

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Tuesday, 13th July, 2004

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

COMPULSORY COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR MIDDLE-LEVEL COLLEGES/ UNIVERSITIES GRADUATES

Mr. J. M. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:- THAT, in view of the acute unemployment in the country and the fact that basic essential services offered by the Government are being constrained by lack of staff in public institutions; this House resolves that all graduates from middle-level colleges and universities be offered compulsory community service for two years on a monthly maintenance allowance of Kshs5,000 in rural areas and Kshs10,000 in urban areas.

CONSTRUCTION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES IN SCHOOLS

Mr. Oparanya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:- THAT, taking into consideration that the introduction of free primary education in January, 2003 has put pressure on the existing physical facilities both in primary and secondary schools, and that soon there shall also be pressure on physical facilities of colleges and universities; this House urges the Government to set aside a special budgetary allocation every financial year to cater for the construction of physical facilities both in primary and the secondary schools all over the country to ensure the success of free primary education.

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

SHOOTING OF MR. PATRICK MUTUKU KILIKU

Mr. M. Maitha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister of State, Office of the President, the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that Mr. Patrick Mutuku Kiliku was shot dead by a police officer from Central Police Station, Nairobi, on 13th May, 2004?

(b) Is he further aware that many witnesses have volunteered information by recording statements at that police station?

(c) What action has the Minister taken against this police officer?

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Prof. Kibwana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the indulgence of the House. There is some information that I have not received on this Question. I have discussed this with the hon. Member, who said that he would prefer that I answer the Question when I have full information.

Mr. Speaker: How long will that take you?

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Prof. Kibwana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will have the answer ready on Thursday.

Mr. M. Maitha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would have wished that he answers the Question on Tuesday, next week.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; I am sure that the Assistant Minister is happier.

(Question deferred)

CLOSURE OF MUSLIM NGO
AGENCY OFFICE

Mr. Billow: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that an international NGO known as Africa Muslims Agency providing essential services to many Kenyans is faced with imminent closure of its office in Kenya?

(b) What action will the Government take to save thousands of Kenyans dependent on the organisation in the event of its closure?

The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs (Mr. arap Too): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am not aware that African Muslims Agency, an NGO operating in Kenya, is faced with closure because the Government has not directed its closure. Indeed, the Government appreciates development activities undertaken by the NGO like digging of wells and building of schools in the area it operates in.

(b) As I stated, it is not the intention of the Government that African Muslims Agency closes down. However, should the organisation pull out voluntarily, the Government, through relevant departments and normal budgetary provisions, will be forced to take the responsibility of providing services to the people the NGO serves.

In the meantime, I leave my office door open should there be issues the organisation would like to sort out with the Ministry.

Mr. Billow: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an important Question. I will request your indulgence for a minute to explain it. The Assistant Minister has, obviously, not answered this Question. The organisation, which is affiliated to the Kuwait Government, has issued a notice to close down its operations in Kenya by the end of this year. This was precipitated by the deportation of two of its top directors two months ago.

This is a matter that we raised in this House. This organisation is very important because, it spends over Kshs100 million annually in this country. It maintains 20 primary and secondary schools, 14 orphanages--

Mr. Speaker: Order! You are now making it a Motion! Stick to the Question.

Mr. Billow: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your indulgence. It is very important that I brief the Assistant Minister. I asked the Question.

Mr. Speaker: There is no Question that is not important. Stick to the rules.

Mr. Billow: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the organisation provides all these services in addition to running 500 wells and several boreholes. It has 650 employees. Could the Assistant Minister consider sending representatives to the Kuwaiti Government and the NGO, to appeal to them to reconsider their decision to close the NGO? Thousands of Kenyans who are dependent on it will suffer.

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said, I am not aware that this organisation is going to close down. However, with official confirmation from the Government of Kuwait that the NGO is going to close down, the request by the hon. Member could be looked into.

Mr. Sasura: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Africa Muslims Agency operates in my constituency which is in Marsabit District, and I know what the hon. Member is saying is a fact. Only two months ago, another organisation called "Al Haremein" was closed down in a similar way. Could the Assistant Minister confirm or deny that all Muslim organisations operating in this country are under threat of closure because of pressure from the USA Government on the ground that they are connected with terrorist activities?

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I deny that.

Mr. Abdirahman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this organisation and many others in this country were dependent on resources from external donors. Now that I have heard the Assistant Minister say he will be able to provide budgetary provisions in the event of these organisations pulling out, could he clarify the various sources and Ministries which he thinks will be able to save this situation?

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the funds will be sourced from the Treasury.

Mr. Bahari: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the Assistant Minister in order to mislead this House that the Government will take over the running of those institutions when, in the case of Al Haremein that Mr. Sasura has mentioned, the orphans in Isiolo are now back in the villages and the streets? The Government has done nothing, and yet we have brought this to its attention!

Mr. Speaker: Would you like to respond?

Mr. arap Too: I would not like to respond, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Dr. Ali: The Assistant Minister said earlier that the Government would take over schools and orphanages run by Africa Muslims Agency. He was then told that the Government has not taken over those ones which were run by Al Haremein and asked what the Government intends to do about them, but he said he would not respond. Is that in order? He has been given the facts. He cannot deny facts. He has to answer.

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we will take over those responsibilities as a Government.

Mr. Billow: Mr. Speaker, Sir, obviously, the Assistant Minister does not know what he is talking about. A full dossier was presented to his Ministry on the imminent closure of this organisation, and the Ministry was asked for intervention by that NGO with the Kuwaiti Government, but he is pleading ignorance. The Government's action against this NGO and many other Muslim NGOs has been irrational. It has not considered the consequences to the people whom this organisation serves. Could the Assistant Minister consider visiting the Kuwaiti Government on behalf of the thousands of Kenyans who are dependent on this organisation? Could he consider sending a delegation to appeal--

Capt. Nakitare: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member on the Floor in order to seek to involve the Government in non-governmental organisations, which fall under the private sector?

Mr. Speaker: Will you put your question?

Mr. Billow: Mr. Speaker, Sir, NGOs are not private sector organisations. These NGOs are

assisting the poor. My question is---

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Billow! You either ask your question or now we go to the next Question.

Mr. Billow: I will ask my question. I was interrupted. Would the Assistant Minister consider appealing to the Kuwaiti Government, through our embassy, to reconsider its intended action because of the suffering that Kenyans are likely to face?

Mr. arap Too: As I stated, if there is a request from the Government of Kuwait, it will be considered.

FATE OF STREET CHILDREN
ADMITTED TO NYS

Mr. Weya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs the following Question by Private Notice.

Could the Minister explain to the House what became of the 1,500 street boys who were taken to the National Youth Service (NYS) in April, 2003?

The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs (Mr. arap Too): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

The Government, through the NYS, undertook to rehabilitate street children into useful members of the society in 2003. The initial plan, as the hon. Member pointed out, was to train 1,500 youths, but due to budgetary constraints only 800 were trained. The pioneer group of 300 youths has since completed basic training, and is pursuing various skilled training courses at NYS centres throughout the country. The second group of 500 youths has also completed basic training, and is undergoing the National Building Programme in various field units. My Ministry will continue addressing the issue of street children, in liaison with other Ministries, to ensure that these young Kenyans are transformed into useful members of the society.

Mr. Weya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Government lacks clear vision on which way it should progress. It is creating a small army. The reason I am saying this is that these people must have at least some minimum training before they can undertake some courses.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell this House what kind of training these youths are receiving, and how he is monitoring them because they are all over the place? Or, are they being trained in one specific place?

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are being trained in various youth service centres.

Mr. Serut: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that since the Government went into recruiting street boys into the NYS the number of street boys has increased to 10 times what it used to be? He thinks that it is only in the streets where he can find these youths! What is the Government going to do about this increasing number of street boys?

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are aware that there are many more street children since we took those 800 to the NYS. The Government is doing everything possible to make sure that they are removed from the streets and sent to the NYS.

Mr. Mukiri: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Question asked by Mr. Weya is a very interesting one. He asked what skills street boys are given. These youths have not gone to school. Most of them have been in the streets. We would like to know what kind of training they are getting in the NYS. That question was not answered.

Mr. Speaker: You should have stood up on a supplementary question, Mr. Mukiri!

Mr. Midiwo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the NYS is a very important institution in this country. But this institution has deteriorated very much. Could the Assistant Minister tell this House the criteria

used in deciding who joins the NYS, whether they are street children or school leavers? If they are school leavers, at what level are we recruiting them to the NYS?

Mr. arap Too: There are no minimum qualifications required for one to get into the NYS. We take every youth to the NYS for training in various fields.

Mr. Mukiri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the children who are taken from the streets have not received any formal schooling. Could I know from the Assistant Minister what kind of training they are getting at the NYS?

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are being trained in various skills, like mechanics and tailoring.

Mr. Weya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is misleading the House when he says that they are getting mechanical skills. You need to be educated to at least Form Four level to be able to learn some mechanical skills.

Mr. Speaker: I beg your pardon. What are you saying?

Mr. Weya: Is it in order for the Assistant Minister to mislead this House that those street children are undertaking mechanical training?

Mr. Speaker: What are they doing?

Mr. Weya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is as if they are doing nothing!

Mr. Kajwang: Mr. Speaker, Sir, these youths did not even go to standard one in the first place. So, the Government cannot just train them as mechanics or carpenters because they need to know what is an inch and a yard. Why could the Assistant Minister not tell us that they are now training *Mungiki* in uniforms?

(Laughter)

The Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o): On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What is it?

The Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am surprised at the bias that hon. Members have to these Kenyans who have the misfortune to live in the streets, and whom the Government has done its best to try and give an opportunity in life. I would like to give some very vital information.

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! Let us now understand one another. We cannot quite frankly conduct the business of the House in that manner. Let us all be hon. Members.

Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o, what was your point of order?

The Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stood on a point of information.

Mr. Speaker: To who?

The Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my responsibility as the Minister for Planning and National Development to give the correct information to this House because as hon. Members---

Mr. Speaker: Order, Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o! You may very well be right, but we cannot breach the rules of the House. If you are of the view that this Question is in a strange Ministry, and you would like me to direct it to you, I am quite happy to do so. Is that your position?

The Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o): No, Mr.

Speaker, Sir. The information I intend to give is that Kenyans living on the streets---

Hon. Members: Sit down!

Mr. Speaker: Order, Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o! We cannot continue that way!

The Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o): Hold on, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o! I think you had better talk to your colleague, Mr. arap Too.

Mr. arap Too, there was a very interesting question raised by Mr. Kajwang, which is: Are you training members of the outlawed *Mungiki* sect?

Is that the position?

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, certainly that is not the position. We are not training *Mungiki* sect adherents, but young Kenyans.

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

Mr. Speaker: What is it?

Mr. Sasura: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Kajwang made a very serious allegation. Besides the fact that the Assistant Minister has denied this allegation, Mr. Kajwang said that the outlawed *Mungiki* sect in uniform are being trained. We know what *Mungiki* means in this country. Could he either substantiate or withdraw that allegation?

Mr. Speaker: Very well. I think you are right.

Mr. Kajwang: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not allege anything. I asked the Assistant Minister whether he is sure that they are not training *Mungiki* in uniform? That is not an allegation; it is a question and he has already denied it!

(Applause)

Capt. Nakitare: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Hon. Members: Sit down!

Capt. Nakitare: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am also here by right!

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! Do you realize what could happen in this Chamber if hon. Members were to become unruly? Next time, you all will be on each other's throat. So, please, keep order and be decent to each other. That is what the House was built for. It was not built for this manner of things. Please, let us conduct the business of the House in a dignified manner.

Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Question needs to be deferred because it has already been confirmed that it was addressed to the wrong Ministry. It has also not been effectively answered---

Mr. Speaker: What is your question?

Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs has so far trained 500 youths. Unfortunately, they do not know where these youths are at the moment. Mr. Kajwang has also alleged that they could be training *Mungiki* adherents. The Assistant Minister says 500 youths are working in different parts of this country. Could he confirm where they are?

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I clearly stated that these youths are in different National Youth Service (NYS) field units.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Let us move to Oral Answers to Questions.

Mr. Wamwere!

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

Mr. Speaker: What is it?

Mr. Weya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could I ask the last question?

Mr. Speaker: Okay, do so!

Mr. Weya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have heard the Assistant Minister explain himself. However, he has not told us what training these youths are undergoing and yet, we know some of them were sniffing glue and taking bhang in the streets. Instead of taking them to a rehabilitation centre where they could be counselled to get out of the use of these drugs, he has taken them and mixed them with other NYS recruits. Could he tell us how much money is spent on training these youths and their benefit to the people of Kenya, because taxpayers' money is being used?

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have spent Kshs63,000 for every youth trained.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No.036

RETIREMENT BENEFITS FOR RETRENCHED GOVERNMENT WORKERS

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Wamwere is not here? His Question is dropped.

(Question dropped)

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

Mr. Speaker: What is it?

Mr. Kimathi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like Mr. arap Too to tell this House whether he is aware that during the KANU regime, about three or four years down the line, a full unit of NYS was trained in combat and they are now in our streets harassing Kenyans. Could he do something to absorb them in the armed forces so that Kenyans can be free?

(Applause)

Mr. Speaker: Next Question, Mr. Kimeto!

Question No.204

ASSAULT ON SOTIK RESIDENTS BY ASTU POLICE

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

(a) whether he is aware that police from Anti-Stock Theft Unit, Molo, beat up and injured 26 people in Sigorian Village in Sotik Constituency on 29th March, 2003;

(b) whether he is further aware that the 26 people incurred hospital bills of over Kshs700,000; and,

(c) when he will reimburse the amount spent in (b) above.

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

(a) I am aware that on the said dates, some 29 members of the public made a complaint report at Ndanai Police Patrol base that they were assaulted by Anti-Stock Theft Police Officers. An inquiry file, No.13 of 2003, was opened, but the matter is yet to be concluded because some witnesses are yet to record their statements so that the investigations may be completed, and the matter referred to the Attorney-General for direction.

(b) I am not aware of any hospital bills since no claim has been made in regard to assault by the Anti-Stock Theft Unit, Molo.

(c) The matter is still under investigation and the issue of reimbursement cannot arise at this point.

Mr. Kimeto: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have heard the Assistant Minister say he is not aware of any people who were beaten up by the Anti-Stock Theft Unit. However, he says some people were assaulted by some officers whom he did not name. Could he tell this House where these police officers came from?

On part "c" of his response, he says the people were assaulted and the witnesses have not yet given information with regard to this case. Who are the other witnesses who have come up to give information, apart from the people who were assaulted?

Prof. Kibwana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the hon. Member repeat his question? I did not get it clearly.

Mr. Kimeto: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me ask the Assistant Minister one question at a time! He said that he is not aware that the Molo Anti-Stock Theft Unit beat up and injured 26 people in Sigorian village in Sotik Constituency on 29th March, 2004. However, he is aware that on the said date, some 29 members of the public made a complaint at Ndanai Police Patrol Base. My question is: Where did the police who beat up people come from, if not from Molo? Where did they come from? Could he tell us?

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Prof. Kibwana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is quite correct! A number of 29 people made a complaint at Ndanai Police Patrol Base. That matter is being investigated because 22 of them brought P3 forms, while seven of them did not. So, the matter is still being investigated.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that they were injured, but, since the investigations have not been completed, we cannot, at this juncture, say whether it is the police or other persons.

Mr. Wario: Bw. Spika, tangu tuingie Bunge la Tisa, swala la polisi kuwahangaisha Wakenya likija, Mawaziri husema faili ya uchunguzi imefunguliwa. Huo huwa mwisho wa jawabu la Swali. Ningependa kumuuliza Waziri Msaidizi: Je, uchunguzi unachukua muda gani?

