

# NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

## OFFICIAL REPORT

Thursday, 1st July, 2004

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

*[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]*

### PRAYERS

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Members, we will begin with ordinary Questions today.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*Question No.397*

DISMISSAL OF POLICE  
CONSTABLE SHEDO GUYO

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

(a) why police constable Shedo Guyo No.16869 was dismissed from service in August, 1988; and,

(b) what benefits were due to Mr. Shedo on his dismissal.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Is anyone here from the Office of the President?

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Dr. Khalwale! Could you please, wait? Is there anyone here from the Office of the President?

**Hon. Members:** Tarus! Tarus!

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, hon. Members! There is nobody from the Office of the President. Let us move on to the next Question by Mr. Obwocha!

*Question No.027*

IMPLEMENTATION OF KOECH  
COMMISSION REPORT

*(Laughter)*

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Mr. Sungu, you are out of order! Mr. Obwocha is now an Assistant Minister. Therefore, he will not ask this Question.

*(Question dropped)*

**Dr. Khalwale:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Just for avoidance of doubt

and given the fact that some of us are new Members, could I be in order if I request you to clarify to us the party which will sit in the seat of the Leader of the Official Opposition, since we do not have an Opposition now? This is a Government of national unity.

*(Applause)*

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Mr. Mwandawiro, you know the rules of the House. The hon. Member has already raised a point of order and you cannot respond to it by raising another point of order. Dr. Khalwale, it is not the business of the Chair to decide who sits where. Let this be understood. Mr. Speaker did make a ruling in 2001 and it is available; that, the Chair is concerned only about the sitting on the front right hand side which must be occupied by Cabinet Ministers, and the sitting on the front left hand side which must be occupied by the Official Opposition. The other areas are left to the discretion of the parties concerned and it is not the business of the Chair to decide who sits where. So, Dr. Khalwale, be accordingly informed. What is it Mr. Mwandawiro?

**Mr. Mwandawiro:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is it in order for the hon. Member to insinuate that there is no Opposition while I am in the Opposition?

*(Applause)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! I did not hear that insinuation. Mr. Mwandawiro, you are out of order! Hon. Members, let us proceed now.

Let us move on to the next Question by Dr. Kibunguchy!

**Dr. Kibunguchy:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have not received a copy of the written answer but I beg to ask Question No.323.

*Question No.323*

POOR STATE OF LUGARI PRIMARY SCHOOLS

**Dr. Kibunguchy** asked the Minister for Education, Science and Technology; given that over 75 per cent of primary schools in Lugari Constituency are in very poor physical condition, what urgent plans the Ministry has to correct this grave and sorry situation.

**The Assistant Minister for Education, Science and Technology** (Dr. Mwiria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that Dr. Kibunguchy has not received a copy of the written answer. Copies of the written answer were dispatched from the Ministry.

However, I beg to reply.

The Ministry is aware that many primary schools in Lugari Constituency are in poor physical condition. However, all schools have basic facilities for teaching and learning. Under the free primary school education programme, the Ministry has disbursed a total of Kshs7,572,396 for repair, maintenance and improvement of schools in Lugari Constituency. In addition, every school has been provided with funds for instruction materials, storage facilities and sanitation. The Ministry maintains that construction of schools and maintenance of the existing facilities remain the responsibility of the DEB, the local community and the parents.

**Dr. Kibunguchy:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Question appeared on the Order Paper yesterday and the Assistant Minister promised that she was going to get a more detailed answer but

what I have got here is exactly the same answer which was given yesterday. She promised that I was going to get a breakdown of the Kshs7 million plus, how it was disbursed, the schools which were allocated the money *et cetera*. I have not got that breakdown now. **Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Dr. Kibunguchy, could you ask your question?

**Dr. Kibunguchy:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wanted the Kshs7,572,000 to be broken down to the schools it went to. I also wanted to know how much each school was allocated.

**Dr. Mwiria:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have heard the supplementary question, but I would like to say that this is the total amount of money that was allocated to individual schools in the hon. Member's constituency. The amount of money allocated to each school was based on the enrolment of pupils as we have said before. Free primary school education money is disbursed to primary schools based on the number of pupils who have enrolled there. Public primary schools have two accounts for various functions. So, the money was sent to different primary schools in that constituency, based on their enrolment.

**Mr. Manoti:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you go anywhere in the country, you will find that there are not enough classrooms in our public primary schools because the pupils are very many. The Assistant Minister has said that it is the responsibility of the DEB to put up classrooms. Could the Assistant Minister now allow Harambees to be conducted to raise money to build classrooms?

**Dr. Mwiria:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, already, there are resources in the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) to provide possible opportunities. But, at no time has the Ministry said that parents and communities cannot mobilise resources to construct the necessary facilities. If we believe we cannot do anything because the Government is providing free primary school education, then it is our children who will have problems.

**Mr. Sirma:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, given that Kshs7 million for a constituency with about 100 primary schools is just a drop in the ocean, could the Assistant Minister confirm that the free primary education programme has failed?

**Dr. Mwiria:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, was the question about free primary education?

*(The Assistant Minister, Office of  
the President (Mr. Shitanda) was  
applauded as he entered the Chamber)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, hon. Members!

**Dr. Mwiria:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not hear! Is Mr. Sirma asking whether primary education is free? Please, Mr. Sirma, repeat your question if you do not mind.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, hon. Members! We have to repeat questions because of loud consultations!

**Mr. Sirma:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, each constituency was allocated Kshs7 million. There are constituencies with about 100 primary schools! Could the Assistant Minister confirm to this House that the free primary education programme has failed?

**Dr. Mwiria:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I can confirm is that the programme has been very successful. I would like to say that for a constituency which never used to get anything before, Kshs7 million is quite a lot of progress.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Last question! Dr. Kibunguchy!

**Dr. Kibunguchy:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think the success of free primary education depends so much on the availability of good classrooms. Could the Assistant Minister tell this House what plans he has to expand the present classrooms and rehabilitate the ones that are in poor state?

**Dr. Mwiria:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the policy of cost-sharing has been there for a long time. But now, we are doing better without it because we are giving resources. Now, parents do not have to worry about school fees. They now have an opportunity to contribute. There is also money available under the CDF.

*(The Minister of State, Office of  
the President (Mr. ole Ntimama)  
was applauded as he entered the Chambers)*

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

*(The Assistant Minister for Information  
and Communications (Mr. Were)  
was applauded as he entered the Chambers)*

**Dr. Godana:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. As much as we join the House in celebrating hon. Member's elevation to Cabinet positions, is it in order for an hon. Member to wave to other hon. Members in the House?

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I did not get that question! What did you say? Well, I know there is a lot of excitement this afternoon. Just cool it down and let us go on with the business of the House. Next Question by Mr. Mwanicha!

*Question No.064*

DROWNING OF PEOPLE IN RIVER GUCHA

**Mr. Mwanicha** asked the Minister for Roads and Public Works:-

(a) whether he is aware that during the months of March and April, 2003, the following people drowned while crossing River Gucha:-

1. Joash Motari Okebiro - Drowned at Kebuko
2. Jane Onger Nyambari - Drowned at Riamamba
3. Ogero Nyaenya - Drowned at Rianchore
4. Dismas Momanyi - Drowned at Kiamwarimu

(b) what urgent measures he is taking to build bridges at various crossing points.

**The Assistant Minister for Roads and Public Works** (Eng. Toro): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that during the months of March and April, 2003, four people drowned while crossing River Gucha as follows:- Mr. Joash Motari Okebiro drowned while crossing Kebuko, Ms. Jane Onger Nyambari drowned while crossing Riamamba, Mr. Ogero Nyaenya drowned while crossing Rianchore and Mr. Dismas Momanyi drowned while crossing Kiamwarimu.

(b) The accesses to the four crossings where the four people drowned are not classified roads. However, the Ministry has assessed the drainage structure requirements for the crossings and found out that they need to be constructed. Since those access roads are not classified, they fall under the District Roads

Committee (DRC). In that respect, my Ministry recommends to the DRC to prioritise those areas and urges the hon. Member to liaise with the Committee on that matter.

**Mr. Mwanicha:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, rivers are natural resources that need to be exploited for the benefit of mankind. As you can see in my area, four people per season are drowning in that river. Why are we being told to use the Kshs5 million for roads in our constituencies and yet, those are big bridges? One bridge will cost up to Kshs10 million! Is that answer realistic, Mr. Assistant Minister?

**Eng. Toro:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, according to the estimates of the Ministry, the cost involved in putting up those bridges is as follows:-

At Kebuko, across the un-classified road, which has a span of ten metres and an apartment of four metres high, we will require Kshs2.8 million. Across Riamaemba on River Gucha, which has a span of ten metres and an apartment of 3.4 metres high, we will require Kshs2.8 million. At Rianchore, which has a span of ten metres and an apartment of 4.4 metres high, we will also require Kshs2.8 million and, at Kiamwarimu, with a span of 11 metres and an apartment of four metres high, we will require Kshs3.8 million. That adds up to Kshs12.2 million and not Kshs10 million per bridge as alleged by the hon. Member.

*(The Minister State, Office of  
the Vice-President and Ministry of  
Home Affairs (Mr. Balala) was  
applauded as he entered the Chamber]*

**Mr. Sasura:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for Mr. Balala to wave the KANU "slogan" when he is entering the House?

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, hon. Members! Mr. Balala, did you do that?

**An hon. Member:** Yes, indeed!

**The Minister of State, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs (Mr. Balala):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is the NARC Government. That is why I waved the two-finger "slogan". I would like to ask Mr. Sasura: Why did he not take his position in the Government?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Mr. Balala! You are definitely out of order! This is not a NARC political rally! This is the Kenya National Assembly! Therefore, please, I urge hon. Members to go slow on the excitement this afternoon. Let us go on with the business! I will not entertain more points of order on that issue!

*(Applause)*

**The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Wetangula):** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am at a loss. Could Mr. Sasura and Mr. Balala tell us how you can wave a "slogan"?

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! That is academic!

Now, Mr. Abdirahman, please, proceed!

**Mr. Abdirahman:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, most of the time, District Works Officers (DWOs) do not have power to either classify roads or even plan what will happen in the Ministry. Could the Assistant Minister issue guidelines to DWOs so that, they can plan the bridges and classify the roads? Our planning is only based on the Kshs5 million. Could he allow us to prepare our work-plans?

**Eng. Toro:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the District Works Officers and the District Roads Engineers know the guidelines to be followed whenever they are to reclassify any road. The hon. Member should be able to consult with them when the District Roads Committee (DRC) meeting is convened. However, as I have always said severally in this House, the Department of Bridges is a specialised one and the design for bridges has to be done from the headquarters of the Ministry for the sake of safety. The architectural designing of bridges cannot be delegated to the provincial or district level.

**Mr. Mwanicha:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is asking me to ask the District Roads Engineer to do the bridges. He has said that they will cost a total of Kshs12.2 million when we are only allocated Kshs5 million. How is that possible? Could the Assistant Minister undertake to construct, at least, one bridge because my people are drowning year in, year out?

**Eng. Toro:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are looking into the details that will enable us help the hon. Member. It is also the---

*(Messrs. Kombo and Mahamud were  
applauded as they entered the Chamber)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Members! Order! First of all, Mr. Mahamud, you are completely out of order to wave a two finger salute.

**Hon. Members:** Out! Out!

*(Mr. Mahamud bowed to the Chair)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Very well, Mr. Minister. You can now sit down. Hon. Members, may I plead with you that despite the excitement, please, relax so that we can proceed on with the business at hand.

**Eng. Toro:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the construction of bridges that the hon. Member is requesting are at very short interval distances. For example, it is only ten kilometres from Kebuko to Rianchore; five kilometres from Rianchore to Kiamwarimu; and three kilometres from Kiamwarimu to Riamaemba. It would be very, very expensive if we were to construct bridges that are five kilometres apart on a river. It is not possible and so, I appeal to the hon. Member to explore ways and means, using the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) on ways, of putting foot bridges across the river as opposed to actual bridges that would allow vehicles to cross over the river.

**Mr. Angwenyi:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Assistant Minister in order to mislead this House that ten kilometres is a short distance and does not warrant the construction of a bridge?

**Eng. Toro:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am quite in order because River Gucha is a very long river and if you construct bridges at five kilometres apart, then, all the money for the construction of bridges will be used on one river only. However, instead of constructing bridges for the use by vehicles, you can have foot bridges to enable pedestrians cross safely without falling into the river.

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Mr. Mwancha! You have already asked your Question!

*Question No.476*

TARMACKING OF ROADS IN WUNDANYI

**Bw. Mwandawiro** alimwuliza Waziri wa Barabara na Ujenzi:-

(a) ikiwa anafahamu kwamba Mawakilisho ya Wundanyi ina chini ya kilomita nne tu za barabara ya lami; na,

(b) ni mipango gani aliyonayo ya kuboresha barabara na mawasiliano katika sehemu hii ikiwa ni pamoja na kuongeza kilomita za barabara ya lami.

**The Minister for Roads and Public Works** (Mr. Raila): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, naomba kujibu.

(a) Ninafahamu kwamba kuna chini ya kilomita nne za barabara ya lami katika mawakilisho ya Wundanyi. Hata hivyo, mawakilisho yenyewe yanaweza kufikiwa kwa urahisi kwa sababu barabara nyingine nyingi za changarawe zinakarabatiwa kila mara ili magari yazitumie bila matatizo.

