

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 7th April, 1999

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

PROCEDURAL MOTION

LIMITATION OF DEBATE ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Procedural Motion:-

THAT, the debate on the Motion of Presidential Address be limited to a maximum of Seven Days, with not more than ten minutes for each Member speaking excluding the Mover in moving and replying who shall be limited to twenty minutes in either case.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the purpose of this Motion is to limit the period within which it will be deliberated and disposed of, but at the same time, to also ensure that as many Members of this House as possible are able to make their contributions to this Motion. Hence, the limitation of ten minutes. This is a very important Motion and I am sure every hon. Member would wish to make contributions.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand that an amendment will be introduced in order to enable the Leader of the Official Opposition to be given adequate time, as indeed, the case of the Mover. While I am still on the Floor, I want to assure the House that it shall not be the intention of the Government to oppose that amendment.

I beg to move.

The Minister of State Office of the President (Maj. Madoka): seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, this being the first time for me to speak, I would like to take this opportunity to welcome all hon. Members and wish them a very successful Third Session. Particularly, I would like to express my deep appreciation of your address to the House. I think if we go by that spirit, this House will go very far in getting this country where we want it to get to.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, having said that, I would like to say that we are trying to develop a democratic system. It does not happen in a day, it takes a long time. But whatever gains we may have made, should be consolidated and maintained. Now, it is as a result of that, that last year, we proposed an amendment to a similar Motion such as has been moved by the Vice-President and Leader of Government Business, to enable the Opposition to adequately respond to the exposition from the other side.

Now, I am therefore, intending to move an amendment to this Motion, to the effect that the Motion be amended by adding the following proviso at the end of the Motion:-

"Provided that the Responder on behalf of the Opposition shall be limited to 20 minutes".

Mr. Speaker, Sir, last year when we proposed these amendments, we chose those particular words because it was felt that the Opposition should be able to speak collectively and respond to what the Government is saying. I do not think that we want a split Opposition and I do not think that we want many voices on this side of the House. If there are any differences in our approaches to things, I think it is our business and duty to harmonize this view, so that if it is the Leader of the Opposition speaking, by and large, he is speaking on behalf of the Opposition.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am also looking forward to the day when, on our side here, we will decide that on a particular occasion, it is hon. Kibaki who will speak for us, and on another occasion we may decide that another of the leaders of the Opposition parties speaks on behalf of the Opposition. I think that way, we will unite our side of the House. We are not doing that to be able necessarily to harass - although that is part of our mandate as well -

that side, but in order to build a more productive and more united House; a House that speaks with one voice for this nation. I am, therefore, hoping that the wording which we adopted last year, would be acceptable to our side and the other side of the House, so that we can continue with the business of the House.

With those few remarks, I beg to move, and request hon. Maitha to second the amendment.

Mr. Maitha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the amendment of the Motion as proposed by hon. Anyona.

(Question, that the words to be added be added, proposed)

The Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Sankori): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support the amendment to the Motion as proposed by hon. Anyona. It is actually fair and logical that as hon. Members of this House, as we make history as the last hon. Members in this century, we move forward so that we will be able to take Kenyans to Canaan unlike the previous Parliaments. I am saying the last, because we are looking forward to the next election in the year 2002. So, as far as Kenyans are concerned, we are the ones who will go with them as their representatives to the next century.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is fair that the amendment be carried by the whole House. I would also like to say that there used to be a relay towards the close of the Presidential Address, where hon. Members would give one another part of their five minutes. I think the person mandated to give people time to speak in this House is you. So, I think it is just fair that we leave you to do your job and we leave our relay of sharing five minutes each, because we have only got one Speaker in this House.

With those few remarks, I beg to support the amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Before I put the Question, I would like to respond to Mr. Sankori. Any hon. Member who finishes his debate actually finishes, and you have no role in appointing whoever speaks after you. So, you cut your own time short at your own peril.

(Question, that the words to be added be added, put and agreed to)

(Question of the Motion as amended put and agreed to)

Resolved accordingly:

THAT, the debate on the Presidential Address be limited to a maximum of 12 days, with not more than 10 minutes for each Member speaking, excluding the Mover in moving and replying, who shall be limited to 20 minutes in either case, provided that the Responder on behalf of the Opposition shall be limited to 20 minutes.

PROCEDURAL MOTION

LIMITATION OF DEBATE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTION

The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following procedural Motion:-

That the debate on the Private Members Motion shall be limited in the following manner:-

A maximum of two hours with not more than 20 minutes for the Mover, 20 minutes for the Government's Official Responder and 10 minutes for each other Member speaking and that 10 minutes before the time expires, the Mover will be called upon to reply.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, once again, this is a Motion which is very relevant to the Private Members Motions which are normally debated on Wednesday mornings. There is no change whatsoever in the practice that we have been following. We are basically repeating a ritual.

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

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

PROCEDURAL MOTION

LIMITATION OF DEBATE ON ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following procedural Motion:-

That the debate on any Motion for the adjournment of the House to a day other than the next normal Sitting Day shall be limited to a maximum of three hours with not more than five minutes for each Member speaking. Mr. Speaker, Sir, once again, this Motion is very much in line with what the practice has been. But it is brought here in the sense that this is a fresh Session.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to Move.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am basically going to seek guidance from the Chair on this particular Motion and matters which may be related to this procedure.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the old days, at least when I first came to this Parliament, this particular Motion had two parts. The first part was that if the adjournment was for less than nine days, then the debate was for half an hour. If it was longer, then it was an hour in those days. We do not seem to have that here. So, I do not know what we would do, for instance, when we want to adjourn the House like we did in the case of the tragedy of the girls school down at the Coast and other similar occasions. That is one issue that I think the House may want to resolve.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other issue is that, whereas this Motion is brought under Standing Order No.22, under Standing Order No.21 a Member can move an adjournment of debate to a matter that is being debated. Now, there is no particular limitation that is prescribed in that case. In the case of Standing Order No.23, where again a Member can seek the adjournment of the House, there is no particular limitation. I was thinking that a time will come when we need to tidy up, so that we know exactly what to do. But I thought it is important to raise those issues to see if--

Mr. Speaker: I saw the first one, how about the next two?

Mr. Anyona: The next one was Standing Order No.21 where a Member can move closure of a debate. But in that particular Standing Order, there is no limitation prescribed. Similarly, under Standing Order No.23, a Member can move the adjournment of the House. But there is no limitation also prescribed in that case. So, I was thinking that since we have the prescription under Standing Order No.22, maybe we need to tidy up the process, so that we do not have grey areas of this kind in our Standing Orders. It may not be a matter we can do this afternoon, but I thought it is important that I bring this to the notice of the Chair and to the House generally.

Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Maybe, I will leave the other two. But I just want to comment on the first point which has a lot of merit. Indeed, it is true that in the past, until 1998, we have always had a procedural Motion or a resolution of this House governing adjournments of short durations and therefore, debates did not need to take three hours. I may also say this is a resolution of the House and it emanates from the Sessional Committee. For this time, this is a Motion we have got and I think there is need in what hon. Anyona has raised that when we have to adjourn the House because of a peculiar happening, we do not need to spend three hours deciding whether or not we should adjourn until Tuesday rather sitting tomorrow. So, maybe the Sessional Committee in its wisdom will take cognisance of that fact and because there is no limit to when you can move a procedural Motion of this nature, maybe next week or even tomorrow, if they so decide, they can move that Motion. But I do agree there is merit in having a resolution of the House for short time duration adjournments. That is all I can say. It is really upto the House to decide what to do. For the others, I will look at them. So, the Motion is now open.

(Question put and agreed to)

MOTION

THANKS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:-

THAT, the thanks of this House be recorded for the exposition of public policy contained in His Excellency's Presidential Address from the Chair on 6th April, 1999.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I delve into the substance of this Motion, I wish to take this opportunity to convey my very sincere thanks to hon. Mudavadi and hon. Ngala who, during the 14 months or so acted, at various times, as the Leader of Government Business when there was no Vice-President in the country.

Also, I wish to take this opportunity to assure hon. Members that I have, indeed, enjoyed what we in academia, a world I was rooted in, some kind of a sabbatical leave. I believe that I have come back with some wisdom, because that is usually the whole essence of taking a sabbatical leave. However, much more important, I want to assure hon. Members of this House from both sides that I wish to conduct my business as Leader of Government Business within the framework of improving a very amicable atmosphere and partnership. I will endeavour to cultivate a partnership within the House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my very sincere belief that we should use our identity as Parliamentarians as cement and glue to put us together as we debate matters that affect our people. I will not, even for a single moment, wish to promote confrontation. I will seek the resolution of whatever differences through dialogue. At the same time, I intend to cultivate a spirit which will be all-inclusive, because the days of exclusion are over. I believe, as was observed by His Excellency the President, this Parliament is, indeed, the last one in this millennium.

Indeed, this particular Third Session of the Eighth Parliament is the one that will take us to the end of this century. I do not wish, as Leader of Government Business, to be the one to ensure that Parliament takes with it into the next millennium any relic of division. I will do the best I can on both sides. I will rise above partisan politics and handle the issues at hand on a friendly basis. I want to assure all hon. Members of this House that I will be available for discussions and consultations with both sides of the House. If an hon. Member comes to my office, I will not treat him, or her, on the basis of which political party he, or she, belongs to. I think that is the most important thing.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, turning, now, to the Motion at hand, the Address by His Excellency the President, as noted, is an exposition of public policy, and I think we should understand what that really means. It is the highlighting of important issues of policy. It is not a discussion of implementation that is left to us. His Excellency the President highlighted very major and substantive issues, which affect this nation and our people, for us to reflect on, deliberate on and take decisions on.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the important issues are very fundamental. His Excellency the President highlighted very important issues such as the problems of poverty, the security problems, the constitutional review stalemate and the problems of corruption, or bad governance.

If I may begin with poverty, there can be no doubt at all that all of us, who are Members of Parliament, have witnessed the problems of poverty wherever we are. It is not something that we can deny. It is a fundamental problem, which poses a major threat to the social fabric of this country. It is not a problem that can be solved by the Government alone. It is not a problem that can be solved by any political party. Once again, talking of partnership, if there is one area where we really need partnership from all sides of the political divide, including partnership with the private sector and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), it is in the area of struggle, or crusade, against poverty.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, 47 per cent of Kenyans are living below the poverty line. This figure is big and unacceptable. Of course, on the basis of the data we know of, it may be slightly lower than the figure in our continent, but it is a problem we must look into. In dealing with this problem, we should not use recrimination. There are several multi-dimensional causes of this problem, but we must face it.

For a start, may I, first of all, commend His Excellency the President for the recent launch of the Poverty Eradication Plan. This, in itself, is a testimony of the Government's proper acceptance and appreciation of poverty. We accept that it is a problem. In the Poverty Eradication Plan document, the extent of poverty is defined clearly, be it in urban or rural areas. At the same time, the strategies to be adopted in dealing with this problem of poverty have been stated clearly. We are not able to solve this problem today, but there are certain target dates which have already been offered.