Prof. Kibwana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in that particular case, there are still seven complainants who have not submitted their P3 forms. The police are still waiting for P3 forms from all the people who went to report to the police station initially, so that they can process all the 29 of them.

Mr. Poghiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Anti-Stock Theft Unit is trained to deal with stock theft. That has to do with cattle rustling and things like that. I would like the Assistant Minister to explain what they are doing in Molo, when they should be further North. Also, when a matter involves *wananchi* and the police, they cannot report the same police to the other police. Could the Assistant Minister consider availing a place where they could report and be listened to seriously?

Prof. Kibwana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my understanding is that there are cows, sheep and goats everywhere in Kenya. Therefore, the Anti-Stock Theft Unit can be anywhere in the Republic. The report was not made to the Anti-Stock Theft Unit, but to an ordinary police station. So, I do not see any bias in that particular instance.

Mr. Sambu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Police Act states that police officers on duty must wear their uniforms, displaying their force numbers. Is the Assistant Minister aware that most police officers, especially in the countryside, go out on duty in civilian clothes, displaying nothing whatsoever, to show that they are police officers?

Could he instruct them to be wearing their uniforms, displaying their force numbers whenever they are on duty?

Prof. Kibwana: Mr. Speaker, there are police officers who must be in uniform. There are also those who are not forced to wear uniforms, so that they can perform their duties well. So, those

who are supposed to be in uniform must have their numbers. If the hon. Member has instances where policemen have not won their numbers, I would like to get that report and act accordingly.

Mr. Speaker: Last Question, Mr. Kimeto!

Mr. Kimeto: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the 26 people who were beaten included a doctor popularly known as "Dr. Nectar". You have said that 29 people reported that matter. Could you name them? Could you give us the list?

Prof. Kibwana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that 29 members of the public made a complaint at Ndanai Police Patrol Base, but only 22 got P3 forms. I do not have the specific names of the 22 people. I would be glad to make the names available to the hon. Member in my office.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question, Prof. Olweny!

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

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Kimeto! We must make progress.

Mr. Kimeto: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the Assistant Minister to say that he will give me the names in his office? Why can he not lay them on the Table here?

Mr. Speaker: Actually, 29 people complained that they had been assaulted by the police and only 22 took P3 forms. Is that not grave enough for you to take action? That happened in one incident!

Prof. Kibwana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the police, they are waiting for all the 29 people to do so. That is because the complaint came from 29 people. But I do appreciate the Speaker's point of view.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. I think you had better take action.

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

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Kimeto! We must have a way of doing things! That is good enough! Proceed, Prof. Olweny!

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

Mr. Speaker: Order! Sometimes Mr. Kimeto is out of order! But taking into account that 29 people alleged to have been beaten by the police on one day, I think, sometimes, I am very sympathetic to him. So, when do you want to take action?

Prof. Kibwana: Immediately.

Mr. Speaker: Very well! Prof. Olweny!

Question No.126

BURSARY FUNDS FOR OMBEYI
MIXED SECONDARY SCHOOL

Prof. Olweny asked the Minister for Education, Science and Technology:-

(a) whether he is aware that Ombeyi Mixed Secondary School in Miwani Division has not received its bursary funds allocation for the year 2002/2003, totalling to Kshs43,282.40; and,

(b) when the funds will be released to the school.

The Assistant Minister for Education, Science and Technology (Dr. Mwiria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that Ombeyi Mixed Secondary School in Miwani Division has not received its bursary funds allocation for the year 2002/2003, totalling to Kshs11,904.40, and not Kshs43,282.40. The Ministry has prepared a cheque number 010576 dated 30th July, 2003, amounting to Kshs70,142 and dispatched the same to the National Bank of Kenya (NBK), Kisumu branch. The cheque was meant to benefit three schools namely: Rageni AIC, Ombeyi Mixed Secondary School and Naki Secondary School. The Ministry learnt much later that the cheque was

returned because the schools had already closed their accounts with the bank. The cheque has since been replaced with three separate cheques issued in the names of the respective schools. The cheques have been sent to the District Education Officer, Nyando District, to hand over to the schools.

Prof. Olweny: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has taken the Ministry one-and-a-half years to send back the money that was returned. There were beneficiaries of those funds. They did not pay their fees at that time, because that money was not there. Would the schools be allowed, particularly Ombeyi Mixed Secondary School, to give out the money to the would-be beneficiaries, so that they could clear their fees balances of that year?

Dr. Mwiria: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have no objection if used for the beneficiaries it was meant, if it was last year. So, I think that is something that has to be discussed between the students and the head teacher. But certainly, I would have no objection as long as the funds are there and have not been allocated to other students.

Mr. Mwanicha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we go about the business of our constituencies, we find many schools, both primary and secondary, which have not received funds from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. Could the Assistant Minister table a list of such schools which, for one reason or another, did not get their funds, so that we do not have to be asking these questions here?

Dr. Mwiria: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is only possible to table a list like that if we have received complaints, like the one we have received from hon. Prof. Olweny. I would like to call upon Members to give us names of schools that they know have not received their funds, because only then can we begin to do some investigations to establish that the money has not been received. Once we have those names, we would be quite happy to do a list for the purposes of all of us.

Prof. Oniang'o: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have raised the issue of a databank in the Ministry in this House before. This Question would have not have been asked and the problem addressed if hon. Prof. Olweny had not raised it. Could the Assistant Minister tell us whether we shall always be waiting for Members to bring forward these cases, and whether they do not have a tracking system to do their job as a Ministry?

Dr. Mwiria: Mr. Speaker, Sir, of course, we have a tracking system and that is how we found out that this amount had not been paid. But I would like to say that sometimes, even when you have a databank, there are certain cases that you may not know about because they have not been reported. It is these kind of cases that we are supposed to know about. Otherwise, we have a mechanism of identifying cases of non-payment or problems of where money has been put in the wrong account, and we take action accordingly.

Question No.374

MEASURES TO CONTAIN TRYPANOSOMIASIS
IN NYANZA

Mr. Kajwang asked the Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development:-

- (a) how many head of cattle have died annually between January, 1998 and January, 2004, from trypanosomiasis in Suba District;
- (b) what is the quantum of the animal economic loss arising from this devastating effect; and,
- (c) what steps the Government is taking to contain this menace in Suba, Homa Bay and Bondo Districts of Nyanza Province.

The Assistant Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development (Dr. Wekesa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

My Ministry has no documented facts of death due to trypanosomiasis in Suba District

between January, 1998 and January, 2004, due to the fact that it is not possible to carry out postmortem on every animal that dies to verify whether the cause of the death is trypanosomiasis.

However, the number of tick cases in Suba District during the period in question is as follows:

Year	No. of animals
1998	694
1999	1,068
2000	1,443
2001	1,081
2002	2,323
2003	581

(b) My Ministry has not quantified economic loss arising from the devastating effect due to lack of accurate data on cattle deaths due to trypanosomiasis in Suba District. However, there has been a significant economic loss due to cattle productivity, that is low calving rate, reduced meat and milk production, as well as reduced draught power, *et cetera*.

(c) The Government, through the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, is taking the following steps to contain trypanosomiasis in Suba, Homa Bay and Bondo Districts. These measures are:

1. Community participation is of importance in the control of the disease and to that effect, the Ministry has encouraged community participation at all levels.
2. Construction of crush pens on community basis for spraying of synthetic pyrethros.
3. Stocking of trypanocidal drugs within the district and the divisional levels and proper extension services from professional staff have been---

Mr. Poghiso: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I just want to bring to the attention of the Chair that the answer the Assistant Minister is giving is too long and is based on theory. He is not really answering the Question.

(Applause)

Mr. Speaker: Order! Actually, it sounds to me like theory; what you teach students in class. But what are you doing on the ground just now?

The Assistant Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development (Dr. Wekesa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think my colleagues are aware that I am an expert in this area, and I am not sure that the Questioner is dissatisfied with my answer, because I know, and I worked for one year in Suba District, that this is a really big problem there.

I think my colleague, hon. Kajwang, would be interested in this answer.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

(Applause)

Let him finish.

The Assistant Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development (Dr. Wekesa): I will be quicker. Let me read it more quickly.

4. Stocking of this drug at the district and divisional level is being organised. We have safety control teams that monitor the trend and advise the farmers to ensure no outbreaks occur.

5. Tsetse flies know no boundary and are, therefore, trans-boundary in this regard. The Government has collaborated with other neighbouring countries through a project called "Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas Project", which is a European Union-funded project, which covers four nations, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Ethiopia, and it is addressing the menace. This project alone has put in place 458 insecticides-treated targets in Rarieda Division and in Bondo District. These

targets have assisted in reducing the disease. In Lambwe, we have 1,586 insecticide treated targets that have been set in Ruma National Park. This has reduced tsetse fly density by 80 per cent in the park, compared to two years ago.

6. Research has developed a sterile tsetse fly male so that when it is released in an area and mates with a female, there is no reproduction, hence this reduces the numbers. This was started in collaboration with the International Atomic Agency in Lambwe Valley, and the aim is to eradicate the tsetse---

Hon. Members: That is too long!

The Assistant Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development (Dr. Wekesa): I am coming to the end.

Therefore, effective community participation and awareness, and use of effective insecticides impregnated targets will be used, especially in the Riverine and lakeshore species in the three districts.

(Applause)

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

Mr. Kajwang: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, you heard the Assistant Minister say that he is an expert. Of course, he is but we did not ask him to write a thesis! Unfortunately, after writing a long thesis, he has told us very little. I also know that he is an expert in donkeys and dogs. However, the question was very specific: How much money has the Government put in its budgetary allocation for the control of tsetse fly which is a menace?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we can see, with their own conservative figures, Suba District has lost about Kshs70 million, if you put an average of just Kshs10,000 per head of cattle. What is it that the Government is doing to protect Suba people from this menace? All these theories of targets---

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Kajwang! You and the Assistant Minister are competing to see who is going to have the lengthiest speech!

Mr. Kajwang: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Could the Assistant Minister answer that?

Dr. Wekesa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is asking me how much money has been spared for these control measures. This was really not the question he asked! However, I have outlined that, recently, scientific measures were put in place in the area to make sure that the economic loss by farmers is addressed. I do not have specific figures of allocation, but if he so wants, I will bring the actual figures to the House.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Wario! Maybe, the House needs to know that Mr. Wario is now the new Shadow Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development.

(Applause)

Mr. Wario: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Could the Assistant Minister confirm to the House that the Kenya Trypanosomiasis Research Institute (KETRI) will successfully convert the trend in the spread of Trypanosomiasis when it is shifted to the Ministry of Agriculture?

Dr. Wekesa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of whether KETRI should be with the Veterinary Department or the Ministry of Agriculture at the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), really, is not crucial. KARI is a national research centre and all of us in the Ministries can draw the advantages of the results from KARI.

Capt. Nakitare: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. You heard the Assistant Minister say that the shifting of KETRI from the Veterinary Department to the Ministry of Agriculture is not a crucial aspect when we know that Elephantiasis affects human beings and animals. Could he come

clear and tell us---

Mr. Speaker: Order, Capt. Nakitare! You had better now reduce points of order! Actually, you are now becoming very frivolous!

(Applause)

Mr. Osundwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has said that Tsetse flies know no boundaries. We know that Suba District is on the border of Tanzania. Indeed, it will be futile if the Assistant Minister eradicates tsetse fly in Suba District and not in Tanzania. Could he tell us whether there are any collaborative efforts between Kenya and Tanzania so that the tsetse flies in Tanzania do not come to Suba District?

Dr. Wekesa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had said in my long answer that, in fact, these flies have no boundaries at all. As we are speaking, there are programmes of eradication in all our three countries; Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya. We are collaborating! I just want to inform the House that these flies have no boundaries at all; you can eradicate them from this area, but if some have not died, they will cross to Tanzania or Uganda.

Mr. Speaker: I will have Mr. Abdirahman and then Mr. Kajwang for the last question!

Mr. Abdirahman: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Listening to the Assistant Minister, two points were very evident. One was lack of accurate data and the other one was lack of knowledge on even numbers. That is why he was not able to tell us the economic loss. No doubt, we lose animals annually not only in Suba District, but in many parts of this country. What plans does the very good expert on livestock have? I know that this Ministry was created much later, after the Budget last year. However, what plans does he have to actually conduct some livestock census and put appropriate personnel and equipment to help him get this kind of information in time?

Dr. Wekesa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a very good question. I would like to sympathise with the Questioner, that for a very long time, funding has been a problem. There is need to have laboratories in every district. Trypanosomiasis affects 51 districts in this country. This also covers the Arid and Semi-Arid (ASAL) areas and, therefore, there is need for the NARC Government to actually access funds to do something about the menace of this disease. This Government, and the other side, for a long time, did very little. However, we have now put in place measures that are going to address this issue.

Dr. Oburu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very happy to learn that Mr. Wario is the Shadow Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development. I wish KANU had pushed me also to be the same!

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker: Are you applying through me?

Dr. Oburu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the answers the Assistant Minister has given are theoretical. The questions which were asked are specific to Bondo, Suba and Homa Bay Districts. I only know that there is an experimental programme on a hill in Rarieda Constituency and one at Mageta Island. Cattle are dying along the Yala River and, in fact, incidences of this disease have increased rather than decrease. So, could the Assistant Minister tell us, exactly, what he is doing specifically for this district in terms of community mobilization? He is giving us theories here which give an impression that the disease is reducing.

Dr. Wekesa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the measures that are on the ground, basically, include having targets in areas where we have the disease so that these targets can kill the flies. The other thing we are doing on the ground is that we have cattle-crushes in some of these areas which we use to spray animals, so that they become targets. By so doing, the flies are killed by the drugs that are

on the animals. We are doing this! However, I have raised the issue, and I sympathise with hon. Members of Parliament who come from tsetse fly-infested areas. Funding has been a problem and this Government is going to address it. That is why the President has seen it safe to separate the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development from the general Ministry of Agriculture. In this way, the Ministry can actually target issues relating to cattle.

Mr. Speaker: Last question; we have half-a-minute. Mr. Kajwang!

Mr. Kajwang: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, we have told the Assistant Minister that those targets he is talking about are experiments which have failed. The only thing which has happened before, which we know about, is spraying of what we call in some terminology "synthetic Pyrethroid". Why does he not bring these pyrethroid so that our school children; our boys and girls, can spray cattle in the entire district so that we kill and eradicate this thing once and for all? Why is this Government letting us down?

(Applause)

Dr. Wekesa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are trying to do what the hon. Member has suggested. The problem is funding. We need to buy the pyrethroid. We also have a problem with staffing. We do not have enough entomologists and we are going to address this problem. We need about 40 entomologists in that area to deal with the problem and this has not been the case. Since we have been in Government for 17 months, I would ask my colleagues on the Opposition side to give us time, and we will address these issues.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members, that brings us to the end of Question Time. The Questions of Messrs. Mukiri, Owino, Mwanicha and Moroto have been deferred to Thursday.

Question No.128

AMBULANCE FOR MOLO DIVISIONAL HOSPITAL

(Question deferred)

Question No.473

MORTUARY FOR MIGORI DISTRICT HOSPITAL

(Question deferred)

Question No.065

STREET LIGHTS FOR KEROKA TOWN

(Question deferred)

Question No.515

KVDA PROJECTS IN KAPENGURIA CONSTITUENCY

(Question deferred)

Next Order!