(b) Chini ya Mradi wa Barabara wa 2002, Wizara inakarabati barabara mara kwa mara kulingana na mpangilio uliotolewa na kamati ya barabara wilayani (DRC). Huduma ya mara kwa mara kwa barabara za kiwango cha D na E na barabara nyingine ndogo, itatekelezwa vile vile. Haya yote yanafanyika kwa kutumia fedha kutoka kwa Halmashauri ya Barabara nchini Kenya (RBA). Hivi sasa hakuna mpango wa kutengeneza barabara za changarawe zilizoko katika mawakilisho hayo hadi kufikia kiwango cha lami kwa sababu ya upungufu wa pesa.

**Mr. Mwandawiro:** Bw. Naibu wa Spika, ningependa kumshukuru Waziri kwa jibu lake. Lakini tatizo la mawasiliano katika milima ya Taita iliyoka katika Mawakilisho ya Wundanyi ni tatizo halisi hasa wakati wa mvua ambapo barabara hazipitiki kabisa. Inafahimika kwamba kuna barabara ya changarawe inayojengwa kutoka Mutomo kupitia Dr. Aggrey High School, Wundanyi, Rirura hadi Bura. Je, Waziri anaweza kufanya mipango ili barabara hiyo iwekwe lami hivi karibuni?

**Mr. Raila:** Bw. Naibu wa Spika, kwanza ningependa kujulisha Bunge kwamba kuna kandarasi ambayo inaendelea wakati huu, huu katika sehemu hiyo. Kuna kilometa 54 ya barabara kutoka Selomba kupitia Wundanyi hadi Bura (D538).

*(Several hon. Members from the Government side crossed over to the Opposition side)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Members! Order! If you continue like this, [Mr. Deputy Speaker]

I am sorry that I will be forced to order hon. Members out of the Chamber. We must have order in this House.

*(Applause)*

Order, Members! Order!

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** What is Dr. Khalwale?

**Dr. Khalwale:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is it in order for hon. Members who are currently nursing their frustrations for not having attracted the President for Ministerial appointment to disrupt the business of the House when, indeed, we want to deliberate on matters that touch on the people of Kenya?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Dr. Khalwale, I think I dealt with that matter before. What is it Dr. Godana?

**Dr. Godana:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the official Opposition, I would like to welcome with all hands our colleagues who have come from the Government side---

*(Applause)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Dr. Godana! Order! You stood on a point of order and I did not hear the point of order. May I, now, say that this matter ends there so that we go on with business.

**Mr. Raila:** Bw. Naibu Spika, ukarabati wa barabara hii utagharimu Kshs235.8 milioni, ambapo idhini imetolewa kwa Kshs68 milioni kulipwa baada ya kilomita 26 kumalizika kupungua kilomita zingine nne, wakati kazi ya kumwaga changarawe ikisubiriwa.

Bw. Naibu Spika, kandarasi imepewa kampuni ya Victory Construction Company, kwa hivyo, sisi tumepanga kuona ya kwamba ujenzi wa barabara hii umemalizika kabla ya mwisho wa mwaka huu.

**Dr. Galgalo:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. If you looked at this year's Budget, most of the areas that did not vote for NARC were not allocated any funds for new roads. Can the Minister consider---

*(Mr. Wanjala walked into the Chamber and Mr. Sirma stood up to welcome him to sit on the Opposition Benches)*

*(Applause)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Members! Order! Mr. Sirma, I believe that we must have order in the House! This is the last time the Chair is going to warn Members. May you be orderly, and particularly the Front Bench on my left side. There is too much thumping, I do not know why you are celebrating. May we have order and proceed to hear the question by Dr. Galgalo?

**Dr. Galgalo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was asking why many of the areas that did not vote for NARC in the last General Elections were not allocated funds for any new roads. What plans does the Minister have for providing tarmacked roads for those areas now?

**Mr. Raila:** Bw. Naibu Spika, ningependa kusema kwamba huyu Mheshimiwa Mbunge analipotisha Bunge, maanake Serikali ya NARC haina ubaguzi.

*(Laughter)*

Sisi tunawahudumia wananchi wote wa Kenya kwa njia sawa.

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Minister, have you finished? Order, Members! Sit down!



**Mr. Raila:** Bw. Naibu Spika, Serikali inajua kwamba kila Mkenya anatoa ushuru, kwa hivyo sisi tutaendelea kuwahudumia Wakenya wote bila ubaguzi wowote.

**Mr. Mwandawiro:** Bw. Naibu Spika, hiyo barabara ambayo Waziri anaizungumzia kutoka Cheleba, Weruga hadi Mwatate inapitia katikati ya Wilaya ya Taita kabisa, na tunamshukuru Waziri kwa ujenzi wa hiyo barabara. Lakini tunamwomba Waziri ahakikishe kuwa barabara hiyo itajengwa kulingana na mkataba, ili ijengwe vizuri. Maanake hivi sasa, hatujatosheka kwamba inajengwa vizuri na kampuni ya Victory. Huenda kuwa wanatumia pesa vibaya.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Mr. Mwandawiro! That is the end. Proceed, Minister!

**Mr. Raila:** Bw. Naibu Spika, ningemwomba Bw. Mwandawiro asubiri, maanake Wahenga walisema: "Subira huvuta heri". Kwa hivyo, sidhani kuwa ni sawa kwa mheshimiwa Mbunge kusema kwamba barabara hiyo haitajengwa kwa njia ya sawasawa kabla haijamalizika kujengwa. Hayo ni mambo yaliyopita, kwani wakati huu, tutahakikisha kuwa barabara zinajengwa kulingana na ile mipango kamili iliyowekwa. La sivyo, yule kandarasi anayehusika atafutwa kazi.

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

*Question No.417*

BASIC FACILITIES FOR OGEMBO  
DISTRICT HOSPITAL

**Mr. Omingo** asked the Minister for Health:-

- (a) whether she is aware that several lives have been lost at Ogembo District Hospital due to lack of basic hospital facilities; and,
- (b) whether she is further aware that the current facility has a capacity of a health centre but is a designated district hospital.

**The Minister for Health** (Mrs. Ngilu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that Ogembo Health Centre was designated as a district hospital when Gucha District was carved out of a larger Kisii District by the previous KANU Government without plans.

I am further aware that the existing facility has an in-patient capacity of 20 beds, an outpatient department, dental clinic, a pharmacy, laboratory, tuberculosis clinic, consultation rooms and an administration office. However, I am also aware that several deaths have been reported, a majority of which are attributed to malaria, HIV/AIDS related illnesses and tuberculosis.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is an ambulance stationed at the hospital to refer those cases requiring attention to Kisii District Hospital for further management.

(b) I am aware that the existing facility requires additional physical facilities and equipment to elevate it to a fully fledged hospital. In the meantime, the Ministry is in the process of sourcing for funds in order to improve the hospital facilities, so that it can offer services like other hospitals of its status. I also intend to visit the district hospital very soon to find out the condition of the facility. Thank you.

**Mr. Omingo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true that my people have suffered. The Minister is saying there was an elevation of the hospital without the presence of the necessary physical facilities. She is also saying that there is an ambulance to ferry people from Gucha to Kisii District Hospital, which is about 25 kilometres away. Is she aware that in the process, people have actually died during transportation? How many people have actually died whose lives could have been saved by this anomaly being corrected? Stop blaming the previous KANU Government, which you are working with today.

**Mrs. Ngilu:** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Yes, I am aware that there have been

several deaths in the hospital. Some of these deaths actually occurred as the patients were being reported from Ogembo District Hospital to Tabaka Hospital and Kisii District Hospital. As I said earlier, these deaths were as a result of malaria, which we have contained or we are rather containing. A few cases were reported of women who had obstructed labour, while others were of post-abort complications and severe injuries as a result of road accidents.

**Mr. Nderitu:** Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. This Question is very important. First, there are quite a number of provincial hospitals which do not even have ultrasound or scanning equipment in the whole province. What is the Ministry doing to equip the hospitals within the provincial and district levels?

**Mrs. Ngilu:** It is true that there are many hospitals in this country that do not have proper equipment. I want to say once again that, if funds allow, I am going to equip these hospitals as much as I can.

**Dr. Galgalo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you heard the Minister, in her response, saying that that facility was upgraded to a district hospital status without planning. With due respect, it is this Government that does things without planning, and it was not the KANU Government. For instance, free education without planning---

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** What is your question?

**Dr. Galgalo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the KANU Government had upgraded that hospital to a district hospital status in good faith in deliverance of services. Had the Minister provided adequate funding to that hospital, all these deaths she is alluding to would not have occurred. What plans does she now have to provide funds to upgrade that facility to a proper district hospital?

**Mrs. Ngilu:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was upgraded in 1997 without being provided with the necessary facilities. I am now trying to put facilities in place.

**Mr. Omingo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister has said that she is planning to visit Ogembo District Hospital as soon as possible. This district hospital is run under a health centre facility. When will the Minister visit the hospital? Patients are being attended to under a tent and those suffering from malaria die before they receive treatment. When will she visit the hospital because "seeing is believing?"

**Mrs. Ngilu:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House is so excited that I can hardly hear what the hon. Member has asked. What is this excitement about? Could the hon. Member ask his question again?

**Mr. Omingo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister knows that this district hospital is operating on a health centre facility. I have just mentioned that patients are being treated under tents. During this chilly conditions, they die before they receive treatment. When will she visit the hospital because seeing is believing?

**Mr. Ngilu:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, seeing is believing, but I want to tell the hon. Member that the hospital would rather operate under a health centre facility because from today, health centres will not be charging any money for treatment and diagnosis. However, we will ensure that this facility is improved. We have some little funds for this in this year's Budget.

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Mr. Angwenyi, you will recall that you stood on a point of order another time and you asked a question. If it is related to that Question, no!

Next Question, Mr. Mukiri!

**The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development (Mr. Munyao):** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I wish to seek some guidance from the Chair. If you look at the Question, you will find that part (a) states:- "Is the Minister aware--", and (b) states:- "Is she further aware---" Could we remove the word "she" from Questions because they can be answered by

anybody else? Can we remove the pronouns "she" and "he", so that the Question can cover all the gender?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Mr. Munyao, first of all, we have already finished with that Question. We are way off that Question. Therefore, I will not even go back to that.

Next Question, Mr. Mukiri.

**Mr. Mukiri:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Question is supposed to be answered by the Minister for Local Government. You will realise that we have had a change in the Ministry of Local Government.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! What is it? Ask your Question, Mr. Mukiri!

**Mr. Mukiri:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mr. Kombo---

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Mukiri, your business is to ask the Question.

*Question No.127*

VEHICLE FOR MOLO TOWN COUNCIL

**Mr. Mukiri** asked the Minister for Local Government when he will provide a vehicle to Molo Town Council.

**The Minister for Local Government** (Mr. Kombo): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, both my Assistant Ministers and myself are enroute for induction to the Ministry of Local Government. So, we want to ask the indulgence of the House for us to be given until next week to answer our Questions.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** That is a reasonable request. Therefore, the Question is deferred until Thursday, next week. That will give the Minister time to be inducted.

*(Question deferred)*

*Question No.214*

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TO  
BUMULA CONSTITUENCY

**Mr. Bifwoli** asked the Minister for Energy what plans the Ministry has to supply electricity to the residents of Bumula Constituency.

**Mr. Assistant Minister for Energy** (Mr. Kiunjuri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

The Ministry is already implementing three schemes in the Constituency, mainly, Mungore, Khasoko/Kimatuni Secondary School, Polytechnic, Water Pump and Kimatuni Home Boarding School. Consideration of other areas will depend on availability of funds---

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will agree with me that the Opposition is on the right hand side.

I beg to repeat the answer.

The Ministry is already implementing three schemes in the constituency, namely, Mungore Market, Khasoko/Kimatuni Secondary School, Polytechnic, Water Pump and Kimatuni Home

Boarding School. Consideration of other areas will depend on availability of funds and the priority ranking will be accorded by the Bungoma District Development Committee, who have already been requested to submit five projects to the Ministry for consideration over the next two to three years.

**Mr. Bifwoli:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to correct something. There is only one scheme being implemented. Whatever the Assistant Minister has mentioned are mere markets where the electricity line is passing. The former Minister for Energy was in Bungoma and he promised that Metima to Kimaeta Scheme would be done this year. Was this a political gimmick or a Government plan?

**Mr. Kiunjuri:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member should be grateful that, at least, an electricity line is being put in his constituency. We have areas in this country where there is no electricity. However, the former Minister made a commitment and the hon. Member is required to hold on until this scheme is implemented.

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I think this is the third time, Dr. Khalwale, you are standing on a point of order. Therefore, I refuse to accept your point of order.

**Mr. Rotino:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, electrification is very important to all our rural areas. What plans does the Ministry have to supply electricity to the rural areas? The Assistant Minister should inform this House what plans he has in the next five years, so that we do not have to ask Questions on the same issue all the time. What policy does the Ministry have to provide electricity to the rural areas?

**Mr. Kiunjuri:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry has already issued instructions to all District Development Committees (DDCs), where hon. Members are members, to give five projects in the order of their priority. Once that is submitted to us, then we shall have no problem with hon. Members knowing which projects are being implemented, in their districts.

**Mr. Mwenje:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, every time we ask when a project will be implemented even if it is recommended by the DDC, we are told that it will be done when funds become available.

*(Mr. J. Koech was booed by hon. Members  
as he entered the Chamber)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, hon. Members! That is not nice! Proceed, Mr. Mwenje!

**Mr. Mwenje:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have to appreciate that every hon. Member in this House has their own views. When any of them appreciates a view by way of applause, that is within their rights.

