

# NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

## OFFICIAL REPORT

Tuesday, 21st October, 2008

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

*[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]*

PRAYERS

### PAPERS LAID

The following Papers were laid on the Table:-

Report of the Departmental Committee on Defence and Foreign Relations on the visit to the People's Republic of China between 5th and 12th July, 2008.

*(By Mr. Keynan)*

Report of the Departmental Committed on Finance, Planning and Trade on the Grand Regency Hotel.

*(By Mr. Okemo)*

### NOTICES OF MOTIONS

REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT POLICIES TO  
PROVIDE EQUITY IN RECRUITMENT  
OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

**Mr. Affey:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give Notice of the following Motion:-

THAT, aware that the recruitment of public servants, in particular the lower cadre, does not take account of the unique and disadvantageous circumstances of the residents of northern Kenya and other arid lands; further aware that there is inappropriate development and conservation polices that have aggravated the violation of their economic, social and cultural rights; cognisant that to redress the negative effects of the actual past and recurrent discrimination that is unfair, affirmative action should be adopted; this House resolves that the Government reviews its employment policies to provide for equity in order to accord the residents of Arid and Semi-Arid areas the opportunity to secure employment and that Government Departments allow the residents of these areas to access employment upon attainment of a Form Four certificate in the case of clerks and primary education in the case of chiefs and drivers.

ADOPTION OF REPORT ON

## GRAND REGENCY HOTEL

**Mr. Okemo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give Notice of the following Motion:-  
 THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Departmental Committee on Finance,  
 Planning and Trade on the Grand Regency Hotel  
 laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, 21st October, 2008.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*Question No.186*REHABILITATION OF ROADS WITHIN  
 NAIVASHA/GILGIL/MBARUK

**Mr. Mututho** asked the Minister for Roads whether, considering the fact that during the construction of Maai Mahui-Lanet Road, motorist diversions caused immense damage to roads within Naivasha Municipality, Gilgil and Mbaruk, he could authorise the contractors to use the contingencies under this contract to work on the 18 kilometres of roads within Naivasha Municipality and ten kilometres in Gilgil Township and Mbaruk.

**The Minister for Public Works** (Mr. Obure): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

It is not possible to fund the proposed works as this contract does not have any provision to do so. There are no provisions for contingency funds under this contract.

**Mr. Mututho:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I want to thank the Minister for that very short answer. I want to thank him mainly because he has done a very good road. Indeed, we expect his resident engineer to appear in the next list of the people who will be decorated by the Head of State, or who will be promoted at the very least.

However, while that wonderful road in Naivasha was being constructed, four-axle trucks passed through the town and destroyed the culverts and other little things. There are about ten kilometres inside the town that the local authority does not have the ability to fix. As we admire the good work, I would like to ask the Minister to get funds from any other sources to fix those roads.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Minister, you do not have a question to answer! We only heard comments from the Member!

**Mr. K. Kilonzo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of diversions, when the main roads are being done is of concern to this country. If you look at the Mombasa Road, for instance, you will find that the diversions are causing a lot of havoc to vehicles. There is no stipulated period within which the road should be completed. Could the Minister tell us when Mombasa Road will be opened and the diversions closed?

**Mr. Obure:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will appreciate that, that is a totally different Question. However, I would like to comment in response to the hon. Member's observations in respect to diversions. It is the responsibility of the contractors to maintain the diversions. They must ensure that the diversions are watered, so that the environment is conducive to the residents of that particular area. I would like to use this forum to give a warning to road contractors. They must take care of the diversions and make sure that they are motorable to avoid the inconvenience suffered by the users of those roads.

**Mr. Mbadi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, even if there is no money for contingencies, is there a possibility that the Government can finance the damaged roads in Naivasha from alternative funds?

**Mr. Obure:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the contract was initially signed, it was a straight contract for the construction of the road between Maai Mahiu and Lanet. However, later, consideration was given and Naivasha and other towns along that road have benefitted substantially. For example, in Maai Mahiu, we built a modern truck park and improved the drainage.

In Naivasha Town, we undertook the construction of a dual carriageway, covering a length of two kilometres. We also did street lighting. We did a modern exchange at the Nakuru-Nairobi Junction at Naivasha. So, you can see that the towns have benefitted a lot from the construction works that have taken place recently. However, I visited Naivasha last Saturday and saw the condition of the roads within the town. I have dispatched a team of engineers to go and carry out an estimate to see if we can accommodate the additional works.

**Mr. Mututho:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no further questions. I am a very happy man today!

**Mr. Midiwo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Question requires a good answer with regard to the problems which we are experiencing in this country in the area of roads construction. This country must address the issue of shoddy work by contractors, if we wish to improve the infrastructure.

I want to draw the Minister's attention to the road from Kisiani to Bondo. The road was completed, but there is not a single marking on it. You cannot drive on that road at night without witnessing an accident. The markets along the road were not paved and they have moved from the market centres to the roadsides. There are a lot of accidents along this road. Engineers are using the issue of contingencies to squander a lot of money from the Government. What is the Minister doing to make sure that if a road is worth Kshs1 billion, it is completed and handed over to the Ministry within a specified period of time? The money should be used appropriately, and we should not be talking about contingencies.

**Mr. Obure:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the most important step is the first one. At the time of drawing up plans and signing the agreements, we should ensure that these provisions are specifically contained. We should also ensure that, subsequently, the provisions agreed upon are implemented to the letter. In respect to projects which have been completed, especially the one that has been cited by hon. Midiwo, contingencies allow for certain works to be undertaken after completion of the works. An example are road markings to ensure that the sides of the road are protected.

**Mr. Chanzu:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Minister is misleading the House. Contingencies are not meant for additional works. They are meant for unforeseen works. Is he in order to mislead the House?

**Mr. Speaker:** That appears very technical!

**Mr. Obure:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was referring to the specific issue that was raised by hon. Midiwo. I was saying that road markings should be done after a certain period of time upon completion of the work. It is really a supervisory aspect. We will make sure that, that is adhered to at all times.

*Question No.435*

NON-COMPLETION OF MASII-KITUI ROAD

**Mr. Nyamai** asked the Minister for Roads:-

- (a) whether he is aware that the contractor on the Masii-Kitui Road (C97) has abandoned works on the road and that the project is beyond the contract completion period; and,
- (b) what steps the Government is taking to ensure that the project is completed

without any further delay.

**The Minister for Public Works** (Mr. Obure): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am not aware that the contractor for Masii-Kitui Road abandoned works on the road. However, I am aware that the project has been delayed beyond the contract period. The contractor is not executing the works consistently and expeditiously.

(b) The contractor has been given very many notifications indicating that we are not happy with the progress he is making. He has been given warnings and, ultimately, this particular contract has been terminated. We are now in the process of doing the final accounts. After that, we will re-tender this project.

**Mr. Nyamai:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to thank the Minister for that satisfactory answer particularly when he said that the contract has been terminated. Could he tell us when they expect the new contractor to be on site in view of the fact that the contract for this road was given three years ago and nothing much has been done? The road is a safety and security concern.

**Mr. Obure:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we at the Ministry, are very concerned about this particular project and the fact that it has been unduly delayed. We are concerned about the frustrations of the residents and the users of this particular road. We will go for the full tender process. We expect that there will be a new contractor on site in approximately three months.

**Mr. K. Kilonzo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to thank the Minister for terminating the contract because this contractor was slow and did a shoddy job. However, for a long time, the road from Kwavonza through Syongila to Kitui Town, is not motorable. The resident engineer has been saying that he cannot do periodical repairs and seal potholes because the road is under the contractor. Now that the Minister has terminated the contract and the people of Kitui are suffering, could he instruct the resident engineer to at least seal the potholes because the contractor has moved from the site?

**Mr. Obure:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that we could not do anything on that road for as long as that contractor was in charge of that particular section. Now that he is out of that place, we will consider the suggestion made by the hon. Member to see if we can do some patchwork while we await the award of this to another contractor.

**Mr. C. Kilonzo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this particular contractor caused a lot of damage to a number of primary schools through blasting stones for ballast. Could the Minister ensure, as he closes the accounts, that the damage caused to these primary schools and also private properties is included in his personal accounts so that these people are paid? The contractor had committed himself to pay.

**Mr. Obure:** Indeed, yes, that is precisely what we take into account before we finalise the accounts. We have to make good what damage he has caused.

**Mr. Wambugu:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a sad issue especially when it comes to roads in this country. We always have issues of uncompleted projects and contractors being sent away from site. There is a case in Mathioya, of a road that was started in 1992 from Murang'a to Gitugi, the place which is said to have so many problems. We understand the contractor was there but he was sent away. Up to now, we do not know when the Minister will visit and see for himself the situation in that place and tell us when that road will be completed because we understand that the funds were diverted to another area.

**Mr. Obure:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been told about the story of the Murang'a-Gitugi Road. I visited Murang'a a few days ago but, unfortunately, there was not enough time for me to inspect that project. I want to assure the hon. Member that we will re-visit the place and take decisive action.

**Mr. Sambu:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, considering that most of the roads in the country are in very pathetic conditions, one would expect that the Ministry would take some very urgent action to

ensure that they are completed on time because the construction of all the roads is delayed. Could the Minister explain what action he is taking to ensure that completion is on time in order to ensure that this pathetic condition of the roads is a thing of the past?

**Mr. Obure:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we need to appreciate where we have come from and where we are going. We have had a huge backlog of work to be done. For several years, roads were not maintained. We are simply trying to catch up by trying to deal with the backlog. Unfortunately, we do not have sufficient resources to deal with all these at the same time.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, unfortunately, we have a problem of contractors who may not have the capacity to handle the volumes of work available. This is not something that we can deal with immediately. We will need legislation in this House - and we are coming up with that - so that we can deal with this matter comprehensively.

**Mr. Nyamai:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I really appreciate the commitment which the Minister has expressed. However, he said he will consider having the resident engineer work on the road now that the contractor is out of site. Could the Minister give a firm commitment on when the resident engineer will be on site to start working on those potholes?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are heading towards the festive season and we all know that the road will be very dangerous and we are likely to witness very many accidents. Could the Minister confirm when the resident engineer will start working on the potholes? When will the Minister visit the site so that he can see what is happening and also get a feel of the actual problem we are discussing here?

**Mr. Obure:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not very confident stating exactly when the contractor will be there. All I want to say is that I have given an undertaking to the hon. Members from the area, and to this House, that work will be done to ensure that, that particular road is motorable before the new contractor is on site.

**Mr. K. Kilonzo:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. This is a very serious Question and I think the Minister is taking it for granted. Is the Minister in order to say that he cannot commit himself yet we are saying there are potholes on this road and the contractor who was there has left the site? The Minister is telling us he cannot give us a definite time. Is he in order not to give us a commitment that those potholes will be sealed before the rains begin?

**Mr. Obure:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, earlier on, I said that a new contractor is expected on site within three months. The hon. Member wants to commit me to a specific date. I said that I see the need to do some repair work on that road before the new contractor comes. We should be able to do some work on that particular road. Due to the processes involved, I cannot commit myself to a specific date but it will be within the next---

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Mr. Minister! You have committed yourself sufficiently. You have said a contractor will come within three months and that, before the new contractor comes, you will undertake some repair work. That is sufficient commitment.

Next Question, Mr. Ombui!

*Question No.264*

IMPROVEMENT OF REMUNERATION OF  
YOUTH POLYTECHNICS STAFF

**Mr. Ombui** asked the Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports:-

(a) whether she could confirm if the managers and instructors at youth polytechnics are Public Service Commission employees and indicate their basic salaries and allowances, if any; and,

(b) what plans the Ministry has to improve the remuneration of these employees.

**The Assistant Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports** (Mr. Kabando wa Kabando): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I confirm that only 530 instructors and managers in youth polytechnics are employees of the Public Service Commission. These instructors enter the Civil Service at Job Groups H, J, and K depending on the level of their qualifications and also professionalism. Their salaries and allowances are as follows:-

Job Group H and J - the number of instructors is 219; the basic salary is Kshs16,692; medical allowance is Kshs990; house allowance ranges between Kshs2,300 to Kshs5,000. Job Group H - number of instructors is 242; basic salary is Kshs21,304; medical allowance is Kshs990; house allowance is between Kshs3,000 to Kshs5,000; Job Group K has 69 instructors; basic salary is Kshs26,323; medical allowance is Kshs1,245; house allowance ranges between Kshs5,000 to Kshs10,000.

The rest of the managers and instructors are employees of the management committees of their respective youth polytechnics. It is these management committees that determine their salaries and allowances.

(b) Remuneration of public service employees is determined by the Public Service Commission of Kenya and their salaries and allowances are reviewed from time to time by the Government. The instructors' salaries, who are public servants will, therefore, be improved alongside those of other civil servants after a requisite review by the Public Service Commission. The Ministry has, therefore, no control over the remuneration of the employees of the management committees. However, the instructors have been advised to upgrade their skills in order to be eligible for future appointments by the Public Service Commission.

**Mr. Ombui:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to thank the Assistant Minister for answering the Question but it has been answered halfway. Although he has said that the managers and instructors are employees paid by the management committees, is he aware that these managers and employees are paid by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and that they are not paid a house allowance of Kshs3,500 each?

**Mr. Kabando wa Kabando:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the terms of service of employees of the youth polytechnics which are determined by their respective youth polytechnic management committees, these committees determine the vacancies and recruits all their employees without Government interference. However, to support the effort of the management committees, the Government has been providing a salary top-up grant to assist the management committees meet their obligations.

Currently, 349 institutions are benefiting from the salary top-up grant from the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. To supplement the instructors employed by the management committees, the Government, through the Public Service Commission, has been recruiting and deploying instructors in youth polytechnics. Instructors employed by the Public Service Commission enter the scheme of service for civil servants at different levels.

So far, the Ministry, through the Public Service Commission, has recruited 600 instructors who have been deployed to 272 youth polytechnics and National Youth Service units countrywide. These instructors are employees of management committees, but the Ministry provides the top-up grants. The Ministry would like to recruit more qualified instructors to be posted to all youth polytechnics. This is in accordance with the Ministry's Strategic Plan which proposes that 1,000 instructors be recruited every year for five years beginning this financial year. The Ministry is still soliciting more funds to ensure that this is consolidated.

Existing management committees, who have appointed instructors, have been advised to update skills in order for these people to be eligible for future appointment by the PSC. Our

Ministry is planning to improve instructor skills and upgrade their qualifications through comprehensive training in partnership with our development partners.

So far, over 60 instructors and managers have been trained at the Kenya Technical Teachers College under the Kenya/Italy Debt for Development Programme. Some further 110 instructors have already started their training in the month of August, 2008, at the Kenya Technical Teachers College (KTTC), under a joint programme between the Government of Kenya, KDDP and the United Nations (UN).

**Mr. Chanzu:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister seems to be reading a Ministerial Statement instead of answering specific questions that are being asked! Is he in order?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Mr. Assistant Minister, you are out of order! The Chair was also wondering! You were asked a fairly simple and straightforward question. Then you have gone ahead to read what amounts to a thesis!

*(Laughter)*

Please, stick to answering the Question and, as much as possible, just be relevant! Short and precise answers will do it!

**Mr. Kabando wa Kabando:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Having sufficiently answered that Question in detail, I seek to retreat.

But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it should also benefit the House to know that we are a Ministry of details!

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Gunda:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask the Assistant Minister; to whom do the instructors that are employed by the Ministry to teach at the youth polytechnics report? Do they report to the Ministry or to the management committees?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Mr. Gunda! You started off by saying that you "wanted to ask the Assistant Minister". Are you still asking or you wanted and it has passed?

**Mr. Gunda:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am asking the Assistant Minister to tell this House where the instructors report to!

**Mr. Kabando wa Kabando:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as in any other organisation that sticks to corporate governance, employees report to the appointing authorities and, in that respect, the management committees are the oversight bodies.

