

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 16th July, 2008

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

NOTICES OF MOTION

INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL FAMINE/ DROUGHT MANAGEMENT BILL

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

THAT, in view of the fact that Kenya has continued to persistently experience famine and drought; considering that hunger has been experienced every year without any permanent solution by the Government; cognisant of the lack of law or a special body to take care of famine issues in the country; the House grants leave for the introduction of a Bill entitled the National Famine and Drought Management Bill to establish a legal framework to address famine and related issues.

EXEMPTION OF INVESTIGATIONS INTO SALE OF GRAND REGENCY FROM PROVISIONS OF STANDING ORDER NO.161

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

THAT, noting that the sale of the Grand Regency Hotel has elicited immense public interest and concern; aware that the circumstances under which the hotel was sold require that investigations are carried out in an open and transparent manner, so that the public may have first-hand information on the investigations; cognisant that the House is in the process of initiating live broadcast of its proceedings; this House resolves that the investigation into the sale of the Grand Regency Hotel by the Departmental Committee on Finance, Planning and Trade, be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order No.161 in order to allow the public hearings covered by the Press.

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

Mr. Speaker: What is it, Mr. Mututho? I have no intimation that you have a notice of a Motion to give! But proceed! Let me hear what your point of order is.

INTRODUCTION OF SENIOR CITIZENS BILL

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

THAT, noting the difficulties that senior citizens go through in their day-to-day living; considering that their productivity is really impaired and health care needs increased; cognisant that according to our culture, the society takes care of its aged members; this House grants leave to introduce a Bill for an Act of Parliament entitled Senior Citizens Bill, 2008, to maximise the contribution of senior citizens to the nation-building, grant benefits and special privileges and for related purposes.

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

INCREASED CASES OF OESOPHAGUS CANCER IN LAISAMIS DISTRICT

Mr. Lekuton: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Environment and Mineral Resources the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that there are numerous cases of cancer in Kargi area of Laisamis District where there was oil exploration in the late 1980s?

(b) Could the Minister explain the connection between the exploration and the cancer cases and state what the Government is doing to restore the confidence of the people that the cancer problem will not arise again?

(c) What steps is the Government taking to ensure that parts of Kenya where oil exploration is taking place do not become dumping grounds for toxic wastes by oil companies?

The Assistant Minister for Environment and Mineral Resources (Mr. Kajembe): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am not aware that there are occurrences of numerous cancer cases in Laisamis District as asked by the hon. Member for Laisamis Constituency. My Ministry does not have that information. I would like the Question to be redirected to the Ministry of Energy, which deals with issues of oil exploration in the country.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, Mr. Assistant Minister! I thought that is where you should have started. That is where, indeed, I expected you to start rather than make an attempt to answer the Question when you know that you do not have the requisite information. But, that notwithstanding, Mr. Assistant Minister, you can resume your seat.

Mr. Lekuton, the Chair has indication that this Question has been redirected to the Ministry of Energy, which is the relevant Ministry and has the information that you require. So, it is ordered that this Question is deferred to Tuesday, next week for an appropriate answer.

(Question deferred)

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

Mr. Speaker: The matter relating to Question No.1 by Private Notice is finished!
Next Question!

NON-REMITTANCE OF NSSF/SUKARI
SACCO DEDUCTIONS BY MOCO

Mr. Washiali: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Agriculture the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that the management of Mumias Outgrowers Company (MOCO 1998) Ltd. is buying diesel fuel at Kshs98 per litre, while the current pump price is Kshs91 per litre?

(b) Is the Minister further aware that NSSF and Sukari SACCO deductions from MOCO (1998) Ltd. employees have not been remitted to the respective institutions since July 2007?

(c) What steps is the Minister taking to rectify the above situations?

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

(a) I am aware that the management of Mumias Outgrowers Company (MOCO 1998) Ltd. is buying diesel fuel at Kshs98 per litre. First, I would like to clarify that the current price of diesel is Kshs95. I called the District Agricultural Officer 20 minutes ago. I asked him to go and check the current pump price for diesel. He found that it is selling at Kshs95.95. I have talked to the Chief Executive of MOCO. I have instructed him that, from now onwards, they should buy diesel at the current price and not at Kshs98.

(b) I am further aware that MOCO Ltd. has not submitted deductions for the last five months to the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and nine months to Sukari SACCO respectively. They have outstanding arrears of Kshs8 million. They have agreed with both parties to pay these arrears in ten months.

(c) In order to rectify the above situation, the following measures have been taken:-

Both the NSSF and Sukari SACCO have entered into an agreement with MOCO on how the company is going to clear the arrears. Secondly, the Ministry, through the Kenya Sugar Board, has injected Kshs203,071,923 to improve the company's operation.

Mr. Washiali: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the response from the Assistant Minister is not adequate. Right now, the price of diesel is Kshs95. I have a voucher showing that MOCO is buying diesel at Kshs95.90. I can give this voucher to this House as evidence. By the time I was asking this Question, the pump price of diesel was Kshs91.

However, I had a voucher showing that they were buying it at Kshs98 per litre. The Assistant Minister is not telling this House that the employees of MOCO had gone on strike and they resumed work yesterday. They did not resume work because they have been paid, but because they have been given false promises. At the moment, we already have employees' deductions which have not reached the Sukari SACCO and the NSSF. What is the Ministry doing to rectify the situation?

The Assistant Minister for Roads (Dr. Machage): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member said that he has a voucher with him which he referred to while asking a supplementary question. Would it not be in order for him to table that voucher, so that the Assistant Minister can respond to his allegations?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, it would be in order! Mr. Washiali, could you, please, table the voucher, so that the Assistant Minister can have access to it?

Mr. Washiali: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to table the voucher, so that the Assistant Minister can have access to it.

*(Mr. Washiali laid the document
on the Table)*

Mr. Ndambuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had seen that voucher earlier from the Member. That is why I called my officer on the ground and asked him to confirm for me the current selling price of diesel at Mumias. As I speak, it is Kshs95.95.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also directed the Chief Executive of MOCO that, from today, they buy diesel at the current price, but not at the price they have been buying it. The current pump price of diesel is Kshs95.95, but not Kshs98. He tried to explain to me why they have been buying diesel at Kshs98 per litre, but I have refused. That is why I ordered him to buy it at the current market price.

Mr. Pesa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has just told this House that he has directed that the company buys diesel at Kshs95.95. Who will meet the difference which was paid before? Will it be met by the farmers or is it the members of Sukari SACCO who will be charged to pay for the difference that has been incurred?

Mr. Ndambuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this has not gone on for a long time. But I want to assure this House that, from now on, they are going to buy it at the correct price.

Mr. Were: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply, the Assistant Minister said that Kshs203 million has been injected by the Kenya Sugar Board to improve operations of the company. How was this money used?

Mr. Ndambuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Kshs203,071,923 was used to purchase additional ten tractors for transport. We also bought another 20 tractors for land preparation.

Mr. Ngugi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has accepted that Mumias Outgrowers Company has been buying fuel at a higher price than the market price. What that tells us is that outgrowers' money has not been properly utilised. I expected the Assistant Minister to tell us that he will send a team of persons from the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission, or the relevant arm of Government, to Mumias to find out why this is happening. It is not just enough---

Mr. Speaker: It is Question Time, Mr. Ngugi! It is neither debate nor argument time!

Mr. Ngugi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister send a team from the KACC to Mumias to find out if there was any misappropriation of funds?

Mr. Ndambuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have asked the Chief Executive Officer to come to our offices next week. We will have more discussions with him even on other issues. We will deal raise that issue. We would like to know whether there was a contract which was signed and when it was signed. We will deal with that accordingly.

Mr. C. Kilonzo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this company has been buying fuel from Kisumu while it is situated in Mumias. There are petrol stations in Mumias which sell the petrol at a lower price than the ones in Kisumu. Clearly, corruption manifests itself in many ways. Gone are the days when people would be transferred just because they have stolen from this side to go to the other side to continue stealing. Is the Assistant Minister convinced that he does not need to institute investigations into this issue? The issue of asking the Chief Executive Officer to come and see him is not enough. What measures is he taking to ensure that the culprits are apprehended?

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Ndambuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reason why we have called the Chief Executive Officer to our offices is because of those things we have talked. This was just brought to our notice 48 hours ago. You cannot act on something you do not know. Now we know and we are taking action. The Member should also appreciate that we have done something.

Mr. Okemo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two issues that the Assistant Minister must address. The first issue is the differential between the price that MOCO has been paying for fuel and the actual pump price. Could the Assistant Minister give assurance to the House that the differential will not be borne by the farmers but by MOCO directors who are responsible for the action?

Secondly, could the Assistant Minister assure this House that the Kshs203 million that MOCO borrowed from the Kenya Sugar Board was utilised in accordance with the terms contained therein? Could he produce evidence to show that, that money was used as required including

audited accounts for MOCO for the last one or two years?

Mr. Ndambuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said, this issue came to our attention today; that they are buying fuel at Kshs98. We have done quite a bit by trying to find out why they are doing that. I have said that by next week, we would have exactly known what transpired. I do not want to lie

to this House. It is not my responsibility to come and lie. I have to tell you what I know and we should appreciate that. I wish to tell the House that once we find out why they were doing that, action will be taken. The other question from Mr. Okemo, about whether the money has been used well, we will check on that. I know that it is not MOCO who was given the money to go and use. It was the Kenya Sugar Board which did the purchases and delivered the equipment to MOCO.

Mr. Washiali: Mr. Speaker, Sir, gathering from what the Minister is telling the House, I am not satisfied with the answer. Now that the CEO of MOCO is coming to visit the Ministry of Agriculture, I will request that this Question be deferred until the CEO of MOCO comes so that the Assistant Minister has an adequate answer!

Mr. Ndambuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have really answered the Question. What I am saying is that it is important for the Ministry to make sure that the organization is run properly. That is why we are insisting on sitting down with the CEO to find out what is happening. If anything was done wrongly, action will be taken. That is what I can assure the House.

Mr. Speaker: Very well! Next Question, Mr. Ethuro!

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No.051

MURDER OF MR. PAUL ELOTO

Mr. Ethuro asked the Attorney-General:-

(a) whether he is aware that Mr. Paul Eloto (alias Mzee Ariwonyang') was murdered at Namadak on 5th May, 2005 during the election of officials of Turkana Fishermen Co-operative Society Limited;

(b) under what circumstances a Kenya Police Reservist (KPR) suspected of the murder was released from police custody in Kitale; and,

(c) what the status of the court case in this matter is.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Wako): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Yes, I am aware that Mzee Ariwonyang' was murdered at Namadale on 5th May, 2005.

(b) The suspect was released when the Kitale High Court, sitting at Kakuma on 12th October, 2006 withdrew the murder charge under Kitale High Court case Number 19/05 in favour of a public inquest being held.

(c) Inquest No.5/06 was registered by the Senior Resident Magistrate Court at Lodwar. Fourteen witnesses have so far testified. There are five more to give evidence.

Mr. Ethuro: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Attorney-General for that good reply. However, the response to part "b" of the Question talks of withdrawal of the murder charge and substituting it with a public inquest. What necessitated the withdrawal of the murder charge? That is because the murder took place in broad daylight and there were many witnesses, including some policemen. That was a case of somebody shooting another one and killing him. Justice delayed is justice denied, Mr. Attorney-General.

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Ethuro! You have done very well. You have already asked your question. But now, you are going into a long debate that is completely unnecessary. Could you,

please, answer the question, Mr. Attorney-General?

Mr. Wako: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you know, in murder cases, the charge is before the High Court which has to satisfy itself before somebody is asked to make a plea, whether or not he thinks that on the file, there is sufficient evidence. The Judge says that there was no sufficient evidence yet to prefer a charge of murder on the following grounds---

Mr. Olago: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The hon. Attorney-General is misleading the House. His answer was that, that charge was withdrawn. It is in the knowledge of everybody who knows a bit of law that charges are never withdrawn by the court. They are either withdrawn by the Attorney-General or the police.

An hon. Member: *Ulikuwa wapi?*

Mr. Wako: The High Court sittings at Kakuma were not satisfied that there was enough evidence to prefer a charge of murder. Amongst the grounds that the High Court was not satisfied with, and which they communicated to the State Counsel, was that although some witnesses recorded statements that some Kenya Police Reservists (KPRs) shot the deceased, the actual KPR who shot at the man was not identified. There was a commotion.

Secondly, no identification parade was conducted.

Thirdly, the firearms examiner's report dated 25th November, 2005 concluded that it was hard to ascertain the calibre of the bullet head recovered.

Fourthly, it was not possible to ascertain which of the recovered firearms fired it. There were very many other grounds. So, the High Court advised and ordered that the matter be referred for public inquest at the first instance. That is what is going on and 48 witnesses have given evidence. Only five witnesses are remaining so that the inquest could be closed. We shall then see what to do next. In other words, the murder charge is still alive should the inquest court find that there is evidence.

Mr. Imanyara: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the number of suspects being released because of insufficient investigations has reached an alarming proportion in this country. That is, perhaps, the reason why the judge in that case recommended that the file should go back for the conduct of a public inquest. What is the Attorney-General doing to strengthen the investigative arm of the police or his department, so that we do not have criminals being set free on daily basis due to incompetence or lack of proper investigations?

Mr. Wako: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the Attorney-General has done, is doing and will continue to do is to strengthen the police in their investigations, a part from what the Police Department, itself, is doing. We want to recommend that professional lawyers should be hired by the Police Department. Indeed, quite a few have been hired.

Also, if you read the National Prosecution Policy, the state counsels that we are going to hire will have a more interactive role with the investigators, so that the investigators can feel free to contact our office and, therefore, be guided on what areas to cover in the course of the investigations. We hope that by so doing, there will be less of the investigation files which are rushed to court with lack of sufficient evidence.

Mr. Midiwo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all these hon. Members sitting here will tell you that, in the last 12 months, a police officer has committed a crime against a citizen and has not been prosecuted. That is happening all over this country. The assertion by hon. Imanyara is that the cases are ever-increasing. That is true and very alarming. My plea to the Attorney-General and a question to him is: Could he commit himself to this House and this country that any police officer involved or suspected to be involved in any criminal offence and, particularly, those that involve the use of firearms, will immediately step aside in order to facilitate investigations? No policeman will ever be investigated if he or she is still holding the same firearm which he or she keeps on using to kill Kenyans!

Mr. Wako: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a very good concern. I would like to say this: Hon. Members should bring to my attention any case where a police officer has shot somebody, continues to hold that gun, there is no inquest and he or she has not been suspended. I will take action because the policy is that where there is excessive use of firearm, and either somebody has been injured or lost a life, at the very least, there must be a suspension followed by an inquest. However, a murder case can also be preferred in an appropriate case.

Mr. Ethuro: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you look at the reasons given by the Attorney-General that led the High Court to withdraw the murder charge and substitute it with a public inquest, you will see that one of them is that they could not determine whether the bullet that was recovered from the body of the dead person is the one that was used. I want to put it to the Attorney-General that there were two guns. When one gun is fired, you can tell. A policeman in the next police post known as Karokon actually determined which of those two guns was fired. So, for the Attorney-General to come and tell us that his officers could not determine which gun was fired just demonstrates what this House is concerned about; that the corruption taking place in the Prosecutory Department is alarming and is leading to murder suspects going scott-free. What assurance can the Attorney-General give to this House that the public inquest will be made known to the people of Turkana, so that all the witnesses can appear and give evidence? We do not want witnesses who have been selected by the police in order to manipulate that particular charge.

Mr. Wako: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am aware that the hon. Member knows about that case quite well. That is because he was there and the records show that he was there. He has asked what we can do to ensure that the people of Turkana North are notified of the resumed hearing dates of the inquest. I undertake to notify him of the resumed hearing dates of the inquest. He can then help us to ensure that the people of Turkana attend the court on that day.