*(Applause)*

Every time an hon. Member asks a Question relating to electrification, they are told that such matters fall under the Rural Electrification Programme. Could the Assistant Minister tell us how much money has been reserved for rural electrification in the current Budget?

**Mr. Kiunjuri:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will agree with me that that question has been answered in the past the same way I have answered it. However, you will also agree with me that for the first time, we have set a standardised way of dealing with the rural electrification. We are going to get some money from the Government and more from donors. The hon. Member should be more specific in his question, then I can answer him.

**Mr. Kagwe:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that issues to do with electric

power in different constituencies keep on arising all the time, would it be helpful if the Assistant Minister had a nationwide plan of how the whole of Kenya can be powered? Every hon. Member should be shown the plan as far as this issue is concerned. This is important because we have the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) which we could use to accomplish the plans that the Government has for every part of this country. Could the Assistant Minister consider having such a plan?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Mr. Kagwe. You have asked your question. Let the Assistant Minister answer it now.

**Mr. Kiunjuri:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry has such plans in the pipeline.

**Mr. Bifwoli:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you heard the Assistant Minister say that Bumula Constituency is being favoured in terms of electrification. I want to put it on record that Bumula people pay taxes and they are not being favoured. As I have said before, Bumula Constituency was going to get electricity as per the Bungoma District Development Committee (DDC) on 31st October, 1998. The Bungoma DDC recommended the electricity scheme in Bumula. When will these 1998 recommendations be implemented?

**Mr. Kiunjuri:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think there is a lot of tension in this House. You will agree with me that I did not say that Bumula Constituency is being favoured. I said that the Constituency is lucky.

**Dr. Ali:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the Assistant Minister to refer to you every time instead of answering a questions by saying that you agree with him? If he is answering a question, then he should not refer to the Chair.

**Mr. Kiunjuri:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that we address the Chair every time we speak in this House, and not any other hon. Member! I am, therefore, in order.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Assistant Minister, you are in order.

**Mr. Kiunjuri:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will agree with me that---

*(Laughter)*

You will agree with me that I did not use the word "favoured." I used the word "lucky." I said that Bumula Constituency is lucky. We are going to rely on the priorities we receive from District Development Committees (DDCs).

*Question No.294*

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TO  
TANA RIVER DISTRICT

**Mr. Wario** asked the Minister for Energy:—

- (a) whether he is aware that Tana River District is the only district without power supply in the country; and,
- (b) what plans he has to supply power to the district.

**The Assistant Minister for Energy** (Mr. Kiunjuri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Yes, I am aware that Tana River District is the only district not supplied with power. However, construction work to supply Garsen Market with power is going on at an estimated cost of Kshs160 million. This is expected to be complete by August this year, thus facilitating network

expansion in Tana River District. My Ministry will also consider non-grid power supply options such as solar electricity for high schools.

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, hon. Kamama! You must understand that when an hon. Member is contributing, you should not interrupt them, unless there is something that is completely out of order. The Assistant Minister is replying to a Question. I have not heard him say anything that is out of order.

Mr. Kamama, what is it?

**Mr. Kamama:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister has just said the Tana River District is the only district without electricity supply. Ijara District does not also have electricity. There are also other such districts. He is misleading this House.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Mr. Kamama! That is a point of argument, and not a point of order. Could you save this House time by not raising frivolous points of order?

**The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Kiunjuri):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on (b) the Ministry is liaising with a number of donors so as to get funds to finance rural electrification in various parts of the country, including Tana River District. Implementation of the Rural Electrification Programme schemes will be on the basis of priority ranking from the respective DDCs, which have already been requested to submit to the Ministry five projects per district for consideration over the next two to three years. The number of projects which can be implemented over this period will, however, depend on their cost.

**Mr. Wario:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I doubt that this written answer is relevant. It was signed by the Minister for Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services, hon. Ochillo-Ayacko. However--

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Wario, you are definitely out of order. Mr. Ochillo-Ayacko signed it as the Minister for Energy. Indeed, he was. Could you please go ahead and ask your question?

**Mr. Wario:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the Assistant Minister's positive gesture. Bura is over 200 kilometres from Garsen Town. What duration and cost will be involved in network expansion?

**Mr. Kiunjuri:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, according to our estimates, projects in various districts will cost the Kenyan Government Kshs5 billion, excluding taxes and other duties. For Hola, Bura and Garsen, we will have to spend Kshs3 billion. However, if the hon. Member wants to know the cost involved for a particular areas, then he could also ask a specific Question.

**Mr. Y. Haji:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think that both the Questioner and the Assistant Minister are misleading the House. It is not Tana River District only that has no power supply. There is also Ijara District. Could the Assistant Minister withdraw what he has said and apologise to this House?

**Mr. Kiunjuri:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Ijara is another District without electricity. However, the answer cannot be withdrawn. I could, however include Ijara District in the list of districts without electricity.

**Prof. Oniang'o:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the answers we continue to receive regarding energy and rural electrification are indicative of the fact that this Ministry cannot manage this sector. Could the Assistant Minister tell us if there are any plans to allocate resources to constituencies, so that they can manage the projects themselves?

**Mr. Kiunjuri:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Members are asking questions about what is

within their own powers. They should bring amendments to this House to amend various Acts, and what they want will be done. We should also consider the cost involved in implementing projects. I have given an example of hon. Wario's constituency, where we require over Kshs5 billion to carry out electrification projects. If we can consider all these factors and come up with a plan, then we shall implement it.

**Mr. Wario:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a 20-kilometre line of power from Garissa to a KBC station in Madogo Division, and yet the residents living in this location have no power. Could the Assistant Minister consider supplying power to the people of Madogo Location from the Garissa grid?

**Mr. Kiunjuri:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if that is so, his suggestion will be considered this financial year. I want to assure the hon. Member that we shall have some solar panels for his schools.

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

*Question No.520*

EVICION OF LIVESTOCK FROM  
NJUKINI BY KWS RANGERS

**Mr. ole Metito** asked the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife:-

- (a) whether he is aware that Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) rangers evicted livestock using rubber bullets on 19th September, 2003 at Njukini (Ziwani Estate) Taita Taveta District and in the process caused the death of 32 cows;
- (b) whether he could explain why the rangers took this action, yet the cows were not in the park;
- (c) what action he has taken to compensate the cow owners for the loss of their only means of survival, and,
- (d) what action he has taken against the officers involved.

**The Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources** (Prof. Maathai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as you know, the wildlife docket is no longer in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Mr. Khaniri and I have already consulted, and if it is okay, I am ready to answer this Question. Otherwise, we can wait until Mr. Khaniri can answer it.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. ole Metito, would you like to give the Assistant Minister more time to settle or do you want the answer now.

**Mr. ole Metito:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have no problem. But I have the answer here and it is signed by the Minister. So, I think it is okay if I am given this answer.

**The Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources** (Prof. Maathai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that the KWS rangers evicted livestock using blanks and not rubber bullets on November 6th, 2003 from Tsavo West National Park and not from Njukini (Ziwani estate) on the said date as alleged. The death of 32 cows during the eviction was not caused by rubber bullets because the rangers were using blanks. The cows were killed as a result of drowning when the herdsmen were driving them back to the park on the same day at night.

(b) The death of the cows was caused when the herdsmen were driving the cows back to the park, as said. My officers had earlier driven the same herd of cattle out of the park.

(c) As the law stands, my Ministry is not able to compensate the cow owners for their loss. KWS officers did not cause the death of the cows. Additionally, the loss occurred from the conduct

of the herdsmen, which would constitute an offence under the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act. The only legitimate compensation is that for human death and injury. However, my Ministry has initiated a comprehensive review of Cap.376, the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act of 1989, with a view to exploring sustainable options available for compensation.

(d) No action has been taken against the officers since they committed no offence, and were merely carrying out their duties.

**Mr. ole Metito:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on that fateful night, 32 cows drowned in the river. Out of a herd of 33, only one cow survived. Thirty-two died instantly. The Assistant Minister is saying that the herdsmen were the ones who made those cows drown. How can these herdsmen drown their own source of livelihood in a river they have been crossing quite often and are, therefore, familiar with all the crossing points?

**Prof. Maathai:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am quite sure that the herdsmen would not drown their animals knowingly. However, if the animals were crossing the river at night it was quite possible for them to drown.

**Maj.Gen. Nkaiserry:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is misleading the House. Cows never drown. They are the best swimmers you can have. How can the owners of cows drown their own animals? That is the question Mr. ole Metito is asking. This Assistant Minister is defending the rangers instead of defending *wananchi*. This is very wrong for this Government.

**Prof. Maathai:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not say that the herdsmen drowned their animals. I said that I am quite sure that they would not drown their animals deliberately. I also said that it is quite possible for animals to drown in rivers. Anything can drown in rivers.

**Mr. Sasura:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in normal circumstances rangers use rubber bullets or blanks to drive away hostile game out of the parks or people's home. Why did the rangers use bullets to drive out cows, when there were herdsmen who could move them away without the use of bullets? Initially, what caused the use of the bullets?

**Prof. Maathai:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the information I have with me is that no bullets were used. They used blanks to drive out the animals. If the hon. Member has any other information which he can avail to us, I will be quite willing to look into the matter. The information I have is that the rangers only tried to move the animals from the national park.

**Mr. ole Metito:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the team that visited the scene on that particular day was led by the DC, Taita Taveta, the OCPD, the CID boss, the DO, the OCS and the Deputy Senior Warden of Tsavo West National Park. It was agreed between them as Government representatives, and owners of the cows that a compensation of Kshs20,000 per cow would be paid for 30 cows out of the 32 cows. Two cows were to be paid for at Kshs15,000 each. Now the Assistant Minister is saying that there are no plans to compensate those cow owners. Two weeks ago, the Senior Warden went round talking to the owners of these cows to see whether they could come down to Kshs15,000 per cow. On whose directives were these officers acting if the Government will not compensate the cow owners?

**Prof. Maathai:** The policy of the Government is that there are no funds to compensate communities for the loss of their livestock. However, there have been cases where donors and NGOs have provided funds for consolation rather than compensation. I would have to see the circumstances under which such promises were made because there are no funds in the Ministry for such a purpose.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** For the second time, Question by Mr. Bahari!



DISMISSAL OF POLICE  
CONSTABLE SHEDO GUYO

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

- (a) why Police Constable Shedo Guyo No.16869 was dismissed from service in August, 1998; and,  
(b) what the benefits due to Mr. Shedo on his dismissal are.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Is the Minister of State, Office of the President still not here? We have a problem today. I will defer this Question to Tuesday, next week, because we do not seem to have someone to answer it.

*(Question deferred)*

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** What is it?

**Mr. Omingo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is it in order for an hon. Member to conduct fishing expeditions by ferrying hon. Members from the Government side to the Opposition side for purposes of getting applause?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Mr. Omingo, you have to be serious! That is a frivolous point of order! Under normal circumstances, I would sent you out of the House. However, I do not want to do so. I do not think anybody is "fishing" here.

Now, let us now move to Questions by Private Notice.

**QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE**

**Mr. Osundwa:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to ask this Question from the Opposition side now that my former party NARC is dead---

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Mr. Osundwa! Ask your Question!

NON-REGISTRATION OF INDIGENOUS  
KENYANS BORN IN NAIROBI

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

Could the Minister explain why the Registrar of Persons is declining to register indigenous Kenyans who indicate Nairobi as their home district despite their parents and grandparents having been born and lived in Nairobi all their lives?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Any Minister of State, Office of the President here?

Your Excellency the Vice-President, we have a problem with the Office of the President because this is the second Question going unanswered and we do not seem to have any information.

So, I will defer this Question to Tuesday, next week. I hope by then, things will have worked out.

**Dr. Godana:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. We have a Front Bench which is almost full with Ministers and Assistant Ministers. The Leader of Government Business is also present. We are also reminded, time and again, about collective responsibility. How come there is nobody to answer the Question on behalf of the Minister who is not here?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Awori, would you like to respond to that?

**The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs** (Mr. Awori): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am really asking for the indulgence of the House for what has happened this afternoon. Is it not possible for hon. Members to be a little patient, so that this Question could be answered on Tuesday? I guarantee that it will be answered on Tuesday.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Very well. I believe that is done. I do not want us to dwell on it. The Question is, therefore, deferred till Tuesday next week.

*(Question deferred)*

KENYA'S FAILURE TO BENEFIT  
FROM US MILLENNIUM ACCOUNT

**(Mr. M. Kariuki)** to ask the Minister for Foreign Affairs:-

(a) How did Kenya fail to benefit from the US Millennium Fund?

(b) What measures did the Ministry take through our foreign missions to lobby sufficiently for consideration by the US Government?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. M. Kariuki is now an Assistant Minister. Therefore, the Question is dropped.

*(Question dropped)*

Next Question by Mr. Mwanzia!

**The Assistant Minister for Energy** (Mr. Kiunjuri): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like the Chair to refer to the Standing Orders because the Front Bench on the Opposition side is meant for the official Shadow Cabinet Ministers.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Mr. Kiunjuri! Do you know that when you stood up, I had already called Mr. Mwanzia to ask his Question? I thought you were answering the Question. So, could you, please, hold your peace?

Mr. Mwanzia, ask your Question!

MEASURES TO SAVE NACICO  
SACCO FROM BANKRUPTCY

**Mr. Mwanzia:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Local Government the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that Nacico SACCO has been taken to court by its creditors and members for non-payment of loans and refunds of contributions and may be declared bankrupt?

(b) Could the Minister inform the House why the SACCO has not been able to meet its financial obligations for the last ten years?

(c) What urgent measures is the Minister taking to save the SACCO from collapse and loss of contributions of its members?

