

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 31st March, 2004

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

POINT OF ORDER

BREACH OF SECURITY DURING STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

Mr. Mganga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order on a matter that is of grave concern not only to Parliament, but to the country as a whole. It is customary that, during the State Opening of Parliament, hon. Members are accompanied by Judges of the High Court and religious leaders in this Chamber. It was totally shocking yesterday for a stranger to walk into the Chamber, masquerading as a religious leader, and sit with religious leaders. The stranger was in the Chamber throughout the Presidential Address and matched out when the House adjourned. Was the Chair aware or privy to the allowing of this stranger to come into the House? If so, why? If not, could the Chair assure this House what collective, conclusive and deterrent action will be taken against the people who allowed this serious lapse of security? Could the Chair also assure this House that the culprit will be hunted down and prosecuted for impersonation?

Hon. Members: Who was he?

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order, hon. Members! I was informed of this particular issue by Mr. Mganga after today's morning sitting and subsequently inquired as to the veracity of his claims. Unfortunately, what the hon. Member says is true. That incident happened yesterday. A stranger did accompany the spiritual leaders, got into this Chamber and sat with them throughout yesterday's sitting. For the 11 years I have been in this Chair, I have never heard or seen anything like that. I am shocked to the core, that a thing like that could be allowed to happen. As you hon. Members know, you came much earlier than me and you know where I was seated yesterday. I sat right to my right hand side. I understand the stranger sat to my left hand side. Obviously, I never saw him at all and it was not possible for me to see him.

I wish to inform the House that, indeed, that was a terrible security breach. I have ordered the Clerk of the National Assembly and all those concerned to carry out investigations and let me know the outcome within the course of the day. I have further directed the Serjeant-at-Arms to get in touch with the police and track down that person who came and sat in this Chamber without the authority of the Chair. I have directed them to find out further what it was that he was really looking for. So, hon. Members, it is regrettable that a thing like that could happen. I will not make a commitment because I do not actually man the gates, but I would like to assure this House that we will deal, very firmly, with anybody who was responsible for this security breach. Hon. Members, I am really sorry that, that incident did happen. There was not really much I could do. I was not in the Chamber early and I

could not see the stranger. But again, I implore the House that even on an occasion as solemn as that, it is your right and duty to draw the attention of the Chair to the presence of any stranger in the Chamber who ought not to be here. We all know that, during the State Opening of Parliament, spiritual leaders, judges and military leaders, most of whom are in uniform, are allowed in the Chamber. Indeed, even the spiritual leaders were in uniform. The only other stranger allowed in the Chamber is the Aide-de-Camp (ADC) to the President. There is no other stranger allowed in this Chamber. So, it was a terrible breach of security and we will get to the bottom of it. I wish to assure the House that we will take appropriate action against any officer(s) who was or were responsible for this security lapse.

Thank you.

Mr. Khamisi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The matter came to the attention of some of us. We brought that matter to the attention of the Chief Whip and he walked to the front of the House to inform the Serjeant-at-Arms about the presence of that individual. We would probably be helped if the Chief Whip was to tell us what transpired after that. This is because he reported that matter to the Serjeant-at-Arms in front of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! What I should do, as I said before, is to investigate the matter. Please, give all that information to the Clerk at the Table now and I will take the relevant action. I promise you!

Mr. Mwenje: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Now that we are talking about security, I feel it is important to mention something about security. I think it is important that---

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! Could we hear Mr. Mwenje?

Mr. Mwenje: Mr. Speaker, Sir, apart from the incident in this House, we have witnessed cases where hon. Members, even when they are outside there, have been attacked. Their bodyguards have even been killed!

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I would be in order to demand that the Minister in charge of internal security should come and give a Ministerial Statement on what is happening about security. If there is a breakdown of national security, then I think this House and the country need to know.

(Applause)

Mr. Speaker: I wish to thank the honourable Member for Embakasi Constituency. We all know that hon. Members, and other Kenyans, have been subjects of terrible attacks by gangsters. In fact, I have been very worried by the recent persistent threats of thuggery to Members of Parliament and their guards. I am equally worried about other members of the public who have lost their lives, maimed or lost their property. Indeed yesterday, I talked to the Minister in charge of internal security and he was supposed to come this afternoon to make a Statement about that insecurity. But I wish to ask the Minister in charge of internal security to take the earliest opportunity to come to this House and make a Statement on the general insecurity and the insecurity of Members of Parliament and, particularly, their aides.

Thank you, Mr. Mwenje.

Mr. Muiruri: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am referring to yesterday's incident about the stranger. I was standing there and the stranger is a man we all know.

Hon. Members: Who is he?

Mr. Muiruri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the said stranger is Mr. Manjau Mwai. That man is well

known! We all know him. Especially---

Hon. Members: No! No!

Mr. Muiruri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was standing there and I saw him come in. I shouted at him: "Mr. Manjau, what are you doing here?" He then passed and stood there. To us, we were confused and asked: "Is this man coming to pray? He is not a preacher! What has he come to do?"

Hon. Members: Who is he?

Mr. Muriuri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the man is called Mr. Manjau Mwai.

Hon. Members: What does he do?

Mr. Muiruri: He is a businessman in Nairobi. But we thought he was coming to pray. We were only shocked when you did not call him to pray. Then, as he went out---

Mr. Speaker: Order! You know, Mr. Muiruri was wetting our appetite and yet holding back. But let me tell the House that I have actually directed the police to go and apprehend him and bring him to the cells of Parliament Police Station. I must get a report from the police on what he wanted by coming here. I am not taking that matter lightly! I am taking it very seriously. Now that we have got the full names--- In fact, I am now directing from here that the Serjeant-at-Arms should proceed immediately and execute that direction by me. He should ensure that, that stranger is apprehended by the police and I should get a report back.

(Applause)

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

Mr. Speaker: No more points of order! Okay!

Mr. N. Nyagah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I give the details, I must admit that, that was brought to my attention by Mr. Khamisi and Mr. Gumo the moment we received His Excellency the President. I walked straight and spoke to the Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms. I said there was a person who, I believed was a stranger, sitting in here. But, unfortunately, at that particular moment, the President's procession was walking in. So, I had to rush and sit down.

Having said so, I want to shed more light on that man whom I had met upstairs as I was walking down. His wife is a pastor and, hence, he was able to mingle with the pastors upstairs. His name is Mr. Patrick Mwai Manjau and he has contested in parliamentary elections for very many years. That particular man is an estate agent and is based in the house that houses the Housing Finance Company of Kenya (HFCK). If you go there, you will be able to get Mr. Manjau. You will not be too far.

Thank you.

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! You see, it is a very grave matter. That stranger was sitting next to the President! We do not know how it was, by the way! But he was sitting here. You know, it is unimaginable that such a thing can happen! But you see, what is happening is that, there is a general carelessness that is permeating this society and the whole country. Everybody is careless and nobody cares about what happens in this country. That must come to an end now; at least here where I have authority!

So, next Order now!

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

Mr. Speaker: Sorry, Mr. Kimeto! We must now make progress!

Mr. Kimeto: Mr. Chairman, Sir---

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Kimeto! Will you take your seat? Whether "Chairman" or not, that is irrelevant!

Next order!

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

Mr. Speaker: What is it?

Mr. Kimeto: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my point of order is this: We are in the second day since the event occurred. Is it in order for you not be careful in this House, so that we do not deal with matters which could have been detected yesterday?

Mr. Speaker Sir, you are the supreme authority in this Parliament and I wonder why hon. Members are discussing an issue which you could have detected yesterday. Is it in order?

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order, hon. Members! I have not fully understood what hon. Kimeto has said. If he has asked why I did not see it, you know, as your Speaker, I have 224 eyes multiplied by two. Each one of you carries my eye. So, if you saw that stranger and you never showed him to me, then you are thoroughly guilty.

Next Order!

PROCEDURAL MOTIONS

LIMITATION OF DEBATE ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:-

THAT, the debate on the motion on the Presidential Address be limited to a maximum of Seven Days, with not more than ten minutes for each Member speaking---

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! Order, Mr. Gideon Moi! I want Members to listen to the Motions being moved so that when it comes to voting, you know what you are voting for and you know the consequences of which way you vote.

Proceed!

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I may repeat, I beg to move the following Motion:-

THAT, the debate on the Motion on the Presidential Address be limited to a maximum of Seven Days, with not more than ten minutes for each Member speaking; twenty minutes for the Leader of the Official Opposition and the Mover in moving and replying, who shall be limited to twenty minutes in either case.

The Minister for Education, Science and Technology (Prof. Saitoti) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Dr. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the record, as this is a Procedural Motion, we do give

our consent.

We support it.

(Question put and agreed to)

LIMITATION OF DEBATE ON
PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:-

THAT, the debate on Private Members' Motions shall be limited in the following manner:-

A maximum of two hours with not more than twenty minutes for the Mover; twenty minutes for the Government Official Responder and ten minutes for each other Member speaking, and that ten minutes before the time expires the Mover be called upon to reply.

The Minister for Education, Science and Technology (Prof. Saitoti) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Angwenyi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Presidential Speech of yesterday is a major policy statement from the Government.

Mr. Speaker: We have already passed that!

Mr. Angwenyi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was trying to oppose the limit of two hours!

Mr. Speaker: For what?

Mr. Angwenyi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in discussing this issue---

Mr. Speaker: Which one?

Mr. Angwenyi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Procedural Motion on the Presidential Address!

Hon. Members: No! We have already passed it!

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order, hon. Members! Hon. Members, please, it is becoming difficult to transact the business of this House because you find it extremely difficult to listen. Now, hon. Angwenyi should have known that we have dealt with the Procedural Motion on the Presidential Address; Order No.7 and we have already disposed it off. Now, we are on Order No.8 which is Private Members' Motions which has nothing to do with the President. So, you are actually irrelevant.

Mr. Mwenje: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do support this Procedural Motion. It is quite important and it is a very usual thing. However, my only concern is that we pass a lot of Private Members' Motions but, at the end of the day, those Motions only find themselves in the National Archives. There is no action taken after this House has actually passed the Motions. The Government does not act on them. I feel it is time we told the Leader of Government Business, and the Ministries concerned, that we do not need to come here and pass such Motions every Wednesday morning and then, at the end of the day, there is no implementation seen on the ground. We waste a lot of our time. The Leader of Government Business must now come up and tell us how many of them have actually been implemented and whether the ones we will pass will be implemented.

(Applause)

Dr. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully share the sentiments expressed by hon. Mwenje. I think it may be time for us to review our Standing Orders to attach more force to Private Members' Motions which in the past have only been rotatory. Otherwise, the Motion is traditional. I think we have always done this and, without further ado, I say we support.

(Question put and agreed to)

LIMITATION OF DEBATE ON
ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:-

THAT, the debate on any Motion for the Adjournment of the House to a day other than the next normal Sitting Day shall be limited to a maximum of three hours with not more than five minutes for each Member speaking.

Provided that, when the period of Recess proposed by any such Motion does not exceed nine days, the debate shall be limited to a maximum of thirty minutes, and shall be strictly confined to the question of Adjournment.

The Minister for Education, Science and Technology (Prof. Saitoti) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

MOTION

THANKS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:-

THAT, the thanks of this House be recorded for the exposition of public policy contained in His Excellency's Presidential Address from the Chair on Tuesday, 30th March, 2004.

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Speaker: Order, Members! Could we listen to His Excellency the Vice-President and the Minister for Home Affairs? Your Excellency, you have exactly 20 minutes to speak on this Motion.

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to start by thanking His Excellency the President for the excellent Speech he gave us yesterday. We all know that his Speech touched on every sector of the Government and every sector that concerns the lives of our people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, His Excellency the President's exposition is intended to be a mere guideline for the political sector which sets up the policies and the Civil Service which is meant to implement the policies. Both political leaders and civil servants have to try as much as possible to implement everything, that the President dealt with in his Speech

Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday's Speech by the President was the second one to make in this

House since he became the President. Perhaps, it might be a good thing if we look carefully at what he stated during his Presidential exposition last year. He read pages in his Address to this House. He discussed, strictly, the question of fighting corruption in this country. He talked, at great length, on the enhancement of education by stating that the Government was implementing free primary education. He put a lot of emphasis on agriculture since Kenya's economy is agriculture-based.

He also stated that the facilities used to provide health services would be improved to alleviate the long period of suffering that was experienced by Kenyans. With regard to the infrastructure, he talked of transport and communications. He talked of the environment. He also discussed, at great length, the question of human rights. Then, he talked about the question of our economy that had been eroded to the extent that it was not growing; rather, indeed, it had declined to zero growth.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now his Government has started to implement all those issues that he had mentioned. For instance, let us begin with the economy of this country. The Minister for Planning and National Development and the Minister for Trade and Industry have been criss-crossing the globe to try and see whether they can find investors. In the process they have organised investment conferences for both local and international investors.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we know that the criteria investors use in deciding where to invest is security. Investors would like to be assured that there is security for their investments and that there will be good returns on their investments. They also look for an enabling environment, including infrastructure, that is, transport and communications. All these things have, indeed, been implemented.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know that not many people from outside there are aware of how far this Government has gone to create an enabling environment for investment in order to improve our economy. Why is this? The answer was given by the President in his exposition. He said that he does not want to see this nation being referred to as a "quarrelling" nation. Apparently, this is what has appeared in the Press both locally and internationally. However, we know that our President is a person who has persistently put forward the question of the rule of law. He is a true democrat who has allowed complete freedom of expression and action. This freedom of speech may have probably been exceeded in that everybody has stood up to say whatever he wanted to say. Unfortunately, this has sometimes degenerated into name-calling.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is absolutely essential, now that the President has warned that ours should not be referred to as a nation of quarrelling people. All leaders, be they in Government or in the Opposition, should try and be fair to each other. Particularly, those in Government must assume true leadership because it is they who direct the policies of Government. But in the same vein, leaders in the Opposition know very well that the country is not divided between those representing the ruling party and those representing the Opposition. It is one country and I think, as a result, one has got to call upon the leaders of the Opposition, just like we are calling upon the leaders in Government, to be loyal to the Government because, after all, it is known that they are the alternative Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, His Excellency the President did touch on the question of the Constitution. He did request us here in Parliament to try and help him to be credible because he has promised this country a new Constitution. We should completely avoid personalizing our deliberations. We want a Constitution that will serve the generations to come. It should not be a Constitution that gives consideration to you, me, my siblings and what-have-you. We want a Constitution that will stand the test of time.