Within the Poverty Eradication Plan, which will be brought to this House for adoption, there are several strategies: The establishment of the Poverty Trust Fund, and the formulation of how the budget is going to be recast from 1st July, 1999, to be able to allocate resources for that. On this matter of poverty eradication, the Government

will ensure that all political parties, the private sector and all the people are involved, because this is a burden which we have to deal with. It must be dealt with firmly and clearly. It is a very serious matter.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other side of the poverty coin is the creation of employment opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we create employment opportunities and then we deal with poverty but let us also agree on how we should do so. I personally do believe that poverty and unemployment are two sides of the coin. I also believe that you cannot deal with them also without dealing with Government issues. We have to agree on that. We have to agree that sound, proper and efficient allocation of resources is vital to deal with poverty and to create employment opportunities because only then, can we be able to allocate resources for the infrastructure. You cannot have the in-flow of private investments without the infrastructure.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we often talk of these things because recognition of the problem is half-way to the solution of the problem. I know Members will say that the Government talks about these things but nothing is going to be done. I think this is one time we have resolved within the Government and we also count on the Opposition that because these are common problems, then we want to work together to create employment opportunities that must also come from as I said, apart from the sound allocation of resources, we also want to create an enabling environment for the in-flow of private investments including the strengthening of the investment which is domestic; that, I believe is very important.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me move very quickly. Another issue that is also touched on in the Presidential Address has to do with security. It is a matter of great concern to all of us; that indeed, several Kenyans have lost their lives at the hands of gangsters and thugs, much property has also been lost and also great opportunities for investments have been lost. As we say that the problem is poverty, let us also agree that we cannot be able to deal with poverty unless we also deal with insecurity because the investors will not invest where there is insecurity. Even the local investors are not going to expand if the problem of insecurity abounds. The Presidential Address is very clear; that, part of the security problems that we have in this country is as a result of the arms which have come from across the border. We cannot pretend that all our neighbours are stable. That particular instability has made it possible for a lot of guns which were being used there to come into this country. So, there are these criminals who are not created by poverty. There are indeed two types of criminals. There are the criminals who are perhaps petty criminals as a result of poverty but there are also professional criminals but these ones are able now, for the first time, to use sophisticated weapons that are coming from across the borders. The President made it quite clear that the Government will move firmly to patrol the borders, in order to check the in-flow of these illegal arms that are being used by the criminals to kill Kenyans and to destroy the economy of this country. For the other criminals who are already inside the country, more resources as the President said, will be allocated to the law-enforcement organs because without resources or vehicles which they need and without the necessary weapons to match those that are being used by the criminals, they cannot be able to deal with them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my capacity as the Leader of Government Business, I wish to assure the hon. Members that the Government will do the best that it can to mobilise resources so that the law-enforcing organs will have sufficient capabilities to deal with security matters knowing as I said, we cannot grow as a nation and we cannot be able to improve the economy of this country if indeed, insecurity is a problem. It touches on all of us. Once again, the problem is insecurity. It is not the Government, Opposition, this ethnic group or that but it is a problem to be dealt with properly and clearly by all of us.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as for the recommendations and the suggestions that you made as hon. Members from both the Government and the Opposition, we are happy to embrace them to deal with criminality, so that Kenyans can live in peace. Too many Kenyans have been killed and we have to say no and do the best thing that can be done.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I move very quickly. His Excellency the President's Address did touch on the issue of the Constitutional Review Process and he did remind us that, the Constitution is going to come as a result of a review and it will not be a Constitution of one single party, one single ethnic group but it is going to be a Constitution of all Kenyans. I think what should rest on us in this House is that message of the President. It is the fact that the constitutional review process has stalled and there is a stalemate because the Parliamentary political parties have failed to agree on how to divide the 13 commissioners. We are playing the games of numbers.

Dr. Ochuodho: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Vice-President in order to mislead the House by blaming the political parties, while he knows very well he is the one who led a group or a squad that came from KANU that led to the stagnation of the Constitution process?

The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe that to be able to get out of this; but in order to solve this problem, what we need are not recriminations. It is going to be dialogue and proper discussion. I said that, when indeed the discussions that we had at the County Hall collapsed, I said all the political parties must be responsible. I will not be here and I will

not stand here to point a finger at anybody and at any political party, but it is most embarrassing to all of us Parliamentarians, that the Constitutional Review Process has stalled. Kenyans are looking on us. Kenyans have high hopes on us. Kenyans expect us to find a solution. If we cannot find a solution, who then are the Kenyans looking upon? It is we to produce a solution to the Kenyans. We cannot tell the Kenyans that we are not going to be able to move on the constitutional review process because have disagreed. That is a betrayal of the trust that the Kenyans have bestowed upon us. We have an obligation to find a solution and I want to say that it is not recriminations that are going to produce the solution. The blaming of political parties or individuals, I am sorry that is an escapist route. I believe that, all of us are sincere. The Parliamentary political parties should sit down and come up with a solution. I am sure that with goodwill, determination, love of people and with the love of this nation, we can find a solution.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my capacity as the Leader of Government Business, I will be very happy to meet with the leaders of the other political parties and with all those who are interested, so that we can discuss and find out how to solve this problem.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kenya is more important than our own partisan interests. Kenya is above our own political parties. A political party can collapse, but if Kenya collapses---

Mr. Gatabaki: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I want to congratulate the hon. Prof. George Saitoti for being "recycled" again. Is it in order for the hon. Vice-President to lecture this House instead of offering a programme of action that this Government intends to take?

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! Honestly, that is not a point of order! Every Member who stands here lectures us. That is what debate is all about. Proceed to lecture!

(Laughter)

The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that he has observed that I have not forgotten how to lecture. He still remains a prisoner.

But on a much more serious note, we will be able and I am sure we can get a solution to break the current deadlock within a framework of goodwill and determination. I have no doubt that the majority of the Members of this House from all sides want to have the current stalemate broken. I am sure all of us want that. There is nothing that we can gain, we can only destroy the nation. We cannot tell Kenyans that we cannot agree on this.

I believe that all of us in this House, at various times, must have told those who elected us that we will ensure that the Constitution will be reviewed during our time. There is no way we can go back and say: "Although, we told you this, we are sorry. We cannot be able to review it." We have to do so. I think we should do so quickly and now. I hope that now that we do have the opportunity, let us move ahead. I think one of the best ways of doing so is to avoid confrontation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move and to commit this very important Speech to the House.

The Minister for East African and Regional Co-operation (Mr. Biwott): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to second this Motion. In seconding the Motion, I would like to congratulate the President for delivering a well-focused Statement to this House in which national priorities were outlined in a proper manner. There was a stress on the need to maintain security in this country, and as has already been expounded by the Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development, I may not go into details except to say that, if there is anything Kenyans want to see attended to is the security. I am hopeful that with the determination of Kenyans, the Government and the meagre resources we have, we should be able to do something about it. But in any event, security depends on the entire nation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other priority which has come in handy and quite rightly is the need to improve the infrastructure in this country. I believe that every effort is being done in all directions and I would be elaborating later on when I touch on the subject which I personally deal with. On the Constitutional Review (Amendment), there is need to move. There is need to break the current stalemate and the only people who can break that stalemate are us; Kenyans, as a whole, irrespective of who is who. We must look at ourselves as nationals of this country. We must look at the welfare of this nation as being the welfare of every single Kenyan; the ones who are here now and the ones who are yet to be born. The question of blaming this one or the other one should not be given much credence. In fact, the talk about KANU is not really genuine. What has KANU done? KANU has only insisted on applying a principle that we have already applied in this House; "the principle of proportionality". We have already applied it in the case of the local authorities. It is the principle which we as Members of this House in the IPPG enunciated and it worked and everybody is very, very happy about it. In any case, why can people not carry their own weight? "Proportion" means you just go according to your own weight and it is fair. So, you are given what you are worth. If you look even at the sitting of this House, there is the overwhelming weight on this

side and you cannot deny KANU the right that is theirs. So, to continue blaming KANU actually is not telling wananchi the truth. In fact, it is a dishonest way of approaching the whole thing. Let us insist on the principle of proportionality because everybody gets what he is worth.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, poverty is something which we cannot allow to continue crippling this country. We need to improve on every aspect of our management. We need to strengthen the governance, we need to strengthen the resolve to work hard. We need to strengthen the mechanisms which we use so that we can fight poverty where it is possible. We can use resources effectively so that we can get the maximum out of what we put in. Poverty is the very foundation of the East African Co-operation. The East African Co-operation, which I deal with and which I would like to spend a little time on, is based on the need to grow; the need to promote the growth. The only way we believe we can promote growth is by expanding the market. If we have a market of 80 million people, we will make it worthwhile for investors to invest in order to create job opportunities which will in turn give people income. That income then should be able to generate the savings and the investments and attract foreign capital. With that market, it will be attractive enough in the sense that those who would invest will see opportunities there. They will see the progress. They will see a greater utilisation of the resources that are available and with that, we will then promote growth. By promoting growth, therefore, we will reduce poverty and raise the standards of living. That is the very basis of the East African Co-operation.

The East African Co-operation is moving very, very fast. We have achieved a lot in the process towards achievement of a common-market which will culminate in the signing of the East African Community Treaty in July this year. I intend to introduce here in the House a Sessional Paper so that the Members can deliberate on it. Being East African, I do not believe that it will generate any other matter except the matters that will improve on it because it is non-partisan. It is a Kenyan affair and it is something which will affect the welfare and the wellbeing of this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, I urge the hon. Members, when I introduce the Bill, together with the draft treaty, to look at it critically, discuss it and fix themselves into it and see how Kenya should fair on in the East African Community which is yet to come. Already we have had a few seminars. We had one at the Kenya School of Monetary Studies. We have also publicised the issue in the newspapers. But since I will be introducing it, I do not want to dwell more on the details. But the processes that have been going on in Arusha between various ministries and sectors, for example on roads, are very much at an advanced stage. I will be bringing the details of each step that we have taken, sector by sector, to this House. I hope the other hon. Ministers who have been involved in it, including the Attorney-General and the Speaker to the National Assembly, will be able to elaborate and discuss more. I also intend to draw more on the experiences of those who participated in the defunct East African Community. This is because a lot of it is the same. The only difference this time is that now we will be going into the East African Co-operation consciously knowing that it is without services. Before, we were driven by the services that existed under the colonial system.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I may ask: What are we involved in at the moment? We are involved in formulating the institutions that will govern the new East African Co-operation. We are harmonising all the various institutional practices which we intend to create. This will ensure perfect harmony in all the activities of all the sectors that are around here, including the monetary sector. Long time ago, we used to have one East African Shilling before we broke away from that monetary union. We hope that in the long run, we will be able to converge all our economies in order to create one single currency.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the moment, the other member states are already discussing in detail the draft constitution. They are also discussing the implications of the entry into the common market. They have even gone to the extent, like in Tanzania, of translating the document into Swahili so that the mwananchi in the village can also discuss and get to know about the issue. So, I would like Kenyans to be aware that we are moving in a direction that will create confluence of the three member states which will then merge into a kind of a united organisation that will influence greatly the growth and development of our own country. This will enable us to fight the poverty which has become a menace in this country. You will recall that at the time of independence, there were three major enemies. One of them was ignorance, and I believe that we have done a lot in that direction because we have built schools, educated people and created universities. Today we can say that we have a literate community in this country. The other enemy was disease which we are still fighting even though a lot of people are still interfering with the availability of drugs. Finally, now, we must deal with the real problem of poverty. That is where we should put more emphasis, as his Excellency the President stated.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these few remarks, I beg to second.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Kibaki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like very much to rise and support this Motion. But I do have a genuine problem, like all Kenyans have, in supporting what is being said. For this reason, there is a genuine problem in believing the present Government. This is because actions that should be taken and which would speak louder than words have not been taken.