Question No.028

IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL POLICY/
SESSIONAL PAPER No.2 OF 2006 ON
GENDER EQUALITY/DEVELOPMENT

Ms. A. Abdalla asked the Minister for Gender, Children and Social Development:-

(a) whether she is aware that in line with the National Policy on Gender and Development of the year 2000 and Sessional Paper No.2 of 2006 on Gender Equality and Development Government Circular No.OP/CAB.13/5A of 7th November, 2006 directed that at least 30 per cent of all new appointments and promotions in the Public Service be women;

(b) whether she is further aware that the appointment of Permanent Secretaries made on 21st April, 2008 failed to observe the said Circular; and,

(c) what immediate measures she is taking to ensure that the letter and spirit of the Circular are implemented.

The Minister for Gender, Children and Social Development (Ms. Mathenge): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that in line with the National Policy on Gender and Development of the year 2000 and the Sessional Paper No.2 of 2006 on Gender, Equality and Development and the Circular of November, 2006, directed that at least 30 per cent of all the appointments and promotions in the Public Service be women. Indeed, in his Kenyatta Day Speech of 2006 the President reiterated that 30 per cent of new employees recruited into the Public Service and appointments to public offices

should be women.

(b) I am further aware that the appointment of Permanent Secretaries made on 21st April, 2008 failed to observe the said Circular because, out of the 44 Permanent Secretaries, there are only six women. However, the Ministry of Gender and Children Affairs is not the appointing authority for Permanent Secretaries.

(c) In order to ensure that the letter and the spirit of the Circular are implemented, the Ministry issued a Circular on 15th December, 2006 to all the Accounting Officers to ensure that this directive was followed. We have further implemented and required all the Ministries to have a Gender Desk, which should monitor and advise us on gender issues in every Ministry. Out of those Ministries, 22 have responded and have the gender desks and also 69 parastatals have the gender desks. The gender officers in those offices have also been inducted and have also been made to understand the role that they should play in mainstreaming gender issues in the Ministries.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, although not all Ministries have submitted the returns, the information so far received and analyzed by the Department of Gender and Social Services confirms that there are still serious disparities regarding the recruitment and promotion of women.

We have, therefore, set up a Gender Desk in the Ministry. We have realised that in order for equality to be achieved, women have to be, first, economically empowered and secondly, they have to be given information to enable them realise and use their skills to full potential. This Gender Desk is, therefore, empowered to disseminate information to all the women of Kenya, and to monitor what every Ministry is doing in relation to the promotion of women and accessing of information by the women.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, however, I would wish to say that women will continue to suffer inequality, because of lack of economic empowerment. We also know that women are the most powerful drivers of household incomes, yet they are the most affected by poverty in Kenya.

Indeed, the face of poverty depicts the face of a woman. That is why the Government introduced the Women Enterprise Development Fund to ensure that women become economically empowered. The Ministry is, therefore, doing as much as it can to ensure equality.

Ms. A. Abdalla: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is an attempt by the Minister to answer my Question. I am terribly disappointed that the Minister has not addressed the question raised. In fact, in the written response that she has given to me, I have been given archival material. She has told me that the Ministry wrote to Accounting Officers on 15th December, 2006. That means that, despite getting the Question in May, she has taken no action. Further, she has said that she is not the appointing authority.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, given that I am not satisfied with the answer provided and the fact that women will continue being marginalised if this matter, on which a circular has already been issued by the President, is not addressed, would I be in order to ask that this Question be deferred and taken to the Office of the Prime Minister, so that he can answer it effectively, given that it covers more Ministries than that of Gender; also considering that when the Prime Minister was running for the Presidency he promised that he would give women 50 per cent positions, which is more than the 30 per cent I am asking for?

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! The Chair has already made two rulings on the subject of what Questions can be directed to the Prime Minister. I urge all hon. Members to acquaint themselves with those rulings. In a nutshell, those rulings say that the Prime Minister will only answer and respond to questions which are cross-cutting, and go beyond one Ministry. We do not have that indication in this Question.

Ms. A. Abdalla: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, Ms. A. Abdalla! Acquaint yourself with those rulings before you rise to raise a further point of order, because I am not about to allow it. I am not about to go into an

argument with you on this one. I think my rulings are fairly explicit and you ought to go by them.

With respect to whether this Question can be deferred, I think the Minister answered it as put in all the three parts. I would have expected Ms. A. Abdalla to interrogate the Minister further if she is not satisfied with the answers given. For that matter, the rest of the Membership of the House is at liberty to ask supplementary questions, where the Minister has not dealt with the matter satisfactorily. So, we will proceed and take further questions.

Mr. Ruto: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Madam Minister has told us that she wrote to various Ministries and 22 of them have considered her instructions over setting up gender desks. Could she confirm whether the Office of the President is one of such Ministries, and whether State House also one of them? Could she confirm whether this particular desk---

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Ruto! You have already asked your question! Allow the Minister to respond!

Ms. Mathenge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think it is even very important to state which Ministries have responded. I said that 22 have responded and for those which have not responded, we have already sent them reminders. Every Ministry is going to have a Gender Desk.

Mr. Speaker: Madam Minister, you were asked a specific question. Is the Office of the President one of those Ministries which you have directed to establish a Gender Desk?

Ms. Mathenge: It is! It is every Ministry and all the State Corporations. In fact, the Office of the President has responded!

Mr. Abdirahman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the establishment of desks and commissions acts only as facilitation to intended goals. They do not actually help achieve specific targets. In order for us to mainstream gender equality in all Ministries as stated by the Minister, we would like to know today what specific programmes, or projects, her Ministry intends to achieve through the various Ministries. For example, in the Ministry of Education, there is a huge disparity in certain regions in terms of enrolment, transition and so on. I would want to know from the Minister the specific details.

Mr. Speaker: Fair enough! The question has been heard!
Madam Minister!

Ms. Mathenge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, to give specific information on every Ministry will not be possible here today. But I can avail that information later. The job of the Gender Desk in our office is to collect data on all women of Kenya. When a job is advertised they look for ladies who qualify for that job and sensitize them on that particular job.

Mrs. Shebesh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very saddened by the answer from the Minister. This is a sad day for Kenyan women. According to what she has said, it seems as if the Ministry has no capacity to implement Government policy.

Is it then possible to transfer the department that is supposed to implement this policy from her Ministry to the appointing authority that she is talking about? I would also like to ask her if she has any plans of reviving the Gender Commission whose work was actually to streamline the appointment of women into public office.

Ms. Mathenge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I doubt if the Department of Gender went to the appointing office there would be any difference. I think what we are doing is adequate.

I would urge the hon. Members to give us three months and you will see a difference. The Gender Commission has also been reactivated and they are working on gender issues.

Mr. Speaker: Last question, Ms. A. Abdalla!

Ms. A. Abdalla: Mr. Speaker, Sir, given that we now have a Coalition Government and we had both the Prime Minister and the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs promising 50 per cent--- In fact, the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs even had a female running mate.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development doing to ensure that the percentage of women that three Principals in this Government promised to the women of Kenya is added up and divided by three, so that we can have a better figure than the one that is in the Circular? Maybe, because the Circular was only able to achieve 17 per cent, then we might have a little higher percentage. What is the plan of the Ministry to facilitate that?

Ms. Mathenge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, considering that the Kenyan culture is patriotism, we are lobbying and I hope our male colleagues will help us in this. But from what I saw on the Committees that were set up, I think we are also at fault. Do not just blame the Ministry. You, men, are also at fault. Since the Ambassadors are about to be appointed, we have already started lobbying. I hope that our male colleagues will be behind us, so that we can get, at least, 50 per cent of our women in the embassies.

Mr. Mututho: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Even the hon. Minister herself does not have a bodyguard who is a lady. There is not a single lady who is a driver or bodyguard around her. Let her begin with herself before blaming the men!

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker: Order! Mr. Mututho, you stood on a point of order. You have not made any point of order! Instead, you have first asked a question. Secondly, you have made a comment. So, you are out of order! Madam Minister, you need not respond!

Next Question, Mr. Olago!

Question No.130

REVIVAL OF 132-KVA KISII/
CHEMOSIT PROJECT

Mr. Olago asked the Minister for Energy:-

(a) whether he is aware that Western Kenya, especially Kisumu, experiences frequent power outages and fluctuations which are caused by the fact that the whole region is served by a paltry 31-kilowatt Amperes (KVA) from the national grid, while the minimum supply ought to be from three lines of 132 KVA each;

(b) what steps he is taking to alleviate the situation and to ensure that Kisumu and the other parts of Western Kenya are provided with adequate power supply; and,

(c) what other steps the Government is taking to revive the stalled 132-KVA Kisii/Chemosit Project that was aimed at ensuring adequate power supply to Western Kenya, in general and Kisumu, in particular.

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

(a) Yes, I am aware that Western Kenya, especially Kisumu, experienced frequent power outages in the recent past. This situation is caused by a weak and overextended distribution system as more and more customers are connected. The notion that the region is served by a paltry 31 KVA from the national grid, thus necessitating the observed outages is also from inaccurate as the same is supplied by several 132KV circuits with 132KVA to 33 sub-stations, that is, transformers. I can give some examples to the hon. Members.

In Kisumu, we have a sub-station in Mamboleo area. It serves the Lessos-Kisumu 132KVA line and Sondu Miriu-Kisumu 132KV line. Its installed capacity is 46 MVA, but the maximum load is 30.7 MVA.

The second one is Musaga, which serves two Lessos-Tororo 132 KV lines. The installed

capacity is 23 MVA, but the maximum load is 21 MVA.

There is also one at Muhoroni, which serves the Lessos-Muhoroni 132 Kv line. The installed capacity is 23 MVA, but the maximum load is 10 MVA.

We also have the Chemosit sub-station which serves the Lessos-Muhoroni-Chemosit 132 Kv line. The installed capacity is 46 MVA, but the maximum capacity is 40 MVA.

(b) To ensure that Kisumu, Kericho and other parts of the Western Kenya are provided with adequate power supply, the Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) has embarked on the implementation of projects. Once completed, the quality of supply is expected to improve sharply. The following are some of the projects which have been completed and are ready for commissioning:

1. Installation of new transformers at the Kisumu East 7.5 MVA and Muhoroni 23 MVA.

2. Upgrading of transformer capacities as follows: Muhoroni from 2.5 to 7.5 MVA, Kericho from 5 MVA to 7.5 MVA, Magogosiek from 5 MVA to about 7.5 MVA and Sibembe from 2.5 MVA to 7.5 MVA.

3. Construction of new Tombe-Kisii high voltage line, that is, 33 KVA line is completed.

The projects under implementation, as I speak, include the upgrading of transformer capacities in the following stations: Sotik from 2.5 MVA to 7.5 MVA, Homa Bay from 2.5 MVA to 7.5 MVA, Kisumu (Obote Road) from 15 MVA to 46 MVA and Kakamega from 2.5 MVA to 7.5 MVA.

(c) The Kisii/Chemosit Project which was interrupted is now on course. The commissioning will be done by February, 2009.

Mr. Olago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in a nutshell, the answer given by the Assistant Minister is that supply is low and demand is high. So, the KPLC is straining to supply power when they do not have enough supply. The excuse in the answer that the Kisii-Chemosit Project stalled because of post-election violence is a very lame. This project stalled since 2004, long before the post-election violence. What assurance can the Assistant Minister give to the House that the project for upgrading of transformers will, indeed, be completed within time and that the projects under implementation will also be completed?

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

[Mr. Deputy Speaker took the Chair]

Mr. Keter: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to assure the hon. Member and this House that the Government embarked on the customer connectivity programme for the last five years ago through the Rural Electrification Programme (REP). Hence the distribution part of it was more than the transmission.

You remember a Question was asked here yesterday about the generation of electricity. It has to be in tandem. That is why the Energy Act 2006 provided that we will have a transmission company so that the transmission lines throughout the country are upgraded. I want to assure the hon. Member and the House that the projects I have mentioned will be completed on time.

With regard to the Kisii-Chemosit Project, apparently, that is where I come from. According to the answer, one of the causes may have been post-election violence. However, that is not the case. What happened is that there was a problem with the wayleaves. People who reside along the route were asking to be supplied with power. As a Ministry, we have provided power through the Rural Electrification Authority (REA) so that they can sign the wayleaves and the projects will be completed on time and commissioned by February 2009.

Mr. Anyango: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want the Assistant Minister to tell this House

why the contract for the current CEO has not been renewed while, according to the records, he has done a very good job for the last two years.

Mr. Keter: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, though the Question is a different one, I would like to tell this House that the contract for the CEO was two years and it was very expensive. Those of us who were here in the Ninth Parliament know that the issue was raised. The Government was asked why it had contracted other people and yet we have people in the country who can deliver the services. I think we have African managers who can do a better job than the whites who are here.

Mr. Olago: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has used REA as an excuse for failure to do a good job. However, in asking my last question, I wish to draw the attention of the Chair to the functions of the Rural Electrification Authority.

The functions of the Authority are to:-

(a) Manage the Electrification Programme Fund

(b) Develop and update the Rural Electrification Masterplan and to source funds for its purposes.

The problem is that this Authority is underfunded. In the last Budget, instead of what they asked, that is, Kshs11 billion, the Authority received only slightly above Kshs6 billion, which is far short of what they expected.

In the circumstances, what steps is the Assistant Minister putting in place to ensure that the Authority will be sufficiently funded?

Mr. Imanyara: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. As the Assistant Minister was giving the answer, I do not know whether you heard him since you were consulting. He said that the white CEOs cannot do as well as African CEOs. Is he suggesting that white Kenyans cannot perform duties at the KPLC? Is he a racist?

(Applause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I did not hear that! What did you say?

Mr. Keter: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from an area where we have a problem with expatriates coming in. That is why I am passionate about it. James Finlay and Unilever have brought in a lot of managers.

We do not want to see a replica of the same in some of our parastatals. If we have competent Kenyans who can deliver - I am not saying that they cannot deliver - be they white Africans or not, let them be given the job.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Mr. Assistant Minister! Answer the question by Mr. Olago!

Mr. Keter: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this year's Budget, REA has been given about Kshs4 billion, which is short of what they requested. That means that the proposal of five projects per constituency that hon. Members forwarded will not be effected. We will not be able to do the five projects. However, we will do about three projects per constituency. That means that in the next financial year, so that we can be in tandem with the Vision 2030, we will ask for more funds. We will urge this House when it comes to Appropriation Bill, to ensure that the Ministry of Energy is given more funds for REA so that we can do additional projects and complete them.

I have not given that as an excuse. I have given that as a reason why the transmission has been lagging behind. This is because of the REP moving faster. In the Energy Act, transmission was left to the Authority, but currently that is being undertaken by KPLC.

Question No.111

LEVEL OF INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES
STOCK MARKETS

Mr. Kioni asked the Minister for Finance:-

(a) given the enormous amount of money available for investment in the country, as exemplified by the oversubscription of the Safaricom shares by about Kshs140 billion, what the Minister is doing to tap into these resources;

(b) what other investment opportunities the Government is planning to offer to the public through the stock market; and,

(c) what the capacity of institutions such as Centum Investments (formerly ICDC) in discharging their mandate is.

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

(a) Yes, we agree with the observation that the oversubscription of the Safaricom shares is an indication that Kenyans have a lot of resources that can be tapped for development purposes. Indeed, it is this realisation that informed the proposal to include Kshs18.5 billion for infrastructure bond in this year's Budget. We intend to deepen the market for infrastructure bond so that even profitable parastatals can issue their own bonds backed by a strong cashflow and without Government guarantees.

In addition, the framework to operationalise public/private partnerships is in its final stage of development. Once it is in place, we will be able to leverage the limited Government resources by bringing in the private sector to supplement Government resources in the development of our infrastructure.

(b) The Government, through the Privatisation Commission, is currently in the process of reviewing the remaining commercial enterprises with a view to determining additional opportunities that could be offered to the public through the stock markets. These too, would tap some of the resources that are available in the market.

(c) Centum Investments is the former ICDC Investments Company, that is, ICDCI, which is a listed company and not ICDC which is a Government-owned Development Finance Institution (DFI). As regards to the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (ICDC), the Government is in the process of developing a restructuring strategy for all the five DFIs, including ICDC, KTDC, IDB and KIE. Most of the DFIs currently have a weak financial base and are, therefore, not able to perform their mandate effectively mainly due to their inability to mobilise the required resources. The DFI strategy aims at restructuring these institutions to strengthen them so that they are able to effectively discharge their mandate on a sustainable basis.