**Mr. Bett:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have heard the Assistant Minister indicate that the medical allowance for those hard-working Kenyans is Kshs980. I hope the Assistant Minister is aware that the consultancy fee alone is Kshs1,000! That is the amount that is charged by all the doctors. That medical allowance of Kshs980 is for one person, and those instructors are also married! They have children who have got to be looked after. I am not talking about their wives. What is the Ministry doing to improve the medical scheme for those people working in the polytechnics?

*(Applause)*

**Mr. Kabando wa Kabando:** First of all, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of the amount that the hon. Member has cited. Secondly, there is an overall review of the schemes of service for all employees in the public sector and, therefore, as a Ministry, we fall in that ambit.

**Dr. Otichilo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know, from the Assistant Minister, what is going to happen in January. When we were passing the Vote of your Ministry, we were told that Kshs750 million has been set aside for free polytechnic training starting in January. Now, we

do not have adequate instructors in most of the polytechnics, particularly in Emuhaya. What is going to happen?

*(Applause)*

**Mr. Kabando wa Kabando:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the information is partly insufficient as given by the Questioner. There are many grants that have already been received and many polytechnics in this country have received equipment and instructors from the Ministry. Therefore, there is no crisis to be precipitated by the absence of the allocation of resources in January. The process of capacitation in terms of instructors and allocation of resources and equipment, indeed, is going on. I do have the listing of all the polytechnics across the country that have received equipment worth a minimum of Kshs500,000 each. It is upon the respective Members of Parliament to check with the Ministry to make sure they do nominate, at least, one polytechnic per constituency to receive those grants.

**Mr. Speaker:** Last question, Mr. Ombui!

**Mr. Ombui:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. In his last answer, the Assistant Minister has indicated that they are in the process of employing instructors and managers within the Ministry. Could the Assistant Minister tell this House how they have prepared a strategic plan without having the terms and conditions of service of those managers and their instructors reviewed?

**Mr. Kabando wa Kabando:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, again, as an ongoing process, the Ministry is capacitating those youth polytechnics in conjunction with the management committees. I want to inform this House that, in every constituency in this country, there is a Youth Officer who is linking with the respective Members of Parliament to ensure that there is communication on what facility is available in each constituency, so that it can be availed the requisite resources. As pertains to all those grants, they have been selected very strategically across the country alongside the youth empowerment centres and also the 50 model polytechnics that have been cited and tabled in this House before.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well!

Next Question by Mr. Olago!

*Question No.386*

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRANT  
OF CITY STATUS

**Mr. Ochieng,** on behalf of **Mr. Olago,** asked the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Local Government:-

- (a) what legal requirements are the prerequisite to the grant of charter of city status to municipal councils in Kenya
- (b) why the Municipal Council of Kisumu has not been granted the charter for city status; and,
- (c) whether the Government could speed up grant of the charter to make the city economically and politically competitive in the East and Central African region.

**The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Local Government (Mr. Mudavadi):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Currently, the law does not provide for the granting of city status to municipal councils in Kenya.

(b) The Municipal Council of Kisumu has not been granted a charter for city status because



the formalisation of its current status is not yet complete.

(c) My Ministry is in the process of amending the Local Government Act to formalise the upgrading of the Municipal Council of Kisumu to a city.

**Mr. Ochieng:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am really surprised to learn that the formalisation of the process is not yet ready and yet, I remember that, in the year 2000, when KANU was co-operating with NDP, the then President of this country came to Kisumu and announced that, from that time, Kisumu would be a city alongside Mombasa. So, I wonder when the process will be formalised! Who is supposed to formalise that process?

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Mudavadi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the Ministry of Local Government that ought to formalise those pronouncements. It is true that on 15th December, 2001, Kisumu was declared a city. It was followed by Mombasa on 1st January, 2002. As I said earlier, the law does not provide for granting of city status to municipal councils in Kenya. We are going to make amendments to facilitate that.

**Mr. Midiwo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of Kisumu being a city is a major one because we need to know, as a country, when the President goes somewhere and declares something publicly - for example, formation of new districts and cities - at what point do we respect that? That is because some of those things are used on us all the time just for the sake of getting votes!

Kisumu is a large city and the people have known that it is a city. Nobody in Kenya is unaware that Kisumu is a city. So, could the Minister promise that, instead of creating a non-existent law--- Could you just follow the Executive Order given by the former President, *Baba Moi*, to grant the Charter and give us a city?

**Mr. Mudavadi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point I am putting across is that the "Executive Order" was made in a vacuum. I intend to provide the legal instruments to enable Kisumu to become a city.

**Mr. Njuguna:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to ask the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Local Government one question. Aware that young and old people in this country recognise Kisumu Town as a historic town, because of its political impact on this nation, why could he not consider the wish or desire of both young and old people and speedily grant it city status?

**Mr. Mudavadi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will speedily bring that amendment to this House.

**Mr. Ochieng:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the Minister has agreed to speedily bring the amendment to the House, I would want to rest the Question at this particular point.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well!

*Question No.365*

CONSTRUCTION OF POLICE  
STATIONS/POSTS IN SABOTI

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members, the Chair has information that Mr. Wamalwa left the country on short notice to attend to Parliamentary business in neighbouring Uganda. So, the Question is deferred infinitely until he is available.

*(Question deferred)*

*Question No.390*

CHANNELLING OF SALARIES  
TO TEACHERS' ACCOUNTS

**Mr. Mbau** asked the Minister for Education:-

- (a) whether he is aware that all teachers in the country are deducted Kshs50 by National Bank of Kenya to have their salaries credited to their respective bank accounts;
- (b) given the total number of teachers in the country, how much money the deductions amount to per year; and,
- (c) what steps the Minister will take to ensure that teachers' salaries are channelled directly to individual teachers' accounts to avoid the said deductions.

**The Assistant Minister for Education** (Mr. Mwatela): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg the indulgence of the House for more time to prepare a more adequate answer than I have.

**Mr. Speaker:** Will Thursday be okay?

**The Assistant Minister for Education** (Mr. Mwatela): Yes, Mr. Speaker, Sir, Thursday will be adequate for me.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Mbau, what is your position? The Assistant Minister wants indulgence to give you a more comprehensive answer than the one he has.

**Mr. Mbau:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is wise. What I have is a shoddy answer.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree that he goes back to the "kitchen" and comes up with a better answer.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is ordered that the Question be deferred to Thursday, this week!

*(Question deferred)*

*Question No.415*

INDISCRIMINATE CUTTING OF TREES  
IN KITISH FOREST BY  
ILLINOIS RESEARCHER

**Mr. Letimalo** asked the Minister for Forestry and Wildlife:-

- (a) whether he is aware that on 12th August, 2008, one Mr. Luka Borghesio, a researcher from the University of Illinois, USA, caused environmental damage to Kitish Forest of Mathews Ranges in Engilai Location, Wamba Division, by cutting trees indiscriminately;
- (b) if he could clarify whether the Government authorised the exercise and whether an environmental impact assessment was done prior to the exercise; and,
- (c) whether he could also state the extent of the damage as well as the action the Government is taking to protect the said forest from further destruction.

**Mr. Speaker:** Leader of Government Business, your Minister is not available!

**The Minister for Public Works** (Mr. Obure): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Leader of Government Business, the information I have is that it has been agreed that the Question be deferred to Tuesday, next week.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is so ordered! Question deferred to Tuesday, next week!

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

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Letimalo, the Minister said it has been agreed that the Question be deferred. It is for that reason I took it in good faith. Are you going to say something different?

**Mr. Letimalo:** Yes, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I do not know who were involved in this agreement because I was not consulted when they decided to defer the Question!

**Mr. Speaker:** What is your reaction, Mr. Minister?

**The Minister for Public Works (Mr. Obure):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am going by what I have received from the Leader of Government Business.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well! Mr. Letimalo, the Minister is merely an agent for a disclosed principle, and he believes in the information he has been given. So, let us give him the benefit of the doubt and defer this Question to Tuesday, next week.

*(Question deferred)*

Next Question, Mr. J.M. Kamau!

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

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Mr. Letimalo! That matter rests! You have been heard, and the Chair has ruled that the Question be deferred to Tuesday, next week.

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

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

**Mr. Letimalo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek indulgence from the Chair. This is an urgent matter, considering that the researcher still insists on carrying out his research work, and he is already at loggerheads with the community. I am afraid that there will be some chaos if action is not taken immediately. So, I wish the Government could respond to this Question, latest, by Wednesday.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Mr. Letimalo! As the representative of the people of that area, could you ensure that you contain their emotions for the next three days, so that this Question can be answered on Tuesday, next week?

*(Laughter)*

*Question No.293*

SPLITTING OF MURUKA INTO  
MURUKA/KIRANGA LOCATIONS

**Mr. J.M. Kamau** asked the Minister of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security:-

(a) whether he is aware that Muruka Location has over 35,000 people and they are all under one chief; and,

(b) what steps the Government will take to split the location into Muruka and Kiranga locations in the spirit of bringing Government services closer to the people.

**The Assistant Minister, Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security (Mr. Ojode):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that after the creation of a new location called Ngararia, out of Muruka Location, in 1999, the current population projected for the location is 24,000.

(b) The wish of Muruka people is to split Muruka Sublocation and create an additional sublocation called Kiranga. Leaders have endorsed the same decision through the laid down procedures, and their recommendation is in process.

**Mr. J.M. Kamau:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to differ with the Assistant Minister, because what he has told the House is wrong. The population projected for that area is not 24,000. We are talking about 50,000 people. At the same time, I fail to understand which people he is talking about. The same people I represent want another location, and not a sublocation. Could he tell us exactly where he got these figures from?

**Mr. Ojode:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a leaders' meeting, where a decision was made that Muruka Sublocation be split into two, to create another sublocation in the name of Kiranga. I have a letter from his own constituency, by the District Commissioner (DC), telling us that "Muruka Sublocation will be created to enable us have another sublocation in the name of Kiranga." If I can get minutes, asking the Office of the President to split Muruka to have another location in the name of Kiranga, then we can consider such a request. However, as I speak, we have minutes asking us to create a sublocation in the name of Kiranga.

**Mr. K. Kilonzo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, last year, when new districts were created, and divisions and locations split, DCs asked Members of Parliament in their respective districts, including those in Kitui District, to give their proposals on creation of districts, divisions and locations. Could the Assistant Minister confirm to this House that he has received those specific minutes and more for Kitui District, and when the same proposals will be implemented?

**Mr. Ojode:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not have any problem in answering his question, but the hon. Member will agree with me that it is totally different Question. Regarding the issue of Kitui District, if my friend can bring a substantive Question relating to Kitui District, I will reply to it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as at now, I would like to say that all my colleagues here know the procedure involved in splitting expansive administrative units. The procedure is that a proposal has to originate from the Locational Development Committees (LDCs) and go through the Divisional Development Committees to the District Development Committees.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Last question, Mr. J.M. Kamau!

**Mr. J.M. Kamau:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Assistant Minister is making a mistake, because he is referring to Muruka as a sublocation. Muruka is not a sublocation. It is a location on its own. That is why we are requesting to have another location split from Muruka, so that we have Kiranga Location.

**Mr. Ojode:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think we are reading from the same script. As we sit here, we have Muruka/Kiranga Sublocation. Now, his people have asked us to split Muruka from Kiranga in order for us to give Kiranga a sublocation.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. J.M. Kamau, are you and the Assistant Minister reading from the same script? Are you talking about the same location and same sublocation?

**Mr. J.M. Kamau:** Mr. Speaker, Sir!

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Mr. J.M. Kamau, are you and the Assistant Minister reading from the same script? Are you talking about the same location and sublocation?

**Mr. J.M. Kamau:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have just come from that place and I know this area inside out. Kiranga is actually a sublocation on its own and Muruka is a location. So, because Muruka is so vast, it should be split into two locations.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Assistant Minister, your information does not appear accurate!

**Mr. Ojode:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the information I have is that there is a Muruka Location which has three sublocations namely; Gatitu, Guthuru and Muruka/Kiranga. Those are sublocations under Muruka Location. Now, his people asked us to split Muruka/Kiranga sublocation into two sublocations.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Assistant Minister, now you are clear! I think that will rest the matter!

**POINTS OF ORDER**INVOLVEMENT OF ZAIN/SAFARICOM  
IN DEPOSIT/TRANSFER OF FUNDS

**Mr. Mbadi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to seek a Ministerial Statement from the Minister for Finance.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is directed to the Minister for Finance with regard to the involvement of two mobile phone operators; Zain and Safaricom, in the deposit and transfer of funds. Could he explain the effect this has on the current inflationary pressure we are facing in the country? The reason I am asking this is in order for the Minister to explain the contributions that the involvement of these operators in cash transfer has in the sense that:-

(i) Is the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) able to monitor the money in circulation as it does with individual and commercial banks?

(ii) How is the CBK able to maintain the reserve money targets given that there is a lot of money in circulation from the two mobile phone operators transfers?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, lastly, I would like the Minister to tell this House if the CBK is able, under the circumstances cited, to subject our financial system to prudent regulations for robbers and secure movement of fund across the economy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reason I am asking for this Statement is that currently we are witnessing very high inflation rates. There is a feeling that this is partly being contributed to by the unchecked and uncontrolled transfer of funds by mobile phone operators which do not fall under the ambit of the CBK Regulatory Authority.

**The Minister for Public Works (Mr. Obure):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have taken note of the requirement for a Ministerial Statement from the Minister for Finance.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will convey this request and the Statement will be made at an appropriate time.

**Mr. Speaker:** At "an appropriate" time? That will not do!

**The Minister for Public Works (Mr. Obure):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministerial Statement will be made on Wednesday next week.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well! So, it is Wednesday next week for the Ministerial Statement!  
Next Order!

INVESTMENT OF NSSF FUNDS IN  
DISCOUNT SECURITIES LIMITED

**Mr. K. Kilonzo:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Chair did order the other today, we be given a Ministerial Statement on the status of Discount Securities and the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and the Minister is here.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Minister, is your Statement ready? How long do you require?

**The Minister for Labour (Mr. Munyes):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, ten minutes or five minutes.

**Mr. Speaker:** You do not have ten minutes, you have five minutes!

**The Minister for Labour (Mr. Munyes):** I will try to give it in five minutes, Mr. Speaker,  
Sir.

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT**

INVESTMENT OF NSSF FUNDS IN  
DISCOUNT SECURITIES LIMITED

**Mr. Speaker:** Please! Proceed!

**The Minister for Labour** (Mr. Munyes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to confirm that Discount Securities Ltd. (DSL) was authorised by the Board of Trustees of NSSF to trade in shares on behalf of the Fund. At the time of authorization, DSL was and continues to be a registered stock broker with the Capital Markets Authority (CMA) licensed to trade at the Nairobi Stock Exchange (NSE). The Fund gave DSL instructions to buy and sell shares between August, 2004 and August, 2007, which was within the Fund's investment policy. Later, after various transactions DSL decided to open 82 nominee accounts and refused to follow the instructions given by NSSF to open one account.

A total of Kshs2.3 billion was invested. Out of this, we stand to lose Kshs1.4 billion because we have not got the share certificates. My officers have gone round and this afternoon, I have been told that we might save some of that money. The total amount we stand to lose may be Kshs967,820.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have taken the following action:-

(i) On 28th August, 2008, I sent Ms. Rachel Lumbasyo, the then Managing Trustee on compulsory leave pending retirement, to pave way for thorough investigation of the Fund.

(ii) The Inspectorate of State Corporations in the Office of the Prime Minister is also in the Fund undertaking investigations. The report has come today and I will circulate it.

(iii) On Thursday, 16th October, 2008, I dissolved the NSSF Board of Trustees after they failed to carry out duties as trustees in accordance with the NSSF Act, the Retirement Benefit Authority Act and Trustees Act.

(iv) I approved the immediate interdiction of seven senior managers including the acting Chief Executive, to allow for thorough and exhaustive investigations into this potential loss.

In the meantime, I have approved the appointment of Mr. Albert Odero to act until we undertake interviews in a fair way. I will endeavour to ensure that the new Board will be in place as soon as possible.