Before I forget, there is an error which has been mentioned in this Presidential Address that should be corrected. We were credited as being in a unique Session of Parliament because this will be the last one in this millennium. But the millennium is not ending at the end of 1999. The present millennium will end at the end of the year 2000.

(Applause)

The new millennium should begin in the year 2001. Therefore, there is another Session of Parliament before the millennium is ended. So, KANU should get these things proper. It is no good misleading people as the reality will not change whatever we say or do.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a genuine credibility gap in this nation and even internationally. What we had expected in this Presidential Address is a statement of the programme of action. Exposition of policy cannot possibly be what is contained in the Presidential Address. What is in the Address is a litany of the problems that we face as a nation. How do Kenyans require to be reminded that they are poor; that they are malnourished; that their children are not going to school and et cetera. Do they need to be reminded? They know it and what they were looking for from a Government - if it is a genuine Government - is action. A programme should have been here stating what will be done to reduce these problems.

(Applause)

This is what is required, and that is why we find that there is nothing really to talk about in this matter because it is an enumeration of the problems that we face. We know these problems better than the Government because we live with those problems. Therefore, all I am saying is that there is a gap of credibility. There is no credibility in whoever wrote this Address, or whoever believes in it, or even presented it because the essential part is missing. For instance, we need to be told, to deal with the problem of corruption, the action will be "A, B, C and D." As we sit here, you will hear that in a certain town, so many Government houses have been condemned while people are still living in them. These houses are then allocated to some individuals within the system who sell them. That is corruption by the Government! Now, if there is no statement in this Address assuring us that, that will stop, there is a problem. We are only told that corruption is a big problem.

(Applause)

Are we supposed to say "*halleluyah?*" We know that it is a big problem. As we are sitting with you here today, forests and indigenous trees are being cut down in the whole of the Aberdares and Mt. Kenya. The letters authorising that work are coming from the Ministry here in Nairobi, issued by the person who is entrusted with that duty of preserving forests. Indeed, that is why the local people where we live cannot take any action because bosses in Nairobi have authorised certain people to cut those forests. Then we are told that, that kind of corruption of eliminating of forests is a big issue and we must face it and we are looking to you in Parliament to do something. What is the work of Government? Is that the work of hon. Members, when letters authorising the cutting down of trees are from the boss of forestry? All we are saying is that the Government shows no action. It is totally incapable. In fact, the question has been asked in Kenya, abroad and wherever we have been: Who is in charge of the Government in Kenya nowadays?

(Applause)

This is because there is nobody who can tell you who is in charge. A Government is seen in action but when you visit a Provincial Commissioner or a District Commissioner he or she tells you of what he has been directed to do by so and so. Next week, he or she gets a new direction from another department. This PC or DC who is supposed to represent the Government is wondering who is in charge.

If you are a District Commissioner and you see a Government lorry carrying logs from a forest and you do not know what is happening; and when you are asked what is happening, you say: "Look, I do not know," then what are we doing? When you have a Government sitting in Nairobi and a committee sitting in Nyeri which can allocate a hospital's land to individuals and then we hear complaints from the Ministers, the President, the Vice-President and everybody in the Government that there is grabbing of land, then something is wrong.

Grabbing? By devils or by who? Those people who go grabbing land belonging to a hospital, a school or a church - They even grabbed a cemetery next to St. Peters - are Government officers. The title deeds of such pieces of land are issued by the Commissioner of Lands acting on behalf of the President, according to our Constitution, and the President himself here is complaining about grabbing. Where is the Government? It has disappeared into thin air! What I am really saying is that we do not have any action being taken by the Government and that is why we are wondering who rules this country. Nobody is ruling!

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are reminding the world that it is like we are under an occupation army, which knows that it is going to move away and, therefore, everybody must grab what they can get. Otherwise, if we have an organised orderly Government, with a proper hierarchy of authority, you would actually not have land grabbing! Why should one take land belonging to a primary school? It is a great shame. How can we go on like that? Therefore, we do not need a speech like this; we need to be told that from tomorrow, the Commissioner of Lands will not give a title deed for any land which is not allocated properly. By so doing, we will realise that something is meant to happen. But out of a speech like this, you come out with an obvious picture that there is no intention of doing anything. So, everybody is told: "Continue boys, enjoy yourselves and grab what you can because the time is almost up." That is the message we get from this speech. That is all what the message is about! I am not joking! We passed here a law dealing with telecommunication and we expected action but all we hear is fighting about who is to have what and no action is being taken. Here in Nairobi, we have 100,000 people waiting to be linked but they cannot be linked. We want to see action being taken.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the state of our roads is worrying. For one-year-and-a-half we are still waiting for road works to begin. Efforts were made to talk to international organizations, for instance, European Union and the World Bank to allocate money for the repair of the *El Nino* damage. The money was allocated, even for the Mombasa Road! There was US\$100 million from the World Bank and US\$100 million from the European Union. We are still waiting for these repairs of the *El Nino* damage. They abound in so many districts; 36 districts were surveyed and people were given hope and we were told monies were there. Even today, money is still being collected through the Kenya Petroleum Levy but work has not started because that money is being directed for looting to people who are repairing tarmac roads, so that you have a tarmac road from Kiganjo to Nanyuki which is a distance of 46 kilometres being repaired at a cost of Kshs600 million! This is a way of siphoning away taxpayers' money. Roads should be repaired in areas where tea, milk and potatoes can be collected and brought to the market, but that is not being done. In this speech, we are being told that some action--- Mysterious action will be taken at the end of Christmas for us to have some repair. If we do not repair our communication network, then we do not have any other way of reviving our economy and if the economy is not revived, then we are not going to create jobs.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we were told here that the Government will focus on education, but this year there has not been any recruitment of teacher trainees. So, we only have those who are in their second year of training and by next year, there will be no teachers being trained and the colleges will be closed and rumour has it that they will be sold to some private developers. This is not the time to reduce the number of teachers because in districts like Laikipia, Isiolo and Samburu the enrolment of school age children is so low and it has come down to 30 per cent. We are being told that we have excess teachers, but where do we have them? If we are going to have less teachers by reducing the ones we have and train no more, then how can we say we have a policy for improving the welfare of these people? Training manpower is the primary way of developing in any nation. There is no other thing which can be a priority. The priority of any nation must be education and in this programme which is now going on, nothing is said about improving it here. But we are told to hope on the basis of nothing, that something will go right. We do not believe that when it comes to education! Can we not be told that this programme of reducing teachers - when in many districts children are being taught by untrained teachers - will stop so that we can improve schools. I do not know whether the Minister for Education and Human Resource Development is here but we need to revise a policy which was announced here in 1991; that no more classrooms will be allocated money by the Central Government; that anybody who wants to put up a classroom or a workshop should organise a Harambee.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, that policy is killing children in at least 32 districts of the 66 districts of Kenya. Parents in those districts are not possibly capable of building any classrooms even if they organise Harambees. The people in KANU who supported that statement of policy, because they must say "Halleluya" to whatever is announced, know that in their districts there have been no new classrooms, new laboratories, teachers' houses and now, they have no teachers because we are not going to train any more teachers. What are we passing in this House? Are we really living in Kenya or in another foreign country? We must be practical people in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want an enabling environment for development. We want an enabling environment which must have security and no corruption so that a person who wants to invest in Kenya must not be required to

contribute money to Harambees and to other things which they are being required to do. How can one come to Kenya wanting to invest his money in the Republic of Kenya and the first people he meets want a substantial sum of that money to be contributed to some Harambee? That is the criteria of admitting one to Kenya. How is that environment enabling? One will say; "These are foolish people and if they think that this is the only country where we can invest, we will go and invest elsewhere". That is what is happening! So, what we need to do is to actually stop this kind of demand for money. But this is being done in Government offices and not anywhere else.

So, what we need to do is to actually stop those kind of demands for money. But those demands for money are being done in the Government offices. They are not being done anywhere else. Above all, as we are sitting here, we require money to develop. But we are still not collecting the tax money. How does a Government that does not collect tax money - I am happy that the Minister for Finance is here - pretend it is serious about development?

Today, the people who are looting the Treasury by avoiding payment of taxes on petroleum are doing so by moving the petroleum in the pretext that it is being moved to our neighbouring countries. But it is not moved to the neighbouring countries. The lorries are loaded right here in the Industrial Area. The tax is not paid. They move out and we know where they move in other towns. The police, the Government and every person knows this. But those particular individuals who are swindling the Government by selling petrol without payment of tax are known. But no action is taken against them. So, when we say that we are serious about eliminating corruption, credibility is impossible. Nobody will believe us because that is an obvious thing that can be stopped tomorrow morning or tonight. But it is not being stopped. Why? When you talk to a policeman, he tells you: "Wewe! Utachomeka! Hapana ingia huko! Usijaribu! Utachomeka!" This is because they know of their colleagues who have tried to take any action, and they were told to leave them alone. They are told to leave alone those who are importing sugar and many other things which are being imported.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, tax-free imports are still continuing by certain favoured people in this nation. We sit here and pretend that the world would believe us; that we are serious! We are not serious because that is something that can be stopped tomorrow. But those who are working in the Customs Department know for sure what is happening.

How come we are still importing sugar when we have surplus sugar in this nation? We have Members in this House who are representing those regions of Kenya which produce sugar! They know the sugar is stocked there and it is not sold. It cannot be sold because the imports are still coming in. They will continue to come in duty-free. We keep telling the Kenyans in those sugar producing regions: "We are going to create an enabling environment for you to become prosperous!" Now, where is this enabling environment, when the cane cannot be bought; and what was supplied to the factory cannot be paid for, because the sugar has not been sold?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we are here, those of us who are planting or are going to plant have not completed or even started to plant. This is because they could not get the fertiliser because the prices have more than doubled, because of the system of corruption.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would have liked to support this Motion, but seriously, there is no policy here. It is only a litany of our problems which are already known.

Mr. Magara: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for catching your eye! First, I should congratulate you for the good and beautiful speech that you gave us yesterday. If it was my wish, we could have discussed that. But since our hands are tied, we can go to the Presidential Speech and see what we can discuss.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had been talking about the security of our country. We had been discussing about poverty and corruption. And in most cases, when we talk about corruption, one fails to understand as to whether we are talking about a single police officer who gets a bribe of Kshs20 or a patient who goes to a hospital and before a child is treated, he is requested to offer some Kshs20 for the child to be attended. Instead, we should be talking about serious matters affecting corruption in this country. We should be talking about the Goldenberg scandal, importation of sugar and those people who are seeking bribes and evading tax without any regard to the economy of this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we talk of insecurity in this country, we must talk about own security before we go to the border with the neighbouring countries, where we purport to be having some insecurity. As we all know, insecurity in this country is at the highest level whereby, most robberies which are taking place; I can confess they are being carried out by the Police Force. You find that some police officers have been in a station for over five years. They have known all the robbers around there. When you raise an alarm that they should be transferred because they know all the robbers and the weaknesses of the administration, nothing is done by the Police Commissioner or the Minister of State, Office of the President. As much as we agree there is insecurity in our own country, nobody is secure in this country. Even one Deputy Commissioner of Police was shot. What do you expect of a common man who has no security in this country? We are supposed to ensure that security is

given to each and every person in this country. It is the Government which should do this.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have always heard the beautiful Speeches of His Excellency the President. What I can say is that there will be no meaningful changes and measures so long as we have a relaxed Head of State and Head of the Cabinet. The President comes here and preaches, but the men on the ground - the Front Bench - are not yielding to whatever is said by the Head of State. Should we say that the Head of State is not in control of this country? This is because he always says the security of this country is at stake. He also says that poverty and corruption are in this country. He is the Head of State who says all these things. When they are supposed to be implemented, we find that nothing is being done. Why can we not have the beautiful handsome men seated on the Front Bench to do their work? They should revive the economy of this country, create the credibility of this Government by executing whatever the Head of State preaches now and again.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in recent days, there have been quite a number of robberies and murders taking place in our small towns besides Nairobi. When you report such incidents to the police officers, they take about five hours to reach the scene. When they come, no proper investigations are carried out. How can we overcome this, without our Police Force being given the necessary facilities to enable them to do their work properly, move swiftly to various places and ensure that the property and lives of the common man are properly protected?

