

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Thursday, 11th May, 2000

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No.039

UTILIZATION OF EL NINO EMERGENCY FUNDS

Dr. Kulundu asked the Minister of State, Office of the President how much money the Government has allocated to Kakamega District under the *El Nino* Emergency Programme.

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Nassir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

Kakamega District was not one of those gazetted as the affected districts because the *El Nino* rain effects were not as devastating there as in other areas. Consequently, no funds were allocated to this district under the *El Nino* Emergency Programme.

Dr. Kulundu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that answer confirms my fears about the transfer of some of these technical programmes from their respective Ministries to the Office of the President. Kakamega District receives the second highest rainfall in this country after Kisii District and if *El Nino* effects had anything to do with rain, surely, Kakamega District was very much affected. For example, Bungoma District was given a lot of money from the *El Nino* Emergency Programme. Could the Minister explain why, for example, Bungoma District was given more money, and not Kakamega District, and yet they are neighbouring districts?

Mr. Nassir: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had better make it very clear that Kakamega District Development Committee (DDC) and the area Members should first sit down and inquire from my Ministry whether there are any problems caused by the *El Nino* rains in the area. The money for the *El Nino* Emergency Programme does not come from the Office of the President; it comes from the World Bank and the African Development Bank, which go and check the affected areas to see whether their money can be used properly or not. However, I assure my colleague that if he has anything in writing to show that they have met in their district and discussed about it-- Could he send a copy of the letter to me?

Mr. Angwenyi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister tell this House the total amount of money that was received for the *El Nino* Emergency Programme?

Mr. Nassir: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the money is nearly finished, but we are trying our best to ask for more money from the French Government, and when it comes, we have to work together with the Members and the DDCs, to find out which roads can benefit.

Mr. Angwenyi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I asked the Minister a specific question; how much money has been received from the donors for the *El Nino* Emergency Programme?

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Angwenyi!

An hon. Member: This is not a baraza!

Mr. Speaker: Order! Mr. Angwenyi, how do you just stand up and begin to address the House? I am the donor of the voices here and I have not given you the voice.

(Laughter)

Mr. Munyao: Mr. Speaker, Sir, emanating from the reply given by the Minister where he calls upon the Member to sit down with his DDC and enumerate the details of the roads affected, is he aware that during the time of *El Nino* rain, several DDCs sat and even engineers went out to all the districts? Does he want more information to be submitted by the DDCs? Why can he not use the information already in his office?

Mr. Nassir: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if he can tell me which districts he is talking about and bring me a copy of their minutes, I would consider their roads. I have not seen their proposals.

Mr. Speaker: The last question, Dr. Kulundu!

Dr. Kulundu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister confirm that on receipt of this second batch of the DDC proceedings, he will dispatch his officers to Kakamega District to reassess the damage done by the *El Nino* rains?

Mr. Nassir: Mr. Speaker, Sir, really, that is my policy; it is to see to it that every district is able to serve itself and gets resources from the Government. That is why I am calling for majimbo in the country.

(Laughter)

Next Question!

Mr. Angwenyi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I asked a specific question. It is important for us to know about the amount of money that we have been given by these development partners so that we know how much has been shared out by each district in this country. So, could he tell me how much money the Kenya Government received for the *El Nino* Emergency Programme? That is all I need to know.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Nassir, are you in possession of that information?

Mr. Nassir: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when you ask a question, you would always have a reply. The details of that are enormous, but if Members require them, I can prepare a copy and place it in the pigeon hole of each Member.

(Applause)

Next Question!

Question No.112

PROCUREMENT OF SPARE PARTS BY
MUMIAS SUGAR COMPANY

Mr. Osundwa asked the Minister for Agriculture:-

(a) why does Mumias Sugar Company Limited procure factory spare parts from M/S Fletcher Smith Ltd., a United Kingdom firm, without going for open tender as required by the Government tendering procedures;

(b) how long this firm has supplied spares to Mumias Sugar Company without tendering; and,

(c) what action he is taking to ensure this anomaly is rectified.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development (Mr. J.D. Lotodo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The original Mumias Sugar Company, the expanded factory and the recently installed diffuser are Fletcher and Stewart (now Fletcher Smith) design. Initially, all overseas spare parts were procured through M/S Crown Agents and since many of these spare parts were sourced from Fletcher Smith, this meant that there was an additional mark-up of 7 per cent on spare parts.

In 1983, the management proposed that provided Fletcher Smith could offer better service at lower cost, they could be engaged to produce spare parts for Mumias Sugar Company Ltd., at favourable rates. The proposal was approved by Mumias Sugar Company management on the basis that the factory was a Fletcher Smith specific factory. As Fletcher Smith had the patent, drawings and original specifications, it was beneficial to order spare parts from them. In addition, Fletcher Smith offers 180 days' credit terms and also avails technical support services.

(Laughter)

(b) Fletcher Smith has never supplied spares without Mumias Sugar Company first receiving quotes from Fletcher Smith and two other companies. Even on Fletcher Smith specific items, Mumias Sugar Company cross-checks with other suppliers to test whether Fletcher Smith prices quoted are favourable to the company.

(c) It is necessary that Mumias Sugar Company adheres to local and international tendering procedures. Nevertheless, the Government is currently taking steps to review the existing contract between Mumias Sugar Company and Fletcher Smith for procurement of spares.

Mr. Osundwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank the Assistant Minister because he gave me

the written reply quite early. However, in his reply to part "b" of the Question, he says that two other companies are always invited to quote alongside Fletcher Smith for the supply of spares. Mumias Sugar Company procures spares worth Kshs1.4 billion per year without going to tender. Could the Assistant Minister tell this House which other companies have been invited to quote for the supply of these spares?

Mr. J.D. Lotodo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, other than Fletcher Smith, which competitively bid for tenders for spares and works and won, others are:-

John Thompson (Africa) Limited,
Peter Brotherhood Limited,
Street Cranes,
Hayer Bishan Singh,
H. Young (East Africa) Limited,
Vekaria,
CAMEKO Industries,
Tech-Serve,
Treck Sales,
Walchandnagar,
Cutler Hammer,
Reyrole Limited,
SPP Pumps Limited, and,
Gilfillian Technical Services.

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is giving this House a very contradictory reply. First, he tells us that because of the specialised equipment and technology from Fletcher Smith who installed the diffuser at Mumias Sugar Company, they have been giving them the work for maintenance. Then he tells us that they usually invite two other companies to give some bids besides Fletcher Smith. Could he explain to this House why there has not been published open tendering, and under what conditions he is satisfied that since 1983, all the maintenance contracts are awarded to Fletcher Smith in spite of the presence of other competitors.

Mr. J.D. Lotodo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member had listened to me carefully, I said that Fletcher Smith had the patent, drawings and the original specifications of the diffuser. Therefore, it has to be the main contractor for the project.

Dr. Kituyi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Maybe the Assistant Minister did not understand the question I asked. The diffuser was not installed in 1983. Could he explain why, since 1983 when hon. Saitoti signed it as Chairman of Mumias Sugar Company, the contracts for maintenance have been given every year to Fletcher Smith?

Mr. J. D. Lotodo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said before, Fletcher Smith also offers 180 days' credit terms and also avails technical support services.

Mr. Osundwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no factory in the world which purchases spares from only one source. I am sure engineers in this House can attest to that. Could the Assistant Minister explain to this House why they are flouting Government regulations about single sourcing to the tune of Kshs1.4 billion a year? Could he also assure this House that they are going to reverse this trend?

Mr. J.D. Lotodo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had stated that the Government is currently taking steps to review the current existing contract between Mumias Sugar Company and Fletcher Smith for the procurement of spares.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question!

Question No.086

DISMISSAL OF MR. CHARLES NYAKUNDI

Mr. Anyona is not in? We will come back to that Question later. Next Question!

Question No.202

POSTING OF DOCTORS TO SOUTH IMENTI

Mr. Murungi asked the Minister for Medical Services:-

- (a) how many Government doctors have been posted to South Imenti since Independence; and,
- (b) when the Government posted doctors to Kanyakine Nyayo Wards and Mikumbune Health Centre.

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

(a) No doctors have been posted to South Imenti since Independence as doctors are normally posted to a district or sub-district hospital, and South Imenti has never had one.

(b) The Government has no immediate plans to post a doctor to Mikumbune Health Centre as the facility is being adequately manned by a clinical officer. The Government has not posted a doctor to Kanyakine Nyayo Wards due to the current shortage of doctors in the Ministry.

Mr. Murungi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have over 200,000 people in South Imenti, and it is a great shame that for the last 37 years, the KANU Government has not seen it fit to put a doctor in South Imenti. Now that we have a sub-district hospital at Kanyakine, could the Assistant Minister tell us when he is going to post a doctor to that hospital, because there are no more excuses for us not having facilities?

Mr. Mukangu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, doctors are usually posted where there is a sub-district hospital or provincial hospital. However, for the South Imenti case, there has never been either. So, it is not possible for the Government to have done that. Kanyakine Nyayo Wards were uplifted to a sub-district hospital in November last year. Therefore, as soon as we get a doctor, we will post him or her to man that hospital.

Mr. Ndilinge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has stated that as soon as they get a doctor, they will post him or her to Kanyakine Sub-district Hospital. It appears that the Assistant Minister is not aware whether the Assistant Ministry will get a doctor or not. Could he tell us when, the doctor is going to be posted to the hospital?

Mr. Mukangu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are doctors who are doing their internship, and immediately they complete their course, we are going to post one to the hospital with immediate effect.

Mr. Murungi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very strange that the Minister is saying that there is a shortage of doctors in this country, when as a matter of fact, we have over 600 Kenyan doctors in Southern Africa. In fact, I am informed they are more than 1000. Could the Assistant Minister tell this House when they are going to improve the terms of service of the doctors and prevent that exodus, so that Kenya has enough doctors serving in this country?

Mr. Mukangu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of the doctors who have left the country.

Mr. Speaker: Question No.086, for the second time!

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to apologise for coming late.

Question No.086

DISMISSAL OF MR. CHARLES NYAKUNDI

Mr. Anyona asked the Minister for Local Government:-

(a) if he is aware that Mr. Charles Nyakundi was employed by Naivasha Town Council as a sewerage operator with effect from 1st December, 1987, vide letter of appointment Ref.NTC/STF/CN/1/1, dated 14th December, 1987;

(b) if he is aware that the employee was wrongly sacked without payment of his terminal benefits despite the fact that he was acquitted in Naivasha Criminal Case No.781 of 1993, by the Senior Resident Magistrate; and,

(c) why his employment was terminated without payment of terminal benefits.

The Assistant Minister for Local Government (Mr. Affey): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware.

(b) I am not aware.

(c) Mr. Charles Nyakundi will be paid his terminal benefits totalling to a sum of Kshs11,487.15 once he clears a debt of Kshs28,255 which he owes the council.

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I notice that the copy of the written answer that I have is not even signed. I am saying that because I think this is one of the most conscientious Assistant Ministers. He has said something that he obviously does not know about. When he says that he is not aware in his reply to part "b" of the Question, could he explain what he means? This is because I have asked for two things. Part "a" has asked whether he is aware that the employee was sacked unprocedurally, and part "b" has asked whether he is aware that the employee was acquitted. That is a matter of fact. Is he saying that he is not aware of that, or what is he talking about?

Mr. Affey: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Charles Nyakundi's services were terminated on 5th May, 1994, after it was discovered that he had forged his academic certificate, Certificate No.0115124, to secure a job with the council. His dismissal, therefore, had no relationship with the case, since case No.781/93 was in connection with theft by a person employed in the public service.

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to go into arguments about whether Mr. Nyakundi was sacked because of the forged certificate. That is now an allegation that the Assistant Minister is making and it is not part of his answer. Could the Assistant Minister explain to the House the breakdown of the benefits that he has said are due to Mr. Nyakundi, and the debt that he has said Mr. Nyakundi owes Naivasha Town Council? Could he give that complete

breakdown?

Mr. Affey: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier, Kshs11,485 was the amount due to Mr. Nyakundi, but when the council discovered that Mr. Nyakundi had forged his certificate, it called him for interrogation, to try and establish the truth of the matter. Mr. Nyakundi failed to turn up, and what followed was a termination letter and then Mr. Nyakundi went to court. It is the court that ruled in favour of the council, and the damages that the council was to be paid by Mr. Nyakundi totalled to Kshs28,255. That is the breakdown, for the benefit of the hon. Member.

Mr. Muchiri: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. You have heard that the amount of money that the former employee of Naivasha Town Council is being asked to pay was as a result of court charges. Does any local authority have any power to attach somebody's property without a court order?

Mr. Affey: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not understood the hon. Member's question. What is the question? The hon. Member is not relevant.

Mr. Speaker: I think his question is not relevant to what is before the House.

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has alleged that Mr. Nyakundi was guilty of forging a certificate. Could he tell us what legal action has been taken against him for that offence?

Mr. Affey: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know very well that, that is not the arm of Government that deals with forged certificates. When the council discovered that this certificate was forged, Mr. Nyakundi went underground. I will request that if the hon. Member can assist us, he can go to the council and assist us.

Mr. Angwenyi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Here is a poor Kenyan who has been wrongly sacked. The Assistant Minister has said that he is only owed Kshs11,485. Is the Assistant Minister in order to say that this man will forfeit

Kshs11,485 because a kangaroo court of the council and some Criminal Investigation Officers (CID) have said that he should pay Kshs28,255?

Mr. Speaker: Order! You are out of order! We deal with facts and not emotions. We may have a soft spot for you, but the law is the law.

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

GOVERNMENT BORROWING FROM CENTRAL BANK OF KENYA

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

(a) Could the Minister table a list showing direct advances to the Government of Kenya by the Central Bank of Kenya for the last six months?

(b) Could the Minister confirm whether such borrowing conforms with Section 18(3) of the Central Bank of Kenya (Amendment) Act of 1996?

The Assistant Minister for Finance and Planning (Mr. Arap-Kirui): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I give my answer, I must apologise that I was unable to be here before the end of Question Time yesterday with a ready answer, but I am here now.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The following is a list showing the direct advances to the Government of Kenya by the Central Bank of Kenya for the last six months, from November, 1999, to April, 2000.

November, 1999 - Nil

December, 1999 - Net advances of Kshs1.4 million

January, 2000 - Net repayment of Kshs1.4 million

February, 2000 - Nil

March, 2000 - Nil

April, 2000 - Nil

It should be noted that the net borrowing by the Government by way of direct advances remained unchanged at Kshs6,669.9 billion between 1st November, 1999, and 30th April, 2000.

(b) The advances do not exceed 5 per cent of the gross recurrent revenue of the latest audited Government accounts. They are, therefore, within the law according to the Central Bank of Kenya (Amendment) Act, Section 18(3).

Mr. Speaker: Have you tabled the document, by the way, Mr. Arap-Kirui?

Mr. Arap-Kirui: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the information that I was reading out is available and I believe it has been

availed to the hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Arap-Kirui, I am not concerned about that. The Question has asked you to table the list for the benefit of the House. All these other hon. Members may want to look at it.

Mr. Arap-Kirui: Very well, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will table the list.

(Mr. Arap-Kirui laid the list on the Table)

Mr. Muite: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in terms of Section 18(4) of the Central Bank of Kenya (Amendment) Act, the advances which the Bank had made to the Government, as at the date of that Act, were to be converted into a loan on terms and conditions that were to be fixed by the Governor of Central Bank of Kenya, in consultation with the Minister. Could the Assistant Minister give us the particulars of that amount? How much is it? What are the terms and conditions? When will it be repaid by the Government to Central Bank of Kenya?

Mr. Arap-Kirui: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe that, that is a slightly different Question. If the hon. Member had given us notice of the Question, we would have supplied the information.

Mr. Maore: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you heard the Assistant Minister avoiding answering a question. The question stated that the figures, as at the date of the commencement of this Act, were treated as a separate agenda, and the Government was supposed to repay it continuously. Could the Assistant Minister clarify whether this has been happening or whether that figure became the amount he has given?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Maore, to be fair to the Assistant Minister, listen to that question. Is it a supplementary question that one would reasonably expect the one being asked to prepare for? Mr. Assistant Minister, what is your reaction?

Mr. Arap-Kirui: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. As I said earlier, I concur with you that this particular question does not arise out of my response.

Mr. Mboko: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Part "a" of Mr. Muite's Question had asked the Assistant Minister to table the list, but in the Assistant Minister's response, he has said that he will table the response.

Mr. Speaker: How do you do that, Mr. Mboko? Mr. Assistant Minister, did you table the list or the response?

Mr. Arap-Kirui: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my response contains the list and so I tabled it.

Mr. Wamae: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was an advance which was created for the Government account, and this figure must be moving. It is not a static figure. So, the Assistant Minister should tell us how much it was in November and what was the balance in December of that Kshs6 billion that he talked about?