So, all of us in the Government, and in the Opposition, have got the responsibility of serving this nation. We must rise above party politics. We must not polarize Kenyans because we have a

duty, whatever we do, to unite our people so that we can then get the development that we require. What all Kenyans want is equitable distribution of resources. This is important because everyone must have an equal share. When this Government is planning, say to give water to the people of Kenya or to improve the infrastructure, it should not say that certain areas should be marginalized and other areas should be favoured.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we need a Constitution that must never overstep in giving power anywhere. Power is never enough, because it creates its own subversions. One may want to be mightier than others. When that happens, then there comes resentment from people who believe that they have been marginalized. It is important for all of us not to under-estimate resentment, because the weak ones come to hate the strong ones. This is what Kenya must try all the time to guard against. In all that we do, we must always reflect the face of Kenya. When we talk of equitable distribution of resources, we are referring to material resources. As I mentioned earlier on, whenever we plan to give services to *wananchi*, let us look at the whole nation. It is, perhaps, wise to look at some of the areas that have been marginalized. We have to try and bring them at par with others, and from there on, we can help them to move ahead.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not just the question of equitable distribution of material resources. We have human resources as well. We would like to see the face of Kenya in every sector of this country. Wherever there is employment and wherever there are appointments, we have got to look at everything. But above all, let there be only one criteria; the criteria of meritocracy. This is what should be leading us, and I am sure I heard quite a bit in what His Excellency the President was talking about.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, His Excellency the President has asked Kenya to become a working nation. In his exposition, I think he went further to help Kenya to be a working nation. He talked about agriculture. What we need now in agriculture is better utilization of land. When you travel around the country, you will see that there are certain areas which have been intensely cultivated, while there are others which are lying fallow. I think it is about time that we looked at the country as a whole; to see how better we can utilize land. After all, that is the only asset we have. It is only the other day when I happened to be sitting with a delegation from Germany, and they were praising Kenya for having excellent human resources. However, they had a feeling that, somehow, Kenya had been neglected by, perhaps, fate, in that the neighbouring countries have got a lot of minerals. For example, Tanzania has got a lot of gold and even oil, whereas Uganda has the same, but Kenya does not have any of those things. This is no reason to make us feel sorry for ourselves. God did give us land, and we have got plenty of it. What we require now is the proper utilization of it. In utilizing this land, we want to think in terms of the price of inputs that will help us to produce good crops from our land. We have to see to it that the price of fertilizer comes down, so that all farmers can be able to afford it---

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Kimeto: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. There is too much murmuring that is disrupting the speech of the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs. Can you save us?

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order, Members! Order! Order Dr. Kituyi! Order! I think it is about time that we realized that we had the whole of yesterday, most of this morning and part of this afternoon, to exchange pleasantries and find out how we were in the long recess that we have just come out of. However, business must now begin. I think it is only fair that we listen to one another. Let us hear what the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs is saying so that you can respond to what he has said when you get a chance to speak. The same applies to every other hon.

Member. Let us make this House a debating one. When the debate is going you should listen to what others are saying, so that you can be in a position either respond to the points that are being raised, agree or disagree with them or act on them.

As it is now, it is going to be a monologue because each one of us is speaking to the microphone and not being heard at all. Then, afterwards, an hon. Member will stand up later and say exactly the same things that have been said. That is called a monotonous repetition. So, please, let us listen to one another. I plead with the House.

Proceed, Your Excellency, the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs!

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying that it is necessary that we should now ensure that the price of fertilizer comes down to the level where even the smallest farmer can afford it. At the same time, we would like to ensure the price of our farm produce that we receive is the best price that we can get. This is because, as we all know, our economy entirely depends on agriculture.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I mentioned earlier, two of our Ministers have been working very hard to try and attract investments, and it is entirely up to us to try and help because this investment is coming to all of us. There is a lot of unemployment, indeed many young people have no jobs. Right now we are talking about the rising rate of crime. This is simply because the people who should be busy working have no employment. However, we cannot excuse someone simply because he has no employment to break the law. But, nevertheless, we seem to be helping them to do this indirectly because our economy is down.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President mentioned about the Bills that will be brought to this House. There are very many Bills that will be brought to this House. There are some Bills that lapsed with the last Session. We have to rise above our party politics and look at what these Bills will do for this country. We should study them carefully, look at their pros and cons and then pass them. We should behave with decorum at all times. Let us remain Kenyans, so that we can complement one another in whatever we do. Let us try and help one another.

I have nothing but affection for the young Leader of the Official Opposition. I will continue to do that. This is something that we would like everybody to emulate. I agree that we should not look at each other as if we are enemies. Let us work together so that we can improve the quality of life for Kenyans. If we do this, this feeling will permeate right into the society and all this *payukaring* will come to an end.

With those few remarks, I beg to move.

(Applause)

The Minister for Education, Science and Technology (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have observed that there is nobody who is ready to speak after the Vice-President. I have, therefore, taken my position as the Deputy Leader of Government Business to commend His Excellency the President's very comprehensive and substantive policy document.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure all hon. Members will agree with me that, as we sat down here and very much enjoyed the Speech which was being made by His Excellency the President we felt that, that Speech was going to unite this Parliament. The Speech touched on very important areas of the economy of this country. No important sector of our economy was not touched.

The issue of the economy was touched at very great length and it is important for us to know that our economy has recorded an average of 1.8 per cent Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate. That is an extremely impressive achievement. We know that, five years before the last general election, the economy was in recession. This has happened because a great deal of attention has

been given to the agricultural sector. We all know that the President has attached a great deal of importance to the agricultural sector. In this area, positive development and progress have been made, for example, in the maize sub-sector.

We know that by the time the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) Government came into power, the price of a bag of maize was only Ksh400. It is now over Kshs1,000. This shows a great recognition of the very important role that our farmers play in terms of feeding this nation. The most important thing is that we can be proud of many other things, but if we fail to feed ourselves, then we cannot be proud of ourselves. The only way to make sure that this country can feed itself is by providing the necessary incentives to the farmers, so that they can continue growing food crops and get their returns. That has been done.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a lot of attention has been given to the development of the co-operative movement. This is an area that His Excellency the President dealt with at great length and more so, because 40 per cent of the GDP of this economy is actually in the hands of the co-operative movement. In the dairy sub-sector, the Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC) has already been revived. Today, dairy farmers are able to deliver their milk to the KCC and enjoy two positive things. First of all, they are paid on time and much more importantly, their milk is bought at attractive prices. Also, progress is being made regarding the ultimate revival of the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC).

I am sure the Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development will move very fast because I am sure the pastoralists are waiting for the KMC to be re-opened. Again, with regard to the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC), His Excellency the President said that a substantial amount of money has been put into the AFC, so that farmers can have access to cheap credit to finance their farming operations. This is a very important area.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to move on and touch on two other important areas. It was gratifying to hear what His Excellency the President said about the recent signing of the Protocol creating the Customs Union for East Africa. As he reminded us, this entails a give-and-take spirit because virtually every member State in the East African Community is looking for its own benefits. It wants to sell and make sure that whatever it buys is only what will not hurt the economy. But on the whole, and I think this is important, perhaps, we did not achieve the maximum benefits that we wanted to achieve in the East African Community. But to some extent, Kenya, as the real engine of the economic powerhouse of the East African Community, must allow some concession so that we ensure that the dual economies grow and, eventually, we will have a much bigger market. There can be no doubt that what the President did, along with his two colleagues in East Africa, will bear a great deal of dividends in the future in the development of this region. Africa has no hope of getting out of poverty unless we strengthen regional integration. Regional integration remains the cornerstone for Africa to step on to reach the world economy. It has to begin here. We must build that important block within the COMESA sub-region and then, build it within the African Union (AU). Then Africa will be in a position to compete properly in the global market.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we were also reminded about the problems of HIV/AIDS. This scourge has remained a major threat to our economy. It is, perhaps, the biggest threat that faces this country and the Continent of Africa. Let it be said loudly that, unfortunately, at least, two-thirds of all the HIV/AIDS affected people in the world happen to be in Africa. That being the case, we have no alternative, but to face the challenge squarely and firmly. First of all, we must begin speaking properly and loudly about this pandemic. Days are gone when we were locked in a conspiracy of silence when our own people were dying from HIV/AIDS. Time has now come for us to advocate for the appropriate measures to ensure that the spread of HIV/AIDS is curbed. At the same time, we should also take care of our people who are infected. That is the important message embedded in the

setting up of the Constituency AIDS Control Committees (CACCs). The President has reminded us that we must try as much as possible to play our role as leaders, so that our people can stop suffering and dying from HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS leads to poverty.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was very happy that His Excellency the President touched on the issue of the Constitution. I listened to His Excellency the President very carefully and I could see clearly that every hon. Member wanted to hear what he had to say about the Constitution.

One other thing that he made very clear is that, indeed, he still remains fully committed to providing a new Constitution. We need to ensure that Kenyans' aspirations for a new Constitution are realised. He stated that very clearly. He also stated that after the Bomas talks, a new phase has now emerged. This is, indeed, a phase in which this august House will have to play its role properly and clearly. There is no way we can ignore our duty as elected Members of Parliament to ensure that we play our Constitutional roles that will ensure that this country remains peaceful. We must be the last people to divide Kenyans. All over the country, Kenyans are focusing their eyes on us. Their eyes are on us! Are we going to break this country or are we going to make sure that it remains united?

His Excellency the President expressed a great deal of confidence and hoped that this Parliament will measure up to the task before us. I too believe that we can do so. As the President told us, we must accept consensus-building. Constitution-making entails reaching consensus. The Constitution is that important document that must ensure that one person, wherever she or he is in this country, feels safe under its Constitution. A Constitution under which an individual, or a community, does not feel secure is a defective one and spells doom for a nation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are the ones to ensure that we put all our pride aside. That is important. Let us accept the principle of give-and-take, and formulate a Constitution that every Kenyan will agree with, and say that it is one under which he or she feels secure, because it protects his or her people property too. I am sure that we will do this. However, I think that the most important thing is that, as we prepare a Constitution, we should put our partisan differences aside and carry out this noble exercise as Kenyans, and as Members of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to Second.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Kenyatta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this opportunity to make my contribution to the exposition of public policy contained in the President's Address to this House yesterday. Before I start, I would like to say that I have a lot of respect for the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs, who is also the Leader of Government Business. He is a man who loves his country, its people, and who, at the bottom of his heart, is very keen to do his best, not for himself but for this nation.

(Applause)

That said, it is important for us to achieve our objective. We must be honest with one another, deal with issues as they are, and confront them head-on, if we are to serve this nation for the benefit of the majority of Kenyans.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the President for the outlook that he presented yesterday for the year that is ahead of us, and the optimism he expressed for Kenya in the year ahead. I also congratulate him for the reconciliatory gesture, and reconciliatory overtones that he projected in this House in his Address yesterday.

We must accept that speeches alone are not a solution to our problems. This country

demands that action follows from speeches. One year and some months have passed since the NARC administration took the reigns of power in an atmosphere of euphoria and great optimism among the people of this country. It was an atmosphere where the people of this country had great hope of what the Government was going to deliver. It is regrettable that, save for a few grand home-coming parties that we have seen--- The free primary education programme is unfortunately now turning into "affordable education" because parents are still burdened with the cost of maintaining costs, building classrooms and paying extra teachers. We appeal to the Government to give us the extra teachers that this country needs so as to take off the extra burden that our teachers are carrying. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kenyans are yet to reap the benefits of the goodwill that they gave the NARC Government when they elected it to power in the last general election. Kenyans are increasingly becoming dissatisfied and disillusioned as they see their hopes and dreams smothered in a sea of political bickering and posturing, where ethnic tension and insecurity are on the rise. This is not what the expectations of Kenyans were during the election campaigns.

At the beginning of last year, the NARC administration promised Kenyans a new Constitution within 100 days of coming into power. For the last ten years, many members of the NARC Government, who were formerly in the Opposition, have given Kenyans the hope that a new Constitution would be the panacea for all their problems. One year since they took over power, Kenyans are yet to receive a new Constitution. Billions of shillings have been spent and all that we have seen is tremendous acrimony, name-calling and insults, all in the name of a new Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I support the President's initiative of yesterday that we, as Members of Parliament, have a responsibility, and indeed we do, to ensure that we usher in a new Constitution, I wish that at the beginning of last year, he would have called his Ministers and Members of his Government and told them: "Attend Bomas. Listen to the views of the people. Respect and accord dignity to delegates." I am certain that, had we done that and used that forum instead turning it into an insult-hurling forum, we would have been able to come back to this House holding hands together; both the Government and Opposition sides of the House, and ushered in a document that reflected the consensus of all. Whether we like it or not, that feeling of regret must fall squarely on the shoulders of this Government.