We cannot be talking about poverty when our farmers are not able to transport their own products from rural areas to urban centres because of "KANU" potholes on the roads. The roads are impassable! We cannot say that we would like to assist our farmers to transport their products from rural areas to urban centres without roads! Some roads are impassable and cannot be used by even donkeys! What are we doing?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the previous Budget read last year about Kshs4.7 billion was set aside as fuel levy to maintain our roads. If we ask this Government now where it took that Kshs4.7 billion which was collected as fuel levy, we cannot be told which particular project it undertook using that money. That money was used to pay the pending bills. If you ask how those debts were accumulated, you will be surprised to learn that they came about as a result of roads which were never tarmacked or projects that were not completed. We are wondering where we are heading to in this country. So long as we do not appreciate and think positively and forget about the KANU succession war or the Vice-Presidency--- Tomorrow you will be in the Opposition while we will be in the Government. So long as we do not address the issues affecting our people, we will end nowhere simply because some day-dreamers believe that come the year 2002, KANU will still be in power. Let us think as Kenyans. Whatever we are doing in respect to our Constitutional Review, let us address all issues as Kenyans. It does not matter how many Commissioners each party will have in the constitution review Commission. We are not going to have KANU commissioners to review the KANU constitution. All that we are saying is that we want Kenyans who will think positively as Kenyans and address the constitutional review issue thoroughly so that our country will be put in the map where it used to be, but not where we are told that we are the second or the third most corrupt country in this world. Let us have commissioners who will think positively for the good of all Kenyans. Let us have people who are not malicious in whatever we are doing. The Constitution that we will come up with after the review will be a Kenyan Constitution and not a KANU or a FORD(K) constitution.

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

[Mr. Deputy Speaker took the Chair]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue of retrenching teachers in this country is quite embarrassing to some of us who know that our schools are understaffed. For example, you get a school with only seven teachers against 12 classes. One wonders how we can improve the standard of education of our children if, honestly, we are saying that we are not employing more teachers. How can you say that we have a surplus of teachers when in the actual sense we do not have enough teachers? Our children are being taught by untrained teachers, as the Leader of the Official Opposition has said. What will happen if there will be retrenchment of teachers in this country? After retrenchment what will happen to those schools that employ untrained teachers?

It is high time we realised, as Kenyans who have the interests of this country at heart and who think positively and objectively that we should, at all times, address and fight corruption right from this House. We have "thieves" and "looters" in this House. We cannot talk about a small man at the district or divisional level who misappropriates Kshs10 and forget that we have looters in this House who have looted the economy to the extent that the economy of this country is being held by a few individuals. We should address this issue of corruption right from this House.

With those few remarks, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to support the Presidential speech.

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. J. Nyagah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all,

I wish to start my contribution by congratulating the President for his excellent speech presentation in this House. First, I am disturbed by the quality of hon. Members in this House who obviously do not understand some of the procedures and the role of this kind of statement. In the Commonwealth tradition, this kind of statement normally summarises what the Government of the day intends to do. If the President were to come here today and explain what the Government is doing or what it will do, it will take him a full day to do that. That is not practical at all. That is why we have hon. Ministers whose responsibility is to explain the specifics of what the President meant to say in his Speech. So, from my point of view, the President did a first-class job of summarising all the current national issues and briefly explained how the Government intends to tackle them. In the next seven days, my colleagues on this side will be able to elaborate in terms of specific policy some of the things the Government will do in support of what was said yesterday. What I find confusing, although this is my first year in this House, is that hon. Members expected the Presidential speech to cover all issues in this country. For the sake of good education to my colleagues on the other side of the House, that is never done in any Commonwealth nation. I hope that is now clear and I can move on to the issues that I want to raise on this Presidential speech.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the President spoke yesterday and on many other occasions, he stressed the need for unity. The unity of this nation is paramount. It is important for this nation to understand that as we move forward we must move as a united country. Some of the issues that the President talked about yesterday and on many occasions have to do with national unity. Many of us take unity for granted. We assume that Kenya will always remain a united nation. We are very lucky because Kenyans have never been refugees; they have never had to run away from their country. Kenyans have always been at home, unlike other countries where there is instability and people are forced to be refugees. It has become customary for us to assume that unity in this country will be there forever. My appeal is that, as a nation, we should continue working for unity. We should not take the unity in this country for granted. We take it for granted because we have never experienced the agony of being a refugee. That is why recently I appealed to Kenyans like myself who live in Nairobi and understand Nairobi politics to be careful about those people who do not live in Nairobi. We should be careful about those people who live in out-lying districts because they can make a change in this country. They are the people who can change the map of Kenya. I keep on appealing to the people of Kenya, especially to politicians who live in Nairobi to understand that the map of Kenya can be changed if we do not understand the feelings of every Kenyan, irrespective of the corner of the country he comes from.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the President talked about corruption. You could not have expected, in one statement, the President to cover the entire field of corruption. Corruption is such a huge thing. I remember the American Vice-President who lost his job because he was corrupt. I also remember the European Union commissioners who lost their jobs because they were corrupt. So, corruption is a very big issue that affects the entire world. So, all that the President could have done is to summarise and highlight areas of concern in his Speech, and that is exactly what he did.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am happy that the Kenya Anti-Corruption Authority (KACA) which was set up by the Government is about to begin work. There are some operational problems but it is obvious that the Government is serious about tackling corruption. The KACA, which is charged with the responsibility of fighting corruption with the help of everybody, will, indeed, address the problem of corruption. Corruption, as I said earlier on, is everywhere; the Europeans, Americans and everybody in the world has been affected by corruption, but we must be very careful and support the KACA. We should not complicate its work. I would like to appeal to everybody to support the work of the KACA. We should not only support the Authority, but we should also change our attitudes so that we can stop stealing and being corrupt. This is because corrupt people are found in all societies, the Government and the Opposition. Corrupt people are everywhere! Therefore, a particular individual or group should not be pin-pointed as being corrupt because that is not the case. The world is made up of corrupt people and we should all go to the preachers and ask them to preach to us so that the human race can change and stop being corrupt.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the President talked about a number of Bills that will be brought before this House. If that is not an indication of a very hard working Government, then I do not know what a hard working Government is all about. For example, he mentioned that a Bill will be brought before this House to address the issue of our environment. He had no time to go into details but the Minister for Environmental Conservation will present a Bill on our environment. This means that the details will be explained later on. The Minister in charge of Traffic Department will also introduce a Bill on traffic issue. There were about four or five Bills that the President talked about. From my point of view, that is the way a presentation of this kind should be made, because the Bills will be brought before this House for discussion. We should not take serious issues lightly. For example, the Privatisation of the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (KPTC) Bill which was passed in this

House--- I think we should understand that from the day a decision of this House is made to the date when the final implementation takes place, there is some time lapse. The process, as my colleague has told me, and as I have read in the newspapers, the privatisation of the KPTC has started. Directors are in process of being appointed, while others have already been appointed. But it takes time to split and organise a large organisation. This does not happen overnight! I think hon. Members and Kenyans have to understand that we need time to implement good decisions that have been made by this House. Do not over-push us because if you do that, we might rush and mess up. We do not want to rush and mess up, but we would like to do things in a systematic and professional manner.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I get confused about privatisation of parastatals, because the private sector and the Opposition people were the ones who made a lot of noise. Today, when things have gone wrong they are the ones who are complaining.

With those few remarks I wish to support this Motion.

Thank you.

Mr. Wamalwa: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do thank you for giving me this opportunity to make a few comments on the President's Address. First, I would like to congratulate the Chair for the most wonderful speech I have ever heard from the Chair since I came to this House and its Members. It appears that we have a new-born Speaker, who realises that he is the custodian of the rights and privileges of this House. Indeed, this is the role of the Speaker historically. In the beginning, in the British Parliament, where we inherited our system from, the Speaker was not supported by the Government, but he was the spokesman of the Opposition and the non-titled people. He was not the spokesman of the Lords of the realm and the Dukes. His role was to protect all the poor people. Today, we have gone through an evolution where, in our short Parliamentary history, the Speaker has tended to be a Government spokesman rather than an Opposition spokesman. For once, yesterday, the Chair spoke as if it was a spokesman of the whole House and not just the Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Vice-President, Prof. George Saitoti, for his return to the post of Vice-President. This post is not always the most comfortable position in any Government. He is supposed to take the rap when things go wrong. Those who would like to attack the President would rather attack him through the Vice-President. So, I would like to warn him that he has not come back to a bed of roses. Instead he has come back to take a lot of beating and pushing around, but I am sure that he has the shoulder to take all that.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President's Address touched on very important issues. It seems to be the refrain now that this Government always has good intentions, but implementation has been the problem. I would like to highlight one aspect of the Address which touched on the constitutional review process. Apart from the day when we gained our Independence as a nation, the most important thing that will happen in this country this century will be giving the people Kenya a new Constitution, a Constitution that will be the end product of the efforts of all Kenyans of all shapes and sizes and from all walks of life.