Mr. Kioni: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to thank the Assistant Minister for the good answer which is also fairly comprehensive. However, it is lacking in terms of timeframe.

Could the Assistant Minister tell us within what time we should expect this restructuring process to be accomplished so that we avoid this continued waste of taxpayers' money and also, the human resource therein that continues to age without having been involved in any positive production?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Minister, could you give us a time frame?

Dr. Oburu: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as the public-private sector partnership is concerned, the gazettelement of the regulations is going to be done by next week. The structures, and a Cabinet Paper, have been prepared for this purpose. Therefore, this is an ongoing process.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, hon. Members! In view of the fact that today we have the Committee of Supply and it is supposed to last three hours, we will not be able to take any of these other Questions. Consequently, the Chair directs that the Questions by Messrs. Linturi, Affey and Chanzu should appear on the Order Paper on Wednesday afternoon, next week.

MEASURES TO PROTECT KENYANS
FROM COUNTERFEIT GOODS

(Question deferred)

Question No.113

IMPLEMENTATION OF SALARY HIKE FOR
AMBASSADORS/HIGH COMMISSIONERS

(Question deferred)

Question No.128

REHABILITATION OF KISUMU
-KAKAMEGA ROAD

(Question deferred)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Namwamba, you wanted to seek a Ministerial Statement! Seek one Ministerial Statement and do it fast!

POINTS OF ORDER
NOMINATION OF EXCESSIVE
NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS

Mr. Namwamba: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to seek a Ministerial Statement from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Local Government in which I would want him to clearly explain the following:-

(a) Whether it is true that in the aftermath of the 2007 General Election, the then Minister for Local Government nominated excess numbers of councillors in violation of Section 26(i) and Section 39(1)(d) of the Local Government Act, Cap.265 Laws of Kenya, and in contravention of regulations and guidelines of the Electoral Commission of Kenya;

(b) Whether the Minister could table before this House the full complement of the excess councillors so nominated, listed by name, civic authority and province;

(c) What action the Ministry is taking to redress this illegality and when the people of Kenya can expect this action to be taken;

(d) What the total amount of public funds have been expended on maintaining these irregularly nominated councillors in office, including salaries, allowances and related emoluments;

(e) Who will take responsibility for the loss occasioned to the public by these illegal nominations; whether the Minister could provide a clear plan for recovery of all the funds lost by reason of this blatant abuse of office; what measures the Ministry intends to take to guarantee that this kind of impunity and cynical abuse of office does not recur in future.

(Applause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The last one, Mr. Ruto and take no more than two minutes!

EVICITION OF COMMUNITIES
FROM MAU FOREST

Mr. Ruto: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to seek a Ministerial Statement from the Prime Minister himself; it conforms to the ruling that it has to be cross-cutting.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Proceed! Conformity is for the Chair and the Chair is already sitting in conformity.

So, proceed!

Mr. Ruto: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, further to his decision yesterday that people be evicted from Mau Forest, could we know the extent of the envisaged evictions, especially with particular reference to Eastern Mau, South Western Mau, Mauche and Pararaget areas? Has he identified where the entire population is being relocated to? Further, we would like to know the steps he intends to take to relocate and compensate the envisaged evictees, and where the expected resources for the same will come from.

I also wish to know whether he has had adequate consultations with the communities concerned and what he intends to do with people with title deeds.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, hon. Members! Mr. Minister, the Leader of Government Business is not in. Ministers, you need to give an undertaking on both the Ministerial Statement that was sought by Mr. Namwamba and the one which has been sought now by Mr. Ruto.

Mr. Namwamba: On a point of clarification!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Mr. Namwamba! Proceed, Mr. Kosgey!

The Minister for Industrialization (Mr. Kosgey): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I undertake to inform the relevant Ministers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The relevant Ministers! Does the Prime Minister have a Minister?

The Minister for Industrialization (Mr. Kosgey): It is a relevant Ministry!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Okay! Hon. Members, under the circumstances we will have to go to the Next Order.

(Mr. Okemo stood up in his place)

You are out of order, Mr. Okemo! The Chair is on his feet!

Given that we are starting now 20 minutes to 4.00 p.m. the Committee of Supply will end at exactly 20 minutes to 7.00 p.m.

Next Order!

(Mr. Okemo stood up in his place)

You are out of order, Mr. Okemo!

*(Mr. Okemo remained standing
in his place)*

It is the Chair's ruling that you are out of order!

(Mr. Shakeel stood up in his place)

Order! Next Order!
You are out of order, Mr. Shakeel!

*(Mr. Shakeel remained standing
in his place)*

Order! Mr. Shakeel, if you want to rise on a point of order, you must inform the Chair of it two hours in advance. You did not inform the Chair two hours in advance. You came to me here and I told you that you could not have it that way. You had better acquaint yourself with the provisions of the Standing Orders! Get educated on the proceedings and how you should conduct yourself in the House before you can rise on a point of order. It is a frivolous point of order! You are out of order!

*(Mr. Shakeel remained standing
in his place)*

Mr. Shakeel, you will be out of the House for the remainder of the day!

*(Mr. Shakeel withdrew from
the Chamber)*

*(Messrs. Okemo and Namwamba
stood up in their places)*

You are out of order, Messrs. Okemo and Namwamba!

*(Mr. Namwamba remained standing
in his place)*

Mr. Namwamba, you will be out of the House for the remainder of the day.
An hon. Member: Oh!

(Mr. Namwamba resumed his seat)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Hon. Members who have been ordered out of the House need to go out of the House because we cannot proceed if you are not out of the House.

If you do not do it, I hope you understand the consequences of disobeying the Chair. The Chair will be more than pleased to impose that!

Mr. Namwamba!

*(Mr. Namwamba withdrew
from the Chamber)*

Next Order!

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

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

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW
LEAVE THE CHAIR

Vote 57 - Ministry of Nairobi
Metropolitan Development

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. M. Kilonzo, where are you hiding?

The Minister for Nairobi Metropolitan Development (Mr. M. Kilonzo): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. This is to enable me initiate debate on Vote 57 - Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development.

(Loud consultations)

Mr. K. Kilonzo: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. We are just about to hear the Minister giving a very important statement, yet hon. Members are consulting loudly!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, hon. Members! Mr. K. Kilonzo is in order to demand that the House does consult in silence.

Proceed, Mr. Minister!

The Minister for Nairobi Metropolitan Development (Mr. M. Kilonzo): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have moved that you do now leave the Chair to enable me initiate debate on Vote 57 - Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development. I am honoured to stand in this august House to move the Vote of the Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development for the first time. Before I present financial details of my Ministry's Budget for 2008/2009, allow me to mention policies and programmes that will be implemented during the 2008/2009 Fiscal Year and its forward year.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as hon. Members may be aware, my Ministry envisions Nairobi and the metropolitan region as a world class metropolis; the first and foremost in Africa and the world. As per Presidential Circular No.1 of 2008, my Ministry is mandated to carry out development of the integrated metropolitan area's growth and development strategy, covering, among other things, the following:-

- (a) Integrated roads, bus and railway infrastructure for the metropolitan area.
- (b) Efficient mass transport system for Nairobi Metropolitan Area.
- (c) Replacement of slums with affordable low cost and rental housing.
- (d) Provision of adequate housing.
- (e) Development and enforcement of planning and zoning regulations.
- (f) Preparation of spatial planning for Metropolitan Area.
- (g) Efficient water supply and waste management infrastructure.
- (h) Promotion, development and investment in sufficient public utilities, public services and world class infrastructure for transforming Nairobi into a globally competitive city for investment and tourism.
- (i) Identification and implementation of strategic projects and programmes requiring support from the Government.
- (j) Promotion of Nairobi Metropolitan Area as a regional and global services centre for

financial, information and communication technology, health, education, business, tourism and other services.

(k) Development of sustainable funding framework for the development of identified urban and metropolitan areas.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to add that my Ministry is executing this mandate with due diligence and energy, and has consulted widely with various stakeholders on the strategy of realising a world metropolis. In order to realise this mandate, it is necessary to undertake serious re-engineering of spatial planning and governance at a metropolitan level.

This requires substantial amounts of financial resources, which the 2008/2009 Printed Estimates did not provide adequately. At the very outset, we requested a total of Kshs8.2 billion, comprising Kshs7.9 billion for Development Expenditure and Kshs389 million for Recurrent Expenditure. We were allocated Kshs2.3 billion for Development Expenditure and Kshs260 million for Recurrent Expenditure.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the benefits that will accrue from the execution of this mandate as per this Budget includes, without limitation, the following:-

- (a) Increased new investments.
- (b) Increased employment.
- (c) A 24-hour economy.
- (d) Increased tax revenue.
- (e) Creation of new industries.
- (f) Expanded tourism.
- (g) Increased safety and security.
- (h) Modern infrastructure facilities.
- (i) Enhanced quality of life.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry's geographical mandate currently covers Nairobi City and 14 local authorities adjoining the City. The consensus from stakeholders in the metropolitan region is unanimous; that the metro region be delineated using the outmost boundaries of the cluster of the following 15 local authorities: City Council of Nairobi, Municipal Council of Thika, County Council of Thika, Municipal Council of Machakos, County Council of Masakuu, Municipal Council of Mavoko, Town Council of Kangundo; Municipal Council of Kiambu, County Council of Kiambu, Municipal Council of Karuri, Town Council of Kikuyu; Ol Kajiado County Council, Kajiado Town Council, Ruiru Municipal Council and Limuru Municipal Council.

The entire Metropolitan Area currently covers an area of 60 kilometres radius and is projected to extend up to approximately 100 kilometres, given the functional interconnectedness of this region.

This area is projected to continue yielding more than 60 per cent of the national Growth Domestic Product (GDP), which the current estimated output. In recent years, the Metropolitan population grew significantly from 3.3 million in 1999 to 4.7 million in 2007, respectively.

The core Nairobi City's resident population is growing at a higher rate than even the national growth rate - that is 4.8 per cent, as compared to 3.4 per cent. This population is expected to reach the 12 million mark by the year 2030. This gives us the magnitude of demand for services and development that we shall require.

The Metropolitan Area lacks strategic development plans and current spatial plans to comprehensively guide investment and growth. The existing Nairobi Metropolitan Strategic Plan was prepared in 1973 to the 2002 horizon, but was never implemented.

There has been a process of decay of the industrial and other built up areas due to collapsing infrastructure, traffic congestion, high cost of utilities like water, electricity and telephone, and inaccessibility of markets. We must also re-plan the Metropolis to de-link it from

the negative dirty names and address safety and security issues. The situation demands urgent attention, focus on the utilisation of physical space for production, recreation and quality of life as well as the cost of doing business within the city and its environs.

Globalisation which has pressed cities as the arena of territorial competition for economic governance, is upon us. While Kenya, through Vision 2030, is positioning itself to be globally competitive, in pursuit of improved welfare for its population, the Nairobi Metropolitan region is being strategically positioned to play a pivotal role in the realisation of the targets set out in Vision 2030. My Ministry, since its creation two months ago, has formulated a strategy for the transformation of Nairobi Metropolitan region into a regional and global services hub.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am proud to say that the first draft is now in hand. It is available and will be tabled in this House in due course. This will benefit the people of Kenya and visitors with enhanced economic activities for the country, in line with Vision 2030 targets. The interventions are organised around the following building blocks:-

(a) Building an internationally competitive and inclusive economy for the metropolitan region.

(b) Deploying world class infrastructure and utilities for the region.

(c) Enhancing mobility and connectivity through effective transportation.

(d) Enhancing the quality of life in the region.

(e) Making the metropolitan region the place of choice.

(f) Ensuring a safe and secure region.

(g) The implementation of framework from strategic and vision to reality.

(h) Solid waste management.

(i) Reclamation of Nairobi River Basin.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as hon. Members may have noted from the Printed Estimates, my Ministry's net Recurrent Expenditure Estimates for 2008/2009 Financial Year, amounts to Kshs260,026,000. The Recurrent Expenditure is to be utilised as follows: Personnel costs, Kshs25 million; Operations and Maintenance, Kshs185,026,000; Nairobi Metropolitan Board, Kshs50 million.

The Ministry's gross Development Expenditure Estimates for the 2008/2009 Financial Year is Kshs2,050,384,000, of which Kshs40,384,000 will be realised through Appropriations-In-Aid collections. The net Development Expenditure Estimate is Kshs2,010,000,000. The total net allocation for my Ministry - for both Recurrent Expenditure and Development Expenditure - for the 2008/2009 Financial Year is, therefore, Kshs2,270,026,000.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the breakdown of my Ministry's total Estimates and its main activities can be summarised as follows: I intended to apply the Recurrent provision to finance major activities as follows: The first is the Ministry's headquarters spending a sum of about Kshs173,801,940. This will cover administration support services, for example, paying rent, fuel, salaries *et cetera*.

Under Item No.1110001 - Aids Control Unit, we are conscious of the current state of the world with regard to HIV and have allocated a sum of Kshs5 million to create awareness and produce material. Under Information Communication and Technology (ICT), we have targeted to spend Kshs7,300,000 to establish ICT infrastructure in the Ministry, purchase computers, internet connection and the likes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Planning and Research we are allocating Kshs14,350,000 which will cover activities for Nairobi including the 13 local metropolitan cities. Under Personnel and Administrative Services, we have allocated Kshs5,250,000 to cover human resource capacity building activities. On Finance Management, we have assigned a sum of Kshs1,874,060 which will cover Authority to Incur Expenditure holders on public financial management for training.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with regard to gender and education, a topic which is dear to the heart of Kenyans, we have allocated Kshs2,450,000 to cover gender mainstreaming in the Ministry.

I want to assure this House that our Ministry certainly will have a desk for gender issues, training and awareness. On the Development Board which will be charged with the work of implementing the proposals we are putting forward, we have assigned Kshs50 million.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on our Development Vote, I intend to apply the development provisions to finance major activities as follows:-

(i) Metropolitan road rehabilitation, expanding narrow roads missing links and maintenance, Kshs750 million.

(ii) Safety and traffic management, that is, signalise junctions and street lighting, Kshs550 million.

(iii) Preparing advisory plan for 13 slums, not captured by KENSUP in the metro area and pilots on slum elimination, Kshs250 million.

(iv) Water and sewerage, relocating and sorting out the sewage line along Thika Road to enable construction and widening of the road, Kshs100,384,000.

(v) Land use planning - Because we are going to do a spatial plan which is not in existence right now, we are going to spend Kshs400 million. We will be organising an international competition to offer us a spatial plan for this wonderful part of the world.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we also have strategy, infrastructure masterplan and operational development. This brings a total of Kshs2,050,384,000.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my Ministry recognises that provision of better infrastructure is the key to the success of the national development effort. This includes well linked and integrated modern infrastructure in terms of roads, rail, metros, by-passes, airports, affordable access to basic services such as education, health, water and sanitation, emergency services, traffic decongestion with the Central Business District (CBD) and well served economic zones.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this should, therefore, be adequately mainstreamed in the country's development strategies. During this financial year, my Ministry will continue to play its primary role of providing leadership and coordination of infrastructure sector to enhance effective and efficient delivery of services in the metropolitan region.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kenya has waited for 60 years to have its capital city and region better organised and integrated with the metropolitan region. We are here to fill that gap.

Indeed, I would like to boast that I am dreaming in broad daylight telling the country that we can do it and that we will do it. I wish to assure hon. Members that the funds provided would be utilised fully and prudently for the purposes for which they have been voted.

In addition, let me assure this august House that hon. Members' contribution during the debate on this vote will be taken into consideration at the time of implementation of various programmes and projects.

Finally, to enable my Ministry meet its strategic objectives I beg to move that the House approves a total expenditure of Kshs2,310,410,000 for the financial year 2008/2009. This comprises of Recurrent Vote 057 - Kshs260,026,000 and Development Vote 057 - Kshs2,050,384,000.