Mr. Arap-Kirui: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe I read out in my list, the movement within that account during each month. As of November, there was no movement since it remained at Kshs6,662,000,000.09. For December, there was an increase of Kshs1.4 billion. This was reduced in January by the same figure of Kshs1.4 billion. In the other three months, there was no movement.

Mr. Murathe: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Ministry has been withholding the amounts of money that the Government pays in servicing external debts. These are loans to the Government of the Republic of Kenya, and they form parts of this Question. Could the Assistant Minister now confirm or deny that huge amounts of money have been given out to the Government by the Central Bank of Kenya to pay for security to the tune of more than Kshs20 billion, and yet there is no security in this country?

Mr. Arap-Kirui: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware, and I am at a loss what that has to do with this Question.

Mr. Murungi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the Assistant Minister in order to mislead the House that the Government borrowing from Central Bank stands at Kshs6 billion when we all know that borrowing through Treasury Bills stands at Kshs168 billion? Can he link up the figures?

Mr. Arap-Kirui: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Member does not understand the Question and, maybe, he should confer with the Questioner. This is because we are talking about direct advances from Central Bank. We are not talking about the local Government debts whose figure I cannot confirm. It might be close to what the Member is talking about. However, that is a completely different matter.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question! Mr. Kalulu.

POLLUTION OF THWAKE/ATHI RIVERS

Mr. Kalulu: Bw. Spika, naomba kumuuliza Waziri wa Mazingira Swali Maalum lifuatalo.

(a) Je, Waziri anafahamu kuwa mifereji ya maji machafu humwaga uchafu huo ndani ya mito Athi na Thwake na kwamba wakaazi wa Ukambani huyatumia maji hayo kwa mahitaji yao ya nyumbani na mifugo?

(b) Je, Serikali ina mipango gani ya kuzuia uchafuaji wa mito hiyo ili kuepuka maradhi ya tumbo yanayowakumba wakazi wa sehemu hizo kutokana na maji machafu?

Mr. Speaker: Waziri wa Mazingira hayuko hivi sasa. Tutaliacha Swali hilo kwa muda. Next Question, Mr. Twaha.

MILLIPEDES INVASION IN HINDI DIVISION

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

(a) Is the Minister aware that millipedes have invaded Hindi Division in Lamu District and are causing extensive crop damage?

(b) What urgent measures is the Minister taking to ensure that the millipede problem is brought under control?

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

(a) I am aware.

(b) To contain the situation, the Ministry supplied the Provincial Director of Agriculture, Coast Province, with 500 litres of pesticides on 3rd May, 2000, for utilisation in control campaigns. In addition, the Ministry has put spray application equipment for large-scale control operations on stand-by for deployment in case of widespread outbreaks.

Mr. Twaha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the pesticide the Assistant Minister is talking about is called Peligene(?) and is very toxic and dangerous to small animals, small children and livestock. Is it possible for the Ministry to bring medicine that is not such a risk to the children and the small animals, but effective against pests?

Mr. J.D. Lotodo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure, if the pesticide is used in the correct proportion, it is not going to be harmful to human beings.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Next Question, Mr. Wanjala.

HARASSMENT OF BUDALANGI FISHERMEN

(Mr. Wanjala) to ask the Minister for Agriculture the following Questions by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that between 15th and 22nd April, 2000 the fisheries officers in Budalangi arrested and confiscated the beach seines belonging to several fishermen along Lake Victoria in Budalangi rendering the residents jobless?

(b) Could the Minister inform the House why the fishermen in Budalangi are being harassed while in other places the same fishing method is used?

(c) Could the Minister ensure that all the confiscated beach seines are returned to fishermen to enable them continue with their normal work?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Wanjala is not here? Question dropped.

(Question dropped)

Next Question, Mr. Ndicho.

RAISING OF ELECTRICITY TARIFFS

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

(a) Is the Minister aware that the electricity tariffs that were effected last year have adversely affected many businesses in the country?

(b) What is the current cost per unit of electricity as compared to the period between 1993 and 1997?

(c) Could the Minister take measures to reduce these tariffs?

The Minister for Petroleum Energy (Dr. Masakhalia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware.

(b) The current cost per unit of electricity as compared to the period between 1993 and 1997 is as follows: In September, 1993, the price per kilowatt hour was Kshs2.79; in April, 1994, the price was Kshs4.46 per kilowatt hour; in October, 1996, the price was Kshs5.04 per kilowatt hour, and in August 1999, and currently, the price is Kshs6.29 per kilowatt hour.

(c) It is not possible to reduce electricity tariffs in the short-run because the power industry is expected to operate viably through financing its development in generation, transmission, operation and related activities. In the long-run, however, it is possible to lower tariffs through cost-effective investments in the industry.

Mr. Ndicho: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have heard the Minister confirm that the current electrical power tariffs are very high. In fact, in 1992, Kenyans were paying 80 cents per kilowatt hour of electricity. Today, Kenyans are paying Kshs7.50. All businesses have been affected. The coffee industry---

Mr. Speaker: Ask your question.

Mr. Ndicho: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am building my question. The coffee, tea, sugar-cane and tourism industries have been affected.

Mr. Speaker: Ask your question.

Mr. Ndicho: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is: In view of these high tariffs which are affecting everybody in this country, can the Minister or the Government consider registering another company like the Kenya Power and Lighting Company for competition, so that due to that competition, the high tariffs can be lowered?

Dr. Masakhalia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that, that has already happened. Since 1994, after liberalisation, we now have independent power producers.

Dr. Ochuodho: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one reason why investors do not want to come to this country is because of broken infrastructure, including roads, telephones and electricity. Can the Minister reassure this House that the newly introduced meters that have made prices of electricity go up will not be introduced to private small consumers? Secondly, could he also make sure that they are not going to peg the rates for electricity consumption to the dollar?

Dr. Masakhalia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are taking measures that should bring down tariffs in the long-run. We are taking measures that should make electricity sufficient. We will get rid of rationing when the measures the Government is taking are implemented.

Mr. Murathe: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Minister has just told this House that we have competitors competing against the Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC). That is not true! It is only the Kenya Generating Company Limited (KENGEN) that has competitors because it generates electricity. The KPLC is the distributor and wholesaler of electricity. Hon. Ndicho's question was: Could the Minister register somebody else to compete with the KPLC so that tariffs can be lowered?

Mr. Speaker: Order! That is a very nice supplementary question! That is certainly not a point of order! But I would like to ask the Minister whether he would like to answer the question. But next time, hon. Murathe, stand on a point of order! Otherwise, I will show you the door!

Mr. Masakhalia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in terms of policy, we are favourably inclined to get a competitor for the KPLC. We hope that there will be developments that will lead to that realisation.

Mr. Ndilinge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister confirm or deny that the reason why the local villages and markets do not apply for electricity is because the tariffs are too high?

Mr. Masakhalia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the industry has to operate viably. The current tariffs relate to making that particular principle achieved. I wish we had a situation where the peasants in the rural places could use electricity instead of wood. This is causing devastation to our forests. But as of today, it is probably not possible for people in market places and villages to be hooked on the power grid and use electricity. The price alone is not the impediment. Being hooked on the grid itself is a very expensive affair.

Mr. Ndicho: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the way the Minister of Government has answered this Question is very sad. It is the policy of the Government to industrialise this country by the year 2020. There is no way you can industrialise such a nation when power is so expensive. Today, water, telephones and everything is affected by the high power tariffs. My question is: What is the Government's development policy in this country, in so far as the electrification of the rural areas is concerned, in view of the fact that the tariffs are very high? How can we talk about industrialisation and development when a factor of development like electricity cannot be afforded by Kenyans? What is the Government policy about all this?

Mr. Masakhalia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the long run, we hope that the tariffs will come down, relative to other costs.

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! If you look at the Order Paper, it is quite congested. Before I get to the mandatory next Order, we have, somehow, to deal with other things, including a statement from the Minister incharge of defence, on the latest developments in Sierra Leone. I have one Question that has not been answered. So, in doing all this, I have to watch and take care of the clock, unanswered Questions and the other business. So, please, be understanding!

Let us move on to the next Question for the second time!

POLLUTION OF THWAKE/ATHI RIVERS

Mr. Kalulu: Bw. Spika, naomba kumuuliza Waziri wa Mazingira Swali Maalum lifuatalo.

(a) Je, Waziri anafahamu kuwa mifereji ya maji machafu humwaga uchafu huo ndani ya mito Athi na Thwake, na kwamba wakaazi wa Ukambani huyatumia maji hayo kwa mahitaji yao ya nyumbani na mifugo?

(b) Je, Serikali ina mipango gani ya kuzuia uchafuaji wa mito hiyo, ili kuepuka maradhi ya tumbo yanayowakumba wakaazi wa sehemu hiyo kutokana na maji machafu?

Mr. Speaker: Kuna yeyote kutoka kwa ofisi ya Waziri wa Mazingira? Bw. Kalulu, nitaliahirisha Swali lako!

Mr. Kalulu: Bw. Spika, naomba msaada kutoka kwako kwa sababu, Swali hili limeahirishwa mara tatu! Waziri mwenyewe aliahidi kutoa jibu sahihi leo siku ya Alhamisi. Swali hili linahusu sehemu kubwa ya Ukambani, ambapo wananchi wanakunywa maji machafu. Hata sehemu ya Waziri mwenyewe inahusika! Sehemu yake imeumizwa zaidi na hayo maji machafu! Je, naweza kupata msaada kwa sababu najua vita vya tatu vya dunia vitatokea kwa sababu ya maji machafu kama hayo?

Mr. Speaker: Nakuhurumia sana, Bw. Kalulu! Nasikitika ya kwamba hutaweza kupata jibu lako leo. Nafahamu umuhimu wa Swali lako, lakini kwa bahati mbaya, nyinyi hamjanipatia uwezo wa kujibu maswali. Waziri mwenyewe hayuko na aliahidi kujibu Swali hilo. Namwomba Waziri, ambaye pia mto huo unapita kwake, akitoa ahadi kwa Bunge mara nyingine, aitimize! Lakini siwezi nikafanya kitu chochote leo! Nitaliahirisha Swali hilo! Hivyo tu, ndivyo mnavyoweza kufanya.

Mr. Katuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Question also touches part of my constituency! The two rivers pass through my constituency. Two people died the other day. Would I be in order to ask the Leader of Government Business to take action? I am sure this Question will not be answered! There are people who have died along that river. If you wash your body using the water of those two rivers, you will get skin rashes and other diseases. Could the Government undertake to do something in the meantime?

Mr. Speaker: Do you have something to say about this, Prof. Saitoti? We all know that, Athi River is very polluted!

The Vice-President (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can undertake to discuss the matter with the Minister to ensure that the matter is addressed!

Mr. Osundwa: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. In view of the fact that the Minister cannot answer this Question, and it touches on the lives of the people, could I ask, as the Chairman of the Agriculture, Lands and Natural Resources Committee in this Parliament, that the Question be referred to the Committee so that we can make a serious follow-up? The Minister has failed to answer the Question three times, and it touches on the lives of the people!

Mr. Speaker: I think what hon. Kalulu can do is to opt to withdraw the Question and refer it to the Committee, if he so wishes!

Mr. Angwenyi: On a point of clarification, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of clarification in the statute books! Hon. Angwenyi, there is no such thing as a point of clarification! I am finished with hon. Kalulu's Question. I could defer the Question, and if hon. Kalulu wishes, he can refer it to the Departmental Committee, who can take it up with the Minister. It could probably be a better option than asking the Question here! So, you could withdraw it and refer it to the Departmental Committee, to take it up with the relevant Minister.

(Question deferred)

Dr. Ochuodho: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Minister in question is very notorious for absenteeism in the House. Last Session, when there was a Question on water hyacinth, the Minister deliberately stayed away to ensure that he did not answer it! In this Session, the Minister has hardly been in the House! What action can the Chair take against the Minister, so that, in future, he attends Sessions and answers Questions?

Mr. Speaker: Order! What do you suggest me to do?

Dr. Ochuodho: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I propose that we name this Minister.

Mr. Orenge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from your remarks, wondering what you could do, I was wondering whether you could assist the Leader of Government Business to have a little bit of confidence in himself because, under the Constitution, he is the Principal Assistant to the President and Leader of Government Business in the House. If he had a little confidence, he could have stood up and said the Government is doing this and that. But, unfortunately, he has no confidence in himself!

(Applause)

Mr. Speaker: Anyway, Mr. Sunkuli!

(Several hon. Members stood up in their place)

Order, all of you!

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

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! I think I have only a little time for Mr. Sunkuli to brief this House on the developments in Sierra Leone. I am sure it is probably graver, or as grave as this matter!

An hon. Member: We have to name the Minister first!

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! You do not name a Member who is not in the House!

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

STATE OF KENYAN BATTALION IN SIERRA LEONE

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the last two days, the Kenyan battalion in Sierra Leone has tried, to a great degree successfully, to break out of the encirclement from the areas of Makine and Magburaka, and some are now located in Kabala, to the North East of Sierra Leone, and Bumbura, which is halfway between Magburaka and Kabala.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another group, which had gone southwards to Mile 91, has now been airlifted to Freetown to reinforce the peace-keeping forces in the capital.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the move from their previous positions to their present position was not smooth. Our men encountered lots of resistance and have incurred casualties as well as loss of equipment. These casualties, most of which were not fatal, will be informed both to the public, as well as to their next of kin in due course. As promised earlier on, this House will continue to be briefed promptly.

Thank you.

Mr. Ndicho: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am standing on a point of order directed to the---

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! When a statement like this has been given in the House, obviously, the Chair will give first priority to Members who want to seek further information or clarification on this grave matter. So, who was the first one on his feet? Mr. Gatabaki, at the back there!

Mr. Gatabaki: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir. What is making it so difficult for the Government or the Department of Defence to tell Kenyans who the dead ones are? What is so difficult about informing the families of these dear citizens about the dead ones? Why is the Government keeping quiet about it? Kenyans must know what is going on in Sierra Leone! This is not an issue to be dilly-dallying on! We need to know what is going on, and how many people are dead and who they are!

Mr. Speaker: Order! Mr. Gatabaki, every Member must make it short, so that a few colleagues can also have time to ask short ones; so that the Minister will respond to all of them. I will notice Mr. Munyao.

Mr. Munyao: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Ministry and the Committee on Defence and Foreign Affairs postponed their trip to Sierra Leone the other day. The postponement demoralised Kenyans. I would still request the Minister to try very fast, during this time, to visit Sierra Leone and then come back and tell us what he saw and what the current situation is, because Kenyans are concerned about that.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Every Member should be very brief so that the Minister can have time to respond. Mr. Angwenyi!

Mr. Angwenyi: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I think the Government has handled the issue very commendably. The Government decided not to send the team to Sierra Leone because people were being evacuated from there. So, I would urge the Minister to keep us posted on the developments on this issue and make sure that our people are brought to the safest points in Sierra Leone.

Mr. Wamae: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister tell us what happened to those injured people who were being awaited at the airport and who did not arrive? Where are they, and have they arrived now?

Mr. Speaker: Order! I think I will now give the Minister time to respond because, before 3.30 p.m., I want the House to resolve, one way or the other, the fate of Order No.7.

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, with respect to the question asked by hon. Matu Wamae, I want to inform the House that, those who were expected to have arrived yesterday, have arrived today, and most of them are undergoing treatment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Gatabaki---

Hon. Members: How many of them and what are their names?

Mr. Speaker: Members want to know the number.

The Minister of State, office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the ones who were flown in were seven.

Hon. Gatabaki wanted to know who were dead, but in the last brief I gave to this House, I had said that two were missing in action. Before we can get them alive or dead, we cannot confirm that they are dead.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, indeed, the Committee on Defence and Foreign Affairs and myself still intend to visit Sierra Leone at one time or the other. We just wanted to ensure that our soldiers are in the safe areas. The area of Kabala is under the Ex-Sierra Leone Army, so, it is safer than Magburaka which is under the RUF. Freetown is quite safe and most of our men are now in Freetown, helping to reinforce the security there. Those who had been injured on the way, while trying to break away to the safer areas, have also been flown to the Airport of Lungi and they are, therefore, quite safe.

Indeed, as hon. Angwenyi has requested, I will keep this House posted.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! I will now finish!

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

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Ndicho! I have to resolve some other things. Hon. Members, you will notice that, on the Order Paper, we have Order No.7, a continuation of debate on the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community Bill, and you will also notice that there are notices; that, not later than 3.30 p.m., we should call the Leader of Government Business to move a Motion of Adjournment. I am informed by the Leader of Government Business that, he wishes to move a Procedural Motion relating to the Business of the House. So, I will call upon him to move that Motion.

