a whole is considered to be short of water, this particular area is very lucky because in Mutito Range there are a number of beautiful, plentiful springs which we can tap. The Ministry is surely going to tap that water for the wananchi very soon.

Mr. Mboko: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Now that the Minister has identified another source of

water from the springs of Mutito Range, can he confirm to this House that project will be given a priority in his budget for this year?

Mr. Ngeny: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I said before, the Ministry is giving a very serious consideration to this project. In fact, as we are discussing now, the Ministry is in touch with various NGOs, including the missionaries in that area, to implement immediately this project.

Mr. Maundu: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am a little worried, because the Minister's language is very flowery and beautiful. But there is no affirmative action that he has taken on that issue. The Question is about the Budgetary allocation of his Ministry for the project in question. He is now talking about shopping for funds from missionaries. Can the Minister positively tell us that he will make money available for these two projects in Mutitu? This is because it is located in a difficult environment and women and children trek for about 15 kilometres to fetch water. Mr. Minister, be serious on that issue.

Mr. Ng'eny: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry is very appreciative of the problems encountered by wananchi in that area; who have to travel up to 15 kilometres while looking for water. I would like to assure this House that the Ministry will definitely look into the implementation aspect of that project as soon possible.

An Hon. Member: When?

Mr. Ng'eny: I would like to assure the House that, in the next Financial Year, definitely, the project will be included in the Budget. But in the meantime, we are looking for other sources of funds, which will also be supplemented by the Ministry. As soon as funds are secured, we shall definitely implement the project.

Mr. Maundu: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. My question to the Minister was specific. I wanted to know how much money the Minister will allocate for this particular project in the coming Budget. But he is ducking the question. Why can he not be specific and say either: "Yes, I will allocate money, or I will not." But for him to tell us that he will shop for other sources of money during this Financial Year is not enough.

Mr. Ng'eny: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I cannot give a definite figure, because, in fact, the project is at the study stage. We have not assessed the exact amount of money required, because we have not determined all the engineering designs and other things required. So, at this stage, it would not be appropriate for me to give the amount of money required. But I can only give an approximate amount of money required, which is still not fair. All I am saying is that the Ministry will take up that project during this Financial Year and as soon as funds are available, we shall implement the project.

Mr. Kikuyu: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in his supplementary Question, Mr. Kitonga said that the borehole in his constituency was taken away by the District Water Engineer, who purported that he was bringing it to Nairobi for repairs. But he has not returned it. Can the Minister tell us the Ministry's policy with regard to the community boreholes? When District Water Officers get hold of these projects, they lie to the people that they have taken them to Nairobi for repairs. That trend is wide-spread, countrywide. But instead they sell the boreholes, and the project dies. When the Minister is asked questions concerning them, he says that he is not aware. Now that he has been made aware that the borehole pump was taken away by his officers, what actions will he take to make sure that the Government returns that borehole to the people of Mutitu?

Mr. Ng'eny: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I said, I was not aware about that. I am happy to have been given that information. I assure the House that I will follow up that matter thoroughly until I get where the borehole pump was taken to.

Mr. Munyao: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, mine is more or less a point of order, because after listening to the debate, when the Minister started answering the Question, he gave the House the impression that he knows what was happening in that area and that even he had been to that area. But from what he is now saying, it looks like he went to Mutitu only to assist President Moi to receive hon. Kitonga who was expected to defect to KANU. Therefore, he went there on another personal mission, and not that one of the Ministry. So, he did nothing for the Ministry. Is it in order for the Minister to claim that he has been to Mutitu and that he knows the problem of water? The Question was listed on the Order Paper and the Minister knew that he was to answer it, but nobody went to that area to find out about the problem. What he is now telling us just looks like a public relations exercise. He even does not know where this project is.

Mr. Ng'eny: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to assure the House and the hon. Member that I am fully aware of the location of the project. I know details like where those springs are, how many they are, how they flow and so on.

Mr. Muchiri: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. That is a very serious matter. I do not know whether you heard from the Minister that ladies travel over long distances, about 15 kilometres, to fetch water. It has been alleged in this House that the Ministry's officers took the borehole pump from Mutitu purporting that they were going to repair it in Nairobi. Can the Minister confirm to this House that he will provide water to the area people, using the Ministry's

vehicles, rather than going to fetch water over such a long distance?

Mr. Ng'eny: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that really goes beyond what the Question asks. But, once again, may I assure the House that the Ministry is fully aware of the problem of water in that area.

Mr. Kihoro: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. It is very unfortunate that the Minister is not giving a time-frame within which his pledges will be implemented. He talks good and maybe he hopes that those pledges will be implemented. But it is incumbent upon him to tell us when those pledges will be implemented.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: What is your point of order, Mr. Kihoro?

Mr. Kihoro: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my point of order is that on the admission of the Minister that some ladies walk---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! You are now arguing with the Minister.

Mr. Kihoro: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Mr. Kihoro! I will now allow Mr. Maitha to ask his question.

Mr. Maitha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have always observed that the KANU Government has a big interest in Ukambani, and goes there, especially, when defections are expected from Members of the Opposition parties. I am sure that all Ministers normally are armed with all the figures of money for projects in Ukambani when the President tours that area. Can the Minister sincerely tell this House why he travelled with the President to Ukambani recently if he cannot even give any figures of money for such projects to hon. Members, which would help the Ukambani people? Does he really have the welfare of these people at heart, or he just goes there to flabbergast them?

Mr. Ng'eny: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have all the figures with me.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The last one from Mr. Kitonga.

Mr. Kitonga: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have heard the Minister say that if the Ministry receives recommendations from the District Development Committee (DDC), it is going to complete the project. What has the Ministry done so that it can complete? In part one of your answer you have said: "On the recommendation of the DDC, we shall complete the project." I would like to know what is there on the ground for them to come and complete.

Mr. Nge'ny: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I believe that the hon. Member is asking about the self-help projects. But we need additional equipment. We need to develop new water wells, replace the rising mains, install the necessary air valves and wash-outs, replace some pumps, construct a new pump house and provide communal water points. So, these are additional equipment which we need to have in order to have that water which is communal if the DDC gives us that project as a priority.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Mr. Munyao! Just look at the time. We have gone past Question Time already! Next Question, Mr. Badawy!

Question No.087

STRATEGIES TO CURB ILLEGAL FISHING

Mr. Badawy asked the Minister for Natural Resources:-

- (a) how many trawlers have so far been licensed to fish in the Kenya Coastal waters and what their sizes and capacities are;
- (b) what the conditions attached to the licensing of those trawlers are; and,
- (c) what strategies he has put in place to stop illegal fishing, environmental degradation and the frequent destruction of local fishermen's fishing gears by trawlers and other motorized sea vessels.

The Assistant Minister for Natural Resources (Mr. Lengees): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) There are seven local vessels licensed to fish in the Kenya's Coastal waters. Three are Deep Sea Stern Trawlers, most of them 66.73 metres long and range from 1,037 to 1,898 tonnes. Four are shrimp trawlers whose sizes range from 500-970 metres long with the capacities of 60 to 100 tonnes. In addition, there are fifteen foreign fishing vessels with the capacities of over 2,000 tonnes in the exclusive economic zones.

(b) All licensees are required to ensure that the fishing craft is used in conformity with the provisions of the Fisheries Act, Cap.378, of the Laws of Kenya. These include, but not limited to the following: Trawling is a prohibited fishing method within five nautical miles of the territorial waters; the owner of the vessel shall cause identification numbers to be clearly painted on each side of the bow of the vessel; no person other than a sport-fisherman shall land fish at any point except at a fish landing station as specified in the Fourth Schedule of the Fisheries Act; all licensees are required to co-operate with the fisheries officers and give information freely; the Director of Fisheries has powers

to attach any conditions, power to modify the licence and power to suspend or cancel the license.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the exercise of the said powers, the following conditions have been put in place with regard to the trawling in coastal waters: Trawling is only permitted between 6.00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m.; all trawlers are required to anchor in Malindi where a register is maintained; in the event of a trawler destroying a fisherman's gear, the owner of the trawler shall compensate the fisherman.

(c) The Fisheries' Act aim is to regulate the fisheries industry and ensure sustainable use of the resources. Coupled with regular patrols and stakeholder education, illegal fishing activities and environmental degradation are curbed. Trawling is a prohibited fishing method within five nautical miles of Kenya's territorial waters. However, this rule has never been strictly enforced for shrimp trawlers because shrimp stocks are not abundant beyond five nautical miles. The Ministry, through meeting with the relevant stakeholders, reached consensus on rules of operation which are equitable to all parties.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my Ministry regularly conducts patrols to ensure adherence to this law. It also conducts sensitization meetings to create awareness amongst stakeholders on the importance of the environmental protection for resource sustainability.

Mr. Badawy: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the information of the hon. Assistant Minister, apart from the seven vessels he knows of, there is an additional eighth vessel which is foreign registered, and it is a giant size which is causing a lot of destruction to the environment and the local fishermen. The name of that particular vessel is Armenia and it has been banned from Tanzania. Can the Assistant Minister assure this House that he is going to send away that vessel and that he is not going to register it if he has not yet?

Mr. Lengees: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I am not aware of the vessel and if that vessel has been chased away from Tanzania, I will take up the matter and make sure that it will not be registered if it has had a bad reputation in Tanzania.

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you listened to what the Assistant Minister has been saying, it is all very good public relations work for his department. The poor fishermen and peasants of Malindi are stakeholders. You can raise their awareness about environmental degradation while the main culprits are South Koreans and Japanese pirate fishermen. What has raising the consciousness of the peasantry do to stop South Korean fishermen from pirating in our territorial waters?

Mr. Lengees: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier, there have been a number of meetings which have been organised to resolve the conflict between the local fishermen and those foreign trawlers and they agreed upon that the following modalities were to be followed: Trawling should be done between 6.00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m.; they also said that the fishermen should clearly mark their nets so that--

Dr. Kituyi: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to listen to the current information which the Assistant Minister is giving us, but it has nothing to do with what I said. I said that Korean pirate fishermen come to our territorial waters, mostly at night and do sea-mining with impunity and that has nothing to do with meetings with fishermen. What does your local stakeholder consciousness and education have to do with stopping those pirates who are beyond the competence of our Navy to stop them from stealing our fish?

Mr. Lengees: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my Ministry is not aware of the Korean fishermen.

Mr. Maitha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are aware that the Ministry does not have any facility which can follow these trawlers. But the Assistant Minister has already told us that the Ministry has facilities to follow these trawlers. Can he tell us the name of the boat they are using to follow these trawlers to the high waters?

Mr. Lengees: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not commit myself that we have a vessel that can follow trawlers to the high seas.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, hon. Members. Just look at the time. We are well passed Question Time and the Standing Orders stipulate that the Motion on Committee of Supply must start not later than 3.30 p.m. We will now move to the Question by Private Notice. I understand from both the Questioner, Mr. Shakombo and the Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications, Mr. Sankori, that they have agreed to defer this Question. But I cannot allow it to be deferred up to next week on Wednesday. If I do so, it then ceases to be a Question by Private Notice. So, you have to answer this Question, latest, tomorrow in the afternoon.

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

PRIVATISATION OF KPA SERVICES

Mr. Shakombo to ask the Minister for Transport and Communications:-

- (a) Could the Minister explain why the Government finds it necessary to privatise the Kenya Ports Authority services against the wishes of Kenyans and the Coast people in particular?
- (b) Could the Minister assure the House that those container terminals and depots already advertised will not be privatised?
- (c) What urgent steps will the Minister take to ensure that the KPA services are not interfered with by the privatisation process?

The Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Sankori): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there were some facts which we wanted to get in connection with this Question and as I talked to you there earlier, we agreed with the Questioner that I should answer it on Wednesday next week.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! This is a Question by Private Notice! It takes priority and should be answered within 48 hours. Now, if you want it deferred for a week, it ceases to be a Question by Private Notice. If that is what the hon. Member wants, then we will strike it off from being a Question by Private Notice, and put it as an ordinary Question.