**The Minister for Local Government** (Mr. Kombo): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the same reasons, I am still going for induction, and after that, I will answer the Question.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Very well. Mr. Mwanzia, you have no objection to that. Do you?

**Prof. Oniang'o:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Prof. Oniang'o! I am addressing Mr. Mwanzia. He is the one who asked the Question.

**Mr. Mwanzia:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, has she become Mr. Mwanzia? Perhaps, we could baptise her.

I appreciate what the Minister has just said, but this Question has been on the Order Paper for sometime now. The former Minister has been dodging to answer it. I hope the newly appointed Minister, who is very capable, will deal with it accordingly.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Very well. This Question is deferred till Thursday, next week.

*(Question deferred)*

Next Question, Mr. M. Maitha!

#### REHABILITATION OF KALALA BRIDGE

**(Mr. M. Maitha)** to ask the Minister for Roads and Public Works:-

(a) Is the Minister aware that Kalala Bridge which joins Mbiuni, Kangundo and Nairobi is about to collapse?

(b) What urgent steps is the Minister taking to rebuild the bridge?

**Mr. C. Kilonzo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I ask this Question on behalf of Mr. M. Maitha?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Why? Mr. C. Kilonzo, there are procedures to be followed when you want to ask a Question on behalf of another hon. Member. I have not been informed that, for any reason, Mr. M. Maitha is not here.

**Mr. C. Kilonzo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mr. M. Maitha had to attend to a national matter--

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Mr. C. Kilonzo! You are not Mr. M. Maitha. Since I have deferred other Questions, I will also defer this one till Tuesday, next week.

*(Question deferred)*

#### MEASURES TO CURB MONKEY MENACE IN UGENYA CONSTITUENCY

**Archbishop Ondiek:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that monkeys have destroyed many crops in Ugenya Constituency?

(b) What is the Minister doing to deal with the situation and compensate the farmers?

**The Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources (Prof. Maathai):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Yes, I am aware that monkeys have destroyed many crops in Ugenya Constituency.

(b) The District Warden based at the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) station in Kisumu has already been instructed to take appropriate action to rectify the situation. The wardens have already been sent to the area to combat the monkey menace.

**Archbishop Ondiek:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now that the Assistant Minister accepts that she is very much aware that monkeys have destroyed crops in Ugenya Constituency, could she assure this House whether the affected farmers will be compensated?

**Prof. Maathai:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as explained on several occasions, at the moment,

the Government does not have a fund to compensate farmers for their destroyed crops. However, the KWS is actually working on a Bill that will soon come to this House to seek the establishment of a fund which will make it possible for the Government to compensate farmers when their crops are destroyed.

**Archbishop Ondiek:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the answer given by the Assistant Minister. I would like her to commit the Government on how these people will be helped because their crops have been destroyed and they have to survive.

**Prof. Maathai:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I really do sympathise with the communities that find themselves at conflict with wildlife. However, until this House approves a new fund to be able to compensate, our hands are tied. Occasionally, some NGOs and donors do come by and they provide the Ministry with resources that are given to the communities to console them. When such resources are available, we are quite happy to do so. However, at the moment, we have no such available funds for this particular situation.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Well, I had given the last chance to Archbishop Ondiek, but let me give this chance to Prof. Oniang'o since she stood up, and one more hon. Member.

**Prof. Oniang'o:** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I have great respect for Prof. Maathai. In fact, she should be the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources. However, I am surprised that all this time, she has not worked on some compensation scheme for crops, property or human life by destroyed wildlife. Could she tell us what initiative she is taking to make sure that this actually happens?

**Prof. Maathai:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since we came to this Ministry, we have been working very hard to rectify the anomalies that were there. First, we started working on the Forests Bill to save our forests. The Wildlife Bill is in the pipeline. I appeal to hon. Members that, when that Bill comes, they should not shoot it down the way they shot the Forests Bill. If they do that, we cannot assist our people. But as it is now, we have to operate within the law. It is quite frustrating to witness the destruction and yet, you have no resources to compensate the farmers.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Last question, Mr. Khamasi!

**Mr. Khamasi:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think the Assistant Minister knows very well that, over a very long period of time, monkeys and baboons have been reproducing uncontrollably. In fact, those monkeys do not practise any family planning. So, they have become too many! They are destroying crops unchecked. The Ministry has no plans to check them. I am wondering whether the Assistant Minister will now allow those communities living around those areas to kill those monkeys, so that they could be reduced. They are too many!

**Prof. Maathai:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) has rules and regulations that allow it to cull animals when they are too many for the habitat they occupy. If the communities feel that, that is the case, they could complain to the KWS. The KWS would then work within that law. Unfortunately, people do not eat monkeys. Probably, there could be a relocation. Culling of animals that are edible is easier. But to kill them just for the sake of killing them will not be a solution. That is because they will reproduce again. I would like to say that the KWS personnel in that area are involved in community education in an effort to help our people learn how to co-exist with wildlife. In many ways, they are an asset. We get a lot of foreign exchange due to tourism. We would like our people to learn how to live with them. But we do acknowledge that they may not appreciate that wildlife until they benefit from the tourist dollars that come in. That is something that KWS is aware of, and it is working on it. Probably, that is one of the reasons why KWS has been attached to the Ministry of Tourism.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Members, that is the end of Question Time. Next order!

**MOTIONS**

## ADOPTION OF 1997/1998 PAC REPORT

**(Mr. Omingo)** to move:-

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Public Accounts Committee for the year 1997/1998, laid on the Table of the House on Thursday 3rd June, 2004.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I have been informed that the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee is not ready to move this Motion. Therefore, we will adjourn debate until another time.

*(Motion deferred)*

Next Order!

ADOPTION OF 110TH IPU  
CONFERENCE REPORT

**The Assistant Minister for Transport** (Mr. Ligale): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:-

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the 110th Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Conference, held in Mexico City from 5th to 23th April, 2004, laid on the Table of this House on 8th June, 2004.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in moving this Motion, I want to thank the Speaker for nominating a number of us to attend the IPU meeting that was held in Mexico on the days that I have mentioned.

The Speaker, himself, Mr. Francis ole Kaparo, attended as a Member of the Executive Committee. The following Members attended along with me:-

Hon. Mrs. Beth Mugo, MP;  
Hon. Prof. Ruth Oniang'o, MP;  
Hon. Nyiva Mwendwa, MP;  
Hon. Dr. Hezron Manduku, MP;  
Hon. Abdalla Ngozi, MP;  
Hon. Kembi-Gitura, MP; and,  
Ms. Anita Thurania, Senior Clerk Assistant.  
Mr. Boniface Lenairoshi, Third Clerk Assistant.

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

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the IPU is an international organisation of Parliaments of sovereign states. It was established in 1899 and, currently, has a membership of 130 national parliaments. The union is the focal point for worldwide parliamentary dialogue and works for peace and co-operation among peoples of the world, and for the firm establishment of representative institutions, particularly parliaments. The IPU is funded by its members through annual subscriptions. The one my colleagues and I attended in Mexico City was organised by the IPU Secretariat, and was hosted by the Senate of Mexico. It was inaugurated on Sunday 18th April,

2004, in the presence of His Excellence the President of Mexico. The President of the IPU, as well as the President of the Mexican Senate, and a number of dignitaries were present.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that conference was attended by more than 1,400 delegates, associate members, observers and representatives from various organs of the United Nations (UN), including United Nations International Children's Education Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Bank and the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, broadly, the conference was conducted through four main organs. Firstly, the Executive Committee, which is the main co-ordinating committee, and to which Mr. Kaparo is a Member, met earlier. On that Committee, Members are elected to hold positions for an initial two years. Our own Speaker was elected in Geneva last year. Some of us were present on that occasion, and we were very proud.

Secondly, we had the Governing Council on which I, as the Head of the Delegation, sat. We were also represented there by Mrs. Mugo and Mr. Kembi-Gitura. We also had plenary sessions where, all of us were free to attend. Therefore, most of us attended those sessions freely.

Thirdly, there was also a meeting of Women Parliamentarians where Prof. Oniang'o and Mrs. Mwendwa participated on our behalf. We also had three standing committees which deliberated on a number of topical subjects that affect parliamentarians throughout the world. In most of those sessions, resolutions were taken. Those resolutions have been submitted here. They are contained in our report. It is important that we, as a Parliament, go through those resolutions and see how best we could implement them. Some of them touched on gender problems and the need for us to recognise the position of women in our Parliaments and countries, and ensure that they get their rightful places.

Topical subjects like HIV/AIDS, which is ravaging many countries of the world, and in particular third world countries, was also discussed exhaustively and resolutions made. The Standing Committees that were established discussed a number of topics, including Standing Committee One, on which we were represented by the hon. Dr. Manduku and hon. Mrs. Mwendwa. This one dealt particularly with promoting international reconciliation, helping to bring stability to regions of conflict and to assist with post-conflict reconstruction.

We also had Standing Committee Two on which we were represented by hon. Kembi-Gitura and hon. Prof. Oniang'o. This one was mainly concerned with working towards an equitable environment for international commerce and the issue of trade in agricultural products and access to basic medicines. A number of resolutions were also adopted by this Committee and we shall need to look at them to see how best they affect our country and for posterity.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we also had Standing Committee Three on which I sat and I was joined by hon. Ngozi and hon. Mrs. Mugo. This particular Committee was looking at furthering Parliamentary democracy in order to protect human rights and encourage reconciliation among peoples and partnerships among nations. We also made resolutions which are contained in the report.

All in all, this conference was extremely useful. But, perhaps, the most important aspect that we need to bring to the attention of this House is the fact that in April, 2006, Kenya will be hosting the 115th Plenary Session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). In view of the magnitude of this conference, and given the numbers that are involved, we need to start preparations well in advance.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am pleased to report that we have already set up an Inter-Ministerial Committee comprising the Members who attended the last conference in Mexico City and we are going to co-opt a number of other Members who belong to the IPU Executive Committee, as well as officials from various agencies involved, including the Office of the

President, for security matters, Office of the Vice-President and the Ministry of Home Affairs, particularly with regard to visa requirements, the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife, because we need hotel accommodation, the police and all other agencies that are involved.

I am also pleased to inform the House that the first meeting of that Inter-Ministerial Committee will be held on Wednesday next week so that we can start preparations to ensure that when it comes to the hosting of the conference in April, 2006, we should be ready to welcome our guests and give them the usual Kenyan hospitality and have a well-organised conference.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I wish to move that this House adopts the Report.

I will ask the gracious Lady, hon. Prof. Oniang'o, to second the Motion.

**Prof. Oniang'o:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I was privileged to be part of this delegation to the IPU Conference in Mexico City, which turned out to be very informative and where Kenya was given good recognition, especially the fact that we shall be hosting the 2006 conference following Philippines who will be hosting the 2005 conference.

Let me say that I have little to add to what hon. Ligale, who was the leader of the delegation, has had to share with us here. I would like to urge Members to read this Report, which is actually quite reader-friendly.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, one of the issues that came out was the role of national Parliaments in reconciliation and I think Kenya could borrow a leaf from what is being done in other countries.

We were also treated to issues to deal with commercial sexual exploitation of children, something we have not been able to quite come to grips with and we learnt a lot from there.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we were also able to interact with the Parliaments of other nations, including Sweden and the British delegation, who actually treated us to a lunch and we had a good exchange of ideas. We were also able to see how the Mexicans were able to manage that huge number of delegates during the six or so days that we were in Mexico City.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, all in all, even us as the Kenyan delegation, we used to sit every so often and share ideas and tell each other what we were experiencing, how we were participating and I think we worked in a very unified manner and I am proud to have been part of that delegation.

As we prepare for the 2006 conference here, we have to work hard and undertake to ensure that our Kenyan hospitality is shown and bring in other aspects that we have borrowed from elsewhere.

With those few remarks, I beg to second.

*(Question proposed)*

**Mr. Kembi-Gitura:** Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I also wish to support the adoption of the Report of the 110th IPU Conference held in Mexico City on the said date.

I was privileged to have been in that delegation. It was an extremely eye-opening conference because there were very many issues of interest to Parliamentarians worldwide that were discussed. Apart from sight-seeing, it was a very intensive conference. Very many issues were discussed.

I was hoping, as mentioned by hon. Ligale, the leader of the delegation, that the Papers that we presented to the conference would have been appended in that Report for all to see that we had not gone just to sight-see, but that we made contributions to that international conference and that we propagated the position of our country as pertains to those several issues.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are going to host the conference here in Nairobi in the year 2006 and, like Prof. Oniang'o has said, it is going to be an extremely important one for our country. We are going to have more than 1,500 delegates and it is going to be good even for the economy of Nairobi. However, we cannot assume anything. It is a conference for which we all need to make very serious preparations if we have to show our country for what it truly is; a great country with great potential. It is one that has a lot to offer from our Parliamentary and Government system.

The only thing that I would like to add is that this is not going to be a conference that can only be arranged by hon. Members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) of our Parliament. It is a conference that has to be inter-Ministerial and for which the Government has to be fully involved in and fully committed to. This is because there shall be necessity for the people who come to visit our country, albeit for the conference, to see our country during their leisure time, visit our parks, countryside and see our strengths and weaknesses in the country. The Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife will, therefore, have to be seriously involved and so will the Ministry of Finance because we shall need a lot of financing for the conference. More so, the Ministry of Transport. This is because when you have 1,500 delegates in one city, then the transportation system must be completely impeccable. We must be able to show our country in the best colour and in the best light possible as this shall be our mirror.