(v) I have requested the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission (KACC) to investigate members of the out-going Board and the Management Investment Committee Members.

(vi) From the instructions of Parliament, I have gone back so that we bring to book those who have taken money from the NSSF. From the 2001 PIC Report, we lost Kshs3.2 billion.

(vii) I have also taken action to write to KACC to ensure the Board, which was at that time under Managing Director Samuel Muindi be investigated for loss of Kshs3.2 billion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in conclusion, let me ask the House to support my actions to secure the savings of hard working Kenyans.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well! Given the gravity of the matter I will allow five clarifications.

Mr. Minister, please, take notes because you will respond at the end.

**Mr. Konchella:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a clear case of conspiracy by the staff and management to corruptly misuse money that belongs to poor Kenyans who spent their lives working for this nation and have retired. Since this is something that has been going on for many years, could any investment of funds that belong to the public be approved by this House in future?

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well, Mr. K. Kilonzo, we will give you more indulgence, because you are the owner of the Question.

**Mr. K. Kilonzo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to begin by thanking the Minister for the intervention that he has made. Kshs2.3 billion, being money for the workers, is a lot of money. The workers take their money there so that the Government, and particularly the National Social

Security Fund (NSSF), can take care of it. The House may want to know that Mr. Murungu, who is the Director of Discount Securities Limited, was also the Director of Pan African Bank, which was the genesis of the Goldenberg scandal. The Capital Markets Authority (CMA) did warn the NSSF that Discount Securities Limited was experiencing some financial difficulties and, therefore, it should not put any money in it, but it went ahead and did that. We want the Minister to tell us whether he is aware that CMA advised the NSSF not to invest in Discount Securities Limited, and whether that is the reason why he has taken those measures.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would also want the Minister to clarify who are Discount Securities Limited to open eight nominees and not one. That instruction is said to have come from a higher office. If the Minister wants us to back his action, he should tell us whether it came from his office or from an office higher than his, because that is not a very well kept secret.

I want to conclude by urging the Minister to confirm to this House whether the CMA is really sincere in the work that it is doing, because it did give a go ahead to Safaricom Limited where Kenyans lost a lot of money in shares. It also gave a go ahead to East African Cables Limited Company, where a lot of money was lost in terms of shares. Now it has a go ahead to the Co-operative Bank which owes Kshs10 billion, and is out to collect Kshs10 billion through its Initial Public Offer (IPO); does he not think it is time he checked---

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Mr. K. Kilonzo! I hope you have come to the end. I wanted to remind you that there are rules which you must be governed by. You have sought a Ministerial Statement on a specific body called "Discount Securities". So, you have no reason, or basis, to drag the Co-operative Bank of Kenya into this matter at this point. Please, refrain from doing so, and come to a conclusion.

**Mr. K. Kilonzo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take your counsel very seriously; I just want the Minister to confirm that the Directors who have been involved in this scandal in NSSF will not find their way back to the new NSSF Board of Directors that we are going for.

**Mr. Kambi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kshs3.2 billion and Kshs900 million is a lot of money. It can build roads in my district. The road from Mazeras to Kaloleni could be built. Could the Minister tell us who authorised this action? This amount is so huge that its use cannot be authorized by a board of directors. So, who authorised this transaction?

**Mr. Mbugua:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask the Minister if mere interdiction will help solve this problem. We are talking about a lot of money. The Kshs3.2 billion that he talked about and the Kshs2 billion add up to about Kshs5 billion, which was lost in a shoddy company. These people, especially Mr. Atwoli, should be arrested and prosecuted.

**Mr. Jirongo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister clarify if before that investment they wrote to the Treasury for approval? Did the Treasury approve all these investments?

**Mr. Speaker:** Finally, Dr. Khalwale, because of your office. You are the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC).

**Dr. Khalwale:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you---

**Mr. Bett:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. With due respect, we are also standing at the back, please.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Bett, you know that you did catch the Speaker's eye earlier this afternoon. You are now seeking a monopoly, which we will not allow.

**Dr. Khalwale:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am shocked that the Minister has tabulated seven steps that he has taken so as to take control of the problem. The Minister knows very well that the Board of the NSSF hides behind the NSSF Act to do what they are doing. With the current NSSF Act, the NSSF Board cannot be governed by the Retirement Benefits Authority Regulations. Under the current NSSF Act, the Board is allowed to deal directly with banks. With the current NSSF Act, the Board does not have the opportunity to enjoy the services of professional managers, who can

give advice to the Finance and Investment Committee. The questions to this Minister is, what plans does he have to bring this necessary legislation, so that we can make sure that we stop this mess that has been going on for years?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, since we do not have a lot of sympathy and confidence in the Minister's capacity to come up with a legislation, since he is a Minister in the same Ministry that existed during the last Parliament, my Committee has taken initiative and prepared a Motion which we wish to table here. I beg you to allow us to give notice of the Motion, because this Minister is not going to be able to bring it here.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Dr. Khalwale! You cannot table a Motion that way. That is out of order. About the clarifications, the Minister will respond. Could you conclude?

**Dr. Khalwale:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has told us that he has referred this matter to the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission (KACC). But Mr. Atwoli sits in the Board of the Commission. Can we be convinced that the KACC, on whose Board Mr. Atwoli sits, will be able to get to the bottom of this problem?

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Minister, you may now respond. In addition, while responding with respect to the NSSF position, there is information given to the Chair that the larger Kenyan public is affected by the saga of the Discount Securities Limited. Could you also indicate what the Government is doing to protect the interests of the Kenyan public?

**The Minister for Labour (Mr. Munyes):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the last one would reside with the Ministry of Finance but let me proceed. The House has to approve all the investments. Yes! I think at a later stage, if we bring amendments to this House for the law to be changed, then that could apply. But for now, the Act gives the Minister powers. The problems affecting National Social Security Fund (NSSF) could not have occurred if the previous Ministers could have been involved. The Act is very clear. Every investment must be approved by the Minister. But I think the current Board has never presented those investment approvals to the Ministers. I am one of them! I have never gotten anything presented to me for approval. That is why I am taking that action to ensure that, in future, that does not happen again.

Yes, the Capital Markets Authority (CMA) advised me on this matter. I called them and had a lengthy meeting over this issue. They advised and told me: "We stand to lose this money because we have no share certificates." I asked them whether there was a way to go around it. They said that without a document like that one, that money was as good as lost. So, I think it is important for us as a Government and a Ministry to take action on anybody who is involved in that matter. The 82 nominee accounts used by the Board is an opaque system. It is not best practice. They should have just invested the money through the NSSF. But they decided to take shortcuts. If they did not use those nominee accounts, we would not have lost the money! So, I think it is something we have learnt today that, for any institution in this country, we should not entertain the use of nominee accounts.

The new Board, as you know very well, is a Board that takes in the social partners in industrial relations. The Federation of Kenya Employees (FKE) and Central Organisation of Trade Unions (COTU) must be represented in that Board. But I do not think that the law says: It must be the heads of those institutions. Now that we have a problem with those heads who represented them at that time, I will call them tomorrow and explain to them that I need fresh names because those ones have been implicated.

*(Applause)*

Who authorised those investments? It is very clear that it is the Board which authorised the trading of Kshs2.3 billion. Another question was that interdiction is not enough. Yes, it is not



enough! That is why I have gone to the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission (KACC). So, it is a procedure to interdict first, before we take further disciplinary action. I am taking all those steps to ensure that we get into the bottom of that problem. The Treasury was not partly involved because they did not approve that. But the Permanent Secretary's representative sits in that Board. I questioned why that matter was not raised.

On the issue of the NSSF Act, I agree with the hon. Member that we need to amend some clauses in this Act to give enough control to the Government so that, in future, we do not lose that kind of money.

I would not talk about Mr. Atwoli because he is an individual. But what I am only saying is that I need support from this House.

Finally, let me say that, that particular institution requires a forensic audit. It is not enough to be told that Kshs90 billion is the asset portfolio. I still believe that we should audit that institution to enable the public to understand whether we have that money in papers, or it is true that we have that money in the NSSF. I say that because when I started getting into problems with the former Managing Director (MD), I said that, that particular institution was a cloud. I said that because I knew there were problems in that organisation. Now, from today, we have seen all those problems appearing. They will appear more in the reports by the Controller and Auditor-General. So, what I would like to say to this House today is that we need a lot of support in this. Anybody with information should give it to me because we want to get to the root of this.

Thank you very much.

**Mr. C. Kilonzo:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well! This matter must come to an end. There was an agreement to that effect. It was an agreement that was oral but, all the same, binding.  
Next Order!

## COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

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

## MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

Vote 06 - Ministry of State for Planning,  
National Development and Vision 2030

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members, please note that we have run out of Question Time. So, we will continue sitting until 6.45 p.m.

Proceed, Mr. Minister!

**The Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030** (Mr. Oparanya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair to enable me introduce debate on Vote 06, Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 plays a key and strategic role in the overall structure of the Government. Its mandate is to facilitate and co-ordinate the national development planning process and to provide leadership in national economic policy management. The core functions of the Ministry as outlined in the

Presidential Circular No.1 of May, 2008, includes the following:-

- (i) National development planning;
- (ii) Co-ordination of Constituency Development Fund;
- (iii) Monitoring and evaluation of economic trends and policy;
- (iv) Kenya National Bureau of Statistics;
- (v) National census and housing survey;
- (vi) National Co-ordinating Agency for Population and Development;
- (vii) Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis;
- (viii) Economic Commission for Africa;
- (ix) New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD);
- (x) District Focus Strategy for Rural Development;
- (xi) Poverty Eradication Commission;
- (xii) Implementation of Vision 2030;
- (xiii) Monitoring of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); and,
- (xiv) The Africa Caribbean and Pacific Group (ACP).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry's mission statement is:-

"To provide effective leadership and co-ordination in the planning, policy formulation and tracking results for a globally competitive and prosperous nation.

To accomplish that, my Ministry has been, and continues to pursue the following strategic objectives:-

- (a) Improving policy formulation, co-ordination and implementation;
- (b) Improving the effectiveness of public expenditure management;
- (c) Improving the capacity of national statistical system;
- (d) Development and implementation of sound population management policy;
- (e) Strengthening the national monitoring and evaluation system;
- (f) Improving and strengthening human resource management and development;
- (g) Aligning the Ministry's ICT framework to e-government strategy and co-ordinating implementation of programmes geared towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);
- (h) Co-ordination of Constituencies Development Fund (CDF); and,
- (i) Co-ordination of the implementation of the Vision 2030.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 2007/2008 Financial Year my Ministry had a net approved Budget of Kshs1,888,979,760 for Recurrent Expenditure and Kshs1,053,782,630 for Development Expenditure. My Ministry applied the approved funds in the following main areas:-

(i) Development of the Vision 2030 and its first medium-term plan 2008 and 2012 both of which were recently launched by His Excellency the President and the Right Honourable Prime Minister.

(ii) Implementation of various core poverty programmes, that is, the Central Kenya Dry Areas Project and the Southern Nyanza Community Development Programme.

(iii) Implementation of other programmes and projects undertaken by the directorate, including preparation for the 2009 population and housing census.

(iv) Development and launch of the national integrated monitoring and evaluation system.

In the financial year 2008/2009, the Ministry intends to spend a gross total of Kshs15,285,780,030 out of which Kshs2,171,000,000 is under Recurrent Vote and Kshs13,114,780,030 under Development Vote. Under the Recurrent Expenditure, I propose to spend Kshs2,171,000,000 to finance the following projects:-

- (i) Co-ordination of development planning at district level, Kshs474,294,185.
- (ii) Administrative Service Programme, Kshs346,085,188.

(iii) Co-ordination of policy formulation and implementation, Kshs410,210,944.

(iv) Community Development Programme, Kshs60,410,683.

(v) Statistical services, Kshs880 million.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the Development Vote, I propose to spend Kshs13,114,780,030 on the following major programmes and projects:-

(1) CDF, Kshs10.1 billion.

(2) Southern Nyanza Community Development Programme, Kshs241,013,059.

(3) Central Kenya Dry Areas Project, Kshs272,794,816.

(4) Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Kshs700,487,400.

(5) Support to the Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPRA), Kshs98 million.

(6) Support to the National Co-ordinating Agency for Population Development, Kshs199,112,000.

In addition, EEC/EDF will directly support and pay for various community development programmes to the tune of Kshs518,601,522 while a consortium of donors will also fund directly the Special Environmental Management Programme for Kshs678,387,388.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as already noted, the Ministry has now added responsibility of overseeing the CDF activities and co-ordination and implementation of the Vision 2030. With regard to these two programmes, the Ministry has operationalised the CDF Board and is in the process of establishing and operationalising the Vision Delivery Secretariat which will cost Kshs123,935,000 under both Recurrent Expenditure and Development Expenditure. The Ministry will also continue with the preparation for the 2009 population and housing census which is budgeted for under the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

I would like to thank the following development partners for supporting the Ministry in undertaking various projects and programmes:-

(i) The EEC which is supporting directly core poverty programmes through the Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF).

(ii) Finnish Government and the UNDP which are supporting the MDGs.

(iii) IFAD which is supporting the Central Kenya Dry Areas Project and the Southern Nyanza Community Development Programme.

(iv) DFID and the World Bank which are supporting the start gap and monetary and evaluation activities.

Mr. Speaker, therefore, I beg to request the House to consider and approve a net sum of Kshs13,552,935,700 to finance both Recurrent and Development Expenditure for 2008/2009 for my Ministry.

I beg to move and request the Assistant Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports to second the Motion.

**The Assistant Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports** (Mr. Kabando wa Kabando): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to second this Motion. It is very well appreciated that the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 has factored a lot of serious parameters in order to engage in economic revival and enhancement of our capacity as a nation to create jobs and wealth. It has also ensured that Kenya, in order to be a prosperous nation, has involved all sectors of the economy and that we maintain the historically marginalised groups and regions so that participation in economic development is enjoyed and the fruits of that engagement spread.

*[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]*

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker]*

*(Prof. Kaloki) took the Chair]*

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is also appreciated that the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 has insisted that from the grassroots, we must incorporate plans that will enable communities to contribute ideas and prioritise on their agenda at the very basic administrative and village levels. That way, whatever development projects and programmes that the Government brings on board will be to the need and satisfaction of the respective communities.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I second this Motion with the full appreciation since I know that a lot of hon. Members and the public know that the Ministry has insisted that we compose local committees that will engage the political establishment and bureaucrats including the Provincial Administrators and their departments in our constituencies. That will ensure that the development of the overall agenda in constituencies is actually diversified to involve everybody.

The issue of performance contracts for public servants and ensuring that monthly targets are met by monitoring and evaluation systems is indeed one of the ingredients of the larger vision of this Ministry.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, fifthly, there is also the emphasis on ethics, as the Minister has done, to ensure that all other Ministries and Government agencies engage in good corporate governance. That will ensure that only acceptable practices in leadership, areas of resources distribution and management are in place.

The other point that I would like to amplify is the involvement of the historically disadvantaged groups that include women, the youth and people living with disabilities. This Ministry has put in systems and programmes that will ensure that there is involvement and mainstreaming of people with disabilities in leadership. It will also ensure that there is a system that will allow these groups to be allocated resources institutionally and individually at the constituency level and also in institutions of higher learning.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the focus by the Ministry is to get the dry areas or the areas that have rich soils but have the disadvantage of lack of water to become productive by allocating them resources. This will empower these areas. This is one issue that should encourage all of us to support this Motion.

Towards 2009, we are sure that this Ministry will be carrying out a comprehensive housing and population census which will be very important in ensuring that the allocation of resources is done equitably. We recently had the controversy over the new way to allocate the Constituencies Development Fund (CDF). With a comprehensive census of households and democratic factors being put into consideration, it will ensure that we have a good and acceptable method of allocating national resources so that equity and fairness can be appreciated.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I conclude, I would also like to appreciate the fact that over 70 per cent of the population of this country comprise the youth who may be out of formal employment. They currently need management skills. This calls on all of us to really support this Ministry. I support this Motion with the full knowledge that the flagship for the youth in this particular agenda propelled by the Ministry is, indeed, central to the development of this country.