Mr. Shakombo: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I want it to be a Question by Private Notice. I do not want it to be struck off because the issue of privatisation of the Kenya Ports Authority is causing a lot of uneasiness in Mombasa, and the Coast Province as a whole. So, it is very important that the Minister gives us an answer tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Very well. Tomorrow afternoon then! Next Order!

(Question deferred)

BILLS

First Readings

THE FINANCE BILL

Mr. Anyona: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I thought under the provisions of Standing Order No.101(a), the Finance Bill is exempt from being referred to the Finance Committee. That is my understanding.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! In fact, the Finance Bill is subject to commission to the Departmental Committee. It is the Consolidated Fund Bill under Standing Order No.101 (4), which is exempted. It says:-

"This Standing Order shall not apply in case of a Consolidated Fund Bill, an Appropriation Bill, a Supplementary Appropriation Bill or a Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill."

Those are the only ones that are exempt.

THE BANK OF INDIA (AFRICA) LIMITED BILL

*(Orders for First Readings read - Read the First Time
- Ordered to be read the Second Time tomorrow)*

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

*(Order for Committee read
being First Allotted Day)*

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

Vote 01 - Office of the President

(Hon. Wambua stood up in his place)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is there anybody from the Office of the President?

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

When I looked at hon. Wambua when he stood up in his place, I saw that he is not properly dressed!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Karauri, I have looked at hon. Wambua and he looks elegant to me! So, there is either something very wrong with you, or with me! I would rather believe that it is not me! He can stay on!

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Maj. Madoka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

Mr. Anyona: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise under Standing Order No.142 (1), which highlights the procedure in the Committee of Supply. In the last financial year, we had about 14 Supply Days. Yet, under Standing Order No.142 (1), there should be 20 mandatory days of Supply. Each Vote should take a maximum of two days. This rule was actually breached last year. I would like the guidance of the Chair, right from the beginning, so that the Minister can comply with the requirement of the rules; that by the end of the 20th day, we will have covered ten Ministries, and the rest will be approved by guillotine.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Thank you, hon. Anyona. For the benefit of hon. Members, let me read to you what Standing Order No.142 (1) says:-

"Twenty days, being those before 31st October, shall be allotted for the consideration in Committee of Supply of proposals in respect of the annual Estimates:

Provided that not more than two allotted days shall be spent on any one Vote, and any Vote which has not been granted within that period, shall be left for disposal under paragraph (7) of this Standing Order."

This is really the guillotine. Now, this matter was raised last year and hon. Anyona is quite correct. I did rule that, the House Business Committee, in considering the arrangement for this year, should ensure that this Standing Order is obeyed. So, the Chair has got every belief that the House Business Committee will allot at least, 20 days for the consideration of the Supply debate.

Mr. Wambua: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. We wish to have your guidance on this matter. We are now debating the Finance Bill. As far as the communication system in this House is concerned, it is not adequate! We are not hearing well because of the sounds which come from one of the microphones here. The sounds are very irritating to our ears.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, could you order that when the House adjourns tomorrow, this system should be removed and another one fitted before the House resumes on Tuesday?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I sympathise with you, hon. Wambua, if you have got a problem with your hearing. My systems here seem to be working properly. But we are now discussing Vote 01 and not the public address system of Parliament! Proceed Maj. Madoka.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! This Motion must be started not later than 3.30 p.m. today. Just look at the time!

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Your point of order must be on the Motion! This debate ought to have started not later than 3.30 p.m. So, the point of order that you wish to raise must be on the Minister's speech, which he has not even started! You cannot raise a point of order on a speech before it is made! Proceed, Maj. Madoka!

Mr. Murathe: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. My point of order is with regard to your rules, and the implementation of the Standing Order No.142 (1). At least, 20 days should be allotted to the Committee of Supply. You are fully aware that, out of the 114 Members on the KANU side, only 23 are Backbenchers. All the other Members are either in the Government--- We will get to a point where everything else will be guillotined!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! If you do not want to comply with the provisions of this Standing Order, the next best thing is to amend it. But for the time being, it is what the Standing Order says. The debate should be allocated 20 Supply Days. There may be 1000 Ministries, but for the time being, the Standing Orders allow us to discuss ten Ministries. This is because each one of them is given two days. Proceed, Maj. Madoka!

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Maj. Madoka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. I wish to commence my speech by informing this august House that the Office of the President has continued to play the central role of organising and co-ordinating Government Business. Apart from this core function, the Office is responsible for the provision of internal security, immigration services, registration of persons, registration of births and deaths, disaster management, management of airports, training of youths in nation-building, management of national game parks and reserves, promotion of the informal sector commonly known as Jua Kali and poverty eradication programme to improve the living standards of our people. I am happy to state that the Office of the President has continued to carry out these functions effectively and efficiently.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at this juncture, I would like to touch briefly on some of these key functions. As stated in my last year's speech, on matters affecting security, the country has continued to face new challenges in the areas of cattle-rustling, banditry, crime with violence in urban and suburban areas, car-jackings and bank robberies. We have also witnessed increased white-collar crime; crimes through electronic appliances, domestic violence and violence in our leading institutions. The increase is as a result of the high level of unemployment, presence of large number of refugees, drug trafficking and advancement in technology, especially in electronics. International terrorism, trafficking and possession of illegal firearms within and across our borders pose a serious threat to the security of our nation. All these require a new approach to crime control and security enhancement. To combat this adverse trend, the Office of the President will continue to improve the performance of the police forces by provision of adequate transport, improved communication facilities, equipment and capacity building. In the last year, we have improved on some of these, particularly on transport and this has paid dividends. For example, we have seen that there has been a much greater rapid response to cases. More arms have been recovered, et cetera. But I would like to emphasize that we still need to do a lot more to improve on these facilities.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, another area of great concern is the housing problem affecting the forces. Let me assure this House that we are addressing ourselves to finding an immediate solution to this problem of housing for our security forces.

We are working close with other security agencies in the Immigration Department, in my Ministry, which provide very important services. These include controlling and regulating entry into and departure from Kenya by all persons travelling through the normal gazetted entry and departure points; removal of illegal immigrants, issuance of Kenya passports, United Nations convention travel documents to recognised refugees, entry and work permits to foreigners working and investing in business in Kenya, registering and issuing of certificates of registration to persons approved by the Kenya Government as citizens.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, over and above these traditional roles, our office has also been strengthening its institutional capacity with the aim of responding appropriately to the diverse needs of our people. For example, the Arid Lands Resource Management Project being implemented by the Department of Development Co-ordination and working hand in hand with the Department of Relief and Rehabilitation continue to effectively manage the effects of drought in arid and semi-arid areas of our country. The project which is funded through credit from the World Bank is, in essence, a poverty alleviation programme covering the most arid districts of Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Tana River, Turkana, Samburu, Marsabit, Moyale, Isiolo and the eastern part of Baringo. The project has three major components. These are; drought management, community development and marketing and infrastructure. The Government recently launched the National Poverty Eradication Plan covering the period 1999 to 2015. Hon. Members will soon be debating the plan as the Sessional Paper No.3 of 1999. The programme sets a framework for mobilising the efforts and assets of the poor to stimulate economic growth and expand employment opportunities in those areas where the poor are concentrated.

The Government has appointed a Poverty Eradication Commission to co-ordinate, oversee and monitor implementation of the plan by various organisations so that its objectives are achieved. The programmes funded under the *El Nino* emergency projects Fund and the International Development Association (IDA) to rehabilitate the infrastructure destroyed by the 1998 *El Nino* rain are going on.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Office of the President, through the Department of National Registration Bureau, will continue to issue identity cards to eligible Kenyans. The importance of the identity cards is known to all hon. Members and does not need any lengthy elaboration. However, in this year, my Ministry will endeavour to bring the registration centres even closer to wananchi. The Office of the President is also responsible for recording all births and deaths and issuance of birth certificates for those born in Kenya and death certificates, including burial permits for those who die while in Kenya. The office has improved the processing of these documents so that wananchi are able to have those certificates within a reasonable period of time.

For betterment performance and proper utilisation of resources by various State corporations, my Ministry, through the Inspectorate of State corporations, has intensified inspection. All cases raised by the Controller and Auditor-General as well as the Public Investments Committee (PIC) are being addressed. These measures will continue until State corporations are fully cleaned.

The Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS), now one of the departments in the Ministry, has a responsibility of developing conservation and management of wildlife in Kenya, including the management of national parks and reserves and provision of security to tourists visiting the parks.

Along with the above, the Government, on realisation of the problem of unemployment among our youths, has embarked on an ambitious programme to promote the informal sector commonly known as Jua Kali.

These programmes are being implemented by the Directorate of Applied Technology which was transferred recently to the Office of the President. These development endeavours are being realised because of the prevailing

peace and stability in our country. This has come about as a result of good leadership provided by his Excellency the President of the Republic of Kenya. This has enabled our Republic to achieve steady economic growth and national unity.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for my Ministry to carry out formation functions, I have financial accountability over the following departments.

Dr. Kituyi: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. We are dealing with matters of the Budget, and we expect that the Ministers are responsible for what they tell this House. After praising his Excellency the President for his wise leadership and the miracles of economic growth, can the Minister tell us what economic growth he is talking about that he has achieved in the past Financial Year?

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Maj. Madoka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we will access those achievements at the appropriate time and after I finish moving my Vote. These Departments are: Cabinet office which is responsible for the organisation and co-ordination of Government business; the Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Immigration, National Youth Service (NYS), Civil Registration, Government Press, Kenya Airports Authority, Nyayo Tea Zones Development Corporation, Relief and Rehabilitation which will be coming soon, Development Co-ordination, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) Co-ordination Bureau, National Registration Bureau, Directorate of Applied Technology, Permanent Presidential Commission on Soil Conservation and Afforestation, Permanent Presidential Commission on Music and the Government Chemist.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the expenditure estimates for the 1999/2000 Financial Year, under the Recurrent and Development Votes, my Ministry requires a gross allocation of K£1,031,666,858, of which K£644,925,080 will be for Recurrent Expenditure and K£523,675,379 will be for Development Expenditure.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, out of the total allocation for the Recurrent Expenditure, K£424,420,296 will be utilised on personal emoluments and the balance of K£220,504,784 will be utilised in the provision of services and also settlement of carry-over bills from the previous financial years. The voted provisions for the current Vote will be spent under the following Sub-Votes:

Sub-Vote	K£
010 - General Administration and Planning	- 105,184,137
011 - Field Administration Services	- 101,291,657
012 - Administration Police Service	- 85,959,663
013 - The Government Press	- 17,076,682
014 - National Youth Service	- 35,164,946
016 - Immigration Department	- 23,538,247
017 - Police Department	- 265,569,329
019 - General Service Unit	- 55,840,546

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, included in my Recurrent Estimates is a provision of Kshs11 million under Head 275, which covers relief and rehabilitation, Item 312, which is intended for the purchase of relief maize due to drought. There is also a provision of K£14,319,195 under Head 577, which is for the Anti-Corruption Unit for the newly established Authority to address the issue of corruption in the society, which we are also concerned with. A new Head 249 has been created with a provision of K£1,630,904 to finance the activities of the Poverty Eradication Unit which will be co-ordinating and monitoring poverty eradication activities.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as already stated in my introduction, the Ministry's gross expenditure under Vote D01 amounts to K£523,675,375. This amount of money exceeds the previous Financial Year's approved gross expenditure of K£364,198,180 by K£159,470,195. The substantial increase in the Ministry's gross estimate of expenditure is basically due to the introduction of the *El-Nino* Emergency Project, the KWS, Poverty Eradication Unit and Directorate of Applied Technology, the *Jua Kali* project, in the Budget. These projects constitute a figure of K£374,861,500. The Ministry's voted development funds are accounted for under the following Sub-Votes:

Sub-Vote	K£	010 - General Administration
and Plannig	- 479,836,375	
011 - Field Administration Services	- 6,350,000	
012 - Adminstration Police Services	- 570,000	
013 - Government Press	- 2,550,000	
014 - National Youth Service	- 18,325,000	
015 - Kenya Airports Authority	- 1,800,000	
016 - Immigration Department	- 500,000	
017 - Police Department	- 9,825,000	