PROCEDURAL MOTION

REDUCTION OF PERIOD ALLOTTED

FOR MOTION OF ADJOURNMENT

The Vice-President (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, indeed, as the hon. Members will see, the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community Bill is the one we have been debating. There appears to be some urgency for us to resolve, one way or the other, about this particular Bill, in the light of the requirements of our commitment to the rest of the two sister-states.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, to that extent, I just want, therefore, to move a Procedural Motion in reference to the Motion of Adjournment:-

THAT, this House reduces the period allotted for the debate on the Motion of Adjournment from three hours to two hours, basically to enable the House to spend the extra one hour to deliberate on this Bill on the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we really do not want to push it.

Dr. Ochuodho: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order! The issue is not before the House, Dr. Ochuodho! Mr. Biwott!

The Minister for Tourism, Trade and Industry (Mr. Biwott): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to second this Procedural Motion. Indeed, it is by leave of the House, and it is for the House to decide.

Let me explain what I said yesterday. Yesterday, I did mention that, according to the Treaty itself, the ratification process was to take place within one year. But, according to the timetable of the community which was agreed upon by the Permanent Tripartite Commission, and also approved by the Heads of States, it was decided that the ratification be done within six months. I do remember clearly that I did read to you that matrix when I was seconding the Motion seeking the authority of this House to authorise the President to sign the Treaty. The period suggested for the implementation was six months. The Treaty, as it is at the moment, was signed on 30th November, 1999. Therefore, six months will expire at the end of this month. It was our hope that this House would approve the Bill so that it can have the force of law, in lieu of the absence of a provision in our Constitution for the ratification. I would, therefore, plead with the House to appreciate the need for orderliness of the work of the community. But if the House decides that we can overshoot the timetable, it is okay because it has got the authority to do so. But I would really appreciate it if we could agree that we alter the timing of the Motion for Adjournment in order to facilitate the winding-up of the debate on this Bill.

With those few remarks, I beg to second.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Kibaki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you were here yesterday and we all agreed to go into this matter in a deliberate manner. In fact, the Mover of the original Motion agreed yesterday that the House shall not be rushed. He said this only yesterday! We have not forgotten! In fact, if there is such urgency, then why should Parliament go into recess? Why should we not continue as usual until we finish the business which is on the Order Paper? There is no reason why we must go into recess! So, the best thing is for the Government to abandon the recess, and we will have all the time we need, so that we can go into this Bill clause by clause. In any case, we all know that in Tanzania, the matter relating to this particular Treaty will be addressed after the election in October this year. That has been announced, and it is not a secret. So, what is the rush here? We have not handled this Bill properly. So, let us abandon the recess and continue for the next three weeks, until Budget Day. That is what is best!

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Minister, what is your response on that comment by hon. Kibaki?

The Minister for Tourism, Trade and Industry (Mr. Biwott): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do agree with everything that the Leader of the Official Opposition--

Mr. Wamae: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. This is not Question Time. Why is he replying?

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Wamae! What the Chair is seeking, after what the Leader of the Official Opposition has said, is this: I want to know from him whether he wants to pursue that line of thought or not.

The Minister for Tourism, Trade and Industry (Mr. Biwott): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do want to pursue this matter. I would like to correct one---

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Biwott! You cannot do that now because you have already spoken. It is beyond you now. We will have to move on.

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just want to add two things on what hon. Kibaki has said. Firstly, there is no way the Leader of Government Business can confine the debate on the remainder of the business on the East African Treaty to one hour. He has no guarantee that within the one hour, the contributions will be complete. Secondly, it should be abundantly clear to the Mover and the Seconder of this Motion that they cannot get leave of the House when there are, at least, three people who are saying no way. So, it is an exercise in futility. Could they just allow the normal business to go on? The most dignified thing is to stop moving the Motion of Adjournment. Let us finish the Treaty first.

(Question put and negatived)

The Vice-President (Prof. Saitoti): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. In presenting the Motion I brought here, which has not been accepted, I want to make it clear that--

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

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Vice-President! Are you appealing against the decision of the House?

The Vice-President (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to know whether we will now proceed according to the resolution of the House, or we should now go to the Motion of Adjournment? If it is the wish of the House that we proceed with the Motion of Adjournment--

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Vice-President! I will have to call for the Next Order before you proceed. I now call upon the Vice-President and Leader of Government Business to move Motion of Adjournment to a day other than the next normal sitting day; that is, "THAT, this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, 6th June, 2000."

Dr. Ochuodho: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. We need guidance from the Chair. It seems as if we are beginning to run Parliament like a "kitchen cabinet". Is hon. Biwott in order, to always want to rush this East African Treaty Bill through the House?

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! Dr. Ochuodho, we have never run this Parliament other than as a Parliament. If there is anybody, really, trying desperately all the time to erode the dignity and authority of this Parliament, you are a great contributory factor. I urge you to respect this House. We have moved from there. Please, do not treat this House lightly. In its collective anger, this House might deal with you very firmly. So, please, respect the House. Proceed, Mr. Vice-President.

Mr. Orengo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I seek your guidance because in the Order Paper, it was clearly stated that the business that we are getting into shall not start later than 3.30 p.m. That is the business which is being presented by the Government. You remember earlier on, you were trying to expedite Questions; in fact, we had to rush through some of the Questions. That was because you were under duty to start this business that we are getting into; that is, the Adjournment of the House to a day other than the next normal sitting day by 3.30 p.m. These two businesses have been brought by the Government and one, by the Government through the House Business Committee.

We need your guidance, as to where the Order Paper states that a certain business should start by a certain time and the House is rushed. In those circumstances, if the Mover is unable to move that business by the time indicated in the Order Paper, what are the consequences that would follow? What we are saying is that the Order Paper is of no consequence, that we should have started this business by 3.30 p.m. The Leader of Government Business, who brought this business is still asking you what he wants to do and it is there on the Order Paper. We need that clarification.

Mr. Speaker: Order! I think the clarification is clear. We were getting to deal with the business appearing on the Order Paper at the time stipulated. If this House agreed with the Motion moved by the Leader of Government Business, then we would be in another business. It is assumed that we entered into business at the moment this Motion was rejected to decide on what happens to the business of House. The business was taken correctly and within time. That is the position. Proceed, Mr. Vice-President.

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

(Several hon. Members stood in their places)

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! You are all complaining that we are taking time and you are the ones making the time to be taken and then you blame it on the Chair. I will not allow you to bring the blame to me.
Next Order!

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE TO A DAY OTHER THAN THE NEXT NORMAL SITTING DAY

The Vice-President (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this House do adjourn until Tuesday, 6th June, 2000.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me say at the very outset that in bringing this Motion, I am very much confining with the decision of the House Business Committee, which as you well know, has in its composition, Members from the ruling party and also from the Opposition. I must also make it quite clear here that the reason why I had moved the earlier Motion was to ensure that the House was going to be in keeping with a parliamentary programme which was laid in this House. But I must also say this: Indeed, the request for the extension of one hour to debate The Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community Bill---

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order, Mr. Vice-President! You are reopening debate. We have already disposed of that matter, you cannot reopen it.

The Vice-President (Prof. Saitoti): That is true, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I do wish to add that the Chief Whip from the Opposition needs to liaise with the Leader of the Official Opposition, so that we do not get two conflicting signals from that side, because we had actually been misguided from that end.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in moving this Motion, I also want to bring to the attention of the House that, important consideration had to be taken into account by the House Business Committee in order to recommend that the House does adjourn today. One, is the fact that come Wednesday, 17th May, there is going to be a seminar for all Members of Parliament which is going to be dedicated to the role of the Kenya Roads Board Authority. Taking into account the fact that this is a very substantive matter because matters of roads affect every constituency and affect a great deal the economic wellbeing of every district, it was felt therefore, it is important that Members of Parliament have sufficient time to address this important matter.

Another important matter, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that, between 18th and 19th May, there is going to be another workshop which is going to be dedicated for the Members of Parliament to acquaint ourselves with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), which is the new concept of budgeting. There is no doubt that we need to be fully prepared at the time the Budget is brought here.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, again, between 22nd and 24th May, there is going to be a seminar on the Budget for the Members of Parliament from the African English speaking countries. We would also require to interact with our own Members. These are basically, the considerations which were taken.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me, however, say this: Indeed, today as we do adjourn, I wish to bring up the following important matters. It is my hope that the short recess that we are going to have, apart from engaging in the seminars, we will have the opportunity to visit our constituencies. Much more important, at an extremely difficult period in time, because we have the problems of drought; we should all go to our own constituencies to assess the impact of the drought on our people. As things are today, the long rains have actually failed. We need to have that information so that when we do discuss the Budget, we can find out the best way of alleviating this issue.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is also another issue. Clearly, there have been some disturbances in a number of our districts, where some violence has occurred. I think those of us who come from those areas should use that opportunity to reconcile our own people who may be fighting each other. We want peace, and to be able to work with the Government, so that we can ensure that there is, indeed, peace and stability in our country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other point that I want to bring up is that, clearly, we need to go and educate our people about the constitutional review process. If this is invoked today, when we do come back, we will be discussing the Constitutional Review Act. Let us go out and hear the views of wananchi on this matter, so that when we do come back here, we have a very clear direction and mandate of the people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I sit down, I feel---

Mr. Speaker: Time up!

The Vice-President (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I beg to move.

The Minister for Tourism, Trade and Industry (Mr. Biwott): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to second this Adjournment Motion.

I would like to thank the House for appreciating what we have been doing in the East African Co-operation, as evidenced by the contributions of the Members who spoke yesterday on the Bill, which is now before the House. It is obvious that, hon. Members are now ready to go and consult their constituents. Having been here for sometime, they are already beginning to show signs of fatigue and they would like to go and be with the people, who brought them to this House, to inspect the roads and hospitals, to promote the on-going HIV/AIDS programme and explain to the people about the National Poverty Eradication Plan which this very able Government has put in place. They should also explain to their constituents that everything which this Government is doing for them is very much on hand, except for the damage which the *El Nino* inflicted on our infrastructure, and also the drought which has brought in famine into the country. Perhaps, this is the time when they are sowing the seeds and we need to advise them accordingly.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me take this opportunity to inform the House, that I was in Washington DC, last week, to attend the World Trade Organisation (WTO) forum with the trade representative of the United States of America (USA). That forum was arranged to coincide with the passage of the African Growth and Opportunities Bill. We had the opportunity to be in the Congress to lobby alongside those who lobbied for the passage of that Bill. I am very pleased to inform this House that, that Bill sailed through the House of Representatives, and hope that it has now been passed by the Senate. That will pave the way for Kenyans to trade. One of the considerations which gave Kenya and East Africa prominence was the fact that we are contributing to the Regional Integration Programme, mainly the vital role we are playing in the establishment of the East African Community (EAC) and the Common Market for Eastern and South African (COMESA) region.

While in recess, I would like hon. Members to encourage businessmen, who deal in textile, especially the apparel manufacturers, to prepare themselves and take advantage of the market the USA is opening up for us, and also take advantage of the programmes that the European Union (EU) would now like to encourage in Africa. The EU is promoting partnership between Africans and Europeans. So, we are in a unique position, thanks to the good governance which this Government is now putting in place.

An hon. Member: Where was that good governance before?

The Minister for Tourism, Trade and Industry (Mr. Biwott): It had been ruined by the Opposition.

(Mr. Maore stood up in his place)

Mr. Speaker: Order! Mr. Maore, what is it?

Mr. Maore: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the Minister to blame the Opposition for the Government's excesses in corruption and mismanagement when we in the Opposition have never had a chance to correct them?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Maoka Maore, why do you stop people from expressing their views?

The Minister for Tourism, Trade and Industry (Mr. Biwott): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is only a person with a guilty conscience, or one who is not sure of himself, who gets worried when you tell him the truth. If the hon. Member stands for the truth, why should he get worried? The truth stands.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to correct an erroneous point that was made by the Leader of the Official Opposition about the Tanzanian ratification of the Treaty for the establishment of the EAC. I am informed reliably - I was in Dodoma recently - that the Tanzanians are already on track as far as the ratification of the Treaty is concerned. What the Tanzanians are talking about is the celebrations, which were scheduled for July.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Mr. Biwott, your time is up.

The Minister for Tourism, Trade and Industry (Mr. Biwott): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I

beg to second.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Kibaki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting this Motion, I have the following points to make.

First, as we go into recess, we have been told that the Government wants to reduce its own size and make it more efficient. Of late, there has been a phenomenon that is very worrying. The Office of the President is absorbing all kinds of Departments from all other Ministries; this is leading to inefficiency and corruption. Recently, while efforts were being made to combat the spread of the AIDS-causing virus in Kenya - this is a major national exercise - for no logical reasons, the mandate to carry out that campaign was moved from the Ministry of Health, which has the appropriate manpower for that purpose, to the Office of the President, where nobody knows a thing about the disease.

(Applause)

This creates doubt whether the Government is serious with its commitment to bring about efficiency in its ranks. In fact, the suspicion in the minds of ordinary Kenyans is that the Office of the President is out to "eat" up money that is in the new scheme. This enables the Office of the President to continue swindling such moneys uncontrolled. While we go into recess, could the Office of the President restrain itself from behaving in a manner that compromises the Government, and which creates doubt as to whether we truly want to be more efficient? Other schemes that have been put under the Office of the President include Kenya Wildlife Services, and the *El Nino* Roads Rehabilitation Emergency Programme, which is supposed to be under the Ministry of Roads and Public Works. This Government is not serious.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you know, the long season rains have failed, and we are going to have a famine. We hope that, in the next Financial Estimates, the Minister for Finance will set aside adequate resources with which to supply famine relief food to Kenyans, because that is our first priority. In the meantime, areas where people are dying of famine, such as Moyale, Wajir and Isiolo Districts, among others, need more food than the 1,000 bags of maize that the Government sends there; people in those areas should be given genuine relief food. It is the Government's first responsibility, the world over, to ensure that its people do not die of hunger. So, we hope that the Government will take that action quickly.

The other point I would like to raise is on education. The Government promised to publish the Report of the Koech Commission on 8-4-4 Education System, which it did. However, that Report was not availed to the general public. The Report is not even, generally, available to this House. We want to debate it. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology must stop saying that the Report is not going to be implemented. It is not up to the Minister to decide whether that Report will be implemented or not. That decision should be made by this House. We hope that, that Report will be made, generally, available for us to study, so that when we come back, we can take a serious decision on the matter. We must abolish the 8-4-4 education system, which has "destroyed" far too many children in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the financial statement for the current year was presented to this House, we were assured that, as a matter of priority, the Government would ensure that security prevailed countrywide. However, on the contrary, the security situation has even gotten worse in this country. Everybody now appreciates the fact that insecurity is a serious problems. So, the Government must take a more serious action in respect of it; it should stop pretending that the only security problem we have in this country is cattle rustling. There are organised people who are destroying the security of this nation. The Government has a special duty to take that particular action and stop the killing of its people countrywide. We need security because we cannot have any development without security.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, last time I appealed here that primary school head teachers should stop sending away primary school children for lack of moneys. As I said, even teachers who teach classes of 10 pupils are being paid salaries. Why have primary school head teachers continued to send pupils home, when we know that the pupils will not get any money from their homes? That is destroying the children's lives. There is no way the parents of such children will save any money. Let us agree that, from now onwards, primary school children will not be sent home. They should be left alone to continue learning as the Government pays salaries to teachers. Teachers' salaries is the only expense the Government is supposed to incur on those children. That expense cannot be reduced by sending children home.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion.

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. ole Ntimama): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Motion. However, before I contribute to it, there is an issue about the Narok-Mau Narok Road, which I would like to put on record.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have stood on the Floor of this House several times - the HANSARD Reports will bear me witness - and talked about the Narok-Mau Narok Road because it is very important to farmers in Narok District. Most

of our wheat is transported from Narok to the market in Nakuru. For your information and that of the House, Narok District has now taken over the leadership in the production of wheat from Uasin Gishu District. We are now the number one wheat-producing district in this country. We produce a lot of barley. I can say that we are also number one in the production of barley, which is used for the making of beer. I would like to say that we produce a lot of barley which is used to make beer in this country. We also produce potatoes, beans, maize and other crops. This is an important road which takes most of our products to the market. The situation is so serious because this road has got a very interesting history or rather uneasy historical record. About 32 years ago, a man by the name of Kim Gatende, who was in charge of roads then, announced before the late President, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta in Nakuru that the Mau-Narok Road was going to be tarmacked. In fact, he said that the road was already tarmacked. It was a blatant lie because the road was never tarmacked, but it was only surveyed. That road has now been surveyed for about three years, but nothing has been done.

The other day, we got money from the African Development Bank. We were told that it was anything between Kshs0.5 billion and Kshs0.6 billion. I would like to inform this House that a contract in the name of Kuldan Singh was awarded the contract to tarmac the road. So far, out of the 52 kilometres that was supposed to be done, only 12 kilometres have been done. It is a very serious affair indeed, and I do not know what the Government is doing about it. What do those farmers in Narok District say? These farmers are intelligent and hard-working people. They say that they have been discriminated against and completely alienated; they think that they have been excluded from the mainstream of national development. They also think that the Maasais do not matter as far as the resources of this country are concerned. We think, and I am part of that thought, that the distribution of national resources in this country is not done equitably. If we are thinking about these things, then we must distribute resources equitably, because this road does not only help the economy of the local farmer, but the Kenyan economy as a whole.