Thank you.

*(Question proposed)*

**Mr. Mbadi:** Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I beg to support the Vote of the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030. This

Ministry is very important and key in realising the goals of development in this country and it is a Ministry that by and large requires very good funding so that the development of this country can be co-ordinated and pushed forward.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want, first of all, to talk about the CDF which takes the largest chunk of the Vote of this Ministry. I know a lot of criticism has come about the management of the CDF from the media, public and very many sources. However, I would say part of the reason for this is the kind of public knowledge about the CDF. The CDF, as it is today, takes 2.5 per cent of the total Government ordinary revenue. The 97.5 per cent is not going to CDF. If you ask the constituents, they will tell you, to the last cent, how much their constituency has been given in terms of CDF but they do not have any information about what goes to other Ministries. This is the main reason why there is public demand for accountability.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would urge the Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 and his officers in general, that there is need for allocation to the CDF to be increased. There is need to triple this amount at the bare minimum. The reason being that the three main political parties that now form the Grand Coalition Government; the Orange Democratic Movement (ODM), the Party of National Unity (PNU) and Orange Democratic Movement-Kenya (ODM(K)), all promised some level of devolution. The ODM, at least, was very ambitious and we promised to devolve almost 60 per cent of the total revenue. PNU promised a kind of devolution modelled on the CDF concept and I think ODM(K), in their manifesto, also had the same. My question is: Why are these three political parties not moving with speed to implement their desires at the time of campaigns where they had expressed the need to devolve funds to the region by adopting the concept of CDF and increasing the fund allocation?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you look at the money that goes to the other Ministries, and I have a case in point, which is the Ministry of Roads through the Kenya Roads Board (KRB). You will notice that the way this money is spent and the output, it is questionable. I would have expected more allocation to CDF so that as a Member of Parliament who is accountable to the electorate, after five years and who has a direct accountability because I will be punished anyway if I do not deliver, that more money is allocated to CDF so that I can use it and spend it in improving the road network. In my constituency even if you build permanent schools and carry out other development agenda, if the roads are not fixed, then you still have a problem. So, I plead with the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 to move with speed and increase allocation to the CDF. Let us deal with the teething problems.

*(Loud consultations)*

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Prof. Kaloki): Order, please! Proceed!

**Mr. Mbadi:** Thank you very much, Mr Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I do not want to comment on that.

The point that I was driving home was that I wanted the Ministry to consider putting a proposal to amend the Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) Act, so that we increase the percentage of the total Government ordinary revenue that goes into the CDF kitty. To me, the minimum that would be acceptable is 7.5 per cent of the Government ordinary revenue, so that constituencies can plan their own development. The one thing that I like currently with the CDF is the involvement of the grassroots level. The Ministry should insist that the CDF committees show proof that the projects that they have proposed for implementation actually come from the grassroots level. There is need for an indication that the sub-locations and locations had approved the projects to be undertaken, so that we avoid a case where, we, as politicians, would marginalise some regions for political reasons. If that is done and the communities are allowed to contribute

and make suggestions on their priorities, I have no doubt in my mind that the CDF will go a long way in improving the welfare of the citizens of this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to give an example. Even though we have had problems with the CDF, you will realise that, for example, my constituency has undertaken the construction of about 13 day secondary schools. Of course, it is questionable whether we really needed to have that number of secondary schools. However, that is an achievement that could not be realised without this concept. We have a number of health centres under construction and some have just been completed courtesy of the CDF. In the past, we could not realise this.

I want to mention about the National Management Board (NMB) that has been constituted. With all due respect, this NMB was constituted to enhance efficiency and not to create bottlenecks. I do not expect the NMB to get involved in day-to-day running of the CDF kitty. Why do I say this? We have a Chief Executive Officer of the NMB with all staff under him. If the NMB has already approved the project to be implemented, there is no justification whatsoever why they should approve the disbursement of funds. To me, the disbursement of funds is a routine matter. That Board takes a month to sit and when it does so, it discusses the appointment of the chief executive. They then disagree and that is the only agenda that they discuss. They fail to discuss the disbursement of funds to the constituencies. Did we create this NMB to stop constituencies from carrying out the projects? Did we create it to make sure that things are streamlined?

Currently, if you go to the NMB, they will tell you that its team is in Lagdera to inspect projects in the constituency, yet some constituencies are waiting for money to be disbursed. My constituency is one of them. I am currently undertaking construction of a road and rains are about to begin. However, I cannot proceed because the NMB has not been able to look at the disbursement. Why is the NMB getting involved in routine management of the CDF rather than making policy decision? If you ask me, that is misallocation of resources and a waste of time. They should be told to stop it and leave the Chief Executive Officer to do his job. Let them deal with the bigger picture. If we get involved in the small management aspects, I do not think that we will end anywhere.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know that my time is running out and my colleagues want to contribute. I want to talk about other development partners. I have a case in point with IFAD. They are very slow in implementing projects. We leave some projects for them to implement and we do not consider them under the CDF. But they take two years to implement those projects and the community is suffering.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Prof. Kaloki): Your time is up!

**Mr. Mbadi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

**The Assistant Minister for Higher Education, Science and Technology** (Dr. Mwiria): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute in support of this Vote.

I would like to constrain my remarks on Vision 2030 which is a key element of this Ministry. I would like to, especially emphasize the need for supporting very strongly the area of human resources development with regard to both training and how we use the people that we have available in support of development in this country. Already, the Government has done a great deal in terms of beginning to support the development of human resources from the primary education level to secondary education; with the free primary education and free-limited secondary school education. This is okay. However, we have to go beyond that if we need human resources that can make a difference in development in this country. I say this because even though we have been talking about basic education, being a basic pre-requisite for development or a basic right, we have got to a point where to make a difference in basic education for Kenya, in terms of what we need to generate. We

must emphasise on university or tertiary level education, so that we have the relevant resources to support the programmes that will be crafted out of Vision 2030.

In particular, we have to pay a great deal of attention on science and technology. I say this because, sometimes, we tend to marginalise science and technology, yet countries that have made a difference in terms of making major strides in development have invested a great deal of their resources in the area of research, science and technology. In fact, if you go to a country like Finland, 28 per cent of their national budget is spent in the area of science and technology, especially research. Unless we do so, we will be wasting a lot of possibilities that we could utilize in the area of science and technology. But that should not just be focused on research. It should also target institutions. How much are we doing to develop more institutions that will train people in the area of technology, that is, more technical institutions and people in universities doing science degrees, engineering and so on. This will not be possible unless we are also very clear about the kind of rewards that are available to our best brains.

I think for us to attract the best scientists and innovators, we must be prepared to pay them. As much as we are talking about increased salaries for different sectors in this country, to me, the most critical group of people are our top scientists. We must pay them as much as we need to pay them, so that we attract them from not being employed by multinationals in this country and other countries that can appreciate their talent much better than us. So, our people in universities and science institutions need to be paid much more than they are getting now if we are to attract them to remain here and support development in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did say at the beginning that the area of university education is very critical. We need to expand it, but ensure that whatever training we are making available is high quality, relevant and that we reach as many Kenyans as possible to benefit from this education. But as we expand university education, we also need to invest in post-graduate training. The people who will develop our scientists and conduct research in our universities, can only be products of people who have gone through post-graduate training. So, we need to put much more money in the training of people who have Masters and Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degrees, especially in the relevant areas. These are the people that we can count on to be innovators and conduct the research that we need in the area of science and technology.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as we train people locally, we also need to identify training opportunities overseas; in countries that are much more developed in the area of training than ourselves. These include the Western world; top American and European universities. I say this because if you go back to many of those countries in Asia that have made a difference, as they invest in their human resources, they have thousands of people in specific universities in West to be able to train their people in those areas for which they do not have the facilities. So, you must be prepared to have thousands of Kenyans going out to be trained. We should ensure that they come back to work in our country. That must be a deliberate effort. But that must be only in those institutions and training programmes that are not offered locally.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, again, we cannot do much in terms of development in this country, if we leave many people who have dynamism, are young and have education, unemployed. I understand that it is a serious challenge in this country. So, we should do whatever we can to ensure that our university graduates are engaged. You cannot train that kind of human resource and leave it out there after spending so much money on education. We cannot dare do without taking advantage of that dynamism and knowledge that this country has invested in it so much. So, every effort should be made. We should encourage collaboration with the private sector to ensure that our university graduates are employment so that they can contribute to the development of this country. The same applies to technicians. We should not only expand the range of the number of technicians that come out of our institutions, but also pay them well enough

so that they can be motivated to work in the technical fields.

So, as we expand our universities, we must also leave major opportunities for those that only want to pursue technical education. More importantly, we should attract them into those institutions. We should reward them as well as they are rewarded in other countries in the West. That way, the technicians will be the bridge between the manual labourers and those who have high qualifications in form of university education.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, young people are available to be misused by politicians to cause chaos during ethnic clashes and other times because they have nothing to do! The best way for us is to engage those young people in a lot of projects that are labour-intensive. That way, we will keep them engaged and they will contribute to the overall development of this country. But we cannot afford to leave our young people who have the energy and who comprise a large proportion of our population out of development. That will be a much better way of utilising that talent, instead of politicians taking advantage of the fact that they are jobless and desperate.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in terms of human resources, we must also do our best to attract our brains. There are many Kenyans who are working with multi-nationals in Europe, Asia and America. Many of them would like to come here, if there is the right environment and, most importantly, if we pay them well. So, we must provide them with the conditions that make them want to stay in America and Europe. So, we need to have a specific programme that targets our human resources that are out there being exploited by countries that can pay them much better, and those that can give them environments that make them feel it is unnecessary to come back.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, all that touches on the need to emphasize merit in recruitment. If you want to have the best people that will contribute to the development of this economy - the Civil Service - and to support even Vision 2030 in the Government, we must make merit the key determinant of who to recruit to key positions in the Government, parastatals and, especially, people who have to make important decisions. But if the recruitment is based on who knows a specific Minister, who comes from which clan, who knows members of Board of Directors of National Social Security Fund (NSSF), irrespective of whether or not I am qualified; irrespective of whether or not I am the best, I think we are not going to get very far in terms of ensuring that we push the agenda of Vision 2030 ahead.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this respect, we also need to address the whole issue of inequality. We cannot afford to leave the majority of the people out of the mainstream education system and employment. In this regard, although we are putting money in the Free Primary and Secondary Education programmes, we have to find a way of ensuring that the majority of Kenyans who come from institutions that are not as well endowed as the privileged ones, also get the opportunities to benefit from university education, so that they can contribute to the development of this country. More than 50 per cent of the people of this country live below the poverty line. Approximately 40 per cent! No country can develop if it has that many people not involved in mainstream development. If alleviating their poverty by ensuring that they take advantage of education and employment opportunities will be one of the ways, then we really must do everything that we can to ensure that, that majority have an opportunity to participate in the development of this country.

Finally, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, Vision 2030 will call for a no-nonsense type of leadership. We must be prepared to have a leadership that knows the direction that it wants to take us, irrespective of what people think. That is where we realize that many of the countries that have made a difference - Asia, China and so on - have what you would call "benevolent dictators". Those are leaders who would say: "This is the way we have to go, whether you like it or not!" That is irrespective of what other people think. That leadership must be prepared to invest in the right direction. It must be prepared to fight tribalism. It must be prepared to fight corruption! In fact, in



those countries, if you commit economic crimes, you are subjected to a firing squad. You are executed in public!

We must deal very seriously with crimes against humanity. We must deal very firmly with people who steal from the public. If we do not address issues of corruption and national unity, it is going to be very difficult for us to have a stable environment that will make the development of Vision 2030 to succeed.

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Prof. Kaloki): Proceed, Dr. Joyce Laboso, our new hon. Member! Welcome!

*(Applause)*

**The Member for Sotik** (Dr. Laboso): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to address this House. Secondly, I would like to thank, most sincerely, the people of Sotik for giving me their votes. I would like to remind everybody that it was a very difficult task, but the people of Sotik made a very wise decision.

Secondly, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank my party, ODM. I would like to thank the party leaders and all the ODM fraternity for everything that they did to support me to come to this House. I would also not forget my family, well-wishers, my secretariat and all the supporters for their efforts and sleepless nights to make sure that I come to this august House.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, allow me to say a little bit about Sotik Constituency. First of all, Sotik Constituency really lacks a lot of basic facilities. Sotik has no roads. Even as we debate the Motion on Vision 2030, Sotik is still very much behind in terms of development. We have a lot of development needs. There are no roads. It is not surprising to find the people of Sotik carrying their sick and their expectant mothers in sacks because there are no passable roads for them to use.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to remind you that the people of Sotik have no educational facilities. It is not a surprise to find mud-walled and even mud-floored classrooms in Sotik. It is a common feature! It is not surprising to find teachers teaching in very deplorable conditions. They have very few facilities for the students in the classrooms.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as we continue talking about Vision 2030, we need equitable distribution of resources in this country. To expect a child in Sotik to actually compete effectively with the one in a school in Nairobi is not fair. But that is the reality that we have in this country today.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the economic front, I would like to say that Sotik is actually a resource-rich constituency. But the majority of the people are languishing in poverty. That is because agriculture, which is the mainstay of that constituency, has been rendered completely unprofitable! The people are unable to afford the farm inputs. Even the commodities that they produce, they cannot be able to sell them in a profitable manner.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another issue that I would like to bring to your attention is to, first of all, congratulate the people of Rift Valley for actually taking the lead in electing women to this august House. That is something to be commended. We have seven out of the 22 women in this Parliament. That shows that we are doing our own affirmative action in Rift Valley. I would, then, urge the other provinces to emulate the lead that we have shown in Sotik Constituency. We want to see this House having a 50-50 ratio of women to men, so that we can be able to articulate the issues of women much more in this House.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the same note, I would also say that this country

should really continue to invest in women. We need to recognise and appreciate the role that the women of this country are playing.

On the youth, it has been said that we need to do a lot more for the youth of this country. They form a big part of this country's population. We need to have programmes that can actually address their needs. We need to take them a lot more seriously and do all that we can to see that they begin to engage themselves in meaningful activities rather than in the destructive activities they have been associated with.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of this House that we need to take a lead in healing this nation. We know what we went through. I am asking Members of Parliament of this House be serious about reconciling this nation. I am happy with what the President has been doing - going round and speaking peace. The rest of us need to take a lead and do it meaningfully and be serious. People should not just state it with words. We want to see action by the activities they engage in.

I will not forget to talk about the universities. We need a lot more funding in our universities. The mandate of a university is to impart knowledge and carry out research. A university is not a money-generating organisation. Therefore, the Government needs to take a bigger responsibility of financing universities a lot more seriously.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I end my speech, I would like to remind hon. Members of this House that Kenyans are waiting with abated breath for a new Constitution. The people of Kenya want a Constitution that will unite them. They want a Constitution that will ensure that we have equitable distribution of resources in this country. The people of Kenya want a Constitution that will ensure that we will never again have to go back to what happened in January. All of us have the responsibility to ensure that we actually meet the promise that we gave of giving them a new Constitution within the year.

With those few remarks, I beg to end my speech.

**The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Local Government** (Mr. Mudavadi): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I rise to support the debate on the Vote of the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030. My contribution will focus, basically, on two areas.

The first one has to do with the population census, which is scheduled for next year. Over the years, the question of the census in Kenya has always been controversial in the sense that we have had many occasions when either the quality of the census becomes doubtful or it is assumed some political elites tend to use the census to manipulate certain things, which could either include allocation of resources or even registration of voters. This is an issue we need to look at very closely.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is not an unfounded remark. You will recall that at one time, when the late Dr. Robert Ouko was the Minister for Planning, there was a census that was conducted, whose results were never made public. For very strange reasons, the results of that census were never made public. Up to this day, the data that was collected at that point in time is only available for use by technocrats in very selected formats, but it has never been made public.