As bickering continues, Kenyans are yet to realise the pledge that a new Constitution would be ready soon. Poverty and insecurity are on the increase. How many Members of this House have been attacked by criminals and thugs in this country, who roam freely in our streets and rural villages? If Members of this House are not secure, what about the average citizen of this country? Optimism for new investments in this country is great. We do applaud the efforts by the Government to attract new investments to this country. But can we truly expect to attract new investments when our own citizens are not safe? Do we expect investors to leave the comfort of their own homes to come and invest in a country where they would be uncertain that they would leave their homes and arrive at their places of work safely? Can we expect them to feel safe even in their own homes if Kenyans are not safe? There is an urgent need for this Government to address the insecurity that faces millions of Kenyans, and denies them the right to enjoy their freedoms as they would wish to.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also support the President's commitment in the fight against corruption. I stand here proud that, we in the Opposition, unlike the example we were shown by the previous Opposition, in the spirit of bipartisanship as expressed by the hon. Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs, supported this Government in passing the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Bill and various other legislations aimed at strengthening the Government's arm in its fight against corruption.

Mr. Speaker Sir, however, I must tell this Government that the fight against corruption will not be won by only talking of yesterday's corruption. This country is awash with rumours of corruption today. I do believe in that saying that goes: "Where there is smoke, there must be fire."

The true commitment of this Government to fight corruption is not how it will deal with yesterday's corruption, but how it will deal with corruption within itself. That will be the true test of this Government's commitment to that fight.

I again applaud the President for his call for national unity and the need for Kenyans to live and work together. But I must also say that there is need for him to rein in some of his Ministers, who go round the country saying, "We will fight to ensure that we protect our President", as if the President is the preserve of an individual or a community. The President belongs to all of us and was elected by all Kenyans. He is the President of the Republic of Kenya. He needs to rein in some of these Ministers. Some of our colleagues in this House, who feel that they can play the ethnic card and pursue their own individual, or perceived community interests, must realise that poverty, unemployment, hunger and insecurity are issues that know no tribe or boundary.

I appeal to my colleagues: Let us all wake up, smell the roses and pull together as Kenyans. Let us work together for the interests of this nation. It is only by so doing, and by respecting one another, that we can really achieve that goal of a Government that is truly national and a Government where all Kenyans feel secure and proud to belong to.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as much as this is not an issue for us in the Opposition, it is of concern to us as much as it is of concern to this country when we say we need national unity. There is another saying which goes: "Charity begins at home". There is need for the President to put his own house in order. There is need for the President to figure out what ails his membership, and why they cannot pull together. He needs to work on that, and then he will find an Opposition willing to challenge the Government and prepare itself to assume the reins of power, come a new general election. Before then, there is need for the Government to put its own house in order.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, last year, the Opposition did promise our co-operation to this Government. We did promise that we would be a constructive and not a destructive Opposition. We did offer a hand of reconciliation. I must be frank and say that this hand was not received by members of this Government as they rode on their cloud of euphoria. As we are all now coming down to earth, and realising that governance is not as easy as those in the Government thought it was when they were criticising from the other side, we do hope that this hand of reconciliation that was offered by the President is genuine, well meant, and one that will reach out to pull us together in the interests of this country.

I do not wish to comment on the 500,000 new jobs a year that were promised because we all know that, that was somehow a pipe dream. Kenyans, especially the youth, are crying out for jobs. As the hon. Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs said, the gift that God gave this country are hard working and industrious citizens. We are a people who are ready to make efforts and sweat in order to earn an honest living.

This Government must begin focusing on the youth because it is the youth who, out of dissatisfaction with the record of this Government, have been turning to crime and other illegal activities that threaten the security of this state. There is need for the Government to urgently address the plight of the youth of this nation. This is because the youth, indeed, form the majority of our people in this country. It is on their shoulders that the hope and destiny of this country lies.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I conclude, I also would like to join the President in his plea to the Fourth Estate; our friends sitting upstairs who, indeed, as he said, have an equal responsibility like we do to ensure the stability of this nation and the security of its people. It is true that a Parliamentarian's tongue can light a fire. It is also true that a journalist's word can ignite the same

fire. We have an equal responsibility to our nation. Whereas we protect their rights to inform Kenyans and protect the freedom of the Press, my appeal, just like the President's, is that they exercise that right cautiously and with responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, again in concluding, I would like to go back to my pet issue because, as I look around this House, indeed, I see a few of us who have lived their lives to the full; for example, good old uncle Moody. God has given them the opportunity to see their children and grandchildren. But for the majority of us, we are yet to live our lives to the full. The majority of us are still benefiting from the free primary education being offered by the NARC Government. I ask colleagues of my generation to put aside our ethnic backgrounds, our political affiliations and join hands with 70 per cent of the youth of this nation and together we build a Kenya for posterity.

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

(Applause)

Mr. Speaker: I will give this opportunity to the hon. Member standing at the furthest corner.

Mr. Khamasi: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir---

Mr. Speaker: Is that, Mr. Khamasi? I cannot recognise you from that far. Anyway, proceed!

Mr. Khamasi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me a chance to contribute to this Motion. Ordinarily---

(Several hon. Members started withdrawing from Chamber)

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! I was anticipating that, after that very eloquent contribution by the Leader of the Official Opposition, hon. Members will be ready to reply to him, but not walk out of the Chamber. So, please, relax!

Mr. Khamasi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thought that after listening to such an eloquent contribution by the Leader of the Official Opposition, hon. Members, especially on this side of the House, would have liked to tear it into pieces. However, as I stand on the Floor of this House, I find it very difficult to do so being an hon. Member of the Back Bench. Therefore, there is very little I can say against his contribution. He has stated mere facts and they will remain as facts.

(Applause)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of insecurity is out of hand. I wonder what is going on in this country. It is sad that there was nothing tangible from the President's Speech on how the Government will handle this matter. We are in trouble because the security agencies in charge of security in this country have failed us. I do not understand why they are still in office. I would like to know how the National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS) can account for the much money they get *vis-a-vis* what they give back in terms of protection of our people. What is the guru at the Police Headquarters doing? The people in charge of security are unable to do anything. In fact, it is high time their positions were reviewed so that we can have the security situation in this country improved.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the last one month, in Shinyalu and Ikolomani constituencies, thugs have been roaming around, cutting people indiscriminately without any excuse and sometimes

leaving some of them dead. We have already given evidence on this. Our people have also volunteered information to the necessary security agencies. As I speak, nothing has happened.

I believe this Government has its priorities wrong. We must tackle this issue of insecurity. Why are we wasting resources making jails very luxurious when our people are dying? Why are we releasing hardcore criminals from prisons to come and kill us? We are wasting a lot of time dancing with prisoners and doing all manner of things when our people are being killed!

(Laughter)

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Of all the inmates we have released, 99 per cent of them have not committed any other crime. As we continue to observe human rights, we must take note that the prison reform programme is irreversible; it will continue.

(Applause)

Mr. Speaker: Order, Members! This is a timed debate. I do not want, in fact, to know under what Standing Order the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs rose to defend himself. Whether it was a point of information, or a point of order, I will leave it like that. Nevertheless, I think you got his message.

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for my good friend to mislead this House that we are wasting time dancing with the inmates? I think the dancing that we do in prisons gives them better morale.

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Khamasi, I will add you one more minute to finish your contribution. Proceed!

Mr. Khamasi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will realise that the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs did not rise on a point of order. The fact is that this is a serious matter!

I would like the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs to appreciate that, in fact, in Shinyalu and Ikolomani constituencies, 90 per cent of the inmates who were released are back in prisons. They say life in prison is more comfortable than being out there. We are doing more damage than good to this country!

Mr. Speaker, Sir, some leaders in this country feel that they are more of Kenyans than others. We must tame them because they are more of an enemy to this country than anything else. We must stop the chest-thumping that we see around. We must also stop the arrogance being exhibited to ordinary Kenyans and some hon. Members by some Ministers. After all, it is a privilege for them to serve as Ministers. Any hon. Member in this House is qualified to be a Minister. Therefore, they must respect the opportunity which they have been given to serve this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you realise that I lost part of my time because of the interruption by the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs. So, I would like you to give me another two minutes to complete my contribution.

Hon. Members: You have five more minutes!

Mr. Khamasi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the voting pattern at the recently concluded National Constitutional Conference at the Bomas of Kenya was a protest against the President's handlers.

Most of us do not agree with some of the things that are in the Constitution, and even most delegates do not. They voted in the manner they did because they were unhappy with the way the Government is being run. It is up to this Government, particularly my colleagues on the Front Bench, to appraise themselves. They should resolve to work for Kenya, and not for individual ethnic groups. We must co-operate if we want to have a united Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his Address, the President touched on the welfare of the rural farmer. If you speak to the ordinary farmers in Shinyalu, he will tell you that life was a little better during former President Moi's reign than it is today.

(Applause)

I say so simply because the ordinary farmer wants to purchase fertilizer, seeds and farm implements at affordable prices. As I speak, the cost of a bag of DAP is Kshs1,700. Only two years ago, it was being sold at Kshs1,200, and a ten-kilogramme bag of seed maize was being sold at Kshs1,100. It now costs about Kshs1,400. Life for the ordinary farmers has become more difficult. They do not know who to look to. We have only heard the Minister for Agriculture assuring us that he will work hard round the clock to ensure that fertilizer is delivered to farmers at reasonable prices but that has never happened. We do not know when that will be despite the fact that this is the planting season for many parts of the country. Therefore, as he contributes to the Presidential Address, the Minister for Agriculture should tell us exactly what he is doing to make the life of the ordinary farmers a little easier than it is.

An hon. Member: He is not here!

Mr. Khamasi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if he is not here, as I am being told, we shall pluck him from his office to come here and tell us what he is doing about the plight of the ordinary farmers.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture (Mr. J. Nyagah): I am here, Mr. Speaker, Sir!

Mr. Khamasi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can see that the "small" one is here, but the "big" one is not!

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the overall, the President's Speech should be commended because it was meant to reconcile Kenyans. It is, therefore, incumbent upon us to ensure that we lead the way. We must lead the way in a fair and just manner. We must bring this country together. This is our nation and we cannot abdicate our responsibility to lead Kenyans. It is only through consensus that we can get somewhere with whatever we are doing, particularly with regard to the constitution-making process.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Angwenyi: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am constrained to stand and contribute to this Motion after such a powerful contribution by the Leader of the Official Opposition.

(Applause)

While we commend the theme and the tone of the Presidential Address to this House, there are various issues which were not clearly addressed. As the previous speakers have said, the plight of farmers was not adequately addressed. We have been told that certain loans for the various sub-sectors of agriculture will be written off, but nothing was referred to the producers of coffee, tea and

other crops, which affect the majority of farmers in this country.

The economy is the single most important issue in this country today. I believe that, when Kenyans voted for the NARC Government, they were addressing the issue of the economy. However, the economy has not picked up. How do you know whether an economy has picked up? You will do so when you see people getting into employment and when they are able to fend for themselves. Although, recently, a Cabinet Minister said that we have created between 400,000 and 500,000 jobs over the last one year, I went to my constituency and tried to pinpoint one person who has been employed in the last one year, but I could not. I do not know whether my colleagues have had people from their constituencies employed. If we created the 500,000 jobs that the NARC Government promised Kenyans, the impact would be felt in every corner and nook of this country. So, the Government must address the issue of unemployment. If this issue is addressed, then we will address the issue of insecurity.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, over the last one year, the security of this country has deteriorated to more alarming rates than when power changed hands from KANU to the NARC Government. We need Ministers like Mr. Michuki, to control the increasing insecurity in the country. He put down his foot and brought some sanity on our roads. We need somebody who can put down his foot, even if it means tearing apart his socks, and arrest the deteriorating security situation in the country.

(Applause)

We have always approved the budget for administration and security, but we are not getting value for our money. We are, therefore, sending a message. I hope the Government is mourning. It should receive the message that the people are dissatisfied with its performance. The Government's performance is below the people's expectations. It should wake up and address the issues of unemployment, insecurity and unity of this country. As one of my colleagues has said, it should not be seen to be a Government of a certain community, but rather one of all Kenyans. Every Kenyan, be it an Elmolo or an Ogiek, should feel comfortable with the Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the economy of this country has not picked up and the tourism industry is going down. The USA Government has issued travel advisories to its citizens against travelling to Kenya. The USA is punishing us because of hostilities arising from our relationship with them.

If I were the Kenya Government, I would give notice to the USA Government that we will cut our relations with them unless they withdraw those travel advisories. In the area of industrial production, the cost of energy makes our production uncompetitive in the world market. So, this Government should address the issue of the cost of energy, if we really want to produce competitively in the world market. The other aspect that we have not dealt with---

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members!

Mr. Angwenyi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other aspect we have not attended to is the globalization of trade. As you know, nowadays trade is being managed by the World Trade Organization (WTO), and we have only send three people to WTO offices in Geneva. Those are the people who attend the 20 or 30 meetings that are held in Geneva everyday. If this Government is serious on internationalizing our trade, they should send a bigger mission to Geneva to deal with matters of trade in the WTO.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, like I said earlier, Mr. Kenyatta almost spoke for me. I was only trying to add to what he said. What he said, I believe, represents the views of the Opposition in this

Parliament.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Speaker: I can see many hon. Members on their feet.

Hon. Members: Mzee! Mzee!

Mr. Speaker: Okay, by public demand, Mr. Michuki!

The Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Michuki): I want to thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir---

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Wetangula): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Do I understand that the House can shape direction on who to speak in this House?

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! If you listened very carefully at the end of my acceptance speech, I said I submit myself to the will of the House.

Proceed!

The Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Michuki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to thank you very much and those hon. Members who have supported my being given the opportunity to speak.