As I wind up, let me say that there are very many issues that afflict us and in the IPU Conference. It is a conference where even issues like HIV/AIDS which ravage our country today, poverty and refugees are discussed. These issues are not just going to have to affect us but even the greater region of Eastern Africa. It is, therefore, a conference that all of us must take to heart and very seriously, indeed.

It was great pleasure to have been one of the people elected by the hon. Speaker of this House to attend that conference. What I learnt and what others will learn during the next conference is not something that you just keep to yourself. It is something that you must disseminate even to other hon. Members of Parliament and the people of our country.

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

**Mr. Rotino:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to say something about the IPU Conference. I had the privilege of attending an IPU Conference in Cairo in 1995. We learnt a lot of things in Cairo and I value this conference so much.

However, I want to mention that this is a conference that brings together Parliamentarians from all over the world. Hon. Members of Parliament come and learn issues and tackle problems together. When we come as Parliamentarians, we have issues that we normally deal with in our individual capacities in our countries. However, the IPU brings all these hon. Members and issues together and then we tackle them. For example, the issue of HIV/AIDS, which is a common feature for all hon. Members of Parliament, is a social issue. There are economic issues and others that deal with democracy. However, it will be good if as a Parliament, we have continuity of hon. Members in that Committee. This will ensure that we do not have different hon. Members going for the conference at different years and thus not being able to have continuity on the issues. This will ensure that if we have a meeting, for example in, Philippines, and another one in Kenya in 2006, we should have continuity of hon. Members in at least two or three sessions so that there is a handing over of issues that we deal with. This will ensure that the issues we tackle and get resolutions for come out. We need to have at least two or three hon. Members always going for those meetings. When the Speaker and the Clerk are selecting hon. Members to these meetings, we should have two consistent hon. Members going so as to follow up the issues.

This is good and we should consider it as a privilege, as a country, to be given an opportunity to host this meeting. It is an eye-opener for many hon. Members because when it is



being hosted in this country, many of them will have the opportunity to attend. Not all of us will be able to attend when conferences are in different countries because of expenses. However, it will be good for us to encourage more hon. Members of Parliament to be in that committee. We should even have a Parliamentarians' Committee that includes hon. Members who went there and others. This is because it is actually the Kenya Parliament hosting it on behalf of the Kenya Government. Therefore, it is good that hon. Members are given an opportunity to participate in this forum.

It is also good to be able to participate in the agenda and objectives of the meeting at that time. Agenda and objectives of different sessions or meetings are always brought up by the Executive Committee. Since our Speaker is in the Executive Committee, I suppose, we should be able to get issues that pertain to this country, for example, the issue of refugees, democracy and democratisation process to be included in the agenda of that meeting.

I feel that it is a privilege for us to be able to host a meeting like this. For the political, economic, social and cultural issues that are going to be raised, Kenya should be able to bring its own agenda to be discussed in that meeting.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was a privilege for me to attend that meeting at that time. We are able to discuss and learn many things from conferences like this.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs** (Mr. Awori): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for allowing me also to comment on this very important conference that took place in Mexico. I also had the privilege of attending such a meeting way back in 1984 in the Hague.

The reason why a country like Kenya spends money in sending Parliamentarians to such meetings is because of the learning process. We can learn quite a lot from one another and a meeting like that brings together people who have been in different Parliaments for a long time. Perhaps one of the major lessons that we hope that those who attend such meetings learn, is the question of respect for Parliament itself. In every country, Parliament is the supreme body of not only law-making but also of steering the country. It is necessary, therefore, for hon. Members of the delegation, I think when they come, the first thing they should do is to circulate this Report and, if necessary, even hold *Kamukunjis*. This is because, as time goes, one finds that respect for this House seems to be disappearing to the extent that people now trivialise its proceedings. People do not take the House very seriously! Many times we have not been able to transact a lot of business as we should because of the triviality that goes on. I am sure that hon. Members of the delegation had a lot of time to interact and discuss with others. We want to respect institutions. Without respecting them, we have nothing! For the meeting of 2006, we need to prepare for it properly right from today.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the year 2006 is only two years away, and there is a lot to be done, so that we can have a successful meeting. Parliament should be the one which should be steering, for instance, gender equality. We find all the time that many countries have recognised the importance of having many women as Members of Parliament. Although Kenya leads in many things, we still have much fewer women in Parliament than other countries. Perhaps, with interacting with the other Members of Parliament, we will learn how to give space to not only women but also to other disadvantaged people like the disabled. Only the disabled can tell what their problems are. It is a pity that, other than Mr. Leshore who became disabled when he was already an hon. Member, we have not had any disabled hon. Member. It would have been much better if we had someone who had been a disabled person long before he or she came to Parliament.

Meetings like this one do foster leadership. Leadership is what is required. At the moment, we need leadership in this country, so that we can steer this country to greater heights. Right now,

we are having problems. It has been mentioned about the disease of HIV/AIDS. We need to help in sensitizing people, so that we can remove the stigma from the people who are living with HIV/AIDS. Many people got HIV/AIDS quite innocently. There is no reason why we should stigmatise someone who was born that way; it had nothing to do with him. There are those who have got HIV/AIDS perhaps because they went to a hospital, and they needed blood transfusion. By bad luck, they contracted the virus. I think it is necessary that conferences like this one help us to bring out leadership in the country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the most important thing that we need to do is to prepare to project the right image when lots of parliamentarians from all over the world come here. We need to show that we have a great country, where people live in peace.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Sungu:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this Motion.

The role of Parliament in governance and development is obvious. It cannot be gainsaid. We need a law to demystify the membership of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in terms of our Parliament. We need to define a way of identifying our representatives. I would like to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Rotino that, although there should be continuity of the membership to the IPU, in fact, more hon. Members should be involved. It is very important to involve the rest of Parliament in what goes on at IPU conferences. As we speak now, there are very few hon. Members present in this Chamber. This shows that they do not understand the role and importance of such an important body like the IPU. Therefore, we must open the doors so that all hon. Members know what goes on at IPU conference. That way, they can attend. The chance to attend IPU conferences should not just be given to cronies of those who do the selection.

The facts brought out in this Report are very clear. They are important and necessary, particularly for Africa. We must realise that Africa is racked with conflicts all over, for example, Sudan. Kenya has played a critical role in trying to achieve peace in Southern Sudan. These are Africans. They are our people. Right now, about one million people are threatened with death. What is happening in the Darfur region? Militia groups sponsored by the Sudanese Government are forcing people out of their homes. A similar thing happened in Rwanda, but Africa and the rest of the world kept quiet. Right now, Kenya and Africa are keeping quiet. Only the international Press is covering what is happening in Darfur. I believe that the IPU should get involved in what is going on in Darfur, particularly the Kenyan Parliament. What is happening in the Sudan now is going to be worse than what happened in Rwanda. There is ethnic cleansing, slavery and forceful movement of people from their land and so on.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must also appreciate the role that the Government of Kenya has played in trying to bring peace to Somalia. We are now hosting the Somali peace talks. We have contributed troops to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force to the Ethiopian/Eritrean border conflict. We also have our troops under the UN Peace-keeping Force in Sierra Leone and Liberia, and that is commendable. The Kenyan Parliament must now be proactive to play its rightful role in the international community. The world is slowly becoming a global village, and we must get involved in the resolution of these conflicts as a Parliament.

May I also inform hon. Members that this Parliament has the Amani Forum, which is playing a very important part in conflict resolution, particularly in Kenya. In this country, we have people who are internally displaced. We have people who are engaged in wars relating to cattle rustling and land ownership. Parliament must get involved in solving such conflicts. We cannot talk about democracy when some of our people are at war with each other.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, one of the fundamental issues raised in this Report is

democratisation. Kenyans have set a very good example in Africa by having a peaceful transition. We set the ball rolling by starting a coalition Government, but we are now rolling the clock backwards. It is a shame that we are not maintaining the good example that we have set for Africa and the rest of the world. Wherever you go, as a Member of the Kenyan Parliament, you are reminded by the citizens of those nations that Kenya did Africa proud. They acknowledge the fact that we are now looking at how we can govern ourselves.

So, we should never roll the clock backwards by turning our coalition Government into a "collision" one. What is happening in Kenya now shows that we do not understand the nature of a coalition Government. We are not able to talk with each other. Instead, we talk at each other. We are not able to find solutions to our problems internally and we look elsewhere for solutions, which will never come. I believe that solutions to those problems should come from amongst ourselves. As a Parliament, we must go the full distance to ensure that we have proper democracy in this country. Let me remind hon. Members that, in fact, coalition governments are a thing of the future. They are the in-thing in Europe. In Germany and Italy, there are coalition governments. Kenya was on the right track until--- We should show Africa the way, as Africans and parliamentarians.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I said, Africa is looking to us to set an example. As we prepare to host the IPU Conference in Kenya in the year 2006, we must make sure that we enhance and entrench democracy and democratic principles and practices. We must also enhance the democratic space in this country, so that when I am said to be criticising the Government for corruption, or whatever else, it should not be seen as a vendetta or something out of place. We want to make Kenya a better country. There is no better place to do that than in Parliament. We must, therefore, ensure that parliamentary practice in this country is properly done.

For instance, what has happened to our Standing Orders? For two parliamentary terms, we have not changed our Standing Orders, as if the world has stoodby watching us. The world is moving very fast. The Vice-President complained while contributing to debate. It is because those involved, and who are in charge of parliamentary affairs have not done anything to ensure that we improve our Standing Orders as we go on. The current Standing Orders were made when Kenya was a one-party state. We are now in a multiparty state. We have people whose minds work very fast. So, we must change the Standing Orders to ensure that we are in line with the modern world, so that Parliament can work properly and effectively. As a Parliament, we must further democratic practices in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me now refer to the working committees referred to in this Report. I want to congratulate Kenyans, that at Bomas, they brought out the issue of gender equality properly. In fact, we were drafting a Constitution which is now being rejected, which was guaranteeing 30 per cent membership for women Members of Parliament so that we can have gender equality because it is common knowledge that the women of this country have been discriminated against. It is common knowledge that the girl child was not given the same rights as the boy child in terms of education and it is still happening now. We know for certain that in some communities, young girls are targeted for marriage by old men. We must practise positive thinking and practise positive discrimination. We must actualise some of these ideas and make sure that, at least, there is gender equality and that our womenfolk are looked after. As I stand here, I am a proud father of three beautiful girls and I will fight for them because I know that if I walk along River Road or somewhere beyond Tom Mboya Street at night, the worst that could happen to me is mugging, robbery and perhaps death. However, for the girl child, the first thing that the thugs will do to her is to rape and we must take cognisance of this. The question of HIV/AIDS is important and the roles that must be played by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) are obvious and need to be discussed.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will briefly touch on the threat of globalisation. You are well aware that, in fact, internationally, there have been a lot of protests with regard to globalisation. These issues must be looked into in terms of our Parliament and IPU. We must not just accept things because other people are saying them. If we do that, we may create a situation whereby the rich will "swallow" the poor. The developed countries will "swallow" the developing countries. We will remain forever consumers rather than producers of goods. We will always be producing agricultural goods through use of intense labour and yet others are producing industrial goods through machinery. The other day, as Members of the PAC of this Parliament, we visited Germany and we were able to see a factory which is enclosed in glass manufacturing cars. They have a lot of technology. You can see a car being manufactured as a customer from point "A" up to "point Z", and all these things are done by robots. They are moving along a line that you cannot see. They are all automated and we have not even managed to manufacture bicycles. We will forever remain the slaves of the developed world if we do not counter globalisation.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**The Assistant Minister for Regional Development Authorities (Mr. Odoyo):** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I wish to add my voice to some of the good sentiments expressed by fellow Members of Parliament. May I also congratulate the Kenyan Parliament and the fraternity of the IPU, on awarding us the opportunity to host the next conference in April 2006 in Nairobi, Kenya which, I believe, will be the 115th Assembly.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the resolutions that the meeting arrived at were based mainly on four areas relating to political, economic and social situations in the world, international reconciliation, international trade, furthering democracy and the last one, the resolution relating to women in the world of today.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a few comments beginning with democracy. The key words in multiparty democracy are "political parties". It is political parties that have to be strengthened to ensure that multiparty democracy survives in the world of today. There has been a misconception in some quarters that you can do away with parties and yet continue to have parliamentary democracy. It is not possible to have a strong parliamentary democracy without having strong parliamentary parties.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to say that those of us who are in Government like myself and others who are committed to multiparty democracy, believe that time is ripe for this country to start offering economic support to parliamentary parties, so that we can strengthen them and ensure that these parties are able to participate effectively in the debates in this House to support Government policies. Time has come when those gunning for the highest political office should be paid and given appropriate security to ensure that democracy is enhanced.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we cannot destroy political parties without destroying democracy because the time of going back to dictatorship is over for Kenyans. We are committed to democracy in this country and I believe that if we strengthen our parties, we shall move forward.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other agenda that has been brought to the fore that I wish to comment on was about the women parliamentarians. The issue of gender has been aptly put forward by the hon. Member for Kisumu Town East. However, I am particularly interested that the Kenyan Government is yet to implement the United Nations Security Council Resolution No.1325 of 2000, whose sole and express purpose is to enhance the capacity of women to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts in the conflict-prone areas because today we have to agree that in the household environment, if the lady is not prepared to bring around a peaceful resolution, we will not have peace. Therefore, we should instead have key Members of Parliament; like Professor Oniang'o.

I am afraid because you are in KANU, I will on this occasion---

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

**The Assistant Minister for Regional Development Authorities** (Mr. Odoyo): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Point taken. I was going to say that the capability of certain professors who are sitting on the other side in peace and conflict resolution should be exploited through appointment to appropriate Ministries. However, since I am not an appointing authority, I will assure her that her future is certainly very bright.