The constitutional review process is so important at the end of the day when the history of the Nyayo Era will be written. I am quite sure that if a new Constitution is promulgated during the Nyayo era it will probably be the greatest achievement of the Nyayo Government over the years. I heard an hon. Member saying that maybe this will be the only achievement of the Nyayo era. But whatever the case, the constitutional review process is so important to Kenyans that today we, who occupy positions of leadership and have the voice to speak on this matter, will never be forgiven by history if we let this opportunity go.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Constitution of a country is the embodiment of the laws of that country; it is the embodiment of the wishes and aspirations of the people of that country. Because of this, there is no reason which is good enough for anybody to pussy-foot on this process. At the moment, blame is being laid at the door-step of KANU, but the argument is: Are we interested in getting this process going ahead, or in quibbling about the number of commissioners on the Constitutional Review commission? I would like to take this opportunity to point out that the 25 commissioners we proposed to nominate under the Act will not be the ones who will write the Constitution of Kenya. Their role is simply to go round from one district to another to gather the views of the District Forums, and eventually bring them to the National Forum, which will have representatives from every district or hon. Members of Parliament. After that a draft Bill will be brought to this House and hon. Members will debate it. This is how the new Constitution will come about. It will not be brought about because FORD(K) has one, two or three commissioners.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, indeed, as the commissioners go round, the people taking notes will be people from the Attorney-General's Chambers. These commissioners are not going to make any notes. They are simply going to listen and ask intelligent questions to ascertain that, that is what the people of that district have said as their wish. That is about all the role of these commissioners. So, I would like to appeal to the Government that

they be magnanimous, all in the interest of getting this process to move ahead. If it is a question of giving up one seat or two in order to get this process going, the Government should become magnanimous enough to do so. I think history will record that they enabled the process to go ahead instead of bogging it down.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the question of corruption was also mentioned and I think I will attempt a definition of corruption. Corruption is the process or the practice of giving what belongs to a huge majority of people to be enjoyed by one or a small minority of people. This happens at various levels. One travelling through Kenya today will wonder--- Those of us who were fairly grown up at the tail end of colonialism will remember that there were no potholes anywhere in the colonial days. Even in small towns like my own home town Kitale, the roads were built and maintained. The reason why we have potholes and bad roads today is because they are not maintained. Why are they not maintained? Wananchi still pay their taxes; the town councils now collect even new taxes that were not there during the colonial days; like Services charge and various other charges and yet maintenance is not done. Potholes are everywhere because of corruption. A few people sit in town halls and want to take that money to line their own pockets. Therefore, they do not have the money to maintain and repair the roads. This kind of corruption is at all levels in our society today and it is something that must be condemned by all right-thinking Kenyans. Concrete steps must be fashioned and taken to curb this evil practice and eventually eradicate it altogether from our body politic.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a person who practises corruption is the enemy of the people and the whole country. This is because he is the one who is making it impossible for dispensaries to have drugs; roads to be maintained, for teachers to be paid and so forth and so on. He is the worst enemy of this country and the Government of the day must see to it that this evil is eradicated. We from this side of the House will support the Government in its genuine efforts to eradicate corruption from our midst.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, poverty is another thing that was touched upon in the Presidential Speech. An old French Philosopher said: "Defy a man with a full stomach." If people are going to starve they will not obey any laws. A starving man does not give two hoots about the laws of your country. He will do anything to fill his stomach. Poverty must be fought by all of us who can, and especially those of us who are in these positions of leadership. I do not believe that any of us here today who are lucky to be living at the end of this century would wish to change places with any other generation or any other nation. We have a responsibility to our people and all efforts must be made and all programmes fashioned to fight and eradicate poverty.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, poverty is about three main things: Hunger, housing and clothing. I would not like to live in a Kenya where half of the people went hungry. I would not like to live in a Kenya where half of the people did not have decent homes to sleep in or half of the people slept on the streets. I would not like to live in a Kenya where a section or a big fraction of the people could not afford to wear decent clothes. These are the three cornerstones of poverty and we must fight them if we are serious about having a decent country, a thriving country and a democratic country. All principles of democracy will be thrown overboard when people are hungry and walk around half-naked like lunatics, and so forth and so on. It is an obligation resting on our shoulders and we must bear it.

With those few words, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Maizs): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute. First and foremost, I want to congratulate Mr. Speaker for what he said yesterday about Members of Parliament. It has really been very undignified to talk to our constituents in the streets when executing our duty as Members of Parliament. We have been forced to serve our people in the streets without having proper offices. So, what the Chair said yesterday is something to be congratulated.

Secondly, I would like to congratulate our Vice-President for the splendid job he has been doing to warrant him that position again, as the Vice-President. This country is for all of us and we want the Vice-President to do what he has been doing before with a good heart. We wish him the very best.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thirdly, I would like to comment on poverty which was highlighted in the Presidential Speech. I support the Presidential Speech and this is the right time for us to come up with this National Poverty Eradication Plan, particularly on maize and wheat growing areas and places where cattle are kept. In 1963 we had better grade cows in our Highlands, particularly in Eldoret South. However, because of lack of a ready market for milk, poor quality of veterinary services and Artificial Insemination (AI), the population of grade cows, particularly those exotic breeds like Friesian, Ayrshire and Jersey have actually gone down drastically. I am afraid that in future we may not find quality cows of a certain breed, for example Jersey cows. This is because of privatisation of the ADC, where we used to get breeds of these cattle. I do not know where else we can get breeds of exotic cattle. So, poverty in my constituency, district and the entire highlands is very high. If we do not have good breeds of cattle and dipping places because of privatisation of these services by the Veterinary

Department and the Ministry of Agriculture. I think our people are going to be poorer than they were before. So, I think the Ministry of Agriculture should take this seriously. Even if the IMF and the World Bank say that we should privatise, they should continue to visit farmers and give them advice on how to carry out artificial insemination, maintain the dips and how to propagate certain breeds of cows.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have been growing maize for about 35 years. The price of maize in 1963 was almost the same price as it is today. It is about Kshs400.00. We thank the President for raising the price of maize to at least Kshs1,000.00. But the market price is not helping our farmers. The reason is that, forces of demand are not equal to the forces of supply. The forces of demand are stronger because there are fewer buying companies like Unga Limited, Pembe and the rest. So, during the time of harvest there is nobody to keep the demand rising because the produce floods the market.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, these people just come and buy our maize at Kshs300. This Kshs300 cannot then make us trade evenly because the cost of production is higher than the proceeds we are getting from the maize. So, I will call upon the Ministry of Agriculture to form a certain kind of co-operative and help the people in order to buy maize from us and keep for us until the prices go up, so as to make the supply stronger to face the demand; in order to strike a balance; an equilibrium price which will make our people get market for maize. We have no market for milk now and we have no market for maize. I think poverty is going up and up in our places. I think it is worse than when we got Independence in the highlands.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the Minister for Agriculture is going to give advisory services strictly in the villages and help us form co-operatives, we have the money we can form co-operatives. We also need a company like Parmalat International to come to our aid because we have no place to sell our maize. It is very pathetic, if you could pass around our places. People are just stranded with milk along the roads. Nobody is buying from them after 35 years of Independence. So, the Ministry of Agriculture should bring any company to bail us out of this problem. Sometimes we pour our milk to the ground because we have no money.

With those few remarks, I beg to support the Speech.

Mr. Wambua: Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this important Speech. First of all, I would like to congratulate Prof. Saitoti, for having been appointed the Vice-President. We know him for many years and we know the much he usually does. We hope now because he had been in the cold for sometime, he will be more active than before.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk about insecurity in our country. We are very surprised to hear most of the time the Government officers and even the Head of State saying that, of course, there is insecurity in this country. We are just asking ourselves because it seems now as if the criminals are more advanced than our Police Force and we are asking ourselves, why is it so? Because there before, if there was insecurity in a certain area, criminals used to be arrested and brought to book. But now many lives are getting lost, people are being killed and no arrests are being done. Then, that means our Government has to do something, at least, to see that our police force are in a position to keep the security of this country in control.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we come and talk about the eradication of poverty, I in particular, I am very surprised because in one way or another the Government has let things to be so loose to some of the Government officials to make the poverty increase rather than reducing the poverty. For instance, I am surprised to mention to this House that in my constituency, Yatta, police officers during this Easter Holidays and even a DO had been hired by an individual person to go round in Mavoloni Farm and act as if they are eviction agents. They have been running round, feasting on some goats in that farm and chasing away the farmers of that farm. At last, one police officer shot one farmer in that area and up to now, the Government has not yet come out with any statement or inquiry as to why that farmer who, of course, was in his own home, was shot at. Just imagine, even when police officers shoot a criminal, if he is not dead, they collect him and take him to the hospital. These police officers shot the man and left him there to die on the farm. He was rescued by a priest from one of the churches there. So, if we ask ourselves; where in this world does this happen; police officers and Government officers like the DOs and the DCs, giving orders to go and evict 2,600 farmers because they had been hired by only one individual criminal lawyer who, of course, has used the dubious ways of getting evicting orders from the court. This proves that our Government is letting poverty to continue because if there are checking these things properly, these things cannot happen. If 2,600 people will be evicted from a farm and one particular person takes over being covered by the Government officials, that means the Government officials themselves are the ones who are increasing poverty.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we come to this House, many of our people because of lack of employment, just start hawking business. Hawking business is only one part of trying to create a job; a business or something which, of course, can make them go on. But it seems now in our country, especially here in Nairobi, as if hawking is a crime. You cannot allow any Government officer to go and chase hawkers, collecting their

merchandise, burning them, putting them in lorries to go and throw them as if, of course, they are only dustbin papers. That is what is happening in our country. Especially, if you just looked in the Public Galleries, they are full because most of the people who come here in the Public Galleries are jobless. And if they happen to create jobs by themselves---

Mr. Deputy Speaker (Mr. Omino): Order! Hon. Wambua. Members of the public who want to come to listen to you can freely do so.

Mr. Wambua: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I agree on that. My point is that if, of course, hawking in our country can be taken seriously by the Government, many people can create jobs by themselves. That is why we say that some of the things which our Government is doing, they have to check. We agree that the Head of State is doing a lot of job, but the implementors or the local executive officers, do not do their jobs well. In some local authorities, they collect revenue; especially in my District Machakos, some councillors were put in because they were saying that if the council collect revenue, they have to give service to the people. But they are collecting revenues and they are not giving any return services to the people.

With that due concern, when we met the Minister for Local Authorities with other leaders in Machakos, we told him everything that was going on. Up to now, nothing has happened. Some of these executive officers are the ones involved. And when we talk about corruption, corruption is an issue that is being addressed by every person in this country. But the Government does not take it seriously, because if we are saying a certain officer is corrupt and he is the only one who is making a certain area not to be well managed, he is left alone just to continue. That is why hon. Kibaki said some police officers, when at least, you go and try to explain a particular case which, of course, is going on in some areas, they tell you to keep off that. I think now the Government should take a very serious measure because we hon. Members in the Opposition, I can say that we are the only ones who are helping the Head of State. When there is any outcry in this country, we say it. Our fellow hon. Members of Parliament and Ministers on the Opposite side of the House just go and tell the Head of State that everything is moving well while things are bad. It is true that if we want to help our Government, we should tell the truth. In my area, people are being killed and chased away. I have talked to the Minister of State, Office of the President in charge of security but he has not taken any action. How can we let our people cry and suffer and come to this House and say that our Government is good? It is true that our Government is failing because they are not taking things seriously. For example, buses used to take only four hours from Nairobi to Mombasa, but now they are taking more than 12 hours because the road is in a bad state. It is better if it was a murrum road than being a tarmac road with such potholes. Many transportation companies are not transporting goods. Many lorries are overturning. If a driver of a lorry carrying goods weighing 20 tonnes is not careful while driving on that road, that lorry can overturn. How much is our Government collecting from the Petroleum Levy Fund? It is quite a lot of money. The Mombasa-Nairobi Road is a shame to our country. It is a tourist road, and if tourists see its state and yet we are saying that we are trying to eradicate poverty, I do not think we are serious on this matter.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish our hon. Ministers, for example, the newly appointed Minister of State in the Office of the President who is a friend of mine, could tell the President the truth. So that when we talk in this House, we should not be seen as criticising the Government, but only telling the Government what is happening and what should be taken seriously if we want to lead this Government well.

With those few remarks, I beg to support the Motion.