I would like to inform this House that most of the crop is rotting because the road is impassable. This is a very serious affair. I was talking to my friend, Eng. Kiptoon and asked him: "What is happening to the Petroleum Levy Fund? Where is it going?" Why does it not go to the areas where money is required and the road must be opened for the sake of this country?

Hon. Members: Toboa!

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. ole Ntimama): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Fund must not go to those areas where people will tend to think that they are favoured and others are not included in the whole process of development. We need to know clearly the records and the accounts of the Petroleum Levy Fund.

The Leader of Government Business said that we are going to talk about the roads of this country in a seminar to be held soon. The first thing we want to know is the accounts of the Petroleum Levy Fund. We want to know where it goes to, what it does, who is supposed to manage it and allocate it. If that road is going to cost my --- I am not going to get any votes until something is done on that road. If that happens, it will not be my mistake.

Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I beg to support the Motion.

Mr. Wamalwa: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion on the Adjournment. While I support this Motion, I would like the Government to take time to ponder over one or two points that I intend to raise.

I would like to commend our Government for sending Kenyan soldiers to keep peace in Sierra Leone and other United Nations engagements. I think every independent state has a duty to help in the maintenance of world peace and security. I would also like to commend all those brave Kenyans who are out there in Sierra Leone, helping to keep peace in that part of troubled Africa. But whereas Kenya can send soldiers to help keep peace abroad, there is hardly what we may call constant peace at home.

There are certain parts of this country that live in a state of constant conflict, particularly, the Northern and North-Eastern parts of our country. In these areas, the citizens of this country do not know peace the way other parts of this country know it.

What has been happening in Moyale District over the past few weeks leaves a lot to be desired. One would like to see the people of Moyale lead a peaceful life like the people living elsewhere in this country.

I would like to suggest that this time, we could use our Army to help keep internal peace. I think the Kenya Army should be posted to Northern and North-Eastern Kenya and help keep peace there. Even in my own district, in the constituency of Kwanza, there are constant raids by cattle rustlers which result in many deaths. We would like to see the Kenya Army permanently stationed in that part of the country to curb cattle rustling.

I would like to inform this House that two weeks ago, cattle rustlers raided the farm of a Minister of this Government, Prof. Ongeru, and drove away all his cattle. If this is going to happen to a Minister, can you imagine what is likely to happen to a "smaller" person? One would like to see our very well maintained Army, in peace time, deployed to help maintain internal peace and order in these areas.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to talk about the question of constant deaths on our roads. It is quite easy to

see why there are so many deaths on our roads. Drivers in this country somehow do not observe any traffic laws. Personally, I have come to one conclusion that when I am driving on Kenyan roads, I assume that every other user of that road is a fool except me. So, I drive in a manner that make allowance for the mistakes that will be made by other drivers so that nothing bad happens to me.

I would like to propose that a mobile patrol force should be introduced on our roads, like it happens in the United States of America (USA). In the USA, if you overspeed even for five kilometres, you will be picked up on a radar screen, and you will soon see a mobile police car chasing you and asking you to stop. We waste a lot of money on useless projects in this country, and I think some of these money could be best used by the deployment of a mobile police force that would apprehend all those reckless drivers on our roads.

The *matatu* industry fulfils a very important function in the transportation of people and goods in this country and, yet, the *matatu* drivers drive those small buses as if they are carrying stones and not human beings. I have watched *matatu* drivers ignoring traffic lights in this City, even in the presence of policemen and nothing happens because the answer has been that you can break any traffic law, so long as you have money to grease the palm of the policeman who will apprehend you.

I would like the police force to shape up and make sure that traffic rules and laws are obeyed in this country, and that we have a mobile patrol force that will apprehend all reckless drivers. As for Nairobi City Council, this city is decaying. All you have to do is go near Kencom House and you will see that this city is decaying and something ought to be done.

With those few words, I beg to support.

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to commend the hon. Members who supported our peace mission to Sierra Leone, East Timor and the countries where Kenya was invited. We will endeavour to ensure that whenever we send our men abroad, they eventually do perform the essential noble duty of peace-keeping. It has been said that the Office of the President is taking up so many functions. That, in fact, is the contrary. Recently, the re-alignment was done and quite a number of departments were taken away from the Office of the President including the NGO co-ordination unit which went to a different Ministry and the Permanent Music Commission which went away to another Ministry. The Office of the President does perform a co-ordinating function. Whenever there is something that involves one or more Ministries, the Office of the President does perform a co-ordinating role.

As we go to recess there is need for each and every Member to evaluate and see how best the Committee system will work in Parliament. No doubt everybody knows that corruption ought to be tackled. Unless this is done corruption can bring any country down. Let us be careful so that the methods we use for tackling corruption do not eventually end up destroying our own initiatives. Everybody knows how corruption looks like. It is fruitless to re-define corruption so as to be selective. Eventually, instead of having a Select Committee of Parliament, you in fact, have a "selective committee of parliament." One is witnessing a situation where things which were done---

Dr. Ochuodho: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. You heard the Minister claim that instead of having Select Committees of the House, we have "selective committees". Is it in order to call a honourable Select Committee of the House a "selective committee" even before he clears his name?

Mr. Speaker: Order! Dr. Ochuodho, respect the House and your colleagues. How many times will you be told to do so?

Proceed.

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have nothing to clear because for the first time---

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Sunkuli! Do not enter into the fray. I do not want any further personalised debate.

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am discussing this issue because some committees want to run away from being Select Committees to being selective in their methods. I am not saying they are "selective committees." They have selective methods of looking at things. One is witnessing a situation where the picture of Kenya is not brought into totality. If we want to deal with corruption, it is better that in future we go back to 1963. There are some Members who are creating an impression that what was done from a particular year up to a particular year is corruption. I do not own land, but I have seen that land allocated from 1963 to people, some of whom are here, is not considered to be corruptly allocated, yet those individuals who were allocated land recently are called "corrupt".

Being a Member of a later generation, I find it absolutely obnoxious that corruption is being seen selectively. Nowadays, it seems to matter who sits on the committee. Of course, I know that if for instance, hon. Murungi and hon. Kombo sit on a committee, I will be considered guilty until proved innocent because they obviously do have a political reason for trying to get our names on to the list. That is objectionable.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Mr. Sunkuli, I think you are now about to stray out of acceptable limits.

Proceed.

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I therefore, wish my colleagues a happy recess.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Wambua!

Mr. Wambua: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker---

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Speaker: Order! Mr. Ndicho, I am the Speaker.

Mr. Ndicho: I am the "vice-president"!

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker: I do not know where the top or the bottom of SDP is.

Proceed.

Mr. Wambua: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support this Motion. It is high time that this House adjourned to pave way for the Government to prepare the Budget. We have been in this House several times when the Budget being is prepared. I would like to urge the Government to include in the Budget adequate money to provide Ukambani with water. We have inadequate rainfall in Ukambani and, therefore, most of the time we depend on famine relief food. If the Government is serious it should include water generating projects for Ukambani in this year's Budget because the Akamba people can work by themselves. We have very good soil and we can produce enough food for ourselves and also for other areas in Kenya.

The Mombasa-Nairobi Road generates a lot of revenue to our Government. We would urge the Government to make this road a two-way traffic road. Sometimes we blame our drivers, but we know that they are more careful than other drivers in European countries. These drivers drive heavy lorries and big buses from Mombasa to Nairobi and other areas, and yet the roads are so narrow that sometimes overtaking is a problem. We should not blame our drivers all the time while we do not consider the type of roads they are driving on. It is a shame when a traffic officer stops a vehicle and says that the vehicle is not roadworthy. Is the road worthy of being used by that vehicle? We should consider all these things from both ways. We should make our roads to be usable so that when our drivers are driving on them, we only blame them when it is right to do so.

This House passes the Budget, but the money does not go to maintain roads. It is high time we challenged the Ministers. They should be careful this time. Most of the time when you ask them a question, their reply is: "Next financial year" When will this next financial year come? This should be the last "next financial year." We want all the projects which the Government has promised to implement in the next financial year to be put into the Budget so that everything is fulfilled in the next financial year. Many Members have been supporting the Government because when they are told that their projects will be done in the next financial year, they just accept it since they think that the Government is reliable. This time around we have to see that whatever is included in the Budget is implemented.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Kimeto: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion. I would like to talk about electricity in my constituency. There were plans to supply electricity to Ndanai township, but it has not been done so far. I would urge the Minister for Renewable Energy to be serious on this and supply the residents of Ndanai with electricity. Ndanai Division as a whole has poor telecommunications systems. I urge the Minister for Information, Transport and Communications to supply more telephone lines in that division.

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

[The Temporary Deputy Speaker

(Mr. Musila) took the Chair]

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to talk about security in this country. Yesterday, when the convoy of hon. Kones was heading to his home area to be welcomed after he was sacked as the Minister for Vocational Training, two hon. Ministers had organised some thugs to attack those in the convoy with stones.

The Assistant Minister for Health (Mr. Koskei): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Hon. Kimeto has made some very serious allegations, that some hon. Ministers organised some thugs to attack the convoy of hon. Kones. Could he substantiate or withdraw and apologise to the House?

Mr. Kimeto: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was reported in today's newspapers that we were attacked by some people with pangas, stones and rungun. When those youths were questioned why they were attacking us, they said they were given some money to do so. Those youths were misused by some hon. Ministers. Is this the way forward for the security of this country? Many cars had their windscreens smashed by those youths. I request journalists to go outside and see for themselves what happened to my vehicle. It was stoned.

An hon. Member: Table it!

Mr. Kimeto: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I cannot lay a vehicle on the Table of the House because it is not possible. Let those journalists go and see what happened. This is a very serious matter. We should not allow this kind of thuggery to happen again and, especially when it is perpetuated by hon. Ministers. We want security of all Kenyans to be safeguarded by this Government. We do not want hon. Ruto to continue inciting youths to cause violence for selfish ends. Those youths were transported by a KZE 271 vehicle which belongs to Midwest Hotel. That hotel is owned by one of the hon. Ministers in this Government. It is fortunate that the DCIO, Molo Division, saved us from those marauding youths.

An hon. Member: Name them!

Mr. Kimeto: That was the vehicle which transported them to attack us. They also used a vehicle from the Urban Council of Kericho. We do not want to entertain this type of nonsense where youths are incited to violence. We were attacked by those youths who had pangas, rungun and stones. So, how can we continue to live in peace in this country when insecurity is the order of the day? We want hon. Ministers to preach peace. We do not want them to incite the youths to violence again. We were peaceful touring our home area. We want those in Ministerial positions to lead by showing humble behaviour in this country, but not to incite young people.

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

Dr. Ochuodho: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to address the issue of voter registration. Despite protestations by various sectors of our society, the Electoral Commission of Kenya started registering voters today. This very House passed a Motion calling for the continuous registration of voters in this country. I only hope that the Government or this House is going to make money available, so that the voter registration exercise that has started today, continues up to the Year 2002. This is because, I believe by the time we get there, Parliament will have powers to regulate its calendar in order for us not to have snap general-elections.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to spend some time talking about the mobile phone sector. We have been told that a company known as Vodafone Airtouch Company has been irregularly exempted from State Corporations Act, as a condition for them not to pay licence fee. I do not know of any more irregular deal--- Can I be protect from the noise?

(Loud consultations)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Order! There is no noise, but consultations. Hon. Members, please, consult quietly.

Proceed, Dr. Ochuodho.

Dr. Ochuodho: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding that company, nobody even knows where it came from. We do not know when they were awarded the contract and when they entered into partnership with Safaricom Company. I want to call upon the Government, to look at the deadline they have given to pay the licence fee and the tender conditions that Vodafone Airtouch Mobile Company has given--- I find what has transpired very irregular because of the under-table dealings that have been done with that first mobile telephone operator. It appears that some people who have an interest penetrated into that company to be given licence, so that they can operate a second mobile telephone company in this country. I think the Government owes Kenyans an explanation on how this process of tendering and exemption of that company from the State Corporations Act were done.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also realise that whereas one of the conditions for the resumption of IMF funding was the liberalisation of telecommunication sector and this House approved that a strategic partner should buy only 26 per cent of Telekom Kenya, but what we hear on the streets is that the Government will now sell 49 per cent of Telekom Kenya. They have not even tendered for the 26 per cent, so that the potential bidders say that they want 49 per cent instead of 26 per cent. This too, is very irregular. We also hear along the streets that, unlike the three years that this House did approve for exclusivity for providing telephone services in Nairobi, the Government has already given Telekom Kenya a five-year period exclusivity. It seems as if Parliament says one thing, but the Government wakes up and does absolute the opposite. I feel that all these deals are very irregular. I think such under-world dealings should be condemned by all well-meaning Kenyans.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also want to concur with previous speakers who urged the Government to move quickly and implement the Koech Report. Recently, when Bunge Football Club visited Uganda, we found that

there were many Kenyan students, who instead of learning in Kenya, go to Uganda. This is because of 8-4-4 system of education which we know, will not take our children anywhere. History will judge this Government very harshly for having condemned Kenyan youths to live with the 8-4-4 system of education, even when a Commission constituted by the same Government, has recommended for the scrapping of the system. So, I want to appeal to the Government to reconsider its stand on this Report. Parliament is supposed to be commanding them, but those commands do not seem to work. Therefore, I want to appeal to them to immediately scrap the 8-4-4 system of education, so that we restore the integrity of education in this country.

Finally, I wish to appeal to those colleagues of ours who were in the Parliamentary Select Committee on Constitutional Review Process, to put away their pride and join the Ufungamano Initiative Group because that is where we have 80 per cent of Kenyans.

(Applause)

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must also register my concern with the double-standards we have seen in this House in this Session. Two incidences come to mind. One was in the manner in which the Chair allowed a substantial modification of the spirit of the Motion that set up the Parliamentary Select Committee on Constitutional Review Process. The second one was yesterday when--

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Order! If you wish to challenge a decision by the Chair, there are procedures to be followed and not in a debate.

Dr. Ochuodho: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation (Dr. Godana): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the Floor. I stand to support the Motion for the adjournment of the House. We will go for the usual pre-Budget Session recess at a very critical time when it is clear that the rainy season has largely failed in most parts of the country and completely failed in the arid Northern districts, including my own district.

(A number of hon. Members stood up in their places)

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

Mr. Angwenyi: On a point of order--

The Temporary Deputy Speaker: Order, Mr. Angwenyi! You are contravening the Standing Orders of this House!

Mr. Angwenyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Order, Mr. Angwenyi! Proceed, Dr. Godana.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation (Dr. Godana): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the drought itself is being compounded by an outbreak of conflicts between our communities over dwindling grazing and water resources and further by the in-flow of easily available arms from all across the borders.

We note sadly that many Kenyans may think that places like Wajir, Marsabit and Isiolo are a little too far from them. No wonder when there is a report of between 18 and 20 people being killed in those areas, the mainstream newspapers can only put it in the second page or in the sub-headings of the front page. I want to remind Kenyans, particularly fellow Members, of the poem by a great poet about the rise of Nazi Germany's horrible regime. It goes like this:-

"First they came for the Communists, I did not speak out because I was not a Communist. Next they came for the Jews, I did not speak out because I was not a Jew. Next they came for the Catholics, I did not speak out because I am a Protestant. Then they came for me, by that time nobody was left out to speak for me."

The threat of violence and the proliferation and use of small arms in this society is a threat to Kenyans everywhere. It is spreading from the Somalia and Ethiopian borders, where they used to be most common, into the cities and beyond, and even across our borders into neighbouring countries like Northern Tanzania. Nobody can be safe from that. It, therefore, behoves us all to rise above party differences, opportunistic visions of seeing the insecurity problem in Isiolo, Wajir, or Garissa as one which, perhaps, could work in favour against one party and in favour of another party and to realise that this is a problem for all of us.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the same breath, I would want to appeal to my colleagues, especially from those Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) districts, that we have the responsibility to preach peace and lead our people into peaceful co-existence and clearly defined rules which should govern grazing zones. It is clear that the sense

of freedom to move anywhere in the country, which all of us as democrats support, cannot be applicable where nomads have to graze on trust lands, because by the very definition, they belong to communities which occupy them; the respective councils are their trustees. There used to be rules allowing people to move beyond their own grazing areas into other areas in times of difficulties, and they can still be used, as we used them very effectively in Marsabit, which right now is standing out to be the district with the least incidences of misuse of firearms. There is no doubt that our own pastoral communities in the district have the same firearms, but communities can manage to co-exist if they are allowed to co-exist according to rules which have been agreed. But those of us who are far removed from the scene often want to add oil onto the fire by inciting people to violate those elementary rules. In any case, grazing control is necessary even for the purpose of environmental protection. Part of the reason why communities from certain districts are moving out is that the environment in their own areas has been completely destroyed since Independence.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also want to touch on the problems of roads which a number of my colleagues have already talked about, particularly the Isiolo-Marsabit-Moyale Road. There is a contractor who has started work on that road, and I know that I have already complained orally and in writing to the Ministry concerned. That is an international highway which was built to specific standards and now we are seeing a contractor who is trying to save on the road in order to maximize his profits by changing the standards by reducing the road to half the width that it is supposed to be. These are things which must not be allowed to continue in this age and era.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support the Motion.