019 - General Service Unit	- 3,919,000
Total	<u>523,675,375</u>

Some of these voted funds will be utilised for or in:

- (i) Finishing up on-going construction works,
- (ii) Implementation of core and high priority projects and;
- (iii) Settling of unpaid bills carried over from the previous financial years.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, out of the Ministry's gross approved estimates of expenditure, the donor community will contribute K£379,070,165 and K£47,800,100 in form of loans and grants respectively. In appreciation of the donor financial assistance, I wish on behalf of my Ministry to take this opportunity to thank the donor community for its continued financial support. I would also like to assure them and this House and the Members of the public that the voted donor funds will be utilised for the intended projects and programmes and fully accounted for. The projects listed below will benefit from the donor funds: The Arid Lands Resource Management Programme through IDA, K£10,858,665; the Kenya Wildlife Service through ADF, K£2 million and from IDA K£3,505,000; *El Nino* Emergency Project; from IDA, K£287,376,500 and from ADF, K£40 million. The Directorate of Applied Technology Project (Jua Kali), from IDA K£12,350,000. The Nyayo Tea Zones Corporation through the ADF, will have K£31 million. Tana Base and Road Development Project II from Japan will receive K£10 million. The total loans come to K£397,70,165.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following projects will receive grants from the donor community: The National Drought Recovery Programme, from the Netherlands, K£4,535,820. Poverty Eradication Project, Micro-enterprise, DANIDA K£5,760,000. Relief and Rehabilitation from the World Food Programme will receive K£8,833,100. Land and Resource Management Project from UNDP, K£1,744,000 and from FAO, K£513,000. The Kenya Wildlife Service will receive from EDF and the European Union, K£10 million, from the Netherlands K£1 million, from USAID K£4,500,000 and from VETF, K£5,900,000. The Nyayo Tea Zones mainly for the purchase of vehicles, from Italy K£3,500,000; JKIA Crisis Centre and Communication, from Belgium K£1,800,000. The total of the grants is K£47,800,100.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my Ministry is not just a spender; it collects. In this regard, collection of the Appropriation-in-Aid in this year under Vote R01 will be stepped up and a total of K£43,463,190 will be realised. This money will be collected from the following major areas: Registration of births and deaths, sale of goods and services and sale of equipment plants and machinery, sale of non-capital goods, sale of farm produce and livestock, particularly for the National Youth Service, mechanical transport and plant renewable funds, National Youth Service, Passport and Visa fees, Fees under the Immigration Act, Registration under Citizenship Act, Aliens Registration Fee, sale and fees for services rendered, hire of police air crafts, vehicles examination fees and miscellaneous receipts.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in conclusion---

Mr. Wamae: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Minister to leave out the sale or grabbing of Government houses? Where does it come in?

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Maj. Madoka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that does not come under my portfolio and I do not know anything about Government houses at the moment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in conclusion, I would like once more to assure this House and the public that all the voted funds under the Ministry, both Recurrent and Development, will be spent on the intended purposes and will be fully accounted for.

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

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Samoei): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, owing to the core function of our Ministry, I wish to state that security is a very critical ingredient in our national development and our Ministry is responsible for this. Tourism is also a hub of our national growth in terms of foreign exchange earnings. Therefore, our department being charged with the co-ordination of all Government business, I beg to second the Motion.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Wamae: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to respond on behalf of the Opposition to this Motion on Vote 01, Office of the President. This is the most important Ministry in the Government, as it deals with the co-ordination and organisation of Government business. But for a start, I would like to say that we have been a bit disillusioned by the attempt by the Office of the President to accumulate more and more powers to itself. We have noted lately that wherever there are donor-funded projects, the Government is tending to concentrate

them in the Office of the President. They transfer them there. A few examples are as follows: The *El Nino* Fund for development and repair of our infrastructure was put in the Office of the President. The Kenya Wildlife Service has also got a donor element and has been put under the Office of the President. Poverty Eradication which is also going to attract foreign donors is under the Office of the President. The Jua Kali Project is also now under the Office of the President because it has a donor element. Is it that the Office of the President is capable of taking care of donor funds more than other Ministries, or is it because they want to have the control of these funds for other reasons?

An hon. Member: The latter.

Mr. Wamae: This is the question. Particularly, with the degree of corruption which is extending to every sphere of Government, the Kenyan people are getting very worried with this concentration of power in the Office of the President. If it is a supervisory office, it should supervise these funds in whichever Ministry they are in. Therefore, we feel very concerned by this trend and we hope that it will be reversed and the Office of the President will not continue growing, leaving other Ministries without responsibilities. If we have able Ministers and permanent secretaries and civil servants in other Ministries, they must be given duties to do. Some of those duties, which have now been transferred to the Office of the President, really and technically belong to other Ministries and not necessarily the Office of the President.

To go into some of the details, I would like to state that security is the most important aspect of any nation. It is security which can make development take place. Without security we cannot have development. On the question of security, and therefore, the question of the Police, provincial administration, the Administration Police, Immigration, the GSU; all these elements of security are very important for the development of this nation. If they are efficient they will make other organs of our State to function. We would like to see more resources being given to the police and not Mahindra vehicles. These vehicles are a failure. They cannot even chase a goat and everybody knows that they do not have the speed; they are useless and they emit more smoke than any other vehicle.

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Maj. Madoka): On a point of information, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. We stopped buying Mahindras a long time ago. So, do not make reference to them.

Mr. Wamae: After squandering Government funds you then stopped buying them. We would hope that you will not make that mistake again. Let us go back to the old Land Rover; the one whose performance we know of and preferably the diesel engine which are more economical to operate than the petrol operated engines. Let us give our police force the equipment they need. Let us also ensure that they have the petrol to run those vehicle because even where they exist sometimes the people who report crimes are usually asked to pay for petrol. Also in the provincial administration let the DO's have vehicles to move around and operate properly. As far as the provincial administration is concerned, we are still doubtful whether we really need the provincial administration. By that I mean that the office of the Provincial Commissioner and other officers in the provinces. We need the district administration and that is why we have DDC who report directly to the Ministry. What is this middle group of provincial officers doing?

Are you really satisfied that they are doing a reasonable service for this nation? Can we not save that money and put more people at the district level where the operation is and remove these provincial offices? We should put some people in the Ministry and others in the districts. Let the district officers report directly to the Ministry and they will achieve more mileage this way than having this provincial administration in the middle. This does not affect the Office of the President, but all other Ministries as well. It is a matter which I think this Government should consider if it really wants to save money and is doing restructuring. That is one big office which can be restructured and I do not think we will have very much to lose. I feel that this is a very important aspect.

On security, let us have proper control and provide the necessary transport vehicles and infrastructure. As of now the police should be trained to use modern tools like faxes and computers because they make the work easier and faster. They are not expensive now. Even the university of Nairobi is now assembling computers. Let us buy them from the university of Nairobi. They are assembling computers and they are not expensive. Their cost ranges from Kshs70,000 to Kshs100,000. It is a question of having the proper software. Let us start using these modern tools rather than the old manual typewriters which are most inefficient and waste too much of our police officers' time when they use these old equipment. We should also have photocopiers instead of having carbon copies which we can never read. Let us modernise our Provincial Administration and the Police Force with the changing of times, by giving them the most modern equipment because we like security and that is why we are fighting for the police. Let us also have proper police housing.

I have seen that you have put money for completing Government projects like those in industrial area and other places which had been stuck for many years. These projects should be completed. Police officers should be properly housed. You do not need expensive houses to house police officers, but they must be decent. Instead of six policemen living in one room let us find a better way of accommodating our police force if we want them to serve and become efficient. Some of them have families and their wives visit them. I do not know what happens when they are living five or six in one room and they wives visit them at the end of the month and yet they have to build the nation.

So, let us be fair to them.

Dr. Kituyi: On a point of information, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I wish to inform hon. Wamae that when the wives of these policemen visit their colleagues are obliged to take a compulsory cigarette trip out to smoke.

Mr. Wamae: You can see the problem which arises. They have to go out and have a drink or do something else, but they cannot afford it. We would like to have an efficient police force which is not corrupt. Our police force is corrupt and everybody knows this. If we are going to eradicate corruption let us start with the police force. Let us find a way of reducing corruption in the police force. They all ask for "kitu kidogo" even when you are going to report a crime. The people with money are running away from justice by buying their way out. Let us stop this. It is not only with the traffic police that corruption exists. It exists even in other fields related to the police work. Let us have an anti-corruption unit within the police force to probe other police officers. I think we need a unit like that not just to look into the mwananchi and others, but also looking inwardly to see what the policemen are doing and possibly reporting to the highest level, the Commissioner of Police.

We had discussed during the IPPG about the question of the administration police. Everybody felt that administrative policemen were not properly trained. We did not know exactly what they do except being assistant to the chiefs. They should fall under the Commissioner of Police and be properly trained. This has not been done and we would like the Minister to look at it as a very serious and important matter. They are our people and we think that they can be re-trained. We are not saying that they should be dismissed. They should be re-trained to be part of our security forces and assist the police in a proper manner instead of just being an appendix under the DO and the chiefs. They should be integrated into the police force. The Immigration Department is one department which has let us down. We have complained in this House many times about the many unqualified Indians who have infiltrated this country and got work permits. Nobody can justify that the jobs they are doing cannot be done by Kenyans.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair]

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

We have noticed that they are everywhere. They are even here in Parklands and they are taking jobs which our young graduates should take. I believe that they are only able to get work permits through corruption. It is not for any other reason. If they are not qualified and they got work permits, how did they get them? I think it is through corruption. I cannot see any other reason. These work permits should be cancelled because I do not think there is any justification whatsoever as to why the Immigration Department had to give work permits to Indians some of whom cannot even speak English; to come and work here and take jobs from Kenyans. They are even being paid lower salaries than the Kenyans. For the employer, this is a way of saving money. I do not think we need this type of expatriates in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am aware we will take this matter very seriously. We do not want to see unqualified non-Kenyans taking jobs from our own people. Those already with work permits should be investigated and those work permits cancelled.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, poverty eradication is very important and I notice that quite a substantial amount of resources have been given to this Ministry. To start with, we hope that a systematic eradication of poverty will commence. We know that since 1978, poverty has increased in this country. In 1978, 23 per cent of the people were below the poverty level. This had risen to 47 per cent by last year. This is very worrying! By the end of this year we shall be asking the Minister whether the trend has been reversed or the level of poverty in this country is still increasing. If this Commission does not achieve those results, then we shall seriously ask whether they are really doing the work which they are supposed to do.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as regards the *El-Nino* Emergency Projects Fund, we do not know the criteria they used to select some districts and leave out others. Everybody in Kenya suffered from the *El-Nino* induced rains. There is no district which was spared, but we notice that no district in Central Province has been included in the *El-Nino* Emergency Funds. We do not know why that happened. Is it discrimination or is it because it is an Opposition area? What is the reason? Our roads and bridges were destroyed and we also need money from the *El-Nino* Fund. If money from the *El-Nino* Emergency Projects Fund will not be used to rehabilitate what was destroyed in Central Province, we should be told what alternative funds will be used by the Government to rehabilitate those roads and bridges. We are just being ignored and the amount of money that is being spent on the *El-Nino* affected infrastructure is very substantial, from donor funds. Sometimes, we also feel that donors should ask our Government why it is favouring certain areas and not considering our national requirements as a whole. This is because the *El-Nino*

Emergency Projects Fund has been allocated K£327 million. This is over Kshs6 billion. As I said, it is only going to some selected districts, and we have not been given any justification by the Minister why those districts were selected and what was the criteria for leaving other districts out.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk about Nyayo Tea Zones Corporation. Nyayo Tea Zones will spend K£36 million on what we call Conservation Projects. A lot of money from Italy and ADF will be used to buy equipment. The leaf collection in the Nyayo Tea Zones is being done by KTDA vehicles. What equipment are they buying and for what purpose? When tea bushes have grown up, what tractors do you need? You do not plough on the tea bushes when they have grown up. You do not! So, we would like to know why the Nyayo Tea Zones is buying this equipment. Secondly, we still ask whether Nyayo Tea Zones is a viable project.