*(Laughter)*

**Prof. Oniang'o**: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member right in imputing that as a Member of the Opposition, I will be interested to join this very disorganised Government as a Cabinet Minister?

**The Assistant Minister for Regional Development Authorities** (Mr. Odoyo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thought the intention of a Government of national unity is to tap the best Kenyans for the best possible jobs and, in this case, I am referring to Prof. Oniang'o as a key and competent person who should be joining this NARC fraternity as we continue to "*narcacise*" that party.

*(Laughter)*

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Mr. Odoyo? What do you mean by "*narcacise*"?

**The Assistant Minister for Regional Development Authorities** (Mr. Odoyo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, to "*narcacise*" means to move in, grab, poach and do whatever we can to ensure that any KANU hon. Member becomes a NARC hon. Member immediately and at this particular time, I wish to ask Prof. Oniang'o to join us immediately!

We, as hon. Members of Parliament, have a national commitment to serve our people wherever they are. We are here in this House to support national policies. We should also support good national policies brought by the Government and the Opposition. I wish to take this opportunity to state that at one time when we were in NDP we joined KANU in Government. At that particular time, we in NDP, were trail-blazing. I was appointed an Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs and some of my colleagues joined other Ministries. We trail-blazed as a way of bringing peace at a very opportune time in the history of Kenya. Therefore, the appointment of my fellow colleagues from KANU is welcome. We hope to continue serving Kenyans. Of course, politicking is politics. The nature of politics has always been to try and explore the horizons. Therefore, it is necessary for us to continue working with KANU.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other issue that was raised was international reconciliation. We are aware of wars in Africa today. I wish to urge my colleagues to kindly re-look at the envisaged Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). As it is currently envisaged, I do not think it is adequate to bring the desired reconciliation. It will not enable us to reach out to those elements responsible for the assassination of T.J. Mboya, J.M. Kariuki and Dr. Robert Ouko. So, we need to re-look at this envisaged commission. In fact, I am appealing to the Minister in charge of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to re-look at its composition because we need to have a system where people will be able to speak out broadly, without fear or favour. At the moment, we do not have such a commission. Up to date, we do not know who murdered T.J. Mboya and J.M. Kariuki. Also, we do not know who killed the---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Mr. Odoyo! I hope you are really discussing the Report! I want your arguments to relate to this Report before the House. In addition, I would like to refer you to the Standing Orders with regard to relevance.

**The Assistant Minister for Regional Development Authorities** (Mr. Odoyo): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I believe that the envisaged TRC is one of the tools the Kenyan Parliament can use to bring about reconciliation in this country. Therefore, when I talk about the TRC, I am truly referring to a positive element.

The other issue I want to talk about is legislation. We have to bring a legislation in this country which will encourage reconciliation, for example, a coalition partnership. A coalition partnership must be legislated upon so that we form coalitions legitimately across the parties. That is a way of bringing reconciliation. People should swap and work together from different parties on a clear structure. They should work together after holding structured discussions which should be agreed upon. So, we should accept legislation on coalitions as a way of reconciling the different political and tribal sentiments that are within us. The time is now for us to reconcile. Otherwise, when Mr. Odoyo becomes the President of this country, we will have a Mr. Odoyo Government or my Government.

Finally, there is this important question of disarmament. In conflict areas we have to disarm our people. One of the potential areas of conflict in Kenya is the *Mungiki*. The *Mungiki* sect is anti-Christian and anti-Islam that has been declared illegal. Yet, we know this same group continues to practise the illegal act of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).

**Mr. Rotino:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I hate to interrupt Mr. Odoyo, but he has referred to "this same group." Which is this group he is talking about who are trying to lure the *Mungiki* sect to engage in reckless acts? Could he substantiate?

**The Assistant Minister for Regional Development Authorities** (Mr. Odoyo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am aware that they are in Nanyuki area. I am also aware that certain key elements consisting of influential individuals in Kenya have in the past attempted to misuse these young men. I was referring to *Mungiki*--

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Mr. Odoyo! You are now treading on a very dangerous path. My advice to you is to discuss this Report and steer clear of where you are going. You are going into trouble.

**The Assistant Minister for Regional Development Authorities** (Mr. Odoyo): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The reason why I was bringing out that point is because we, in Parliament, must legislate to give authority to the Government of Kenya to disarm some of these groups that are arming themselves to kill innocent Kenyans. There is no way we are going to have reconciliation unless we disarm these people who are armed with illegal weapons. Disarmament must include appropriate amnesty. If we are to give amnesty to the *Mungiki*, we must be genuine. They must come clean! However, today we have a situation where the *Mungiki* is not coming forward so that we could disarm them. It is time we brought forward these young men in *Mungiki*. These are not poor people. They come from middle-class families. Therefore, a social reconciliation and committed opportunity must be created for these young boys so that we reconcile them in our society.

Reconciliation was a major theme of this conference. Some of the rumours going round in town are that if women go to *Kamukunji* not "properly" dressed on Saturday, they might be harassed by *Mungiki*. I detest this kind of rumours! These same people are saying that the Christians and Muslims will go to Uhuru Park and those people who want to terrorise our women will go to *Kamukunji*. These are the kind of rumours we should avoid, so that we bring reconciliation in our society. Therefore, the move by the President to form a Government of national unity is an

important initial step in bringing national reconciliation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue of international trade was discussed in this particular conference. International trade basically says that all doors must be open. However, the European countries and the Western world do not want to open their doors. A time has come for us here in Parliament to legislate in a manner to encourage both national and international trade. There was a misconception by certain misguided elements who believed that if we embrace regionalisation in Kenya certain individuals would not be able to have a free flow of trade. Therefore, they have blocked the draft Constitution in the misguided belief that if you have a region in Kisumu, for example, certain individuals would not be allowed to do business there. They also believe that if we have another region in Kakamega, for example, it will block trade and commerce. That is a big lie! I believe that those who did not take the trouble to read the draft Constitution of Kenya were totally misguided by certain lies that were being peddled in the media. I urge people to read this document, especially hon. Members of Parliament who spent all their time soliciting for various issues in their offices instead of going to the Bomas of Kenya. At the end of the day, they claimed that they were left behind.

There is also a very important part of that particular conference that dealt with the political, economic and social issues, for example, the HIV/AIDS pandemic. It is sad that Kshs300 million which was given as a grant to combat HIV/AIDS pandemic has never been released. International donors have run away from Kenya not because they do not want to give us money, but because of corruption. Corruption is an endemic disease which we must fight at the very highest level. We cannot have a system where those who are corrupt continue retaining their seats, and yet those who are not corrupt continue to be moved to certain areas. We must target places where corruption is rampant. It is not a secret in our records that corruption in Kenya occurs at four important Ministries. The Office of the President is number one, followed by the Ministry of Finance. Corruption is rampant in the Customs and Excise Department. The Ministry of Health is third when it comes to corruption. Those are the key Ministries where corruption is rampant.

**Prof. Oniang'o:** Which is the fourth Ministry?

**The Assistant Minister for Regional Development Authorities** (Mr. Odoyo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the fourth Ministry---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Mr. Odoyo! You know the rules of the House. Please, do not exchange words with hon. Members seated on the opposite side. Address the Chair! That is a simple rule.

**The Assistant Minister for Regional Development Authorities** (Mr. Odoyo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I apologise. I was carried away by emotions. Corruption affects me because those who are corrupt take away medicine from a child. As an hon. Member who represents a rural constituency, I watch children and mothers die at midnight because corruption has denied them medicine. I see people not being paid appropriate salaries because corruption has eaten into our coffers.

We should not have a military where a spoon is bought at Kshs5,000. It is time that was questioned. We, as Parliament, must legislate a law so that we have a committee which can look into the purchases made in our Armed Forces. Time has come when we cannot say that because it touches on security and, therefore, it is confidential, we cannot discuss the prices of those items. Let me say that this is not unique to Kenya alone. It is happening in the United States of America (USA) and the United Kingdom (UK) even now. But those people's cake is far much bigger while ours is smaller. If you charge the Kenyan military Kshs5,000 for a tea spoon and you supply 1,000 teaspoons to a battalion--- Time has come for us, as hon. Members of Parliament, to start legislating a law and select the senior-most Members of this House to form a committee which can respond to

the demands of security.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other issue which was discussed at that very important meeting held in Mexico City was delicate and I would like to bring it to the fore because I believe that it is now time to talk about it. This is about the conference to be held in April, 2006. I was in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. While 2006 may appear to be far just like the year 2007 really appears to be far, in reality, 2006 is very near. I propose that we select a committee of very competent hon. Members of Parliament who can start to plan together with very senior members of management in Parliament. It is time that a programme was developed in a manner that will enable us keep our heads high when we attend other meetings. The IPU headquarters are in Geneva and it alternates meetings. Every six months, it has a meeting in another country and in the next six months, it holds a meeting in Geneva. That happens on and on. The last meeting I attended of the African Members of the IPU in South Africa, the time was right that we elect an African Secretary-General of the IPU. I appeal to our Speaker who is the Chairman of the IPU to start the process now because we envisaged that the Speaker of Namibia who is a very competent individual should be considered for that post. I hope that those who went to Mexico also had the opportunity to re-look at that possibility of an African being the next Secretary-General of the IPU. It is important that we have as many people in international bodies as we can. Very competent people in Africa, like Prof. Oniang'o, should be considered for high posts in important bodies like the IPU.

*(Prof. Oniang'o laughed)*

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it just happens that Prof. Oniang'o is my in-law in Nyakach Constituency. So, I continuously respect her professionalism in all areas.

*(Hon. Members interjected)*

The relevance of that to the debate is that we want very competent people to continue---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Khamasi): Order! Mr. Odoyo, you are again in the same place! The Chair is assisting you. You are debating very well, but keep to the rules!

*(Laughter)*

**The Assistant Minister for Regional Development Authorities** (Mr. Odoyo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will just comment on the resolutions which were passed by the IPU.

Every international conference has resolutions and I will just comment on Resolution No.C(6) which says:-

"Reaffirms that parliamentary democracy can only be truly meaningful if women are represented in parliament on the basis of full equality with men, both in law and in practice; strongly urges parliaments to ensure that such equality is achieved by, *inter alia*, the adoption of temporary special measures."

My fellow colleague from Kisumu Town East Constituency has already indicated that the Draft Constitution had a provision to bring more women into Parliament. Our neighbours in Uganda have seats voted by women alone. This is a good opportunity to bring the best of our women to Parliament. We cannot continuously have the best Members of Parliament among our women folk being nominated and not being elected. Time has come when we allowed women to elect their Members of Parliament. To qualify, you must be a woman, and if you are not a woman,



this House can demand that you lay evidence on the Table!

*(Laughter)*

I also wish to look at Resolution No.14(C) which calls upon the IPU to strengthen its assistance to nascent parliamentary institutions, such as transitional and/or constituent assemblies and/or their successor Parliaments. I believe that at one time, the delegates in Bomas of Kenya would form a constituent assembly which can supplant the Parliament in Kenya. That fear, unfortunately, has persisted up to day. I would like to assure fellow hon. Members that the delegates at Bomas of Kenya have no intention of forming a constituent assembly to supplant us. We should not be afraid of delegates at the Bomas of Kenya. As to the current technical assistance, I would like to say that the assistance we are now getting from the IPU is too minimal. I am on the Report, which has a certain section and has an appendix (iii) which has the resolutions which were passed. The current assistance we get from the IPU is not adequate. We are not part of the various consultations which we should be involved in, even though we have members in the Governing Council. I wish to request for an aggressive demand and search for support in practical areas. Why am I saying this? It is because whether you like it or not, regional assemblies will come and as a Parliament, we have to be in keeping with what Kenyans want. We are not part of the various consultations that we should be involved in, even though we are members of the Governing Council. I wish to request for an aggressive demand and search for support in technical areas. Why am I saying so? That is because, like it or not, regional assemblies are going to come in place. We have to, as a Parliament, be in line with what Kenyans want. Once, the Draft Constitution is enacted, it may not be debatable. We are going to require a lot of assistance to those nascent regional assemblies. I wish to request that this House should put it to the Speaker to prepare for implementation, as other arms of Government are doing. Some of them might require some minor changes in our Standing Orders. Some of them might require some changes in the Constitution. Some of them might require minor changes in what we call supporting laws of the Constitution.

Finally, there is the question of restitution to those who have been harmed by wars, battles and political assassinations. The family of the late Tom J. Mboya, a son of Kenya who fought for this country, have never been compensated for his assassination. The family of the late J.M. Kariuki, murdered in cold blood at Ngong Hills, supposedly that he was in Zambia, have never been paid restitution. The family of the late Dr. Robert J. Ouko, murdered in cold blood and the body dumped in Got Alila so that it could be carried by water into Lake Victoria, have never been paid restitution.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, those were the victims of the political struggle in this country. Others include those who died on the *Saba Saba* day and those who were tortured in the Nyayo House Torture Chambers. Their families have never been compensated. The family of Mr. Hezekiah Ochuka, who came from my constituency, and who was framed in the so-called 1982 coup and hanged, has never been compensated. If anything, the Government is on its own way to ensure that they are impoverished.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**The Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources** (Prof. Maathai): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am happy to contribute to this Report of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Conference held in Mexico. I would like to say that it is inspiring in the way it addresses pertinent issues that affect our country at this time. The report emphasises the need for a democratic system of Government. I was reminded of the fact that, we started this country with a Constitution that assured us of many rights, that we gradually lost. The most important right was to

participate in a multi-party system of democracy.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, shortly after that, we embarked on a process that eventually saw the disappearance of the of the multi-party system in this country. The fact that we became a one-party system is now a historic fact. Those of us who understood the importance of a multi-party system, but came to appreciate the problems that individual communities and nations encounter when they are ruled through a one-party system, are now very appreciative of the fact that, once again, we now have a multi-party system of governance in this country. You will remember that when we became a one-party state, we lost many rights. Gradually, we were not able to hold meetings in this country. Some of us remember when we could not---

**Dr. Galgalo:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The honourable Professor is talking about multi-partyism. Is she not in touch with the reality of the day that there are no parties in this country? We now have a Government of national unity. There is no multi-partyism any more!