First and foremost, I want to congratulate His Excellency the President for the depth in which he went within his Speech, covering all aspects of the economy. I do not want to address any particular aspect of what he referred to other than in general terms and in particular to say that the President was speaking about this country, in a situation which the macro-economic factors that promote growth were very much in place. We are in a regime of low inflation. We are in a regime of low interest rates and fairly orderly financial management. So much so that we are now on the threshold that is ready to receive growth within the economy. I think this is a fact that the critics and supporters of this Government cannot avoid noting.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the indications within this economy are all pointing towards positive growth. The demand has gone up. If you talk to business people, they will tell you that their sales which, of course, arise from demand, in most cases, particularly with bigger businesses doubled last year. You just need to talk to retailers who get their goods from manufacturers. I know cases where this demand has doubled. Doubling of demand means that there must be more production, and more production means that there is more employment because that production must be brought about by people who actually must meet that demand by supplying the goods that are required.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this month, the Government will send a delegation to Washington, the World Bank headquarters, where they have negotiated US\$270 million. This US\$270 million is going to be allocated as follows: US\$42 million will go to the airports which I am in charge of. This is to improve our airports and particularly to improve security and put up additional buildings that are required, because Jomo Kenyatta International Airport has become a very small airport for the kind of population it is handling. We have US\$10 million that will go to civil aviation in all our airports; to provide equipment, training and better services particularly on inspection and maintenance of aircrafts. The rest of the money, about US\$218 million will go into the Northern Corridor to make, maintain and repair roads.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not the kind of money that is available so easily. It was in fact, sought by the previous regime with very little success from that source. Therefore, it must be taken in the context within which it has been given.

I also want to say that as a rule, crime is a product of a society. It is incumbent upon us to assist even the police. I have had first hand experience with the Kenya Police for whom I have very high respect and regard. They have assisted in ensuring that order has been restored on our roads. How many of you know that in February this year when the rules came into play, it sounds like a miracle, and yet true, that only 15 people died in February on our roads. This is a success towards

solving problems that have confronted this country for years. The parastatals you see, for ten years, the railways, the ports, the airports, Telkom and everything was either being privatised or handed over to strategic partners or sold all together, but nobody for ten years made any decision. So the managers sat back and the slide was so huge that it is going to take us many years to revive them. At least we have been able to stabilise as of now. If this is not success, by a Government that is willing to work, then I do not know what it is that people call success.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, I am saying, for example, that although one of the hon. Members of the Opposition was quoted over the radio as having said that the Kshs7.6 billion for ASAL districts has been there for years, he forgets that it could have been withheld and, therefore, he should acknowledge that gesture that was shown in the Presidential Speech about the allocation and the continuation of the programmes that were there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to join my colleagues in this House to say that we must all unite and make this country better; if not for us, then for our own children. We must join together and come up with a Constitution which as, I have always said, should be very objective. The clauses within the draft that came out of Bomas are very subjective.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Dr. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me the Floor to make some brief remarks on the Motion which is before the House.

After the very eloquent and able exposition of the alternative policy by the Leader of the Official Opposition today, I think it will be perfectly in order for me to borrow a leaf from the practice of judges, and say that I fully concur with what Mr. Kenyatta has said, and I have nothing useful to add. But I think tradition demands that I do add some footnotes. It is in that light that I take the Floor.

However, before Mr. Michuki leaves, I want to respond immediately to his comment about the Member he heard on the radio. Let me say he was---

Mr. Speaker: Order! That issue is being addressed to Mr. Michuki.

Dr. Godana: I am the hon. Member he heard on the radio saying that the Kshs7 billion is not new money, but Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) money from the bank, which has been there for the last seven years. Yes! I repeat the same. The programme was negotiated by the previous administration and renewed by the same administration. I took part in the renewal because it turned out that the Arid Lands Programme in Kenya was the best implemented according to the World Bank, out of six or seven such programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa. So, I think it is just fair that when the Government boasts about new resources to ASAL, they should say that it is a continuation from the previous administration, rather than present it as new money to new areas.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, additionally, I want to say that it is unfortunate that the new administration decided to expand the range of the so-called ASAL districts. Can you imagine the new entrants? Kieni or Nyeri West! It is now an ASAL district to take part of that money that was raised for the arid lands.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are one and a half years into the life of this administration. As an Opposition party, we made a conscious decision very early, that we will not behave like opposition parties elsewhere and in, particular, like what these gentlemen and gentle ladies did when they were on this side of the House. We will not oppose for the sake of opposition. We will give them the opportunity to realise the grand promises they made to Kenyans. One and a half years later, they have nothing to show. We were right to do so. Had we gone out on a full offensive at the beginning, they would be saying that we did not give them the chance. We have given them the chance. What have they realised? What did the President cite? Free primary education? Thank you! But it is turning out to be very hollow as Mr. Kenyatta demonstrated. It is already turning out to be

unaffordable primary education. If teachers cannot be employed and it is the parents who are employing extra teachers, what do we mean?

Regarding the investment inflows, which ones? There has been net investment outflows from this country, since this Government took over. One area which was labour intensive and had clear development in the previous two years before elections, was the textile sub-sector. The irresponsible utterances of Ministers who are still behaving like activists and yet they are in power has caused catastrophic effects in the textile sector. The utterances have caused the closure of quite a number of textile industries. The other day, the Minister for Labour and Human Resource Development admitted publicly that we lost 9,500 jobs as a result of factories closing down in Mombasa, Nairobi and so on. They are talking of creating new employment. The figure of 500,000 new jobs which they promised and which, unfortunately, the media helped them to create as something really promising, was actually a call on Kenyans. It was picked directly out of the development plan which had been produced by the previous administration. It had noted that 498,000 jobs are created by the informal sector annually, and they rounded it to 500,000. As it is, there has been a net loss. What new jobs have been created? Yesterday, I read that 6,200 Kenyans are being retrenched from the Kenya Railways. Last week, we read that Coca Cola, which is a major investor, was doing away with 400 jobs. In Telkom, we are told that 11,000 employees have to go home. We know what Kenya Airways did.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Government has taken the whole of the bait that we used. The donors and the so-called western globalization experts--- How do you fight poverty when you render people jobless without questioning the policy prescription that we get from outside? It is high time they began to think much more seriously than that.

We have had two conferences on investments. Each conference cost millions. It would be good to hear from the Ministers concerned how much we have spent on those two conferences. We have been told that there is a third one coming in May. I hope they do not turn out to be just vehicles through which bureaucrats and sometimes their supervising politicians end up getting little money out of the Treasury, ostensibly for organisation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is obvious that no investments will flow in here. That is because insecurity has never been as bad as it is. As Mr. Kenyatta said, no person who is in his right senses will come from Germany to put his property here, when they know that insecurity is that bad. In fact, German investors said it publicly at a meeting with the Minister of State, Office of the President in charge of internal security that they are considering folding up and moving out to Uganda and other places because of the worsening insecurity. What has been done since then? Certainly, the situation is getting worse and not better.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are other things where this Government demonstrates tremendous confusion, which has a major bearing on the long term investments inflows here. What we saw on television and read in the papers; the eagerness with which Ministers were going personally to demolish peoples' homes on the pretext that the plots were acquired illegally. Only a court of law can pronounce whether the title deed is null and void or valid and not political Ministers. They cannot decide by themselves. The message is clear! If you do that, then you are saying that you do not respect the principle of due process. You do not respect the rule of law. They went beyond and demolished the slums, which an honourable Minister said they cost Kshs10.

An hon. Member: He is here!

Dr. Godana: Oh! Mr. K. Maitha is here! I did not know he was here! Kshs10? My foot! That is a lifetime saving and the most prized possession of those who occupy those slums. It is true that we have to create order, as Mr. Michuki said. But, surely, we have got to do it in an orderly fashion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, only two weeks ago, I think on 16th or 17th, communist China amended its Constitution to entrench the sanctity of private property in the Constitution. Here we are, 40 years into Independence, we are telling banks and investors that title deeds are pieces of paper which the Minister, at his whim, can decide whether it is worthless and move tractors into the compound and pull down peoples' buildings.

This Government has again, shocked would-be investors. That is a major constraint. The bickering within the Government is surprising because the notch gets higher at the most inopportune moments. The worst fight in the media between Ministers tearing into each other, was in the very week when all donors were here for the consultative group meeting. They said it! The headlines were there to read. Is this a country in conflict or at peace with itself? There is a second time when they resorted to that. It is last week when the investors were here. The same investors asked---

In fact, I am told that Madam Linda Chalker said it in private at a dinner on the eve of the meeting. She said: "Do not look for investors from our end if this is what is happening! You have, after all, a lot of money in this country. Think of how to create local investments, rather than look for investments outside." She was being polite. In effect, she was saying: "Expect no money to come from outside!" I think she was right. You have got to be out of your senses to run to invest here, when the people in Government are the ones who are harping the State towards conflict.

The Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Michuki): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for my hon. friend here, with whom I have been in this House for quite a number of terms, to mislead this House about Baroness Linda Chalker who publicly advised the international community at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre, that this is the best place in Africa to invest?

Mr. Speaker: Can I just say the following?

Dr. Godana: It is my time.

Mr. Speaker: Order! I will give you one minute. I do not want interference in these debates because you take away the time and you destabilise debate. But the fact of the matter is; are you saying, Mr. Michuki, that Kenyans have not been hearing very loud bickering from the Government that was even about to threaten security?

(Applause)

The Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Michuki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is not what I am saying. I am saying the person he quoted at a dinner in private had actually, publicly, in daylight, as the major speaker in the conference, stated what I said.

Hon. Members: That was public relations.

Dr. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Michuki, of course, is doing his duty as the front-line Minister in the Front Bench. But, obviously, we also understand that Baroness Linda Chalker, as a seasoned diplomat and as an invited guest of Government, had to be careful about where she says these things, because in public, she cannot come as an invited guest and tell you before the media the things we know she advised you in private.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the message is clear. This administration has not only embarrassed the people of this country and particularly the majority who voted for it. They have actually debased the honour of Members of Parliament. When Members of Parliament who are Ministers in the same Government insult each other out there, when Assistant Ministers insult Cabinet Ministers and call for their sacking and take up their seats as happened yesterday before the full glare of the members of the diplomatic corps---

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister for Foreign Affairs could not get a seat here yesterday. He

had to move back and the orderlies had to get a small stool for him, when Assistant Ministers were seated on the Front Benches. Seven of them; we counted. This is evidence of indiscipline and lack of control.

All we are saying is, as the Leader of the Official Opposition said, for heaven's sake, for this country's sake, we would not want to throw oil into this fire. Put your house in order. We are waiting, of course, as the alternative Government. Do not push us to do some things which we thought we would not want to do.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

The Member for Kajiado South (Mr. Katoo): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. This is my maiden speech and I request for your protection.

Mr. Speaker: That is the new Member for Kajiado South. He is on his Maiden Speech and he should not be interrupted.

(Applause)

The Member for Kajiado South (Mr. ole Metito): I do applaud and commend the Presidential Address as it was reconciliatory and actually meant for high realisation of economic growth in this country. However, I note with concern the following.

In the education sector, while I commend the Government's policy on free primary education, there is still a lot to be done, especially among pastoralist communities. More boarding schools, both primary and secondary schools, need to be built in order to capture the lifestyle of the pastoralist people.

In the agricultural sector, I appreciate the Government's policy in assisting that industry through the provision of credit in Agricultural Finance Corporation. However, the lending procedures should be reviewed to allow the pastoralist people to access credit. As it is now, the only security required for the access of those funds is a title deed, yet pastoralist communities live in trust or communal land and they do not have title deeds. So, the consequence is that they cannot access those funds. So, the lending procedures of the Agricultural Finance Corporation need to be reviewed in order to accommodate every one.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the issue of water, I do appreciate the Government initiative to give Kshs3.2 billion to Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) areas. However, sustainable and viable water projects need to be established. Indeed, in ASAL areas, the main problem is water. But the issue of sinking boreholes for the provision of water is not enough. That is not viable and it is not sustainable for the long term future. For example, Kajiado South Constituency is the source of the famous National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation which is watering flowers all over here in Athi River. That water needs to be re-distributed to reach the drier parts of the constituency.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the issue of security, each and every Member who has spoken has lamented about the high level of insecurity in this country. It is very true that the level of insecurity is on the rise. More emphasis needs to be given, especially to the border districts. An example of a border district is Kajiado District. Kajiado South Constituency traverses from Namanga all the way to Taveta, which is along the Tanzanian border. Insecurity is very high and a lot needs to be done by establishing more police posts, equipping those officers with more vehicles and other equipment and the same should apply to other border districts.

Another issue that is contributing to insecurity in this country is lack of employment. I concur with hon. Kenyatta that this Government has not developed a concrete and workable youth development programme for this country. If that programme was established, maybe, insecurity could be brought down.

I would also like to talk about infrastructure, which is a tool of economic growth for this country, especially the regional road network. I hope that this matter is going to be taken care of just as the Minister for Transport and Communications, Mr. Michuki, has said. Roads which link one country to another need to be refurbished. A good example is the Loitokitok-Emali Road which connects Kenya and Tanzania on the other side. It is a very important road for business, but it is in a pathetic condition. Infrastructure should be taken care of.

On the side of electricity, industrial activities and power supported services are very important in this country; especially in the rural areas as this will help in the creation of jobs and increased investment. It is important that money meant for the Rural Electrification Programme is distributed equitably.

(Applause)

I would like to end by saying that I support the Presidential Address.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. E.K. Maitha!

An hon. Member: Give me a chance, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I have already given him the Floor and I cannot reverse it. I will come to you next.