These are issues we need to take very seriously. I want to encourage the Minister, Mr. Oparanya, to make sure that this process, which will be undertaken under his watch, will become different from the programmes of population census that have been taken in the past. This is critical because, if resources are going to be distributed in this country, and the figures reflected for any particular region or for any constituency are not accurate, there could be a serious mis-allocation of resources in our Republic. This is something we must move away from, if we are talking about equitable distribution of resources.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue of population census will be very pertinent

on some of the constitutional issues that Kenyans are talking about. Kenyans are talking about an increase in the number of constituencies. They are talking of boundary review and realignment. All these activities are pegged on the aspect of population. In some parts of Central Kenya, there was talk about one-man, one-vote, that was being articulated in a number of political fora.

Clearly, what this means is that although population is one of the critical criteria for determining the number of constituencies in this country, of course, there are other aspects, including geographical, terrain of the area, *et cetera*. One thing we should not go wrong about is the fact that we should have the aspect of accuracy about our data. We should make it very comprehensive. We should be able to use this forthcoming census to be able to also collect other data that we will feed into our health, agricultural and education programmes, and make them more meaningful and more effective for the good of the general populace of this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, therefore, I want to encourage the Minister and his team to make sure that we have an impartial process. He should ensure that we have a very solid and professional unit that will work on the census. They should also put in place, if necessary, a mechanism that would make population census-taking much easier and more efficient for the future. This is also an issue that will obtain into the question of registration of persons. So, they should work very closely with the people who will be dealing with registration of persons, for the purpose of accuracy and for us to know the actual population we hold on our land and how it is distributed.

So, I urge hon. Members to support this Vote. If the Minister wishes to strengthen the law, to make this undertaking even more robust, I would encourage him to bring to this House the necessary amendments even before we get to next year. If it is necessary for us to tighten some legal aspects to help him execute this mandate more effectively, I am sure, this House will be very happy to support such aspect.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the second element I want to focus on is the Constituencies Development Fund (CDF). A number of hon. Members have spoken on this aspect. In his Vote, the Minister is asking for more than Kshs10 billion to support the CDF. This is, indeed, a very popular Fund. We all know that it is, perhaps, the most serious mechanism of Central Government sharing revenue with other entities of governance.

A sum of Kshs10.1 billion can make a big impact. We would like that CDF to grow. However, in order for it to grow, and for us to justify the growth of that Fund, in terms of additional resources in future, just like the way we have the Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF) under the Local Government, I would want to encourage the Ministry to tighten the systems. They are working on it and, of course, there are new experiences every other day, but we would like them to tighten the systems so much so that the issue of misappropriation of resources does not arise.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also want them to tighten the systems, where you involve the planners on the ground and the District Accountants. There are a number of Members of Parliament here, particularly those who may be taking over from previous Members of Parliament, who may be having a lot of difficulty with either the district accounts and the district planners, because they have vested interests. Some of these people do not want to let go. They are actually sabotaging processes where some Members of Parliament want to streamline the process of the CDF in their respective constituencies.

These are critical areas. If tomorrow we opt to go to a devolved system, and we want to be able to disburse more resources to the grassroots level, then it becomes clear that it will be necessary for the management of these funds, at the local level, to be strengthened even more. The other thing that I would like to encourage is that even if we start as a practice, the question of the threshold of what kind of programmes or projects can be supported by the Constituencies

Development Fund (CDF) is absolutely critical. Sometimes, if people refuse to see reason, you have to make it law. We are experiencing scenarios where people are insisting on very small amounts for CDF projects. These are amounts that have no meaning and will have no impact in the respective communities. I think it would be important that within the law, a minimum threshold to say that, for instance, a CDF project should not be less than Kshs300,000. Why do I use Kshs300,000 as an example? Perhaps, that is the kind of amount that can at least put up a meaningful classroom in any part of the country today. However, we find situations where the CDF committees - although they are being inducted - fall prey to the idea of giving Kshs50,000 for a project and we know very well that Kshs50,000 is a lot of money to an individual, but when it comes to a school, Kshs50,000 is peanuts. It may not have that desired impact in improving the various communities. So, these are some of the proposals that I would like to put on the table.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 is key in terms of giving direction for this country. Basically, the Vision 2030 revolves around this Ministry. The roads and projects planned are all pegged on the vision documents that come from the Ministry. It is extremely central.

I would like to encourage the Ministry to take up the recruitment of more economists and planners in different cadres and help various line Ministries. One of the things we are suffering from in the line Ministries is lack of enough economists. The bedrock of economists is usually the Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030. They, therefore, need to build some capacity here and post some of these people to our Ministries so that they can provide that important technical input to help the Ministries formulate proper policies.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is also through those policies that we shall cease to have contradictory policies coming from various Ministries. In some issues, there must be a lot of coordination. If it is trade or liberalisation, a lot of consistency is required. When this is not done, then the Government seems to be contradicting every step they make.

I beg to support.

**Mr. Mututho:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

In supporting this Motion, I want to ask the Ministry to seriously consider capacity building amongst the District Development Officers (DDO). As of now, the DDOs are supposed to steer all the development that is going to be done and implemented in this country. They, however, do not have the capacity and the necessary infrastructure to bring the plans forward.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sure the Minister is listening very carefully. To prove the point, look at Nairobi, Head 204, Sub Head 0000, Item 3111400, that is an item that is supposed to do Research, Feasibility Studies, Project Preparation, Design and Project Supervision. The total allocation is Kshs120,000 this financial year. I want to make it easier for Members to understand what Kshs120,000 means. That means that every month, they have Kshs24,000. Since a month has about 20 working days, we are talking of roughly Kshs80 per day. This is meant to do each of the items listed above. This wonderful Ministry will have Kshs80 per day and I want to make it even easier for the Minister to understand this. That money is enough for *bamba* 50 and a bottle of coke. If you look at it in any other way, it brings us down to only one conclusion; that money is wasted. It cannot do Research, Feasibility Studies, Project Supervision and so on and so forth.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would have expected that within this limited budget, we somehow have a big budget on training and capacity building within that Ministry. We need capacity building, even if it means taking all the DDOs overseas to do planning or taking them back to the university. At least, at one time, we will have planners. We will have people recruited all the way to the Divisions. Having said that, I want to tell you how painful it is to have people who cannot plan. This is because poor planning always leads to a disaster.

Right now, the people of Ukambani will support me when I say that there are no seeds. Well, in a planning perspective, this means that there will be hunger and, therefore, an emergency and disaster. But had we planned and had seeds, these rains which are very generous, would have averted yet a bigger crisis. We are going to spend more, through the relevant Ministry because the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 was out of action and was not involved, by the relevant Ministerial bodies.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, right now, in Naivasha, we are celebrating because we have a super highway. In fact, we have a dual carriage way in Naivasha Town. But because planning was not involved a trauma hospital in Naivasha has not been considered. Therefore, those who will be unfortunate to have accidents at high speed, must die. That is a fact! That is why we need planning if we do not want to result to emergencies. This is so important.

While supporting this Motion, I would like to say that, if we are to see the realities of Vision 2030, we have to take a whole lot of DDOs, the provincial teams, all the way to the Divisions back to school for capacity building. This is necessary so that if you are a DDO in Kitui, you are able to see Kitui as a district with highest reserves of coal which can be converted to power. The power can be used in industries, resulting into employment and so on and so forth. That is how I look at this.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you look at the same Item I mentioned earlier on and look at the North Eastern Province, they luckily got a new Ministry which is going to have a substantial amount of money. But, again, the amount they have for Research, Development and Project Preparation is Kshs150,000. Really, in all fairness, if we created a Ministry in North Eastern Province that is supposed to overhaul their overall thinking to an extent that they catch up with the rest of the world, and we cannot afford two bottles of coke for the driver and officer, in terms of researchers, how will it work. I am saying, we should find enough money for research and build capacity for people who are in various parts of the country. For example, in Lamu, you remember we bugled up with a proposal during those days when somebody very clever proposed the Port of Mombasa to be like the one in Dubai. They took the plan and just changed the name "Mombasa" and inserted "Dubai" and so, it developed the way it is today. For those who have been to Bangkok, the highway from the airport was designed by the University of Nairobi. It was a proposal for Uhuru Highway because the students could see traffic coming. But nobody bothered to look at it and the Ministry of Planning and National Development did not look at it that way. That design was taken as a gift by Bangkok and they utilised it. I stand to be corrected, but anybody can go there and see that the clever Kenyans designed that, although it was meant for our City.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have no interest in Ukambani, but I feel pain when I see those people suffering. They are in the news everyday and they look like rejects; it feels very bad. As somebody who has been trained by this Government for very many years on planning, I feel very bad. If the planners could have planned it such that all the sand is owned by the local people and the co-operatives are doing the selling, all those billions going to the billionaires, who are building in Nairobi, would be going to Ukambani and the whole economy in Ukambani would be transformed. Some of the money could even be used for conservation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am still on research and development. Look at the Uplands Beacon Factory; who said that the private investor could do better than the local people, who have always stood there and protected Uplands Beacon Factory? This Ministry should spearhead planning if it has to realize the fruits of Vision 2030.

I want to come to a very sensitive area by saying this: *Tupendwe, tusipendwe*, this Ministry should come up with a policy that says that those people who want to invest in Kenya must invest to a level---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Prof. Kaloki): Order! Avoid Kiswahili!

**Mr. Mututho:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry; I stand corrected.

If you invest in Dubai, you must have 51 per cent local component, but in Kenya, that condition does not exist. This morning, we heard stories about roads that cannot be completed because our contractors do not have capacity. This Ministry is supposed to structure something, so that we do it the way it is done in Dubai. Anybody who wants to come and invest in a construction company, or a mining company, they must own 49 per cent, no more. This means that 51 per cent ownership must be local. Even if a local woman is the investor, she will own it and help in developing this country very fast.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, people who invest in the rural areas must be given incentives. There are some now, but they are not enough. I want to congratulate one of the investors in Naivasha called "Keroche Industries", who for the first time, is competing with East African Breweries Limited. That factory has improved the area, and employs all the local resources around; now, rent for simple houses has risen from Kshs500 to Kshs3,000 and the economy is bound to grow. We are looking forward to the factory being opened this weekend. That is the way to go. They should be given tax incentives and the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) should not harass them the way we see in the newspapers. There are many examples.

With those many remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Muthama:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for the opportunity to contribute to the Vote of the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030. I want to concur with those who have contributed earlier; I want to add a few points to what has been said.

I want to thank the Ministry through the Minister for being one of the very important Ministries in our country. The Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) kitty is under this Ministry. We have seen the allocation of 2.5 per cent that has been channelled to the constituencies having some impact. Before the formation of CDF, there were no development projects that could be identified at the constituency level. Highways are being constructed by the Government. When you look at water, it is through the CDF that someone can identify boreholes. This has been initiated through the CDF. In the past, we could not talk about boreholes in any constituency.

That also applies to dispensaries. It was difficult for someone to pinpoint a dispensary that was constructed before the CDF was created. It also applies to schools. It was extremely difficult for the central Government to channel money to construct a classroom and hand it over to parents. That was an impossible mission. Money to build primary or secondary schools was channelled through the Ministry of Education, and it could not make an impact. Now, I can walk in my constituency and propose a project through the CDF committee and Kshs2 million can be spent to construct a secondary school to completion. In the past, it never used to happen.

So, what I am trying to say is that having the 2.5 per cent, which is an allocation from our total Budget, is having some impact. My suggestion to the Ministry is that if Kenyans have to see development, then raise it up to between 7.5 per cent and then to 10 per cent of the Budget, so that we can initiate development projects at the constituency level. It is next to impossible to achieve it from any other source except through the CDF. So, when consideration is being given, let it be clear that 2.5 per cent is very minimal, and we would like it to be raised to between 7.5 and 10 per cent.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other day when the Minister was allocating funds, the poverty index was taken into account. But the poverty index was worked out in 1999. At that time, my constituency had about 75,000 voters and the total population was actually 220,000. In 2007, at the time of voting, the registered voters were over 125,000. Since the number has increased, we need census to be done. This being a developing country, we should be aware of what is happening. We need to know our population in every two years. We do not want to work

with estimated numbers, yet we have the capacity to do the census.

It is wrong to be working with estimated numbers as if we do not have people to do that work, yet we have people who do not have jobs. I suggest that a census be done in every two years.

We are now talking about the review of constituency boundaries and the Constitution review. But unless we have these put in place in the right manner, we will just be making suggestions that cannot be implemented.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to caution the Minister and ask him to kindly look into the issue of the managers of CDF. They behave as if they are the bosses of the constituencies and the Members of Parliament (MPs), themselves! It is very clear that the MP is the custodian of the Fund. It is the MP who should prove to his constituents that development projects have been initiated by the Government. There are many obstacles that have been created by the CDF managers. The Minister needs to look into that and make sure that those officers are advised about their role. Some of them even say that MPs are not their bosses. You would wonder who is their boss! Who are they going to work with, if the MPs are not their bosses?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a problem in my constituency and the Minister should note it. Kangundo was made a district three years ago. But, up to today, its Authority to Incur Expenditure (AIE) is channelled through Machakos District. We have complained by sending letters to the Office of the Minister. We have expressed our concern but, still, we are being taken round in circles. Where are the pens and typewriters to write letters to give instructions? Does it have to take two months for an officer to effect the transfer of the account and AIE to the newly created districts that have been there for the last three years? Our movements have been made next to impossible. We need that to be taken care of.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, money from the CDF does not only initiate projects, but also creates jobs. The jobs that the Government is trying to create can be generated at the constituency level. That is because the more money you have through CDF, the more projects you will initiate. By having those projects being initiated at the constituency level, people will find jobs. Probably, we will not have the big number of youths that are flocking to Nairobi.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as Mr. Mututho has just said, we have mortgaged our country. Foreigners have come here in the name of investors. They initiate projects and control 100 per cent of those investments. I am an investor who has even invested outside this country. The law in other countries is very clear. Unless citizens of those countries own a certain percentage, there is no foreigner who can be allowed to invest. Why should people be allowed to come here and take all what belongs to this country by using one simple name - Investor? That word can mislead. We want our people to own properties. Anyone who wants to put up a cement factory here is doing that because we have what it takes. We have the raw materials for that company to come here. Anybody who comes to open an apparel factory here at our Export Processing Zone (EPZ)--- Do not be cheated! He is not helping this country. Mind you, those are business people who invest to harvest more. It is not a gift.

Kenyan eyes have been closed and they tend to think that foreign investors come here to help this country. For someone to qualify as an investor here, he or she needs only US\$10,000. It sounds like a big amount of money when it is being discussed in foreign currency. But, in other words, it is only Kshs720,000. How many Kenyans in this country can raise that amount of money? At least, we cannot say 20 per cent. But I am sure that 10 per cent of Kenyans can raise that money and be regarded as investors. But some of those foreign investors do not deserve the recognition that they are being given. What we are trying to say is that our culture and rights must be recognised. Anybody who wants to invest here must be made to realise that he must work with Kenyans.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Dr. Eseli:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance to contribute to Vote 06, Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030.

Indeed, at the risk of sounding monotonous, I wish to say that failing to plan is planning to fail. But the biggest folly is planning and failing to follow those plans. This country has done that since Independence. We plan, but we do not follow those plans. The worst bit of it is to plan shoddily, because the outcome will be shoddy. With all due respect to the Minister, whom I respect very much, the estimates you have given for things like feasibility studies and things like "per district", is really a pittance. It will not help your District Development Officers (DDOs) to actually plan.

In the same breath, I wish to thank you for posting as many DDOs as you could to the new districts. I think it is a very big help and we will be able to get somewhere. But, then, unless those DDOs are empowered, they will not be able to function. We can try as much as we can by following your ruling that CDF Committees should do a constituency strategic plan. But that is about all that we will be able to assist the DDOs with. The DDOs have to come up with the rest. So, we need to be very careful because we can make plans. But if we do not put the resources or capacities in place to fulfil those plans, there will be no point.