Mr. Karume: Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili nami niseme machache kuhusu Hoja hii. Nimesimama kuunga mkono Hoja hii kwa sababu mvua imenyeshwa na pengine tutaomba Mungu ili iendelee kunyeshwa. Tungetaka hawa watabiri wa hewa waache kutudangaya kila wakati kwa sababu walikuwa wamesema kuwa mvua haitanyesha. Hata mwaka jana walisema haitanyesha, lakini ya Mungu ni mengi, kwani wanasema kinyume na Mungu ametuletea mvua. Mungu ndiye anasaidia Kenya kwani anapenda Wakenya na kufanya mambo mengine mengi yaende sawasawa, ingawa tuna taabu nyingi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, shida kubwa katika Kenya ni kupata kazi. Tungeuliza Serikali ifikirie juu ya hilo jambo, na sijui inafikiria vipi kwa sababu kile kitu ambacho kinatakiwa katika nchi yetu ya Kenya ni tuwe na viwanda vingi ili wachache wa watoto wetu wakifuzu kidato cha nne, taasisi nyingine na Chuo Kikuu wapate kazi kwa sababu hivi sasa wana taabu nyingi. Hata hakuna mmoja wao anajua maisha itakuwa vipi siku za usoni na hiyo ndiyo sababu utaona kwamba katika nchi yetu uharibifu umeongezeka zaidi kwa sababu watu ambao wamesoma wamejaa na hawawezi kupata kazi. Kwa hivyo, ningependa Serikali ifikirie sasa juu ya jambo la kuaajiri watu kazi na kuleta viwanda vingi katika Kenya ili watoto wetu wapate kazi.

Tumekuwa tukizungumzia juu ya jambo la hongo kila wakati katika Bunge hili kama ni jambo la Bajeti, na tunataka tulikomeshe na Serikali itilie maanani. Kama kuna watu wako na pesa za umma, ninataka Serikali iwaambie warudishe pole pole, kama hizo pesa nyingi ambazo zimetajwa na Kamati ya Bunge. Mtu mmoja alinifanyia hesabu na akaniambia kuwa hizo pesa zikirudishwa kwa Serikali riba yake ya mwezi moja ni sawa na zile pesa ambazo tunaomba kutoka Benki ya Dunia. Kwa hivyo, kama hizo pesa ziko kwa Serikali, hatungekuwa na hii taabu ya wastaafu kwenda kupiga magoti kwa ofisi ya National Social Security Fund (NSSF). Kwa hivyo, tungetaka Serikali iliingilie kabisa jambo la ufisadi. Kwa mfano katika NSSF, utaona mstaafu analazimishwa kurudi mwaka nenda, mwaka rudi. Wengine wanakufa wakiwa hawajapata malipo yao, na pesa hizo zimechukuliwa na wengine wachache. Kama shamba inagharimu Kshs10 million, maofisa wa NSSF wanainunua kwa Kshs1 billion, na mtu mmoja anakula hizo pesa zote. Wafanya kazi ambao walitoa hizo pesa na ambao ni maskini wa Mungu, wanaachwa bila pesa na wanakufa bila kupata pensheni yao. Kwa hivyo, ni vizuri Serikali iliingilie hilo jambo. Ili jina la Serikali liwe sawa sawa, ni vizuri ionekane ikifanya vitendo kwa kuwaamrisha wale wote wameiba pesa za umma wazirudishe. Mimi siwezi kusema wafungwe, bali warudishe pesa hizo na waambiwe: "Haidhuru. Tumekusamehe lakini ulikuwa umeiba. Rudisha pesa zile haujakula."

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, wananchi wanashangaa ni kwa nini wale watu wanaoiba mamilioni ya pesa hawapelekwi kortini ilhali wale wanaoiba vitu vidogo kama kuku wanashtakiwa na kufungwa mara moja. Kwa hivyo, hali hii imeipa Serikali jina baya. Wale waliochukua pesa za umma wajue kwamba, hata iwe ni miaka milioni moja watarudisha pesa kwa wananchi. Hakuna siku hata moja wataachiwa hiyo pesa. Hata watoto wao wataulizwa walipe hizo pesa kwa sababu ni ya watu wote. Haina haja mtu binafsi kama mimi kunyakua pesa za Serikali kama kwamba ni yangu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kuna watu wengine ambao wamezusha mambo kuhusu GEMA. Na sijui ni kwa nini. Nilisoma kwa magazeti kwamba, Bw. Marambii ambaye amekuwa Mkurugenzi Mkuu wa National Bank of Kenya kwa mwaka moja ameajiri asili mia sitini ya wafanyakazi kutoka makabila ya GEMA. Sijui mwandishi huyo alipata wapi tarakarimu hiyo.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa Wizara inayohusika na barabara nchini irekebishe njia ya Ruirikiambu, Ndumberi-Githunguri na nyingine nyingi.

Asante Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda.

Mr. Sambu: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Motion for Adjournment, and I will only discuss the land issue. I am speaking about the land issue with a very sad heart.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government has indicated to Kenyans that land is private property. We agree with that, but we should look at the original land owners. I will use the example of the Nandi Community because they are the ones I know about, since I am one of them. Between 1895 and 1906 the British invaded Nandiland. The only reason they did that was, that we were interfering with the construction of the railway line. We did not invade their land, instead they invaded our land. They used more than five military operations to invade our land. In their last military operation from October 1905 to March 1906, they used five battalions and killed over 1,000 morans, took away more than 12,000 head of cattle and burnt several houses. They also moved all our people from their ancestral land in Tinderet extending to Muhoroni, all the way to Kipsigak; the area which is now being occupied by the tea and sugar estates in the valley. All those tea estates are on land which was taken away forcefully from the Nandi by the British.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know what we mean when we classify that land "private land". Because, how does land which was robbed from the Nandi a hundred years ago become theirs legally after sometime? Robbery remains robbery unless corrected by law. The law should prevail so that the Nandi get back their land which was given to the British under the 1902 Ordinance Act. The tea being grown in that area is being grown on the blood of our ancestors; right from Koitalel Samoei to the blood of every moran and woman who was killed before the British snatched the land from the Nandi. When the Government says it is "private land", they should ask themselves who is the private owner. The private owner is that Nandi, who was killed so that the British could take the land.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this issue must be addressed urgently. We are asking this Government to get the British Government to compensate the Nandi for the lives they lost. We are also asking the Government to ask the British Government to compensate the Nandi for the loss of 12,000 head of cattle and for the land around Tinderet which was snatched from the Nandi from 1900 to date.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very sad that after many years of Independence, we still have squatters who live in the hills of Tinderet. They live no better than monkeys because they have been pushed to those hills by the multinational companies. If we want to avoid the kind of situation prevailing in Zimbabwe, this Government must stop living in an illusion. The kind of landlessness and the poverty prevailing in those areas is perturbing whereas our people know that, that was land robbed from them. We are now being told that if we invade those farms it will be a matter of an African attacking a fellow African. So be it! We want to face this African who has taken over to the British and has worn a "White" skin using a British company to cover up for the robberies which were committed against our people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we will table a petition in this House, and will even go up to the international court at the Hague to seek for justice; compensation for our people and get our land back. It is not only the EATEC land, but all that land being occupied by tea estates in Nandi Hills.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the former EATEC land is Nandi ancestral land, and we shall fight for it to be sold at not more than Kshs10,000 per acre. All those who are purchasing this land are doing so in vain. If you purchase ten acres you should remember that when we invade it, we will take nine acres and leave you with one acre. We will not kill you but repossess the land.

Thank you.

Mr. Katuku: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to make very few comments.

I would like to start by reminding this Government of its undertaking sometimes last year on the fees structure in secondary schools. This Government gave us fees guidelines which heads of schools have gone against, whereas the Government is simply silent on the issue, thus exposing parents to exploitation. We thought that the statement by the Minister for Education Science and Technology that the fees ceiling of Kshs17,000 would be adhered to, but it has not. Some schools are charging as much as Kshs40,000. For example, Alliance Boys High School, Mangu High School and even Mbooni High School are doing that. The heads of these schools have acted contrary to the Minister's directive. I would, therefore, like to ask him either to take action or resign. Why should heads of schools not adhere to his directive? If he has no teeth to bite, I can lend him my teeth, because parents are suffering. Parents had budgeted for Kshs17,000, but instead they are being charged over Kshs40,000. It is high time the Minister and the Director for Education came up and told us what has gone wrong. These are very hard times; there is drought and parents have no money, yet the Minister is not protecting them from the directive he gave.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other issue has to do with pollution. This is an issue that I talked about during Question Time. There is a lot of water pollution in River Athi which cuts through my constituency. As a result of that, there is cholera outbreak and people are dying. The water in the River Athi has turned green. It has a lot of toxic substances. Anybody who takes water from that river loses the capacity to procreation and yet the population

should be increasing everywhere. Also, anybody who takes water from that river develops stomach problems. If you took a bath in that river you would develop skin diseases. I raised this issue in the Machakos District Development Committee and the Environmental Officer promised to take action which he has not, to date. The Machakos sewage system is being drained into Thwake River and people downstream are suffering. It is high time the Government woke up and took action on the issue of water pollution, because it is endangering our people. The Government need to take action to save people from dying. Two weeks ago, two people died in my constituency from the same illness, and here the Minister runs away from answering a Question which touches on people's lives. This is very serious.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also want to touch on the problem of sand harvesting in my area which also falls under the same Minister's docket. There is a serious degradation of the environment in my constituency, and especially, in two locations; namely, Mbiuni and Kathama Locations because of poor methods of sand harvesting. People now cannot get enough water and have to travel for many kilometres in search of water because sand has been harvested carelessly by some greedy people along the rivers. I am urging the Government to take action and ban sand harvesting in my constituency for, at least, one year, for the rivers to have enough water again. This is a serious issue and it has caused my people to lack water and, of course, has caused drought.

The last issue that I would want to touch on here is in relation to the Budget. We are talking of a Budget which is being prepared. It is high time that this Government took the Kambas seriously and provided money to supply water in Ukambani. We need dams and water in every location in Ukambani. If, at least, one dam was constructed in every location, we would be comfortable.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Badawy: Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda kwa kunipatia nafasi hii.

Mimi ninasimama kuunga mkono Hoja hii. Kwa sababu mvua imeanza kunyesha na imekuwa nyingi huko Mkoa wa Pwani, tunataka kuangalia jinsi tutakavyoweza kuwasaidia wananchi wetu kwa kushirikiana na wao na kuwapatia maongozi juu ya kilimo. Hiyo ndiyo njia ya pekee ya kupambana na umaskini. Tumekuwa tukisikia mwito na nia kwamba, tuna nia ya kupambana na umaskini, lakini, tunashangaa kwa sababu hili jambo limechukua zaidi ya mwaka mmoja au miwili na imekuwa kama ni wimbo, mashairi au utenzi, kwamba tutapambana na umaskini. Ni kitu cha kushangaza sana kwamba hata zile nia na miongozo ambayo imepangwa mpaka sasa, hata sisi wahe. Wabunge, hatukuhusishwa. Walichaguliwa watu fulani tu. Wenye viti wa kamati fulani ndio walioshirikishwa na kupewa mwongozo huo kama kwamba sisi wengine hatuwakilishi watu wetu. Katika wilaya na mawakilisho tunayowakilisha sisi, mpaka sasa hatujapata mwongozo wa aina yoyote wa kutuwezsha sisi kushauriana na wananchi ili watoe mchango wao juu ya kupambana na umaskini, kuambatana na zile shida ambazo wanakabiliana nazo katika maisha.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ni kitu cha kushangaza sana kuona kwamba wakati ambapo Serikali imetangaza rasmi juhudi ya kupambana na umaskini, vile vitu ambavyo ni muhimu sana maishaini mwa binadamu, vinaongezwa bei. Tumeshangaa kuona kwamba bei ya maji - maji ni uhai - imeongezwa. Ilikuwa ni siasa ya Serikali yetu hii kwamba ingempatia kila mwanachi maji ukifika mwaka fulani, lakini mwaka huu bei ya maji kila mahali imeongezwa kwa asilimia mia moja. Ningependa kumfahamisha Waziri ambaye anahusika na miradi ya maji kwamba, kwangu Malindi, pamoja na kwamba tuna shukrani nyingi sana kwa ufadhili wa Wajerumani wa mradi wa kurekebisha mifereji ya maji mjini, wananchi walioko nje ya Mji wa Malindi na hata walioko ndani, wanahuzunishwa sana na bei ya maji. Wale hasa walioko nje ya Mji wa Malindi, wanashindwa kununua maji. Debe la maji ambalo lilikuwa likigharimu senti 50, sasa linauzwa kwa Kshs2. Sasa hii ni kupambana na umaskini kwa aina gani ikiwa maji ambayo ndiyo uhai, ambayo tunahitaji kwa ufugaji na ukulima, ikiwa leo imeongezwa bei wakati ambapo tunazungumzia siasa ya kupambana na umaskini?

Tukiangalia mambo ya stima, stima imekuwa si kitu tena cha muhimu kama maji. Imekuwa kiti cha starehe. Tukiangalia madawa katika hospitali, mwananchi wa kawaida amekuwa hawezi tena kupambana na gharama ya madawa. Ni kweli kuwa tuna haja ya kugharamia gharama za hospitali, lakini ni lazima tuangalie ni jinsi gani tutaweza kumsaidia mwanachi wa kawaida, yule maskini, ili aweze kununua zile dawa muhimu za maradhi yale ambayo yametapakaa sana sasa. Ni sawa tupambane na kampeni ya kumaliza ukimwi. Lakini, je, tunafanya hivyo kwa kutoyashughulikia yale maradhi mengine muhimu kama malaria, au kusahau maradhi mengine ambayo yanawaumiza watu siku zote? Hayo maradhi ni kama vile maradhi ya sukari, hypertension, maradhi ya watoto wadogo na maradhi mengine ambayo yanawaumiza watu kila siku, hata kama hayo maradhi hayauwi kila siku. Lakini heri huko kufa, kwa maana mtu akifa anapumzika. Kuugua kwa mtu ni shida zaidi kwa aliye hai, hasa, kwa vijana na kina mama ambao hawawezi kujisaidia katika gharama za madawa.

Kwa hivyo, ikiwa tunazungumzia mambo ya kupambana na umaskini, ni lazima tushauriane na viongozi wa mashinani kuhusu shida, na hasa kuhusu ukosefu wa vitu ambavyo vinahitajika zaidi. Vitu hivyo, kama nilivyosema, ni kama vile maji, stima, mashamba, usaidizi wa kulima na hata mambo ya usafiri. Utaona usafiri umekuwa ni kitu ghali sana kwa sababu bei ya mafuta, baada ya soko la mafuta kuwekwa huru, kila siku inapanda. Kwa hivyo, usafiri wa abiria kwa magari na kadhalika umekuwa shida.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kabla sijamaliza, ningependa tena kutoa ombi maalumu kwa Waziri wa Serikali za Wilaya. Ningetaka kumwambia kwamba Baraza la Mji wa Malindi lina shida sana. Ikiwa itakuwa ni maongozi ya Wizara ya Serikali za Wilaya kuwaridhisha viongozi ambao wako nje ya Mji wa Malindi na kutotuthamini sisi ambao tunawawakilisha watu wetu, na kuchukua mawaidha ya watu ambao wameshindwa na sehemu zao ambazo wanawakilisha, basi hiyo itakuwa kuwadhulumu watu wa Malindi. Watu wa Malindi sasa hatupati huduma yoyote ya maana na tatizo hili linajulikana. Kama tunajaribu kuwahifadhi na kuwalinda watu fulani, hiyo basi si sawa.

Kwa hajo machache, ninaunga mkono.

Mr. Kathangu: Ahsante sana Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Kwanza ningependa kusema kwamba kuna umuhimu mkubwa kwa Wabunge kupumzika ndio waweze kuketi na kuwaza ni nini ambacho kinakula kingine katika chi yao.