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

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

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW
LEAVE THE CHAIR

Vote 01 - Office of the President

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

It is my great pleasure to stand yet again in this august House to move the Budget for my Ministry. Last year, I indicated my appreciation of the hon. Members' constructive criticism directed to this Ministry and assured them that their suggestions would greatly enhance service delivery in my Ministry. I wish to assure hon. Members yet again that their contributions to this debate will not be in vain.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Office of the President serves as the face of the Government as it offers *wananchi* the first contact with the Government through the Provincial Administration and the security agencies at all levels. I wish, therefore, to reassure hon. Members that the Ministry will always endeavour to offer exemplary services. Before I present the financial details of my Budget for financial year 2004/2005, allow me to mention some of the core functions and challenges encountered by the Office of the President as well as the efforts in place to address those challenges.

In line with its mission, the Office of the President continues to provide leadership, policy direction and set the agenda for an enabling and secure environment for social, political and economic development. The Ministry has the following core functions: Organisation and co-ordination of Government business; Provincial Administration; policy analysis research and e-government; provision of internal security; registration of persons, civil registration, disaster emergency response and food security, Inspectorate of State Corporations, maintenance of national and international boundaries; creation of awareness on HIV/AIDS pandemic; printing and distribution of Government documents; officiates on military units, and other specialised cross-cutting activities such as arid and semi-arid land (ASAL).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government assumed office at a time when the country was faced with many challenges, among them being disjointed and unco-ordinated population registration system, influx of refugees into the country, drug trafficking and substance abuse; proliferation of small arms, inability to complete stalled development projects, unco-ordinated disaster preparedness and management, increasing acts of terrorism and other forms of international criminal tendencies, inadequate strategic grain reserves, inadequate equipment and transport facilities for security operations, high incidences of HIV/AIDS infection, compounded by low sensitisation; cattle rustling and banditry attacks. In spite of the above challenges, the Ministry has continued to discharge its responsibilities on the available resources envelop.

I would like to highlight some of the activities and the achievements realised so far. Last year, I promised hon. Members a number of actions related to the improvement of security in this country. Among those actions included enhancing rapid response capacity of the police force by providing the officers with adequate and appropriate equipment and vehicles; review of the levels of salaries and other benefits, provision of proper housing for the officers, in addition to other welfare-related considerations, training and re-training of officers on attitude, culture change and capacity to deal with the emerging challenges presented by modern sophisticated crime; improving supervisory levels and other competencies, operationalisation of the Tourist Police Unit, improving the security

along our coastline and on our inland waters, development of community policing concept to the wider Kenyan citizenry as an effective strategy to counteract insecurity and enhance involvement and consultation of *wananchi* on security issues.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to report that despite budgetary constraints and other teething problems, last year, my Ministry was able to achieve a number of those promises, some of which I wish to enumerate. As all hon. Members know, the Government reviewed and increased the salaries of our police officers in January, 2004. This salary increase is a major boost to the morale of our officers, and members of the public are witnessing a rejuvenated and motivated police force. In addition, my Ministry has acquired over 400 new vehicles, which have clearly enhanced the officers' capacity to respond to distress calls. In fact, I have personally ensured that each constituency in need in this country has been allocated, at least, one new vehicle, a move which I believe hon. Members have appreciated.

A programme for the training and re-training of police officers on culture and attitude change has been developed, and is currently under implementation. Already, over 300 officers have gone through this training. In support of this programme, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has released US\$100,000, and I wish to call upon other development partners to supplement our limited resources for the successful implementation of this and other programmes. I thank the UNDP for that.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to accommodation, I have appointed a task force to review the magnitude of the housing problem in the police force across the country and make recommendations for the necessary interventions. Meanwhile, my Ministry has set aside a total of Kshs100 million in the current year's Budget to lease residential accommodation as a short-term measure. As a long-term measure, however, the Government will complete the construction of the stalled police housing projects, such as Industrial Area Police Lines, Ongata Rongai, GSU State House Flats, GSU Ruiru Base and Highridge Presidential Escort Camp. We are also exploring the possibility of lease-purchase as an option for bridging the housing gap, which currently stands at 28,000 units. I may also wish to add that the Government has also provided some funds to the Ministry of Roads and Public Works to complete other projects not mentioned in this statement.

My Ministry is also implementing an ambitious 100-days Rapid Results Initiative (RRI) service with effect from February, 2004, in the Central Business District (CBD) of Nairobi, and later, roll it out to other zones of Nairobi and other urban centres in the long-run.

Its specific objectives are to improve the investment climate and attract tourism by bringing down the crime rate and minimising the response time to distress calls. I also wish to report to hon. Members that the Tourist Police Unit has now been constituted and 300 officers recruited to pioneer its operations. We do, however, expect that the operations of these units whose training programme is specialised and customised meet the needs of the tourism sector, to be supplemented by the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to reaffirm the commitment of the Government to the security of Kenyans. However, I also want to remind *wananchi* that, in as much as this Government is willing to commit unlimited resources to their security, each one of us has a role to play because insecurity does not just happen but occurs as a result of the inter-player's several social economic factors. The Police Department has indeed, in its 2004/2008 Strategic Plan, recommended among other things, that *wananchi* must embrace community policing and recognise the impact of intelligence-led policing as fundamental to effective policing in the future. The realisation of this vision, however, assumes the existence of collaborative relationships between the police and *wananchi*. In this regard, I wish to confirm to the nation that police reforms aimed at addressing the mismatch between the activities of the police as an organisation and the wider social objectives are on course.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Anti-Terrorism Police Unit, the Criminal Investigations Department (CID), Flying Squad and Special Crime Prevention Unit of the CID have been reorganised in order

to enhance their capacities to handle serious crimes such as violent robberies, terrorism, cyber crimes, fraud and carjackings. The Anti-Narcotics Unit has also been strengthened by establishing 25 field stations countrywide; to deal with illicit drugs production, manufacture and trafficking, particularly in urban centres. The results of this can be witnessed in the destruction of *bhangi* growing acreages in many parts of the country and frequent arrests of drug traffickers at our ports of entry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kenya lags behind in forensic science investigations as a result of which many cases requiring forensic investigations such as DNA analysis have remained unresolved and many innocent people have been denied justice due to our inability to undertake scientific analysis of specimens. The current trend in the world as far as investigations are concerned, is to go forensic science which, compared to conventional methods of crime investigation, is cheaper, more reliable and time-saving. Most of the specialised sections of the CID are under modernisation; to be equipped with specialised equipment for use in detection and analysis of crime evidence.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the subject of peace building and small arms, the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons remains the single greatest threat to peace and security in this region. Besides exacerbating conflicts and undermining legitimate state authorities, circulation of illicit small arms have negatively impacted on key growth sectors in Kenya's economy. The Government is implementing a comprehensive national action plan on small arms; based on the regional protocol developed last year. In this process, we have involved active law enforcement supported by deliberate peace building and conflict resolution efforts, particularly in the arid regions under the aegis of the National Steering Committee on Peace Building and Conflict Management. This committee will also put in place an active conflict early warning system based on the IGADD Protocol, to which Kenya is a signatory. The funding provided is intended to demonstrate the Government's commitment and ownership of the process and to attract support from other willing partners.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, within my Ministry is the Cabinet Office. The Cabinet Office has the mandate to organise and co-ordinate Government Business and to follow up on implementation of Government policies and programmes. The office is also responsible for the appointment and supervision of commissions appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act as well as giving strategic policy guidelines, leadership and direction in the conduct of public affairs. During the 2003/2004 Financial Year, the office saw the conclusion of the work of the committee investigating illegal and irregular allocation of land and the report is ready and is being studied by the Government for implementation. The tribunal to investigate the conduct of Court of Appeal and Puisne Judges as well as the Goldenberg Commission are ongoing and will be concluded during this current financial year.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in a bid to strengthen the management and performance of state corporations, the Government has introduced performance management contracts and also formed the State Corporations Advisory Committee that will streamline their operations to enable them contribute more meaningfully to economic development.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is set to roll out also, the E-Government Strategy as approved by the Cabinet on 15th January, 2004. The objectives of this E-Government Strategy are to increase cost-effectiveness of Government services, enhance transparency and accountability, establish E-citizen centres to provide Government information, promote E-democracy and E-commerce and finally, to improve intra-communication within the Government. Measures have been undertaken to train all officers in readiness for the entry of E-Government in the Civil Service. Although E-Government is a high priority strategy, there is a resource estimated at Kshs500 million per year for the next three years. This, unfortunately, remains a major challenge to this country and

must be addressed promptly. We appreciate the assistance from IDRC and call upon other donors to come to our aid in implementing reasonable projects within my Ministry whose focus will be a enterprisewide approach as provided in the Office of the President ICT Policy Guidelines and Framework. Business in the Ministry will be re-designed and supported by state-of-the-art technology to provide first class service to our clients.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Provincial Administration has the responsibility to co-ordinate, harmonise and monitor and facilitate effective performance of Government business in the field. The department provides the first window and link between the Government and the people. It is also the key organ for community and resource mobilisation which ensures that peace, security, prosperity and transparency prevail in the country so as to provide an enabling environment for creation of wealth and employment opportunities. Due to inadequate resources, the department has in the past been criticised in its delivery of services to *wananchi* to address the situation. To address the situation, a massive re-orientation and re-training programme, aimed at making administrative officers competent in development co-ordination, change management, knowledge and skills has been developed in tandem with the new agenda of the Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this programme targets all the staff under the Provincial Administration. To date, about 5,600 chiefs and assistant chiefs have been re-oriented at an estimated cost of Kshs65 million. After training the chiefs cadre, the DOs and DCs will similarly be re-trained so that they effectively oversee speedy operationalisation of public services in a cost-effective manner. The training, among others, entails modules that include the Government agenda, effective leadership, good governance and debt management practices, administration of justice and various laws, public accountability, ethics, community resource mobilisation, disaster management, HIV/AIDS training, environmental management and consistency building, gender sensitisation, drug abuse, public relations and customer care, guidance and counselling, negotiation skills, financial management and policy formulation and project management and monitoring evaluation. A number of senior administrators have already been trained at local and foreign institutions on courses, including disaster and emergency management, peace building and conflict resolution. A total of 210 District Officers (DOs) were recruited and inducted at the Kenya Institute of Education (KIE) in the last financial year.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the retraining of administrative officers continues to be handicapped by low budgetary allocations. As at June, 2004, Kshs68 million was spent against an allocation of Kshs35 million. The extra resources were sourced from development partners. Allow me at this point to thank the various donors under governance, justice, law and order sectors, who have put funds in one basket from which my Ministry received Kshs27.9 million for training of chiefs.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the National Aids Control Council (NACC) is domiciled in my Ministry. The Government recognises that HIV/AIDS pandemic is a major burden and obstacle to the economic development of this country. In this regard, His Excellency the President launched total war campaign against HIV/AIDS scourge in March, 2003 in which he underscored the important role played by various stakeholders and the need to involve the people more actively by making the constituency the focal point of the war against HIV/AIDS pandemic. The World Bank has availed Kshs300 million, the bulk of which will go to community-based groups while the balance will support the HIV/AIDS control units in Ministries. Members of Parliament should be very interested in this because it is these funds that will go to support activities under the Constituency Aids Control Committees (CACCs).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Arid Lands Management Project is also domiciled in my Ministry. About 80 per cent of this country is either under arid or semi-arid climatic conditions. These areas suffer perennial drought and food deficits which impact negatively on development. The

Government, with the assistance of International Development Association (IDA), established the Arid Lands Resource Management Project in 1996/97 Financial Year. The objective of the project was to alleviate poverty and enhance food security initially in the arid districts of Turkana, Marsabit, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Isiolo, Moyale, Ijara, Samburu, Mandera and the arid divisions of Baringo District. The IDA approved an extension of the project for a further six years from September, 2003. This second phase of the project includes the semi-arid districts of Makueni, Mwingi, Kitui, Kajiado, Narok, Trans Mara, West Pokot, Laikipia, Tharaka, Mbeere and the semi-arid divisions of Nyeri District. The project is implemented through a three-tier system. The Natural Resource and Drought Management Sector strengthens community resilience and capacity in coping with frequent and successive drought. The community driven development component accords an opportunity for undertaking community micro-projects and prioritising through community consultations. The support to local development sector enables the project to undertake activities that benefit and assist vulnerable communities to get out of survival and relief continua.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the current phase of the project is in its first year of implementation. The allocation for the coming year provides for a budget of 18 per cent for training of communities, officers, local authorities and other stakeholders whose input is crucial for the success of the project. Community-driven development is the new concept in development, hence the need to build capacity on the ground for implementation and sustainability of projects. Other training that has to be undertaken will be in the area of drought and natural resource management.

During the last financial year, Kshs500 million was used for purchasing food commodities, provide temporary storage, quality control and transportation for distribution to vulnerable groups in various parts of the country. The funds were by far inadequate to service the relief needs in that financial year. This financial year's allocation for Emergency Relief Response amounts to Kshs1 billion. Due to poor rainfall performance there is an alarming widespread drought and already 2.8 million people in various regions of the country, especially Eastern, Coast and North Eastern Provinces will need relief food up to February, 2005. This figure includes one million school children. This population may increase to 4.4 million people if the performance of the short rains is poor. This figure is comparable to the one for the most severe drought that this country suffered between 1999 to 2001, during which period, the Government together with development partners implemented an emergency operations programme.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the allocation though higher than that of last year may, therefore, not be adequate to cater for the relief needs and the office is updating the Drought Contingency Plan to quantify the actual relief needs. Currently, the Government has held consultations with development partners and humanitarian agencies with the aim of bringing them on board regarding the emerging widespread drought situation in the country. This may lead to putting in place mechanisms to declare a drought emergency.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the maintenance of strategic grain reserves is also a function of my Ministry in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture. Under Legal Notice No.55 of 15th April, 2002, the Government is required to maintain a strategic grain reserve of 270,000 metric tonnes in physical stocks and an equivalent in cash at all times. Due to budgetary constraints, this has not been possible. However, an amount of Kshs1 billion, as I said earlier, is expected to assist in building this important stock this financial year.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the National Registration Bureau also operates under my Ministry. During the last financial year, the department registered 680,000 new generation Identity Cards (IDs) and issued them. Out of this, 430,000 were new applicants. Similar efforts will continue this year. Hon. Members are aware that political instability in neighbouring countries continues to place many challenges on identification of *bona fide* Kenyans. So, I wish to call upon all hon. Members to assist

in the formation of vetting committees in various border constituencies. I wish to inform hon. Members that the Department of Civil Registration has now been fully computerised and is able now to capture and retrieve fingerprint images of registered persons in order to avoid double registration. **[The Minister of State, Office of the President]**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government Press, during the last financial year, was connected to electricity supply in order to operationalise the new security printing unit which will continue to make the Government more efficient in its printing and publishing functions.

My Ministry requests this august House to approve a gross budget of Kshs22,858,053,085 for the Recurrent Vote and Kshs6,446,617,530 for the Development Vote. The parts are broken as follows: Recurrent allocation is Kshs22,520,756,170 which reflects a drastic decrease of Kshs1,815,407,530 compared to the 2003/2004 Financial Year which had a net provision of Kshs24,336,163,700. The decrease presents a challenge in service delivery, considering the fact that previous allocations have been inadequate in the provision of services. The funds are provided for under the goods mentioned in the Vote Book. The gross expenditure under Development Vote 01 is Kshs6.4 billion.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Minister, you better go to the end now! You have got only one second left!

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Dr. Murungaru): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The gross figure indicated in the Estimates is inadequate to provide services. On behalf of the Office of the President, I would like to express our gratitude for the financial support we have continued to receive from our development partners. I assure this House, our development partners and *wananchi* that these funds will be expended on the activities, programmes and projects prioritised in the PRSP and will be appropriately accounted for.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the Motion.