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. E.K. Maitha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will be very brief while supporting the Presidential Speech. When we debate as hon. Members of Parliament, we want to appreciate that Kenyans are very good people. I am saying this because all of us seated here should know that there is history and it teaches us where we come from and where we are going.

(Mr. Kenyatta withdrew from the Chamber)

I would be very happy if the Leader of the Official Opposition would listen to me before he goes out.

I am saying that there is history in this country. I was already a youth wing in 1963 when Kenya attained Independence; I was already a councillor in 1975 under Mr. Kenyatta's Government and I became a Minister under this Government. I am a leader up to now and so I can give the history of the three Governments that we have had in this country.

We experienced the problems which are here now in 1963 when our leaders came from Lancaster House. They quarrelled over the Constitution and never agreed on it despite the fact that Kenyans prevailed on them. They locked them out at the Limuru Conference and walked out on each other. We had Mr. Kenyatta staying with Mr. Oginga Odinga at that time and he formed the Kenya African National Union (KANU). We formed the Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) in three provinces and went to elections because Mr. Kenyatta was looking for a unitary Government while we were looking for *majimbo*. This is because we thought that if we were in a unitary Government, other regions would not get equal share. That is what we thought, but elections were held and KANU won. If Kenyans were not mature, we would have been the first people in this continent to fight like the Somalis. The Coast, Western and the Rift Valley regions were KADU zones. But we respected each other and even came down to say that we should not punish Kenyans. Reconciliation brought us together and we accepted to work under Mr. Kenyatta at that time. We stayed with Mr. Kenyatta for 18 years; we know the good and bad things of that Government. He faced coups from his own Government. In fact, the KANU hon. Members could sit here and oppose the KANU Government. We saw it. They clashed and tore each other apart. We are aware of it and it is now history. It is happening even today and we are seeing it.

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

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

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, bickering in the Government did not start with Mr. Kibaki's Government. During Kenyatta's Government, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed and broken for the first time and people parted ways. At that time there was bitter bickering and there was even a coup against Mr. Kenyatta's Government. Then came Mr. Moi's Government where people called him "a passing cloud". He came and stayed for 24 years but he had the same problem. He even experienced a coup attempt on his Government. Those things can also happen to Mr. Kibaki's Government. It is a tradition since 1963.

Dr. Godana: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am not sure I heard correctly. Is he in order to say that the bickering and possible coups are a tradition and, therefore, we should respect tradition?

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. E.K. Maitha): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am talking about history and it is always good because it teaches you where you come from and where you are going. I am just referring to what happened. I am saying that we have a Government that is good to its people. For the last one-and-half years, the Opposition has been talking ill of it yet, they know that we have been cleaning the mess that was left behind by Mr. Moi's Government. Talking of insecurity, it was also there in the other Governments. We all remember how Mr. J.M. Kariuki, Dr. Robert Ouko and the rest died. That was because of insecurity. This Government has not killed anybody.

Hon. Members: Dr. Mbai!

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. E.K. Maitha): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are looking at history. The President's Speech yesterday gave us hope because it was talking about reconciliation. It was talking of working together as Kenyans. Kenyans are not quarrelling, but it is the leaders. We can trace the roots of our leaders. For example, I come from the Coast; Mr. Ronald Ngala and I belong to *majimbo*.

(Applause)

If somebody comes from Nyanza, we know his roots and if he comes from Western, we also know his roots. Even from Ukambani we know those roots because we are aware that during that time, the National African Union (NAU) which was a Kamba party never voted for KANU at that time. We also never voted for KANU at that time.

I want to congratulate the President for his Speech because he is merely saying that these things happened and we saw them. He is asking us to hold our horses. Kenyans have a Government which is ready to help them. In fact, I have disbursed over Kshs3.75 billion to local authorities where hon. Members of Parliament can access that money through LASDAP. I have helped most of the hon. Members of Parliament who come to me, by calling their Town Clerks and asking that they be given money. That is money they can use in their areas to build their political stature. I can give examples of people whom I have already helped. I went to Mr. Billow's constituency and gave him a million shillings from my own fund to complete his secondary school in his area. I could give many examples, but I do not want to. I am saying that for those who are saying that the Arid and Semi Arid Lands Programme (ASAL) was started by the other administration---

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

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Mr. E.K. Maitha!

Mr. Osundwa: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we all know that Mr. Billow had threatened to bring a Motion of no confidence in Mr. E.K. Maitha. Is it in order for the Minister to inform this House that all of us must bring a Vote of No Confidence in him to get a million shillings for development?

(Applause)

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. E.K. Maitha): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have never heard of Mr. Billow saying he will move a Motion of no confidence in me. Furthermore, when I gave him that money he had not even said anything bad about me.

Kenyans are expecting leaders who were elected to this House to talk good about their Government. Whoever is in this House is part and parcel of this Government. We, as hon. Members, pass Motions in this House in the spirit of collective responsibility. This Government is doing better although it has its own shortcomings like the two other successful governments. This Government is offering maize farmers better prices for their maize. The previous Government was buying a bag of 90 killogrammes at Kshs400. This Government has achieved a lot in the last few months it has been in power. For example, the Mijikenda people in Coast Province are now enjoying their *mnazi* drink. In the past, they were being arrested and put into prisons because of drinking *mnazi*. I want to thank His Excellency the President because he saw the suffering of the Mijikenda people. The Mijikenda people voted for KANU for the last 40 years, but the KANU Government could not address their plight.

(Loud consultations)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, hon. Members! I think it is only fair that we be dignified. Let Mr. E.K. Maitha finish his contribution. If you have contrary opinion, you will catch my eye and I will give you a chance.

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. E.K. Maitha): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, as a Mijikenda, I would like to thank the President of this country. He rescued hundreds of Mijikenda people who were always being arrested for drinking *mnazi*. We have been very loyal to the KANU Government for the last 40 years, but they never addressed the plight of our people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I do support the President's speech.

Dr. Galgallo: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this debate. I appreciate the stamina with which the President read his speech. I also appreciate his wisdom. We have known him as a wiseman for all these years. Unfortunately, the actions of this Government do not match the speech that the President delivered yesterday. There are meagre achievements which the President cited. I dare say that those benefits which the President cited benefited only a selected few Kenyans. Many of us have not yet seen any benefit whatsoever that has come to us from this Government.

One major problem why our economy has performed so poorly over the years is because of poor infrastructure, particularly roads. There was no mention of roads by the President yesterday. We know the deplorable state of roads throughout this country. We know, for example, that the main international road that connects us to the Horn of Africa; the Isiolo-Moyale Road, is impassable. One would have expected the President to address the issue of roads in this country;

what plans his Government has, what the Government has done so far and what it will do to improve the roads infrastructure. We heard nothing about that.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the President did not even mention in passing the livestock sector. Majority of our people from Arid and Semi-Arid (ASAL) areas depend on livestock. There was no mention of livestock production and marketing. So, how do you expect these communities to believe that the Government is committed to improving their way of life? Livestock need water. For livestock farmers to look after their herds properly they need better infrastructure and security. We know that as much as the President said that banditry has reduced, it is not because of any deliberate action by the Government. If anything, it is just that our communities have realised there is nothing to fight about. Let us not kill one another, in any case, because of lack of commitment or assistance from the Government we are dying of hunger and diseases. Let us not reduce our population further. So, there was no effort by the Government to address banditry in northern Kenya.

I can cite my own constituency where the Ethiopian militia roam at will. Where is the Government? What is the Government doing about it? A foreign militia crosses the border, kills civilians, security personnel and runs over villages without any response by the Government. Yet, His Excellency the President says that there is improved security of our people. Where is that improvement?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the President talked very casually about constitutional review. He said that Bills will only be brought here after consensus by all parties. The Constitutional Review Process has an outlined format of presenting a draft Bill to this House. There are no other ways of bringing it to this House. It is already stated in the Act of Parliament how that draft should be brought here. From the Bomas of Kenya, it will be presented to the Attorney General who will then table it here in Parliament. What other Bills do we need to pave way for it? We want that document here in its current state as we discussed it in Bomas III. There are no two ways about it. If the Government was serious, it would have provided leadership during the process of Bomas III. The Government deserted Bomas III and only in the last week a few Ministers came and threatened delegates that they should either do a few things or the Government would pull out. Indeed, the Government technically pulled out of Bomas III. Unfortunately, the President, for whom I have so much respect, is now at pains to try and tell us, "let us build consensus." On what should we build consensus? The die is cast. The ball is in the Attorney General's court. The draft Bill to change our Constitution must come here the way it was discussed in Bomas III.

The so-called contentious issues are all about power sharing. There has not been power sharing in this country before. One man enjoyed the power. He and his Ministers together ran the show to the detriment of certain communities. That is why we are saying now that we shall not allow any particular individual to run the affairs of this country single-handedly. That is what Bomas III did. Bomas III said let us share resources equitably through devolution. This is what the Government does not want. This Government does not want to share power and resources. However, Kenyans are saying we must share resources. I do not have to go and plead with any particular individual; President or not, to give water to my community. I want it to be in the Constitution that whoever is in that position has no option, but to give me water for my community. That is what the Government is uncomfortable with. It wants people to come and kneel down before them and ask for resources.

The other issue they objected to is on how we should carry out our transition. An amendment was brought at Bomas III that the present arrangement where the President remains head of Government and State goes on up to 2007. We have no problem with that because President Kibaki was popularly elected. However, there are other structural adjustments that have to be made

before 2007 such that whoever gets elected in 2007 has that arrangement already working, and we do not start grappling with new strategies and developing structures.

We now want to develop the structures on the transition. These are the issues which the Government calls contentious, but they are not. That is the will of the Kenyan people as discussed at the Bomas of Kenya. Ask anybody on the streets and he or she will tell you that Kenyans fully support the Bomas draft. So, I would like to tell the Government to bring that constitutional draft here so that we can pass it into law.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, finally, I want to comment on health matters and particularly, HIV/AIDS. I am the Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Health, Housing, Labour and Social Welfare. The Committee took hon. Members of Parliament to Mombasa to try and make the constituency the centre of activities to combat this deadly disease. What has happened now? The same old story continues. People do not get funding for HIV/AIDS activities at the constituency level. This process is too slow.

Recently, we saw the Minister for Health organise a parallel conference on HIV/AIDS. There are plans now to have District HIV/AIDS Co-ordinators answerable to the Ministry of Health. This is the case, and yet we have the National Aids Control Council (NACC) which we have always said should be transferred to the Ministry of Health because that is where it belongs, but this has not been done. Now, there is a parallel organisation coming up in the Ministry of Health. We want a concerted effort to fight this disease. We do not want power struggles to permeate even into such matters as fighting a deadly disease like HIV/AIDS. The Kenya Medical Supplies Agency (KEMSA) is in shambles. We toured that agency. What did we find? We found drug stores full of condoms instead of medical supplies.

(Laughter)

Hon. Members: Shame! Shame!

Dr. Galgallo: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we found condoms which should have been supplied to us over a period of five years were supplied in one year. We cannot store medicines even if we had them because all the stores are full. Even provincial and regional hospitals' stores are full of condoms. What is the policy of the Ministry of Health? We want to see the KEMSA developed into a proper agency to carry out medical procurement and distribution. We also want it to oversee the distribution of medical stores throughout this country. We do not want to see one arm of the Government doing this and the other doing that without co-ordination.

The National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) needs to be overhauled and converted into a health scheme. I know from reliable sources that the money required to transform that organisation into an insurance scheme to benefit Kenyans is not forthcoming. There is talk and the President also alluded to the fact that a Bill will be brought to this House to transform the NHIF into a health scheme. There is no point of bringing a Bill to Parliament when we already know that there are no funds. How do we know this? When we had a meeting with stakeholders to discuss the matter, the Ministry of Finance was not present. I was asked, although I was in the Opposition, to read out a speech on behalf of the Minister for Finance.

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

Mr. Osundwa: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to the Presidential Address. I listened to the President very carefully and also read his Speech overnight. I did that because I wanted to find out exactly what the President had for the farmers in this country. One can only conclude that this is a Government which is long on rhetoric but short on action.

(Laughter)

You cannot talk of reviving the economy if you have no plans for the farmers. I want to congratulate you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, for pointing out what I wanted to say in your contribution before you took the Chair.

Thirdly, the Front Bench is empty. I wanted to tell them a few home truths because I know they are still new and do not know how to run a Government. I wanted to take this opportunity to tell them a few home truths. I am not surprised that they are not here because they are not taking matters in this House seriously. This morning, they really survived a vote of no confidence and I thought they would be here this afternoon. Let me go to my point. I looked at the President's Speech and found that he is merely stating an intention to do something. One and half years into his regime, he is still giving statements of intention. What is this? For example, his Speech on page three says:-

"The Government is supporting rehabilitation of Kenya Farmers Association (KFA), Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC)---"

I expected the President to tell us how much money he has allocated the AFC so that farmers can borrow it from that corporation at lower interest rates. I wanted him to tell us how much money he has allocated the KFA so that it can import tractors and fertilizers and sell them to farmers at a lower price. Instead he is telling us what he intends to do. Time has run out and the Opposition is sharpening.

(Applause)

The President should not expect us to support the Government if our farmers are crying. Last year, the farmers sold their produce at a loss but now, they are buying fertilizer at Kshs1,700 per bag of 50 kilogramme. This is the case, and yet they are being told to produce more. We want bold steps to be taken. We want the Government to be serious with the agricultural sector. We also want the Government not to dance to the tune of the donors who are telling us to open our markets for goods from their countries. If you value add anything to your product in this country, it cannot enter those countries' markets, and yet we are being told to open up our market.