I beg to move and ask my learned friend Mr. Orenge to second.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair]

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker
(Prof. Kaloki) took the Chair]*

The Minister for Lands (Mr. Orengo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to second this Motion.

First of all, I wish to commend the Minister for the work he has done since taking office. This is one of the newly created Ministries and I must say that initially I was a bit of a non-believer, because I thought this is one of those Ministries we just create when it is necessary to expand the Cabinet for whatever reason.

However, since then, I have found out that this is an idea that should have come many years ago. I think the Minister must be commended for the work he has done. I have personally been able to participate in some of the workshops and events he has organised in order to create awareness and popularise the vision for the new metropolitan we want to create in the regions around the City of Nairobi.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, many times we find ourselves in situations where we can perform our duties when there is the necessary capacity and legal framework. Here we have a Ministry and a Minister who almost has to create something out of nothing. I think Mr. M. Kilonzo and his team at the end of this year will probably need additional commendation for the work they have done. I think it was done within 30 days of the establishment of this Ministry. We were at the School of Monetary Studies trying to learn more about the importance of this undertaking.

Why is the creation of this metropolitan area very important? Already there is pressure on the arable land that we have in this country. Hardly 16 per cent of the total land mass of this country can be classified as either agricultural or arable land. We, therefore, must seek alternatives. That alternative has come in the form of trying to create an economic zone in the greater metropolitan area as spelt out by my learned friend Mr. M. Kilonzo.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the metropolis are actually the lifeline of some countries that have benefitted from an idea like this. For example, Johannesburg, Gauteng Province accounts for nearly 40 to 50 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of South Africa. We know the same about Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. Singapore probably is more or less a city state but Kuala Lumpur is doing very well by putting in place some of the ideas that are now being placed before us so ably by the Minister and some are in progress.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, one of the things that I have agreed that we have got to do together with this Ministry is that in order to plan we need land. In order to make this metropolis a city that is going to be what it should be, we are going to make sure that the land area and land phase is used without enabling speculators and other people to grab the land in Nairobi and in the surrounding areas.

One of the things that I must point out to hon. Members which has happened in the past and I think it is noted the world over in growing economies, is that, land grabbing is a form of primitive accumulation of capital. When you want to accumulate capital and you have not been able to look or work for it, the only way to accumulate that capital is by land grabbing. At the end of day, you may find that a lot of structures that have been built in this country and elsewhere have depended on this primitive form of capital accumulation. But if it goes on uncontrolled, then we are never going to achieve the things that we anticipate to achieve, for example, the vision for the Nairobi metropolitan area.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, just imagine that nearly 200 years ago, Napoleon was able to make the City of Paris what it is today. He was planning that city not for automobiles or large trucks. The biggest trucks he could have were horses and horse carriages and they were still able to plan that city to be what it is today. The Romans were building roads realising that communication was very important and traces of those Roman structures, be it roads or aqueducts are there. So, one of the things on my part in contribution to what this Ministry is going to do, is to deal squarely with this mania for land grabbing. We are going to make sure that land is available

for the work that this Ministry is going to do.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know at times we do crazy things. People are allocated Government land, they pay Kshs9 million or Kshs10 million and they end up selling it back to the Government at Kshs500,000 million or Kshs100 million. I have seen cases like that. I want to assure this House that we are going to put measures in place to ensure that those who are allocated public land are not going to be able to sell those pieces of land. You will only get that land when you can show us that you have got something to do with it. You are not going to be given that land in order to subdivide it. You apply for 50 acres and the first thing that you want to do is to subdivide it because you cannot find one buyer for 50 hectares and so you subdivide it into 100 pieces and then you sell it.

What we are going to do, is that if somebody has a good project and he has money, resources or good plans, then we are going to make that land available directly instead of going through speculators. That is what is happening in Dubai and even in big cities like Seoul. The difficulties that my friend is going to find is that a speculator may want to sell a piece of land for let us say Kshs2 billion. Now, in order to put up a structure which is going to enable you recover that Kshs2 billion, it must be something outside this world. In order to make sure that the investors are able to put in their investments, for example, Mr. M. Kilonzo has promised us that we are going to have an airport city around Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) and I think that is a pretty good idea, now I am putting land grabbers on notice that if you have a piece of land around that JKIA, you are not going to keep it. I am going to hand it over to Mr. M. Kilonzo to do better work with it.

(Applause)

We are not going to be in a situation where, for example, now the Government wants to build institutions within this city or somebody has got a good investment to put in this city, but they cannot get the land in order to put up that investment. So, we are going to make sure that those things are done.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, Nairobi is already a regional centre. It is very competitive. I remember when the former President of the United States of America (USA) visited this part of the world in Entebbe, he could not come to Kenya but 90 per cent of his delegation was staying in Nairobi. Even when they went to Arusha in Tanzania, the delegation was staying here. I stand to be corrected. At that time I think Mr. K. Musyoka was the Foreign Affairs Minister. This was because these countries do not have the facilities. They do not have the bed space and communication networks.

So, we have something to build on and that is only going to happen if we give this Ministry the capacity and the resources and it will happen. I think they have not been given sufficient money. We must try next time around to make sure that Nairobi metropolitan area gets enough money in order to compete with Dubai, Johannesburg, Singapore and all those cities we only dream of going to.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, planning is important and we cannot plan if we do not have the space. There are some people in this country who feel proud when they see themselves with large tracts of land lying idle. Keeping 1,000 acres on which you are doing nothing, is a very empty and backward kind of status symbol. If you keep that land, it is a dead asset and you owe it to this country, that if you do not want to use that land, particularly if it is Government land, you pay tax on it if you do not want to hand it over to the Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development. So, I look forward to working close with the Ministry to make sure that they succeed.

I beg to second. Thank you very much.

(Question proposed)

Mr. C. Kilonzo: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. First, let me thank my colleague and namesake. Originally, people thought this was a political Ministry but I am sure my brother will prove them wrong. Just going by the vision of the Ministry, that will tell you a lot of things to come. If I may read it: "The vision of the Ministry is to develop Nairobi metro area into a world class metropolis". I think that is an A+.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that said, there are a lot of challenges and more so to the public and it is upon the Ministry to also move with the public. Some of the challenging questions by the public are for example: What is the role of the Ministry? What is the role of the Ministry of Local Government? Another question that people are wondering is: Will the Nairobi Mayor listen to the Minister from this Ministry? Another question people are asking is: Should the Ministry restrict itself to only Nairobi City or should it not take care of the other cities like Mombasa, Kisumu and Nakuru? All that said and done, the last thing this Parliament would want to see is a situation whereby our good friend is reduced to the position of a senior mayor.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, going by the Budget, I think I was a little bit disappointed. I expected more support to this very important Ministry being in charge of Nairobi, which is one of the biggest cities in Africa and also in the region.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, to allocate Kshs750 million for roads--- To tarmac a kilometre of road, we need Kshs30 million. So how many kilometres are we talking about? To talk about allocating Kshs100,000 for sewerage--- We have a serious problem of sewerage! There are many developments that are coming up in this city and we need a lot of money to develop the infrastructure! But, nevertheless, it was a move in the right direction.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, allow me to point out to the Minister some of the worrying issues. We must let our people know! The minute they think about the ownership of land--Originally, when the Ministry was formed, there were those who thought that it was meant to grab land from areas like Kiambu, Machakos and so on. But let me assure the people that, in fact, it is a plus! If those boundaries are, indeed, extended to 40 kilometres or, do we suggest, 60 kilometres, the land value will appreciate overnight! A pauper will become a millionaire overnight!

So, I would like to ask the Minister not to get discouraged. But you may need to move along with the councillors. But, most important, the ideal situation is to have the Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development be in charge, in totality, of even the local authorities, the police and other necessary Government departments. That way, I think we will be moving in the right direction.

But, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is where the challenge lies. One of the current serious problems in this city, and which the Minister has to look into as a matter of urgency--- I know you need to liaise with the other Ministries but, it is something which, if you were able to achieve it, Kenyans will always remember you. We used to hear about traffic jams in Nigeria in the 1980s and 1970s. It is no longer a Nigerian problem. It is now a Kenyan problem. If the City of London, which is far more developed than Nairobi, does not talk about traffic jams, what about a smaller economy?

It takes you about 45 minutes to fly from Mombasa to Nairobi. Make a mistake of landing at the airport at 4.00 o'clock! It will take you exactly three hours to get to the town centre! You will also need, maybe, another one hour to get to where you stay. So, traffic jams are a challenge to this Ministry! We waste a lot of money in traffic jams. We say: "Time is money!" So, if you waste time in a traffic jam, you are losing money! I am sure my colleague, being a lawyer, knows what time is.

Lawyers survive on time. I would like to ask him to try his level best until the issue of traffic jam is resolved.

I thought the Ministry should have been allocated more money to, first of all, expand the roads. I know that some of the money is provided under other Ministries like the Ministry of Roads and even the Ministry of Local Government. But it would be better if that Ministry is given the full mandate to even supervise. That way, it can achieve its vision, mission and goals! Mombasa Road, from the airport to the City Centre, is a mess! Outer Ring Road is a disaster! Driving on Thika Road on Saturdays is a big problem!

When will Nairobi get flyovers and tunnels? One advantage is that, perhaps, this is one of the Ministries with the right Minister. My namesake is a man of good imagination! He is a man who has travelled! I cannot agree more with the appointing authority that, indeed, he is the right man to watch over this City!

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

The Minister for Information and Communications (Mr. Poghisio): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion. Let me take this opportunity to congratulate my colleague and the Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development for presenting its needs. Let me say from the outset that I support this particular Motion.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me also congratulate those who have just spoken; the Minister, himself, the Minister for Lands and hon. Members, including Mr. C. Kilonzo who has just spoken. The trend seems to be very clear; that one of support. So, I begin by those congratulations.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is very little that one can say about the need for that Ministry in this country. It is all thumbs up. It is all support because it is about time a great country like Kenya has a metropolis; a world class metropolis! It is about time we see the features that we see in other countries and in other African cities. We do not even need to get out of Africa! Just going down south or to northern Africa, you can begin to see some of the things that we desire to have, and that make up a metropolis. It is about time that we have them! It is also about time that our cities are planned from the beginning!

This is a good opportunity for Nairobi and the greater Nairobi to get proper planning so that, even before we see the infrastructure, we can begin to see it presented to us in a modern form. We can begin to see it, in advance, how the modern form of a nice metropolis is going to look like. This is the only chance that we have to make over; this is the chance for us to deal with issues and complications that we have had before. It is the right time and, so, I stand to support this particular Motion.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the good thing about planning for a metropolis is that you do not need to re-invent the wheel. We are not going to start as though we are building from nothing! Nairobi is already a city of its own class within the region. We only need to build on it. We have examples and many, many places from where we can simply import or bring in the infrastructure that we want. We just need to look in any direction or go to any metropolis in the world, and we can actually get ourselves the desired infrastructure that is there. Although we cannot copy what is in other countries directly, we can actually use those as models and build on our own, including our own culture in our city's infrastructure development.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been said that the great countries of today went through problems before they realized that they needed to take leaps and strides. They went through wars, civil wars and many problems. We have just come out of a very difficult situation ourselves, early this year. Out of that, came the Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development. That is supposed to tell you that we have come out of the problem and we are now ready to make

strides in the area of development; to build our country to better heights.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish my brother and my friend, the Minister for Nairobi Metropolitan Development and his team success as they go about their duties. Do not worry about the money. You should worry about the idea and the concept of the metropolis! I do not very much worry about the budgetary provisions. It may be Kshs2 billion or Kshs5 billion, but the concept and the desire for us to go in this direction is what has been missing for a long time. We must congratulate His Excellency the President for creating that Ministry.

Of course, I am sure that it is going to be extended to other possible metropolis outside Nairobi. But this is a good time to congratulate the Government for seeing it fit to put this country in the right track in terms of developing the metropolis. The metropolis comes with a lot of satellite cities within itself! So, it is going to improve our overall communication. It will solve the chronic problems of traffic jam in the city. It is good to have the Minister who is going to think about this problem. Now, we can ask Questions about traffic jams.

It has been very difficult to ask anybody about the traffic jams and the difficulties that we meet. Now, we have somebody who will worry about it. He should think about what we will do about this chronic area that has been mentioned like the Uhuru Highway coming from the airport and Thika Road and so on. Creating a metropolis is informed by the problems of the present time. So, it is going to be useful to use the current situation in Nairobi to develop the solution for the greater metropolis.

I do not worry about the money because everybody knows that to build a metropolis and the network necessary for the great and expanded city, you actually need a lot of investment. This an opportunity for us to go into the public-private sector partnership. It is going to be a very good place where we are going to have this great infrastructure that is supported by the public sector in terms of investment. I, therefore, want us to accept that we have taken the first step in the development of a great metropolis. I wish my friend, the Minister and his team, success in this matter.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mrs. Shebesh: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Let me start by joining my colleagues who have congratulated the Minister for the work he has so far done in this Ministry. I rise to support this Motion. I must say that I share the dream the Minister has expounded on many times.

I would also like to point out that the Minister has a very able Assistant Minister who is actually very well trained in this particular Ministry. Therefore, I would want, as we congratulate the Minister, to note that he will not do it alone without the support of his able Assistant Minister.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am passionate about Nairobi because I am one of the many people who were born and bred in Nairobi. Many people have areas that they can call their home like where they were born. But we have a generation who call Nairobi their home. This is where we were born, bred, brought up, met our husbands and continue rearing our children. So, many of us are passionate about this Ministry. That is why I would like to say, from the outset, that many Nairobi dwellers are eager to see the results from this Ministry. That is why I am very disappointed by the Treasury for the allocation that they gave this Ministry. It already tells us that maybe they were not very serious when they said that they intended to establish a metropolis in Nairobi and even extend it to the outskirts of Nairobi.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister and his team have a challenge ahead of them. As much I say that I love Nairobi, I am also very saddened about the situation that we find ourselves in as residents of Nairobi. Before the Minister can even go ahead and move to the areas that he has mentioned to us like Kiambu, Kangundo, Machakos, Kajiado, *et cetera*, he needs to clean up Nairobi. This is because Nairobi is still what people are seeing from the outset. It will be

difficult to convince the people of Kiambu and Kajiado districts to be part of Nairobi, if they see the Nairobi that we are talking about.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would ask the Assistant Minister to take the Minister on a tour of just her constituency to see for himself what we are talking about when we say that we need to start by re-looking at Nairobi itself and see how we can improve the status of Nairobi before we move quickly to the other areas.

The Ministry needs to walk before they start running. Again, I congratulate the Ministry for coming up with a strategic plan so quickly. It shows the commitment and the professionalism within this Ministry. But it starts within Nairobi, looking at the issues of slums. I have seen that there is even a Budget allocation for a new way of dealing with slums. I am so impressed.

Honestly, the slum upgrading project, for many of us Nairobi dwellers know, is still far from solving the problems of the slums in this city. Therefore, if a new way through this Ministry could be found to deal with the issue of slums, then that will be something that people are going to be very excited about, especially myself. I had gone, for example, to visit Soweto in South Africa. This is a slum that still exists today, yet South Africa is a giant in terms of economy. We cannot compare South Africa to Kenya. How come they still have slums? It is because they have realised that to get rid of the slums, it is not just an issue of demolishing the structures. It is a social issue that needs time. If this kind of module is adopted by the Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development to, first, clean up the slums; ensure that slums have toilets and that there are garbage collection points within the slums, then we will assist our people in the slums. I think this is something that this Ministry can do better than any other Ministry which has so far been dealing with the issue of slums.