(Applause)

Mr. Speaker: Very well! Who is seconding the Minister? It is Mr. Koech.

Hon. Members: Oh! Oh! Oh!

Mr. Speaker: Order! Those who do not want to hear Mr. Koech can---

The Minister for East African and Regional Co-operation (Mr. Koech): Mr. Speaker, Sir, could I give them more time to do that?

Mr. Speaker: Order, all of you! None of you owns the time here, but I do!
Proceed, Mr. Koech!

The Minister for East African and Regional Co-operation (Mr. Koech): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise to second this Motion. We all know that the Office of the President is the heart of the nation. I want to commend my colleague for moving this Motion in an able way. We all know that we need the money urgently. The Minister has given very good reasons for seeking the amount of money he has indicated in this Vote. He has mentioned among other things, the problem of insecurity in this country. We all know that we have had a big problem of insecurity for sometime. I want to commend the Minister for instituting measures which will alleviate this problem. We know that even hon. Members have had problems with insecurity. Some of the hon. Members have been attacked. So, the importance of passing this Vote cannot be gainsaid.

The measures the Minister has enumerated are extremely significant. I believe that, with the new measures he has instituted, including an increase in the number of police vehicles and other facilities to be given to the police force, the problem of insecurity will be done away with in this country. I remember one time when I attended an international meeting outside this country and

requested the delegates to come to Kenya, they told me that they had a lot of fear because of insecurity in this country. I believe that the problem of insecurity will soon be a thing of the past. The measures the Minister has put in place will alleviate that problem.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all know that the HIV/AIDS poses a big threat to this nation. I want to commend the President for inaugurating the fight against the HIV/AIDS in this country. All of us know that this disease has become a big menace. The amount of money the nation spends in the fight against the HIV/AIDS is enormous. The amount of money the families also spend on HIV/AIDS-related diseases is enormous. We do hope, of course, with the assistance of all hon. Members of Parliament, we shall make sure that HIV/AIDS cases are reduced significantly. All of us have established the Constituency AIDS Control Committees (CACCs), and if those Committees work properly, they will go a long way towards reducing the HIV/AIDS cases. I also hope that those who are affected and infected with the HIV/AIDS will get a lot of assistance from the programmes the Government will implement.

The Public Service is very important in this nation. An effective public service is very important. I hope that soon, we will have a public service we were proud to have in the 1970s. Some of us were proud to have served in the Public Service in the 1970s when we had public servants who knew their job; public servants who were highly-motivated; civil servants who would make decisions according to the Government policy and not according to the wishes of some individuals. I am saying this because, in the past, even a very junior officer would make a decision but it reached a time when the same officer had to wait for a godfather to tell him the decision he will make. I think the training of public servants that the Minister will carry out is very important to the economy of this country. This is because we will not improve the economy of this country if we will not have a very effective Public Service. The training programmes the Minister has mentioned, starting with the chiefs, assistant chiefs and senior Government officers, will assist this nation in bringing a cadre of officers who will implement the programmes of the Government. This is because we cannot succeed, as a Government, if we do not have well-trained and motivated public servants.

The Government has increased the salaries of public servants. For a long time, they have been crying that they have been poorly paid. For example, what police officers were taking home was not even enough for food in a single day for quite a good number of us. But those officers have had an increase in their salaries. Civil servants have also had an increase in their salaries and this will go along way in motivating them. I do hope that as we improve the economy of this country, civil servants will continue to get increase in salaries.

The lower cadre of civil servants, for example the police, has faced a very big problem when it comes to housing. The Ministry will now provide houses to police officers. The Ministry will also develop houses for public servants, especially the police. This will motivate our officers, so that they can serve this nation better. Sometimes, we have blamed the police that they have not been doing their work well. But what do you expect them to do when they do not have good houses and their pay has been very low? With the increased salaries for the police and better housing facilities, which we hope, of course, in a few years to come, the police will be highly motivated and will do a better job. We do not expect the Government to do all this in a very short time. What has been destroyed over time will take quite a long time to restore. All of us should understand that. The Government has started this and we hope that the future for public servants is bright.

The Office of the President also deals with arid lands management. We know a bigger portion of this country is arid land. We need to do something in those areas for the benefit of the residents who live there. Now, the arid and semi-arid areas are going to be assisted in terms of development, so that they can have water for their livestock. They can also grow crops for domestic

use and sale. That is a welcome move and I think it is going to go a long way in the development of arid and semi-arid areas.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we also know that, this year, we have been very unfortunate. There is drought affecting large areas in Kenya. Many citizens have no food. So, as soon as we pass this Vote, quite a number of our people are going to get food. We have got very serious news from Coast Province, where people have no food to eat. We also have people from Eastern Province and North Rift who have no food. Once we pass this Vote, citizens in those areas will get food.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we also know that some people in this country may make use of the short rains to plant crops. Once they get that money, they will be able to plant some food crops for their survival.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also want to commend the Minister because, for the first time, he is having a reduction in the Recurrent Expenditure. We are beginning a trend to minimise the Recurrent Expenditure. That will enable us to have money in the Development Vote. All that cannot be possible if we are not going to make this country peaceful and stable without any fracas. I think it is incumbent upon all of us, including Members of this House, to provide peace and security for this nation. I want to commend the police for the work they have done in the past. They have been very professional in their work.

I believe they will continue to handle those who break the law in the most professional way. If they become careless, they will portray a very bad image. I hope that we, as Members of Parliament, will assist them to discharge their duties efficiently and effectively; by supporting them in this House.

Kenya belongs to all of us. We must have a positive approach to the problems affecting this nation. If we have a negative approach, that can haunt us for a long time. My advice is this: Let us have a positive attitude for the good of this nation.

With those few remarks, I beg to second.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Speaker: Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry, are you ready? You have 30 minutes!

Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to respond to proposals made by the Minister. First of all, I would like to correct the hon. Minister who has just finished speaking by telling him that we do not know. There is nothing we know about what he has talked about!

(Applause)

Kenyans do not know! So, he will need to tell them what he means by: "You all know!"

The Minister for East African and Regional Co-operation (Mr. Koech): On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Minister! You know, if you want the Speaker to see you, he will never see you seated! Never, ever!

Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry, please, proceed!

The Minister for East African and Regional Co-operation (Mr. Koech): On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Who do you want to inform?

The Minister for East African and Regional Co-operation (Mr. Koech): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform Maj- Gen. Nkaisserry.

Mr. Speaker: Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry, do you need the information?

Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I---

Mr. Speaker: Order! *Hakuna kienyeji hapa!* You must not force information on a colleague!

(Applause)

Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am entitled to half an hour. I request the indulgence of the House to help this country move forward by supporting this Vote.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the total Vote for the Office of the President is Kshs51.3 billion. It is broken into Recurrent and Development Expenditure. The Recurrent Expenditure stands at Kshs22.5 billion for Office of the President alone. For the Department of Defence (DoD) it stands at Kshs17.8 billion. National Security Intelligence Services (NSIS) stands at Kshs4.1 billion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Development Expenditure for Office of the President alone stands at Kshs5.9 billion. State House stands at Kshs250 million and Directorate of Personnel Management (DPM) stands at Kshs708 million. In total, those amounts tally to Kshs51.3 billion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you heard the Minister say that the core functions of the Office of the President include organising and coordinating Government business, Provincial Administration, policy analysis; that is, Government, national security and disaster and emergency programmes. But he failed to mention "special programmes", which is a revival of the Democratic Party of Kenya (DP)! We now have a Minister in that office!

(Applause)

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President] (Dr. Machage): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to insinuate that the Department of Special Programmes is a Ministry for DP?

Hon. Members: Yes! Yes!

Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister himself said: "I was appointed a Minister in the Office of the President and I am going to revive DP for the 2007 general elections!"

(Applause)

So, that is one of the special programmes in the Office of the President!

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Housing (Mrs. Tett): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to get a clarification! What has the budget of the Office of the President got to do with DP?

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

Mr. Speaker: Order, Members! You know, in my experience here, it is good to, occasionally, have one light moment. But, Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry, do not make it a profession! Nobody will take you seriously from now on!

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Karume): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. First of all, I never said that I was appointed a Minister in the Office of the President as a Member of the DP.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot recall when I said that! Is he in order to say that I was a appointed a Minister for the DP? Could he withdraw and apologise?

Mr. Speaker: Order, Members! That is the end of that issue!

Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry: Mr. Speaker, Sir---

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President] (Dr. Machage): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry: Please, do not waste my time!

Mr. Speaker: Order! First of all, Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry, you are not entitled to do that! You are the cause of all this; by not being serious! You must be serious!

Now, Dr. Machage, you must listen to what the Chair says! I have said that is the end of the matter!

Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry: Mr. Speaker, Sir, any serious Government must consider three fundamental issues. Those are economic prosperity, political stability and security. At the moment, political stability is almost dead! When the Government of national unity was formed, that was the killing of political parties in this country! That was caused by this Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when you look at the security situation in the country, although the Minister tried to articulate that the Budget will take care of insecurity, he did not highlight the problems. That is why we wanted him to come out clearly, so that we can support the money allocated to security organs.

The Minister should have said that we have security problems such as external aggression, espionage, terrorism and internal insecurity caused by cattle rustling, highway robberies, carjackings and so on. He should have come out quite clearly on how much money he needs to curb these problems. What he did was to lump up the Ministry's needs and say that he needs so much money for use in the Office of the President. We need to identify everything the Ministry needs money for.

The Assistant Minister for Health (Mr. Konchella): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Shadow Minister in order to bring out a military security analysis issue in his contribution instead of talking about the budgetary allocation for the Office of the President?

(Loud consultation)

Mr. Speaker: Order, Members! What are you complaining about, Mr. Konchella? What are you saying?

An hon. Member: He does not understand!

The Assistant Minister for Health (Mr. Konchella): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Shadow Minister is analyzing the security aspect from a military perspective instead of talking about the budgetary allocation for the Office of the President.

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Speaker: Order, Members! Order! From now on, we will not unnecessarily interrupt Members on a timed debate. Give your colleagues an opportunity to put their views across. Please, attempt to catch my eye and then you can put your contrary views.

Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry for my colleague. I think that is why he never made it beyond the rank of colonel!

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker: Why are you very unkind to your colleague?

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

Mr. Speaker: What is it, Mr. Bifwoli?

Mr. Bifwoli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you heard what the hon. Member said. Is that parliamentary language?

Mr. Speaker: Order, Members! Well, I do not encourage that at all. I honestly hope that every hon. Member will treat every other with due respect. That should be the trend.

Maj-Gen. Nkaiserry: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thought the Government side of this House was listening to what I was saying. Unfortunately, this Government does not listen. It is like playing a guitar for a camel. Whatever I was saying was not in military terms. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Government thrives on deceit. It cheated the population that it would provide 500,000 jobs. It also cheated the people of Kenya that it would deliver a new Constitution within 100 days in office. Even the Attorney-General himself came out in public to receive the draft document only to turn round and say that he was only receiving his own personal copy. This is deceit!

With regard to budgetary allocation for the Office of the President, I have observed the following: When you look at Head 001, and this is the area where the Minister ought to have been very specific, the Government intends to spend Kshs35 million on visits by the President to the various provinces of our country. Since the election of this Government, we have never seen the President visit various provinces in our country. I have not seen him visit Kajiado District which is very near to Nairobi.

(Applause)

So, what is the Kshs35 million going to be used for? Under the same Head 001, Item 188, the Minister allocates Kshs586,839,486 for Medical Scheme Expenses. This is actually money for the National Social Health Insurance Scheme and it will be looted. It is through this scheme that corruption will thrive. The Minister needs to explain this occurrence.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to Item 191, Security Operations Expenses, I wonder why we need security operations in the Office of the President when we have budgets for the National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS), Police and Military. Does the Office of the President really require Kshs16 million for these operations? I want the Minister to indicate specific areas where that amount of money is being directed to.

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

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

If you look at Items 151 and 152 under Head 275, Relief and Rehabilitation, the Ministry intends to purchase maize for drought and relief for Kshs600 million and intends to use Kshs400 million for disaster and famine relief and yet the Ministry has a reserve of Kshs1 billion.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, people are dying in Turkana and Kwale and yet the Minister, whose responsibility is to attend to such matters of drought and famine, has not even visited the drought-hit areas like Kwale to see the man who was eating a thorny fruit. Why and yet he has the money allocated for that? Certainly, the use of this money requires some explanation.

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Dr. Murungu): On a point of order, Mr.

Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The media yesterday highlighted my visit to Kilifi. I was in Kilifi personally.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Mr. Minister! When you stand on a point of order, please, let it be one.

Mr. Poghiso: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I do not know if the Chair noticed the Minister standing on a point of order and rushing to the microphone while the hon. Member was still on his feet.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): But that is not your work! It is the work of the Chair!

Proceed, Maj-Gen. Nkaiserry!

Maj-Gen. Nkaiserry: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we really need to listen to what I have to say. The Minister was down in Kwale, not to visit the drought affected people, but to fight hon. Khamasi over political issues!

(Laughter)

The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Kiunjuri): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to insinuate that the Minister went to Kwale to fight Mr. Khamasi when, in fact, the Minister has confirmed to this House that he had gone to Kwale to do his official duties?

Maj-Gen. Nkaiserry: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I said that the Government side does not listen. The Minister went to Kwale and he even overshadowed the Vice-President and the Minister for Home Affairs!

(Applause)

We have a Government that overlooks protocol. However, let us proceed with this matter of budgetary allocations.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Item 201, Kshs390 million is set for purchase of vehicles. Already there are vehicles which have been delivered. Of course, others have not yet been delivered. I wonder why the Ministry wants to pay this money to Anglo-Leasing and Finance Company Ltd. The use of this money needs to be verified before this budget is approved.

Item 101 has been allocated Kshs105 million for the purpose of travelling and accommodation. We have State Houses and State Lodges. Indeed, the Government spends a lot of money on these facilities. Why, then, do we need, again, all that money for the same facilities? Already, the Government is building a home for the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs. So, we need more clarification on the use of this money.

Under Item 170, we have an allocation of Kshs150 million for the purchase of consumable goods. What are "consumable goods"? We need some clarification about this Item. We could support him if he explained this to Kenyans. He cannot come here to deceive us that, "I want Kshs150 million to buy consumable goods". What are these consumable goods?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when you look at the Development Vote, Item 191 has been allocated Kshs76.9 million for the purpose of good governance and decentralisation. What is good "governance" and what is the Ministry "decentralising"? The Minister should tell us the targeted areas so that we support him because we want the Government to move forward. Mr. Minister, you really need to be serious on this matter.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Maj-Gen. Nkaiserry. You are

consistently addressing the Minister. By our rules, you are required to address the Chair!

Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Under Item 401 - Refurbishing of Harambee House, has been allocated Kshs545 million. Last year, we gave Harambee House Kshs30 million. What is being refurbished? What is being refurbished in State House? This is suspect while people are dying in Turkana. Do you want the Minister to sit on a revolving chair when Turkanas are dying? Is this what we really want in this Government?

Head 283 - State Corporations has been allocated Kshs171 million, while only Kshs30 million is meant to fight drought. You cannot even feed people in one location in Makueni with that money. In fact, I was there on Sunday, and saw that people are dying. I do not know why my friends here, some of these Ministers from Ukambani, cannot fight for their own people. You know, it is interesting!