Sababu moja ambayo inatufanya twende katika likizo hii ni kwamba kutakuwa na Bajeti ambayo itakuwa inaangalia ni nini ambacho kinatakiwa kitekelezwe katika nchi hii. Lakini nikiangalia yale ambayo yametendeka kwa muda kwa kitu kama mwezi mmoja sasa, ninaona kama mambo ambayo yanahusiana na amani katika nchi hii ni lazima yawe ya kwanza kufikiriwa wakati huu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nilipokuwa nikisikiza habari za redio za saa kumi leo, nilisikia kwamba mhe. Basil Criticos, ambaye alikuwa Waziri Msaidizi katika Wizara ya Barabara na Ujenzi, ameachishwa kazi mara moja. Haikutangazwa ni sababu gani iliyosababisha tukeo hilo, lakini ninajua kwamba redio imetangaza kufutwa kazi kwa mhe. Criticos. Sababu moja ni kwamba swala la mashamba katika nchi hii linatatiza sana. Wananchi wameanza kufikiria ni jinsi gani wanavyoweza kujisaidia kuondoa umaskini na njaa. Yale ambayo yametokea nchini Zimbabwe, na ninaona kama kuna dalili za kutokea kwa jambo hilo katika nchi hii, ni kwamba umaskini na njaa ambavyo vimewakumba watu wetu zaidi, ni lazima viangaliwe upya katika nchi ya Kenya. Lakini tunapofanya hivyo, ni lazima tukumbuke kwamba Mwingereza pia, ana haja ya kuona kufanyika kwa jambo fulani ambalo linaweza kumfaidi katika nchi ya Kenya. Mimi ninaona kwamba kunaweza kuwa na kampeni katika nchi hii ya kuanzisha shida katika sehemu mbalimbali, kwa kuwachochea watu wavamie mashamba ndipo Serikali ya Rais Moi iende kukopa pesa za kuisaidia kupambana na wavamizi hao wa mashamba ili jina la Rais Moi litukuzwe kwa watu fulani kusema kwamba Rais Moi hakutaka Wazungu wafukuzwe kutoka humu hii. Ni lazima tuangalie jambo hili kwa makini sana na tujiulize: Sierra Leone iko na shida kwa sababu gani? Kwa nini kuna vita kule? Kwa nini Zimbabwe kuna vita? Kwa nini Somalia kuna vita? Kwa nini wakati huu katika Democratic Republic of Congo kuna vita? Utaona kwamba ni kwa sababu ya umasikini uliyomo na mambo inayohusiana na mashamba.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mwisho kabisa, nchi inasema ina amani na kule Isiolo watu wanauana. Kule upande wa Pokot walikuwa wanapigana. Mkoa wa Kaskazini Mashariki umetawaliwa na waharamia, hata Serikali haina sauti upande ule. Hakuna mtu anaweza kulala katika Nairobi au miji yoyote ile. Juzi wezi wameenda katika manispaa ya Embu wakapora mali na wakaua walinzi wawili ambao wanashika zamu usiku. Tunaona kwamba nchi imedhoofika ki-usalama. Kwa hivyo, majeshi yetu hayana kazi. Polisi haina kazi hata ile GSU ambayo inaogopewa sana katika nchi pia haina kazi. Hii ndiyo sababu Wabunge wanataka bunduki. Bunduki kwa nchi ambayo haina usalama haitawezesha Mbunge kuwa na usalama kwa sababu idara ya polisi imeshindwa. Hiyo bunduki huenda ikashindwa kazi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, huenda ikawa Serikali imeshindwa na huu ndio mwanzo wa mwisho. Hata Mungu huwa anaangalia mambo mengine. Haiwezekani kwamba watu wetu hawana matibabu, chakula, ulinzi na mashamba, halafu mfikirie kwamba Mungu atanyamaza na kuwaangalia tu. Mimi ningeliomba nikiketi chini, Kenya ijue kwamba mfumo wa mwisho umefika. Moi na Serikali hii wanatakiwa wafikirie wataenda likizo yao ya mwisho kwa njia gani.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Mola wetu awabariki sana.

Mr. Poghiso: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much. Those of us in the Back-Bench here are busy trying to induct those who have joined us recently from the Front-Benches and we are trying to do a good job at that. I represent Kacheliba Constituency in West Pokot District. Our land matters have nothing to do with the big farms. Our land matters are only relegated to the good old days. In the good old days, the Pokot talk about the days when they used to graze their animals in the farms now around Kitale Town, in the area called Trans-Nzoia. Those are the good old days; then one day they were all kicked out of that area. The Pokot call Kitale "*Ka Amasile*" which means the "home of Amasile" - a very renowned Pokot old man. Those are the good old days and it brings to mind the good times. But then, now we are left asking that the Government begin to consider that the Pokot have a stake in the land in Trans-Nzoia. If everybody is talking about ancestral land, that is part of our ancestral land.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very surprised when I hear Members of Parliament from Trans-Nzoia District saying that the Pokot should not be given land in Trans-Nzoia District. That is really going to create a lot of problems because those are the good lands that we were kicked out of. I think it is only fair that more land be given to settle those Pokots who were kicked out of Trans-Nzoia and now have nowhere to go. Do you know that when we were kicked out of Trans-Nzoia, we were thrown out in the direction of the Karamajong of Uganda? Up to now, we face the big problem of being killed and our livestock being raided and taken by the people from Uganda (Karamajong)

because we were pushed to that end.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to say in this Motion of Adjournment to my fellow Kenyans that we should really stop bashing the Pokots. I think it has become common- place in this House when everybody stands to make reference to insecurity, it is Pokot bashing. We need to be very clear that the Pokots are very peaceful people and that if there are bad people in that society, there are much more worse or bad people in other societies and we do not bash those communities for that. I think people should stop bashing the Pokot. I read in a document where an Assistant Minister from Marakwet was quoted as having said that hon. Francis Polisi Lotodo comes from the Sudan; that he is a Sudanese and this has been very well quoted. Now, if hon. Lotodo is from the Sudan, where does Mr. Sudi come from? I think those are the kind of questions we need to ask ourselves. I mean, we all in the nilotic community came from somewhere in the North. However, hon. Francis Polisi Lotodo is a pure Pokot. If there is anything pure in the Pokot, hon. Francis Polisi Lotodo is a Pokot. However, that creates bad blood.

Mr. Gatabaki: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member of Parliament to keep emphasising about the peacefulness of the Pokot people when he knows very well they are the most "war-mongering community" on earth?

(Laughter)

Mr. Poghiso: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know what community the Member comes from. It maybe a community of angels, but I commend him for that. I am saying that if you are from the Marakwet community and you want to bash the Pokots, surely, then I think we are not promoting good neighbourliness in that regard. I think it is very unfortunate that such remarks can be made.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me also in closing say this: The Pokot people are the neighbours of the Turkanas and the Government has decided to give Turkana people firearms to protect themselves along the common border. However, the Pokot on the other side do not have a way of protecting themselves, and I think that is being very unfair. Let me also say the Government should be pro-active in affirmative programmes for the Pokot. That is pro-active in providing universal primary education and providing clean water; water, water and water. That is what we can ask for. However, in the end, we have people who are dying of starvation from my constituency.

I beg to support.

Mr. Kariuki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to support the Motion of Adjournment. As we go for recess, we are facing a very sad state of affairs, in view of the fact that we have a very depressed economy. People are suffering and they have nothing to eat because prices of various products have gone up. In Government institutions like hospitals and schools, we see a sign of major run-down.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to comment on a few things. One of them is the question of land. There has been this sentiment about people taking arms to invade farms owned by the so-called "foreigners". I think we should be very careful as leaders of this nation to take into account the sanctity of title. To those who can remember when the first President of this Republic took over the leadership of this nation, he came up with a few policies. One of them is when he said that: "Hakuna cha bure". Its equivalent in English is that there is nothing for free, and that land was to be procured on a willing-buyer, willing-seller basis. This is a very important policy to pursue. In any nation which calls itself civilised, there should be certain laws and practices that should be followed. One of them is the issue of ownership which is very clearly entrenched in our Constitution. It does not matter who owns what, but the most important plea is: If a title has been rightfully procured, I think it is important for that title to be honoured.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it would create a very big problem, if we infringed on the rights of foreigners. The next thing would be for our people to start invading the farms of their own brothers; that is the black people. They may then move from land to industries and shops. Where will this chain end? It is a very dangerous trend of affairs. When we as leaders talk about invading and possessing what is rightfully others, it is a very dangerous thing. I did alert my colleague, hon. Ndicho, that I will talk about this issue. He agreed that I should do so. I think we are not differing with him in any way. But the only thing is the method of approach. If at all we are not happy with the ownership of Del Monte or Delamares, what we should do is to ask ourselves whether those foreigners could offer part of their shares for sale to the local people, at a reasonable price. That way, the locals can be partners in ownership of the land. I think this is the best way of collaboration and participation of our local people and foreigners. This should go across the board in farms, industries, businesses and whatever pursuit of economic life. This would be the best strategy for this nation, rather than using force. The element of using force will not take us anywhere. I think force begets force and we do not know for how long the chain will continue.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the example we have seen in Zimbabwe is not the best. I was in Zimbabwe about eight years ago. I could see a sign of major explosion coming up, because they never addressed the land issue when they gained Independence. The white man out-manoeuvred them, and said that, they should not

address the issue of land for ten years after Independence. But for us in Kenya, Mzee Kenyatta was very crafty. He told the white man that, he did not have money to buy the land. Therefore, we got a grant from the British Government, which the Zimbabwe Government never had. So, the scenario is totally different. I think we should thank our forefathers who led this nation for their foresight. They addressed the issue of land in time. Let us not talk about the Zimbabwe parallel. There is nothing like that. The Zimbabwe parallel was wrong and I think they are suffering from their own mistakes. We should be happy that our forefathers saw the need to address the issue of land early enough. That is why we enjoy our peace and tranquillity today. Nobody should disrupt peace by creating false hopes in our people; by telling them that there can be free things in this country. There can never be free things in this country. We should encourage our people to be hard-working. I think what we should instill in our people is the concept of hard-work. I think the concept of not being greedy and not cutting corners is the best thing that we can do to our people. This is what is done elsewhere. We are supposed to show an element of civility and well-cultured. We can do this and be respected by other nations.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, back here at home, I would like to address the issue of the Road Maintenance Levy. Hon. ole Ntimama addressed the issue of the Road Maintenance Levy. The levy should be distributed in the fairest possible manner. We have in place the Kenya Roads Board, and we hope it would be fair enough in ensuring that, all roads in this country are maintained properly.

Thank you.

The Assistant Minister for Local Government (Mr. Hashim): Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa nafasi hii, ili kuunga mkono Hoja hii ya kutuwezesha kwenda nyumbani, ili tuweze kuwaangalia waliotuchagua. Swala la wasiwasi na tashwishi ni kwamba, hofu imeingia kwa Wabunge wengi kuhusiana na vile watakavyokwenda makwao, kwa vile hali ya barabara zetu ni mbaya sana. Hususa, katika sehemu ya Pwani, kumenyesha mvua nyingi sana.

Huu ni mwaka wa tatu sasa tangu barabara ya Kiunga, ambayo ni muhimu kwa usalama wa nchi hii na inaunganisha Kenya na Somalia, haijafanyiwa jambo lolote. Tuna wasiwasi tutaenda makwetu namna gani. Kila mwaka, barabara ya Lamu huaribika. Ni mahali padogo sana. Ningeomba Wizara inayohusika itilie maanani jambo hilo. Mambo kama hayo yanaweza kusababisha umaskini katika nchi yetu.

Kwa hakika, hatua zifaazo hazijachukuliwa kupambana na umaskini uliopo. Pengine, hatua za kuongeza umaskini zafanya kazi zaidi kuliko hatua za kupunguza umaskini. Mimi nashangazwa sana na msimamo wa Serikali hivi sasa, wa kufunga mikoko. Mikoko ndio pato la watu wa Lamu. Ukizungumzia mikoko Lamu, ni kama kuzungumzia kahawa au majani chai katika Mkoa wa Kati. Kwa hivyo, lingekuwa ni jambo la busara kwa Serikali kufikiria kufungua mikoko. Uchumi wetu hivi sasa umeangamia! Hakuna kitu chochote kinachoweza kufanyika. Majumba ya Pwani hayawezi kujengwa bila kupata mikoko. Majumba hayo hujengwa na watu maskini. Lingekuwa ni jambo la maana sana kwa Serikali kufikiria kufungua mikoko, ili watu waweze kuendelea na huduma zao. Hivi sasa, watu wa Lambu wameshindwa kabisa kupeleka watoto wao maskuli kwa sababu hawana uwezo. Hili ni jambo ambalo lazima lizingatiwe, ikiwa kweli twakata kuondoa umaskini katika nyanja tofauti tofauti.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ufisadi ni jambo ambalo lazima lipambanwe nalo. Lazima hatua zichukuliwe kwa watu ambao wanafanya ufisadi. Nasikitishwa sana na Ripoti iliowasirishwa hapa Bungeni, kuhusu mambo ya ufisadi, huku ikihata watu ambao wamefanya ufisadi mkubwa katika nchi hii. Mtu kama aliyekuwa Mbunge wa Lamu Mashariki, Bw. Abu Shaba Mohamed, ambaye hata si Mwanakenya, alipata cheti cha uraia wa Kenya 1988, na kuweza kuwa Mbunge. Alipitishwa na Serikali hii hii. Watu katika Serikali walimwezesha mtu huyo kuweza kupata cheti cha uraia wa Kenya. Kesho, mtu kama huyo aweza kuwa hata rais wa nchi hii. Sheria za kumfanya mtu kuwa Mbunge ni zile zile zinazomfanya mtu kuwa rais. Ikiwa Bw. Henry Kissinger hakuweza kupigania urais wa Marekani kwa vile Katiba ya Marekani inawalinda Wamarekani, vipi Katiba ya Kenya hailindi Wakenya? Lazima tuwe na mikakato kama hiyo ili tuweze kuulinda nchi yetu isinyakuliwe na wageni. Wageni wakiweza kuwakilisha wakiwa Wabunge, kuna hatari ya wao kuweza kuchukua nchi hii na kuleta maafa makubwa kwa Wakenya.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, wito ambao umekuwa ukitolewa mara nyingi kuhusiana na mashamba ni jambo ambalo lazima lizingatiwe kwa makini. Viongozi lazima wazungumze mambo haya wakiwa na akili timamu. Kuna ukoloni aina mbili. Kuna wakoloni Wazungu ambao walitutawala. Ukweli ni kwamba waliwanyang'anya watu mashamba yao. Lakini pia, tuna wakoloni Waafrika. Hivi sasa, sisi katika sehemu ya Lamu, tuna watu ambao si wa pale na wamenyakua mashamba yetu. Je, sisi Wabajuni pia tuchukue hatua za kunyakua mashamba kama hayo? Ni jambo ambalo lazima viongozi wakizungumza, walizingatie. Matamshi kama hayo yanaweza kuleta michafuko katika nchi yetu. Hivi sasa, tukiwa katika mpango wa kurekebisha uchumi wa nchi hii, maswala yatakayozungumzwa lazima yazingatiwe sana. Swala la ardhi ni swala muhimu sana. Ni swala ambalo watu walimwaga damu katika nchi hii. Nasikitishwa na watu wanaosema kwamba katika Kenya, kumekuwa na ukombozi wa kwanza na wa pili. Wamesahau awamu muhimu sana ya watu wa Pwani walioweza kuwatoa Wareno katika nchi hii. Huo ndio ukombozi wa kwanza katika Kenya. Lakini, watu hao wamesahauliwa. Sisi kama Waswahili tuna haki kamili katika nchi hii. Ni lazima

tupewe haki yetu kama vile wanavyopewa watu wengine kama vile Wakikuyu, Wakalenjin na wengine katika nchi hii.

Mr. Ndwiga: Thank you for the opportunity, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Most of the Members have stood up and spoken about the poor condition of the roads in Kenya. The question of the road network must be addressed by the Government. I do hope that, when we attend the Seminar at the Safari Park, the issue of roads will not come before this House again. We will not complain about roads again. We hope that something will begin to happen.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if there is an issue which has raised its head in this House, it is the issue of security. I have said in this House before that, one of the steps that the Government needs to take very seriously, is the issue of demystifying the gun. I would like to congratulate hon. Members who passed the Motion that, Members of Parliament should have guns. While I cannot carry a gun because my religion forbids it, let whoever wants to carry a gun do so.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, why is it that in a country like Uganda we will never get to hear of small robbers and gangsters? This is because the Government of Uganda deliberately demystified the gun. If you have watchmen with rungun out here, you have securicor guards and whatever name you call them, but they are guarding premises with rungun and even banks! The fellows who are coming to rob these places are not coming with rungun; they are coming with AK47 assault rifles! Are we serious? We cannot be a serious Government.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in serious countries, America and South Africa now, because they have also taken cue; even watchmen, provided they are a formally registered security company, they are supplied with guns. Therefore, if there is one thief with an AK47 in an estate, there are 40 watchmen also licensed to carry guns. That is something that this Government must address itself to and rather seriously.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other issue that has reared its head here, is the issue of water. Every two Members of Parliament who stand here talk about water. While I wish to congratulate the Minister for Water Development who is here, and the Ministry also for the steps they have taken in liberalising water, because I happen to be in the Departmental Committee that looks at the water policy, I wish to urge the Minister to speed up this process.