I also want to add my voice to the issue of delinking this Ministry from the Ministry of Local Government. This is key to its success. This Ministry should be delinked in every aspect that it needs to perform from the Ministry of Local Government. What does that mean? It means that there might be a fight between this Minister and the Minister for Local Government. But it is a fight that has to happen if he has to be effective. I want to suggest that he takes the bull by the horns and takes away the issue of roads in Nairobi from the Ministry of Roads. This is because if the Ministry of Roads is going to allocate money the way they have been doing without looking into the strategic plan of this Ministry, then we are going to have a lot of double work being done or a lot of confusion for the people of Nairobi who will not know whether a particular road is being done by the Ministry of Local Government, the Ministry of Roads or the Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development. I know that key to the success of the vision of the Ministry is the issue of roads and infrastructure. So, the Minister should take the bull by the horns and take away some of these functions from the Ministries concerned. Let the Ministry be the lead Ministry in this kind of issues.

I also want to talk about the issue of cleaning up the Nairobi River. I have seen the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources taking up this issue with a lot of enthusiasm. But we also know that Nairobi River is not the only river in Kenya that this Ministry is going to concentrate on. So, eventually, the hullabaloo will die because Nairobi River has been cleaned up many times. I want to say that I grew up around Lavinton area and Nairobi River passes through there. We used to swim in the Nairobi River as children. But, of course, now, if you dare even put your foot inside Nairobi River, you will probably be very sick. But the truth of the matter is that many Nairobi children still go through this river as they go to school.

The Ministry should also take up the cleaning of Nairobi River and the refurbishment of the dam and Uhuru Park. I do not know if they are under the Nairobi City Council, which means they are under the Local Government. These are some of the functions which should be transferred to this Ministry. We have heard Questions directed to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social

Development. The other day we were debating the Vote of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. When these Ministries were formulated, I think there was a big gap in terms of giving them the right departments under their Ministries to be effective. Today, even if we blame the Ministers for being ineffective, it is because they do not have the necessary tools or departments under them to implement some of the things that they want to do.

If this Ministry, which is the newest Ministry that we have, from the outset is not given the right departments to be able to deliver, then two years or three years down the road, we will be looking at the Ministers whom we are now congratulating and telling them that they are doing public relations exercise for the people of Nairobi and not delivering services. I would not want us to reach that level. Since we have other Ministries that we are learning from, let the Minister and the civil servants in this Ministry come out clearly and tell the Cabinet the departments, which are under other Ministries, that he needs to become effective. If the Cabinet does not give him those departments, we in Nairobi are very good in putting pressure; he should call upon us and we shall put pressure because we want him to succeed.

I also want him to look at the issue of the board that he has spoken about. Many boards have been formed before and some of them have been effective, but many of them have not been effective because they are formed for political expediency.

I want to urge the Minister, whom I know very well, because we worked together and know that he is a straight forward person who has no time for public relations exercise, that this Board, which is going to be called the Nairobi Metropolitan Board, should have members who when you see them you see somebody who is going to bring gains. We have no interest to see people put there because of the 50/50 power-sharing scheme. You can share 50/50 but put there competent people. Let us not have a board that is not effective. Let it be a board that will deliver. I know that at the end of the day, many issues will be left for that board to decide. I know that the Minister will have to be taking a lot of instructions from that board; we would want it to have professionals who know how to manage cities, build roads, look at the political angles in terms of bringing up certain sectors, so that we streamline everything properly. So, I would like the Minister to look at the issue of that board.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I finish, I would like to say that all these issues that we talk about in Nairobi negatively, like the hawkers, congestion and so on, are things that would make other councils not be very excited about having Nairobi transferred to them.

I would want Mr. Minister to give us a chance as Nairobi residents to bring out the positive aspects of Nairobi. You know that your Ministry has not been able to do so, because, maybe, the negative is over-riding the positive. There are many positive things about having a metropolis and a city like Nairobi replicated elsewhere. As we all know, everybody who leaves school in the rural areas immediately looks for bus fare to come to Nairobi to look for a job. Everybody who thinks that they have made it in life must own a house in Nairobi. Everybody who wants to reach the epitome of their career must find a job in a firm that is in Nairobi. So, there are many positives about having Nairobi as an example to be followed. I would like you to balance the negativity with the positive aspects of Nairobi, because I believe that Nairobi translated into a metropolis will not only be a model for Kenya but for the rest of Africa.

I beg to support.

Mr. Mwiru: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me the chance to contribute to this Motion. First of all, may I congratulate the earlier speakers, including the Minister, for the good and brilliant ideas on this particular issue. This is a nice idea that has been born. I believe that it is going to affect other towns and cities in this country. I am looking at the resources that have been allocated to this Ministry. They are quite meagre.

I thought that the Minister should have started with the nucleus of Nairobi itself, so that the

other municipal councils could have come after Nairobi has been cleaned up. You realise that right now there are quite a number of things that are affecting the City, as the previous hon. Member said. When you go round the City you will realise that the roads are like alleys. They are very small and sometimes too narrow even to drive on. The kind of resources that have already been allocated to this Ministry cannot be enough to do anything in terms of improvement. However, it is a bright idea and I believe that we are going to see the light of the day, as the Minister put it.

I am also worried about creating extra population without any jobs in this country, or without a provision for the necessary infrastructure to sustain the same. Nairobi is one of the major towns that carry a big population in this country, and most of the people do not have jobs. Creating a metropolitan means attracting even more people, because more services will be rendered to the already existing population in Nairobi. My feeling is that whereas the Government is trying to improve this particular area by creating a Ministry for a metropolis, it is also necessary that other towns within Kenya are given some attention to stop rural-urban population migration to Nairobi. That way, we will be able to sustain portions of our population in their own areas. Also, the Ministry of Industrialization should strive to make sure that industries are put up in the peripheries of this particular City.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding the issue of the local authorities which surround Nairobi, I am happy that the Minister has already consulted widely with the respective authorities, but I believe that we still need further consultations with the public; despite the fact that he has already consulted with the leaders, the public also should get to understand why they have to be put in that Ministry whereas they are used to living in other areas of operation. Sometimes, it becomes very hard when you try to change the ideas in people, but I am happy that the Ministry itself is going out of its way to reach them. The 40 kilometre or 50 kilometre expansion that we are talking about, I believe that we are going to create satellite cities within our City, so that we are able to contain the population.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is important to note that the Ministry cannot survive as it is right now. So, wider consultations with other Ministries is very necessary, because it looks as if it can inter-face with the rest of the Ministries. For example, you realise that in the improvement of roads, quite a chunk of money has been given to the Ministry of Roads. In future, it will be necessary to negotiate with the Ministry of Roads, so that whatever falls under the metropolitan area, the funding for it is given to this Ministry.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding the issue of water, there is always a hue and cry in the City of Nairobi. You realise that the City Council of Nairobi controls water within the City. That is one area where the Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development should improve on. So, this Ministry is an inter-face for quite a number of other Ministries.

It is only necessary that the Minister liaises with other Ministers, so that we can get a clear-cut line between his operations and successes and those of the other Ministries, so that we do not lump them together and blame the failure of all of them on the Minister for Nairobi Metropolitan Development.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is quite a problem with slums in Nairobi. Probably, even before we talk about improving other areas within the metropolitan, it is necessary that we look at the issue of the slums. We are aware that the Ministry of Housing is taking some charge towards improving or upgrading of slums. But, again, I think that this is an area the Minister for Nairobi Metropolitan Development is supposed to consult, discuss and liaise widely to ensure that those isles in the name of slums are, at least, eradicated for purposes of improving our City.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Waititu: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Motion.

First, I would like to congratulate the Minister and Assistant Minister for the work that

they have done, so far, and the brilliant ideas in their proposal. Even though, I know that they will meet some big challenges from local authorities around this City. I believe that the Minister is up to the task. I also believe that this Ministry needs to have an enforcement section. There was a proposal to have a metropolitan police unit in this area. I believe some of the challenges that need police intervention will be handled by this unit. The biggest challenge in the Ministry will be co-ordination, because some of the local authorities and politicians have been doing that work alone, and they would like to continue doing the same. It is my belief that if we have an enforcement section and a representation of metropolitan officers in all the wards, there will be co-ordination.

I, therefore, call upon the Minister to remember that there is a lot of manpower required in the form of planners and representation in the various wards. We know very well that we have a shortage of planners. Therefore, the Ministry will also have to go to an extra mile to employ some people and sponsor them to join some of the colleges that offer planning courses.

The money allocated to cater for the transport system is not sufficient. For example, we have started opening up the by-passes, but the Kshs750 million which has been proposed is not sufficient to complete them. The by-passes as they stand, will go to a great extent in opening up the metropolitan areas, and ease the traffic jam that we are experiencing now. Therefore, it is very important that they be completed.

We know very well that for us to succeed, we need to have a 24-hour economy in the City. Therefore, we need to improve the security, so that our people can do business 24-hour. This will create jobs for our employed youth.

There is also a big challenge in the solid waste management and sewerage system. We know very well that, so far, the solid waste in Nairobi is not managed properly. So, we need the Ministry to take urgent measures to co-ordinate the work being done, so far, by the Nairobi City Council and the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources. We would like to see them managing our solid waste and sewerage systems in a manner that will cater for the metropolis.

So far, there is no management at the Dandora dump site which is taking care of the solid waste. This is a pathetic situation that needs urgent attention from the Minister. So far, there are so many people in Dandora who are experiencing chest diseases because of that dump site. Therefore, it calls for urgent measures from the Minister.

Having been a resident of Nairobi and a Deputy Mayor in this City, I know that this Ministry cannot succeed without co-ordinating matters with the Nairobi City Council (NCC). I think some laws need to be changed, so that some of the metropolitan officers can be represented in the NCC operations. In fact, they should go to an extent of having an office at the NCC, so that all the projects that are implemented using the Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF) money can be co-ordinated by the Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development together with the NCC. We know very well that there are also some funds that go to the constituencies through the Constituencies Development Fund (CDF). We need some officers to represent the Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development, so that there can be co-ordination.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far, this is a brilliant idea. I think it will go to a great extent of improving the picture of Nairobi. We know very well that our slum areas are not organized at all. I am happy that the Minister has proposed to improve the slum areas. This will go to a great extent also of improving the image of Nairobi.

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

The Minister of State for Public Service (Mr. Otieno): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to support the Vote of this very important Ministry.

I believe that this Ministry needs the support of everyone, particularly in terms of the kind of resources that it will require to change Nairobi. If we are talking about a capital city, it should be

a capital city where as soon as you land in Kenya, you can see that Kenyan standards are displayed. If we expect very high Kenyan standards, we must pay attention to the strategy of this particular Ministry.

The issue of security, I am sure, has been cited many times. But we expect new ways of dealing with crime in the City. Each time we bust one gang, another gang is formed. Each time the police officers catch up with one group of motor vehicle thieves and robbers, another group is again, formed. There must be some way of putting a stop to this process of one gang after the other. I have been wondering where those street boys go. Why are they always boys? Where do the men that have grown out of these boys go? Is there any way that we can track them and know how we can continuously make the efforts necessary to make them better people?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was at the airport last Sunday. The Minister for Transport is not here. However, I cannot understand how we have a big airport, but all the space is taken up by duty-free shops. Our passengers, who are supposed to be proud of Kenya as an air transit centre, are sleeping on the cold corridor. This has been going on for more than 15 years. Mr. Minister, liaise with your colleague in the Ministry of Transport. The problem at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport should be solved. I think it should not take us three months. If it is a matter of abrogating that contract in the public interest, let it be done. The Minister being a top lawyer here, I am sure, he cannot fail to find a reason out of that Pattni contract that is continuing to mess us at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA). What is even more irritating is that this contract actually says that even if we expand the airport, any space for duty free shops will still belong to him.

Now, if we proved in The Hague that the contract was obtained through improper corrupt means, why did we not proceed to abrogate this particular one at the JKIA in Nairobi? The mess at the JKIA should be addressed as a matter of priority and let us have comfortable lounges for our passengers that will preserve the name of this Republic for the many passengers that cross here and there.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no way we will be able to make the city efficient if we continue to attract congestion. All Ministries, in my opinion, should co-operate with the Minister for Nairobi Metropolitan Development. I think we should even be as radical as to think that the headquarters of the Ministry of Agriculture, with its staff of 3,000 or 4,000 should go to Machakos and private residential houses built out there. All executive houses should be built up on the hill on that side and not in Lavington crossing the street to the other side. The Ministry of Livestock Development should be moved to Athi River. Maybe similar Ministries that are congesting the City of Nairobi should go.

The question of meeting physically does not arise because with new technology, Ministers can communicate regardless of where they are in the Republic. We could even have Cabinet meetings without all of us having to sit together. So, some decentralisation is necessary and it will need massive capital to be given to this Ministry to be able to implement some of the decentralisation measures that are necessary to decongest the city. This is because even if we had a fast train to bring people to the city, so long as we are bringing every traffic to the city and taking all the traffic out of the city, we will take two hours to reach town and two hours to go back and burn all the petrol which is imported at US\$150 to the barrel.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there was a time in the City of Nairobi where City Council financial bonds were rated A. The private sector was able to invest in the City of Nairobi bonds. Where did we lose it? This Ministry should be able to raise capital for services in the city by issuing bonds. Even if, initially, those bonds will require the guarantee of the central Government let it be, but let us attract all investors throughout the world to give money for purposes of reforms in the City of Nairobi.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I looked at some interesting figures and it looks like the rates owing to the City Council of Nairobi are in excess of Kshs10 billion. Some accounts are as high as Kshs5 million, Kshs10 million or Kshs20 million. We need to ask banks to co-operate with the Ministry and the City Council of Nairobi to help the Council to collect these rates from the ratepayers. Unless the ratepayers pay the rates to the city, we cannot improve the services. A new mechanism should be devised in such a way, linked with some financing, all rates are paid when they are due in January and the wealthy ratepayers pay monthly over one or two years, but let the lumpsum rates money come to the Council. There is a serious contradiction that they charge a penalty of 3 per cent per month. The banks are lending at 16 per cent per month. Where is the logic? Can we not get some financing arrangement co-ordinated by the Council and supported by the central Government to make sure that all the ratepayers of the City of Nairobi, through a legal instrument, which I am sure the Minister can draft? That way, we will help the Council recover all the rates in one lumpsum and let individual ratepayers service those debts over four or five years?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my last point is on corruption. We should adopt a policy that the KACC goes through an assessment process where they examine all service delivery points in the whole country. Where we find a service delivery point is vulnerable or predisposed to corrupt influences by the citizens, there should be new policies so that any particular officer serving at that point does not take so long in the post in a manner that he institutionalises himself to continue getting that corrupt revenue until it becomes part of his life.

Similarly, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when a service point has been identified as predisposed to corruption, a computerised system should be instituted so that we do not unnecessarily expose our officers to temptation. Even Jesus taught us a prayer: "Do not lead us into temptation." So, good managers should handle the matters of corruption in City Hall in such a manner that we do not expose our staff to temptations of corruption. We can do that through computerised control systems, job rotation, job inspection and reviews so that the temptation to receive corrupt revenue is minimised through advance managerial methods.

I beg to support.

Mr. Kigen: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for this opportunity to make my contribution towards this Motion.

I want to congratulate the Minister for Moving this Motion on Vote 57 - Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development. When I listened to the Minister move the Motion, it is like he was giving a picture of how we can solve the already obvious problems in Nairobi, particularly in areas like the traffic jams that we continually experience. An hon. Member said that you fly from Mombasa to Nairobi for about 45 minutes, which is a distance of about 500 kilometres. When you land at the JKIA and get a vehicle to the centre of Nairobi City, it will take you about three hours. This is a sorry situation looking at the amount of time that would have been put into productive use, for example, assisting in creating the job opportunities that we talk about all the time.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Ministry is long overdue. It ought to have been put in place even earlier because of the problems that we have and the ideas that it is capable of bringing into being. For example, if you look at the issue of lack of water in Nairobi and yet when you travel outside Kenya you see water very much available in bigger cities than Nairobi, you wonder how such cities are able to handle such a high demand for water and satisfy all the citizens without really having to cry every time like we do here. I am thinking about this Ministry trying to purify some of the waters in the city like it is done in other cities in London. It is all about recycling water. You find that waste water is recycled. That actually acts as another source of water.

This Ministry, which has been created, is a very important Ministry and it should extend its services to other cities. This is so because the problems we are going through in Nairobi are not just confined to Nairobi. We have other cities like Mombasa, Kisumu and others that may come up as

we move on as a country.