These people want to waste all this money just to refurbish buildings and to buy cars. Is this really what we want from this Government? It is a serious matter! We have got a grant of Kshs115 million which has been given for the development of HIV/AIDS projects. We have already given HIV/AIDS Kshs3.7 billion! Why do you need to spend an extra Kshs115 million? This is shown under Item 298. The Minister must clarify that issue.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, looking at the security challenges of our region, the allocation for the defence docket is very low. We believe that for the armed forces to be able to be trained--- First of all, 80 per cent of Kshs17 billion goes to personnel emoluments, leaving only 20 per cent for operations, training, infrastructure and research. This is peanuts! We want a credible deterrent in this region. We are the only country which is below par when it comes to security issues. The Minister should actually look for more money for the Department of Defence (DOD), because I think what is accepted internationally--- I want hon. Members to know that, internationally, 3 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is accepted for defence, which, in our case, would translate to Kshs30 billion annually. So, I would recommend that if this Minister is a serious man, he should actually allocate Kshs25 billion annually for the next five years so that they can catch up with other countries within our region.

Looking at the allocation for the National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS), what is Kshs4.1 billion when we are dealing with espionage and terrorists? How do we qualify to fight terrorism? I see some of my colleagues lamenting that the NSIS has been allocated a lot of money, but what is Kshs4 billion when Anglo Leasing and Finance Company can pocket Kshs20 billion from this Government within a minute?

(Applause)

Why are we doing this? We want this Government to take the security of this nation and its citizens very seriously.

Looking at the police, the General Service Unit (GSU) and the Administration Police (AP); they have allocated them Kshs16.3 billion. This is peanuts! It is actually a joke. We want these guys to have good equipment in terms of communications; we want them to have good vehicles, light weapons, good housing, and yet this Minister cannot articulate and say: "We want these things because our people are almost giving up against criminals". So, we need to support these three departments; the DOD, NSIS and the Police. We need to get rid of some things. For example, we have allocated Kshs250 million for State House development, and Kshs100 million for Sagana State Lodge. What the hell for! What do you want to use that money for when people are dying in Turkana and Kwale? Why? The President does not even get out of State House! What do you need that Kshs100 million for? We want that money to go somewhere else to help our people. We do not

need that money for lodges, we need it to help our people or to buy equipment. That is the amount of money we require. The Directorate of Personnel Management (DPM) has been allocated Kshs100 million under Item 184 - Contracted Professional Services. *Pesa ya kuliwa!* What professional services are these?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order! Order, Maj-Gen. Nkaiserry! You started speaking in English, and you will finish speaking in English!

Maj-Gen. Nkaiserry: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kshs100 million has been allocated for Item 184 - Contracted Professional Services. What professional services do we need when we have Permanent Secretaries who are being paid so much money and when we have a District Commissioner (DC), a poor fellow who is chasing cattle rustlers and getting peanuts? How do you balance this? Why do we need professional services when these guys can deliver that service? So, we do not need that Kshs100 million. So, we need to put that money in other needy areas. We also have some other areas which are very critical. For example, we have the---

Mr. Salat: What about the dry areas?

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

Maj-Gen. Nkaiserry: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must admit that the overall security is underfunded. The Minister should take appropriate action to ensure that the security of this country is taken care of. He must also ensure that, when our police officers are retrained and get the proper equipment, they should never again be used to kill Kenyan citizens. They should always be made to know that the loyalty of the security forces is directed to the Kenyan citizen first and, secondly, directed to the Government.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, looking at the overall situation, the Minister talked about the salaries of the Provincial Administration officers. When this Government came to power, it said that it was going to get rid of the Provincial Administration. Now, they want to spend so much money on the same Provincial Administration, because they have realized that you cannot run a Government or a country without the Provincial Administration. So, in fact, this Government has become Paul on the way to Damascus. Do you remember the story of Saul when he was on the way to Damascus? He changed his mind when he saw the light! So, they have seen the light; that we needed an efficient and a very professional Provincial Administration.

(Applause)

I support the Provincial Administration.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Muite: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to thank Maj-Gen. Nkaiserry for pointing out that the Budget allocation provided for the police and the armed forces is inadequate. This is very positive. The criticism from the hon. Member is that the Minister should have asked for more money for the police and the armed forces.

It is, of course, the accepted responsibility of the Opposition and the Back Benchers on the Government side to keep the Government on its toes. In so doing, we must give the Government of the day space to govern for it to be effective. In criticising, we must not have the objective of knocking down and stalling the Government. As responsible leaders, we must criticise for the national good. Once a Government has been elected into power, it is our responsibility to know that even as we criticise it, if we do not support it, we are doing a disservice to Kenyans. Kenyans are not divided between the Opposition and the Government. They are all deserving of the services of the Government of the day.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thirdly, the issue of security has been very sensitive.

You have heard many hon. Members complain about insecurity in every constituency in this country. We want to see an improvement in security. In terms of priority, security is number one. Every Kenyan must have a sound sleep and move along the streets without fear that they will be mugged and that, in the middle of the night, their houses will be broken into. I commend Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry for pointing out that the allocation to the police is inadequate. We want a very quick improvement in the security situation in this country. We want every Kenyan to feel secure. It is better to sleep on an empty stomach but know that, in the morning, you will wake up with all your limbs. Nothing is more destructive than the prospect of being attacked. Let us first enhance security and move on to secure enough food for our people. In terms of priority, security comes first and food comes second.

When we see on television screens human beings scavenging on garbage in Kenya, never mind that it is in Kilifi, this must not be permitted to happen within the territorial boundaries of Kenya. Every Kenyan is entitled to live in dignity and free from want. I heard the Minister say that part of the budget is to provide relief food where we do not have enough food. May I ask the Minister to immediately see to it that there is immediate allocation of adequate food in Kilifi, Turkana and West Pokot districts, so that those people have enough food. We do not want to see these scenes on television any more. We also want to know what long-term plans have been put in place to ensure that this country is going to be self-sufficient in food. We want to know what comprehensive Government policy has been put in place.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have noticed that every Minister who has stood up here to speak never fails to say: "May I take this opportunity to thank our development partners". If this nation is going to depend on development partners, the World Bank and the IMF, to pull us from being a Third World into a Second or a First world, we should forget it. That is not their objective. Let us know what plans this Government has for us to utilise what we have. If we are going to get economic revival, it has to come from us and not from the World Bank or the donors.

The other issue is about horticulture. Why can we not revolutionalise this country? We can do this within six months on horticulture alone. The foreign exchange that we will bring into this country will enable us to harvest rain water, so that even Kwale District and other places can begin to grow their own food crops. Where is the investment in terms of traditional yams and other crops? Why are we not investing in quality seed of fast-growing varieties of some of these traditional crops? Let us look into how we can revive the economy instead of depending on donors. If they have failed from 1963, they will not do it today. When the European Union says that they are going to lend us money to revive coffee farming, one of their conditions is that we must not process our coffee here. This is because they want us to be controlled and remain permanently dependent on them. We will support the Vote of the Office of the President because we want the Government to operate and go on. One of the most effective ways of supporting any Government is to criticise it when it is wrong and we will do that very ably. The days of blind support and sycophancy are long gone!

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Dr. Godana: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to make a few comments on the matter that is before the House.

When in the House Business Committee, as the Opposition, we gave our preferences for discussing the Votes in order of priorities. We put the Office of the President at the top before my friend, Dr. Murungaru, chickened out that they needed one more week. That is with a light touch. I am glad he is back here.

(Laughter)

The reason why we put the Office of the President at the top was symbolic. In our system of Government, the Office of the President is the nerve centre of the nation. If things go wrong from the general directorate of the State, because that is what the Office of the President in this country has come to be, then they will be wrong across the length and breath of the Government structure.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Shadow Minister of State, Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry, has very eloquently gone through the proposed Budget and shown its defects. I do not need to repeat those in details. Suffice it to say that I also join him in welcoming the change of heart in this Government contrary to the campaign they did for five years before the elections that they wanted to do away with the Provincial Administration. I am glad he has said that they have seen the light of day and I would like to see the strengthening of the Provincial Administration. I would have wanted to see, in this Budget proposals, very clear and agreeable corrections of the very skewed pay structure for public servants, particularly for the ones at the bottom. It is very sad when you wake up in the morning, like today, only to read about hefty pay rises for top civil servants.

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Dr. Murungaru): On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to inform my colleague that I did not chicken out. I was to attend the African Union (AU) Summit in Addis Ababa. Secondly, I would like to inform him that what was published in the *East African Standard* newspaper today was untruth. There are no plans whatsoever to adjust the salaries of Permanent Secretaries.

Dr. Godana: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am glad he went for a higher national calling service. I withdraw my remark about him chickening out.

As regards the pay structure, something is definitely wrong. As leaders in this country, we all have to acknowledge that it is not acceptable that elites who are at the top, whether in politics or in the Government, who make decisions about the reward for public service employment, have to first consider themselves. That is a terrible mistake and the earlier the Government takes the bold lead to streamline and harmonise the pay structure with a view to ensuring equity from the bottom, the better.

Years back, Administration Policemen, regular policemen and assistant chiefs were on the same pay scale. Today, a police corporal earns more than his District Officer (DO), and a senior AP sergeant earns more than the District Commissioner (DC). This is bound to provoke the whole issue of whether there will be respect to seniors because many people translate your importance in life in terms of what you take home.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am also being disappointed that in the Budget proposals, only Kshs30 million has been allocated for Drought and Emergency Management. When this Budget was prepared by the Minister for Finance, the early signs of drought were already here. In fact, reports of starvation in Turkana were already with us. Reports from the civil society groups, of impending crop failures at the Coast Province, were already with us. The Office of the President and the Ministry of Finance definitely had a basis on which to think a little more and make better allocations here. As it is, this may turn out to be one of our worst years in terms of the impact of drought. This is the month of July. In my area, normally when we have a good rainy season, pastoralists begin to trek back to the dry season wells about mid-July. They started trekking back at the end of May. That means that the condition of the animals has already started deteriorating. Rains are not expected there until October.

I am also disappointed that, despite numerous promises made by the President himself during the State Opening of this House, the arid and semi arid areas of the northern part of this country have no allocations in this Budget. The only significant contribution to those areas is from the World Bank, but it has not been matched by a single cent from the Kenya Government revenue.

The Minister may have decided to expand the kitty to cover more than the original 11 districts, meaning that the net effects on our people from this kitty have actually been diluted.

I agree that there is an urgent need for us to ensure that there is security in this country. Two weeks ago, there was a major military operation in the northern part of this country. As we speak today, for the last one week, people in Moyale have not travelled out of the district. This is very bad. It appears as if the security situation has worsened. I flew there with the Minister sometime ago. The situation has worsened. It appears as if the operation was not only a failure, but may have worsened the security situation in the area. Yesterday, a man was shot in broad daylight at the centre of Moyale Town. Six hours later, bombs were picked up two kilometres from the centre of the town. No trucks can leave the area. People there are in agony. We want to be convinced that the Government is on top of its responsibility; of ensuring law and order.

I will cap that with what happened around Lake Turkana. I understand that raiders knew that animals were going to drink water. GSU officers were informed for defence and went in early enough to ambush them. This reminds me of what happened five to six years ago when I lost my own bodyguards. Seventeen askaris were shot dead in cold blood by the same group from across the border. We have since then been pleading that the effective way to ensure effective security is, *inter alia*, formalise trade and increase trained homeguards. Somehow, traditional bureaucratic opinion at the centre suggests that civilians should not carry guns. This takes us backwards. I hope that some of these new developments will spur the Minister and his policy-makers and advisers at the Ministry to look anew at their new law and order maintenance strategies, particularly at far-flung border areas.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

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

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I stand to support the Vote of the Office of the President. I was in charge of internal security for only one hour about two and a half years ago. I am, therefore, on familiar ground.

This is a very important office. It is, indeed, the most important office in the nation. Therefore, it is important that we support what those who are in it ask us to support. It is important that we go through what they want us to support so that we can give them what they require to carry out their roles. I wish to join Maj-Gen. Nkaiserry and my colleague, Mr. Muite, in saying that the allocation for security is not enough. I understand the problems the Budget has. I fully appreciate the problems. With the kind of security problems we have in Kenya today, it would have been good if we gave more money to the Office of the President in order to address serious issues of insecurity that we have. As you know, it has become very difficult to walk, and even drive around at night. We are even uncomfortable in our own homes. We are giving this office little money. But let us hope that, in the Supplementary Budget, we will allocate it more resources.

The Office of the President, and particularly the Police Department, has a serious housing problem. At Karen Police Station, it is only one-third of its officers who are available for general duties. The other officers serve us as bodyguards. Those officers live two or three people in one house. When their wives visit them, they have to be allowed time off to be with their spouses. I am happy to see that there is an effort to provide housing to the police. It is important that we give the police proper houses. I, however, have a problem with my colleague. My DO earns less than his AP. My chief earns less than my AP. I was in charge of the Directorate of Personnel Management (DPM), and would not have allowed this kind of thing to happen. I understand the need to motivate. But the boss must earn a little more than his juniors. Somehow, if there is a way in which we can make the AP earn less than the chief and the assistant chiefs, that would bring some peace to us. I fully support the efforts that are being made to house the police.

There is a very interesting place called Elemi Triangle. I am happy that it has been allocated Kshs19 million. However, that money is not enough. As peace is being realised in the Sudan, somehow, we must reach an agreement with that country. If we do not reach an agreement with the Sudan, when its southern part becomes fully independent, it will be difficult to sort out other problems. However, I am happy that we have started doing something. It is important that we strengthen security in the area. This is an area whose security we need to strengthen in the future, while our Foreign Affairs Ministry talks to the Sudanese.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, a year and a half ago, I alerted the Minister for Finance that security tenders are things that can cost him his job. I said that because of my experience in KANU. I know what we used to do. It is, therefore, important that I continue to draw the attention of the Government to the need to be very careful with security tenders. This is important because even generals in the USA are not left free to do what they want. They are overseen by somebody. The police in the USA are overseen by somebody. I think it is time we did the same. I am not talking about using Parliament because Parliament is the same as the Government. We need to have a system to protect our Ministers, our Government and our systems. We need an oversight arrangement. I do not know how we can achieve this, but it is important that we have an oversight arrangement that protects everybody. The situations we have experienced in the past should become history. That way, we will stop being engaged in petty issues and concentrate on the bigger issues about our economy. The amount of energy we spend on petty things could be saved if for something else if we had oversight arrangements that protect our senior officials.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from a semi-arid district. It is very easy to always think that districts that need food are those in Ukambani, Kwale in Coast Province and North Eastern Province. Areas like Mbeere are in the same category. We need food at the moment. If you go to Siakago and Gachoka you will find situations that are worse than what I saw on television last night. I plead with the Government that when it is accommodating Kwale and Kilifi Districts, because their plight was shown on television, it should also not forget us.

I want to talk about the recruitment of senior and junior civil servants particularly in the Office of the President. Kenya is a very great country. I come from a very small sub-tribe. We have no District Commissioner (DC). It is not fair that some districts have 30 DCs and yet Mbeere does not have one. I hope that the President will appoint one Mbeere DC. It is very important, while recruiting police and army officers, that we make even Kuria District feel it has a chance. I know it has had a better chance in the past, but we would like to have many chances. This is so particularly for those us from small tribes like Mbeere, Kuria, Teso and others. These small tribes that are well represented in Bomas so efficiently need to feel represented in the Government. This can only be done if we are represented even at the level of constables.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to speak on terrorism. I know it is a very sensitive subject, which needs to be handled with care. We need to put a lot of resources in the National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS) and other organisations that deal with that particular issue.

Mr. Sirma: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Could the hon. Member explain to us what the NSIS is? We do not know it.

The Assistant Minister for East African and Regional Co-operation (Mr. J. Nyagah): It was created--

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Mr. J. Nyagah! Please do not respond to it! It is not a point of order!