An hon. Member: It is not!

Mr. Wamae: The zones should be subdivided and transferred to wananchi on a loan-basis. Let them deliver tea to KTDA factory and repay whatever the Government has invested in Nyayo Tea Zones over a period of 10 years. This will be viable both to the Government and to those people who will be allocated the land. They should not be given free. Let the money invested by the Government be recovered by giving them a loan to be repaid through the sale of tea over a period of about 10 years. I do not think it is the business of the Government to grow tea and compete with peasant farmers. I think, we should get out of that as quickly and as fast as we can.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what we call the Directorate of Applied Technology which includes the *Jua Kali* is another very important aspect of this country. It is a micro-project which should be expanded because the Government has provided funds for it. You do not develop micro-projects and destroy them at the same time. The question of destroying the hawkers' kiosks is not really developing micro-projects and the *Jua Kali* sector. A way must be found where we do not have to destroy the poor men's property. That is the only property that they have, and to destroy it using the police and local authority askaris is not fair and proper. A method must be found where even if it is a question of planning, they can be moved quietly without having to destroy their property. Sometimes, these hawkers are being moved because some of these people---

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. W. Ruto): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for hon. Matu Wamae to insinuate that the Office of the President is involved in the hawker's issue while he knows very clearly that the problem of hawkers is a local government issue and many of the councils are run by councillors from his party?

Mr. Wamae: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is not a point of order. According to the definition of *Jua Kali*, it includes hawkers.

An hon. Member: That is so!

Mr. Wamae: That is why we have to discuss it. If you are developing *Jua Kali*, you should then protect them against the local authorities.

Mr. N. Nyagah: On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to inform hon. Matu Wamae that, the Government keeps on using it as an excuse, that the local authorities are being run by various Opposition political parties, whereas the truth of the matter is that, the Government has been unable and unwilling to amend the Local Authorities Act, Cap 265. Despite having spent a lot of money on a commission that was useless, they have refused to remove the power to appoint chief officers from the Minister for Local Authorities. It is the chief officers who are responsible for the mess in this country, and they stand guilty as a Government.

Mr. Wamae: Thank you, hon. Nyagah. That is true. Although the councillors are there, we know that the powers are with the chief officers who are appointed by the Minister for Local Authorities. They are the ones responsible for all this mess through fighting of the hawkers and other informal sector people. Hawkers must be protected. You are saying that you want to eradicate poverty and yet you are destroying what the poor people have. This must stop! We must see a change of heart. Now that this falls under the Office of the President, we hope that the local authorities will be scared of the destroying property of these poor people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, people in arid and semi-arid areas need a lot of assistance. These areas need a lot of considerable assistance than we have given them in the past. We also need to consider assisting them in building some of the infrastructural facilities like schools. You are not going to tell a person who is looking for food to conduct a harambee and raise money to build schools. It is not possible!

If you are very poor as to be given relief food, how are you going to be able to do Harambee and raise money to build classrooms? You have said that, it is the responsibility of parents to build classrooms for primary and secondary schools. How are the parents of the poor arid and semi-arid areas going to get money to build classrooms if they are very poor to even buy food for themselves? This is an area where money should be allocated for the type of infrastructure. Our people in the arid and semi-arid areas are going to be left behind if we assume they have enough money to raise for the building of schools and so forth. I think this is a very serious matter. Those of us who have visited some of those arid areas, like Malindi, Samburu and so forth, have seen the poverty and problems there. They

need special programmes to uplift them. I come from an area where we do not need that assistance. I am speaking as a Kenyan when I see part of Kenya being left behind because of a policy which is not proper.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Kenya Wildlife Service is a very important entity. We have almost failed to run this Service effectively, and there only seems to be one person who can run it properly, and that is Dr. Leakey who had to be removed from this House to go and run it again. He may be efficient, but we hope that other Kenyans are also being trained to run the Kenya Wildlife Service. It should not be a Service that can only be managed by one person. At the same time, wild animals are destroying crops and people's assets in areas neighbouring the game parks and game reserves. Around Mt. Kenya Forest, Kieni, Mathira and the Aberdare Forest, we need electric fencing.

We also need the Kenya Wildlife Service to assist the Government in eradication of bhang being grown in places like Mt. Kenya area, because it is a wildlife area. They should be incorporated in this programme of eradication of bhang and other dangerous drugs that are destroying our people and children. We should involve the Kenya Wildlife Service which has a very efficient security system. I think, if they are properly instructed, they can assist the police and other Government organs in eradicating the growth of bhang in Mt. Kenya. They usually go there to see their wildlife and they can be very useful. I do not think they have been given the mandate to do it.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Kenya Wildlife Service should be involved in organizing security for our tourists. They are better equipped than other organs of Government. They should continue helping in controlling beach boys around the coast hotels. We should ensure that they do not withdraw from that function. Their security has been found to be more effective; they are less corrupt than our regular police officers, and I think they do a better job in the areas which they are involved. They should be involved in organizing security for our tourists, not only in national parks, but in other areas like the coastal region and so forth. This is because tourism is very important and of late it was almost being destroyed. We must make sure that when tourism picks up, we take the necessary precautions to preserve it.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in conclusion, I would like to say that, the Office of the President being the most important office on land, should be efficient. It should be very efficient and properly managed, so that it can become a good example to all other ministries. We should have operations in that Ministry which can prove that this Government is serious about proper services to our people. If this is done, all Kenyans will benefit. If this Ministry fails to deliver, then of course, we shall all suffer from inefficiency. We hope that everything will be done to make sure that this does not happen.

With these few words, I support the Motion.

Mr. Poghiso: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I would like to start by wishing the Office of the President well in both the Recurrent and Development expenditures. It is a big Ministry that requires all the money that has been allocated to it.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to dwell on a few matters pertaining to this Ministry. First and foremost, this is the Ministry that is in charge of security in this country. Security is very important to some of us. Those of us who come from border districts and those of us whose districts have problems of cattle rustling, are calling upon this Ministry to work very closely with people in these districts. For example, the case of the districts around the North-Rift. That is, West-Pokot, Turkana and Marakwet. Those are the districts that are suffering from the effects of cattle rustling. I think, efforts should be made not just to intensify security, which is very important, but to get the people to talk together. They should organize peace meetings between elders and make sure that money is put where the people are. In the end, development can take place in these districts. We reckon that many of the problems that are related to this districts arise from that particular factor.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in response to some of my colleagues who have gone on record as having condemned one group, I have said here, and I am saying it again, that there is no cattle rustler who is better than the other. I sat and watched a group of hon. Members of Parliament gather in the precincts of Parliament and give press statements that were condemning the Pokot community. It is a known fact that there are no angels amongst these communities, just as much as there are no devils. We cannot, therefore, begin to use opportunities like that to condemn particular communities. I think, dialogue would do much more than using the Press to try and justify the actions of their communities and create an image, which unfortunately many people are going to buy because it is in the Press, that the aggressors are the Pokots. And that the Turkana, the Marakwet and others have their hands tied, therefore, on the receiving end. There is not truth in that. We and the Provincial Administration know the truth. So, we should not create this image so that Kenyans think that there are cattle rustlers whom we prefer. Even among our own communities, we do not want to have those people. Those are the people who are ruining our development efforts. I would like the Office of the President to look into this matter, not with the bias that is created by drumming up support in the Press and so forth, but with the objectivity that is desired.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, along that line, I would like to ask the Provincial Administration to use the available resources to repair the roads there. There are roads connecting those communities that are called "security

roads". Some of those roads need urgent repairs to enable security personnel to ply those roads to be able to solve some of these problems. So, I would suggest that the Army core of engineers, the National Youth Service and others, be used to build the roads. I am thinking of a major road which runs from Makutano in West Pokot District through my Constituency, Kacheliba-Alale; it goes into Loya, Lorengipi and straight to Lowdar. That is a very important security road. It is also very good for business. It is a road that actually needs to be classified and be put on an all-weather condition so that we can begin to do business with Turkana District. We can have peace and security meetings and have things going for us so that there is interaction. I am happy to report that between the Pokot of Alale and the Turkana of Turkana Central, there is a desire for the people to discuss peace among each other. I think that should be encouraged.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also talk about the broader issues. One of the things that needs to be looked into, and I think the Office of the President can be very sensitive on these matters; one of the problems we have in the southern part of Turkana and the parts next to the Turkwel Gorge and in West Pokot is the whole issue of shifting and identifying the boundaries. I think it is very important for the Pokot to know where their boundary ends and where the boundary for the Turkana starts from. It is not that we are going to restrict their movement, but it is good to know. In the case of Lolgon Centre which is within West Pokot District, in our view, the DO and the chief come from Turkana. That is actually confusing. The mere fact there are Turkanas living there, that does not mean that the DO or the chief from come from the other side. I think that is what creates some of the problems at the border. We should look at the boundaries not that we need a sign or anything solid to be there; we just need the people to know that when they graze upto to a particular point, they are in another administration. One of the things that I need to request the Office of the President is that they should strengthen the administration at divisional, locational and sub-location levels. Sometimes we have divisions, like I do have three divisions, two of the divisions are very hard to get into; the Kasei and Alale Divisions. The DOs in charge of those divisions sometimes lack good vehicles and fuel. I think they should be strengthened so that they have the vote for fuel going to the divisions because there is a lot of insecurity there. We need them to be mobile. I thank the Office of the President because I know that recently they supplied some good vehicles to some of those divisions. We hope that more vehicles will be forthcoming.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, famine relief is next on my agenda. I have said in this House that the places referred to as "Arid and Semi-Arid areas" (ASAL)--- I thank my colleague, Mr. Wamae, for bringing up this issue. These are areas that can be governed, as I said, by the principle of predictability. It is very predictable what they are going to look for. Their needs are so basic that they can be planned for about 10 years; a ten-year plan can be made for those areas. This year, the Office of the President is spending less under the Famine Relief Programme, on buying maize for relief supplies, than last year. I hope that something will be done so that more money is brought into that particular area because there is a drought looming in this country. So, we can drop from over K£50 million last year to about K£10 million this year. I hope there is a way in which some kind of relief will be found because we know that there is famine looming.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we also need famine relief to be increased. It is not just because our people are unable to produce food, but we know that the weather situation has made it impossible for them to grow the food crops. But I hope that appropriate technology can be developed for areas like that so that we do not have to rely on famine relief year in, year out. This country is hoping to be industrialised by a certain year in the future. We cannot wait for that, if that is going to be the starting point. We think there is technology elsewhere in the world that is so basic and can be introduced in the areas around Kacheliba and Turkana even today. Our people will soon begin to supply food so that we do not keep asking for relief food. We are entering a Century where I know that we need to be industrialised. Organisations dealing with appropriate technologies are there. They need to come and experiment in those areas.

Just as I speak also about soil conservation and afforestation, those places are dry. Why can we not introduce soil conservation and afforestation? Why do we not "flood" the place with trees so that in future we do not have to become ASAL?

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Kombo: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Vote. When we were discussing the Budget, a lot of us said that unless one dealt with insecurity and corruption, the economy of this country would never come out of the quagmire. I was pleased to hear the Minister of State, Office of the President, when moving his Vote put an emphasis on these two areas; security and corruption. So, I think it is important that we all emphasise the question of security because it is good for tourism. We know that tourism has almost collapsed, but with improved security, it could come up.

The frequent killings of businessmen in our urban areas especially in Nairobi is of great concern to investors. Today, if you go to various embassies like the Australian Embassy and so forth, you would see long queues of our own local businessmen wanting to emigrate because of insecurity. So, I think as the Office of the President looks at security

in this country, it should ensure that our own local businessmen are not disrupted because of these frequent killings. Crime in the urban areas, even in terms of social life, is becoming difficult. People are staying indoors because of the various crimes. They are afraid to go into the streets because they are not safe. I just want to emphasise the question of security.