I have seen drawings of super highways that we are imagining we will have in this country or City sooner or later! But do we have the capacity among our local contractors to achieve that? What has the Ministry done to plan for the local contractors to be able to actually rise to that occasion? That is because planning is not just about putting things on paper. It is about preparing to actually utilise them. As I have kept on saying over and over again, development is not an accident. Development is a concerted effort by our people to move in a particular direction. In that case, that direction is going to be spearheaded by the Ministry of State for Planning, Nation Development and Vision 2030. So, we if we could avoid some of those things and plan well, I am sure we could get somewhere.

At the rate that this country is going, we are all relying on land. There are land wars. Clashes are about land. Everything is about land. Yet, we know very well the reasons that cause a lot of pressure on that land. The population is growing, but the land is not increasing. So, that pressure is causing the explosion. So, we have got no choice but to industrialise. This Ministry is the one to plan for us to industrialise.

We should start with the census that the Ministry is envisaging to do in the coming year. We should avoid the pitfalls that censuses have had in the previous years! They have been more controversial than helpful. Previously, censuses have provoked more questions than answers. I hope that this time round, the census will not be more controversial. It should give us the statistics that we require to push us forward with good planning.

The other thing that I need to know is about CDF. There are so many loopholes and stumbling blocks. You wonder who wags who? Is it the dog that wags the tail or it is the tail that wags the dog? You find a district accountant and a DDO there! All of them put road blocks so that you cannot move. Exactly, who controls it. Is it the CDF in the constituency, the district accountant or DDO? Who controls it? When a constituency committee approves a certain project, the district accountant plays hide and seek. So, who actually is the boss here? I think we need to come out very clearly so that we do not have any of those people delaying development for the people.

In the same breath, the 2.5 per cent, while it is very welcome, we should look for a way of increasing it gradually to 10 per cent. The CDF has had a very big impact on the development of this country. It is tremendous and has been recognised internationally. People are coming to Kenya to see what CDF has achieved. Indeed, when we talk of devolution of resources, CDF should be the flagship of devolution of resources.

The other issue is about other funds that exist within the Ministry of State for Planning,



National Development and Vision 2030. Indeed, many of us Members of Parliament are not aware of them. We are not even aware of how we can access them for the benefit of our constituencies. Because the country is so far back in development, we need to come out very open and let hon. Members know which fund we can access through what system so that we get development down to their constituencies, instead of having these funds used without people knowing what they are all about.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, today, I was very happy to see the Assistant Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports seconding this Motion. This is because I believe that co-operation is what you require. I believe that after the census, the Ministry will realise that we have got a very large number of youths in this country and yet, we do not even know what to do with them. Whatever number of jobs we want to create anywhere might not be able to absorb all these youths. Our education system does not create entrepreneurs; rather, it creates job seekers. I hope, together with the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, you will plan for the youths so that after formal school, we are able to come up with projects that teach basic entrepreneurship. That way, they will rely on themselves in future. I hope that co-operation was not just for the purpose of seconding the Motion, but the beginning of greater co-operation so that the youths can be taken care of.

I am saying that because the Minister for Finance, on Budget Day, said that he had allocated Kshs1 million for football to every constituency. I wondered: "Did he ask the Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030?" The constituencies are not the same! The number of youths in every constituency is not the same! How do you give Kshs1 million to every constituency? I am sure he did not consult the Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030. Now that Mr. Oparanya is working together with the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, I am sure he will work round this matter and make sure that those kinds of things do not happen, so that we get adequate funding for each group. We should not perpetuate the inequality that has continued in this country for so long.

Lastly, I think, as Members of Parliament, we need to go out there and plead to Kenyans to just stop stealing for five years. Just stop stealing for five years! If they stop stealing for five years, this country will develop. Kenya is "leaking" money; not even leaking, it is actually haemorrhaging money. We are just haemorrhaging money. That is why all foreign crooks want to come to Kenya and get a piece of the action. So, the Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 has a big role to play. Please, let us make sure that we educate our Kenyans to stop stealing for five years. They will make his work easier.

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**The Assistant Minister for Medical Services** (Mr. Mungatana): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also want to take this opportunity to congratulate the Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 for moving this vote successfully. I would also like to support the ideas that he has put forward for us to debate and consider.

At the very initial stage, when the Minister was moving this Vote, he stated that in his 2007/2008 financial budget, he had about Kshs1.9 billion which was for Recurrent Expenditure and about Kshs1 billion for the Development Expenditure. This financial year, that is, 2008/2009, we have about Kshs15.2 billion out of which Kshs2.1 billion will be under the Recurrent Vote and Kshs13.1 billion under the Development Vote. We are talking of an increment of about 15 times more than the previous allocation. This is a huge figure and it only indicates that this Parliament and, indeed, this country, is taking this Ministry very seriously. We hope that they will take us as seriously as we are taking them.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as we vote this money, the first question I want to put to the Minister is about the Development Expenditure. He has requested that we support the allocation of Kshs13.1 billion for Development Expenditure. I have

keenly looked at his proposal which provides that Kshs10 billion will go towards the CDF countrywide. That is okay for me. Secondly, there is the Southern Nyanza Community Development Programme, Kshs241 million. Third, we have Central Kenya Dry Areas Project, Kshs272.7 million. He has also provided funds for the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, the Kenya Institute of Public Policy and Research Analysis (KIPPRA) and planning for the National Co-ordination Agency and Population Development. Seriously speaking, where is the fairness in allocating Kshs272 million to the Central Kenya Dry Areas Project and Kshs241 million to the Southern Nyanza Community Development Programme? Where is Ukambani Development Programme? Where is the Coast Development Programme? Where is the Western Development Programme? Where is the Eastern Development Programme?

*(Applause)*

Is this Grand Coalition Government all about two areas only, so that the rest of the country does not benefit at all? The Minister needs to explain this. We need to know what is happening in this country. When we talk about fairness, is it about being fair to two regions in this country alone? The Minister needs to explain this to us. If he needs to fire some bureaucrats, he should do so because we are tired of talking about the same thing in this country everyday. Each time we pass Votes here, we talk about equitable distribution of resources. We sing the same song everyday. What is wrong with these people in the Ministries? I am sure Mr. Oparanya does not come from those areas and he would like to have some money allocated to his area. This means that someone in those Ministries--- Perhaps they are seated in this Parliament and they are planning against what Members of Parliament have been talking about everyday. We need equitable distribution of resources in this country. It is a shame that the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 can bring this kind of budget to us to get our approval. No, I am very unhappy about this.

I want us to quickly pass the Bill that seeks to set a Budget Office that will be stationed here in Parliament. This kind of thing must not be repeated in this country. That explains why some parts of this country lag behind in terms of development while others continue to move ahead. I am very unhappy with this portion of the Development Expenditure. I pray that the Minister will give us an explanation and assurance that such a thing will not happen again in the next financial year.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with regard to the CDF, some Kshs10.1 billion has been provided. One of the things that we are suffering from is that we have many hon. Members who would wish to develop their respective constituencies. However, we are not benefiting enough in terms of the planning aspect of the Ministry. We have situations where schools are being built, but there are no teachers; medical facilities are being built, but there are neither doctors nor nurses.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was going to state that the Minister must take charge in this area. There is no point of us allocating money which will build a beautiful facility which does not work. So, if we are saying it is money for medical facilities for example and then they are not working, then what have we done? It is a zero sum game. We have done nothing because the people have not benefitted, apart from the contractor who put up that facility.

We want the planning aspect of the CDF to be taken more seriously. Indeed, the Ministry is capable of helping us plan appropriately because it has all the figures and statistical information and it should be able to come up with plans that merge, so that they are able to say, for example, in Garsen, how many facilities we require because the country is churning out very many facilities in the medical sector and what should be the ideal situation. So, we need to increase the planning aspect of the Ministry and its need to reach down where it is required.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I was coming into the House this afternoon, I saw a truck with the words "Vision 2030" written on its back and this tells me that indeed, the Ministry has done quite a bit of work in terms of telling Kenyans that there is need for us to think and plan together for the Vision 2030. However, I think when we vote for this budget, this time round, it is important for them under the co-ordination of the Vision 2030 which is one of their jobs, that they must now move away from saying we are going to have a Vision 2030. They must move now and break it down into areas so that when you are talking about the northern coast in Garsen and you want to put up something there that we are expecting, then let us have that vision clearly printed in the minds of the people so that they can start looking at this and see that Vision 2030 is not just another imagery. It is something that is serious and it is going to happen.

If it is in Nairobi, Central Province, Rift Valley or any other place, can we move now and break it down? The Ministry should now shift its focus to whatever targets that are supposed to be in these particular areas so that Kenyans can start seeing that this is a reality and it is not a joke or a hoax. I have heard senior Government officials talk about this Vision 2030. They will say that we had this policy planning and then when it reached this year, we never got it and so we pushed it to another year. Then I have heard them saying that Vision 2030 might go to 2040 and 2050. Let us move from that and make it a reality so that Kenyans can start seeing that this is where we are going.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I believe the Minister will get his Vote but he will need to make certain improvements in his Ministry for us to be with him.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Dr. Otichilo:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I also rise to support this Motion and congratulate the Minister for the presentations he has given to us. However, I would like to make a few comments about this Ministry's Vote.

First, I want to also echo what my colleagues have talked about with regard to the CDF. The CDF has contributed immensely to the development of the constituencies and there is need to see to it that the CDF is well managed and particularly in the area of monitoring and evaluation. I feel this is an area where we need to come up with good structures at the constituency level. This will ensure that monitoring and evaluation of the projects is well done so that we can stop any misappropriation of funds.

Also, there is the issue of who is responsible and who is the competent authority of the CDF at the constituency level because currently, as my colleagues have said, we are having quite a lot of problems. We do not know whether it is the Fund Manager, District Accountant or the District Development Officer (DDO). So, this is an issue again where the Ministry should come out very clearly and spell out. Is it the Constituency Development Committees (CDCs) who are responsible, because this will make the work of the CDC very useful?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I would like to now go to planning. Planning is a very important ingredient in the development of any country and there can be no planning without data and information. Our situation in this country is that most of our planning is done without authoritative data and, therefore, most of our plans are based on hearsay and people's biased opinions. So, I would like the Ministry to pay special attention to the creation of appropriate data for planning so that planning is done in a manner that is factual and based on information that is credible.

In this context, I want to highlight two key issues. The first one is about Kenya Bureau of Statistics (KBS). This is an institution that has been created to collect information but basically, most of the data this organisation collects is mainly socio-economic data. There is very little natural resources information that this institution collects. There is need, given that all our planning and major resources are the natural resources, to have databases on natural resources. This is because

they form the basis for our development. So, I would like to see the Ministry coming up with an institution that will provide information on natural resources.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know very well that we used to have a Department of Resource, Surveys and Remote Sensing in the former Ministry of Planning and National Development which was collecting information on natural resources but unfortunately, this department has been shifted to the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources and, therefore, this information is not readily available to the Ministry. So, I would like to appeal to the Ministry to see how best to co-ordinate so that the data collected by this department is readily available because we are losing most of our natural resources, particularly forests and soil erosion because this information is not readily available.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the next thing I want to talk about data is that I believe if the Ministry is going to be very effective in the long-term, it needs to create extensive integrated databases in the country so that the data is the main weapon and tool they will use in their planning. You will agree with me hon. Members that if you want to get data in this country, it is a nightmare. Each department and Ministry has its own data and access to it is not easy. So, I would like the Ministry, given that it has the role of planning and Vision 2030, to take the responsibility to create national databases so that all of us can have access to this information. The credibility of the data should be guaranteed by the Ministry that we are dealing with credible data.

In this connection, I want to appeal to the Ministry to move away from the traditional way of doing things. We are in the 21st Century. We need to use the latest technologies. We need to use technologies that provide data readily. We have satellite technologies that can avail data to us on a daily basis. We have our planning tools which I want to appeal to the Ministry to acquire. The Geographical Information Systems (GIS) is a world renowned planning tool. We have this system in this country but it is not well co-ordinated. So, you will find that most of the small departments have the Geographical Information System (GIS) as a planning tool. But, now, I would like to appeal to the

Ministry to take the responsibility of co-ordinating the use of the GIS as a national planning tool, which will allow every Kenyan to have access to information through the internet. So, I am giving the Ministry a big challenge to move away from traditional planning to modern planning.

I also want to air my views on the issue of the planned 2009 National Population Census. This is a very important exercise that is only undertaken once in ten years. Therefore, we need to put a lot of effort and energy to ensure that this exercise becomes a success and not what we had in the past. The information on the last population census that we did was not officially released, because of so many problems. I would like to urge the Ministry this time to plan well in advance to ensure that our national population census is undertaken in a more scientific way, so that there is no doubt about the results.

In this regard, in carrying out the National Population Census, the most important ingredient in this process is having up-to-date maps. Currently, most of our maps in this country are out of date. So, if we will use the same old maps, we will have a lot of opposition and question marks. So, I would like to appeal to the Ministry to ask the Kenya Bureau of Statistics to start preparing maps. These maps must be in digital form and not hard copies. So, we need to go digital in map preparation, so that when we start the census, we have digital maps which everybody can have access to and certify that they are correct. Therefore, the Ministry has a hard task to work with the Ministry of Lands to update the maps. The easiest way to update maps is to use satellite technology.

So, the Ministry should be planning on how to acquire satellite images that will be used to update these maps, so that come June, next year, all these maps are ready. Everybody can certify that this is the way that we are going to carry out our census and these are the maps that we will

use. Then, we have latest technology on how to conduct national census. We do not need to stick to the traditional way of doing it. So, I would like to ask the Minister to come up and use the latest methods or technology in national census.

The other issue that I would also like to highlight is e-governance. I believe that the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 is the one that should spearhead the issue of e-governance. This is a very important component in our country. Unless we put e-governance as a major priority, most of the information that we have will only be within ourselves and the elite group, but the ordinary people will not be able to access it. So, e-governance, to me, is a very important aspect that the Ministry should take into consideration.

Lastly, the issue of science innovation and technology is very important. No country will develop without science and technology. We can say that we want to industrialise, but without science and technology, we are just talking. So, I would like the Ministry to spearhead this area with other Ministries, so that science and technology is given priority, particularly on research and development. It is research that brings new ideas and innovations. So, I believe that the Minister has a lot of challenges. I also believe that they have the capacity or they will build it, to be able to take this country to greater heights, so that we move ahead and develop.

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

**The Minister for Tourism** (Mr. Balala): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 on his Vote.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very important Ministry in this country and for this Government. It is the think-tank of the Government and also the vision that this country wants to go to. Actually, if it were within my powers, I would change it to the Ministry of State for Planning and Innovation rather than Vision 2030. When we reach 2030, Vision 2030 will collapse and we will have to change the name. I think it is very important for us to consider the name itself. We should talk about innovation, because this is what the country needs to move forward.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I sympathise with the Minister for the budget that he has been given. He has a big challenge, but the budget is limited. When I look at the Ministry State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, that is the think-tank of this country to want to move from a Third World country or level of income of a country to a middle level, without enough budget to support it, then we do not mean what we think or imagine. Do I see any synchronisation between this Ministry and the Ministry of Finance? I doubt it. We do not see the Vision 2030 budgeted for properly in this Vote. The Vision 2030 budget, as per what I understand from the booklet, requires US\$2 billion. That is a lot of money. If you look at this Vote today, the budget for Vision 2030 is slightly over Kshs150 million. Do we have a secretariat in place? Not yet! We want to do it. We mean well. We plan well, but execution is where the problem is. We are so good in planning. Do we execute or follow the plans? No! I think it is very important to do those things.