The Assistant Minister for East African and Regional Co-operation (Mr. J. Nyagah): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for helping me.

I was saying that because of the sensitivity of terrorism, it is important that we allocate enough resources discreetly to its prevention. In the process of doing so, we must be careful not to be perceived to be an extension of Washington. The minute we are perceived to be an extension of Washington, we will be attacked. We must, therefore, handle it carefully. I would have liked to see more resources being allocated to the NSIS because of the need to strengthen it for us to feel comfortable and safe.

The drought situation is becoming very serious. I am not sure about what we are doing about it. I hope arrangements are being made to import a lot of maize. I hope arrangements are being made for the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) to be properly funded and for maize millers to import maize so that we can have the advantage of the private sector and the Government being involved in managing food shortage. I hope that, that is happening because the situation is getting out of control.

I was in charge of the Directorate of Personnel Management for about a year. I would like to congratulate the Minister for the resources given to that particular department. It is a key area of this Government. Most people in the Government are not aware of this, but this department plays a very important role in the Government and we should continue to assist it.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Prof. Oniang'o: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance to support this Vote. I will support this Vote because I think the Minister is listening, unlike his colleagues, who sometimes do not listen.

The Office of the President is the nerve centre of this country. Not only that, it represents who we are. Much as I commend the decision to appoint a Government spokesperson, I already have reservations as to whether that office will truly inform Kenyans the truth, represent what the Office of the President stands for and who we are as a people, especially given that the current holder of that office seems to have been put there to act as a gramophone; to sing a song whose source he does not know.

Drought is not the only natural disaster. It is the responsibility of this Government to ensure that Kenyans live in dignity, and that they are fed. When they are not facing drought, they experience insecurity, which is not a natural disaster. They also experience the problem of floods. It is as if this Government has not learnt from the past and put in place facilities to make sure that no Kenyan actually starves.

What I saw on television last night drove me to tears. I saw people walking home with four killogrammes of maize, having not eaten for a week. They walked for two hours. I want the Minister to listen to this. This is a scandal. It is tragic for this country. Kenya derives pride from telling the rest of the world how privileged we are; how we care for our people and how well-governed we are. We cannot be a proud people when a woman is seen licking a plate, not having eaten for three days and being unable to feed her grandchildren. It is a scandal!

I say this knowing that the Minister is listening, and that from tomorrow he will join the rest of Kenyans, whom I was listening to on *Kiss 100 FM*, in making food donations. This is a situation where the Government should be taking the lead and ensuring that we actually intervene immediately. I hope he will act differently from other Ministers, and that during the Supplementary Estimates he will come back and tell us: "You know what? I changed my whole budget line. I listened to what you said and I will now make security the first priority and food the second priority", just as Mr. Muite said here.

We want to support this Government, but at the same time we want to make sure that, in fact, it takes advantage of what Mr. J. Nyagah has just said. He is so positively nostalgic of what he learnt from the KANU days. Maybe it can listen to him and take some of the good things from those

days, because KANU made sure no Kenyan starved. We want it to take a step forward. We want it to go to western Kenya, which is the grain basket of this country. We grow maize. For us to be begging for maize from overseas when our economy is dependent on agriculture, does not make sense at all.

As Africans, we should be ashamed of showing that we cannot even feed our people. Western Kenya never experiences much drought. This is a very productive area, but its roads are in a deplorable state. People in this area cannot even market their produce or transport it to areas which need it. I would like to see this Government say that it will support that are to produce enough food to feed the rest of the Kenyans.

(Loud consultations)

Prof. Oniang'o: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, could you protect me from my colleagues? They are consulting loudly.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, hon. Members! You are forcing the gracious lady to speak very loudly. Could you, please, consult quietly so that we hear her. She has got very valid points she is putting across.

Prof. Oniang'o: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for your protection. In fact, it is my colleagues who are making noise, but I know that some of them are listening.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Prof. Oniang'o! Hon. Members do not make noise here, but they consult!

Prof. Oniang'o: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for that correction. My colleagues are consulting a bit loudly.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): You are right now!
Proceed!

Prof. Oniang'o: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the Minister said, the Goldenberg probe is ending this year. However, I would like to see him put in place another probe to look into the Anglo Leasing scandal, otherwise known to many of us as "Anglo Fleecing". I also would like to be told what will happen to the Kshs4.6 billion which was secretly brought back to this country. I would like to see that money buy food to assist the many starving Kenyans.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are aware that the Recurrent Expenditure will go down. However, I am imagining that, maybe, it is because not many Kenyans visit State House. The Chair knows that State House belongs to Kenyans and we would like to see situations where Kenyans visit State House, other than when there is a crisis. Maybe, some of those consumable that were being talked about are in the form of tea and other refreshments, which could feed Kenyans. We need a public relations office at State House to make sure that Kenyans feel that State House belongs to all of us; and that they know what is going on there, so that we feel truly as proper Kenyans.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the issue of insecurity, I would like to see the Minister acknowledge the fact that women are being raped, mutilated and killed in this country. They can no longer even wear jewellery. We cannot even safely send our children to school because of insecurity. I heard the Minister for Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services the other day say that there will be a system in place to make sure that there is proper security, especially to protect women. I have not heard the Minister being gender sensitive in this matter and say that, in fact, when we are hit by insecurity, it affects mostly our children and women.

The other item is on the security services and increasing the salaries of the police officers. However, I am also aware that our police officers do not have any insurance cover. When they are

killed in the line of duty, they go down and their families become paupers. There is no provision to make sure that their families are taken care of.

Right now, as my colleagues said, the DCs cannot even speak; they cannot go on strike because they are being paid less than their juniors. That does not make sense. So, the reason why I am pointing out these issues is that there is an imbalance in the budgeting process. When one actually looks at the budget lines, it is like things are as usual. I do not see any innovation here. I also do not see what has been done differently. It is the same way you carry a Budget Item, for example, if it is Kshs138,100, it is the same Kshs138,100 put across on the other side. I want the Minister to come forward and tell us: "This is how I will do things differently." This runs across all these Votes, but because the Minister is sitting here listening, unlike what I did with the Minister for Health, I will actually support this Vote. I am waiting for him to come back and tell us that he listened to us and that he will do things differently.

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

Mr. Musila: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am making my contribution in my capacity as the hon. Member for Mwingi South. I would like to straight away support this Motion. From the Minister's speech, a lot of things are happening in the Office of the President. I have heard of the increased security, and particularly I am pleased to hear the Minister say that he is re-training chiefs and assistant chiefs. I was worried in the past because of the intended proposal of getting rid of this very important service which I know, will be very difficult to do without.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk about two main things. First, the HIV/AIDS scourge. His Excellency the President re-launched the Constituency AIDS Control Committees (CACCs) some months ago. However, I am sorry to say that we have not seen much towards the direction of taking care of HIV/AIDS victims. So far, we have slowed down on seminars, which had taken a very high gear, and I am very pleased to see that. However, we still have patients of HIV/AIDS who do not have access to drugs. Every now and then, we are promised that this will happen, but it does not. Could I plead with the Minister to see to it that the National AIDS Control Council (NACC) ensures that we move to the next phase of HIV/AIDS work; that is to say from education to the field of assisting the victims?

I am also concerned about orphans. Out there we have many orphans who do not go to school; who have nothing to eat. The CACCs are doing everything to recommend measures of taking care of these orphans, but, unfortunately, no funds are available. Therefore, rather than forming the CACCs for the sake of forming them, and they have no funds and they are doing no work, the Minister should see to it that funds are sent to constituencies to enable these committees to do some work. I am told that some committees have already received Kshs45,000 only. This money is what was given during the last regime. I do not know the magic behind Kshs45,000. May I plead that these committees be strengthened and resources be channelled to them, so that they are able to function in order for them to reach out, not only to patients, but also to orphans.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very bad period because of the prevailing famine in this country. My colleagues have amplified the issue of drought, which is persisting in this country currently. However, I want to go beyond the current drought. I would like to look at the issue of the Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP) as addressed in Item 298. When His Excellency the President opened this Parliament, he mentioned that money had been allocated to 22 ASAL districts. He said that the programme would improve poverty eradication in those districts. He announced that the Government had received Kshs4.5 billion from the World Bank for the ASAL projects. He also said that another Kshs22 million had been received from the African Development Fund (ADF). More importantly, in his Speech he said, and I quote:-

"I call on hon. Members of Parliament in the beneficiary districts to facilitate

utilisation of these resources efficiently so as to achieve the intended objective."

Item 298 has been allocated Kshs1,282,000,000. Out of this Kshs1,282,000,000, Kshs240 million has been set aside for training expenses. Now, this is taking the direction of the NACC, where whatever money is received, it is directed for training. The Kshs240 million has been set aside for training about ASAL areas. Give me that money, I do not need any training, and I will flood Mwingi District with water.

In addition to that, Kshs82 million has been allocated to contracted professional services! In this age of "Anglo Fleecing", would you recommend that we give Kshs82 million for contracted professional services for arid lands resource management? What are those? Who are those professionals? We are heading in the wrong direction. To make things worse, districts have been allocated an average of Kshs13 million for the year to manage drought. That is Kitui, Nyeri (the Minister's own district), Tharaka, Makueni, Mwingi and Mbeere.

An hon. Member: Nyeri!

Mr. Musila: Yes! Nyeri! Kieni!

(Loud consultations)

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

Mr. Musila: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I can attest to the fact that, Kieni, which is part of Nyeri District, is as arid as Mwingi District. Therefore, I am not faulting that. I am only faulting the fact that, the Minister allowed those districts to get only Kshs13 million for the year! To make matters worse, out of the Kshs13.6 million, the money goes to personal emoluments, stationery and so on, and only Kshs2 million is allocated for civil works. That means it has been allocated for a dam or a borehole. So, there goes Kshs2.1 million allocated to Mwingi District, and not constituency, for civil works. It means, therefore, that this year, with the money we have in Mwingi District, we are going to dig one borehole. Do you call that Arid Lands Resource Management Project? It is not!

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I am trying to say is that, we have got a complete mis-allocation of resources here. If we have got Kshs1.2 billion - I am happy the Minister is taking action immediately - to manage resources and get rid of drought in this country, we need to have dams and boreholes. Certainly, you do not need Kshs2 million. You need, perhaps, Kshs20 million, Kshs30 million or Kshs40 million to make a dent to that problem. So, I would like to plead with the Minister: "Please, go back to the drawing board and look at the use of Kshs1.2 billion, which is in your Ministry for Arid Lands Resource Management." We want districts that are suffering to be helped. I have already enumerated some. Others are in the northern region and are, perhaps, having more problems, I have noticed that we have an average of Kshs55 million for them. But, still, it is not much! We have Kshs55 million for districts which are at the northern end and Kshs13 million for lower districts. That is not enough. That is why this country will, forever, continue to depend on famine relief. We get billions--- His Excellency the President has announced that we have Kshs5 billion. We are looking for it. It has come, but it is going to professional contracted services and training services. That is why every weekend, District Officers (DO), District Commissioners (DC) and District Development Officers (DDO) are in Naivasha, Matuu or Mombasa to be trained on how to manage those resources. After five years, we are back to square one with drought and famine relief.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if it is the World Bank which says that we should spend Kshs240 million for training and Kshs83 for contracted professional services as a condition for giving us that money, Mr. Minister, you should tell them to take back their money, and let us use

the little resources we have directly on the problems affecting our people.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Sungu: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as we debate the Vote of the Office of the President, let me just revisit the issue of the development budget. The Office of the President is getting a total of Kshs4.9 billion. The Ministry of Finance is getting Kshs8.3 billion, while the Ministry of Agriculture is getting a paltry Kshs3.1 billion. The Ministry of Health is getting Kshs3.9 billion, while the Ministry of Water is getting only Kshs4.1 billion. You will agree with me that, that is cute! With a total Budget of Kshs54.5 billion, the most important aspects which could influence the development of this country, are being neglected. I also want to point out that, out of that Kshs54 billion, approximately Kshs22 billion will come from Appropriations-in-Aid (A-in-A). You know very well what has been stated by our development partners in respect to the emerging corruption in this country. There is a real threat that those funds could be withheld. I want to appeal to this Government and, particularly, the Office of the President, to try its best to eliminate corruption. There should never be any holy cows as far as corruption is concerned. Corruption really resides in the Office of the President and the Treasury. When we got into the Government as NARC in the year 2002, we had very good feelings that we were going to eliminate corruption. Yet today, civil servants are telling us that things are being done in a proper manner, when they are not! They are even asking for more money! When I was a young man, I used to read a poem. There was one Jerry Mulina who taught many of us here. He taught us poetry. He used to read us a poem regarding the word "*jabawoki*". That was a great indescribable person, amorphous in the extreme like--- I cannot even describe it properly. That is what you call corruption. It is an amorphous thing that comes in all ways and means. The most important thing for the Government to do is to eliminate corruption.

On that note, may I, first of all, before I turn to the issue of security, apologise to this House as a whole! The other day, when I raised the issue of the events in Kisumu, I was a bit emotional. As a Member of Parliament, I am only a human being. I want hon. Members to understand it from that angle. That is because when your people are killed, and children and women who are supposed to vote for us are shot by adult policemen, then I have got every right to be emotional about it. That kind of thing should never happen in this country. Let us not take this country backwards.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to see Brig. Ali--- Because he is now militarising the police. If it is the policy of the Government that, if there is a riot, police are going to aim, shoot and kill people--- All the 24 people who are admitted in hospitals in Kisumu were shot and have bullet wounds. The two people who died had bullet wounds. We know the people who perpetrated that. I hope and pray to God that those people who have gone to investigate, will have an opportunity to talk to us, so that we can tell them what we know. We know those riots were perpetrated from here. It was a political ploy. It was one way of trying to demonise a whole community, so that they can be seen to be always against the Government.