As we talk about security, obviously one wants to talk about the Police Force and hon. Wamae talked at length about the Police Force. I think they need to be retrained. Yes, we want to equip our Police Force, but we also want to change their "culture". For a long time, they have been used to a certain culture where the people were not their friends, when a citizen saw a policeman, he wants to run away. I think we want to re-educate the police themselves so that they can approach the citizens and become people-friendly. I think money should be spent in that area. If they change their attitude, it will help. We do not want to have situations where Rev. Njoya is being clobbered by thugs while policemen are standing next to him with walkie-talkies and some of them participating in beating up the poor Rev. Njoya. So, when the Commissioner of Police denied that the police were involved in the beating and we had pictures in the Press showing that, in fact, the policemen were present; I think that was a major blot on the Commissioner. I think he should answer that. We hope that those policemen who were standing next to Rev. Njoya as he was being clobbered have been arrested and disciplinary measures taken against them.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in some areas like Bungoma, policemen are thugs. When wananchi killed thugs at a place called Bulondo in Bungoma, we found that one of them was a policeman. So, all these things, I think, need to be looked into and it is really a question of them changing their attitude.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also said that corruption is the next area that the Ministry needs to deal with. Corruption is rampant in this country. If we are to be able to deal with corruption effectively, we shall need political goodwill. Without political goodwill, it does not matter what many of us talk, but we shall get nowhere without that political goodwill. I think the political top in this country, should borrow a leaf from some countries that are effectively tackling corruption. In Uganda, South Africa and even now in Nigeria with the new President, Mr. Obasanjo in place, we find that corruption is being dealt with effectively because the top is committed to dealing with corruption. Here, I think, there is too much rhetoric without positive action in dealing with corruption.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Kenya Anti-Corruption Authority (KACA) at the moment, is under the Office of the President and yet, we want that body to be independent. Most of the corruption in the country is found in the public sector. If the KACA is going to be within the Office of the President, then it is not going to be independent and effective. We would like the KACA to be totally independent and be reporting to Parliament, and then it will be effective. Again, there are examples outside. Bodies like the KACA that have been effective in countries like Hong Kong do not report to the Office of the President. They actually report to their Parliaments and so, if we borrow such a leaf and remove the KACA from the Office of the President and make it report to Parliament, then it will be truly independent and effective, in dealing with corruption. There is wastage in the Office of the President and I find it sometimes amusing really, that when the President is travelling with his huge motorcades, he is accompanied by many officers. What a wastage! The country is on its knees and yet, when the President goes to open a little church somewhere, he is accompanied by ten Ministers and ten Permanent Secretaries in his entourage. Imagine, they all accompany the President! Last year, when we were going to Mbagathi, I actually counted the number of policemen that had been stationed at the roundabout of Nyayo Stadium upto Mbagathi and they totalled 102 policemen, standing on the road just because the President was going to pass through that route. What a wastage! What for? We cannot tackle the economy effectively, if we do not lead by example. I would like the Office of the President to lead from the front and not be the one that is actually over-spending and doing such things.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on districts, I would like to talk about my own district which is Bungoma. There has been a bit of tension in the district, because there are talks of some district which would like to porch part of the district, particularly Namubila and Lwandanyi locations, so that Bungoma District is dismembered. This is not good. I think what we should be doing now, is divide Bungoma District into two. It is now the largest district in Western Province. Instead of dismembering the district and creating tension in the district--- We are not even asking for tribal districts, because we have small districts around the country which have a population of 50,000 people. However, in Bungoma District, if we were to go by that way of dividing it, then we would need four districts but we are not saying that we want more districts. We are saying that in order to reduce the tension and ensure that the people of Bungoma do not feel that there are other districts that want to porch their locations, let us divide Bungoma into two. After all, it has been said that we divide districts so that we bring services closer to the people. When you travel from Lwandanyi and beyond, it is a long distance. So, by dividing it into two, to create Bungoma District and Webuye District and not by removing any of the locations, I think it will be a good thing.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also want to take this opportunity to ask those who have been pushing for this tension in Bungoma District, shouting in the Press and saying: "That we shall fight and so-and-so has abused me". I think we should sit down and talk about this area. This is because the two locations that we are talking

about are so important to a certain section of Bungoma people, that they do not want to lose them at all.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister for Local Authorities (Mr. Mwakalu): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I contribute in support of the Vote of the Office of the President.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to start off by highlighting the subject of disasters. I think, if and when we talk about disasters, we think about the floods, weather, bomb blasts, sometimes the sinking ferries and so on and so forth. Those are some of the unforeseen natural and unnatural occurrences that tend to have a devastating impact on flora and fauna. Now, I would like to take on the subject of disaster a little bit deeper. Lake Victoria is becoming a huge septic tank as of now. All the effluent that pours into that lake from the highland areas is grossly polluted with sulphur, mercury and many other poisons. Some of these poisons are from the fertilisers that we use and there is no way, that we have so far come to purify the industrial effluent from Webuye Pan Africa Paper Mills and other factories that surround the lake. It is like everything is being "vomited" into that lake. What is likely to happen to the ecosystem, fish and to us who eat the fish that have been polluted with mercury and the children born without legs, eyes or two heads just because we failed to understand the environmental degradation that is taking place and its impact on flora and fauna?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we could advance the same thesis when we look at what is happening to Lake Naivasha. Mercury has been found at the Coast, having sipped from the uplands in Nairobi. How much of that water do we drink after Nairobi River has joined Athi River downstream? What happens to the lives of the people? I think, when we come to think of disaster, we should look at it as a trans-regional and trans-national phenomenon.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we again find that marine life is in jeopardy. Blocking that river denies the people living downstream the water they need at certain times of the year, because a lot of it gets absorbed midstream. In view of this expanding phenomenon, the nature of the disaster-prone climate and the environment in which we live, I would like to propose the establishment of an institute for disaster management within the framework of an overall institute for strategic studies, which will include environment as a major component in life saving and flora and fauna management.

(Applause)

The task of organisation and co-ordination of Government services is quite colossal. Given its expansive nature as well as its mammoth and expensive character, I would like to suggest that we begin to shape the image and attitudes of the active State security organs, namely, the Department of Department, the Kenya Police, the Administration Police, and also the Prisons Department.

The Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. ole Ntimama): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to advise the hon. Member to address the Chair and not the Minister of State, Office of the President.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): You are right, Mr. Minister. I noted that, and I think Mr. Mwakalu knows better than that. Please, note that you are to address the Chair; you are not addressing hon. Madoka.

(Laughter)

The Assistant Minister for Local Authorities (Mr. Mwakalu): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is always the temptation to look at a friend whenever you talk to him, so as to register his reaction. However, the point of order that has been raised is noted.

I would like us to propose an image or attitudinal change towards the active State organs. Today, when you see the common man run away from the sight of approaching General Service Unit (GSU) men, it really leaves you wondering whether, in the course of civil defence, there can be positive co-operation between the armed forces and the people in terms of security and defence forces having access to civilian intelligence during operations. I think it is time public relations was included in the training curriculum of our armed forces, including an element of social psychology. The culture of those institutions has been so much insulated in the past as to preclude an extension of their understanding of the public mind in terms of operations. If done, this will help to make our work easier in dealing with emergencies, or in collating information which we may need to apply in terms of crisis management.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to move a little bit further to suggest that the development of order, stability and security in a nation is quite technical, professional and extremely sensitive. Kenyans are used to order and so much stability and security in the past that today, they cannot understand the insecurity, disorder and instability they are going through. This experience is infinitesimal compared to the rigour of disorder, insecurity and

instability our neighbours have experienced for several decades now.

Mr. Temporary Deputy, Sir, it is also time appreciated what our capacity can do. If the conditions are such that crime has become very sophisticated; thieves have become clever than they used to be; organised crime and syndicates are more powerful, then, we should call upon ourselves to actually help the very organs that are concerned with our country's security, stability and order, in terms of information sharing, for example, and modernising the relevant structures and facilities which deal with security matters, as well as improving the quality of training for our functionaries.

I would to, very quickly, also touch on the Provincial Administration. Much as this institution is pervasive, and has a very difficult task to perform for this country, I would like us to pay more attention to the areas of project implementation. We should pay attention to projects which are not actually on the ground, but to projects which are abandoned, and issuance of falsified project completion certificates to contractors when nothing took place on the ground. Let us have a mechanism by which we can monitor, evaluate and appraise projects which were funded, but which never took off. I would like that area to be given more attention.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am concerned about the housing provided for members of the Armed Forces, the regular police and the Administration Police. The situation is pathetic and sad. These people are also members of the community, and when we talk of community development, let us also talk about service development in an all rounded manner, so that the particular service providers can be motivated more to work. We should try to improve their work morale by providing them with decent shelter. I hope the situation will be taken care of, so that we do not have some of our people living in tin houses and we expect them to work 24 hours a day.

On the Immigration Department, I would like to submit that children born in a family whose one of the parents is Kenyan should, surely, acquire an automatic Kenyan citizenship. It is easy for a Kenyan man to have a foreign wife and have their children become Kenyans. However, a Kenyan woman cannot have the same treatment.

With those remarks, I support.

Mr. Khamasi: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to the Vote of the Office of the President. I think we, first of all, I think we need to appreciate that, at the moment, the Office of the President, has very good Ministers. The Ministers are very hard-working, and have some very good intentions. The only thing we need ask for is that, for a change, those Ministers should be given a free hand to work. If this happens, we are sure of getting some good results. We need to have the Office of the President in the lead, to show by example what other Ministries should do.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, unfortunately, past track record in the Office of the President does not reflect a good example to other Ministries. In case of any over-expenditure in the Civil Service, and you wanted to know the Ministry in which that happened, you would only have to check with the Office of the President; you would soon realise that most cases of over-expenditure occur in the Office of the President.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to join my friends in what they have said, particularly, with regard to security. If there is no security, we cannot hope to achieve anything in terms of development. So, I would like the officers responsible for the Vote of the Office of the President to put more emphasis on security.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this House agreed that the Police Force has to be retrained. We need a Police Force that is people-friendly. This does not seem to have happened and it is a matter that has come up time and again, and nothing seems to be happening. We have got a Police Force that, if anything, is an enemy of the common man. We know of examples where, time and again, the robberies which have taken place of late, our police officers are involved. We have read with amazement that when banks have been robbed, the people who scramble for the robbed money are actually police officers. When that happens one wonders where the common man will have to go.

In the Office of the President there is the Provincial Administration. Again, this is an outdated system. Whereas this House passed a law that this Provincial Administration does not need to keep cells, the Provincial Administration officers; the assistant chiefs and the DOs, still keep cells where they confine people. We have heard stories where people have been maimed in these particular cells. There is a lot of money spent by the Provincial Administration chasing around *busaa* drinkers. A lot of resources are being spent on that and yet, taking and brewing of traditional liquor not for sale, is allowed by law. But a lot of our resources are being used by the Provincial Administration chasing such a thing.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Sir, our frontiers, particularly from North-Eastern Province are very vulnerable and they need special attention. We want proper trained forces to take care of our frontiers. We have heard and read with amazement the massacres which have occurred on our frontiers and this happens as if our armed forces are not there.

I would like, just on a quick note, to say something about the parastatals or the commissions which are in the Office of the President. The Office of the President is top heavy to an extent they must "off-load" some of the parastatals or the commissions which are been attached there every other time.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to repeat what a few of my friends have said about Nyayo

Tea Zones. There has not been any substantial explanation as to why the Nyayo Tea Zones are under the Office of the President. The purpose to which it was established has never been achieved and yet, it continues to be a money guzzler from the Exchequer. Why the Kenya Wildlife Service was taken under the Office of the President, it is a big debate? Why was it not left under the Ministry of Natural Resources or Ministry of Tourism where it actually fits best? The Jua Kali is another sector which does not need to be there; there should be a special reason for that and somebody has got to give us an explanation.

Recently, we were talking about the Eradication of Poverty Commission, again, that is under the Office of the President. Kenya Anti-Corruption Authority is still under the Office of the President and we are saying unless something is done very seriously about corruption in this country, we cannot get anywhere. We would like to see this particular Authority fighting corruption in this country free and independently. They should not be looking over their shoulders to find out who is going to nod their heads in order for them to act.