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Dr. Galgalo! You are out of order! You have never raised any point of order!

*(Laughter)*

Proceed, Prof. Maathai! You have nothing to respond to!

**The Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources** (Prof. Maathai): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am emphasising the fact that, in this country, when we lost the multi-party system that we had assumed at Independence, we lost many rights. Some of us remember---

## QUORUM

**Mr. Rotino:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I had to interrupt my dear sister! I can see that there is no quorum in the House.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Khamasi) Indeed, there is no quorum. Ring the Division Bell.

*(The Division Bell was rung)*

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Members! We have a quorum now. You may proceed, Prof. Maathai.

**The Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources** (Prof. Maathai): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was emphasising the importance of multi-party system of governance and appreciating the fact that we started with such a system only to lose it again. We regained it after many years of struggle. We remember many activists who spent many months in prison for trying to re-introduce the multi-party system in this country. We should never forget the people who actually fought for the so-called second liberation, including those who were tortured in torture chambers in Nyayo House. Those people are yet to be compensated for the loss they incurred. We remember the many meetings during which people were beaten up by the police and sometimes shot down. We have a corner at Uhuru Park dedicated to the people who lost their lives, especially around Uhuru Highway. All this struggle was an effort to re-introduce multi-party politics in this country. We should never forget the people whose health deteriorated because of the struggle. People like hon. Kenneth Matiba and hon. Charles Rubia suffered a lot in detention when

they tried to re-introduced multipartyism in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very important for people of a country not to lose a sense of history and gratitude for the people who die in trying to establish a better governing system. In this country, we have actually given very little gratitude to the people who fought for our Independence, like the members of the Mau Mau Movement and others. So many people fell as they struggled to establish better governance for themselves and the generations to come. Those of us who are alive today and can and do enjoy a multi-party system of governance and a peaceful time, should not fail to be grateful to all those people who died so that we could have the peace we are now enjoying. On our part, we continue to seek to improve that system. We need to establish a system that respects human life; the right to associate; the right of speech; the right to free movement; and many other rights that most of our people were denied in the past.

We want to remember that conflict in this part of the world has become commonplace. Even 40 years after Independence, for our country and 50 years for some of the African States, our region still suffers from many conflicts. We know that many of these conflicts are generated by our own leaders because they do not have the patience and commitment to their own people. Instead, they have a commitment to their own personal gain of power and wealth. We know some of our leaders literally persecuted and enslaved their own people for as long as they could stay in power and enjoy the privileges that come with it.

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

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

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Report is, therefore, extremely important because it reminds us that when we get positions of responsibility, then, our responsibility is to maintain good governance and give our people an assurance that they are governed by people who care and love them. I look forward to the day when Africans will be able to proudly tell other nations of the world that their leaders care and protect them from political and economic exploitation. Here in Kenya, we are currently enjoying a good system. We are happy that we had successful elections in 2002 when the NARC Government overwhelmingly got elected by Kenyans. For the first time, Kenyans felt like they were one people and that they could join hands to form such a large movement in order to elect a President and other leaders that they believed in. Indeed, we want to continue to give our people that sense of pride. We need to make them feel that, indeed, they elected us so that we can provide them with leadership that will make them realise wealth, peace and security. We continue to work for these ideals and we have a special responsibility because we are the first Government to be truly elected freely and by the majority of Kenyans since the re-introduction of multi-partyism. Therefore, we in the NARC Government and all hon. Members of this House have a special responsibility to give our people a sense of peace, security, and justice.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we want to specially remember this time because we all know that we are still struggling to create a coalition that can work in our Government so that our people can feel that tribalism, ethnicity, and regionalism are not so important; rather, what is really important is to recognise that we are Kenyans. As Kenyans, we must learn to live together despite the different communities we belong to, and which I would like to call "micro-nationalities." These "micro-nationalities" have to recognise that individually they cannot make it, but collectively as one nation called Kenya, we can make a strong nation. We cannot do that if we do not respect

each other. We need to give each other space, listen to one another and accept the fact that we are not homogeneous, but very different. Even though we are diverse, we can flourish if we work together. We will thrive in prosperity and ensure that our descendants also enjoy the fruits of this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, issues indicated in this Report need to cultivate that reconciliation and we must work for it. We know that we have been troubled by tribal clashes and that in our ordinary way of life we experience tribalism. So, we need to cultivate a sense of reconciliation in our country so that we can truly feel like one nation and one Government.

We know that there is a lot of insecurity in this country. This is partly because of the turbulent times we have had in the past. We also know that there are many small arms in this country due to the fact that we are surrounded by countries that have not enjoyed peace for a very long time. However, we want to ensure that we leave to the Government the responsibility of providing security to our people. We should not keep these arms ourselves. I hope there shall come a time when people will not feel the need to keep arms in their homes to protect their lives and property. Unfortunately, it is not possible to have security if there is a lot of poverty. It is very difficult to have security in a situation where you have extremely rich people and extremely poor people, because those who are poor will always try to get out and benefit from what they can see their fellow countrymen enjoying.

Therefore, we want our Government to promote equity, and we are trying very hard to do this, so as to prevent insecurity in the country. We, therefore, need to cultivate that sense of security and to give our Government a chance to protect us and resuscitate the economy, so that we can reduce the number of the poor in this country, where we are told that more than 56 per cent of the population live under the poverty line. I know for sure that, that is a fact, but at the same time, we have extremely rich people. That makes it virtually impossible to maintain security, avoid conflicts or promote reconciliation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to urge our people to be tolerant to each other and to listen to each other, and not to feel that we have to compete for space, especially in the political arena. Our people are poor and need a peaceful place where they can grow their coffee and sugar cane in peace and sell these products. They want to see us in the Government and in the House operating in a cohesive way, focusing our minds on how we can improve the economy of this country and the quality of life of our people. These are some of the issues that are addressed in this report, and I do want to recommend it very highly because it is very relevant not only to this country, but also to this region.

We were very well represented in this conference, I am now committing myself to the resolutions that were made there. It is not necessary for us to hold rallies in order to demonstrate that we are committed to these resolutions. What is important is for us to uphold the ideals which this House is based on. People expect us to be upright, and that is why they get surprised when they hear us being accused of being corrupt. People expect us to be just and fair, and that is why they are very surprised when they see us being accused of practising injustice. People expect us to be honest and fair, and that is why they are very surprised when they hear us being accused of dishonesty. So, we need to live according to these ideals and be examples to our fellow countrymen, so that this House and, indeed, Members of Parliament are held in high esteem by the people who put them here. They expect us to lead an exemplary life, and that is what we should do. That is what this report is calling us to do.

With these few words, I beg to support.

**The Assistant Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs** (Mr. Githae): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support the Motion.

First of all, I would like to congratulate members of Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) for having successfully lobbied to have the next Conference held in Kenya in 2006. I think that was a commendable effort as there was a lot of competition from other countries who were proposing to host the conference. For Kenya to be chosen and awarded this big honour to host the conference in 2006, that shows their commitment and popularity among the delegates. So, we really need to congratulate them.

Let me also take this opportunity to congratulate the new Ministers, Assistant Ministers and Permanent Secretaries who were appointed yesterday. It is not possible for all Members to be in the Cabinet. So, I am sure that for those who were not appointed, their time is coming. It is the question of "when" and not "if".

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, one of the issues that was discussed during the conference was the general empowerment of women in Parliament and also in other elective posts. Our Government encourages the empowerment of women by encouraging them to stand for elective posts alongside men, so that they can be elected in their own right. But we must take cognizance of the fact that there are a number of factors that hinder women from participating fully in elections. One of them is election violence. There is still a lot of violence during elections in this country, and it is really upon us, as parliamentarians, to discourage violence in any form, so that our women do not fear to stand for elections. I understand that is one of the reason why most of them do not stand for elections.

The other problem is cultural. I think that there are some husbands who are not comfortable with their women standing for elective posts. So, we also need to talk to our men, so that they can also empower their women by allowing them to stand for elective posts, be they councillors, Members of Parliament or even in any other organizations. There are some countries which have really gone ahead in this regard, particularly the Scandinavian countries where you find that in their parliaments, sometimes women constitute more than 50 per cent of all the parliamentarians. I think that should be our ultimate goal, although in the immediate past, we have accepted that if we can get one-third of the parliamentarians being women, then we can say that we have succeeded. It has just occurred to me that, in fact, the Scandinavian countries have been overtaken and today, the country with the largest number of women parliamentarians is our neighbour here, Rwanda. I think Rwanda needs to be encouraged, considering that they have just come out of a civil war. So, if a country that has just come out of a civil war can be able to empower their women so that parliamentarians constitute more than 50 per cent of all the Members of Parliament in Rwanda, I do not see what is so difficult about our situation in this country. Even our neighbours, Uganda and Tanzania, are doing better than us on this score. So, we need to make all possible efforts to encourage our women to participate in elections.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another area that was discussed is HIV/AIDS and ways of reducing, if not eradicating it. The problem with HIV/AIDS is that it requires behavioural change, which for some reasons, Kenyans do not seem to be able to do. If you go to other countries, you can see that there is an actual behavioural change even in the streets, at home and everywhere. I think the problem here is that Kenyans do not want to be told the truth. Up to today, I am yet to come across any public figure or person who has gone ahead to declare his HIV/AIDS status.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this country, if you are an hon. Member or a councillor and you declare your HIV status, you will never be elected again. This is because we have not accepted the reality that HIV/AIDS affects everybody from the top politician to the beggar on the streets. In other countries, this is a normal thing; in fact, if a public figure publicly declares his HIV status, he is commended and not condemned, for example, in South Africa, Uganda and Zambia. There is even a former President who confirmed that his son had died from HIV/AIDS. So,

we need to encourage our public figures to declare their HIV status. We, as parliamentarians, must lead by example. Parliament should make arrangements to have all of us tested and we publicly declare our HIV status. That is the only way we can change the belief that leaders in this country do not suffer from HIV/AIDS.

Another area that was discussed is conflict resolution. Africa is very unfortunate in the sense that it is the only continent where we have civil wars. Other continents seem to have done their act. Therefore, we need to find out the root causes of instability and civil wars in African countries. We need to find out what makes an African kill a fellow African. Are we blood-thirsty by nature? I do not think so. This is basically caused by competition for power. To a large extent, power determines resources allocation in Africa, which should not be the case. I would like to commend our President for saying that the Government will only finance projects which are in the Budget. If that is taken to its logical conclusion, then this clamour for power will come to an end, because even if you hold any powerful post, you will not be able to divert resources from other areas to your area. We need to be less ambitious and more patient. If God has plans for you to rule this country, you will rule. Your turn will come, but you cannot bring it forward when God has not allowed it to happen. We need to be more patient.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another area that was discussed was on coups. Again, Africa is the only continent where coups are still taking place. Coups are no longer in fashion. I would like to commend African leaders who have now said that they will never recognise any leader who has become a President through a military coup. They have said that they will never even share a table or a drink with them. If African leaders appreciate the fact that if you become a leader through a military coup, you will be ostracised by your fellow leaders, coups in Africa would not be fashionable like they are. If you look at the history of African countries, you will find that most parties start as friendship, become partnerships, merge and then marry, but after marrying, there will also be a divorce. The best way is to have a Government which is based on individualism. You are an hon. Member in your own right and not because of your party. That is something that needs to be encouraged.

I would also like to commend the President for forming a Government of national unity, which now includes hon. Members from KANU and FORD(P). That was a very courageous and commendable move on the part of the President. This will reduce the political temperature in this country, which in my opinion, is already too high. Leaders have forgotten that we had elections only in 2002. It is like this country is on a campaign mood and we will have elections tomorrow. This is not the case. Elections are not due in this country until 2007. What is required now is for the leaders to be involved in development. They want to have food on their table, jobs for their children and enough security. They want to have medicines in hospitals and adequate teachers in schools. They want farmers to be paid well for their produce. That is what Kenyans require. They do not require politicking. Time for politicking is now over. We need to concentrate on developing our people. That is the primary function of a leader.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another topic that was discussed was rigging of elections. It was agreed that rigging of elections is the worst breach of democracy. Contesters should accept that there can be only one winner. We cannot have two winners. Therefore, we should not try to rig any election. Let the people decide. If they choose us, then we will represent them. However, we should not try to rig an election. There are all forms of rigging. One of the reasons why elections are rigged is because of poverty. Our people think that they are better off if they receive Kshs50 instead of exercising their democratic right. If you divide Kshs50 by 355 days and then multiply it with five years, you will find that the person who has obtained that Kshs50 has received something negligible. It is something like 0.00000000000012 cents. We need to educate

our people that they should exercise their democratic right. They should not elect somebody because of the amount of money they have been given. They should elect a leader because he has leadership qualities and not because of the amount of money he has given to them.