Mr. Kariuki: Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to comment on the Presidential Speech which, among other things, portrays a picture that is very pathetic, in the sense that we are going through economic problems, excess poverty, poor infrastructure and the rest. That situation is pathetic and requires all of us to address it in order, to alleviate the poverty of our people, so that they can, among other things, be well fed. I think the issue of productivity was not addressed, and I think it is important for us to give agriculture the priority that it deserves.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are going to face a crisis in this country where we will have more people than we can feed. We will keep importing foodstuffs from all over the world, which is expensive for us in terms of foreign currency expenditure which we badly need to import medicines and petroleum products. I think, as a country, we need to put agriculture first and give it the priority and attention that it deserves. We have a lot of water in this country that is going down the drain and we see it ending up in the ocean and nobody is trying to tap it. I think it is important for us to have dams all over the place, particularly along the River Tana, Kerio-Valley and every other place, so that we can have irrigation programmes to help increase our productivity.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue of corruption was addressed in the Presidential Speech. It is good that we are aware, more, than we were before, about the dangers of continued corruption. But I think, our colleagues on the Opposite side of the House, more than any other place require to address the issue, because a good example ought to be set by our leaders. It is a good thing to tell all Kenyans to join in pursuit of tackling corruption, but I

think a good picture ought to be created by leaders. That is very important.

Some of the problems we have about security are our own creation. For instance, the fact that Ocalan was released by Kenya to the Turkish Government, exposes Kenyans everywhere in the world to apparent danger of being killed by Turkish terrorists. I think it was a blunder by the Kenya Government to allow a Turkish terrorist leader to be released. I think we will pay very heavily as Kenyans when we hear our embassies being bombed or Kenyan people the world over being killed. I think this is something that the Government ought to face by maybe demonstrating the fact that it was not the Government's wish to release him, by either telling the Minister for Foreign Affairs to resign or having him sacked because of misadvising the Government in allowing that man to be released to the Turkish Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other aspect is the issue of internal security. The Kenya Police seem to have become trigger happy. In my own constituency during the recess, two people were killed by the police. Last year again, another two people were killed. It is now becoming a continuous process of police killings. I think the Office of the President ought to take upon itself the responsibility of upholding human sanctity by ensuring that police are there to protect Kenyan people and not to kill them. Police beatings have become the order of the day, conditions in the police stations are also pathetic, and I think it is important for us to know that we are dealing with human beings, and we ought to take care of our people by ensuring that whenever they are arrested by the police, they are taken to the courts of law for the courts to decide whether they are guilty or not, but not for the police to do it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are happy that during the recess, the Central Bank helped in the reduction of interest rates from the high levels of 27 per cent to between seven and eight per cent in Treasury Bills and Bonds. But on the same token, we find that liberalization is being taken advantage of by the private sector. While the interest rates have come down heavily, the commercial banks are still charging exorbitant rates of interest. The rates of interest being charged by commercial banks are in the region of 20 to 25 per cent, whereas with the reduction of TB rates, the rates should be down to about 10 to maybe a maximum of 12 per cent. We may have to bring in the element of control. There should be some control to ensure that Kenyans can be able to access cheap money because the more expensive the money is, the more unlikely it would be for investors to borrow money from banks. That is why we have a stagnating economy, whereby, although money is supposed to be cheap, commercial banks are not charging commensurate rates of interest. When again they do it, they are also going round levying exorbitant fees through bank charges. This morning I learnt of Barclays Bank charges. To issue a bankers cheque they charge Kshs300 and for a cheque that bounces they charge Kshs2,000. Now, these kind of charges in the present economy are certainly uncalled for and unacceptable. The Central Bank should not just watch this scenario, it is necessary to bring in an Act of Parliament to help us endorse the element of controls. I think banks should be controlled a little more. Anywhere in the world, banks are watched closely. We have a situation where Kenyans are lacking in terms of capital unlike the developed countries. With this kind of capital, coupled with exorbitant rates, progress will not be made. This is why it is important that we ensure commercial banks do not levy excessive charges.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before we went on recess, we had a very long list of defaulters of the National Bank of Kenya. But I think we have similar problems in the Kenya Commercial Bank and Co-operative Bank. One wonders who these defaulting debtors are. In the private sector, if one fails to pay a debt, his property is auctioned, but we have not seen this kind of action in the Kenya Commercial Bank, the Co-operative Bank, not to mention the National Bank of Kenya. This money belongs to taxpayers. This money belongs to the tax-payers and essentially one of the losers is NSSF who happen to be the major depositors in some of these collapsing banks. Ultimately, we will have a situation whereby a retiree will not be able to be paid by NSSF, because it is becoming chaotic. If we do not harness the money that employers and employees contribute towards NSSF, I think we are digging our own graves when we find that we are old and retired and we cannot be paid our retirement benefits. I think banks should tighten up the process of the collection of debts. It does not matter whether people are on this side or the other side of the House. A debtor is a debtor and he should have an obligation to pay. If he does not, then of course the collaterals should be realised.

The Head of State did mention about poor roads. This is an issue of concern all over. When we were on recess, we found that roads are in bad condition all over the Republic; it does not matter where. Whether you are talking about Central Province, Rift Valley, Coast or wherever, the situation is the same. So, there is no reason pointing accusing fingers. More important is to ask ourselves: Where is the *El Nino* money given by the World Bank. I am happy that the new Minister in the Office of the President is a very good friend of mine. He will probably address the issue of spending the money that we were given by the World Bank for road maintenance. I think it is too late. If we are going to take one and a half hours to bring back our roads into shape, then I think by the end of this Session, we will not have done any roads at all. It is difficult for us to be able to move a product

from their production areas to the consumption areas. We are impeding economic progress. We have ourselves to blame for slowing down the process of improving on our infrastructure.

On this talk about corruption, during the recess, you may have read in the press about the lands office in Murang'a. The problem there is that we have land officers who have become so corrupt. They are issuing duplicate title deeds, they are disinheriting widows because they know that they are not aware of their rights and maybe, issuing title deeds to friends of land that do not belong to them. The situation has become pathetic. It is important for the Minister for Lands and Settlement to take seriously the sanctity of title deeds. You cannot issue title deeds without proper control. If you have invested millions of shillings to put up a property and the following morning, somebody comes and claims it because of a dubious, forged or fraudulent title deed, then I think we are calling for havoc and we are going to lead this country into a state of anarchy where people will end up shooting and killing one another. This is being caused by the very officers who are supposed who are supposed to take care of land ownership by ensuring that titles are issued to the rightful persons. It is important too, that corruption in other areas is also stamped out. I am happy to hear that there will soon be District Tender Boards where MPs will be involved. I think it is important that we get involved in this because District Focus for Rural Development---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order, hon. Kariuki.

Mr. Kariuki: With those remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Kathangu: Asante Bw. Naibu Spika. Kwanza, ningependa kurudishia shukrani Rais was nchi hii kwa sababu ya kuchukua nafasi kidogo sana kuzungumzia Bunge hii na nchi nzima jana; alichukuwa dakika 15 pekee. Katika huo muda, alitoa mambo kama sita ama saba ambayo yanasumbua sana nchi hii.

Bw. Naibu Spika, jambo la pili ni kuhusu kuteuliwa kwake Prof. Saitoti kuwa Makamu wa Rais. Hili ni jambo ambalo lilikuwa zuri, lakini kwa watu tu wale ambao walitangaziwa. Nao walikuwa watu wa Limuru wakati Rais Moi alipokuwa akipita huko. Na watu wengine wakaanza kusema huenda ikawa huko ndipo Prof. Saitoti alizaliwa. Sijui, lakini hivyo ndivyo watu wanasema.

Bw. Naibu Spika, siasa nzuri ni maisha mazuri. Ndipo ninasema---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order, hon. Kathangu. That was part of Kenya and it does not matter where the announcement is made.

Mr. Kathangu: Asante sana Bw. Naibu Spika. Nimezunguka kidogo tangu siku hiyo na nimegundua kwamba kuna watu wengine wa wana Kenya ambao hawakusikia mzuri kwa sababu pengine walikifikiria mmoja wao angeteuliwa kuwa Makamu wa Rais. Lakini busara ambayo Rais Moi alitumia kuteua Makamu wa Rais na ambayo alitumia kutupatia Hotuba ya dakika 15, ndio hiyo sasa tunazungumzia.

Jambo ambalo ni kubwa sana ni kwamba tunaposema mambo ya siasa na vile upande wa Upinzani unatakiwa ishirikiane na Serikali ama chama cha KANU, ni lazima pia Bunge hili likumbuke kwamba chama cha KANU kina fedha nyingi sana ambazo zimekuwa zikirundikana tangu mwaka wa 1962 mpaka sasa, kwa jasho na damu ya wakenya ambazo wanatumia kila siku kuendeleza mambo yao ya chama na siasa. Upande wa Upinzani, hamna hata hela moja ambayo wanapewa na nchi hii ndio waendeleze siasa ambazo zinaweza kusikizana na watu was KANU. Kwa hivyo, tunaposema kwamba Wabunge wawe na ofisi zao, ni lazima pia isisitizwe kwamba Serikali ni lazima iwe inapatia vyama vya siasa fedha ili waweze pia kuendeleza vyama vyao na siasa za nchi hii. Hilo ndilo jambo la kwanza. Jambo la pili ni kwamba, sisi tunang'ang'ana hapa kuhusu Katiba na sheria ambayo imeletwa sasa kuona kwamba Katiba inabadilishwa. Sisi tumekuwa kama walimu wabaya. Sisi Wabunge tumekuwa na Katiba hiyo tangu mwanzo wa Bunge hili mwaka wa 1963. Wananchi hawajui mambo ya hiyo Katiba. Sisi tumepitisha sheria kuona kwamba hiyo Katiba imebadilishwa mwaka jana. Badala ya kuwaambia wananchi hiyo sheria ina nini ndani, sasa tunaanza kusema hiyo sheria haiwezi kufanya kazi. Hiyo ni kuonyesha unafiki mkubwa wa Wabunge. Ningeomba kwamba kabla sisi kuzungumzia ubaya wa sheria ambayo imeundwa hapa na ikapitishwa, lazima tueleze wananchi ambao tunawakilisha ni nini kiko ndani ya hiyo sheria.

Bw. Naibu Spika, kuna mengi ambayo yamesemwa hapa kuhusu ushirikiano wa Afrika Mashariki. Katika Tanzania na Uganda, kila mwananchi amehuzishwa katika mazungumzo ya ushirikiano wa Afrika Mashariki. Tunakumbuka kwamba ushirikiano wa Afrika Mashariki ulivunjika mwaka wa 1977. Imetuchukuwa miaka 22 kuanza kuzungumzia jinsi ambayo tunaweza kuunda jumuiya tena. Kenya hii haijahuzishwa kuzungumzia swala hilo ambalo ni muhimu sana. Afrika Mashariki itakuwa inaungana namna gani. Sheria ambazo zinaambatana na mambo mbali mbali, zitaunganishwa namna gani? Wananchi wa Kenya hawajui. Kama vile hawajui Katiba yetu na kama vile sheria ambayo tumeunda. Hawajui ni nini kinachoendelea katika Afrika Mashariki. Serikali ina jukumu kubwa sana kuanzisha mpango wa kuelimisha watu wetu kuhusu sheria ambazo zinapitishwa na miungano mbali mbali ambazo zimetokea katika historia yetu. Kwa hayo, ningeomba Mawaziri ambao wanhusika, tafadhali waone semina ambazo Waziri Nicholas Biwott alisema, zizifanywe upande wa Arusha peke yake. Ni lazima pia ziletwe upande ili tuone jinsi watu wetu wanaweza kujua.