The people of Kisumu, just like any other people in this country, have a right to security, to protest and to demand for a new Constitution. How can one explain the following: When there were protests in Nairobi, which were even more violent than Kisumu, not a single person was shot. I even saw police officers helping people who had fallen in manholes to get treatment. They only used water cannons and tear-gas. But in Kisumu, they shot small children in Standard VIII. Are they men enough? Are those policemen human beings? Why must they treat other people as animals? You expect the Member for Kisumu Town East to vote for this Vote? I am afraid there is a lot to be done.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say that the desire for security for one person means absolute insecurity for all other persons. The desire for security for a group of persons means

insecurity to all the rest. The police must never be used for political purposes. That is why when we were debating the constitutional review, we thought it wise that we must make police independent of politicians, because politicians will differ. Today, we are friends, tomorrow, we are enemies. That is normal with politicians. But police, as a civil service, must, like their slogan says, "*Utumishi kwa wote*,"--- They must serve all Kenyans equally. We must always avoid the idea of using police for political purposes. Police should not be used to disrupt rallies. This is how this Government came in place.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, without the little democracy, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, this Government would not have seen the light of the day. We would probably have gone into civil war. We only won because the previous Government, which was seen to be dictatorial, allowed us space. That is why some of us who were in the Opposition at that time, are now Ministers. Why? Why do you not, on earth, allow other people the freedom of assembly? Why? Even if they want to say something that you do not like, why do you not allow them that chance? My guess is, if you gave them that chance, they would go to that Uhuru Park or wherever, shout themselves hoarse, and the next day, things return to normal. But when you start using all means available, and you know you even have the military at your disposal, then it becomes worse. The international community is now seeing Kenya in a different light.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me just say a few things on defence. Like some of my colleagues have said, it is important to be transparent and accountable. There is no longer a need to hide some of these things. If you are going to purchase second hand jet fighters from the Czech Republic or anywhere else, please be open about it. Even the Americans, when they want to manufacture some sort of invisible aircraft, they tell their people ten years in advance, because they are allocating funds. In India, we know the Bhopal scandal nearly led to the fall of the Government. Why are we hiding ours and trying to make money using that? That is not going to help in modern Kenya.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with respect to HIV/AIDS, I just want to appeal--- My colleagues who are in the Government now said it, and I can get their verbatim speeches in the HANSARD, including that of the current Head of State. They said that the National Aids Control Council (NACC) belongs to the Ministry of Health where there are professionals. We have seen how these funds are misused. We have seen so many workshops being held and we have even seen a Minister using Kshs30 million to bring old women from all over the Republic of Kenya to Nairobi for a workshop, and yet all those women are members of our Constituency Aids Committees. So, these are very important things that must be looked at in the proper light.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the issue of the Arid Lands Resource Management Programme (ALRMP), I think there is some discrimination in this country. I agree with my colleagues when they say, and I am a very widely travelled Kenyan; that most of Kieni Constituency is very dry. But so is Rarieda, Nyatike, Kano and Bondo. Why do we not treat these areas equally? If you studied geography a little and looked at the map of Kenya, even in terms of the colours only, if you looked at the rainfall patterns and even the heat and so on, you will find that these areas are the same. So, I want to appeal to this Government to please consider other areas which fall in the same category. Do not discriminate. Let us not fall in the same trap that the previous Government fell in so that you find that we are treating one part of Kenya differently from others, because in that way, we are going to fail as a nation. Whatever political differences we have, let us treat our people equally because these are the same people that we shall go to in search of votes. Let civil servants also treat Kenyans equally. Let there be no "sacred cows" anywhere, because there are very many qualified Kenyans who can do these jobs. If somebody is guilty, let him answer personally. Let us not allow the whole Government to be condemned that it is corrupt.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Office of the President, in fact, is amorphous. We have said so before. Why do we want to have all these dockets under the Office of the President? Defence, internal security, Provincial Administration, Special Operations, Directorate of Personnel Management (DPM); surely, there is a case for splitting this Ministry so that decentralisation starts from the top sideways and also downwards. In that way, then you can have more attention for everything in this country. By lumping them up together, that is one way of saying that there are no capable people who can do that kind of job. I want to appeal that whenever we are looking at this issue, we must look at it honestly, fairly and squarely.

I also want to appeal to this Government that when we are looking at conflict resolution and the question of small arms, let us also look here as well. We may be creating a situation where internal conflicts can occur as we are looking elsewhere to be peace makers.

With those remarks, I beg to oppose.

The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Kiunjuri): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to support this Motion.

First of all, I really sympathise with Members of Parliament, and especially those who have served for more than one term, because in most cases, we have gone through Budgets that were never implemented. Each and every shilling that we voted for disappeared, nothing was implemented and, therefore, Members of Parliament have a reason to be worried.

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

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

But I want now to put this on record, that this is a very different Government. This is a Government that is going to implement what it has said in its Budget. Every Vote that we vote for, this Government is going to take care. Gone are the days when Members of Parliament would pass a Budget here and never follow it up. Gone are the days when a Minister could come to this House, move a Budget and we pass that Vote and then, he can do whatever he wants with that Vote.

Therefore, Members of Parliament should feel at least comfortable that what they are voting for, this Government is going to implement.

Secondly, nothing is going to be purchased by this Government without following the procurement procedures, and we are doing that. For the first time, Members are able to question the Government. With this sincerity from the Government and the democratic space being expanded, then Members of Parliament would only have one thing to do; pass this Vote for the Government and the Budget and then wait to scrutinise. I assure them that they will have nothing to scrutinise because the Government will behave well.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a big Ministry. There is no Ministry in the Government that can function without the assistance of this Ministry. We have to rely on them. We, in the Ministry of Energy will always have to go to the Office of the President if we want to disconnect power and some people are giving us headache. Every Ministry, even the Ministry of Water and Roads and Public Works, will have to call the District Commissioner (DC) to organise for road inspections. This happens everywhere. Therefore, this Ministry's Budget will obviously be bigger than any other Budget. That is why I stand here to support it.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we passed a Motion here the other day establishing a Parliamentary Budget Office. This is what Members of Parliament should be concentrating on now,

to empower them to be effective and to contribute towards the Budget-making process. By so doing, Members of Parliament will have an upper hand. They will be able to scrutinise the Budget in advance and advise the Government. This Government has given this lee-way so that Members of Parliament will have no difficulties coming here to argue on any Vote because they will have been able to do that.

The relevant Departmental Committees should also do their work. We are fond of criticising where we had a chance to comment on some of these issues. That is why we should not debate this Vote for two days. Having the Budget Office and the relevant Departmental Committees working, we could even pass the Budget for every Ministry in a single day, so that we can go ahead and reduce the bulk of work that we have on other Bills.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, many Members have mentioned about development partners. But Members should be cautious about people who are involved in their own trade wars. Whenever they want to support the Government, they are also involved in their trade wars. That is why every big tender that is worth millions of shillings, for example, if the USA Government allied tenderers are not able to win, they criticise the others, maybe the British or French tenderers. All those countries are not in agreement and we call them development partners. That is why they will over-concentrate on some issues, especially when they do not win a particular tender. They want to scrutinise that tender to know exactly what happened to it. We are aware of all these things. We also know those development partners are also working closely with their former development partners in previous Governments. Therefore, where their interest is not checked, they will follow everything. We know that they are not sincere, but we are not going to attack them. However, they should know that days will come when we shall unveil curtains to see exactly whether their comfort zone has not been penetrated. We do not expect all of them to support us! We know for sure that they have their own interests and, therefore, that will not worry us a lot. They are telling us why we should tender and what shall be done. These things are there. If we go to America, Britain and everywhere today, they have their own secret acts and ways of defending their security. They cannot tell us to fight terrorism here and then tell us to go to the open market and tell the people there how we are going to do it. These people should also know that we have common sense and this Government is full of people who can also direct their own ideas and resources.

On food security, I am also affected; Laikipia people are going hungry but at the same time, we should not over exaggerate this issue. The Government has taken steps that are required to be taken and I would wish that it would declare that food security is a national disaster. The Government should come out and stop shying. Let us call on other development partners for assistance if it is necessary. Those of us who are in the arid and semi arid areas (ASAL) will be able to support that. I hope that when the Minister comes to respond, he will tell us whether we are declaring this issue a national disaster. I being in that Government - I am in the Government proper - should be able to agitate for this so that we can solve this problem, once and for all.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Members of Parliament will have an opportunity to facilitate the Minister. They have argued that this Budget is not enough for him. I support them! What I would urge hon. Members to do is that once we get Supplementary Estimates here, we should vote more money to the Ministry to enable the Minister, at least, bring down the levels of insecurity. However, we should not forget that there is no way we shall bring down the levels of insecurity in this country without addressing the cause of it.

We cannot talk of security in the country when people are hungry. Therefore, we should address the issues of our water. Let us tackle the issues of agriculture and think of issues of afforestation. If we shall be shy of addressing these issues and we just concentrate on one Ministry; the Office of the President, then we shall have lost everything. Let us move to the right direction.

Let us, first of all, start by rehabilitating our forests. We have to give Mr. Musyoka a lot of work to do. Let us vote enough money for the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources; that is the basis for everything. We shall never quell drought in this country unless our forest cover is up to date. We shall not be able to improve anything in agriculture if our forests are still not in order. Therefore, we should address this alongside other things.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we cannot eradicate poverty in a country where the energy sector is underfunded. I will get an opportunity to come here and prove to the House that we cannot do it. There is no way we shall be able to implement all these other things unless we go to the heart of the problem; that is the Ministry of Energy, The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Water. Once we address that, everything will be okay.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the issue of freedom, hon. Members have complained a lot on the matters of our freedom of expression and association. We have been fighting for the last 24 years. I have been in this war since I was 21 years old. That is the first time I tasted a remand prison; at the age of 21! We have complained all through and we do not want to take people back to those dark days. However, hon. Members of Parliament should remember one thing: That your own rights end where the rights of Mr. Kiunjuri begin. Your rights will always end where the rights of other people begin and, therefore, there is no way a Government will sit down and allow people to exercise their own rights while they are stepping on the rights of other people. Therefore, as much as we want to demonstrate and as much as Katiba Watch would want to do everything it wants, let it demonstrate at Uhuru Park but not where it is attacking property of other people. We have to defend that! We can imagine how Mr. Moi would feel when his property is attacked; and he has a lot of property!

Mr. Moi: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. You have heard this man say that I have a lot of property. Is this honourable friend of mine---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro) Order, Mr. Moi! There are no men or women here; there are only honourable Members!

*(Mr. Kiunjuri moved to the Dispatch Box as
Mr. Moi stood up in his place)*

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Assistant Minister! Order, Mr. Moi! That means that you sit down! When you have nothing to say, please, do not say it.

(Laughter)

Proceed, Mr. Kiunjuri!

The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Kiunjuri): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we know for sure that Mr. Moi is one of the richest men in this country; we can even substantiate that. However, with a light touch!

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

The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Kiunjuri): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not a fight.

With those few remarks, therefore, I beg to support.

Mr. Kipchumba: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I want to comment on this Budget and of course, I will support it; I have no problem. However, I want to touch on very few areas only because it is a very big Ministry. I want to start with the Provincial Administration. At the tail of the Provincial

Administration, there is a group of administrators called village elders who have done, for very many years, a very commendable job in this country. However, I have carefully looked at the Budget and I looked at it last year when I was still new in Parliament. I have looked at it this year and there is not a shilling in terms of salary and administration for those old men. Some of them cry to us every time that they are almost going to their graves before earning even a shilling from the Government of the Republic of Kenya. It is sad, indeed, that we exploit old men; our fathers and grandfathers in this country and give them immense responsibility. Some of them are called at midnight to mediate in family and farm quarrels yet we do not consider giving them a small salary. They do not even mind Kshs1,000 per month. I do not know why that structure only ended at the level of an Assistant Chief.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know that in your village and in mine, these people exist and they do a commendable job. I wish that the Minister would consider them, either this year or next year to ensure that they are paid a small salary.

I want to talk about my second issue; the Government Press. In whatever we do, the Government Printing Press must sustain itself. There is no reason why every year the Government Printer is given money. I have visited it and it is an immense investment; of course very good. I wish we could complete the security printing section so that the Government would be able to even print money and other security items. We have made a lot of investment with the same. All it requires is very little money to complete the security printing section. That section will produce all the security gadgets and sustain itself in addition to generating money for the Exchequer.

We have allocated to the Government Press Kshs250 million yet if you look at every Ministry, there is money which is called "printing and publication". Why then would we want to give money to the Government Press when every Ministry has been allocated money to pay for its printing and publication services? So, every Ministry that seeks the services of the Government Press, which does a commendable job, must pay for those services promptly. If all Ministries could pay for those services on time, the Government Press would be self-sustaining. I would like the Minister to report to us next year that the Security Section of the Government Press is complete and that we are able to generate a certain amount of money. We need not give services to *De la Rue* and other companies when our own investment can provide better services.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, last year, we allocated Kshs630,000 for uniforms for the Provincial Commissioners (PCs). This year, that figure has increased by Kshs9 million. We have only eight PCs in this country. Even if we were to give each PC Kshs1 million for uniforms, that would still be too much. I wonder why we should give each PC more than Kshs1 million for his shirt, trousers and that stick they carry. It is probably very expensive. Unless PCs are going to put on uniforms made of gold or diamond, that money is too much. Probably, tomorrow, the Minister should explain why he would like to give each PC Kshs1 million for his uniform. In the same breath, the figure for uniforms for District Commissioners (DCs) has increased from Kshs4.5 million to Kshs15.5 million; an increase of more than Kshs10 million. The number of districts and provinces have not increased. The Minister has until tomorrow to provide answers to these questions.

I agree with my colleagues that the police should be provided with more funds for accommodation. However, there is an item which the Minister should consider removing, namely, Confidential Expenditure. I would not mind if that item was under the National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS). The Minister should shed light on this item. About Kshs10.2 million has been provided for Confidential Expenditure. I would want to believe that, that is money which is given to officers to trail certain elements believed to be a threat to this nation. I would not mind if that provision could be made under the NSIS, but providing the same under the Office of the President is

something which should be re-considered.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, some money has been provided for the purchase of maize for national disaster, famine, national food and security. So many similar terms such as "disaster emergency, co-ordination, national disaster operations, policy analysis and research" have been used. All these could be provided for under one Vote and be managed in the same way. I would like to complain that in as much as we have all these emergencies--- Last year, a dam was washed away in my constituency. That was an emergency, which I reported to the authorities several times, but nothing happened. So, the whole essence of emergency is defeated. "Emergency" means that you must respond to it quickly. So, if the Department of Emergency Response cannot respond within a week or a month, I would wish that it be scrapped completely, because it is of no use. If an hon. Member reports that a bridge in his constituency was washed away the previous day, but you take a whole year to respond, that is not an emergency response. Therefore, if that department cannot function well, it should be scrapped, so that we can save the Exchequer a lot of money.

I have seen that there are quite a lot of security forces. We have the General Service Unit (GSU), Port Police, Regular Police and Administration Police (APs). I wish they could be amalgamated so that they can be controlled together. I heard the Minister say that there were 400 vehicles that were bought for the police. I wish every constituency could get one so that security is enhanced. We are happy that there are reforms going on in the police force but in some of our constituencies and villages, the police are still chasing *chang'aa* and *busaa* brewers. I am sure the Minister knows what I am talking about. The reforms we are talking about mean the police should be doing a better job. However, every time I go home, all the police are doing is chasing women and villagers in order to apprehend *chang'aa* and *busaa* drinkers when there are more critical issues that these policemen should be doing and, therefore, the need to re-train some of these policemen and yet we are voting in a lot of money for these reforms without a problem. However, I would like in future that the Police Department be given a lot of independence, so that when the police are ordered to come and chase us in rallies, they tell the Minister that that is not a very good thing they are doing. Also, when we are carrying out a fundraising, we should not be chased around.

With those few remarks, I beg to support. (Dr. Machage): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Indeed, today, we are debating on a budget for a very large Ministry which actually is as big as three Ministries combined. However, I am happy with the eloquence in which the Minister has actually presented our case. I happen to be in the same Ministry. It is a Ministry that requires a lot of funds for organisation and co-ordination on all Government businesses. Indeed, it transacts business for all Ministries in this country. Our Ministry is Kenya. When you talk of Kenya, think of the Ministry. We would have wanted more funds but because of the economic mismanagement in the past, we cannot really have all our dreams achieved. It is important, therefore, that the money available be used properly.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Provincial Administration has been given some funds to re-educate the administrators that we have. Indeed, there have been very many complaints about the conduct of some of these administrators. One legislator has just brought to the attention of the House that even the *kumi kumi* - the ten house elders that we have, need consideration in terms of salary remuneration. Indeed, they do a very good job but I am happy that some money has been allocated to enhance community policing.

I am proud to come from Kuria District where we have started community policing on our own. The *Iritongo* does a good job. The *Njuri Ncheke* for the Merus has been doing a good job for very many years. The other communities should learn from us and start it in their areas. This will help to curtail a lot of misbehaviour from some thugs in their communities and reduce urgent

expenditure that the Government has to use on policing over some small issues.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, to be able to plan well, you really need good policy analysis research. Therefore, I am not really supporting the hon. Members who think that too much money is used on planning and research. Indeed, when you have proper research done, you have completed about 75 per cent of the work to be done and indeed, the 25 per cent remaining is only for implementation. Therefore, we need to have our projects properly done by experts. We cannot forego this step in a management process. It must be done. All we have to do is ensure that transparency has to be very well achieved and seen to be done at this level of planning, so that we do not have a lot of money wasted. The Government is not proud of some of these issues coming up in the Press. Corruption must be fought at all levels because that is our policy.