I have never heard of a country which embraces liberalization at the expense of its industries, except this country. We are being told to open our market for COMESA goods. I want to be told how many products are sold in the COMESA market from Western and Nyanza provinces? The answer is nothing. This is the case, and yet sugar from the COMESA market is being imported into this country to kill the sugar industries in those parts of the country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are being told that the Government is striving to create 500,000 jobs per year. I can only state here that this Government is exporting jobs to those countries which export sugar to this country. The sooner it realises this, the better.

I want the Government not to "urge" the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) to import fertilizer into this country, but I want it to "direct" it to import fertilizer into this country. Who is the Government begging? Let the Minister allocate money to the NCPB so that it imports fertilizer into this country. Unfortunately, if you go to Government offices, you will see the Asians who deal in fertilizer taking tea with the Minister. What are they discussing? They are discussing how to fleece the poor farmers. When we voted KANU out - unfortunately it was doing a good job - fertilizer was going at Kshs1,050 per bag of 50 kilogramme. Today, I telephoned my workman at home since I wanted him to buy fertilizer, and he told me that the 50 kilogramme bag is going for Kshs1,760. Surely, there is nothing good one can speak about this Government.

(Applause)

What one can say is that, the NARC Government committed a fraud on Kenyans by promising them heaven and now the chicks are about to come home to roost. I am saying this with a lot of bitterness.

This is because my constituency grows sugarcane only. They even buy tomatoes from Nyandarua. My constituents have to buy even firewood. So, anybody who messes up the sugar industry is killing my people. I cannot purport to support a Government which is killing my people. It is simply not possible.

I want the Government to revive the tractor-hire services because the farmers used to hire them at Kshs400 to plough an acre of land.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Ojode): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir!

Mr. Osundwa: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sure he has no point of order.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Mr. Osundwa!

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Ojode): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. You have heard the hon. Member say that the Government has completely done nothing in the agricultural sector. The Chair and I are aware that the hon. Member was an Assistant Minister in the then Ministry of Agriculture. Is it in order for him to say that the Government has completely done nothing in the agricultural sector, and yet he was appointed an Assistant Minister in that Ministry?

Hon. Members: He resigned!

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, hon. Members! I do not think that is a point of order.

Proceed, Mr. Osundwa!

(Applause)

Mr. Osundwa: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am sure that Mr. Ojode, being an Assistant Minister, knows that Assistant Ministers do not have any jobs to do!

(Laughter)

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Ojode): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. It is completely wrong for the hon. Member to say that Assistant Ministers do not have anything to do, yet I am an Assistant Minister and very busy in my Ministry. Is he in order?

Mr. Osundwa: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a timed debate. Could I seek your protection?

(Loud consultations)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, hon. Members! Proceed, Mr. Osundwa!

Mr. Osundwa: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know that issues regarding agriculture are very sensitive. May I now move to something else. I leave it to my other colleagues

to comment on agriculture, because I know it has been messed up. I do not foresee, any time in future, when Kenya will compete with even Uganda or Tanzania in agriculture.

The President mentioned about fighting corruption. You and me know that top Government officials were mentioned in scandals. One of them was in City Hall, trying to influence the tenders for insurance. Nothing happened to him. Three other Ministers were involved in a scandal at the Kenya Ports Authority (KPA) and nothing happened to them. So, nobody is going to take the President seriously when he says he is fighting corruption, when corruption is being committed in his own backyard! Let him sack the Ministers who are mentioned in scandals and this country will take him seriously. Otherwise, the question of glossing over issues and trying to please the donors that he is fighting corruption--- Corruption is here and he has to do much to stamp it out.

May I end up by saying that I was a bit disappointed when I read the Minister's statement---

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Ojode): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. It is totally wrong for an hon. Member to stand up in this House and say that Ministers were involved in corrupt deals. There was no Minister who was involved in corrupt deals, and if there was any, he should mention him or her here!

Mr. Osundwa: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether Mr. Ojode lives on Mars or where! That is because all those things were highlighted in the Press. Indeed, a committee of this House grilled some Ministers. I do not need to go further than that!

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Mr. Osundwa! By our own rules, you do not mention other Members of this House adversely, unless you bring a substantive Motion. Proceed!

Mr. Osundwa: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not understand whether you meant I should mention the names here or proceed with my debate!

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Ojode): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Mr. Osundwa said that there were Ministers who were involved in corrupt deals. We cannot go by the newspapers---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Mr. Ojode! We have got rules in this House. You know that even if Mr. Osundwa did that, he cannot give the names unless he brings a substantive Motion to discuss other Members of this House.

Proceed, Mr. Osundwa!

(Mr. Ojode interjected)

Order, Mr. Ojode!

Mr. Osundwa: I know Mr. Ojode is out to waste my time!

I read through the President's Speech and did not see any programmes to do with the youth. You have talked about insecurity and many of our young people are in jail, prisons and police cells. Why? It is because they are idle. I expected the President to tell us that he has established a fund somewhere, where the youth could borrow money and start income generating projects. But today, our youths are being shot by the police under the guise of being criminals---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Mr. Osundwa! Your time is up.

Mr. Serut, please, proceed!

Mr. Serut: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this Motion. From the onset, let me congratulate the President for his Speech which touched on most issues. However, I have a few things to say. When it comes to agriculture, the President gave us an outline on most of the issues but he did not talk of resettlement of those people who were rendered homeless during the tribal clashes. Two, most Kenyans who live along the

forests have survived because of the *shamba* system. Yesterday in his Speech, the President talked of a Bill on the forests which has been approved by the Cabinet to be brought to this House for discussion. What is the Government doing about those people who were involved in the *shamba* system? That has been their livelihood. Has the Government given them an alternative? As far as I am concerned, those people have not been given an alternative. In fact, today is a sad day for most Kenyans who have been living on the *shamba* system because the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Wildlife has already issued quit notices to those people to vacate the forests. I would even ask the affected Kenyans not to honour that notice and proceed to cultivate in the forests, unless the Government gives them an alternative.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, most of my people in Mt. Elgon own large herds of livestock, especially those who were moved from Chepkitala. Those people have a lot of attachment to their livestock. The Government decided to give them a five acre piece of land to survive on and allowed them to graze their livestock in the forest. When you now tell them to move out of the forest, what are you saying? You are saying:- "Go and die." Are my people ready to die? No! The onus lies with the Government to see to it that those people are given an alternative. So, as far as I am concerned, I think the Government has failed in its policies and it has to go back to the drawing board on how to govern.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, most Members here have talked of corruption. If you go to most Government offices today, there is a lot of talk of discontent among the civil servants. As I stand here today, there are a lot of papers which are circulating and mentioning certain ministries being involved in corruption. Should we wait until the Director of the Kenya Anti-Corruption Authority (KACA) is appointed to investigate into these issues? I feel it is unfair for Kenyans to continue talking about corruption of yesterday when there is corruption here with us today. Let us start from what is known which is today's corruption, before we can get back to whatever happened in the yesteryears.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is the issue of education. We have talked of and have heard, in every speech that is presented by every member of the NARC Government, about free primary education. How free is this free primary education, when parents are being told that once an exercise book is filled up, they have to go and buy another? How free is this education when in my own constituency there are no classrooms and desks? The children are still sitting on stones. The Government is issuing what they call repair money. What do they have to repair if there are no classrooms? I remember very well last year during the State Opening of this Ninth Parliament, the President went ahead and said very clearly that those constituencies that have no classrooms will have money pumped in for the construction of classrooms. As I stand here today, my question is: How many districts have had classrooms constructed by the NARC Government? What is the achievement of this NARC Government on education in most of those remote districts? Affordable education has been there. In fact, it was cheaper than what is being advocated today.

(Applause)

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when it comes to the livestock industry---

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Ojode): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Hon. Members: He is wasting time!

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, hon. Members. I think there is only one presiding officer here and that is me. I will decide as to whether Mr. Ojode can be allowed to raise his point of order or not but not from the general membership of this House.

Mr. Ojode, you are allowed to raise your point of order.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Ojode): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member to say that in the previous years, there was free education and yet this time round, the free education is called affordable education? You know very well that for the last two years---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Mr. Ojode! Can you raise your point of order!

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Ojode): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my point of order is: Is he in order to mislead the House that for the last two years, education was affordable and this year, education is not affordable and yet we are giving each child Kshs1,020 for maintenance and for buying books and pens? Is he in order?

Mr. Serut: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think I sympathise with the Assistant Minister because he has not gone into evaluating the current education *vis-a-vis* the previous education. He has to know that during the previous years, Standard One to Standard Eight education was free. There was no money being paid. The parents were just subsidising that education by buying books and uniforms and this still continues today. I want it to go on record that there is no free education. The money which is being given is actually coming from the taxpayers and, therefore, it is money going back to the owners. That is how I can put it.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I do not want to dwell on that issue. I want to dwell on the issue of security. Security has been talked about. In his Speech yesterday, the President talked of having increased the salaries of police officers. I want to agree with that. There was the issue of improving security equipment. Yes, that has been done. However, what has the Government done about the indiscipline in the police force? As I talk here today, there is a lot of insecurity in my own constituency. Two people were shot the other day and one of them, by a careless policeman who should now be in the cells.

However, since this Government keeps on wasting a lot of time with investigations, the policeman is still free and yet what the policeman has done is that he shot the young man who was 17 years and a Form One student. He went ahead and arrested the father of the same kid and took him to jail because of drinking *chang'aa*. Which is a more serious crime? Is it drinking *chang'aa* or the murder of a young student? I am asking this Government to release the father of that deceased boy so that he can go and bury his son. It is quite unfortunate that it has happened but the Government should move fast to release the old man from prison so that he can go and get his son from Bungoma Hospital Mortuary and bury him. The policeman should also be charged immediately. I am happy Mr. Tarus is here and he is hearing this. We want to hear tomorrow that the policeman is in cell and has been taken to court. There is nothing to be investigated here.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another issue is---

Dr. Khalwale: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. Hon. Serut is saying something very important, touching on the life of a school child who was a potential developer of this country, and he is requesting the Assistant Minister to have the police officer arrested. Could I request him to table the particulars of the case so that this Assistant Minister can know what he is talking about?

Mr. Serut: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am talking about Bernard Siyoi who was shot on Thursday by a policeman who was following *chang'aa* drinkers and when he could not arrest them, he resorted to shooting the young man. He fired only one bullet during broad daylight directly at that young man.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are people who have praised the Ministry of Transport and Communications for bringing order to the transport industry. I want to say, yes, there

is order in the transport industry. However, what has the Government done to the youth who were *manambas* at stages? That is the touts. Have they offered them alternative employment opportunities? The insecurity that we are now experiencing in this country has something to do with those youths who were deprived of their livelihood. Instead of the Government running around nabbing street boys and taking them to the National Youth Service (NYS), it should now go ahead and absorb the idle youths too.

Whereas we thank Minister for Transport and Communications for bringing order in the transport sector, it must be known that it is very expensive to travel here in Nairobi. Commuters who had been paying Kshs20 or Kshs30 are now forced to pay double or thrice what they used to pay. This is too uneconomical for a clerk in a Government Ministry. What is the Government doing about the salaries of civil servants?

Archbishop Ondiek: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to thank His Excellency the President. I must submit that his Speech covered our social, economic and political lives as a nation. The Speech also appeared to focus on national reconciliation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the President also talked about the need to improve security in our country. It is quite interesting that the President did not discuss or even relate to all incidents that some hon. Members of Parliament faced last week. I happen to be one of the victims of these attacks being carried out by gangsters. I actually was not supposed to be here today because I would have been killed had I gone to my home that particular time. Four gangsters came in a vehicle to my home and decided to terrorise my workers. That day, I was having various rallies within my constituency. The gangsters posed as policemen.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, some of us now live in absolute fear. If a Member of Parliament like myself can live in fear, what about the ordinary Kenyan? We are provided with security personnel, but the ordinary Kenyan is not! What, then, is the fate of Kenyans? The Minister in charge of Internal Security should issue a comprehensive statement on how Kenyans are going to get protection. We talk about improving the economy, but what kind of economy can we have when there is insecurity in the country? You open your shop and within a few days you find it has been emptied.. You start dairy farming and all of a sudden all your cows are stolen, simply because of insecurity! How, then, dare we talk of improving our economy? Our economy must start from home. It must start with the farmers. Only that way shall we be able to build our economy.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, currently, the Government is equipping the police force with the necessary gadgets such as High Frequency (HF) radios. That is exactly what it should do. This will enable the police officers to act urgently when arresting criminals. During the colonial time, those gadgets used to be in the police stations. Even police stations in the urban centres do not have such communication facilities! It is high time the Government considered the state of insecurity in our country before talking about improving the economy.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is noteworthy to mention that the President, in his Speech, talked about the pending Bills that the Government is planning to table before the House soon. Most of the Bills that he mentioned are meant to help create donor confidence and by extension, create jobs. He emphasised that once the Bills are introduced before the House, there should be overwhelming support from the entire political divide.

I want to submit that the Presidential Speech emphasized on economic growth while putting little emphasis on the need to improve the political situation in the country. The President is aware that the recent increased political temperatures were a result of the manner in which this Government has been---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Archbishop Ondiek! Order! Do I get the impression that you are reading your speech instead of debating? You know the rules of the

House.

Archbishop Ondiek: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not reading a speech; I am just looking at the notes.