Bw. Naibu Spika, tulipoanza kuzungumza juu ya usalama wa nchi hii, tulisahau kwamba sisi wenyewe ndio tuliowapa watu bunduki ili wawe walinzi wa nyumbani. Sisi wenyewe, baada ya kutimuliwa kwa Rais wa zamani wa Somalia, marehemu Siyad Barre, tuliwaruhusu jamaa na marafiki zake walete bunduki katika nchi hii. Sisi wenyewe tuliwaruhusu askari waliohusika katika mauaji ya Rais wa zamani wa Burundi, marehemu Habyarimana, kuingia katika nchi hii na kuingiza bunduki. Sisi wenyewe, mpaka sasa, tumehusika katika kuwapatia nafasi wale Wasudani wanaoendelea kupigana upande ule. Kwa hivyo, hatustahili kustaajabu juu ya zinakotoka bunduki zinazotumika katika wizi wa mabavu na mauaji ya Wakenya. Hatustaahili kustaajabu juu ya watu wanaowaua Wakenya, na kuuliza kama ni wahalifu au la, tunapojua kwamba sisi wenyewe ndio tulioruhusu mambo haya.

Bw. Naibu Spika, mwisho, ningependa kusema kwamba panya wa kanisani hula kanisani. Askari wa polisi aliye na bunduki, na ambaye hana hata viatu, na anayelazimika kujinunulia viatu vya "rubber" ndipo avivae na kwenda kazini; askari ambaye hana malazi wala nguo. Hivyo ni kusemaje? Kwa sababu mshahara anaopata ni kidogo, askari huyo wa polisi atatumia ile bunduki, anapokuwa kazini, kumwibia mpita njia ili awaze kuwaelimisha watoto wake na kujipatia pesa za kunulia chakula. Na haya ni mambo hatari sana, kwa sababu askari hao ndio wanaohusika katika biashara haramu ya bangi, kupeana risasi kwa majambazi, na katika maovu mengine kadha wa kadha. Lakini, si makosa yao. Makosa ni yetu, kwa sababu hatuwalipi askari hao mshahara wanaostahili.

Bw. Naibu Spika, tunaposema kwamba Hotuba ya Rais katika Bunge Hili ilikuwa nzuri au la, inafaa tufahamu kwamba siasa nzuri ni ile ambayo inahakikisha kwamba Wakenya wote wanapewa chakula cha kutosha, malazi, madawa na elimu. Hakuna siasa nyingine tunayoweza kuendeleza katika nchi hii hata tuwe maskini namna gani. Kwa mfano, iwapo mimi na mhe. Prof. Saitoti umaskini wetu ni sawa, tutafurahi pamoja. Lakini iwapo yeye atakuwa na mali nyingi kuliko mimi, itakuwa vigumu sana mimi na yeye kusikizana. Kwa hivyo, jambo la kwanza, ningependa kumwomba Kiongozi wa Shughuli za Serikali Bungeni ahakikishe kwamba tumelipunguza pengo kubwa lililoko kati ya maskini na matajiri humu nchini.

Ningependa kutamatisha kwa kusema kwamba umaskini huleta mambo mengi sana. Ni vigumu sana kwa mtu asiye maskini kugundua mambo mapya. Ni lazima tufurahie kwamba wale ambao wameiongoza nchi hii, wamewapatia wakaazi wa nchi hii nafasi ya kuwa maskini ili wapate kuzifahamu shida zao na jinsi ya kuzitatua. Hii ni kusema kwamba ikiwa Serikali haitotatua matatizo ya nchi hii, na kutoa mwongozo unaoweza kusaidia kutatua tatizo la umaskini, wanachi watatafuta mbinu zitakozowawezesha kumaliza umaskini wao na labda waitimue Serikali. Kama Serikali hii haifanyi kazi, ni lazima wananchi watafute njia ya kuitimua. Iwapo wale waliomo Serikalini hawataki watimuliwe, ni lazima wafanye kazi kulingana na sheria na kanuni walizopewa na wananchi waliowateua.

Bw. Naibu Spika, nilitaka kuwapongeza Wabunge wote waliohudhuria kikao hiki. Lakini, baada ya miezi minne ya kusubiri kufunguliwa kwa Bunge ili tuweze kutatua matatizo, nimefahamishwa ya kwamba huenda Bunge likaketi kwa mda wa majuma matatu tu, halafu liahirishwe. Bunge linatakiwa kuwa na mpangilio wake wa kufanya kazi. Haifai kwamba katika mwaka mzima, tunafanya kazi miezi mitatu tu, na kukaa nje miezi tisa. Tulichaguliwa na tunakula fedha. Wananchi hawali cho chote.

Kwa hayo machache, nashukuru.

Mr. Kibicho: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Address which was delivered by the President here indicates that it is only men who can maintain the status quo in terms of the economy and other programmes which this country has. You cannot talk of economic hardships, constitutional review stalemate and insecurity when this Parliament has been in Session twice, this being the third Session, without coming up with a new approach or policy to address these problems. The economy of this country must grow if poverty has to be alleviated. We cannot continue with those old policies and expect the economy of this country to grow. This economy is not growing because of mismanagement. It is not growing because there is no production.

The President's Address does not contain any new policy on the management of the economy of this country. There is no policy on how to boost production. Nobody is addressing himself, for example, to the reasons why coffee production in the country has declined. Why are sugar farmers not expanding their farms? Why are we not expanding rice plots? Why are farmers not growing more maize? The reason is very simple - there is no reason for farmers to grow more coffee or sugar-cane, because they are not getting satisfaction from the income from this produce. Unless this Government comes up with a policy, it is only God's--- Production must increase for the economy to improve.

What has gone wrong in this country is the people who manage our affairs. In some East African countries, where per capita income has increased faster than Kenya's, even senior positions such as those of Permanent Secretaries are advertised, and only the best candidates are given the jobs. So long as the leadership of this country continues to give jobs to people simply because they are known to them through nepotism, corruption

and tribalism, the economy of this country will not recover. As we sit in this House, we know that there is a problem in this country's banking industry.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, why has the banking industry problem come about? There are two examples. One, a non-banker was moved from the Industrial Commercial and Development Corporation (ICDC) and made the Executive Chairman of the National Bank of Kenya (NBK). As a result, we have seen what has happened to the NBK. Two, the Government removed the two top executives of the Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB) and brought in a non-banker from the Industrial Development Bank and made him---

An hon. Member: The General Manager?

Mr. Kibicho: Managing Director, or General Manager; I do not know. As a result, the banking industry has problems. So, unless such attitude is changed, we will continue talking about economic recovery, production enhancement, better management, but this economy will never improve. We must change our attitudes on the policies of the management of the economy.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have the problem of the constitutional review. The Constitution of Kenya must be reviewed. If it is not reviewed, everything in this country will continue going wrong. But, then, what are we arguing about? We had a situation where we went through a very vigorous process and agreed on how to approach the review of the Constitution, but what did we see? We saw one party wanting to dominate other parties.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the officials of that party thought that they were entitled to what they were demanding - they said that they were so entitled - what explanations did they give Kenyans to convince them that what they were doing was right? What happened is that nobody was serious in reviewing the Constitution. If they were serious, they would not have talked only about--- We know very well that the 25 commissioners will neither re-write the Constitution nor review it. So, the officials of that party did what they did, so that the process could stall. There could not have been any other reason, as they did not give any to Kenyans.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for anybody to come and tell us that, he is serious in going forward as far as the Constitution review process is concerned, one would think that he is only cheating Kenyans. You find that in this country, security has been a problem but what is worrying me as a person is: Why is it that when crimes are committed in this country, even after five to six months, we see no arrests? If that trend continues, the rate of crime is going to increase. Why is this happening? It is because the co-operation between the police and the public is not the best. The police cannot be able to apprehend criminals, unless they have got information. Why are they not getting information from the public? What has gone wrong? What is the Government doing to make sure that this attitude changes? This is because unless it changes, Kenya is going to be a very unsafe place to live in and if Kenya becomes unsafe to live in, we cannot talk of an economy which is growing. We cannot talk of investors coming to this country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would have expected that in this speech by the President, there would have been policy guidelines on which he would have told us that his Government is moving in a different direction and it will get this result. I heard one Minister say here that, the Ministers who will come and talk will fill the gap. That is not good enough. What we want is an indication of change of policy or a new policy which will address the issues as we see. One talks of the bad roads and in my own constituency, I am disheartened. You find that road construction work has started and within a very short time, that work is stopped and when you want to find out what has happened, you are told that the money which the district was allowed to incur, the Authority to Incur Expenditure (AIE) has not been--- There is no general co-ordination between the district and the Treasury on these matters and if there is, then it really supports my fear that, there is mismanagement and unless that changes, then we will not move forward.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very sad when you go to the district and you find very many small projects. You find that the Ministry of Agriculture is building a small house and so is to the Ministry of Water Resources. Why can we not go back to where we were many years ago; that, if it is the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, then they co-ordinate all the works and if it is the Ministry of Transport and Communications, then they do what they are supposed to do? If you allow these projects to continue - the way they have been implemented simply because the people in authority want to control them and the process and in the process get a kickback, then we are in problems. So, unless there is rationalisation in what the Government is doing; that is the policies that this Government is implementing, there will be no change and Kenya is going to be a poorer country than it is. There will be more suffering and that is not what we want. We want a country where everybody leads good lives. Any Government which does not address itself to the quality of life which its people would enjoy is not worthy being a Government. Any Government which takes a do not care action on whatever it is supposed to do, then scores nothing.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this respect, I wish also to say this: It is very sad in this country that sugar

continues coming to Kenya when there is a lot of sugar in this country. It is also very sad that rice is still coming into this country when rice from Mwea has no market. It is also very sad that farmers are not being encouraged to grow rice in Mwea, simply because the Government wants to control its production and marketing and yet, it is not the one which is growing this rice. All this attitude must change. We are not criticising the Government but we are merely telling this Government to do something, so that the quality of the lives of Kenyans may improve.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I sit down, I want to be on record for having congratulated the Speaker for that wonderful speech he made yesterday.