It is worth noting that if this Ministry gets the support it needs, it will take us to a level where we will be equal to other developed cities of the world. Therefore, we need, as a House, to consider--- One of the things that was highlighted by the Minister was that he had asked for about Kshs8.2 billion to address issues that are affecting this City and expand it to about a radius of 60 kilometres. But of the amount he asked for, he has been allocated Kshs2.3 billion. I do not know how much of what he intended to do will be achieved with this amount. However, because Nairobi is a very important area, this Ministry needs to be supported fully, so that it can expand the highways and develop the modern infrastructure it is promising us. Otherwise, when you look at the amount of money as broken down to individual uses, you realise that the intended projects may not even take off. It may just start and not go anywhere. So, I would recommend that we look at the budgets as presented by Ministries, and make an effort to ensure that they get what they ask for. If they do not get it all, they should get something very close to it.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, one of the key issues that need to be addressed is the slums. The previous contributor mentioned that insecurity in the country may affect a lot the growth of this City. As we grow and do not address these issues, we expect them to be even more complex. It is very important that we create more job opportunities for people living in the slums. I am sure that, that is one way of reducing the problem of insecurity.

I would also like to recommend that we consider harmonising the work of this Ministry with that of other Ministries, which offer services with respect to the City. Examples are the Ministry for Local Government, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, the Ministry of Roads and the Ministry of Public Works. In this way what the Ministry does will not be a duplication of what the other Ministries are doing. They should harmonise so that one Ministry can handle City affairs.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Muthama: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to give my support to the Vote of the Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development. First of all, I wish to congratulate President Kibaki for coming up with this very important idea to give Kenyans a Ministry for Nairobi Metropolitan Development. Nairobi has grown from a small city to a big international city. I have listened to different deliberations and proposals that the Minister has talked about. I know that with his Assistant Minister and a team of Government officers, the Minister will manage. Without any doubt I believe that they will do a fantastic job for Kenyans.

I just want to say how I think, as a Kenyan, we should move forward. The City of Nairobi has three stadia. I remember when Gor Mahia and AFC Leopards Clubs used to play football, the City Stadium seemed as though it was one of the international stadia in the world; however, after the construction of Nyayo National Stadium and Moi International Sports Centre, Kasarani, it began to look like a village stadium. When the Wilson Airport was constructed, it seemed completely out of the City centre. But the Minister, and everybody else, will agree with me that the aircraft at Wilson Airport land at the City centre.

So, my suggestion is that despite the fact that the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) is slightly outside Nairobi, the Minister should think of relocating--- The map he has shown shows that airport takes part of my constituency, Kangundo. I am happy to be identified with Nairobi City at the moment, because my perception is that our roads in Kangundo will be like Nairobi roads, the water will be like water in Nairobi and all facilities, including those in public health, will be like the ones in Nairobi. So, we have enough land to which Wilson Airport can be relocated. If the Minister wants to develop the Nairobi Metropolis, he should think of relocating Wilson Airport.

When the Industrial Area was referred to as so, we constructed our factories there. You will agree with me that the factories are within residential estates now. So, you need to relocate those

factories. My suggestion is to make sure that these issues are separated. For example, if I give the Minister 1,000 acres of public land, he should not put up airports and factories there. He should take factories towards Kajiado or Thika. We should only have the airports there. He should also consider moving the cemetery from where it is. It is within the City centre. Even where the City Mortuary is now, it is surrounded by residential areas. So, we need to separate those things; make sure that they are not close to one another.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when Nairobi was known as "the City in the Sun", we used to have trees and forests. When I came to Nairobi, the Serena Hotel was not yet constructed. When it was being constructed, there was a forest where it is. Actually, you could not stand at the New Stanley Hotel and see where King George or Kenyatta National Hospital was situated, because of the forest that was there. So, for the Minister to succeed, and be counted as one who will have initiated a conducive environment to Kenyans, he needs to plan how to plant trees and create forests.

I went to Malaysia and saw that the distance between the international airport and the city centre is about 75 kilometres. The road is full of trees, and it is lit all the way. We may not have money to light our streets for that distance but, for God's sake, I believe that we have seeds that can be used to grow trees and beautify all the streets and highways. We have Uhuru Park just here, a very beautiful picnic place, but it lacks trees. You will agree with me that you can stand by the roadside and count the trees that are there. We need more than that! We need a natural environment reflected in our city.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry should start by cleaning Nairobi City. Proper cleaning has to be undertaken in all towns within the metropolitan area, including Nairobi Central Business District. However, before we focus on cleaning Kajiado, Kangundo, Machakos and Thika, the Minister should start with the Nairobi City Centre. Nairobi City is the centre of attraction to people visiting Kenya, who will sell Kenya when they go back to their countries. So, it all depends on what visitors see when they visit our country.

I would like to point to the Minister that another thing that will make his city prosper is good security. There is a lot of insecurity in Nairobi. Up to now, it is not possible for one to walk within the City Centre without being threatened by thugs. So, the Minister needs to work on the insecurity issue, especially in those areas accommodating United Nations institutions and members of the diplomatic corps. We need guarantee of security, so that the country and the City of Nairobi can be marketed properly.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, traffic jam is an issue which has been talked about, and the Minister needs to work on it. The issue of availability of water is very important. This is an issue the Minister needs to deal with decisively. Nairobi City draws its water from Ndakaini Dam. We have the natural resources that can give us water. It is just the mechanism that needs to be applied for Nairobi to have enough water.

Land rents is an issue which can create a lot of barriers and make the Minister's work extremely difficult. This issue needs to be streamlined. I do not expect the people I represent to pay the same land rents as the people of Nairobi. So, this is something the Minister needs to address very quickly. Otherwise, it can create barriers on his performance and overall implementation of the Ministry's roles.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we must work towards creating dual carriage roads. Mombasa Road, up to the Machakos junction, has been under construction for quite some time. The proposal to widen the Nairobi-Thika Road from the current two lanes on either side to five lanes, is in place. However, there are roads which also need to be improved. Nobody has ever talked about the road from Naivasha to Kisumu. Nobody has talked about expanding the road from Kajiado to Namanga.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

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

As I speak about Nairobi Metropolitan, first, I want to state that Nairobi is our home away from home. So, the reality is that even as individuals, we should be part of this Ministry. We should all be concerned about what this Ministry will be doing, because it affects all our lives. Therefore, this Ministry is not like any other. It is a very special Ministry.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to start by congratulating the President for, very wisely, creating this Ministry, and for very ably appointing this particular Minister and his Assistant Minister. If we have top lawyers in this country, this Minister is one of them.

If this Minister fails to sort out the problems that we have in Nairobi, nobody else can sort them out. The Assistant Minister is equally up to the task because her constituency is also within Nairobi. So, we have the best team for this Ministry. If they do not deliver, they will be judged very harshly by the people of Nairobi and those of us who live here.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as I am concerned, this Ministry does not need any money from the Treasury. What is needed is for the Minister to bring a Bill to this House to amend the Local Government Act to provide for the relocation of Nairobi City Council to the Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development. Once that happens, the Ministry will collect more revenue than that allocated to this Vote by the Minister for Finance. There is a lot of revenue which is not collected in Nairobi.

In fact, because of the high level of corruption within the Nairobi City Council, a half of the revenue collected goes into individuals' pockets. We only need to empower the Nairobi Metropolitan Authority to design methods of revenue collection such that every penny that is collected is accounted for electronically. That way, we will avoid corruption and hence avoid sacking people who, because they are lowly paid, they dig their hands into public money, which one day lands them into trouble. So, the Minister should do that, because that is the only way he can finance the various development aspects of Nairobi.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are very key issues which I would like to suggest. One is the planning of Nairobi. The Ministry should undertake the Year 2050 planning of Nairobi, because places like Ngong, Athi-River, Ruiru, Kiambu as well as Kikuyu, will be part of Nairobi.

So, construction works within those areas should consider the long-term development of Nairobi. To plan for this massive unplanned situation, we need a very good planning team, which can get views from Kenyans and be able to plan on how to develop Nairobi.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, one of the issues that the Ministry must tackle is that of moderate density and high density housing, so that it can tax and create funds out of this sector. Of course, the Ministry must also tackle the issue of the levels of buildings, upwards or downwards. Sometimes we build skyscrapers. You can see that Times Tower building is so high. If a fire breaks out tomorrow, on the 30th Floor of that building, who will put it off? Why are we going to the "sky" when we know that we do not have the capacity to intervene in case of an emergency?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on Outering Road, some developers have put up seven storey residential buildings. If a fire breaks out, nobody will save people in those buildings. In fact, the buildings are badly done.

In some cases, you find children playing on balconies, on the Fifth Floor, which do not even have grills to protect them from falling. So, the quality of construction of buildings should be such that anybody trying to construct buildings outside certain parameters will have to be jailed.

Let the Minister bring the necessary amendments here, so that we can make the laws so

stiff, so that nobody can build a house halfway and then it collapses, killing a lot of people. That can only be done by the Minister if he is totally in charge of Nairobi. That is what must be done, otherwise, it would be a waste of time creating a Ministry and not empowering it to do the job it is supposed to do.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot of youths today have nothing to do. We need to have a lot of recreational facilities in different corners of Nairobi, so that there can be recreational places for families to go and relax, because some of them have nowhere to go. This is their home. So, they should be able to have recreational facilities. Children should have places to play. People should live a comfortable life. The Ministry should, of course, plant trees.

Another issue is that of constructing bypasses. The exercise will take a lot of money, but I can assure you that if the Ministry takes over Nairobi and collects revenue, it will build all the necessary road bypasses in Nairobi without assistance from Treasury. There is a lot of money in Nairobi. As we talk about constructing bypasses, we should appreciate the fact that driving on Nairobi roads between 7.00 a.m. and 8.00 a.m., or even at this hour, is a daunting task.

Therefore, I suggest that we have a short-term way of going round the issue of traffic jams in Nairobi. Let us not have lorries travelling across Nairobi at day time. Let us have all lorries going to Kampala, Mombasa or Nyeri, travel across Nairobi between 8.00 p.m. and 5.00 a.m. Let us have no lorries travelling across Nairobi outside those hours, because it is impossible. People cannot go to the airport on time. They get late because of lorries which congest the roads.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other issue is security. Last year when I was the Minister for Immigration and Registration of Persons, many organisations and institutions came to see me to relocate Nairobi as a regional hub. Indeed, I facilitated companies like Microsoft to move from South Africa to Nairobi as a regional body to take care of Africa.

I also helped a company like Nokia which is a very big employer. They were more than ten major companies. Out of that, we got a lot of employment opportunities for our people. In each of the companies more than 200 Kenyans are employed. We want to attract foreign investors in Nairobi. There are major companies that want to relocate to Nairobi but we must take care of the security.

One of the things one hon. Member mentioned here is our shameful airport. It is quite a shame to come to the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport. If I were the Minister I would go and break those scales myself. I do not know whether, as a lawyer, I can break the law which we make here. However, it is such a shame for kiosks to be put in an airport. Let the kiosks be removed. Let that airport be redesigned. Let all the shops be in a different building so that passengers can have some fresh air. When it is hot in Nairobi you will see many people collapsing at the airport particularly old people. When the airport is full, people collapse because of the heat. It is too hot and too congested. The kiosks should be got rid of. It should be done within the next two months or so. Let everybody relocate their shops because we do not need them. They can be constructed somewhere else.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other important thing that will decongest Nairobi is building wholesale markets in strategic places. Let us have a major wholesale market in Athi River where everybody can buy their goods. Let us have others in Ngong area, Kiambu and Ruiru. They should be big ones like those in South Africa.

People can then come from Nairobi, shop and go to their homes. They do not have to cross from Thika to Lang'ata to get facilities. That way, we allow traffic to flow better and farmers to sell wholesale to the rest of the world. We are not empowering our farmers. However, this Ministry can even empower farmers in Kenya to sell goods both in and out of the country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to thank the Minister for what we have received so far. However, let us have qualified people to assist the Minister to do his job. It is so

crucial to our lives and everybody's life. We cannot retire to our rural areas. Everybody has to come to Nairobi and that is why there is a lot of congestion. That is why I am saying that it is home away from home. It is actually going to be our first home. Therefore, security, provision of water, road network and lighting on streets is the only way we can reduce insecurity and make the City secure.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Thuo: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to support this Motion. I wish to start by commending His Excellency the President for finding it fit to create such a Ministry. I would also like to congratulate Mr. M. Kilonzo for being appointed the Minister. I do not believe, personally, that he could have had a better Ministry. In fact, I am surprised he studied law and not urban planning.

I may not have come to Nairobi as early as my friend Mr. Muthama - I certainly found the Serena Hotel - but even in the recent past, we have seen the deterioration of Nairobi in terms of infrastructure, ease of movement, compliance with by-laws *et cetera*.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to start by saying that even as the Ministry faces the challenge of a bigger area, it is very important that we start dealing with issues of respect for our rules and by-laws. If we are unable to have the courage and guts to handle hawkers, illegal structures, people selling by the road side and people who do not observe traffic rules, what chance do we have of achieving our stated objective of creating a first class metropolis that will achieve so much for Kenya?

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker
(Prof. Kaloki) left the Chair]*

[Mr. Deputy Speaker resumed the Chair]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know the Minister has travelled. In countries where people make a decision to develop, it is a conscious decision to move forward. Development grows and all these nice things do not come by accident. These things come because people plan for them. People make a conscious decision that, "we are going to acquire new status". To do so, there will be a bit of pain. After all, there is no gain without pain. What does the pain constitute? It means obeying rules, a bit more taxation so that we achieve what it is that is fit for the future generation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when you go Singapore they have so many social laws including such examples as you cannot spit and if you spit you are jailed or fined. It may look funny but if you look at the background of the Asian communities or South East Asia where people spit a lot, it makes sense. They have chosen that they are not going to spit. If you enter Singapore, at the airport you would be reminded that you are restricted to a maximum of five sticks of chewing gum which you must dispose of in a particular manner. I am not suggesting that we bring that law here. I am trying to give an example of how people make conscious decisions and pay the price to create the cities or metropolis they wish.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Nairobi and metropolitan area and indeed, talking of Thika where I come from, which is now part of this metropolis, no by-law seems to exist. You can get up from your home in Murang'a, find that your tomatoes are ripe then you can come to Thika Town and sell them anywhere on any road and yet you have a shop or bazaar. You do not mind the road users or the congestion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, officials from the Ministry of Local Government have no respect for their own by-laws and rules. We have a market called the Moi Garden in Thika Town. It is a market but it does not have an ablution and all other facilities. It is now home to in excess of 200

people. It is a residence to people in addition to being a market. Where on earth have you ever seen this? Where on earth do you allow human accommodation, market, with no ablution, *et cetera*? It is only in Kenya.

We have very lofty ideals. We should start by respecting simple rules then we might achieve these lofty ambitions. I do not think they are not achievable. I am trying to be a friendly critic to help sort out the issues that bedevil these places. What is the long term solution to the issue of hawkers?