There are a number of people who spent a lot of money during the last campaigns and yet did not make it to this august House. There are some of us who spent very little money and we are in this House. I would like to commend Kenyans for that. It is clear that Kenyans are beginning to receive civic education. They are beginning to make a distinction between being bribed and exercising their democratic right.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is only one way of eradicating poverty in this country. That one way is by increasing the disposable income of Kenyans. That is the only way. We know that the majority of Kenyans live in the rural areas. They are peasant farmers. The only way of eradicating poverty in this county is by empowering the farmers economically. This can only be done by giving peasant farmers good prices for their produce. For instance, maize farmers need to be given good maize prices. I am glad that maize prices have increased from Kshs400 to Kshs1,600 per bag. That is a commendable effort on the part of the Government. Maize farmers have been economically empowered. Therefore, they can exercise their democratic rights. Another group which has been empowered are the dairy farmers. I would like to commend the Government for reviving the KCC. The KCC is now buying milk at Kshs16 a litre. It was initially buying milk at Kshs18 per litre. This money is going to the hands of farmers. Dairy farmers are now economically empowered. Sugar farmers have also been economically empowered. The Government wrote off large debts that were weighing down the sugar milling companies. As a result, sugar farmers are now getting payments on time. Sugar companies are now paying farmers on time. The companies have cleared the arrears they owed the farmers. This is something for which they need to be commended.

Fortunately, the tea sector was never run down, and it is still performing well. The only category that has been left out is that of coffee farmers. They are bogged down by huge debts that they have. I would like to commend the Minister for Co-operative development and Marketing, who has said the Government is looking into ways and means of waiving the debt that is bogging down coffee farmers. If that happens, coffee farmers will also be economically empowered.

We must understand that when we increase the price of a bag of maize from Kshs400 to Kshs1,600, which is a 400 per cent increase, we should also expect the price of a pack of maize meal to go up. It is true that the price of maize meal has gone up from Kshs50 for the 2-kilogramme pack to Kshs65. This is only a 25 per cent increase on the price of the commodity. Farmers have been given an increase of 400 per cent. I think that our mathematics is correct and there is nothing odd about that. The price of maize meal has gone up just as the price of production for the farmers has also gone up.

The only commodity which is not following any known economic law is sugar. There is a lot of sugar with the milling companies. It is kept in stores. No one seems to understand why the price of sugar has gone up. It was not increased by the Finance Minister. It is clear that there are people, whom we can refer to as sugar barons, who are hoarding the commodity so that the price goes up. I am glad that the Finance Minister has warned them. He told them that if they continue hoarding sugar, he may be forced to impose price controls. We do not want to have price controls because we are in a free market. However, we cannot allow few people to hold Kenyans hostage.

There is a tendency that I have observed among African leaders and politicians. The first degree that one achieves at the university is the bachelors degree. It is then followed by a masters degree and then a doctor of philosophy (PhD) degree. But in Africa, we seem to be awarding leaders african PhDs. The meaning of African PhDs is "pull him down". Whenever a leader is successful,

he is awarded this PhD. If the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs has done a good job, he is awarded an African PhD. If the Minister for Finance has done a good job, we award him a PhD degree." We need to come out of this. We need to commend our leaders rather than condemn them.

Another issue that was discussed is the prevention of HIV/AIDS infections. We seem to have accepted that condoms save people from HIV/AIDS infection. Unfortunately, some of our churches have condemned the use of condoms. Uganda was able to reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence from 14 per cent to 3 per cent through the use of condoms. Condoms were given to everybody. They were given out in the streets, schools and in homes. As a result of that, they reduced the HIV/AIDS prevalence from 14 per cent to something like 2 per cent. In this country, we have still not accepted this. A few churches have condemned the use of condoms. My advice is that if we do not allow our people to use condoms, they will die of HIV/AIDS. Even if we prayed for them 24 hours a day, that would not change their sexual behaviour. The question is, if we have people who cannot change their behaviour, should we tell them not to use condoms or would we rather allow them to use condoms and live longer in this country? Probably, that person will go to hell. However, since we have no control over hell, we need to encourage people to live longer on this earth. We shall sort out the other problems about heaven when we get there. Of all those who have died, none of them has come back to tell us how it is there. We need to face this problem squarely. We should not hide our faces in the sand like the ostrich.

Another issue that was discussed concerned use of money during elections. It is very clear that money can buy an election. We are told that in 1992, the election was bought using Goldenberg money. I think it is time we brought in the maximum limit on the amount that a candidate can spend in a campaign. As an hon. Member of Parliament, I would recommend a maximum of Kshs1 million within an election period of three months. A councillor should not spend more than Kshs30,000 for the three months. If we adhere to this, then we shall get leaders who have been elected without the use of money. At the moment, those who have got money use it, while those who do not have it are disadvantaged. Others even use helicopters. We also learnt that it is very dangerous to use a helicopter for campaigning, because when you attend meetings in a helicopter, you get a very big crowd. But the crowd has not come to listen to you; it comes to see the helicopter. Quite a number of people were misled when they saw a big crowd surrounding their helicopter. They thought that people had come to listen to them, but they had just come to see the helicopter. We need to put some maximum limit on electioneering expenses.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another area that was discussed was terrorism. In this country, we do not have any anti-terrorism laws. We have got a vacuum. A Bill was published a long time ago, but, unfortunately, instead of people showing us where the fundamental rights of the accused may be infringed, they just condemned the whole Bill, while, at the same time they all agreed that we have got a vacuum.

**Mr. Wetangula:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. learned friend to anticipate debate on a Bill that is coming to the House? Is it in order for him to be completely oblivious of the very well known views of the Chair on this issue?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Sasura):** Mr. Wetangula, you are out of order in drawing the Chair into the debate. Secondly, Mr. Githae is not debating anything in the anticipated Bill. He is just commenting on the general mood in the country.

Continue, Mr. Githae.

**The Assistant Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Githae):** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the last thing I would like to talk about is the Constitution. A number of people have called on the President to give Kenyans a new Constitution. I cannot understand the ignorance of those people calling on the President to give Kenyans a new



Constitution. Constitutions are not made by presidents. A constitution is not made in the Office of the President. It is not made in the Ministry of the Justice and Constitutional Affairs. Constitutions are made in Parliament. It is the right institution for making constitutions. I am appealing to those people to make their calls to Parliament.

In this respect, we must commend John Koech for the initiative that he came up with, of bringing parliamentarians together to look for a way forward on the Constitution-making process. The only institution left now to make the new constitution is Parliament. We need to support the consensus efforts. Those who do not want to give Kenyans a new constitution are the ones who are against consensus. A constitution is negotiated.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. J.M. Mutiso:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance to comment on the report of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) 110th Conference held in Mexico City.

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

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

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I will support the Motion moved by the able leader of the delegation, Mr. Ligale. I know my colleagues have spoken on various issues and I would just like to pinpoint a few things which I think were part of the deliberations.

The IPU provides a very important forum in bringing together various countries. As we know, the IPU, which was established in 1889, has a membership of about 130. Since its inception, it has provided a very fertile ground for advancing democratic principles and ideals between various Parliaments.

*(Loud consultations)*

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg for the Chair's protection from my colleagues who are consulting loudly.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Members! Could you give Mr. J.M. Mutiso the silence that he requires?

**Mr. J.M. Mutiso:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Besides being a very important forum for fertile interaction and exchange of democratic principles, it also provides a direct contact of different Parliaments all over the world to exchange various issues pertaining to advancement of human dignity.

I would like to just comment on the works of the committee which was debating the working towards an equitable environment for international commerce which was co-chaired by Mr. Kembi-Gitura and Prof. Oniang'o.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have just come back from an official visit of Australia. I had the privilege of seeing various institutions across these two countries, and tried to compare the options available in these two different democracies. Kenya is a developing country. From 1963, this country at one time was believed to be one of the emerging economies. However, somehow, along the line, the democratic principles which were being followed at that particular point were ditched. This country degenerated into a kind of anarchy which brought economic ruin. I

am afraid to say that the priorities of this country are wrong. We are so much engaged in sloganeering and empty politicking at the expense of the massive poverty across this country.

I happen to have had the privilege of attending the last World Trade Organisations (WTO) Conference in Cancun, where trade issues were deliberated intensely. We, as Parliamentarians, should understand that we are custodians of the policies which would bring prosperity in this country and elevate the massive poverty in this country. For example, the global trade amounts to Kshs500 trillion, but in the whole of Africa, it only accounts for 2 per cent. If you take the Kenyan economy, the whole of its one year Budget, which amounts to about Kshs300 billion is equivalent to the assets of one company in the United States of America (USA), for example, Rank Xerox. Amidst the poverty, when I was in this forum in Mexico, I realized how much this country, and Africa for that matter, is left behind by other countries when it comes to trade issues.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, trade is the only foundation in which a democratic Government can thrive and promise prosperity to its people. However, I am afraid that, first, the capacity of this country in negotiating issues, particularly agricultural issues, is dismal. I am afraid again that we are confronted by a situation of uncertainty, particularly in Parliament, when we are not very sure that those institutions which should take a lead in trying to advance the issues of trade lack certainty.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I admire Dr. Kituyi who is a very good person because he is very conversant with trade issues. I am afraid that tomorrow we may have someone in the NARC Government demanding for his sacking. I wonder, if that is the trend, where are we heading. I would like to appeal to my fellow colleagues that this is the time to re-dedicate ourselves and address trade issues in their proper perspective.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to give a final example. The Port City of Dubai was a fishing village about 20 years ago. The Island of Mauritius, way back in 1986, was almost a fishing village. Kenya, at that time, was almost taking off economically. It had proposed to have Mombasa as a free port. Plans were put in place and feasibility studies conducted. A very noble concept of having Mombasa as a free port was lifted by Mauritians. In this country, we have a culture of talking and philosophising endlessly, at the expense of the poverty in the rural areas. Mauritius, which was way behind us, took the concept quietly and implemented it. Today, Mauritius is joining the club of the newly developed countries. That, notwithstanding, the same concept was lifted again by the Dubaians in the Gulf. They implemented the same model and today, the two countries are leading models not only of democracy, but of economic might. Where are we? I am afraid it is a pity that, today, we are still deep head-on discussing the Constitution and reshuffles, while poverty is biting our people in the rural areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am afraid that we need not only prayers, but our Government, people and policy-makers to wake up! We cannot continue endlessly being paid by the taxpayers for yapping continuously. Let us read this report and have an implementation committee. Let the Government create jobs for Kenyans to advance.

With those few remarks, I support the Motion.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Khamasi): I call upon the Mover to reply.

**The Assistant Minister for Transport** (Mr. Ligale): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to commend my colleagues who have spoken. I am so impressed that, despite the mood we had in the House earlier, where most people left after Question Time, we have sustained this debate for more than two hours. It shows the interest the hon. Members who remained behind have in this subject. I am very much impressed.

I am also impressed by the contributions that have been made on the Floor of this House. It shows that most hon. Members had a chance to look at the report. They have commended those

ones who had the privilege to attend the 110th Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference (IPU) in Mexico City.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding the selection of Members who attended that conference, I believe it is the privilege of the Speaker of this House. I would also like to imagine that he takes advice from the Clerk of the National Assembly. He also takes into account the continuity that some Members were raising here. I have had the privilege of attending the IPU Conference twice. In fact, I had the pleasure of being in Geneva when our Speaker was elected on the Executive Committee. We really campaigned for him and got him elected. We are proud.

I took note of one of the hon. Members' views that, maybe, we should begin to look to the future, particularly in the likely impending retirement of the current Secretary-General, to see whether we have a candidate that we would like to float for that position.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, most Members who have spoken here have emphasised the need for us to ensure that in preparation to host this conference in April, 2006, we take stock and get a broad-based committee that will prepare thoroughly. I would like to assure the House that, indeed, we have put a fairly broad-based committee in addition to ensuring that we have many more Members from this House. Apart from those who attended the conference in Mexico City, we have also brought in an Inter-Ministerial Committee of officials and technocrats who are able to look at the various aspects, including hotel accommodation, transport, publicity, security, immigration, *et cetera*.

So, I would like to assure everybody that we shall try and make it as broad-based as possible. Of course, we cannot put in everybody. We cannot make it too large, otherwise, it becomes unworkable. But in so far as we are able to get in all the disciplines that are concerned, I would like to assure the House that we are going to make sure it is as broad-based as possible.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we want to make sure that when this conference comes here, Kenyans will show off their best and show the world that we can be able to mount an efficient conference; one that is incident-free. We also want to portray this country in the best light.

I want to commend every Member who has contributed. I do not need to go into the details of the particular resolutions because I have already spoken on it at length. I am only proud that we are able to host this conference and I look forward to Kenyans portraying their best.

With those remarks, I beg to move.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

## COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

### DEFERMENT OF MOTIONS

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Khamasi): Hon. Members, the Clerk's Chambers have advised that the next Order should be deferred until next week. On Order number 10, the Mover is not available and this will also come up next week.

## BILL

### *Second Reading*

### THE INVESTMENT PROMOTION BILL

*(The Assistant Minister for Trade and Industry (Mr. Miriti) on 2.6.2004)*

*(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 2.6.2004 deferred)*

### **MOTION**

ADOPTION OF REPORT ON  
SEVENTH SESSION OF ACP-EU  
JOINT PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

**(Mr. Kamotho)** to move:-

THAT, this House adopts the Report on the 7th Session of the African, Caribbean, Pacific and European Union (ACP-EU) Joint Assembly held from 16th to 19th February, 2004 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

*(Motion deferred)*

### **ADJOURNMENT**

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Khamasi): Hon. Members, it is now time to interrupt our business. The House stands adjourned until Tuesday, 6th July, 2004 at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 6.10 p.m.