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

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

To speak just a little about immigration, the Immigration Department officers require actually to be retrained just as much as the Police Force. Our experience of the bomb blast last year and the Ocalan saga tells us how inept the Immigration Department is. We would not like to see a repeat of this. It seems as if it is happening and it is being washed under the carpet. It is necessary that we have a deep look at this institution to make sure that something is done about the retraining of officers so that they can do a good job.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, while on this Department, the Nyayo House, in the Office of the Principal Immigration Officer, is a corridor of corruption. Getting a passport in that office is just a nightmare. I am saying this because I was there last year and saw Kenyan citizens of Somali origin lining-up in that office begging, and hopefully being swindled of money to get a passport, and that is a shame to this country. We need somebody to stand up tall and talk against that in order for Kenyan citizens to get passports as, and when they require them.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, lastly, on the funds for disasters. Hon. Matu Wamae spoke about it at length and I want to join him. The *El Nino* funds meant to repair the roads which were destroyed, one wonders which criteria is used in dishing out this money? For example, Kakamega was never given anything and we would like somebody to tell us what criteria is used.

With those few remarks, I support the Motion.

Mr. Angwenyi: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this important Motion. The Office of the President is the head office of the Republic of Kenya. That is where the brains, eyes and ears of Kenya are, and where the nervous system starts from. The Office of the President has been over-loaded with activities that could be done better elsewhere. Take the example of the poverty eradication initiative. That work could be handled better by the Ministry of Planning and National Development. As it is now, the Ministry of Planning and National Development has little to do in this country.

The other Department that should have been removed from the Office of the President to another Ministry is the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS). The Ministry of Tourism should have taken up the functions of the KWS, because that is the land on which the Ministry of Tourism produces its products. As it is now, the Ministry of Tourism only develops policies, which it cannot implement; just like you could be given a hoe, but you are not given the land on which to use it.

The other function which should have been removed from the Office of the President is the *El Nino* Emergency Fund. The devastation left by the El Nino weather phenomenon in the country attracted a lot of support worldwide. As by colleagues said, some criteria were used to determine which areas should be assisted by the *El nino* funds. But the capability of assisting those areas lies with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing. That is where the *El nino* funds should have been administered from.

It has been said, and I want to repeat it here, that the Nyayo Tea Zones Development Corporation has no business being under the Office of the President. Perhaps, Nyayo Tea Zones Development Corporation, from what I know, should have been under the Ministry of Agriculture. That is the Ministry which deals with crops. Beside that, why do we have to allocate funds to the Nyayo Tea Zones Development Corporation?

(Applause)

I have a three-acre shamba, which is under tea and I spend about Kshs50,000 yearly on it. I do get a bonus of over Kshs200,000 yearly from it, and that is a shamba that I bought. But here we have the Nyayo Tea Zones Development Corporation which has been given free land and free operating funds, and yet it cannot make any profit. So, year in, year out, we have to allocate funds to it. I would suggest that all the funds which have been allocated to the Nyayo Tea Zones Development Corporation be redirected elsewhere; maybe, to the poverty eradication plans, or buy a few more vehicles for our security personnel.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another aspect that I would like to deal with in the Office of the President is the Famine Relief Co-ordination Department. We have been independent for over 36 years and year in, year out, we have got to dish out food to the citizens of Kenya, instead of setting up special programmes for those areas vulnerable to drought so that they can produce food for themselves. I wish the Office of the President could set aside adequate funds, like Kshs1 billion each for Ukambani and the Northern Kenya. The people in those areas are hardworking as you have seen for yourself. They have got rich soils; if we give them the water that they need, they would be self-sufficient and even provide extra food for this nation.

The other aspect that I would like to touch on is security. There is no country that can be called a country if it is insecure. We all know that our tourism industry has been destroyed because of the insecurity which is rife in this country, especially in the Coastal and Northern parts of Kenya. These are the areas that have got tourist sanctuaries that the tourists would want to visit. I happen to know that there was insecurity in Egypt, which affected its tourism industry. But the Government came out in full force to ensure that security is restored. As a result, its tourism industry has continued to grow at the expense of Kenya.

We should allocate adequate funds to our Kenya Police Force in order to give serving officers proper salary terms and working conditions. Just imagine that you are a police officer on duty at 2.00 a.m. without an overall coat at Uplands or Mt. Kenya, which are very cold areas. Then you decide that you will refuse to receive Kshs100 as a bribe which you could use to buy yourself tea so that you become warmer. We should restore the integrity and effectiveness of our Kenya Police Force. These days, a crime is committed, but nothing tangible is done by our police officers. I do not know what has happened to our Criminal Investigation Department (CID). Formerly, if a crime had been committed, our CID officers were sent to investigate and they would arrest the culprits. But these days, I do not know what has happened to our CID officers. They can never determine the cause of a single crime which has been committed in this country and make arrests. That is why you have got all these murders, thefts and other forms of insecurity in the country. I cannot understand how a group of about 300 people can manage to organise a raid on another neighbouring community without our security forces knowing about it. For example, about 200 Pokots organise a raid against the Marakwets, or communities living in Kwanza Constituency in Kitale, yet we do have the National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS) officers, right up to the Divisional levels. I would urge that we equip our Kenya Police Force adequately, give them proper pay and make their living conditions better.

I would like now to touch on the Provincial Administration. We do need the Provincial Administration, but we want it to be responsive to the needs of the people of this country. We want an assistant chief, or an Administration Police officer (AP) who is responsive to the needs of the people of Kenya. Currently, the job of all these APs, most of the chiefs and assistant chiefs, is to create *Kangaroo* courts, after rounding up people on the pretext that they are selling *chang'aa*, or bhang, as it is the case in Kisii. They become an harassment force, instead of being an administrative force. I would urge the Minister of State, Office of the President, who is in charge of internal security, to retrain our chiefs and assistant chiefs properly so that they create a positive image of our Government.

The other aspect that I will touch on relates to the District Development Committees (DDCs). The DDCs, right now, are useless; there is nothing that comes from them that can be implemented by the Government of Kenya. So, it is a waste of time to have them. Either we should continue to enhance the effectiveness of the DDCs, or we scrap them off altogether.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, finally, I would like to touch on the image of our Government, in the light of the promises that the President makes when he goes round the country. Sometimes, when our Head of State goes round the country, he pledges something. We need to have a monitoring unit in the Office of the President that will implement what the President promises. Otherwise, the image of our Head of State is in danger because of the unfulfilled promises. But if we have such a unit, it would help to improve the image of our Government.

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

Mr. Mboko: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to the Vote of the Office of the President.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I congratulate the Minister for the wonderful way he presented the Vote of the Office of the President. I hope the way he presented the Vote will apply when it comes to implementing the same. While he was he was presenting his Vote, the Minister dwelt very much on the Kenya Wildlife

Service (KWS). We very much appreciate the contribution that is being made by KWS in building this nation because it protects our national parks. It is good that it is given some status, but it has also become a nuisance to the communities which surround the national parks. I remember a case in my constituency where the KWS officers maimed and tortured the people of Kibwezi without any reasonable cause. They just imagined that the people in my constituency were killing elephants but at the end of the day, it was found out that no such incident had occurred. But the scars sustained by the people still remain and there was no compensation. The constituencies which border the national parks suffer greatly when the wild animals wander from the parks to their farms. The KWS has never found it fit to compensate those farmers! Previously, the KWS had a project where it was assisting the communities around the national parks but for the last two years, no project has been implemented by the KWS in my constituency. When you go to Tsavo West National Park which includes Kyulu Hills, bandits are staying in the parks and they come to raid our people when they deem it fit since they have got sophisticated weapons. It appears as if the police have got no moral authority to pursue bandits even into the national parks. Something must be done to protect the people who are neighbouring the national parks.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other thing about the national parks is that the Kyulu Ridge which borders Kajiado and Kibwezi constituencies has had Maasai herdsmen grazing in it which is a water catchment area for the Kibwezi people and yet, when the Kambas go to graze their animals at Kyulu Hills, they are arrested. We want to know whether there are double standards in applying laws in this country when we are dealing with communities sharing the same border? I hope the Minister has taken note of what I have said. The compensation of people who have been killed by wild animals is far too low. How can you pay Kshs30,000 when a man who has been the bread winner in a family has been injured by animals to the point of death and the compensation which is peanuts comes after three years? This must be improved.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we come to the Provincial Administration, I would like to say that it was just the other day, in this Parliament, when a Member of this House moved a Motion that civil servants who have attained the mandatory retirement age of 55 years should be retired. But in the Provincial Administration, there are chiefs and assistant chiefs who have attained the ages of 55 years but they have had their contracts renewed for four or five years. On what basis are we doing this? We have cases in my constituency where people have had their contracts extended even to 10 years over and above their retirement ages and yet we have got young men who can take over effectively those jobs of chiefs and assistant chiefs.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the *El Nino* funds were meant for emergency purposes, but I think the emergency component has been removed by the Office of the President. Last year, during the Makueni DDC, we recommended that some roads in Kibwezi should be graded by the Government and we recommended that Kshs109 million should be spend on those roads. But upto date, nothing has been done. The DDC Minutes are there and they have been forwarded to the Ministry, but nothing has been done. The roads are still impassable and we have to organise for them where the Member of Parliament is the chief guest. I am becoming the Pay Master-General (PMG) of Kibwezi! The Government should do something about this! There are other things like dispensaries which were destroyed by the *El Nino* rains and bridges which were washed away, that have not been repaired upto the present moment.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Drought Recovery Programme is a pity. Areas which need assistance do not get the real assistance from the Government. If the people of Kibwezi are given relief food and Makueni District receives about 4,000 bags of maize every month since February which amounts to Kshs60 million a month, how can those people be told to contribute towards the development of other infrastructure? These are people who cannot feed themselves. How can they be able to do anything else? This means that those areas which cannot be given attention by the Government will remain behind for ever and ever. Therefore, I would like to ask the Office of the President to execute its responsibility and make sure that areas which are not adequately served by the national resources like water are given due attention. The money which is used for the provision of relief food every year can be used to provide water and people shall work and earn this country a lot of foreign exchange.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue of insecurity must be addressed adequately. The car-jackings and highway robberies are issues of great concern in this country. The police stations and police posts we have today are the same ones which were there since Independence. We must expand these police stations and police posts. The Office of the President should consider having police stations and police posts in every area of this country. Last month, I had to conduct a Harambee to put up a police station in my constituency. Anyway, the OCPD provided the police officers, but we provided the facilities for the Government. If we have to construct police stations, divisional headquarters, chiefs' offices then what is the Government doing? When we are given new divisions, it is incumbent upon the residents of that particular area to construct the divisional headquarters. What is the Office of the President doing? It is in the best interest of this country that the Office of the President must be seen to be performing and not to be seen always addressing other things!

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we talk about General Administration, I would like to inform the Minister that if we are given services, we shall support the Government but when the Government fails to provide services, we shall reject it.

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for allowing me to contribute to this Motion in the Committee of Supply. I do agree that the Office of the President should be given the funds that it has requested in the Estimates. Preambling my contribution to this Motion, I would like to thank the Office of the President for the many services that it has rendered to Kenyans for the last 36 years. It has done a good job under very difficult circumstances. We have always had financial constraints, but there are definite areas that can be improved. It is in this respect that, I will spend my nine minutes to point out some of the areas where improvements can be made.

First, the organisational structure of the Ministries should be looked into. It is my contention that it does not matter how many departments we put under the Office of the President. What matters is the delivery of services by officers within such departments. I am constrained to mention the last time a proper review of the jobs in each department within the Ministries was carried out, duties adequately defined and whether responsibilities are adequately assigned to the respective personnel for purposes of delivery of services to the people. I would opine that this does not relate only to the Office of the President. In my view, it is in the entire Government.

We have been talking about the Civil Service reform and re-structuring. In my view, we will succeed in the restructuring process if only we can sit down, do job evaluations, job analysis and come up with job descriptions, authorities and responsibilities given to the people. This will make the people to feel accountable. I would like to see every employee in the Government given his job description, his responsibilities and authority. This is what happens in the private sector. We can see that the efficiency in the private sector speaks for itself, in comparison with what we find in the Civil Service as a whole.