Recently, all of us, Members of Parliament, were at the Bomas Conference which comprised of 622 delegates in total. What kind of consensus are we going to create as Members of Parliament? The 622 delegates who were at the Bomas Conference included Members of Parliament. Why should we subject our Members of Parliament to re-doing something which had already been done? It is too late at this time. We are urging the Attorney-General, our beloved Government and the President himself to give the direction on how the Constitution shall be made available to Kenyans by June as promised. This Government promised Kenyans that they would have a new Constitution within 100 days, but the 100 days have passed and we have done nothing! It is now the high time that the delegates who were elected by the people, including Members of Parliament in this House, who are the representatives of the people, did something about this issue. Why are we talking about a referendum? It is a total waste of Kenyans' time.

The draft Constitution is a very clear document because it is bringing a devolved Government nearer to the people. It will make the people feel that the Government is theirs! It will not be like the current Government, or the two previous Governments, which were only felt when people saw a policeman coming to arrest *chang'aa* brewers. That was the only time the people used to see the presence of the Government. But under the draft Constitution, which was made at Bomas, people will indefinitely see that there is a Government. It is going to provide each and everyone of us with the resources.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know very well that you are a taxpayer. What have you done for your people? Last year, we were promised that the Government was going to create 500,000 jobs. This year, the Government should be talking about creating 1 million jobs! Where are those 1 million jobs? Have you employed anybody in your constituency? You have employed nobody! It is quite interesting for a Member of Parliament and especially somebody like me who is an Archbishop, to have promised people jobs while I was campaigning. But today, when I go to my constituency, I am ashamed to face my constituents because I have not delivered what I promised them! It is very difficult for Members of Parliament to go around and address their constituents. We have talked about the Constituency Development Fund, but it keeps on re-appearing. People are just dodging it because there is no regulation or Act to implement it, although time is passing! Members of Parliament are only asking for Kshs20 million for each constituency, to help the Kenyan taxpayers. Other people are eating billions of shillings!

It is high time we became serious. We should address ourselves to serious issues. Ministers should behave like Government Ministers and not activists. The present Cabinet Ministers are behaving like Opposition activists. I have never seen in any country where Ministers fight in public. If Ministers differ on any issue, they should resolve their differences amicably, instead of fighting in public. I want to appeal to His Excellency the President, being the one who appoints Ministers to counsel them. He is a very experienced politician and should counsel his Ministers who are behaving like activists, so that they can understand how the Government is run. If you insult a Minister in public, then how will he run his Ministry? What kind of respect will he have in his Ministry? How will he face his workers and tackle the issues in his Ministry? How will he face the foreign countries? For example, you will find somebody attacking the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is supposed to handle Kenya's relations with other countries. If our own people do not have confidence in him, how will he handle situations which relate to other countries? It is high time that the Government calms down, so that it can help our people.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Wario: Asante, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia fursa hii. Ningependa kuchukua fursa hii kumpongeza Rais kwa mawaidha yake mazuri. Wahenga walisema kuwa kizuri hakikosi dosari.

Quorum

Mr. Muiruri: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. What is being discussed today is a very important issue, but looking around, I see no more than 10 hon. Members in the Chamber. So, whatever my colleague will contribute, other than the 10 of us listening, we do not have quorum.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Yes, apparently, there is no quorum. Ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, hon. Members! We now have a quorum.

Proceed, Mr. Wario!

Mr. Wario: Asante, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia fursa hii. Ningependa kuchukua fursa hii kumpongeza Rais kwa mawaidha mazuri aliyotoa jana. Hata hivyo, tunasema kizuri hakikosi doa. Ikiwa kuna doa, ni wajibu wangu kama Mbunge wa Upinzani kukosoa doa hilo.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, iwapo mizozo iliyoko baina ya chama kinachotawala cha NARC, ambacho kinasambaratika, haitatatuwa; iwapo ahadi ya kuwapatia Wakenya Katiba mpya mwezi wa sita mwaka huu haitatekelezwa; iwapo mahakama haitakoma kutoa hukumu kwa mujibu wa msimamo wa kisiasa; iwapo hali mbaya ya karakana haitarekebishwa; iwapo hali mbaya ya ufisadi haitasimamishwa; iwapo mizozo ya kisiasa itaendelea vile inavyoendelea, hali ambayo iliwohoofisha wawekaji raslimali; kama vile wanavyosema vijana, "NARC haitatoboa".

(Laughter)

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninazungumza juu ya mizozo katika chama kinachotawala. Hivi majuzi, Serikali ilitumia pesa nyingi kualika wawekaji raslimali kutoka nchi za nje kuja kufanya biashara katika nchi ya Kenya. Katika juma hilo, Mawaziri wa Serikali ya NARC waliaibisha nchi hii kwa kutukanana hadharani, hali ambayo ilihoofisha wawekaji raslimali ulimwenguni kuja kufanya biashara katika nchi ya Kenya.

Katika Hotuba yake nzuri, Rais alisema kuwa uchumi wa nchi yetu unakua. Uchumi unaweza kukua vipi, wakati wale ambao wangeukuza wako katika harakati za kugongana, kuaibishana na kutukanana hadharani?

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, jana, Rais alitumia wakati mwingi akiwaomba wanasiasa washirikiane, wawe na maridhiano, na waache kuzungumzia vyama. Rais anafaa kuwa anashughulikia mambo ya nchi, wala si ya vyama. Ninawaambia ndugu zangu wa NARC kuwa siku zile ambapo Serikali ilikuwa ikifanya maandamano, zimepita na zilikuwa za aibu. Nina umri wa miaka 40 sasa na sijawahi kusikia serikali yoyote ikifanya maandamano, isipokuwa Serikali ya NARC. Wasiporekebisha hali hiyo, hakuna mfadhili na mfanyibiashara ambaye atakuja Kenya.

Naona watu wengi hapa wameshangaa kwa sababu nimegusia swala la maandamano yaliyofanywa huko Bomas. Wakenya waliahidiwa Katiba mpya. Zaidi ya Kshs4 billion, ambazo zingetumika kuboresha uchumi wa nchi hii, zilitumika kuandika Katiba ili iwasaidie Wakenya.

Mlisikia mahakama ikiliamrisha Bunge lisipitisha sheria fulani, na ipitisha sheria fulani.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Ojode): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, is it in order for the hon. Member to say that the Government demonstrated at Bomas, yet, those who withdrew from the talks did so as individuals? The Government had nothing to do with those who withdrew from Bomas.

Mr. Wario: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ikiwa Bw. Ojode anaishi duniani, asingelileta swala hilo. Makamu wa Rais na Waziri wa Mashauri ya nchini aliongoza maandamano ya kutoka nje ya Bomas. Kama yeye hayuko katika Serikali, basi sijui maana ya Serikali.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Ojode): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member is misleading this House. We were at Bomas as delegates. Mr. Wario was also a delegate. Is it in order for him to mislead this House that Mr. Awori walked out of Bomas as the Vice President and Minister for Home Affairs and not as a delegate? He walked out as a delegate representing his own Constituency.

Mr. Wario: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninafikiri kwamba kabla ya mtu yeyote kujiunga na Bunge, anafaa kujifunza lugha mbili. Neno "maandamano" lina maana ya kutokubaliana.

(Applause)

Imekuwa eti mimi leo ni mwalimu wa kumfunza Bw. Ojode lugha ya Kiswahili? Mimi siwezi! Ninasikitika kwa sababu ya picha mbaya iliyoonyeshwa na Serikali ya NARC. Wakenya wanapoendelea kungoja kupata Katiba mpya, wimbo "yote yawezekana bila Moi" utabaki katika masikio yao. Juzi, nilisikitika kuona kwamba ingawa Rais mstaafu, Bw. Moi, hayuko tena katika Serikali, kulikuwa na maandamano huko Bomas. Isitoshe, yaonekana kwamba hakuna mwongozo wa kisheria. Waziri wa Sheria na Mashauri ya Kikatiba alikuwa amepanga kuleta Mswada hapa ili Mswada wa Bomas usiweze kupita hapa Bungeni. Nanaiuliza Serikali ya NARC, ahadi iliyowapa Wakenya iko wapi? Kwa nini inawachezea wananchi wa Kenya shere?

Waziri aliuondoa Mswada wake kwa sababu aliona msimamo wa wanasiasa wa nchi hii. Aliona kwamba hatungeicheza ngoma yake, ndiposa akauondoa Mswada wake. Ninataka Serikali ya NARC---

Mr. Mwenje: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Standing Orders do not allow us to anticipate debate on a Bill. Does Mr. Wario know that?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Mr. Mwenje. The Chair has not seen any anticipation of debate on any Bill.

Mr. Wario: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ahsante kwa kunilinda.

Nikimalizia, Hotuba ya Rais ya jana haikutupa mwongozo wa kisheria, bali ilitupa mshangao. Umaskini uliotanda katika nchi hii utamalizika kama tutaweza kuendeleza shughuli za kilimo. Ninatoka sehemu ambapo tunakuza asilimia 60 ya mmea wa pamba nchini. Leo imekuwa ni historia. Zao la pamba hakuna tena. Hii ndio sababu wafisadi wanapata fursa ya kuleta nguo za mitumba kutoka nje na kugandamiza kilimo cha zao la pamba katika nchi hii. Sikumsikia Rais akigusia sera au mwongozo kuhusiana na kilimo cha mmea wa pamba.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, sina makosa kusema kuwa huyu ni Rais wa wakulima. Katika Hotuba yote, sikusikia neno moja kuhusu ufugaji. Miaka 10 iliyopita ndio mara ya mwisho madaktari wa mifugo walijiriwa katika nchi ya Kenya. Tulikosa kuuza mifugo yetu nje kwa sababu ya maradhi ya mifugo. Ni vipi tutakomesha maradhi ya mifugo ikiwa madaktari wa mifugo hawaajiriwa tena katika nchi ya Kenya?

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Wetangula): On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Wario: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, sihitaji habari hiyo. Jana Rais aligusia pesa kiasi cha Kshs2 billion kutolewa kwa sehemu kame katika nchi ya Kenya. Kila mtu hapa anafaa afikirie kwa makini. Tangu lini sehemu ya Kieni ikawa sehemu kame? Kwa sababu kuna pesa kutoka kwa wafadhili juu ya meza, watu wengine wamewatafutia watu wao njia za kuzipata pesa hizo. Hii ndio sababu Kieni imekuwa moja ya sehemu za kupata pesa zilizotolewa kusaidia sehemu kame za nchi hii. Jana, Rais alituambia kuwa nchi ya Kenya inajivunia demokrasia iliyoko sasa; zamani haikuwepo. Lakini ninataka kumwambia kuwa amesahau kitu kimoja: Sasa ni marufuku kwa chama chochote cha NARC kufanya mkutano wa hadhara. Hiyo ndio demokrasia mnayojivunia? Sera iliyotolewa hapa imetushangaza.

Ufugaji ni mbinu ya maisha inayotegemewa na zaidi ya asilimia 25 ya wakaaji wa nchi hii. Lakini wakati wa kugawanya fedha zetu, ufugaji haufikiriwi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninaunga Hoja.

Mr. Khalwale: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the Presidential Address. I wish to acknowledge the highlights which he gave on the economy, HIV/AIDS, corruption, insecurity in the country and constitution-making. I would also like to emphasise that while I agree that most hon. Members have touched on the issue of insecurity, being one of the people who were recently victims of this particular problem in this country, I would like to add my voice to what they have said. When I watched on TV the speed at which the police ran after prostitutes on Koinange Street and their customers, and recalled how I ran after my life, I wished that the energy used to chase prostitutes in Nairobi by the police could be reserved for chasing crooks. With due respect, the insecurity caused by prostitution is only to a few individuals. Insecurity caused by these thugs affects all of us. Therefore, the police should let the prostitutes rest for a while and spend their time chasing away thugs from the streets.

I am strongly saying that time is ripe for us to witness a shake-up in the security organs in this country. We would like to see a shake-up in the regular police, the administration police and the National Security Intelligence Service. Perhaps there is a clandestine move to try and smear the name of the Commissioner of Police, who happens to come from an ethnic community that is not politically correct, or to make him look inefficient. If, indeed, he is inefficient the time has come for him to go.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the chairmen of security committees in our districts in this country are DCs. These DCs were inherited from the previous administration. Time has come when the President should conduct a reshuffle and drop some of these non-performing DCs, so that we can witness security in our areas.

Speaking specifically about Ikolomani, it is noteworthy to know that cases of insecurity are high in those locations and sub-locations where the chiefs and sub-chiefs have either died or are serving interdictions. Places like Ivonda and Shiseso Sub-locations in Ikolomani have been without sub-chiefs for a period of more than seven years. It defeats logic how a Government officer here in the Office of the President cannot call for an interview and have such chiefs and assistant chiefs replaced.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in some cases of thuggery which we have seen in this country, thugs have been dressed in police uniform. I would like to know where these thugs get these police costumes from. These costumes are issued to particular police officers. If a police officer is missing his uniform, he is supposed to report it to the relevant authorities. I am dissatisfied. We would like to be told what is happening, and not just in a one-line statement as we witnessed yesterday in the President's Speech.

It is now time for us to find out what becomes of the people who are discharged from the army and the General Service Unit (GSU). Probably, these are the same people who perpetuate

crime after they have lost their jobs for whatever reason.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I remember, while you were contributing to the Motion early this afternoon, you mentioned the issue of luxury in our prisons. It is a big shame that the hon. Leader of Government Business could dare stand here and mislead this House that 90 per cent of the inmates who were released on amnesty are keeping the law. This is a lie. I have reported to the police that Mr. Liruma from Mukomari sub-Location of Shinyalu Constituency, who was released from Shikuza Prison, was one of the people who actually assaulted my friends and I when we were enjoying a drink while watching Arsenal playing against Chelsea.