In places where some of us come from, we have fellows from the Water Corporation. We do not need them! Please, we are asking that they be taken where they are required; we do not need them! We are now capable of running our own water systems. We got water a long time ago, but today, the people do not have the water in their taps, because it is too expensive to get it through the meters of the Water Corporation. We do not need them, but I believe they are required elsewhere, and I am generously offering the Water Corporation offices in Embu to be taken elsewhere. I am sure the Minister is here. I am offering them free of charge. That is one service which we do not need.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other issue is about our country being industrialised by the year 2020. That is a hollow dream! How do you get industrialised, when everyday, in the industrial area and elsewhere, there is power rationing, while we are told that, we may even have to pay more for power? The people we are competing with, even in the East African Community, whose Treaty we are discussing in this House, in Kampala, the industries do not have power rationing; in Tanzania, they do not have, South Africans, Zimbabweans and Zambians do not have power rationing. How can you, with industries which operate half-day, compete with the economies like those? One of the reasons why we are having these problems in this country - and I have said this since 1993 - is because of massive deforestation of water catchment areas, which ought to be sacred, have been abused

With those remarks, I support the Motion.

Col. Kiluta: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute towards this Motion of Adjournment.

I will try to be very brief, and probably touch on one or two issues. My first point will be about the distribution of resources by this Government. It pains me when I see a whole Ministry going through a whole year without giving some Members even a single cent, and yet we come here and support this Minister here, when he brings his Bills; like he will bring next time. It also pains me, as a KANU Member of Parliament, when I stand here, and I see the same Government that I have supported twice, marginalising people who have supported it, and going elsewhere to look for Members who are actually against the Government, and giving projects to those people, under the guise of co-operation. If this is the way forward, then next time, we should all vote and go to that side, so that we can co-operate and have our areas developed!

(Applause)

Most of the KANU Members of Parliament here have actually been given a very raw deal by this Government, and yet we are supposed to support every Motion that comes to this House. We are supposed to support the Motions brought to this House by KANU Members. That is why we are losing in small Motions like we lost this afternoon, because Members are fed up! Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am speaking on behalf of my community; the Kamba people. It is not my fault that I was born there, but we have been given a very, very raw deal by this

Government, and I urge all the Kamba people, when we will be voting next time, to vote against this Government and go to the Opposition side.

(Applause)

There is no single project at all going on at the moment. I can see an hon. Member laughing, and I am sure his place is worse than my area.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have supported this Government since Independence. If you go to Ukambani now, you will not see a single road! I have not seen a grader, in spite of what the Minister said here last time. I have not seen a grader since *El Nino* induced rains, and yet I am in the Government. There is not even a single road which has been constructed in my constituency, and yet I am in the Government.

If you talk about water, the Minister is here. I know he tried to answer a Question here because he was given wrong information. That water was given to Masinga people by none other than the President himself, in 1984. The President came to Masinga in person and said that he will give water to the people of Masinga. He said he would give Kshs130 million, and the project has stalled since that time, and I am expected to vote and support the Bill which the Minister brings here. We are all supposed to support this Government, because most of us voted for this Government, but it has abandoned us and has gone to NDP for co-operation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is very interesting! You might not realise that you have a beautiful wife, but you only realise that she is beautiful when she leaves you. This is exactly what I am asking the Kamba people to do next time; let us leave this Government, vote against it for a change, so that they will realise that we are valuable. I will preach this doctrine from today up to the end of the Eighth Parliament. As the Kamba community, we should vote against this Government so that the Government can come and look for us.

I do not see any justifiable reason, why a whole Minister would bring a Budget here, and does not even consider that, we are only 210 Members of Parliament representing 210 constituencies--- Why does the Minister not put Kshs100,000 in each constituency, so that he can, at least, save his face? But you give some constituencies nothing for years, and you have got no shame bringing your Budget here! You bring it here and we are going to meet here; we will vote against some of the Ministries.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my second point is on communications. The other day we went for a DDC meeting, and when we asked when we are going to get telephones, we were told that the policy now is that every area generates its own funds for supporting the project. How do you generate funds, if in the first place, you will never get a telephone? How will you generate such funds? This is because we have been sidelined, we have been marginalised, and we will prove this by voting against the Government.

With those few remarks, I support the Motion.

Mr. Wamunyinyi: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute on the Motion of Adjournment.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I heard hon. Col. Kiluta complain about the raw deal meted out to his community by the Government and I want to take this opportunity to welcome him to FORD(K) if he is fed up with KANU. While supporting this Motion, I would like to say that there is a very serious state of insecurity within Bungoma, and more particularly within the municipality. There are continuous robberies, raids and burglaries going on in that town. Although these have been reported, the police seem to be unable to deal with these incidents.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very unfortunate that while people are being attacked every night, the police, in some cases are using tracking dogs to search for *busaa*. When an incident is reported, particularly to Bungoma Police Station, one will always be told that there is no petrol. But when one goes to report about the consumption of *busaa* in a particular area, the police will always run very fast to go and get it. I wonder how they get the petrol for going to arrest someone who is brewing *busaa* and yet there is no petrol when other forms of crime are reported to them. I want to urge the Minister in-charge of internal security to look into the matter of insecurity within Bungoma very seriously. Otherwise, we may have to find our own ways of dealing with the people who are attacking wananchi. The police in Bungoma have also taken a lot of time harassing touts within the town. You will find them patrolling around the Bungoma bus terminus instead of following the criminals who attack our people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I would like to comment on the Nzoia Sugar Company. There is a huge amount of money, about Kshs600 million, that has been outstanding for a long time - despite the changes within the management of that company - which has not been paid. We have been talking about it and the Government is aware of the problems at Nzoia Sugar Company. Several promises have been made, but there seems to be nothing taking place along this line. The non-payment of cane farmers in Bungoma has brought a lot of frustration in the lives of those people. Many of our people are not able to pay school fees and they are languishing in poverty. They are not even able to lead a comfortable life. But their money is held at Nzoia Sugar Company. We all know that it is the Government that

has been responsible for the mess in Nzoia Sugar Company and the Ministry is aware of this. I urge the Ministry to take up this matter seriously and see to it that our farmers are paid. We have, on many occasions, raised issues affecting wananchi and institutions in our country. When we raise matters of this nature, we want those in the position of responsibility to take urgent action to alleviate whatever problems that may have been pointed out.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I remember having talked about the issues of Sang'alo Institute in this House. During the last Session, I asked a Question on Cardinal Otunga Girls High School which was answered, but there seems to be some problem. The Ministry is not resolute in its decisions. As I am talking now, there is growing animosity between the school and the people around there. The Teachers Service Commission and the Ministry are not making resolute decisions. I urge them to take this matter seriously.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Angwenyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will concentrate on two main issues. As we go on this short recess, I would like to urge Members of Parliament - when they go out there in their constituencies - to preach national unity. Recently, when we were discussing the Raila Report, I was saddened to listen to senior Front Bench Members of this Government demonising one community. I urge Members of this House to stop demonising communities because that is going to break up our country. We should talk with one voice as a nation. If one person makes a mistake, then we should attack that person and not his community.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are seeking international assistance, but we cannot be given that assistance unless we speak with one voice; and unless we consider the citizens of this country to be equal in all respects. In that way, the direction we are going to take will be determined by the utterances of senior people in the Government.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other aspect which I would like to talk about is security. Every Member of Parliament who has contributed to this Motion today has talked about security. Two-thirds of our country today is insecure. There are 20 districts in this country where you cannot drive from one end to another without being molested. One cannot drive through Turkana, West Pokot, Samburu, Moyale, Marsabit, Isiolo, Nyambene, Wajir, Mandera, Garissa, Tana River, Malindi, Mwingi, Taita Taveta, Nairobi, Marakwet, Baringo, Trans Nzoia and even Kitui without fearing for your life. We have got a Ministry in-charge of internal security and Provincial Administration. I wonder what this Ministry does. This Ministry seems to be there to harass the old men and women at home for drinking *busaa* instead of providing security in this country. If the Government cannot identify somebody in that Ministry who can instill discipline in this country, then I would suggest that we should have somebody like hon. Gumo, hon. Lotodo or hon. Biwott because these people can manage their Ministries! I know that West Pokot is now experiencing some kind of discipline.

The other aspect which I would like to talk about is the infrastructure---

The Minister for Energy (Mr. F.P.L. Lotodo): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member on the Floor in order to make appointments here? Has he got that right? He is snatching the powers of the President!

Mr. Angwenyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is my proposal and furthermore, I am a Member of the ruling party which appoints Ministers!

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the infrastructure of this country is in shambles. Whether we talk about roads or rural electrification, all these are in shambles. The Kenya Power and Lighting Company has purchased poles and transformers that will last this country 50 years. It is no wonder then that they are increasing electricity tariffs. That bill is being paid for by the consumers of electricity. The roads in my constituency, for instance, Nyakoe-Marani-Kekogi Road and the Kisii-Chemosit Road are in very bad state. You heard a Minister here mourn about the Mau-Narok Road. Even constituencies which are represented by Ministers in this country are not spared from selective implementation of projects in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as we go out there, I would like the Minister in-charge of Provincial Administration to reign on the DCs. We have got a notorious DC in Kisii today, somebody who has messed up in Narok, Laikipia, Kirinyaga, Nyandarau and Nyamira. I do not know why the Government wants to carry this "luggage" which is now constraining our administration. This somebody now interferes with the administration of schools, roads and even the administration of kitchens! So, the Government must see to it that insecurity and poverty are addressed in this country.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Mboko: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to support this Motion. But before I do so, I will also touch on the land issue. Many speakers here have spoken about land, but mine is quite different from their view. While in other areas there is influx of squatters in people's land, in Kibwezi, it is completely different. The Government is using its own "muscle" to evict the people of Kibwezi from their own land. This is very serious. The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) is our biggest enemy. It has tried to take every piece of land belonging to the people of Kibwezi. It has extended all boundaries with impunity but we know why. There are some

Wazungus who want to put up lodges in those areas; they can get land from the KWS and not from the Akamba people. That is the biggest problem.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I am speaking now, part of my constituency called Mikululo in Chyulu Hills is on fire. The KWS is forcibly evicting people from today. We have tried to talk to those people, but they are not willing to listen. What is more important in this country, the animals or human beings? If you kill an elephant in this country; you are battered to death by the Game Wardens. But when you are killed by an elephant, you are only compensated with Kshs30,000 and the elephant is left free! The matter I am talking about is a small piece of land measuring 12.5 by six kilometres. What is the use, unless there is another ulterior motive behind this? That is the piece of land that the KWS is using all force to evict the people residing there.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, during last year's Budget, the Minister for Lands and Settlement promised this House that there will be demarcation of land in Kibwezi, and a place called Ngai Ndeithia or "God help us" was one of the proposed areas for demarcation. As I am speaking now and as we are approaching the end of the financial year, nothing has been done and yet, the Government tells us that they will do this and that. Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we want action from the Government. The people in Kibwezi are very industrious. We are very good farmers, but we cannot access credit from the banks in Kibwezi. The little we save is taken by multinational companies like Ndua Sisal Estates, but the savers cannot borrow a cent from the banks in Kibwezi. This is because we have no title deeds. Since Independence, 37 years down the road, we have no title deeds. Even all our markets have no physical development plans. So, even if you built ten storeys, you cannot mortgage it to get some loans to run a business.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I am talking now, there is a project of Rural Electrification Programme and the Government has done part of it. But out of three markets, one has a transformer, but one businessman there has prevailed upon the KPLC not to extend the powerlines to the other shopkeepers in the same market. Is it fair? We do not need a transformer because we already have one and the lines are there in Mtito Andei Market. But one businessman in cahoots with some Government Ministers have blocked the other businessmen from getting electricity. As I am talking now, my Town Council of Mtito Andei and the entire County Council of Makueni have problems because of the involvement of one senior Government Minister in taking every portfolio.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Order, Mr. Mboko! Time up!

The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports (Mr. Sumbeiywo): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute on this Motion of Adjournment.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think it is high time that hon. Members found time to go to their constituencies and interact with their electorate. I would like to touch on one or two very important issues here. The previous speakers have spoken about the question of land, but I think it is important that we address this issue very seriously. We must also bear in mind that when our forefathers, that is; the first President of this country, the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta and his colleagues, went to Lancaster House to fight for our Independence, they took into consideration the acquisition of land from the so-called "foreigners". That is why today, we do not have much problems in this country. But I would like to warn my colleagues who are inviting people to invade other people's property, that in the end, when those pieces of land are finished, they will turn to your personal property. I think this question of acquisition of land from the so-called "foreigners" must be addressed very carefully.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to touch on the security of this country. As I am talking now, and I have said more than once on the Floor of this House, people in Kerio Valley have had all their cattle stolen by our neighbours, namely; the Pokots from East Baringo. I would like to warn them because they are armed. I have refrained my people from arming themselves to fight those fellows, but I think it is time that the Government considered disarming the Pokots, particularly the ones from East Baringo, because my people have no cattle any more. Today, they are left with only empty land. I would also like the Government to assist those people who have no cattle any more, by giving them seeds to plant during the current rains. They used to sell their livestock in order to buy seeds to plant.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Government for providing funds to construct Biretwo-Chegilet Road under the *El Nino* Emergency Programme.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other issue I would like to mention is the question of possession of guns. It is very dangerous to own a gun. In the past, police officers used to own the so-called "handguns". You will have sleepless nights if you have a gun in your house. That gun can be turned against you, if you do not know how to use it. At the same time, it takes a robber or an attacker a very short time to draw a gun; if you are not used to a gun, it can be very dangerous to have one in your possession. So, I would like to appeal to my colleagues to reconsider their stand on the issue of owning guns.

It is high time that policemen were considered for a salary increase, because the salary they earn currently is not enough. I would not like to encourage policemen to neglect their duties, but police officers sometimes are reluctant

to pursue suspects; they are very much aware of the fact that pursuing armed suspects would be endangering their own lives. If police officers are properly paid, they will be motivated and willing to apprehend criminals.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

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

I would like to make several remarks. Especially, I would like to look at what has happened in this country over the last 20 to 30 years. The country has become poorer. We talk about poverty eradication; we have been talking about this subject since Independence. It is now time to do something about it. Today, this country pays more money to its foreign creditors than it receives from them; all this is because of the national debt. We pay about Kshs50 billion every year to service the external debt. It is important that the Government starts addressing this issue. We went to Mombasa, but nothing came out of it.

On two occasions, the Government invited hon. Members of this House to symposia at Mbagathi, but nothing came out of it. The point is that the country continues to "bleed". It is now two years since we held the economic symposium in Mombasa, in 1998, but nothing has happened yet. We continue to pay more than Kshs50 billion every year. The national debt has become the biggest outlet for Kenya's taxpayers' money. This is an issue to be addressed as quickly as possible.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is important that, as the voters' registration process goes on, we start thinking about making the vote more equitable in this country. We should realise that some of the smallest constituencies in this country can elect a Member of Parliament with only 5,000 votes, while in others, more than 50,000 voters can cast their votes out of a total of 114,000 registered voters. So, it is important to start thinking about making the vote more equitable in this county as the voter registration exercise goes on, so that we can make sure that taxpayers are protected when it comes to deciding how that money is going to be divided up. It is unfortunate that 5,000 people can vote an hon. Member to this House to determine the fate of other people, who have not been given the opportunity to elect as many hon. Members as those who have been elected by the minority.

It is also important to remember that the road to Nyeri Town has become the worst trunk road in this country. President Moi has always been number one, but in terms of roads, the number one of the worst roads in this country is that which leads to Nyeri Town. For two years now, we have stayed without any tarmac. The rains have come now, and that road is now a killer. I do not even know how the PC and DC reach there. The people of Nyeri are used to travelling on tarmac road, but for two years now, they have had to do without one. I accuse the ruling party of having come to take away our tarmac and, may be, use it for building another road elsewhere. I hope that our tarmac has not been wasted, surely. We cannot stay for two years without a tarmac road. It had been there, but it has been taken away. It is important for the ruling party to restore the tarmac on our road, the way it was before.

The fourth point I would like to make---

(Mr. Ng'eny stood up in his place)

I hope that Mr. Ng'eny is not raising any point of order; he has a big case to answer elsewhere. I wanted to say we should make East Africa an area where its people will drive the unity of this region. The unity of East Africa should come from its 85 million people. It is wrong for the three Presidents of East Africa to have gone to Arusha to sign the Treaty for the establishment of the East African Community, because that treaty has not been agreed to by the people of this region. We are talking about 85 million East Africans, who are sovereign. It is wrong to take away the sovereignty from the people of East Africa because three Presidents have appended their signatures to a document. That is the first step one can take before wrecking the East African unity.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, Tanzania became Independent in 1961, followed by Kenya and Uganda shortly afterwards. However, we are still talking about forging East African unity. So far, nothing concrete has been done to involve the people of the three East African states in the efforts to forge that unity. Why do we not divide East Africa into 99 constituencies and allow the people to vote in those who will be sitting in Arusha? How are those going to sit there to be identified? KANU might end up having five seats there; I know that hon. Biwott is guaranteed a seat there. Why should that be so? It is important to give the 85 million East Africans an opportunity to decide on this issue; that decision should not be taken solely by the three East African Heads of State.