The provision of internal security cannot be under-estimated, especially in areas along our borders with our neighbours. We have been told about 400 vehicles will be supplied to different parts of the country. However, I expect more of these vehicles be given to these areas, especially a place like Kuria Constituency which borders Tanzania. Although we do not have a lot of security problems like North Eastern Province, we expect good policing. Therefore, more vehicles should be sent to Kuria Constituency.

It is, indeed, important that the security machinery is well-dressed and well-recognised. It is a shame seeing our policemen very poorly dressed and wearing very old boots. It projects the Government wrongly. Therefore, the money that is to be used for uniforms for the provincial and district administration is not meant for supplying the uniform to one Provincial Commissioner or District Commissioner. It has to be understood that this is money to supply uniforms to officers under their command. I think this will be money well used. We have had incidences where people have impersonated the security teams because of the cheap uniforms that these officers wear. This must be prevented and avoided at all costs. We need to have a lot of concern with the inspection of our corporate institutions. The Government has addressed this issue by putting a little finance on this and it should be well used.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic in this country cannot be under-estimated. The prevalence rate, although dropping, is still one of the highest in the world. It is actually second in Africa to South Africa. In some areas of this country we have a prevalence rate of up to 45 per cent. If you go to the lake region, indeed, it means for every two people you see, one of them is HIV positive. That is not good news! Although the general percentage has dropped to about 9 per cent in the whole country, we need to sustain the decrease in the prevalence rate by putting more of our resources to this pandemic that threatens to actually eradicate the Kenyan population. The life expectancy now in Kenya has dropped to about 45 years. Indeed, most hon. Members in this House would be now dead because most of us are above 45 years of age. That is the picture we have here. The creation and financing of the special department in the Office of the President to oversee and manage this pandemic is a worldwide practice.

All countries in the Commonwealth have this department in the office of the president to actually emphasise the importance of this pandemic in the whole world. So, it has nothing to do with squandering of money. There are professionals who have been appointed to this department to manage it. Indeed, I am happy that His Excellency the President has thought it wise to actually appoint a Minister to oversee such programmes like the National Aids Control Council (NACC), something which has not been there before. We have to accept to finance this department.

I am happy with the hon. Member who has just said that we need to change the Government Press to a profit-making institution. Such positive criticism from the Opposition is very well-intended. I think our Minister should look into this issue and see how we can reduce expenditure in the Government Press. Instead, it should actually generate some money to the Exchequer.

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Sasura: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. There are loud consultations from both sides of the House and we cannot hear what the Assistant Minister is saying.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): You are right, Mr. Sasura! Order, hon. Members! You know our Standing Orders. Hon. Members should be heard in silence. Consult quietly.

Proceed, Dr. Machage!

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President] (Dr. Machage): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in any system of management, you must have a postmortem sort of endeavour to see whether what you have instituted has been well implemented or not. If there are any changes required, for example, adjustments, improvements, reductions or increment of finances to such institutions--- Therefore, creation and maintenance of an Efficiency Monitoring Unit in the Office of the President requires even more finances because it a very necessary tool in the monitoring of our development. It is true that we have many areas in Kenya which are classified as ASAL. This is not a static sort of assessment. We know the desert is moving very fast into Kenya. Many areas which used to be very productive have now turned into ASAL areas. I believe that proper assessment should be done in order to give a proper picture on what is really happening in the country. It is true that the food-crisis is nationwide and I believe that our officers are doing their best to produce a true picture of the situation in the country. His Excellency, the President is very much aware of what is going on and he will soon say what is to be done.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, however, it is pathetic that the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) has not taken advantage to encourage production of maize in some areas of this country which are productive. In Kuria District, for instance, the farmers have not been paid for the crop they delivered to the NCPB since March. So, they have hoarded the food which is really necessary and should be given to other areas which do not have it. I believe the relevant departments in our Ministries will see to it that the farmers are paid their dues on time, so that they can utilise their areas which are productive to supply the unfortunate regions in this country with food. Therefore, attention should be paid to the so-called marginalised or disrespected communities which actually could be very productive and supportive to the so-called well-advanced communities.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Motion.

Mr. Sasura: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the Vote for the Office of the President because this is a Ministry which can be called a fulcrum of Government operations. This Ministry should get enough money so that it can be easy for it to carry out Government operations and co-ordinate other Ministries.

I would like to say at this juncture that in our planning, we must have priorities and biases in allocation of resources with respect to various regions in this country. I am saying this because it is not fair for Kenyans to receive resources across the board when there are different problems afflicting different parts of this country. We have different problems as a result of climatic conditions, distance from Nairobi which is the headquarters of the Central Government and poor infrastructure. When it comes to the Office of the President, it beats logic why a district, for example, Turkana, should be allocated one vehicle for the District Commissioner's office and another one vehicle is allocated to the District Commissioners' office, Meru District. This is the case, and yet the climatic conditions in Turkana District are very difficult.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, four days ago, with about four Members of Parliament, we went on a fact-finding mission in the North-Rift. The tour was organised by a forum which works very closely with this House. We went to Turkana District and what we saw there warrants this kind of argument. For example, the way the office of the District Commissioner (DC), Turkana, operates, is so pathetic in terms of infrastructure. The DC has enough and very capable personnel, but their hands are tied. Yet, they border a country which is not as stable as we are. So, let us have a bias in the allocation of resources to various districts in this country, considering the various parameters that favour them or not.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to address the issue of administrators in this country. It has been said and argued in this House that the Provincial Administration should be scrapped. I do not want to believe that, that will be a reality in the near future in this country. From the colonial times, it has been proved that the Provincial Administration will be in Kenya for a very long time. It has become part and parcel of the culture of this country. However, you will be saddened by the way they survive, compared to the amount of work they do. It is so pathetic!

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, at one time, I was a "small" administrator in this country.

Hon. Members: Chief! Chief!

(Applause)

Mr. Sasura: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, much as it may sound like a joke, I would like to say that those people are the ones who make the offices of PCs and DCs to work. Without them, those people cannot work. If you look at the salaries of the administrators at that, it has not been harmonised for a very long time. A public health officer in this country can mount a motorbike every morning to go and inspect meat, and then go back home for the rest of the day without doing any work. On the other hand, a chief could walk on foot for 50 kilometres because some bandits have attacked a village. I have done that myself!

(Applause)

The Assistant Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Githae): That is your thing!

Mr. Sasura: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, protect me from Mr. Githae, because he is talking about "my thing". I do not know what he means! That is a very unparliamentary language.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): You are highly protected by the Chair!

Mr. Sasura: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. What I am trying to say is that those administrators are there to stay, whether this Government or a new government promises Kenyans that it will do away with them. Those administrators are there to stay and we must address their plight. Let us not forget that those people can be very counter-productive, if their plight is not addressed. They can cause war in their respective locations. They can cause inter-community conflicts in their respective locations, if they are not looked at with a "good eye". We must address the plight of chiefs in this country. This is the first time, in my seven years in this House, that I have talked about them. That is because, if I were a chief today, I would have resigned if the conditions are the same.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to address a very serious issue which is happening in this country. There is tension breeding between us and our neighbours. Kenya is a haven of peace and we have become negotiators and arbitrators. But our neighbours are pushing us

to a corner. Only three days ago, when we were in Turkana District, we witnessed an attack from neighbouring Sudan, and three or four members of our security personnel were killed. Kenya is so diplomatic and disciplined in terms of the forces, that they cannot pursue those people to a certain extent. They have no respect for us! The same is applicable to Uganda, Ethiopia and Somalia. I think it is time this Government went back to the drawing board and reviewed the relationship between our country and neighbouring countries. That is because one, we are losing many lives and, secondly, we are losing a lot of property, including livestock. The pastoral communities who live around the borders lose their livestock, and it is their only source of livelihood. We have lost a lot of livestock to our neighbours and that is the source of illegal firearms that are in this country. This is another issue that the Government must strive to provide a long-term solution for. The number of illegal firearms in this country is immense. I think the number of illegal firearms in the country is more than the legal firearms. Disarmament is not a solution as such unless our neighbours are also disarmed. There are porous borders through which the illegal firearms get entry to our country. The problem is that the Government operates on crisis-management basis. Once there is no conflict, there is no attention given to our borders. The flow of firearms is not a secret any more. Only one or two firearms are confiscated along the borders, otherwise the firearms infiltrate our country every morning, afternoon and evening. The Government has to address this issue.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, relief food has been given out to the people of Kenya and especially the people of Northern Eastern over a long period of time. One time we realised that we were spending Kshs3 million per month in every district to buy relief food. Our argument, we who reside in the Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) areas, is that instead of giving us Kshs3 million per month which translates to Kshs18 million in six months, it is better that money be used to dig boreholes. The Government cannot give us grass, but it can give us boreholes. Our people always fight over resources. Instead of giving us maize worth Kshs3 million every month, the Government should dig us boreholes. That money is enough to drill two boreholes. The culture of relief food must be discouraged. It is not even of nutritional value or better than the milk we get from our cattle. If only the Government could engage in long-term planning such as availing water for our people, then, they will not need maize given out as relief food. One would rather take a cup of milk than a kilo of maize.

I would not want to dwell too much on the issue of relief food. However, we actually need it now because the situation on the ground is very bad. It is unbelievable to see people suffer from hunger as we saw on television. The people of Turkana, where hon. Ethuro comes from and part of Pokot District are experiencing drought and you would not imagine that they are part of our country. The Government must, therefore address the situation. I am happy that the President, the other day, noted that there is shortage of food. Also, I thank him for creating a Ministry in his office to deal with special programmes. This will go a long way to benefit special categories of people in this country who have suffered for a very long time. These people include the residents of ASAL areas. I want to believe that the Ministry will focus on the plight of the people living in ASAL areas and their chiefs.

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

Mr. Kembi-Gitura: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support by adding a few points to what my colleagues have said with regard to this very important Vote.

It is important to think about the problems currently afflicting our country and people. The Ministry of State, Office of the President is a very central Ministry in so many issues that arise and affect our people. This afternoon, a lot has been said about the ASAL areas. It is a question of planning. There is a misconception, all the time, by our people that ASAL areas are only those areas in the North Eastern Province. As a result of this, many other semi-arid areas even in the Central

Province of this country have been neglected. I know matters to do with the ASAL areas lie within the Office of the President. It is common knowledge that when an area is certified as an ASAL area, then, it benefits more in terms of supply of provisions such as water and, more importantly, education. We need to emphasise on education if at all we need to develop these areas and prosper. This is an issue which requires an inter-ministerial solution. For instance, the Government should bring in the Ministry of Planning and National Development so that there can be an equitable distribution of resources in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs).

As I speak, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will note that in my constituency, for instance, there is a whole location which is semi-arid, and people have to walk long distances in search of water. This is an area which is also prone to famine.

Turning to famine now, it is very unfortunate that our people in Kilifi are dying of hunger in this country. Watching the television day in, day out over the last few days has been a very saddening thing, indeed, to see Kenyans feeding on roots and other uncertified kinds of foodstuffs in the 21st Century. I would like to give the Ministry a challenge. It is important that we know from time to time where we have to send as much of the resources of this country as possible, because I do not believe at this time and age that our people should be dying of famine when there is still a lot of food, as we are told, in the silos. I think we need to have a disaster monitoring unit. If we already have one, I think it needs to be strengthened so that we can be able to determine those kinds of situations and, therefore, save our people from the kind of suffering that is currently in Kilifi, and as my friend, hon. Sasura said, also in Turkana. I think famine should be a thing of the past in our country at the present time, because I think it is a question of allocation, I do not know whether to call it "mis-allocation" of resources.

Once again, we are working on an important Vote today. Some people would say that a lot of money has been voted for this specific Ministry, but I do not agree with that argument. This is a Ministry which is controlling--- It is like a central Ministry in the Government. The police force, army and the local administration fall under this Ministry. Talking about the local administration, let me add that I wish hon. Sasura was still a chief and, maybe, posted to one of my locations. We need strong people like Mr. Sasura in our locations to help the chieftainships, because the biggest problem we are having---

(Laughter)

Mr. Sasura: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. While I do not regret having been a very good chief in this country, is it in order for the hon. Member to wish that I was a chief rather than a Member of Parliament, when he knows that if he gets a very good chief like me, I will dislodge him from his seat and he will cease to be a Member of Parliament!

(Laughter)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Very well. Order, Mr. Sasura! In your own words, you said that you would have liked to continue being a chief if you are facilitated.

Proceed, Mr. Kembi-Gitura!

Mr. Kembi-Gitura: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I said that on a serious note, because I agree with my colleague that the position of chiefs and assistant chiefs is the basis of the Office of the President, and without it in the hierarchy; without having strong people at the grassroots level, then we are wasting our time in trying to create a system that works. I say so because of this - the biggest problem we are having today in our country is having a lot of

incompetent chiefs and assistant chiefs, and that is where the hub of corruption, consumption of illicit brews, sale of bhang to our children and all those other vices that afflict our society today begins.

I would like to give a positive challenge to the Ministry to let the people who are in charge of the Ministry have time to listen to Members of Parliament, because we are the people at the grassroots. We are the people who see what is happening; we are the people upon whom our people rely on relay to the Government the things that are afflicting them. When a Member of Parliament says that he is not able to work with a particular chief or assistant chief, it is not because the chief is a threat to him politically, but because that Member of Parliament wants to improve the lot of his people, and I think we need to be taken very seriously when we raise these issues.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to thank the Government because since it took over, I have seen some change, even if not in all the constituencies. In most constituencies, changes have been made with regard to local administration. I want to thank the Government because it has provided some good vehicles which have made the work of the police easier in providing security to our people. However, these changes are not sufficient. Policemen need to be retrained. More importantly, there is need to have a Government policy that no Officer Commanding Station (OCS) should stay in a station for more than a given period of time. However much they transfer police officers, when an OCS serves in a station for about five years, he becomes like a local elder there. He is invited to local ceremonies like *ngurario*, and it becomes very difficult for him to control the problems that arise in that area. Our police officers need to be retrained and the Government should have a policy on how long an OCS or an Officer Commanding Police Division (OCPD) can work in a station for us to have effective leadership in our country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Armed Forces also falls under the Office of the President. Roads in our countryside are in an extremely deplorable state. We are voting money for this Ministry. Our Armed Forces has the best engineers and equipment in this country. Every time we ask Questions on roads and bridges in this House, we are told that because of design constraints, we cannot have them made until the next financial year.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to challenge the Ministry to possibly use its Engineering Battalion. For example, in Thika, there is a very elite Engineering Battalion of the Kenya Army. Why can they not do our roads when they are not engaged elsewhere? Why can they not sink boreholes where they are needed like in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) in Murang'a District? This would save us a lot of money because we know that to sink a borehole commercially is in excess of Kshs2 million. If we use the Army, they would do it much better and it would cost much less than that. That way, we would save a lot of money. The money we are getting from the District Roads Committee, which is about Kshs5.5 million per year, is not enough to deal with the road network in our country. If we could utilise those facilities in the way I have proposed, then what this Ministry is doing for the people will be visible and they will not complain that a lot of money has been voted for it. The reason why hon. Members complain that a lot of money has been voted for this Ministry is due to ignorance or to the fact that there is not much visible on the ground.

In my humble opinion, we should use these facilities more effectively and to the benefit of our country.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Hon. Members, it is now time for the

interruption of business. The House is, therefore, adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, 14th July, at 9.00 a.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.