Again, I want to refer to the place I am most used to, which is Thika. Hawking is such a protracted issue that does not seem to have a long term solution yet the Ministry can choose to convert Thika Stadium, which to me is ill located, into a multi-storied hawkers market. Relocate everybody to it and build a new stadium for the residents in the lower part of Makongeni where human beings are. It does not have to be in the city centre! However, we can turn the current market into a multi-storey facility for workers. It may sound expensive but the long-term benefits are worthwhile.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on traffic, you leave your office at 5.00 pm. and you want to help your kids with homework or cook for your family, but you have no chance of reaching home on time if you are going by public transport. If you are living in Southlands for instance and travelling on Lang'ata Road, you have no chance of boarding a *matatu* until 6 p.m or 8 p.m. after the stronger persons have got their way in. When you eventually do, you will not be home before 9 p.m. or 10 p.m. Is it a wonder then that even kids cannot perform well in exams because they do not have parental help? We have a lot of distress at home because *mzee* might get there earlier because he is stronger and you find that his wife comes three hours later. It is not right. How much do you think we waste in terms of the economy, waiting in queues for vehicles and transport? I appreciate that we are talking about the rail network. I wish it could come tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, even in attempting to solve the transport problem by changing a market like Muthurwa into a terminus, traffic is too much within the city centre. We should not create parking lanes or dropping zones within the city centre. They ought to be further away and we ought to have actually long-term plans that include thinking through these issues and taking the facilities out of town so that you transport people in and out en masse. This is the only city that says that indeed, we are happy to licence even the smallest carriers. I know it is a political and emotive issue but the truth is that if you do not go for mass transport, then you will be in for trouble. Why is it that Kenya does not have, in the absence of trains, the so-called bendy buses that are 27 metres long and can carry in excess of 200 passengers? Why are we going for smaller carriers?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, talking about the beauty of this city, if the law exists, why are we not having green areas? Why are we encroaching on the few remaining green areas in Nairobi? I wish to refer to the same Singapore, a very tiny country which has more green area within it than Kenya, which we have hardly occupied.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to commend the work being done on Nairobi River by the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources and to ask that the Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development works with this Ministry. Rivers and river ponds just like the trains and others can become centres of economic activity and can be very useful to spur growth and development in those neighbourhoods. We must perceive Nairobi River this way and not a place where people build cafeterias or thugs live on the banks and accept that it has to be that way. It does not have to be.

I must also congratulate the Minister on his vision of a 24 hour economy. In a country of such high unemployment, this would really go a long way to allow more people to be employed and enable us to do business all the time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to come back again to my favourite town of Thika and to

say that it is a shame that even as we go for this metropolis, no one is thinking through the issue of asking the local authority in Thika to stop subdividing land into 50 feet by 100 feet plots for instance. We still have a few coffee estates in Thika. This would be a beautiful high class suburb for Nairobi if we plan it early enough but we have no planning. You will buy a two acre plot but next to you will be 50 feet by 100 feet plot. Those who do planning, and I am not a student of planning, will know that this cannot then result in the kind of neighbourhoods we are looking for.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we also have the single largest land outside Nairobi based in Thika. It will now be part of the metropolis. I am glad to see that there is a budget to plan for these other areas. I hope that Kiandutu slum is captured.

I also wish to comment on the fact that the municipalities within the area lack senior planners. The most senior planner in Thika Municipality is a very junior man. We have no planners. We do not have a Director of Social Services. We do not have the right people. The Ministry must invest not only in recruitment of the best people but also in training and equipping them with the best trends in the world. The beauty of starting late, is that we can leapfrog everyone else and come to the most recent technology if you so wish. If today we were to do a new telephone exchange, we do not have to go to the ones of *koroga*. We can go straight into digital, and so, in the same manner, I wish the Minister would consider getting the brightest minds to do planning that is based on 21st Century thinking so that it helps our people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very disappointed that the Minister is not directly in charge of his revenues. I wish he was because there are many opportunities here but I also wish to say that I am very pleased that only over 10 per cent of his budget is for recurrent and that he has a huge portion for development. I know it is nowhere near enough and I wish we would allocate him more funds because as I said, I believe he has the right dream and I believe with the resources, it can be achieved.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

The Minister for Public Health and Sanitation (Mrs. Mugo): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the opportunity to contribute to the Motion on the Floor on the Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development and the efforts to create a completely new Nairobi.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me start by congratulating the Minister, his Assistant Minister, Permanent Secretary and the entire staff for the vigour with which they have started this Ministry. We have admired the way the Minister has moved in consulting the stakeholders because it is extremely important that we all own what is going on and that the stakeholders move along with the Ministry in creating this envisaged new capital city of Kenya.

There is no doubt that the biggest way to increase income or wealth for any country is through industrialisation and not so much with farming which we have put so much emphasis on. We have confused our people to think that everybody must own a piece of land and even kill each other for that piece of land and yet the real wealth of a country comes from its industrialisation, business development acumen and infrastructure from its cities. That applies the world over. That is where the bulk of wealth is based.

Therefore, when we see the energy with which the Minister has undertaken together with his able staff, we are very encouraged and we even commend the wisdom of His Excellency the President in creating this Ministry which most people were doubting whether it was really necessary.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as a Member of Parliament from the city, we are watching keenly for the opportunities which this new endeavour is going to create and in particular, employment. We have so many young people all over this city. As you know, Nairobi has really grown but these people have nowhere to work. They have no jobs and that breeds crime and many other activities which are not socially acceptable.

Therefore, the growth of the city metropolis will bring in new opportunities, especially for the young people. That is why we would like to see that the planning at this stage is taking into account where the businesses are based. We would also like to see a situation where hawkers will no longer be a problem because they will be all over the place. We would also like to see the informal sector which is the main earner of income for our people being properly planned.

In the economic surveys, it always comes out that the majority of Kenyans earn their living from the informal sector and yet that is the sector which is most harassed and which lacks even any legal framework. I am hoping that this Nairobi Metropolitan Development Ministry will host such a regulation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, transportation in this City is a nightmare. Sometimes, we wonder who drives those vehicles. It is impossible to move whatsoever! I think the greatest problem came with the planning. The previous speaker spoke quite a bit about planning. We need proper planning from the beginning. I do not know what will happen with the infrastructure which is already in place. It is like building on top of a maze. I do not know who they will be able. But I am sure we have enough and intelligent planners. They will be able to come up with a model similar to the one in cities that we admire. They have a good transport system. We can borrow from those cities.

I believe there will be a big participation by the private sector. We have seen cities in the world like Manila in Philippines and other countries where, just a few years ago, were poor. But, today, they have some of the best transportation systems and road networks. We hope that the Ministry, before it does anything with the transportation system, will see what is the best from other countries.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what we have forgotten in the infrastructure is the walking spaces in the City. We have so many people who walk. They are just as many as the vehicles. I represent a constituency on the outskirts of Nairobi with a lot of people who walk from Industrial Area. There are hordes of people either walking from Kangemi to Kawangware or to Kibera. They have nowhere to walk. So, as we create the roads for the vehicles, we must think of the people who go to work on foot.

We admire what is going to happen to Nairobi River and the other rivers. I know the metropolis must be in partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources and many other Ministries, so that the end product is something that is thought through by all the stakeholders. I commend the consultations that have been going on. They should still continue.

I am particularly concerned with the land rates when we create a metropolis going as far as Thika, Mutiine and Machakos. We must think about the land rates. Most of the people out there have large tracts of land. It is not really commercially viable. I have the same problem in Dagoretti where people are expected to pay city rates and yet, they do not have the amenities and services which can help them to create more money through good buildings which they can rent. Growth will definitely come slowly. I do not think all of it will happen overnight. We must ensure that those people are not put into any jeopardy where they will lose their land just because they are not able to pay land rates. In fact, I am asking the Minister to review the rates paid in Dagoretti because my people are not able to pay the rates which are already in force.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on education, hospitals and other public necessities, there is a need to re-plan this City. That is because most of that land has already been grabbed. There is literally nowhere we can build new schools, hospitals or clinics. For example, we have somebody who wants the Lion Club to build a vocational school for poor street children somewhere in Dagoretti. I tried to get the land from Lenana. It created a lot of hullabaloo. Lenana has 210 acres of land lying idle there. There is no other land anywhere. Our poor children are also part of Kenya. They are our children. It is prudent that we should give them schools and hospitals. I am worried about where we will get enough land in the metropolis to build amenities for the people living

there.

I think the Minister for Lands needs to look carefully where that land is. All the grabbed land should revert back to the State, so that we can build those necessary public institutions. The metropolis also should identify the areas where we will put those necessary amenities.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Chanzu: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the opportunity to support this Vote for the Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development. Just like the previous speakers have said, I think this Ministry has been long overdue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think what has happened is that, the problems we see in towns like Nairobi of congestion, traffic jams and even crime arise because of lack of proper planning in the beginning. Now, we are talking about very major schemes for the city and the environs, which will now be converted into a metropolis.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I just wanted the Minister to take note of that. He should not just think of the promises or assurances he is giving us that he is going to give us a marvellous thing. It is like a dream for now. Like he said himself, it is a dream. There are short term problems which are abound and we cannot move away from them and say that we are going to plan. You cannot plan for next year, if you cannot be able to live this year. So, I would like the Minister to look--- I know he must be having it somewhere, but we must pay a lot of attention to the short term problems we are having at the moment, and then go to the medium term problems. Even if it takes a very short time to go through all of them, but I think we must go through all those stages.

If you look at this city or the Ministry of Local Government, which has now been split to create the Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development--- If you look at what has happened about the markets, which the Government has tried to plan for many years--- We talked about those markets. We talked about Muthurwa Market and markets in Dagoretti and all over the place. It took a long time to talk about them. But if you look at the kind of market that we came up with at Muthurwa, it is pathetic! One wonders whether that market was even handed over properly! I understand that there are a lot of complaints. Even if you look at the traffic planning and the way it was done--- Somebody just rushed it to justify a position as a Minister!

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, those are the kinds of things that we want to address, so that we can get a way of achieving the long term goals, which I really appreciate. I would like us to have a situation where, when we are in this country, we should feel like it feels when in other countries. When you go to a place like the USA, it does not matter whether you are in California or Florida, wherever you go, there is, at least, a place where you feel comfortable. I do not want a situation where we concentrate on one place here. All of us are going to pay attention to this place and we forget that we need to have other areas developed.

The Minister should go further than the dream he has been having so that, by the end of the day, we will have some kind of transfer of whatever we are doing here, be it technology or the like. If it is technology, it should be taken to places like Mombasa. We want everybody to feel comfortable in Kenya so that we do not have what the colonialists did in this country. They developed some areas at the expense of others. That is what we are trying to do. Even the clashes that we had after the elections were caused by those imbalances and inequalities. When somebody is in Kakamega, he should feel comfortable that he is in Kenya. When he comes to visit his brother in Nairobi, he should feel comfortable in Nairobi. When somebody is in Mandera, he should be comfortable there. So, we want the Minister to go further with this mission so that the country can develop. Later on, it will be better. There is another issue which the Minister raised about the population of this city. I think this is very important. In 1999, the population of Nairobi was about 3.3 million and today, we are talking about 4.7 million people. This confirms that there was no planning and nobody cared to take responsibility. By the way, I had a chance to work in the

Ministry of Local Government. As a civil servant, I noticed that politicians, whether Ministers or councillors, are more interested with politics than the development of the place. The Ministers are more interested in how they can nominate councillors. This issue is even going on now. They have not even cared to know where those nominated councillors will be housed. So, I am very happy about this dream the Minister has. We want to support the Ministry because we also want to be proud of our cities and the country.

Another thing which is critical, which I also noticed, is the appointment of officers to senior positions. This must be based on merit. This business of saying so-and-so is so-and-so should come to an end. We had the Kenya Urban Transport Improvement Project (KUTIP). This project was supposed to solve the problem of traffic jams in the city.

I am happy that Mr. Sika is now the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development. He saw what happened. A road that was supposed to take a year or two took many years. For instance, Langata Road took many years. It took many years to implement the project and we were overtaken by events. It is a problem to drive from Ongata Rongai to Nairobi because the traffic jam starts from there. By the time you come to Bomas of Kenya, it is impossible to drive to town. So, I think it is something that we really need to think about. Let us not just confine ourselves to Nairobi. In fact, my colleagues who spoke about this Motion said a lot. I think many people did not expect this will be what it is.

We are giving the Minister green light to look much deeper and broadly. We should be talking about a dual carriage way beyond Ongata Rongai. There are people who live in Kiserian. If you go to Ngong, it is also full. Maybe, his officers will tell him what happened because a lot of money was spent on this road and we did not get value for money. They are now putting street lights, but the project was done in the 1990s. Even now, if you are on Ngong Road, the moment you get to Kenyatta National Hospital, it takes you more time to get to town than when you are coming from Karen Shopping Centre. Those are the kind of things we want addressed. We have very many educated people in this country, but nobody ever thought of us having underground rail lines. We never thought about that. We even never thought of designing buildings and parking spaces. So, this is a very noble idea, and we know that the Minister is capable of doing it. In this matter, self-interest has to be put aside. The self-centredness of the leaders we have has caused us problems. Many of my colleagues have talked about greed and land grabbing. In fact, we should be bold enough and deal with the land grabbing issue. Mr. Orengo said that people were allocated land and only paid a few shillings, but they are selling it for a lot of money. Why can you not guys repossess all that land? Does it help when somebody gets land for Kshs5 million and is selling it to the Government for Kshs500 million?

Mr. Ethuro: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Did you hear the hon. Member saying "you guys"? Is that really Parliamentary and which guys is he referring to?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It is not Parliamentary! Mr. Chanzu, please, withdraw that terminology and apologize to the House.

Mr. Chanzu: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry; I withdraw and apologize. I think my brother here does not want me to make my point but I will make it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He is an hon. Member!

Mr. Chanzu: He was once my brother in the Ministry of Labour.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I am saying is that the reason why we were caught up in this is that we were not proactive enough; as I said, you should now employ officers on merit and you should also be well-staffed.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

The Minister of State for Immigration and Registration of Persons (Mr. Kajwang): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me start where Mr. Chanzu left off. Sometimes, we may build a very large

city, which will house everything and not be able to manage it. We are bringing everything to Nairobi and withdrawing wealth from the entire country and pulling it to Nairobi. If you are not careful, every young man and woman who finishes Form Four will want to come to Nairobi. That is the only place where there is a possibility of employment. Every expert and professional will want to come to Nairobi, because that is where they can practise. If you are not careful, every investor will want to invest in Nairobi, because that is where the facilities are and the cost of production is low. Sooner or later, we will clog Nairobi. Already we have clogged it with too many vehicles, and too much pollution in the rivers. So, sometimes, we may say that we want to manage the chaos that we have already created by attracting everybody to Nairobi, but we must also think in terms of what we can do to create investments elsewhere, so that people can move out of Nairobi. Unless we do that, Nairobi will not be able to sustain all of us. Let us take it as it is and try to sort out the problems that we have.

I do not envy my friend, Mr. M. Kilonzo, because this is a huge task. First of all, we have the largest slum in Africa and it is not very nice. Mathare and Kibera Slums are some of the largest in Africa. The Minister for Housing told me sometimes back, before he was re-appointed that, in fact, if he was given some Kshs2 billion from the Treasury every year, he would be able to wipe out the Kibera Slum in four years. I asked him: Why must you look for money from the Treasury, when you can get it from Kenyans? So long as you float attractive road or housing bonds, people will buy them just the same way they did with the Safaricom Initial Public Offer (IPO), the other day. Then, he can wipe out the slum in less than four years and also generate a lot of money to develop Nairobi.

I heard my friend, Mr. Chanzu, talk of coming from Ongata Rongai and Karen. Some of you have not tried to come from Komarock and Umoja. You will take two hours on that road. First of all, you will burn the fuel that we cannot afford, several times over. You will also waste several man hours just to move from one part of the City to another, which would ordinarily take you ten minutes, if there was no traffic. Although that road is called Outer Ring Road, it is no longer an outer ring. Now, it is inside the City. But even before we build the by-passes, somebody should think of a dual carriage way from the airport to the GSU Headquarters, just to ease traffic. It is a bottle-neck to a lot of development.

Unless we do something about Kangundo Road, nobody will invest there. This is because you have to wake up at 5.00 a.m., to hit that road at 5.45 a.m to be able to reach town on time. If you hit Kangundo Road at 6.00 a.m., you can be sure that you will be late to arrive in town. That is the kind of waste of man hours, fuel and all under frustration. When you reach in the city, you are not in a form of mind to do business. You start quarrelling everybody because you are tense and annoyed. People will have abused you on the road and you will have done the same to them.

When you come to the city, there is not enough parking. If you want to do any shopping in this city, you need to hire a driver to go round with your car as you do the shopping, because there is no other formula to it. Nobody has developed any parking in this city. Why is this so? I do not know. The Nairobi City Council (NCC) knows that it is its duty to provide parking. They may not have the money, but they can enter into some private/public partnership with people who can develop parking in the City centre. Look at that parking on both sides of Kenya Re-insurance Plaza. We can do a lot of parking there if we only invited investors and gave them those pieces of land to develop ten or 15 storeys of parking space. That can absorb a lot of traffic. As we do parking on top and under, we can also do shopping on the ground floor. There is nothing wrong with that.