The core issue about planning is data collection and statistics. Do we have them right? You are aware that the last population census was terrible. It took so long for it to be made public. Population census and poverty index became a problem. Today, we want to devolve resources to the people and have equitable distribution of resources all over the country. We cannot do that effectively if the statistics and methodology of this statistics is wrong. First, we need to be told what methodology is being used publicly and let it be a public debate. Let us create a data-integrated system that will work and give us results. We are talking about giving resources down to the mwananchi. If you want to make areas that have been marginalised the same as those which have been developed all the 45 years of Independence, then there is unfairness. We heard it very clearly in the Minister's speech. By giving a larger allocation to Central and Nyanza provinces,

actually he is creating a dangerous precedent. Tomorrow, if I become the President or Prime Minister of this country, then it will be about my region getting the lion's share. I think that this should not be allowed. That is why people like us want to demystify the issue of presidency and power. A leader is a servant of the people and he or she should take care of the country equally. You should not favour yourself. It is important for us to look at this Ministry carefully. Vision 2030 is a superb document just to read, but not to implement. In my Ministry, we are being told to create three resort cities. We wonder where and under what budget! We are not even given a budget to market this country properly!

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are fundamental issues that we need to do. They are very simple and can be effective. Infrastructure is the key word! If we transform the Port of Mombasa and make it a free port--- Concession it to the best managers of ports in this world - Singapore, Dubai, Hong Kong, Rotterdam--- Those are the best managed ports in the world! We are dilly-dallying trying to put our brothers and sisters to run the Port. That is why we never develop! We think small and nothing happens! Think big and you grow rich! That is the philosophy that we should have! The Port will be key in transforming not only tourism, but the economy of this country forever! We have seen what has happened in Dubai. Every successful country in this world has a port. It does not have to beg! I want to tell you that there is no shortage of money and funding in this world. There is plenty of money available! America's budget today is under deficit. Look at their country! It is well developed! Developing infrastructure does not need money but ideas! But those ideas need to be implemented and done professionally. Not under the tables where there is a "cut" for me! That culture has to stop! It has to stop from the leadership of this country! All of us together have an obligation! If we misbehave, then there is a problem in this country!

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we talk about the Public-Private Partnership (PPP). We need clear guidance for PPP! That is why people like the Libyans will come and have problems. There are many investors like the Libyans! The problem of transparency and corruption in the Kenyan Government is not a problem of the private sector! If you are corrupt, it is you and me! I am a businessman trying to do a deal! That is the idea of the businessman. I think it is for us to put our House in order. We should bring policies that are transparent, efficient and straightforward! The problem is that a businessman does not have time to waste, particularly when there is competition.

We are told that if you go to Rwanda, within 24 hours, all your approvals are on the table. But, come to Kenya! It will take you two years and you are frustrated! The courts are not working! Corruption is everywhere! Everybody wants a "cut"! I ask myself: "Why do we not have the Sheratons, the Marriots, the Kipinsky's in Kenya?" Zanzibar has them. Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania has them. Djibouti, a tiny little desert, has them. Why not Kenya? That is because we do not have a clear PPP guideline. When I meet an investor, I do not have to dilly dally! I make the deal and sign it within 24 hours!

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is important for us to review the Constituencies Development Fund (CDF). Mvita Constituency has only two secondary schools in the last 45 years! You cannot tell me that you will give me an equal CDF allocation to Gichugu, which has 56 secondary schools! That is unfair! Today, Mvita Constituency is the least funded constituency in the country. It has been allocated Kshs36 million, while others are getting Kshs60 million! Are you telling me that you want to bring my people to your level? Are you telling me that you want my people to be competitive and compete with people from Alliance High School? I had a girl who wanted to do medicine. She had "As" and 46 points! A girl from Alliance Girls High School got 47 points. Who should be given priority? Is it the girl from Mvita or the one from Murang'a? It is because we do not have the facilities in Mvita! We are not privileged to be given those facilities.

Those are very important facilities for us to succeed!

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think it is important for us to have a proper modern way of budgeting and planning! When a Minister comes with red roses on a national Budget Day and gives shocks to the private sector by announcing taxation to take effect by that midnight, it is totally unfair! The national Budget should be predictable! If you want to plan properly and be modern, let us plan! If I have a ship full of sugar or fertiliser on the high seas and when it is coming, you slap me with taxes, it is unfair! You are not a friendly Government or a Government that wants to conduct business in this country!

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is important for us to have predictability in everything that we do. Most importantly, we have to plan properly and together. We should not think about a special region! Let us bring regions to the same level like the rest of the country and then tell us: "Let us bring equality across the board". When you give me Kshs1 million for sports and I do not have ground for sports, where do you want me to play football? I will not play football! My children will not play football! But in areas where they have land and all those facilities, I think it is important to consider what we want to think, think together and move together! We are slow! We let until things happen and then we react! We need to have think-tanks constantly working on what is going to happen before it happens! That is what today's world is doing! It is unfortunate that we just address a crisis when it happens. We do not even have the capacity to address those issues. It is important for us to support this Ministry

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I beg to support.

**Mr. Koech:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to the Vote of this very important Ministry in this country. The Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 is a very important Ministry to this country. Kenyans today are talking about Vision 2030 as the hope for this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Minister for bringing forward this Budget. However, I would like to mention a few issues regarding what must be done so that, we, as a country, can move forward. One very important thing is planning. As my colleagues have mentioned, without planning, we cannot forge ahead. So, we look upon this Ministry to co-ordinate the plans of all the Ministries in this country. What we are witnessing in this country is Ministries acting on unplanned areas and issues.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for us to succeed as a country and realise Vision 2030, our infrastructure must play a key role. We have seen the roads that we have in this country today. Today, most people who own vehicles are spending a lot of money on repairs. Spare parts are very, very expensive to an extent that, a very simple businessman who joins the *matatu* industry today, might not realize the profits of that kind of work. That is because a lot of his money will go into the repairs and maintenance. Unless we are proactive on the construction of our roads, we may not go far.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have seen contractors being given work. The same contractors take up to ten years to complete one road. That, to us, means poor planning as a country! Could we, as a country, insist that when a contractor is given work, he should be given enough funds to complete the work within the shortest time possible? In so doing, we shall be able to move far.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as a country, we must realise Vision 2030. We must also look at the investment industry and the sources of funds to our country. We always praise ourselves as the best tourism destination as a country. Unless we are proactive in ensuring that the Ministry of Tourism promotes tourism within and without, then we shall not go far! Look at the Port of Mombasa, as it has been mentioned! Look at the roads in Mombasa! When a tourist lands in Mombasa from London, imagine the kind of roads that they are using there! Immediately you

land at the Moi International Airport in Mombasa and head to town, if you are not a Kenyan, you will just feel like flying back to your country! Unless we improve the infrastructure in our coastal towns, then we should not count on tourism in the near future. It is important for the Government to note that many countries have realised that through tourism, they are able to get a lot of income. Therefore, there is a lot of marketing by various countries. As such, very soon, tourists will have different destinations. Through planning, there is need to focus on improvement of our infrastructure.

There is need to give incentives to investors in the hotel industry in this country. In order for us to realise the objectives contained in Vision 2030, having skilled labour is crucial. We, as a country, must see how much money we are putting into the development of the human person. The trend of our public universities taking over middle-level colleges should be checked. Otherwise, we shall be producing graduates who will not be able to do simple jobs that are done by middle-level college graduates. So, the planning Ministry should be able to check and intervene to ensure that our public universities expand on their own, because we need university graduates. We should also ensure that middle-level colleges increase, so that we get the expertise we, as a country, need.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the area of investment, we must check on both local and foreign investment. We, as a country, must be ashamed of the move we are taking in the area of privatisation. The other day, we were in Cuba. We were touched by the way that country has been able to take care of its education system. That country's children learn from nursery school to university-level through Government sponsorship. The Cuban Government supplies uniforms to all students.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we were interested in knowing how they get enough money to enable them take care of their children's education. They shared with us that all the investments within their country are government investments. We reflected back home, where we always say that we export a lot of tea, as a country. Who takes the profit from that tea? All of it is taken away because the majority of our tea estates are privately owned. While other countries are moving in the direction of the State investing more, we, as a country, are privatising. By extension, a lot of profits go out of this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) is crucial in realising the goals contained in Vision 2030. However, their current rates are a killer to the common mwananchi. Unless their rates are checked, our people will not have any extra coin to invest. That, coupled with the high prices of commodities, definitely, is a danger to investment in our country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, industrialisation is important. As a country, looking back at the many industries that have collapsed, there should be a proactive move to ensure that we revive these industries. We need to ensure that we add value to our commodities before they are sold, as well as a way of providing employment to the youth.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, creation of the Youth Enterprise Development Fund and the Women Enterprise Development Fund is a good move. Unfortunately, it is like money given out without any provision on how to make use of it. Most youth and women groups look at this money as free money. We must be proactive in ensuring that we state clearly what this money is meant for and train the groups. On the same note, a lot of this money is being wasted through the commercial banks. Commercial banks are making a lot of profits using this money, because they have very strict measures on how to access it.

The Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) is a very good move. It is a wonderful move in this country. However, we, as a country, through the same Ministry, must look at the population and rate of poverty well. There are a lot of jitters here and there that these rates may not have been properly calculated. Unless these rates are properly calculated, we may not be able to say that we



are doing fine. Very importantly, again, looking at the very many projects that have come up as a result of the CDF, it is clear that there is need to increase the CDF kitty as a way of devolving funds to the people. Equitable distribution of resources in this country is crucial. We can talk of Vision 2030. The destruction that was witnessed in January and February this year, took us back almost ten years in terms of development. What we had built was destroyed.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we, as a country, do not check on how we distribute our resources, then we shall still have Kenyans who feel cheated, a small difference among them can cause a lot of destruction of what we have put in place. So, the Ministry should ensure that there is a proper way of ensuring that there is equitable distribution of national resources; as my colleagues have mentioned. That is distribution of resources from our rightful Ministry, which is supposed to be the Ministry that should guide the other Ministries at this stage.

I would now like to talk about South Nyanza Development Project. How many South Nyanza Districts do we have in this country? Is it only one? If it is one, you would expect that corner of this country to celebrate. What would you expect from the other corners of this country? We have heard of Central Kenya dry areas. If there is any dry area in this country, the worst of its own kind is found in the Rift Valley Province. For example, Turkana District is a dry area. There is no single tree there. Which are the dry areas of this country that we are talking about? So, where do we start from and where do we end?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we must be seen to be fair to all parts of this country. Some very new districts like mine did not get anything for development. We have districts in very developed areas, which have already been given Kshs5 million for development.

With those remarks, I beg to support and hope that the Minister has noted what I have said.

**Mr. Mwiru:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to the Motion on the Vote of the Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030. Before I make my contribution, it is important for me to point out a little thing on the title of the Ministry.

It looks like the Ministry's mandate will end in 2030. This is, indeed, a very important Ministry whose mandate is to steer forward this country even after 2030. It is, therefore, necessary for us to give it a new code, so that Kenyans do not look at it like it will steer this country up to only 2030.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to underscore the importance of this planning Ministry. Indeed, there cannot be management of development in any particular country without proper planning. There cannot even be prudent management of resources without proper planning. It is only necessary that planning for proper appropriation of our resources is well done. We have had quite a number of policy papers on planning since Independence, but most of them have never been implemented in order to achieve what they were supposed to do. We have been very good scholars without proper implementation of what we have said based on our research for purposes of the development of this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, looking back to the time of Independence, and comparing ourselves with Far East countries like Bangladesh and Thailand, you will realise that at one point, we were on the same level of development. Today, they have left us behind. Indeed, some of them even copied the papers we had for planning for this particular country. Unfortunately, because we have not been implementing those policy papers, we have always lagged behind.

We always talk of equitable distribution of resources in this country. With proper planning, equitable levels of distribution of resources can be attained. Looking at Northern Kenya, for example, together with the area that I represent, namely Tharaka, you realise that these are areas which got Independence together with other areas of this country, but today, those areas are miles

behind in terms of development. This is just because probably one or a party did not belong to that side. Resources are given on the basis of where or who manages where and when. Under the circumstances, they do not care whether other regions are also part of this country. It is very important and crucial that Kenyans are treated the same and with dignity, regardless of where one is born and where they come from.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to touch on the Constituencies Development Fund (CDF). Every mouth of every expectant Kenyan has to do with development. The CDF is a very important vehicle for development in our areas of representation. The CDF allocation is 2.5 per cent of the revenue collections of the financial year. Our constituencies this year have received the equivalent of what they received the previous year. I do not know whether we are stagnant in the collection of revenue. The 2 per cent of ten cannot be equal to 2 per cent of five. I, therefore, think it is necessary that this issue be looked into. Let the facts be told. Indeed, we anticipated more revenue this financial year, so the CDF kitty should have been stronger or bigger. We need further funding.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to touch on national census. Our census is usually done after a period of ten years. There are quite a number of other parameters that are likely to determine our population without necessarily getting to the census. We have Government officers working in the registration of births and deaths offices. We have registration of births and deaths departments and so many other departments in the Government. However, basing any development today on the 1999 census or basing any allocation or appropriation of any resources. On the 1999 census is really wrong. It is high time that the integrated data was collected for purposes of good planning without reference to ten years ago. Today, we are nine years down the line since the last census. Other data should be used properly for purposes of appropriation and allocation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you realise that there are a number of districts that have been created since the 1999 census. Indeed, at that time we had less than 40 districts. Today, they are almost 150 and more are being created. You will realise that next year is a census year yet the definition of the district boundaries has not been done. If resource allocation to these districts has to be done properly in future, based on the census as we have been doing, then the district boundaries should be properly defined and in good time. We should not just rush to do it the last hour when we know we want to undertake a census.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me touch on the CDF managers. It was a very noble idea for this House to have thought of fund managers in the constituencies. Indeed, they are good advisors.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as you realise, this was also an aspect of equitable distribution of national resources. Most of the constituencies have fund managers. But some constituencies did not benefit at all. That is why I am saying that some areas need to be looked at positively and properly like other areas, so that the people in them can feel that they are also Kenyans.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, development is a crucial word. Unfortunately, it could be skewed in one way or the another. When resources are being allocated, let us look at the population of this country. The youth are quite many; they constitute the greatest percentage of the population. When you look at the allocation for that particular group, it is too little. That is why we shall live with the problem of unemployment of the youth; this is because we cannot afford to put them into active roles of building this country. I am beseeching that in future such things should be looked into.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let us also look at women. When you look at the allocations, most of the funds that could be going to women--- Women are more than men but they

are usually given a raw deal. If you are planning, this kind of group should be considered, so that resources are distributed according to group percentages of the population. That is why it is important to realise that even if we need roads, hospitals or anything else, it is also important to apportion that to the necessary group.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Dr. Khalwale:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for this chance. I also thank the Minister, who is my neighbour in the old Kakamega District. When Mr. Oparanya, whom I fully support in this particular Motion, was appointed Minister and the name of the Permanent Secretary, Dr. Sambili, was read out, I was very excited, because this is a complement of two professionals who have no fear of figures. But I am starting to get very worried; when I see them faced with a small figure like the Budget they have given us, and are unable to spread it out and balance it accordingly, and I had so much hope in them, I get disappointed. Kenya is beyond two, three, four, five, 20 or 100 leaders, however powerful they are. The rule of global justice will make sure that if you ignore some people, you will be inviting what happened in this country at the beginning of the year.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I urge the Minister and the Permanent Secretary to plan for our families, communities, our districts, especially the new ones, and for Kenya. Do not be intimidated into planning for leaders. I was personally disappointed when the technocrats led by Dr. Sambili produced figures and statistics, which were to be used in the current Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) allocations, and then two or three Members of Parliament from Nyanza made noise and the Minister buckled at his knees and said that the technocrats were wrong. Had the Minister asked the rest of the House about the figures, obviously others would have made noise while others would have supported him. The Minister should have asked the rest of the House what it is thinking about the figures. You should have given us the figures. A few would have supported them. You would have known a "Kenyan position". Are you being driven by MPs from certain parts of this country, Mr. Minister?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg that the Minister plans for our families. If you do not plan for our families, it means that the individuals in those families cannot go to the markets and places of work because of the high cost of transport. The Minister must plan for the cost of fuel in this country. Kenyans are choked! I invite you, Mr. Minister, to talk to hon. Muthama, who happens to have a helicopter. You wake up early in the morning and fly over Nairobi from the West to the East. You will see a "snake" of members of the working community of Nairobi walking to their places of work. It is because of the cost of fuel.