But I would like to say that we do get very good services from some of the civil servants. But in my view, the provision of such services can be improved. Therefore, I would like to appeal to the entire Civil Service to look at this particular aspect of making sure that we are efficient again. Efficiency and accountability can only come when one knows what his job is, his responsibilities are, and his authority.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, some of the departments can be self-sufficient. For example, look at the Government Press. What they produce goes back to the Exchequer year after year. I think we should look at the services provided by some of the departments. We should make sure that some of those departments are not just spenders, but revenue-earners for the Government. I would like the Government Press to be reviewed again. The contribution that it makes is not adequate in terms of money that the Government Press gets from the Government.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me touch on the provincial and district administration. I would like to reiterate that no operational budget exists for District Officers (DOs) and chiefs. How do you expect an officer to operate when he does not even have stationery? Do we really expect the DO or the chief to use his taxed income to get stationery for the office? Something must be done in this aspect. I know that it means money, but one way or another, we are not being fair to ourselves. How can we expect an officer to work without the necessary tools? In this regard, I would like to mention vehicles for that matter. Some of the areas are very big and yet, you will find a DO without a vehicle. In my view, this is unfair. The DO might be having 11 to 13 locations to administer and yet, he does not have a vehicle. What happens is that when the Member of Parliament visits the area, an adoe adoe! Sorry! I mean that he scrambles to get a lift from the area Member of Parliament or whoever has a vehicle there. This is not really efficiency. We need to look into this issue. I know that it is costly, but one way or another, we have to make the work of the DOs and chiefs easier. They have to be operational, efficient and constructive.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my colleague has talked about building offices for the chiefs. Surely, we must, as a Government, accept this as our responsibility. I have to do an harambee even to put up a chief's office! We do so many other harambees to put up clinics, schools and other things. But for a chief's office also--- I know that we are cost-sharing, but if that is the case, let it be categorically stated as a policy; that all chiefs' offices will be constructed on harambee basis. In my view, this should not be the case. The chiefs' offices should be constructed by the Government. I will go a little further and say that if we want to bring administration closer to the people, not only should we construct chiefs' offices, but there ought to be other offices for the various officers within the location, to serve the people. The locational agricultural officer must be there. The locational livestock officer should be there, as well as all the other administrative services of the Government. All such officers ought to have an office at the locational headquarters so that wananchi can be served. That service needs to be taken care of. I do appeal to the Minister and the officers here--- I appreciate that there are financial constraints, but we must find ways and means of solving this problem! There are no two ways about it! Otherwise, we are not being fair.

With regard to the District Development Committees (DDCs), a review should be made so that departmental

heads are accountable to the local leadership, rather than being accountable to their respective headquarters. If they are accountable to the local leadership, we will be able to monitor more effectively, the little funds that get to the districts. At the moment, we have absolutely no say. We attend the DDCs but when we call for the reports of the district departmental heads, we never get them! If they come, there is only a line or two, or you get an excuse that there is no stationery.

I think the DDCs policy must be reviewed so that there is accountability by those officers with regard to funds allocated to them. They should also involve local leadership. They should only refer to the head office in terms of technical accountability and professionalism. So, these are some of the areas that I said could be improved upon. Let us get what was decided upon in each respective districts with regard to the *El nino* Emergency Fund. I know that some districts were devastated by *El Nino* rains more than others.

With those few remarks, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Minister's request.

Mr. Ndwiga: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to say a few words about this Vote on the Office of the President. If you look closely at what is in the Estimates, you do not need to have Votes for any other Ministries, because the Office of the President has been allocated three quarters of the entire Government expenditure. The Office of the President is actually a granary of corruption. That is the reason why all these small departments are lumped there. This is a way of siphoning public funds. They do not want to group them in different Ministries in order to pilfer public funds. They want to put all those departments in the same "granary" so that they can "eat" from the nearest source.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my friends have talked about the Nyayo Tea Zones. We want to warn the Ministry of Finance that when we get to the Committee Stage we intend to remove K£1 from the Vote on the Nyayo Tea Zones because it is so annoying. Speakers who have contributed here have failed to tell Kenyans that the farmer who grew his tea, at the same time when the Nyayo Tea Zones were established, is today being asked to pay tax which finances those Nyayo Tea Zones. What happened? Can somebody, please, tell Kenyans what happened? Mr. Minister, when you reply, we expect you to tell Kenyans candidly what happened to the income---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghisio): Mr. Ndwiga, you cannot address the hon. Minister directly.

Mr. Ndwiga: He is my friend and he does not mind!

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, we expect the Minister to tell this House, when he replies what happened to the income derived from the Nyayo Tea Zones. We expect this House to know what happened to that income.

In the past, we have recommended that liberalisation should take place in all sectors. So, it is the objective of this Government to liberalise these sectors. Why are we not liberalising the Nyayo Tea Zones? It is a guzzler of funds from the Exchequer. I can assure and promise you that Nyayo Tea Zones will never see the face of this book again, for as long as we are in this House. We will get this House to remove, not just K£1, but the entire vote for this Ministry if we ever see a vote on Nyayo Tea Zones in this book.

I want to talk about the Police Force. While we appreciate the handicap of the Police Force, we know that we have always voted funds to equip the Police Force. This we have done year in, year out, and yet where I come from, especially Manyatta Police Station, the police officers are ill equipped. Can you imagine an OCS without a Land Rover? What is he doing there? It is comical to find the OCS riding a bicycle and yet he is expected to maintain security. It is laughable! Yet, I am supposed to come here and vote funds for this Ministry. I know the OCS in my own home has no vehicle. He rides a bicycle.

While still on the Police Force, we do hope that this Government will find it fit to spend this money to improve the lives of our police officers. Would you want to imagine that these gentlemen who are meant to maintain our security live in small round-huts? You can imagine four grown up and married men living in one room? We know that they come from different parts of the Republic, you can imagine when their wives visit them? You can imagine a wife of a policeman who travels from Busia to Kilifi to visit her husband who lives in the same room with three other policemen. Can you imagine what will happen that evening? Three officers must go out to smoke and harass Kenyans, while the other one will be "building the nation."

Two weeks ago, we talked about the issue of security. In parts of Central and Eastern provinces we have instances where schools have been burned because of indiscipline. In the last incident in Siakago, we know the students had smoked bhang. About 70 rolls of bhang were found in that school. We have talked time and again, about bhang being cultivated in Mt. Kenya forest. The information I have now and, I do believe that the Minister has the same because I got that information from his sources, is that even in the place there were 320 acres of bhang which the Minister told us were uprooted, there are new farms now. The bhang has been replanted again. For heaven's sake, can something be done before we lose a whole generation in this country? Apart from those students smoking bhang, what is happening is that they have also become drug peddlers. This is done all over. Most of them are not even going to

school now. Insecurity in that area, and in this country as a whole is getting from bad to worse. We get bolder robbers in this country and we wonder why. They are all young men who are properly "fired" by this crop. The Minister will be held responsible by Kenyans if nothing happens after we have given you this money, which we are about to vote to your Ministry.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other area which needs to be mentioned on this Vote is the wastefulness by the State House. You will recall that we had agreed with the Minister of State, Office of the President, that we visit bhang growing areas in Mt. Kenya. We did agree that going by road would not yield any useful information. So, we needed to overfly that area. I am given to understand that we were unable to get the helicopter. I want to take them to those bhang growing areas, but we cannot get helicopters to do that because they have not been serviced. But if tomorrow there will be a by-election in Siakago, you will see two helicopters ferrying the Head of State to campaign in Siakago, while bhang is being grown in the forest. What is more useful? The Head of State can drive to Siakago. We want those facilities like helicopters to be provided to us. There is no reason why one person, even if he is the President of this country, should have two helicopters while the rest of the country, particularly security operations, are grounded. It is shameful. While on the same Vote, one will notice an item which is called "Presidential Visit". The poor Kenyans who have nothing to eat tonight will be delighted to hear that their President from midnight tonight will have K£2 million at his disposal to enable him visit our provinces. It is unbelievable that the President could be allocated K£2 million to enable him visit our provinces. In simple arithmetics, K£2 million is equivalent to Kshs40 million. What are we doing? Are we eradicating poverty in this country? This is a big joke!

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is not even enough. The President has something which is called "President's Special Fund." The President has been allocated K£465, which translates to Kshs10 million, and yet, we are also paying him a salary. Now, he has got another package of Kshs10 million to enable him go round and bribing some fellows.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghiso): Mr. Ndwiga, your time is up.

Mr. Ndwiga: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have no comment to make.

(Laughter)

The Assistant Minister for Labour (Mr. Ethuro): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to support this Motion because if there is any Ministry, or any office that needs support then it is this one. This is because the work it is supposed to do is quite enormous. I think one of the key areas of this particular Vote is on security. We see more insecurity than security for Kenyans in the north of Rift Valley Province. I come from northern Kenya and what abounds there in the last one week or so, are just cattle raids. With due respect to the Pokot community, I cannot stop condemning the raids until the leaders of this community will come to terms with cattle rustling.

An hon. Member: One of them is behind you!

(Laughter)

The Assistant Minister for Labour (Mr. Ethuro): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, cattle rustling is not just a pastrolist strait, but it is actually killing fellow Kenyans. There is no amount of intimidation by hon. Members from that community that will prevent us from condemning the practice. We are not condemning the people, but we are condemning the bandits who happen to come from that particular area. Unless we step up that condemnation there is not much we can do. We would also like to condemn Government officers who are responsible for the security of Kenyans. This is not a joke! On the eve of Madaraka Day, when we were supposed to celebrate the day we attained self-rule, we lost a nominated councillor from Turkana District. That was a woman who was nominated to be a councillor by us for special interests because she came from the border point, spoke Pokot language very well and should have been a peace messenger. She was killed on her way from the Pokot side. This is deadly business because these are people who are losing their lives.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like the Minister to know that because of the failure by the Police Force, and I think they might do a better job outside these areas--- In northern Kenya, we have ready militia men. Just give us the guns and bullets and we will do the job. Or else, how do you account for 1,500 men moving in one area and nobody notices them? What is the role of the chiefs and the assistant chiefs in these areas? How comes that the National Security Intelligence is not working? Why do we vote money year-in-year-out if these people will not work? I support this Government and love it, but the job has to be done. I mean that there is no amount of loyalty that will replace performance. I agree with hon. Keah that officers require job description that details the specification of the office and responsibility. They also need to be given the authority to perform their duty. Kenyans are not begging for this. These are officers who have been hired to do certain jobs. If an officer is not performing his duty well, he

should be sacked.

Turkana District has not held a single District Development Committee (DDC) meeting. Well I know that many people, because of the failure of the DDC, have recommended its abolition. To the contrary, what we need is to reconsider the DDC. We need to get a local Chairman who has knowledge of the area. What obtains now is that a good friend at the Office of the President will post all non-locals as Heads of Departments in a rural District like Turkana. Once these officers are posted there they think it is a hardship area and so they are not serious. They start drinking because of insecurity in the district and, therefore, they cannot do any meaningful development. I think it is an aberration and this is wrong.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, at a time when we are getting to the next century, I do not think that we can stand in this House and accept what has been continuously wrong and think it is the norm. It is sheer irresponsibility, lack of interest and it is because they do not think this is part of Kenya that needs to be developed. We would like to tell our officers, and we are not threatening, that a time will come when we will demand the share of the national cake. The share of the national cake is not brought from Central Province to Turkana District, but comprises in the responsibility of the people who have been hired to work there to develop the area. I speak for West Pokot District and North-Eastern Province, areas that have been neglected just because somebody thinks that he is just there to operate like hon. Members of Parliament. The officers who are stationed there report on duty on Tuesdays and go away on Thursdays and yet, we have built very big houses for these officers. In fact, the house of the District Commissioner (DC), Turkana is like another State House. Even his Excellency the President spent a night there some few months ago, because it is a huge building and very good. We have made these officers to stay in comfort and, therefore, they should work for our people. If they feel that they cannot work there, for heavens sake, they should resign. There are enough Turkanas who have university degrees who can work in Turkana District.