We have to change the way we think. There is a lot of money in this world. People just want opportunities to invest. But if you come to invest in Kenya, like that plot opposite Nyayo House and Barclays Plaza--- If you sell that land at Kshs1.5 billion like it was sold recently, I am sure it was given to somebody for free and that person sold it to the National Social Security Fund

(NSSF) and the NSSF sold it at Kshs1.5 billion to an investor. The investor, definitely, will not like it because the amount he spend on land alone takes all his investment whatever you create there, becomes very expensive, whether it is housing, parking or hotel. The city must know that when an investor comes in here with money, you must give them some lease or some land for free. You get that in Dubai, Britain, Germany and other places. You put your money there and then develop the facilities that this country needs. I am sure that the Minister for Nairobi Metropolitan Development, in conjunction with the Minister for Lands, is going to remove the brokers on land. They get land allocations and broker them for some money.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if somebody has not developed what he had promised to develop when he applied for the land and the grant said that you will develop a hotel in two years and yet you have not done so, then you have broken the conditions of the grant. So, you need to surrender the land back to the Government so that somebody else who has the money can do something else on it. That is the law and that should be the practice. This idea that people coming to Kenya must first buy the land and then invest on it makes our housing so expensive. In fact, 50 per cent of the cost of housing, even in Kilimani where they are now doing apartments, is the cost of land. Why should it be so? We are buying apartments there. Some of them, according to what I saw in the Press, are going for Kshs8 million or Kshs11 million. The cost of building those houses, if the land was not that costly, would not be anything more than Kshs2 million. Why are we killing our own people? They could put that money in housing and the rest of the money in other investments. We need to sit down as a Kenyan people and agree on how we are going to proceed so that these things can open up.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there was a study on how to do railway transport in Nairobi. We do not even need a study. We just need an efficient railway system, for example, from Kibera to the City of Nairobi the way it is now. But to have eight coaches in the morning and in the evening does not solve the problem of eight *matatus*. So, what are we trying to do? It becomes too costly to run that railway system. I think it is a joke. However, if there was a train passing by after every five minutes, like it happens in other countries, we would be utilising that railway, as old as it is. Where is the rolling stop? We do not have that. So, we must think holistically and see how we can improve.

I beg to support.

(Mr. Mututho stood up in his place and then sat down)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Do you want to contribute?

Mr. Mututho: Yes, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Then why do you stand and then sit? Proceed!

Mr. Mututho: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I beg your indulgence. You looked at me with *macho kali* and I thought I should retract.

This Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development is so important because I have personally been privileged to go overseas to 61 countries over the last five years for business and usually taking some time off. I thought that this is one of the most important things I should contribute on before the close of business.

With regard to under funding, many people have talked about that before the hon. Minister stands to respond. The amount of money we are going to use for the rehabilitation of Nairobi River is Kshs16 billion. The amount of money being voted here is less than Kshs2 billion or thereabouts. That in itself beats any rational thinking, that we are going to have a sub-project that will be more costly than the amount of money voted for the Ministry itself.

I would like to propose to the Minister that the amount of money that you have is very little. It is only adequate for quality consultancy. I do not agree with the hon. Member who talked before me about consultancy in terms of rail transport. If you do not do things right from day one, then nothing works. Things must be done perfectly!

We have to use the latest system in rail transport. We have to borrow experiences from New York, we have to learn how to keep our City hygienic from Singapore, and learn how to manage our water ways from Holland. It is costly! It is going to cost billions of shillings to, perhaps, do a quality study. Studies should include financing and we should take the Dubai model, in which, before the Kenyans get jittery, any investor coming in is allowed to have an equity share of only 49 per cent, while 51 per cent is for the local people. This will ensure that all the local *matatu* people have an option to sell their *matatus* if they are real business people. All the bus owners, and I want to emphasise buses, can invest in a new company which is going to own trams and the railways.

(Applause)

There will be no traffic to facilitate *kitu kidogo* stories. It is going to be a very good system.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we need studies on security, so that the many young men - the so many young graduates who are hovering around - are encouraged by this Ministry to come together, not by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, and take up the contracts to guard the City against themselves. Send a thief to catch a thief! Once you hire these young men to come and guard the City, then the next thing will be that we will clear all the grills from the shops, including my shop, if I must say, so that the City can operate for 24 hours. There will be no thieves! The City will be well lit and well organised.

I have to persuade this Ministry to think seriously about Naivasha, because it was the original capital City of Nairobi.

(Mr. Thuo laughed)

An hon. Member: Of Nairobi?

Mr. Mututho: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was the Capital City of Kenya long before Mr. Thuo was born. But certainly, in the early 19---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Mr. Thuo! The Minister is making his presentation; do not laugh at him.

Proceed, Mr. Mututho!

Mr. Mututho: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at that time, there was no railway or airport. So, the aircraft that were landing---

Mr. Thuo: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. As I suppose it would be in order to clarify. You have referred to him as a Minister. Does he have a new status I am not aware of?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Mututho is definitely a prospective Minister.

Proceed!

Mr. Mututho: Thank you for your compliment, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am certainly the most qualified hon. Member in agriculture and planning in this House. I stand to be challenged, but by qualification, I am the most qualified.

Before the interruption, I was saying that there was no airport or railway; so, people were landing their simple aircraft in Lake Naivasha. That is the how the Lind Restaurant came about. Naivasha has land! There is only one land owner between Ngong Hills and lake Naivasha, which is about 80,000 hectares.

An hon. Member: Whose?

Mr. Mututho: That is not my subject!

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so, any serious planning can be done there. We have the hills and the flat land. We have a very good environment around Naivasha; it captures everything. That, on its own, if you talk that way, then you can compete with California for people who want to settle, have breathing problems and those who have other problems. Real estate developers can do that, and, certainly, I can see some clients, not very far from here.

(Applause)

I have to mention about pollution, particularly smoke from cars, and those who love driving diesel cars like myself are a nuisance to the City. You cannot use a white shirt because it will sooner or later be stained by smoke. It affects commerce. You cannot have good displays because of smoke. So, the Metropolis will have to enforce serious legislative mechanisms, so that cars that produce certain pollutants will not be allowed in the City at all. They must have a special sticker to be allowed here.

(Applause)

It is not Mr. Michuki's story; it is some serious business here, where there are trains or whatever it is!

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Nairobi River passes through some place called the "Globe Roundabout". The Globe Roundabout is a jewel. If you look at it as they do in Singapore and Hong Kong, you need to construct a 40-floor round building and call it "Asian Centre" or whatever you want to call it. Let us have all the commerce in electronics, clothing and everything else there, with water passing below it. Let us have ample parking and a lot of funfair for 24 hours, and everybody will be happy. That land has not been grabbed. It is available. Again, regarding investment only 49 per cent is full. Let not people go to IPOs like Safaricom, but go to that kind of venture.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was in Australia in the 1980s, when I was doing agriculture, which made me the most qualified agriculturalist. By that time, 80 per cent of the people lived in cities. Today, 90 per cent of that country's population live in cities. There are no chaos. That is why we need the consultancy; so that everything can be done right from the start. People will always go with commerce where there is money. So, people will come here and everything will work.

I want to thank you again for your indulgence and tell you that I can see a big, green and beautiful city. I am glad that the person steering that dream is also a very educated hon. Member.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister for Industrialization (Mr. Muriithi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my name is Mr. Ndiritu Muriithi from a town called Rumuruti in Kenya. I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this Motion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion. On a light touch, I would like to inform my colleague, Mr. Mututho, that Rumuruti is some distance from Nairobi. So, I am not certain whether I can contribute immediately to improving the lot of Nairobi.

Having said that, I would like to also congratulate the Minister for a job well done. The Minister and his team have demonstrated commitment by the vigour with which they have gone about their work. As I support this Vote, I would like to urge the Minister and his team to take some of the initiatives that are already in place and ensure that they cover the entire metropolis.

The issue of being able to identify, physically, where commerce is happening and where, for instance, emergency services have to respond to, is critical. I urge the Minister to ensure that the

pilot projects being undertaken in down town Nairobi are spread to the entire metropolis. I would also like him to ensure that we go back to the scheduled public transport system. Hon. Members will recall that sometime back, Nairobi used to have a scheduled public transport system.

During those days, it was possible for somebody in Umoja or Komarok or Buruburu to know at what time a bus would pass by. That enabled people to plan their time accordingly, which enabled them to get to work without wasting a lot of person-hours, as Mr. Kajwang said. So, I urge the Minister to revisit this issue and ensure that we go back to that system, so that we can move the working population within the metropolis quite efficiently. I am certain that such a system will improve the way our economy is performing.

I am gratified that the Minister, at a different forum, talked about introducing rail passenger service within the greater metropolitan area. As Mr. Mututho said while referring to Australia, people in many cities in the western world get to their places of work and business using public transport, because it is cheaper and efficient. I am, therefore, quite gratified that this team is talking about delivering a light rail system, so that we can move around efficiently.

With those very many remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Affey: Thank you Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this very important Motion. I begin by congratulating the Minister for his appointment as the Minister for this very important Ministry. I would also like the country to know that there could have been no better choice than Mr. M. Kilonzo for this particular assignment. I know that he is a very competent Secretary-General of our party and we know that the party is a national party. If he can manage a party like ODM(K), I think he can manage this Ministry quite well.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as has been said, Nairobi is a United Nations (UN) city. As you know, Nairobi hosts two important UN institutions. This is the more reason the Government should have thought about establishing a metropolitan city way back. The way this city has gone, there is a potential risk that the UN institutions could withdraw the status bestowed upon Nairobi. This has been said many times before. We, therefore, require to think through this particular Ministry. It has come at the right time. It has come when the economy of this country is growing. I think that for us to achieve what the Minister would like to see, the amount that has been allocated to this Ministry is far below the expected amount.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the starting point is resource mobilisation. There is therefore, need for the Minister to think outside the box and see how much more he can raise in order to realise the dreams that we have.

I do not intend to repeat myself because many Members of Parliament have spoken about the need for infrastructure, water and decongesting the city. However, I just want to emphasise one part of this city called "city within the city". This is Eastleigh. There is a huge economy growing in that part of the city. Unfortunately, the requirements in that part are such that the Minister needs to provide enough attention. There are billions of shillings circulating in that part of the city. A piece of land which costs Kshs1 million in other parts of the Nairobi costs Kshs15 million in Eastleigh. This tells us that it is a very important part of Nairobi. However, we have a problem of roads, sanitation and security. Therefore, in order to encourage more investment, particularly because that part services the economy of Somalia which has collapsed--- It is important for us to consider this because part of the economy of Somalia is managed from Nairobi. Therefore, it gives the city a unique status in this region. I would like the Minister to see the possibility of encouraging investors in Eastleigh so that they feel more comfortable. He should look particularly at the aspect of the road network which is pathetic.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other bit is littering. The city needs to be clean and, therefore, the Nairobi City Council (NCC) must have a mechanism for maintaining the clean status of this city.

With those few remarks, I support and congratulate the Minister. Thank you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Okay! There being no other Member willing to contribute, the Chair will call upon the Mover to reply.

The Minister for Nairobi Metropolitan Development (Mr. M. Kilonzo): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I want first of all before I reply, to pay tribute to officers in my Ministry and above all, to the Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research Analysis (KIPPRA). They are wonderful people because today is the 76th day since I was sworn in as Minister and in my hands is a final draft strategy that we will present to the country shortly. This document has been prepared 100 per cent by Kenyan specialists and professionals, working sometimes 24 hours a day because I had been driving them very hard. So, I want to pay special tribute to those people.

I also want to pay special tribute to the National Economic and Social Council (NESC) because they themselves, in fact, have lent us space. As you are aware, mine was one of the few new Ministries and we did not have accommodation and even as I speak to you, we are relying on NESC for boardroom services. In fact, only until about two weeks ago, I was using their motor vehicle for running around doing Ministerial work. It is tremendously encouraging and overwhelming to find Kenyans working so jointly and unanimously as this House has demonstrated this afternoon by unanimously speaking in favour of a truly wonderful idea for our country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want first of all to very specially thank all the hon. Members who have contributed to this and tell them that they have not even heard it all. The research in my hands is showing that per year, we are losing as a country, Kshs29 billion to waste just on traffic jams. If you calculate the amount of money that we are spending on fuel, man hours, wear and tear, the cost is phenomenal and yet I am not begrudging the Treasury for giving me only Kshs2.7 billion, but I want to assure you that we have the energy, interest and above all the vision of being able to transform this metropolitan area without purely relying on taxes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I cannot afford to go into the pockets of Kenyans to look for more money. They are already overtaxed and, therefore, I want to salute His Excellency the President for assigning to us the responsibility to look for sustainable funding mechanisms for funding the infrastructure that we are going to create in this metropolitan area. I want to assure Mr. Mututho that Naivasha is uppermost in our minds and although it does not come within the geography of the metropolis, we are well aware of the facilities and good health and other alternatives that will offer the spill over like Mr. Kajwang was saying. We cannot and I want to assure my colleagues particularly Mr. Kajwang, that I am not going to create another Dubai, Manhattan or for that matter another London. The dream we have is to create a green city in the sun.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will be coming to this House. I will be going to the President to request that we gazette Ngong Hills to become the third national park within the Nairobi Metropolitan Area.

(Applause)

That is one of the greatest legacies he will be able to give us.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I speak to you now, it must be clear to all of us that Nairobi Metropolis will be the only metropolis in the world with two already existing national parks. I am talking about Nairobi National Park and Ol-Donyo Sabuk Game Reserve, which we will also be asking His Excellency the President to kindly gazette as a national park, so that we can harness those God-given opportunities. We can, then, be able to create something--- When I was being interviewed by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), they said: "Mutula, this is really amazing! We hope that the dream comes true!" The future of the Nairobi Metropolis is not just

going to be a concrete jungle. It is going to be a city that we are going to plan in such a manner that it will have trees on your left, right, in front and, above all, in your rear. I believe we can do it! I know we can do it!

(Laughter)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to challenge the 15 local authorities not to wait for me to bring the law. They should start street numbering throughout. I do not want to appear as if I am dictating to them, but they can show the country that, indeed, that is the way to go.

(Applause)

Why am I saying that? It is because in addition to our Geographical Information System (GIS)--- In addition to you being able to drive in your car with a small screen in front showing you that you are on Kenyatta Avenue and the street next to you is Biashara Street - I hope that geography is correct - we are also going to make it impossible for land grabbing because we are going to introduce Global Positioning System (GPS). You can sit in your computer and my brother here, hon. C. Kilonzo, who is a planner, knows what I am talking about. So, when somebody walks in with a plot that he wants to sell to you, you punch your computer and you can see whether it is a road reserve. In the event of that happening, you can call me and the police and we can arrest him and lock him up!

(Laughter)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are also going to create a model for the country. My work is not just to create a city where everybody congregates. We are going to make Athi River a satellite city; a wonderful ecosystem where people will be happy to live! We are going to make Thika the same. We are going to make all these cities around our neighbourhood attractive places for industries. We will ask the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to go to Limuru because foreigners and ambassadors like that rarefied atmosphere, where they can breathe cooler air. We are going to ask Ministries to consider relocating to other places. My own Ministry, I think, will go to Ruiru or, probably, some other such place.

(Applause)

So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to pay special tribute to Kenyans for being so unanimous in support of this idea. By the time we finish with it, we are going to ask the Government, as the Minister for Finance said, to launch the Sovereign Bond as quickly as possible, because after it is launched, then I will be able to produce to this country Metro Bonds, through which the public can put the money that they have, as they have shown in Safaricom--- My time is up.

With those few remarks, I beg to move.

(Applause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Under the circumstances, I think you still have a minute. I will have to put the Question now.

(Question put and agreed to)

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of business. The House is, therefore, adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, 17th July, 2008, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 6.40 p.m.