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Criticos: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to address this honourable House from the Back Bench.

(Applause)

My removal from the post of Assistant Minister is timely; I have been an Assistant Minister for seven years, and that is a long time. It is now about time I had a rest. A few things must be made clear because I am sure that many people will be discussing my removal from that office. That is, obviously, the prerogative of His Excellency the President, whom I have a lot of respect for. I would, however, like to stress that although I am a Kenyan of Greek origin who was born and raised in this country, I was elected to this House, for the second time, by 100 per cent indigenous Kenyans from Taveta Constituency.

(Applause)

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the seven-and-half years I have been an Assistant Minister, I was not given any privileges as an Assistant Minister, but I have never complained about it. I was not even given a bodyguard or a drive; I had to pay for my own house, and other things, for which I was victimised. To be honest, I do not care about all that, because I am here to serve this country and my party, KANU. I would, however, like to complain, as a Back-bencher, that myself and my people have been victimised in Taveta. For instance, recently, Taita Taveta District was allocated Kshs76 million for the Rural Electrification Programme. Out of that amount, Taveta Constituency was given a mere Kshs400,000, because the Provincial Administration, or the Chairman of the District Development Committee (DDC), found it fit that Taveta Constituency should not get its rightful share of the "cake".

My constituents have had to do without reliable roads. The Mwatate-Taveta Road has been a subject of a major complaint for many years. Funds allocated for the rehabilitation of that road are diverted to other areas, which I would not like to mention here; again, this is done by the DC of that area. In 1994, His Excellency the President visited my constituency and promised to give us a sub-district, but that is yet to materialise. People there have to travel a distance of 70 miles, all the way to Wundanyi, to cash a cheque of, say, Kshs1,000; by the time such a person travels back to his home, that money has been exhausted. We have been promised very many things. Now that I am a Back-bencher, it is about time I stood up in the defence of my constituents.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I simply asked why people from outside Coast Province went to Taveta and invaded my farm, which I have owned since 1957. Some 300 people invaded my farm, while two hundred others went and invaded Jipe Multipurpose Co-operative Society land; then, somebody went ahead and said that, that has been a long-standing issue. I have personally given out 3,000 acres of land for the settlement of some people who were living within my farm.

(Applause)

Furthermore, 24,000 acres were sold to the Government at a price of Kshs10,000 an acre to settle the landless people of my constituency, because I am a Member of Parliament, and it does not matter what race or religion I belong to. My job is to look after the well-being of the Taita Taveta people and that is what I have done. So, it is ridiculous for people to say: "Huyu Mzungu ana shamba kubwa sana." Since I have contributed so much, all I have asked is one thing and the reply which I got was obvious: People's property with title deed will never be defended in this country. Today it is hon. Criticos' farm--- All I asked for was protection from the local administration, DC and PC, failure to which I went and spoke to the *Daily Nation* and the *East African Standard* newspapers on my plight, since I, being an Assistant Minister in the Government at that time and an hon. MP, could not get assistance. How can a poor *mwananchi* get justice, if I as an Assistant Minister could not get it? This is one question we should ask ourselves.

(Applause)

The land grabbing issue has got to stop in this nation. The business of giving out *kitu kidogo* and you are allocated a plot has got to stop. We have got people who have got two to three title deeds for one plot in Nairobi. That is the truth. I said that we need a proper land policy in this nation.

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Mrs. Mugo: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I would like to follow up the issue of land policy in this country, and ask what has been done so far by the Njonjo Commission on Land, because this is an urgent matter. Mr. Njonjo cannot afford to drag his feet on this matter any more. There is that case of land and, yet we know that the right to own property is enshrined in our Constitution. If we do not practice the rule of law, or apply justice selectively, we will land into a lot of trouble.

I would like to propose that there is need for Mr. Njonjo to come up with his Commission and tell us the land policy we will develop in this country. The squatters must be looked after, but they should not be encouraged to invade any farm and take it by force. There are also the people who were displaced from their farms during the clashes and

because of the law being applied selectively and not being respected, those people have not yet been settled and, yet they had title deeds to their pieces of land. We urge this Government to act on that issue quickly. This is happening and, yet we got a "list of shame" for people who have stolen millions of shillings from Kenyans and nothing is being done about it. It is a shame.

Having said that, I would like to say something about the street children. We learnt the other day that some of the Kenyan street children have found their way to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to fight, and yet, child fighting is not encouraged or allowed by the UN regulations. What has this Government done to make sure that we get our street children back and that they are safe? What is the Government doing to make sure that no more street children get out from the streets of Nairobi because we have left them to roam in the streets like wildlife? This nation must look after its children. We have a place in Ruaraka, where buildings have been left unoccupied for years. Why can we not rehabilitate those buildings and establish a training centre for our street children so that we do have street families? It is a shame. There are many buildings even along Limuru Road which are lying idle. Can this Government not look after its own children? What do we want these street families to do? It is about time that this Government came up with a policy on street children. I would like to say that the Children's Bill should also touch on street children, because all children are privileged to have a decent life, including education.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Government to include Dagoretti roads in this year's Budget so that they can be tarmacked. When Prof. Ongeru was the Minister for Local Government, he told this House that Dagoretti roads were not earmarked for tarmacking. What does it take for a constituency to have its roads tarmacked? I hope that the situation will be rectified in the Budget that will be read in this House next month.

I would also like to say that a Ministerial Statement was made by Prof. Ongeru, when he was still the Minister for Local Government that Dagoretti would have water in six months. It is now one and half years and we still do not have water. I would like to inform this House that right now there is not a drop of water in Dagoretti Constituency. Can we take this Government seriously? What is wrong with this Government? In Dagoretti, we have no water and I would like to appeal to the Minister for Local Government to make sure that there is water in at least Kawangware and Ngando Satellite areas so that the people living there can be relieved. This is because people in that place spend Kshs10 to Kshs20 to buy a small gallon of water, which we do not even know where it comes from. I would like to say that it was discovered that this water had typhoid germs.

I demand that Dagoretti people should also be provided with services. I would like to inform this House that water is a basic right just like food. The same applies to roads. I hope that before the Budget is read in this House in June this year, Dagoretti will be included in development plan.

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

Mr. Maundu: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I take this opportunity to join my colleagues in agreeing that we need this short recess so that we may quickly enjoin our constituents in planning and discussing how the next Budget is going to be. One of the greatest problems that is facing Kenyans today, as we speak here, is poverty. Poverty has been exacerbated by the fact that Kenyans are now incapable of saving and borrowing. This situation has been complicated, particularly by those who have borrowed money from some of the banks, like the National Bank of Kenya (NBK) and are unprepared or unwilling to pay. The NBK is owed Kshs37 billion by less than 51 individuals. The conspiracy here, as we speak here today, is that those individuals want those debts waived so that they do not pay a penny for them. Indeed, there are those who want to pay, but they are being stopped from doing so by the gangsters, because they want to get away with people's money. When the NBK is unwilling to collect debts from some selected or a few individuals, where are we heading to? It is now impossible to borrow money from any bank because the interest rates are extremely prohibitive.

Kenyans cannot save money because their little savings in some of the banks, like the NBK, are being swallowed by the big "sharks". We must now accept that the Banking Act must be appropriately amended to make sure that those who are not paying money owed to banks and do not have any security are disclosed so that small depositors are not prejudiced by the acts and negligence of big borrowers, who do not want to pay money back to the banks.

We asked a Question here the other day and we were unable to get the list of debtors and looters just because there is a clause in the Banking Act that protects them. This is what the next Session of Parliament should address itself to. The next very important topic that has been addressed by one of my colleagues, hon. Criticos, is the issue of land.

Mr. Wanjala: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. You heard clearly the hon. Member say that there are some people who owe the National Bank of Kenya some money and they want to pay, but some gangsters are stopping them from doing so. Can he tell us who these gangsters are and whom they have prevented from paying the money to the National Bank of Kenya?

Mr. Maundu: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not intend to substantiate that statement. Unless he is a foreigner in this country, he ought to know that. The other issue that is of serious consequence and which we must not

treat casually as we are doing is that of land. There is no reason why we should enjoin an issue in this country with one taking place in another country. We have had our Independence for the last 40 years. The issue of land has been addressed in a way, but we need to look at our land laws once again. To threaten that you are going to invade a person's farm just because he is white, black or brown, is the height of hypocrisy and decadence in thinking.

We must accept that unless we no longer recognize the validity of title deeds as instruments of land ownership, we do not know what we are provoking. Some of my kinsmen own land in Rift Valley Province. Are you trying to tell me that those people must be kicked out because they own large chunks of land and they have a title deed to it? Are you trying to say that a resident or a citizen of this country who is white, black, red or brown, should be cheated out of his land just because of his colour? We must desist from making statements which have no political value or any economic significance. Some of us are making statements merely for purposes of short-term gains or small political mileage. We suspect that some of them have been paid overnight to do so.

Mr. Maitha: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. During the recess hon. Members who belong to the Bunge Football Club will tour provinces to talk about HIV/AIDS. We are calling upon the Minister in the Office of the President who is in charge of the HIV/AIDS funds, to help Bunge Football Club which has proved to be a popular team and it is liked by all wananchi in Kenya. It will go round starting from Saturday, from Naivasha campaigning and telling people about HIV/AIDS. I would also like to congratulate the Government for what they have done in my area. Through the *El Nino* funds, they have tried very much to implement the projects which were started. I have more than 13 projects which include roads, hospitals and bridges in my area which have been going on.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I call upon the Minister in charge of the *El Nino* funds to make sure that the contractors of those projects work quickly so that these projects are completed soon. I have earned a lot of praise because of the Government's efforts in implementing the projects which are there. I also want to thank the Government for settling squatters in my area. I have many settlement schemes in my area and three of them have been completed. This is contrary to what my opponent in my area, Mr. Said Hemed, has been saying. Despite the fact that he belongs to KANU and the KANU Government is settling squatters at the Coast Province; he has been shouting in newspapers and in the radio, saying that I am helping the upcountry people to get plots in the Coast Province using the Provincial Administration and he has no proof of this. The Government should warn this man who is inciting people to invade other people's land to desist from doing so. In fact, this should be a warning to one of the Members of Parliament here, who has been making racial statements, that his tribesmen in the Coast Province now stand to lose because somebody is now inciting others to invade their land. Let me thank the Government for the first time, for what it has done.

The Mijikenda community who have 11 MPs in this House own 50 per cent of the voting power at the Coast. It is so bad for the Provincial Administration to arrest Mijikendas who drink *mnazi* and leave out those who sell *miraa*. The other day the Deputy Mayor of Mombasa threatened to root out all *miraa* sellers in Mombasa because of selling *miraa* to Muslims. The Mombasa DC said that he would protect the *miraa* sellers. After protecting the *miraa* sellers, why is he now ordering the police to arrest the Mijikendas? This Government hates the Mijikendas. They arrest them and take them to court. They impose on them hefty fines. We have been paying fines of Kshs10,000 just because somebody has been caught drinking *mnazi*.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation (Dr. Godana): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Moments ago, the hon. Member thanked this Government very much for completing the 13 projects in his constituency. How can he accuse us of hating the Mijikenda people?

Mr. Maitha: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government is arresting my people for only drinking *mnazi* - which is a natural drink. According to the cultural practices, you cannot marry a Mijikenda girl without paying dowry in the form of *mnazi*. Even if you paid Kshs10 million you will not be recognized. How can the Government askaris arrest Mijikendas? They have no respect for the Mijikendas and the next time we will not give you votes because this is a fact. It is good that old MPs are sober and are calling for peace. We want peace. Our roads are very bad. The Maunguja-Voroni Road in my constituency is very bad and the Minister for Local Government should tell the Mombasa Municipal Council to have this road repaired.

Thank you very much.

The Minister for Water Development (Mr. Ng'eny): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for allowing me to speak on this Motion of Adjournment. I want to speak on one or two items which I consider to be very important to this House and also to the nation as a whole. Some of the Members in this House will recall that a few years ago Kenya was number one in this region, in Africa and in the world, in every aspect of international activity. I must say that I proudly contributed in that spirit of making Kenya one of the best countries. Kenya as a country was recognised in all international conferences anywhere in the world. We were recognised because of our expertise in many fields.

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

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Order! Mr. Wanjala, if you want to stand on a point of

order, you must tell me, what Standing Order you are raising.

Mr. Wanjala: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have clearly heard---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Order! Mr. Wanjala, please, sit down.

The Minister for Water Development (Mr. Ng'eny): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reason why I wanted to raise that issue is because in the recent past a culture has come up in this country of blaming each other without asking ourselves why we are doing so. This is the culture of inferiority complex whereby, whenever we raise an issue, we must quote Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi and South Africa among others. South Africa compared to Kenya in terms of politics is a very young country. I think we should reflect on our achievements. Kenya is a much more advanced country in every aspect compared to other countries in Africa.

On the question of legal profession, our learned friends must also appreciate that they are equal or even better than their counterparts in other countries. I am sure lawyers in other countries appreciate that there are lawyers in Kenya who are their equals or even better than them. So, why have Kenyans, over the years, become inferior in their thinking? Kenyans should respect themselves and be proud of their country. We should be proud because everything we do in Kenya is number one.

Mr. Wanjala: Even in looting!

The Minister for Water Development (Mr. Ng'eny): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I believe that if we appreciate our own talents, contributions and capabilities, then we shall begin to overcome these problems of blaming each other.

Mr. Angwenyi: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is hon. Wanjala in order to mislead the House that Kenya is also leading in looting?

The Minister for Water Development (Mr. Ng'eny): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this country is bigger than what most of us appreciate. This country has absorbed a lot of shocks which other countries would not have done.

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

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to thank you for giving me this opportunity to strongly oppose this Motion. I ceased to prepare notes when coming to this House because one speaks to "stones". Those people have become stones. You have heard it from none other than the previous speaker---

The Assistant Minister for Finance and Planning (Mr. Arap-Kirui): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to refer to an hon. Member in this House as "a stone?" However figurative it is, that should not be acceptable.

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for those who have no benefit of studying the Bible, these are proverbial things. "You have ears, you do not hear, and you have eyes, yet you do not see!" You have heard it from one hon. Minister saying that he is the best and he should be congratulated for being Kenya's best ambassador.

(Applause)

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stood the other day in this House and said possibly we need to be re-educated in order to understand what is happening in this country. We have the Government or the Front Bench in this House. Look at them and tell me whether you can sleep comfortably tonight and say we have leadership?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, time has come to beg our dear hon. Ministers to respect the Archbishop of the Anglican Church of Kenya. We saw the "three characters" who went to tell the highest official of ACK that he is "a sinner". Shameless people went in front of the highest official of ACK to lecture him on morality!

(Laughter)

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. J.W. Nyagah): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is my friend, who almost failed at the university when I was with him, in order to imply that distinguished men like Mr. Ndambuki, Maj. Madoka, Mr. Ekirapa and myself, are sinners when we had a very good discussion with our Archbishop? We are his faithfuls. Is he aware that they are the ones who are spoiling the good relationship between us and our Archbishop?

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I leave the "Pharisees" to be punished because of their sins. Let the "Pharisees" suffer for their iniquities!

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I told you I do not prepare my notes because half of hon. Members on that side do not understand why they are here. I keep wondering why His Excellency the President cannot try the idea of getting half of his Cabinet Ministers from this side of the House and I am sure the following day, the IMF will open

its doors and give this country funding. But so long as they stay there and so long as these "characters" are there--- Look at them? Prophecy! Prophecy! Prophecy!

The Minister for Public Health (Prof. Onger): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is hon. Gatabaki in order to refer to hon. Members on this side of the House as "characters" when he knows we are all "hon. Members"?

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, something happened today, and hon. Criticos was relieved of his responsibility because he referred to the Head of Civil Service as "a liar".

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Now that the hon. Member is questioning our ability to be Ministers, could he suggest what kind of Minister he could be and what Ministry he would run?

Mr. Murungi: On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. It is quite clear that the hon. Members Mr. Gatabaki is talking about do not even know where they are supposed to be sitting, and that is why you can see some hon. Ministers sitting at the Back Bench instead of the Front Bench.

Mr. Gatabaki: Thank you, Mr. Murungi, for reminding them about the elementary knowledge. What we require about that Front Bench and a party called KANU is to be taken back to school for elementary studies, so that they do not lie even when we have all these things and say you are great Kenyans. Something happened this morning when hon. Criticos was relieved of his responsibility---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Order! Mr. Gatabaki, time is up. Hon. Members, I will now put the Question.

(Question put and agreed to)

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of business. The House is therefore adjourned until Tuesday 6th June, 2000, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.