I would like to touch on disaster management. We have drought looming large in the area. At this particular point, the Office of the President created an early warning system. It has allocated K£30,000, but how does the information generated on the ground reach the Office of the President? What kind of response does it evoke? Nobody really does anything. I think it is an abuse of resources that we have a framework in place, but we do not utilise it. I think time has come for us to be accountable. The Office of the President should ensure that talent is tapped and that there is a generation that takes over. This is because there is a lot of "re-cycling" in the Civil Service. Last week we talked about those old people who are in the system. It is an disincentive to our young population. If you is 55 years and over, for heavens sake, I think you have acquired enough resources; So, please go out there and do business so that the young men with energy and who really want to make a change can develop this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have in mind the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) that nobody has spoken about it. There are many people who are past 58 years and they are on contract. They are "re-cycled" time and again although they are supposed to carry out research. We are killing this country because we are not tapping the talent when it is young and prime. Some of us said we are going to Parliament not because we were post retirement, but we wanted to come here when we were still young and could make meaningful contribution to this country. That is equally true with the Civil Service. If we have to make good the Civil Service Reform Programme, then let there be changes in the Provincial Administration. Turkana District should not be a dumping ground for people who are about to retire for their own promotion. We will reject them. This is because we want people who can initiate development projects in the area. These are areas that are underdeveloped. They are chronically underdeveloped!

Another aspect I would like to talk about is the police in this place. We have Administration Policemen (APs) who are posted in these places. They have no social amenities and entertainment facilities. As a result of this, they have resorted to drinking *chang'aa*. So, when the bandits come with their bullets, instead of wananchi running to the police station for protection, they run away from there because they know there would be another bullet from the Government side. Senior officers in the Provincial Administration should check police indiscipline.

We were fortunate to be visited by his Excellency the President of this country some few months ago in Turkana District. I think K£2 million to enable his Excellency the President to visit all parts of this country is worth it because this country is big. We want a President who can access all corners of this Republic.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we were promised that police reservists would be sent to a place called Todonyang. But upto now, the Provincial Administration has not posted them there, so that our people can live peacefully and graze their livestock, especially at this time of drought. I demand that this action should be taken. I see officers from the Office of the President here. Please, do something about this.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also agree with other hon. Members that if the Government is serious and services have to be brought to the people, it is the duty of the Government to construct offices for chiefs. All our people have refused to do harambees for chiefs' offices, because I think every employer has the responsibility to house their staff. We are not going to do harambees for them. We have had a sub-district called Lokitaung from the time of Independence, but it seems the memory got lost. Then, we got a new one during the post-Independence period. It is

still a sub-district, but the infrastructure is not there. Turkana District is the largest district now, with 77,000 square kilometres. We need administration to be closer to the people. We need District Officers in all the divisions. There are about five divisions out of the 17 with no DOs, and there is no single Government vehicle. Every time we say we are coming to Kenya, it is not a laughing matter. It is for real. This is because there are no tarmac roads in some of those areas. There is nothing that reflects the rest of the modernity in this country. Do you Kenyans want to be part of that country, that does not associate with you? I am appealing to my honourable colleagues that Northern Kenya is not a section of Somalia or Ethiopia. We actually maintain your territorial integrity. I think it is in the interest of this country that these areas have a resemblance of development. This is because if you accessed these areas from Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda, our borders are porous. We need to improve on this.

With those remarks, I beg to support the Motion.

Mr. Kihara: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this Motion. First, I would like to congratulate my friend, the Minister in the Office of the President, for the able manner in which he has presented his Budget. However, I hope that the words that were so eloquently uttered here, will be matched by action.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to comment on one or two departments in the Office of the President. One of them is the Immigration Department vis-a-vis insecurity. As you know, in the newspapers today, we read that Abdullah Ocalan has been sentenced to hang. We shall pay for the blood of that man. His blood is on the hands of this Government and its security forces, because they are the ones who availed Ocalan to the Turkish authorities to try and convict him. The Kurds will never forgive us for that. I would have thought that the Minister or his boss, the President, would have taken the first plane to Istanbul to go and appeal for this man's execution to be reprieved. I hope that will be done. We know very well the circumstances of Ocalan's abduction from Kenya. We know that the Principal Immigration Officer admitted initially that the Kenyan security forces are the ones who intercepted him and put him on a jet back to Turkey. The blood of this man will be on our hands if he is hanged.

We also know that the Immigration Department is solely responsible for letting in these fellows who came all the way from Afghanistan and planted the bomb that devastated the American Embassy and killed hundreds of our people. It took the Pakistani Immigration Department to detect that the terrorists were travelling on false passports or that they had false photographs on their passports. The Kenya Immigration Department was either compromised, bought or they do not care. Had they done their job properly, the tragedy that occurred in August 7th, last year would not have happened.

I hope that the money that we are voting for this department is going to be put into good use and that those who had been compromised, bought and brought shame to this country are going to be removed from the Immigration Department. The police is the other department I would like to comment on. At the risk of repeating what has been said by other Members who have said how inefficient our police force has become, we have heard of thieves, crooks and bandits in uniform who happen to be policemen. When these crooks have been unfortunately caught they have been found to be policemen. Whether it is because they are underpaid, not properly housed or whatever reason is causing our policemen to result to theft and crookedness is something that the Ministry needs to find out. The issue of our policemen housing has been mentioned here time and again. I cannot, but comment on it that we have got a lot of buildings which have been put up. I think they were initially kickback motivated because the moment they were put up and whoever was going to get that kickback got it, those projects were abandoned. We have them here in the Industrial Area and all over the country.

There is another one called the Nyayo Bus Corporation Estate which was abandoned. The entire country is dotted with those things. An appeal has been made here that our police need to be retrained. I hope that this is going to be done and that we shall inco-operate the administration police into our police force. Hon. Kombo and hon. Ndwiga talked about the Presidential tours. I would like to speak about Presidential foreign travel. When the President travels outside, and I know we have got a lot of money here for that kind of thing, he should take relevant people with him in his delegations. People like Mulu Mutisya and Mark Too have nothing to do with these foreign assignments like the Earth Summit. He should take with him people who are relevant and will go to make positive contributions like businessmen. But he takes people who do not know---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghiso): I think you should really steer clear of imputing improper motives on Members.

Mr. Kihara: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I withdraw mentioning the names of my very good friend. We do not want to hear that these are childhood friends of the President or for that matter of anybody else travelling out on Government imprest just for the sake of it. A lot of them go there to do some shopping and they know very well that in most of these conferences only about three or four people are allowed into the conference room. What do the rest of them go to do? The most effective delegation I have seen, and I have attended all of those international conferences, was from the Caribbean where there was a two-man delegation travelling on a scheduled flight. They do

not take whole jets and an entourage of hundreds of people who are irrelevant, who just go there for pleasure. They take relevant people who are going to promote the interests of their country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hope that when the Minister talks about voting money for the President's travel abroad, that money should be utilised properly. When the President goes out, he should go with people who are relevant and who will make positive contributions.

I would like to mention something about eradication of poverty. I submit that we do not need commissions to alleviate poverty. We need to give our people an enabling environment to work. Let our people be given security like it is needed in my own constituency. I have appealed in this House that, let our people be given security and be left free to work on their land without interference from nomads who come to graze and built manyattas on other peoples land. Our people will work on their land and they will be able to earn their own living. They will not need anybody's famine relief supplies.

The Commission on the eradication of poverty will not help us, it is irrelevant. We would like to have an enabling environment because this is an agricultural country. We would like land for research activities to be preserved so that research can be carried out to enable us get proper seeds and good breeds of animals to enable us grow crops properly.

Since the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) falls under this Ministry, I would like to inform the Minister that in my own constituency, Naivasha, zebras are too many and they have become a nuisance. We would like to reduce the number of those animals because they are grazing all the pasture around. In fact, they have become tame. When we lock our cows and goats in, the zebras continue roaming around at night, feeding on people's crops. So, we would like the Minister to reduce their numbers or allow us to slaughter them and sell their meat and hides and use the money to develop the constituency. I am sure those who have travelled to Naivasha do understand what I am talking about. These animals are all over and they do graze on the road side. They are no longer scared of people.

An hon. Member: Take the lions there!

Mr. Kihoro: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other point I would like to talk about concerns chiefs in my area. Chiefs are supposed to come from the predominant community in the area; if the area is dominated by the Taita tribe, a chief should come from the Taita community. If the area is predominantly occupied by the Luhya people, a Luhya should be their chief. But in Naivasha, areas which are predominantly settled by Kikuyus have got Boran, Maasai and Kalenjin chiefs. We want that to change and the Government to appoint chiefs from the local community. In the whole of Naivasha and Gilgil Divisions, out of ten chiefs, only two are from the predominant Kikuyu community. The rest are Maasais, Kalenjins and Borans.

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

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Lomada): Asante sana Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili niweze kuchangia Mswada huu wa Ofisi ya Raisi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, naunga mkono Mswada huu kwa kusema kwamba, Ofisi ya Raisi inahitaji kutengewa pesa ambazo zitawawezesha maofisa katika hio ofisi kufanya kazi zao bila matatizo. Tunajua kwamba, Ofisi ya Raisi ni ya maana sana katika nchi yoyote, kwa sababu ni ishara ya mambo ya ulinzi, uongozi wema na mambo mengine ya maana. Kwa hivyo, tunapochangia Mswada huu kuhusu pesa zinazotengewa Ofisi ya Raisi, inafaa tuwe makini sana. Kwani, shughuli zote zinategemea ofisi hii.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ulinzi wa nchi unategemea Ofisi ya Raisi, kwa sababu, ina uwezo, mipango maalum na maofisa wanaohusika na shughuli za ulinzi kwa nchi. Ulinzi katika nchi yoyote, ni muhimu sana. Tunapozungumza juu ya ulinzi, tunatazama wale askari tunaowategemea. Hawa askari wanajaribu sana, lakini, inafaa wapewe vifaa vinavyofaa; magari ya kutosha na pesa za kuwawezesha kupambana na wezi wa aina mbali mbali. Katika nchi hii, kuna wezi wa mifugo ambao wameongezeka katika sehemu mbali mbali za nchi hii. Inafaa tujue kwamba, watu wengi wamepoteza maisha yao kwa sababu ya wizi wa mifugo. Wale wezi wanaua na kuuliwa. Hata maofisa wa Serikali wako katika hali ya hatari. Kwa hivyo, ningependa kusisitiza kwamba, hawa askari wapewe vifaa maalum.

Ikiwa ni bunduki, inafaa wapewe bunduki za kisasa kwa sababu wezi wengine wamepata silaha za hali ya juu kutoka nchi jirani. Kwa hivyo, inafaa Wizara hii ijizatiti kabisa kukabiliana na wizi, ili tuweze kuukomesha. Hata ikiwa ni wizi wa benki, magari ama wa kuvunja nyumba. Mara kwa mara watu wengi wamepoteza magari yao katika jiji la Nairobi na miji mingine. Kwa hivyo, inafaa hawa maofisa wa polisi wapewe vifaa ambavyo vitawawezesha kukomesha wizi. Ili kuimarisha hali ya ulinzi, inafaa tuongeze vituo vya polisi katika sehemu mbali mbali za nchi hii. Tukifanya hivyo, usalama wa wananchi na mali yao utahakikishwa.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, pia kuna wizi barabarani. Kwa mfano, katika njia ya kutoka Kitale kuelekea Lokichogio. Mara kwa mara, watu wengi wamepigwa na kunyang'anywa mali yao. Ningelipenda kuiomba Ofisi ya Raisi ihakikishe kwamba, kuna ulinzi kamili katika barabara hii ili watu wanaosafiri wawe na ulinzi. Inafaa tuwe na askari wa kulinda magari ya wasafiri ili waweze kusafiri kwa usalama. Kuna njia zinazoitwa security roads. Hizi njia

zinafaaa kupewa ulinzi kabisa. Ofisi ya Raisi ndio inayohusika na shughuli hii. Katika sehemu ninayowakilisha Bungeni, ya Sigor, kuna barabara inayoelekea tarafa ya Lelan na Tapach---

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghisio): It is now time for the interruption of business. The House is therefore, adjourned until 1st July, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.