Mr. Minister, you must plan for the food. The cost of foodstuff in this country is such that the Coalition Government is no longer popular. If we go back to an election today, just because of cost of the food, I can assure you that all these so-called Ministers, Prime Ministers and President of the Coalition Government will lose, hands down! Kenyans are not feeling nice about this. You must lower the prices of foodstuffs. What is the difficulty in planning, kindly look at the cost of farm inputs and plan for them.

Mr. Minister, look at the cost of food. We have the food that we produce ourselves. Then we have got the food that we import. I wonder why our current Ministers do not read the current laws. Today, we have a law that talks about monopoly - the Monopolies Act. Yet, bread in this country costs more because the Minister does not want to apply the Monopolies Act. The grain that comes to Mombasa--- One individual in the name of Jaffer has been allowed to be the sole handler of bulk grain for 10 years. Now, when those things expire, instead of you allowing the second, third and fourth bidder to bid, some characters in Government run to Mombasa and help Jaffer, so that the cost of bread to the consumer is still high. Probably, those people who are helping that private importer can get their "cut".

*(Applause)*

We are not going to keep quiet as a Grand Opposition in this country, if the high prices of bread result from only one monopoly person receiving and handling grain in Mombasa. If you do not address it, it will be the next agenda in this House! We are going to move a Motion with so much energy that, by the time we finish talking, we might need somebody to wheel us out of the House!

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Prof. Kaloki): Dr. Khalwale, could you address the Chair!

**Dr. Khalwale:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry! I did not know where I was looking. Now, I know where to look.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is also important for the Minister to plan for specific sectors of this country. I was with my brother, hon. Koech, when we visited Cuba. Cuba is a very small economy compared to the economy of the Republic of Kenya. They have deliberately planned for various sectors. I bet the Ministry should plan for the Ministry of Education, not in terms of whether we should have the 8-4-4 system or the old system, but with a deliberate effort to eradicate illiteracy. Illiteracy was eradicated in Cuba in 1959. In Kenya today, where the people who sit as acting Speakers are professors, we still have illiteracy.

*(Applause)*

In the same country, Cuba, the biggest challenge of health that we have in this country, that is malaria, is not there. Cuba has no malaria, whatsoever! This is because they have eradicated the mosquito. Since the Cuban people love Africa, they have prepared a budget for what it would cost to eradicate malaria in Kenya. You will not believe it - they are going to spray this country once in three months over a period of nine months. Every time they spray, they have already budgeted for it. It will cost them US\$10.5 million which translates to Kshs750 million for every spray. If they do it three times, that will cost a mere Kshs2.5 billion. You spend that amount of money and malaria is gone! I am telling you authoritatively as a qualified, trained and examined doctor of medicine that malaria accounts for 70 per cent of all admissions in our hospitals. The moment you eradicate malaria, all the money that goes to the health sector will go to the education sector and other needy areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I mention something about planning for tourism. It is true that the tourism sector is very attractive and lucrative in this country. However, we have remained traditional. For God's sake, please, we should quickly open up the western tourist circuit because if you go west you have no idea about the potential that is there. Today, I am struggling alone as an individual to open up a unique product for the world market in the name of bull fighting. All of you have been seeing it on television. It is scintillating, captivating and nice. People would pay to see that. But what support do I get from the Ministry? I get nothing. I am building a stadium of Kshs25 million from the CDF. This is a project that would add up to the other scenic things that are in western Kenya and the number of tourists coming to this country will increase.

I want to say the final thing and I do not wish to be controversial. Please, as you plan for equality in this country, also plan for the politics of this country. This is because attempting to achieve equality without being sensitive to the dynamics of politics in this country will extinguish all the development that we have done. What we saw at the beginning of this year was because of unequal opportunities in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know that the opportune time will come. I am not

breaking the Standing Orders because there is no Motion before this House. However, when the Waki Report comes to this House, I beg hon. Members, that if we want justice to come, please, let us not succumb and form a tribunal in Kenya to try and interrogate this thing. If we do that, it will be led by a Kenyan and all Kenyans have their loyalties to individuals, communities and so on. That person will miscarry justice.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is important that this process be concluded in the international fora and let these people be taken to The Hague. When you are in the Hague and you are a son of a rich man, nobody cares that your father is rich. If you are rich yourself, nobody cares that you are rich. If you are a strong politician, nobody cares about that. If you do it in Kenya, communities will fight because they will see the hand of unfairness.

With those many remarks, I beg to support.

**The Assistant Minister for Higher Education, Science and Technology** (Mr. Kamama): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for granting me this time. I wish to support this Motion and congratulate the Minister who is my good friend and the Permanent Secretary who was my lecturer at Egerton University and also a distinguished economist. If I may remind you, the Permanent Secretary for this Ministry was the first person to get a First Class Honours in Economics from Baringo District.

Be that as it may, I think this Ministry has the right personnel. It has the right professionals to steer this Ministry to greater heights. I want to take you back to where we came from after Independence.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we pledged to Kenyans that we were going to eradicate poverty, illiteracy and diseases. However, 40 years down the line, because of poor planning, we are still grappling with poverty, diseases and illiteracy. When you look at Sessional Paper No.10 on African Socialism and Its application to planning, it really emphasises on how poverty, diseases and illiteracy could be eradicated in this country. We are not safe. People are still illiterate. If you go to places where I come from together with hon. Ethuro who is also a former Assistant Minister in this Ministry, illiteracy and poverty levels are still high. Hunger and famine are the order of the day. What have we done as a Ministry to actually ameliorate the situation in those specific areas?

In this case, I am talking of the entire North Rift, North Eastern and the land that is being occupied by the marginalised people of this country. So, we still have a long way to go and we all know that we came up with policies. Under Sessional Paper No.10, this Ministry has come up with so many consultancies and programmes. We can talk of the District Development Committee (DDC), the Nyachae Vision on the Rural Development Strategy and the Rural Development Fund. All these did not take us anywhere but I have a lot of trust that the so-called Vision 2030 will make a difference, only if we structure and implement it in the short-term strategy, medium-term strategy and the long-term strategy. Of course, we have to adhere to a serious implementation matrix that will make sure that we achieve the objectives and targets that we are supposed to achieve, whether in the short-term, medium-term or long-term.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we used to hear of, "water for all by the year 2000". I think these guys were just joking. Eight years down the line, people do not have water. Poverty is still the order of the day. So, we need to plan for water and take it to all sub-locations in this country. We need to have a budget. We should not depend on CDF. I am not sure whether the Water Services Boards that were formed the other day are that effective. We need plans to have water and education in all the sub-locations. I know of many sub-locations in the North Rift and North Eastern without schools but we have people in those areas. They are there with their families. They do not have schools and hospitals. Serious planning is mandatory and is needed like yesterday. So, I am sure that hon. Oparanya and his team will make a difference.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to touch on planning for energy in this country and, in this context, I want to refer to safe energy. We need to have geothermal and wind power. I want to remind the Minister that there is a lot of potential in wind power especially in the North Rift, Upper Eastern and North Eastern Province. Turkana South constituency, for example, has the capacity of producing 350 megawatts through wind power. Why can you not exploit this, instead of concentrating on Sondu-Miriu which has the potential of giving us 70 megawatts and it takes forever to construct? It has been there since, I think, I was in college. So, we need to do something on wind power. We can generate 500 megawatts from Chalbi District in North Horr. Why are we wasting time on hydro-electric power?

Recently, I had the privilege of visiting a nuclear power station in South Africa in some place called Darlin Daba. These people established their nuclear power station in 1965 when I was born and right now, using that nuclear technology, they are able to generate 20,000 megawatts of safe and clean energy. Why can we not take this direction? We now have a potential of between 1,300 to 1,500 megawatts. That is paltry. For us to industrialise, we actually need something above 20,000 megawatts so that we can even export it to Southern Sudan and Somalia, hoping that they will sort out their issues very soon because they are also a pain in the neck. So, I want to support the plans of the Ministry.

On the issue of the Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) disbursements, it is going on well. But we need an addition, something close to about 10 per cent of the total Budget or revenue. That is acceptable and it will not be opposed by this Parliament. We just need the Minister to bring the Motion here and we will pass it.

On the issue of distribution, there are quite a number of variables that are used. But in this case, poverty and population are used as variables. However, I am surprised that some areas are still getting very little allocation, yet they are very poor. Other areas are benefiting because of their population. We need to balance. But let me warn you, Mr. Minister, that do not ever reduce any amount from the thresholds that were set. We need to move from there. If a constituency was getting Kshs41 million, like my constituency, if I get less than that, it will be a big problem for us down there. So, you need to move from there and get much more money.

On the issue of the Youth Enterprise Development Fund and Women Enterprise Development Fund, I think the amounts are still low. The way these funds are being administered begs a lot of questions. The Ministry needs to increase this amount. We also want a bit of professional management, because when you ask the people whether they are really happy - and the Ministry can confirm that through research - they will confirm to you that it is not doing much. So, we need to increase the amount and run this kitty in the most professional way possible.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in conclusion, I want to really thank the Minister. He was a very active Member of the Committee on Finance, Planning and Trade. We know his role when it came to discussing matters concerning finances. We want to believe that together with his team, he will make a difference. He must also make Kenyans understand what Vision 2030 is all about. We want it understood in the next five or so years. We want to see the results. When we talk about having efficient ports in Lamu and Malindi or proper infrastructure in the Northern Corridor, we want to see these things actualised. We do not want to die before we see them.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I beg to support the Ministry's Vote and wish the Minister and his team good luck.

**Mr. Waititu:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Motion. I will start by commending the Minister for the work they have done.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out some of the handicaps that the Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 gets in implementing the proposals. The proposals are well intended but are never coordinated by some of the agencies that

are supposed to implement them. For example, the Nairobi City Council (NCC) does not implement the proposals from the Ministry. I believe one of the mistakes which has never been looked into is the coordination between the NCC and the Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030. Planners at the NCC are highly qualified but they are not under the Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030. They tend to operate independently. As you know, things at the NCC are not running smoothly. They are usually influenced by people who sometimes are not even learned. Therefore, all that is planned cannot be achieved in Nairobi.

For example, most of the sub-division of land in Nairobi is planned. When sub-division is done, 10 per cent is left for certain development such as schools, hospitals and roads. However, immediately those plans are approved by the NCC, the same land is usually acquired for other purposes. Therefore, the planned purpose is never achieved.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out something on the Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) projects. The CDF is a very noble idea which is supposed to be the pillar for development in our constituencies. However, there are still some proposals in the CDF Act which are never implemented. Recently, we held a meeting called by the CDF Board. We proposed that different constituencies can change their accounts to suit their purposes so that their projects can be implemented in a simpler manner. Transfer of accounts to different banks has become a problem. One of the things we discussed in that meeting is that some of the banks had agreed to be offering LPO financing such that contractors given projects will always get funding from the banks before their vouchers are processed by the Ministry.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, right now transferring those accounts has become a problem. The CDF Board has now introduced a new idea, that approval has to come from the Treasury. I think the Minister will have to intervene so that he can streamline that process. Projects that are undertaken through funds from local authorities are easily achieved because of the way they are managed. However, CDF projects are not supervised by specialised engineers. Who has the duty of supervising all the projects that are undertaken, either by LASDAP or the Constituencies Development Fund (CDF)? There can be general supervision of all the projects and every project can have a supervisor. Right now, I have projects that were initiated by my predecessor, the late hon. Mwenje, but some of them cannot even be completed, because they were not planned properly. The engineers cannot continue with them the way they are. I am pleading with the Minister to intervene and have the CDF Act amended to provide for engineers to supervise those projects.

With those few remarks, I support the project.

**Mr. Njuguna:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for this opportunity to say a few things on this very important Vote. I wish to thank the Minister for ably presenting his budget to the House. I also recognise the mandate of the Ministry in this aspect. I have made one observation concerning the allocation of resources. I wish to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that the resources allocated to Kiambu West District are very much inadequate. Kshs942,890 is a small amount of money. Kiambu West District has a very big population, and the level of unemployment is also high. We cannot also underate the issue of unavailability of industries.

The other observation is the unequitable distribution of resources in other areas. When we fail to allocate resources properly, this is likely to cause disharmony in the nation and instability. This is a crucial area that must be given adequate attention and a solution found. National resources must be shared well to avoid emotions by the people. Dissatisfaction is likely to interfere with the stability of this nation.

Another area that I noted is about the construction of District Development Officers (DDOs) offices. Kiambu West District is a newly created one and there is no provision that has

been made for it in this Vote. I wonder where the DDO will be located in order to plan and executive development projects in Kiambu West. This is an issue that I request the Minister to address well. Even money to acquire land where the offices are to be put up has not been provided.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding dry areas in Central Province, they have not been captured well. The planners of this Vote should have taken into consideration dry areas in Central Province, particularly Lari Constituency. We have Kitibia area, the escarpment Mbau-ini and Ndeiya in Limuru Constituency. These are very needy areas where we need to have water, sufficient food and other amenities. I do not know why the Ministry's planners ignored this part of the nation.

Another area that has not been handled well is about the issue of development funds in industrialization. Since 1963, after Independence, Lari Constituency has not seen a sign of a factory, and it has continued to be marginalised. We have young people who are well intentioned and willing to work, but they have been denied the opportunity to do so. They have been denied that important development aspect. We have only one factory that "died" many years ago - Uplands Bacon Factory. I am happy that the Minister for Industrialization has taken the issue seriously.

I would have expected the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 to think of doing something else for Lari Constituency. You know that Lari Constituency supplies about one-third of the food that is consumed in Nairobi. A food processing plant should have been thought about.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding the Youth Enterprise Development Fund, we have not seen any plans in the Ministry's Vote to construct stadiums. No money has been set aside to promote youth activities. You know that the reputation of Kenya has been improved internationally by the youth.

Regarding rehabilitation centres for the youth, nothing has been seen in the Vote Head. That is an issue that needs to be given due attention.

There is also no planning for the Prison Service. You realise that our prisoners in this country are seriously congested. That is an issue that the Ministry should look into.

On the transport industry, that responsibility has been given to the Rift Valley Railways. There are railway lines that have not been rehabilitated by the Rift Valley Railways. There should be proper planning in that area.

Concerning the security of this nation, I would like to say that however well intentioned we are, whatever beautiful planning we do, without adequate security, we will not be able to implement some of those programmes. The issue of security on land and sea must be taken seriously. You can see what has happened. A ship that was carrying our goods was hijacked. We are now crying to our international partners to assist us.

There is also no planning concerning the heroes of this nation. The Ministry has not planned anything for our heroes. We have people like Ngugi Wa Thiong'o, Prof. Ali Mazrui and Argwings Kodhek. What plans do we have for those people? The Minister should come up with plans so that everybody in this land is happy. All our plans should be directed to enhancing joy and happiness in our land.

Regarding the District Development Officers (DDOs), there are some who are incapable. They do not relate well with Members of Parliament. That is also the case with the CDF account managers. The people who have failed should not be transferred to other stations. The Minister should provide experienced and capable people who can interact well for the wellbeing of the constituency.

Another area that I would like to give attention is the census issue. The Minister should come up with a better Board that will manage the census in this nation. We should not wait for a fiasco to happen. Those who will manage the census should be known well in advance. They



should be people of integrity. They should be trained, vetted and allowed to carry out that national duty. That is because people are appointed without the necessary credentials. Such people will inflate or raise the figures for certain areas. That will cause instability in our nation. That should be a national exercise. I appeal to the Minister to pay a lot of attention to that.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

### ADJOURNMENT

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Prof. Kaloki): Hon. Members, it is now time to interrupt the business of the House. The House, therefore, stands adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, 22nd October, 2008, at 9.00 a.m.

The House rose at 6.45 p.m.