It is time the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs realized that the respect we, as Kenyans, give him has a limit. If he will allow inmates to be visited by their girlfriends and wives to enjoy sex in prisons, how does he expect them to fear going back to those prisons? The television sets that are being wasted in prisons should be given to our primary boarding schools. There are certain places in this country where school children have never seen a television set.

(Mr. Wamwere consulted loudly)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Mr. Wamwere! Please, observe the rules of the House.

Dr. Khalwale: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for your protection. It pains me that an old man like Mr. Wamwere is one of the people, to add on to the Leader of Government Business, who make dangerous pronouncements on the podium in public, that make certain people in this country think that they can get away with crime. We have seen Mr. Wamwere take snuff in public. Shame on you, Mr. Wamwere!

(Applause)

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Wetangula): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

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

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the rules of this House are very clear. Is Dr. Khalwale in order to discuss the conduct of Mr. Wamwere without a substantive Motion?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): No. Dr. Khalwale, you have no permission to do so. You have not brought any substantive Motion before this House to discuss the conduct of Mr. Wamwere. Therefore, I order you to withdraw and apologise to Mr. Wamwere.

(Mr. Muiruri stood up in his place)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Mr. Muiruri! I have already made a ruling on that point of order. I have requested Dr. Khalwale to withdraw and apologise to Mr. Wamwere. That will bring to a close that matter.

Dr. Khalwale: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, while I withdraw and apologise, I would like to congratulate Mr. Wetangula for the services that he---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Dr. Khalwale! Just withdraw and apologise to Mr. Wamwere and then you proceed.

Dr. Khalwale: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I withdraw and apologise.

Mr. Muiruri: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is Dr. Khalwale apologising for saying that he has seen Mr. Wamwere sniff tobacco in public or is he apologising for all of them?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order! Order! Mr. Muiruri, you are splitting hairs. The fact is that Dr. Khalwale has not brought any Motion to this House to discuss the conduct of Mr. Wamwere. That is why he has withdrawn his remarks and apologised. I think we must let that matter rest there.

Dr. Khalwale: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, at this point, I just wanted to point out that I hope Dr. Murungaru is somewhere listening to this debate, and that if he will not take action, then we will request that he relinquishes the heavy burden of providing security, so that somebody else from this side of the House can perform that function.

I would like to mention something on health. I was very happy yesterday when I heard the President touch on the issue of HIV/AIDS. I would like to take this opportunity to say that we cannot fight HIV/AIDS without addressing the conditions of our public hospitals. There is a lot of pressure on the bed space in all public hospitals, especially at Kakamega Provincial General Hospital. It is the only provincial general hospital in this country that does not have a support district hospital. To this end, I am requesting the Ministry of Health to move with quick speed and upgrade Ikuhu Sub-district Hospital to a district hospital, so that we can ease the pressure on Kakamega Provincial General Hospital.

The issue of HIV/AIDS is soon going to become a continuation of the conduit of embezzling funds that we have witnessed at the National AIDS Control Council (NACC). We would like to know what tendering system was used in the recently held Women AIDS Seminar, where Kshs30 million was given to an NGO, whose chairperson is a daughter of the Minister for Health, and its secretary is a Member of Parliament. We would like this Member of Parliament to clear the air.

Mr. Sasura: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. With all due respect to Dr. Khalwale, is he in order to insinuate that some money has been handled by the daughter of the Minister for Health without substantiating that statement?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Your time is up, Dr. Khalwale.

Dr. Khalwale: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I lost three minutes of my time due to interruptions by hon. Members.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order! Your time is up!

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

Mr. Oparanya: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me a chance to contribute to this important Motion. I rise to support the Presidential Address.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in his Address, His Excellency the President mentioned about poverty. We have to fight poverty in this country the way we are fighting HIV/AIDS. Without fighting poverty, we cannot accelerate any economic growth in this country. We need committees at the constituency level, just like the Constituency AIDS Control Committees (CACCs), so that funds are disbursed to fund small projects to create employment in the rural areas. Unless we create employment, we cannot fight poverty.

The President said that small enterprises employ 2.3 million Kenyans, and this is the area where we need to emphasise for our economic growth. I take this opportunity to thank the Government for the free primary education. But unless we are careful, we are sitting on a time bomb. Free primary education has been introduced, but there are no facilities. I was surprised last

week when I visited one of the primary schools in my constituency and found that in one class, there were 144 pupils sitting on the floor. They were being taught by one teacher who had no space to move around the class. Unless we put a strategy in place, we are going to have a problem. The quality of education will drop drastically. We need proper planning, especially for physical facilities, in all the primary schools.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also take this opportunity to thank the Government for having disbursed the bursary funds. I know that every constituency, at least, has got Kshs1 million. The problem is that we formed committees at the constituency level, but the Ministry of Education policy is that these funds should be used 100 per cent for bursary funds. We formed committees of people who we know can help us identify the needy children. Those people come from various places in the constituency. They travel from very far to come to the constituency to hold those meetings, but they are not given any allowance. In fact, I discovered that there is a lot of paper work, and unless we give something to those people, next time you will find that those committees are not effective. We will leave the Ministry officials to disburse the bursary funds, and we shall go back to the last system. So, we need some transport allowance to be voted, in order to be given to those people. We also need some subsistence allowance, stationery and sitting allowance to motivate those people so that they are able to travel and render this important service.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the President mentioned that the interest rates have gone down. I know that interest rates have gone down to 12 per cent, but they are not helping us, because most of the big companies have securities and they can easily access these funds. The small enterprises that do not have security cannot access those funds. So what is important is not that the interest rates are down; the most important issue is the accessibility to these funds. I request that proper legislation be brought to this House immediately so that small enterprises and small individuals who are poor can access credit which will have micro-financing institutions set up at all the districts to be able to help the small enterprises access the funds.

We all know that the agricultural sector employs 80 per cent of the people in informal employment, but the agricultural sector has been neglected in this country. We need this Government to address this issue.

I come from a sugar-growing area. The President mentioned that debts owed by the sugar companies have been waived. I thank him for that. I hope that with the waiver of the debts, sugar companies will be more efficient. The major problem in the sugar industry is high production costs. They have affected that industry. So, the waiver will really go a long way in helping to reduce the cost of production.

Last year, the Minister for Agriculture reduced the price of sugar-cane from Kshs2,015 to Kshs1,850. We were told that, that was a temporary measure to enable the sugar industry to restructure and re-organise itself. Up to date, the price of a tonne of sugar-cane remains at Kshs1,850. I request the Minister of Agriculture that, since the waiver has now been granted by the President, the price of sugar-cane should be increased immediately to Kshs2,015.

Regarding the issue of fertiliser, my other colleagues have spoken about it. It is now very expensive. Fertiliser arrives at the Port of Mombasa at Kshs800. By the time it arrives in Mumias for distribution, it is Ksh1,800. If it arrives at the Port of Mombasa at Kshs800 and rises to Kshs1,800 in Mumias--- The fertiliser is distributed to farmers. The farmers are charged for three years that they use the fertiliser at 15 per cent interest of Kshs1,800. You find that when the sugar-cane is being harvested, the farmer pays about Kshs3,000 per bag of fertiliser. How are we helping the farmer? The Government must come up with a system to ensure that farmers get fertiliser cheaply. One way is funding the farmers directly, so that they are able to buy the fertiliser themselves.

The East African Presidents signed the protocol on the East African Customs Union. Up to this moment, we have not been told how the protocol will affect our sugar industry. There is now a lot of conflict. We hear that because of signing that protocol, we are going to import sugar into this country freely. I must now warn the Government that the people from sugar-cane growing areas are not going to accept any importation of sugar. Our people have really suffered because of the excess importation of sugar.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding the maize sub-sector, my constituency produces only 30 per cent of the cereals that we require. We have a deficit of 70 per cent. The cereals that we produce last for only two months. When we harvest---

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

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order! Is there anybody with interest? Mr. Tarus!

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Tarus): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute towards the Speech of the President. I must begin by thanking the President for the very good Speech that he delivered yesterday. We are happy to know that our economy has started growing positively.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no other way to fulfil the pledges made to Kenyans except to make sure that our economy grows. This is where we will be able to create job opportunities for our people. This is where we will be able to reduce poverty. This is also where we will be able to make the quality of life of the Kenyan people much better.

I am also happy that the agricultural sector has began to grow. For a very long time, the farmers of this country have suffered a lot. We always say---

Capt. Nakitare: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the Son of Mumia here to convene a meeting with hon. Mwenje when we are listening to a good speech from the Assistant Minister?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order! Thank you for bringing that to my attention, Mr. Nakitare.

Mr. Osundwa, I think, let us give the Assistant Minister the quietness he requires for him to contribute to the Speech.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Tarus): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

I would like to recognise the plight of farmers in---

*(Mr. Mwiraria was applauded
as he entered the Chamber)*

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to recognise the growth of the agricultural sector, and realise also that for our economy to grow even much better, this sector should be strengthened. The energies for the revival of this sector should be increased.

I also recognise that in the same vein of making sure that we have a strong economy, we must make sure that we have food security. I say so because we have a great potential in our country. This great potential of agricultural produce should be of great meaning to the people of Kenya. If we have food security, we will have positive productivity from our people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we cannot strengthen agriculture unless we also improve infrastructure. Most of the farmers are always crying for the improvement of the road network. The high costs incurred by farmers are mainly caused by transportation costs and hence, our energies should be directed at making sure that we have a proper road network in our country.

I would like to thank the President for the revival of the Rural Electrification Programme. This was a very important programme initiated by the Government some years back. But we all know that it was riddled with mismanagement and misuse of resources.

I wish the programme could become fully operational and we ensure that we have it in every area in our country. In Emgwen Constituency, this programme only benefitted few people and as I go round listening to my constituents, the memories of those times have not gone. When we talk about the new programme of customer creation, where the Government intends to create at least 150,000 consumers, they keep on asking me if this programme is going to benefit everybody or only the rich and well-connected people. We are calling on the administrators of the Rural Electrification Programme to remove all the bottlenecks that were there during the last regime, so that our people can benefit from this programme.

I would also want to talk about security. Having listened to the speeches of the hon. Members of Parliament who have contributed here, and having also noted the concern with regard to this particular sector, I wish to also note that the issue of security is a much complex one. This is because it is affected by multiplicity of factors. I must recognise the Government's effort, first of all, in dealing with the incapacity that had affected the provision of security in this country. We all know that there was a time when our police force either had a vehicle that was broken down, or had no vehicle at all. The Government, I know, has acquired vehicles in the past, and though they have not been sufficient, this has helped in tackling the security issues in the country. I also know that the morale of our police force was seriously affected in the past and as a result of the review and improvement of their salaries, it has improved.

I also know that the NARC administration has been there for the last one year, and knowing the size of our police force *vis-a-vis* the population of Kenya, there is still a gap which requires to be filled in order for security to be appropriately provided for every Kenyan.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also note that the poverty; the social decadence in society---

Mr. Mwenje: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I happen to be the Chairman of the National Security and Local Authorities Committee and the speaker happens to be an Assistant Minister in that Office. Is he not now misleading this House, and contradicting himself, by saying that the morale of our police force has improved, yet the opposite has happened? Insecurity has actually increased, rather than decreased. Could we then, therefore, explain why there is that irony, if what he is saying is correct?

(Applause)

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Tarus): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if only the hon. Member had waited for a few minutes, he would have known what I was trying to address. While noting those concerns; indeed, there appears to have been a rising level of insecurity; I did say that the issue of security is complex because it is also caused by poverty.

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

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Wetangula): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to rise in support of the brilliant, well thought-out and written Speech by the President. The President, in his Speech, touched virtually on all issues that need to be ventilated. He touched on all matters of policy that give guidance to the NARC Government. May I take the opportunity to thank and congratulate the hon. Members who have spoken. They have been very candid and singularly supported the President's Speech in a constructive manner.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, high on the agenda was the President's call and re-affirmation of his Government that the economy of this country takes centre stage of our activities. We all know that many of the ills that bedevil our society today can be traced to, or are founded in the sea of poverty that our people suffer from. Whether you are talking of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, crime, prostitution and all these negative factors that we all frown upon, are born and bred in the circumstances of deprivation.

I want to urge my colleagues in this House that for a change, let us try and speak to each other. Let us lower the political temperature in the country. Let us talk about the economy. Let us talk about the unity of our people. Let us stop talking about issues that highlight negative factors in our society, like ethnicity. Let us resist the temptation to flex our muscles where it is totally unhelpful and unnecessary. That is the only way that we shall give back to the ordinary Kenyans the hope that they vested in our Government when they elected us.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to touch on the issue of constitutional review. This is an issue that has for the past couple of months bedeviled this country by dividing the top leadership, particularly hon. Members of Parliament, top-bottom. It is important for us to know that in this game there are no losers and winners. We must stand together. As the good old saying goes, "We either sink together, or survive together. We either hang together, or hang separately. Either way, we are hanging." We promised to give this country a Constitution. It is our duty to make sure that we give a Constitution that will enhance the peace, security and the national cohesion of this country.

I want to urge my colleagues, especially those who have been given the privilege of being in party leadership, to know that the remainder of the journey towards a new Constitution will depend on how skilfully we engineer our politics to lessen the temperature and to bring everybody at the same wavelength. I have no doubt that as we have done before, as a nation, we shall rise to the occasion and give this country the Constitution that works. We all know that there are certain very good provisions in the draft from Bomas of Kenya. However, there are also some provisions that can visit problems to this country. It is only by sitting down to caucus and talk---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order! Time is up.

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have consumed three minutes of my time. I have seven more minutes.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Mr. Wetangula, you have got five more minutes. You will continue tomorrow.

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Hon. Members, it is now time to interrupt the business of the House. The House is, therefore, adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, 1st April, 2004, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.