Mr. Shidiye: Thank you Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this important Motion by His Excellency the President.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are happy that this Parliament has reconvened once again. This country requires a visionary leadership. There must be a new foundation and a new component to help this country from the problems that it faces today. Leaders come and go but this country remains and that is the most important fundamental thing in this country. We have seen countries which were extremely poor but with visionary leadership, things have changed. Look at Malaysia and you will find that the able leadership of Mahadhir Mohammed has changed that country from poverty to what it is today. Our President is not different, since he can steer this country to greater heights than any other country within this region. He has the capacity, will, facilities and his magnanimity has made him an envy of the other leaders in this region.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, issues that are raised in the streets are very important in this country. Take for instance the security issue in this country and I want the Ministers to be very attentive, particularly the Ministers in the Office of the President. I want them to lend their ears to this country. They have the honest responsibility to see to it that, there is security in this country. Where I come from in Northern Kenya, bandits have taken over roads. The lives of the people are threatened. The Provincial Administration manning that area are continuously becoming weaker and weaker every other day. In Garissa for instance, there is no single DO out of the 16 divisions that has a vehicle. It is only the DC who has a vehicle. They do not have radio communication sets in the divisions and in the locations. Askaris are very few. In those circumstances, we are making even the askaris to suffer. That area has become a death chamber for askaris today. We want the askaris to be provided with the necessary equipment. They want vehicles, communication sets and support and if that is not provided, then this country will not reach anywhere. These people have taken over our roads. People have been made poor as a result of cattle rustling and banditry. You cannot travel. Recently, that is just a few months ago, the Government planned to have homeguards. They trained them and to this day, they have not been given firearms. They have developed a skill which they never used to have and now, they can even acquire firearms illegally and harass the people. We want the Minister in-charge of the Office of internal security in the President to tell us to-date, why those people were not given firearms and why were they trained in the first place?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, people say that you can not trust somalis with guns. I think that is very wrong. If the Government has said, then it has the responsibility to provide those firearms to those people. It will reduce Government bills and community policing will be more effective than the people; that is, the police for instance. They do not understand the terrain and the culture and the climatic conditions are so harsh that, they cannot be able to operate. In my constituency, for instance, I neighbour the Somali Republic and there is no Government there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my constituency is neighbouring the Republic of Somalia which has had no government for the last eight years. Those people who are armed are crossing into our country. There used to be police and Army camps in Liboi and at the border, but they were all withdrawn just before the elections. Today, we do not have even Army camps in that area. We want those camps to be returned so that the security at the border is tightened. I want the Ministers to assure this country, we want to know whether these Ministers are working. In fact, there is already young blood in that Ministry; we want him to show the lead.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the question of poverty eradication, poverty has become a tyranny in this country. We have a tyranny of poverty and a majority of Kenyans, about 90 per cent, are living below poverty line. Poverty has dehumanised people. Poverty has made people irrelevant. Poverty has made people to be sick. We are sick because we are poor because there is no food. We are getting sick and sicker because we have nothing to survive on. The National Poverty Eradication Plan by the President is a welcome move. I am sure we will be proof the sceptics wrong; those people who believe that this one cannot work. It has worked in other countries and we want the President to go ahead and create a Ministry for peasants and poverty eradication to implement this policy. This country has the potential, the manpower and the human resource which is trained. We can export this manpower to eradicate this poverty. Today, if you wanted to get a passport to look for greener pastures elsewhere, it will take you a year to get that passport. Why is it so? Why bureaucratic red-tapes? Why? One wonders.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, other countries like Egypt and Philippines have made a plan where people are

exporting manpower and they bring dollars to their countries. This country has the potential of sending people abroad to work and bring back money. In fact, countries like Philippines, they have double nationality. You can go to another country to work there and you get nationality and then come back; dual nationality. Poverty eradication plan should be priority number one in this country, otherwise we will be doing nothing. Most people are living below poverty line. They are suffering. As leaders, if we do not eradicate poverty, we have no role to play.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the rate of unemployment is so high. If we follow the Structural Adjustment Programmes, those countries like Britain and Germany are going for full employment yet, we are told to freeze employment here. It does not make sense. We are supposed to employ more teachers and the Public Service Commission should employ more people to make Kenyans able and to make Kenyans run their own affairs and their own country. We are being told to liberalise our economy, to throw our door ajar. Why are we being told to throw our door ajar whereas the other people have created tariffs to make sure that our commodities are not sold? These double standards by the West must come to an end. They should not give us a wrong package. Why should the Kenya Government plan to please the IMF and the World Bank? Why do we not put our heads together to plan and please the common man? We can tell IMF off. Eritria and other countries have done that. We do not require their adjustment programmes. If anything, they want this country to collapse. That is the plan by the West.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, on health, today as I stand here, it is really a sad day for my constituency. 14 people have died of cholera in one division called Benane and they are continuing to die. I informed the Minister for Health, I wish he was here. I stand here because, sad as I am, there is nothing I can do. The dispensary does not have drugs and money. The MOH does not have the vehicle and the fuel to reach there and people are dying. I want the Minister for Health to do something because where 14 people died in a week, it is a grave situation and more are likely to die. That one touches me because I am a human being, because I am their leader and I feel that the Minister should move very fast otherwise that epidemic will cause more deaths.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on corruption, this country requires the goodwill of all Kenyans. Corruption is not people who are in the offices, if Kenyans are not corrupt and they do not have the culture of corruption, then that one will not go on. The Kenya Anti-Corruption Authority (KACA) is a very important instrument. Corruption has made Government services very expensive and people have become "air millionaires" out of deals and bureaucratic red-tapes. Those "air millionaires", people who have not worked for their money, something fundamental must be done. People who had nothing the other day are on mobile telephone running up and down making "air deals".

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

Mr. Mwenje: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Before I start my remarks, I am wondering why this Speech was not put in our Pigeon Holes yesterday. We are now being told to go and collect them in Room No.146. Normally, they are put in our Pigeon Holes. I would appeal to Parliament to see to it that it is put in our Pigeon Holes so that we are able to get it on time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, looking at this Speech which we are discussing today and looking at the Speech which was delivered yesterday by the Speaker; I want first of all to thank the Speaker for what he put in the Speech which has been long overdue that we require a Parliamentary Service Commission. We must regulate our own affairs. We must regulate how Parliament is going to operate. We require offices---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Mwenje, you know that we have passed that one by way of a Motion.

Mr. Mwenje: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am aware. That is why I am still emphasising that this needs to be implemented immediately as we require these facilities immediately. If you go through the Speech, you will be surprised as hon. Kibaki had said that it appears like a speech written by somebody who is talking from the Back Bench of this Parliament rather than the Front Bench or even the President because it keeps on talking of the problems that we know of in nearly all the pages. It is talking of the existence of corruption, something which we know. It talks of the position that we are in, literally everywhere, if you go through it, even the way it starts: "That this Session of Parliament is unique. Why? In the sense that we are in the last Millennium". All these things are obvious. What we expect from the President and from the Government are clear policies and how they are going to be implemented and the programme that we have for solving the problems facing our people not a general speech. In my opinion, this is simply a general speech that does not help us at all.

In my opinion, that is simply a general speech and it does not help us. We need to hear from the President how we will solve these problems. I could speak from the Back Bench and suggest the solutions for the Government to implement. But I do not expect what is contained in the Presidential Address from the President. I expected the President to tell us the solutions of the problems that we have because he is the man in charge of this Government and country. But no solutions are contained at all in this Address. We need to know the solutions of the problems of our people. Our people are very poor. We have just been told by the Vice-President that 47 per cent of Kenyans live below the poverty line. Why are they living below the poverty line? Who created this poverty?

What is the Government doing about it to see that this poverty is reduced? If anything, it is this Government which is accelerating this poverty. This is because we have been talking here for a whole year about so many happenings yet up to now no remedy is being put in motion. We cannot continue this way forever. If I am suggesting a solution, and everybody is doing the same, and the President is saying the same, who will implement it? Are we waiting for God to come and do it? Are we waiting for *manna* to come from heaven?

Time has come and we must see things being done. This Government must wake up and ensure that things are being done properly. Unfortunately, everybody is busy trying to loot what he can loot. This is a very unfortunate situation in this country. I agree with hon. Kibaki who said that the same people who are talking about these problems are the same people who are creating these problems like poverty, and they are doing nothing about it. They are not expected to do anything about them because they are part and parcel of these problems.

Mr. Koske: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir! Hon. Mwenje is making some very serious allegations in this House. Is he in order to say that? Can he substantiate or withdraw his allegations about the looting of the economy?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Which allegations?

Mr. Koske: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he is simply saying that everybody is busy looting.

(Mr. Mwenje stood up in his place)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Mr. Mwenje!

Mr. Mwenje: But he is wasting my time!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Proceed, Mr. Koske.

Mr. Koske: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not wasting anybody's time. I am simply saying that hon. Mwenje is actually alleging that everybody is busy looting, implying that everybody in the Government is actually busy looting. Is he in order? Can he substantiate?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Mwenje is expressing his opinion. How do you substantiate an opinion? Proceed, Mr. Mwenje.

Mr. Mwenje: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. He simply wanted to waste my time.

Mr. Maundu: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir!

Mr. Mwenje: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has not even made his Maiden Speech.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Mr. Mwenje! When an hon. Member stands on a point of order, you know what to do.

Mr. Maundu: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my point of order is that the hon. Member used these words against hon. Koske: "You are wasting time." We do not waste time in this House as that is unparliamentary language.

Mr. Mwenje: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the first place, hon. Koske's point of order was unparliamentary. Anyway, I beg to continue to avoid that.

I was saying that part of what is creating poverty in this country is that we have a lot of people today in Nairobi and other urban areas who have never been settled up to now. They have not been settled and nobody is bothering to settle them. Those of us who are leaders here and try to settle them, you find that at times we collide with the Government. I was a victim of such a circumstance. When we try to reduce poverty and assist the squatters who are in Nairobi, a particular individual who is a former PC in this city, because he simply wanted to steal the same kind of land which belonged to the squatters, goes and uses the police. I am glad the Minister in the Office of the President in charge of the Police Force is here. The Police Force must not be misused any more by particular individuals. These individuals go and use the police to make sure that they harass those who are trying to help, including me, to reduce poverty so that they can benefit and take 80 acres of what belonged to the squatters. In doing so, you will find a particular police officer stealing money in the process. He is called Mr. Mulinge and he is still at the CID headquarters. I want to appeal to the Minister in the Office of the President who is in charge of police to investigate that particular matter and follow up this man who even stole money from my car, pretending that he was arresting me. That matter is recorded with the police and I hope the matter will be addressed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, therefore, I am saying that the problems that we are facing today have been caused by some people who are known. These problems have got to be reduced and looked into. We have got to respect the three arms of Government - the Legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive. Unfortunately, we keep on criss-crossing, one interfering with the other even to an extent of making mistakes where a judge can be taken to the Executive and yet he continues with the office of a judge. A judge is an office; you cannot join the Executive

when you are still a judge. We must look into this criss-crossing as it is where we are creating problems. This is where we find ourselves in problems.

I represent Embakasi, in Nairobi, and if you have been moving in this city, you have seen how the roads are. Today, roads in Nairobi are totally impassable. You require a four-wheel vehicle to move on Nairobi roads. We have been talking about roads in Dandora. Just pass through Ronald Ngala Street which is in the middle of this city and you will find that you cannot even drive along that road. Why is this happening? We have the Fund established after the roads were damaged by the *El Nino* rains but which are still being held. We are just about to return the money unused and yet all of us are saying here that we have no money. But we do not want to use the money because unless you are able to get a chance to take something out of the Fund, you do not want that money to be spent. This is the crux of the whole problem in this country. It is that unless you have a chance to take something out of that, then you do not want even to use those funds. This situation is very serious. The roads in Nairobi have got to be repaired because the money is there. But those charged with that responsibility are not discharging it, and they do not want to do it for the reasons that I have stated earlier. This is serious.

It is like the constitutional review process which we are talking about. Everybody knows in this country that the majority of Kenyans voted for the Opposition. That is the truth of the matter. One cannot argue with this fact. The majority of the representatives on the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission must be from the Opposition. Yet one hon. Member from KANU dared say that KANU has more Kenyans on its side than the Opposition as if he did not get the figures. KANU may have more hon. Members here but that is not so outside here. The constitutional review process is not for hon. Members; it is for Kenyans. So, more Kenyans should be represented in the Kenya Constitution Review Commission and not more hon. Members. Why are we getting it all wrong, yet we know it? It is deliberate, and all of them know this fact. Let us not pretend about these things; this country has got to move. This country has got problems like insecurity. A lot of insecurity is there. Every other day somebody is killed yet the Police Force is there. Instead, when the police are told to go and chase hon. Mwenje, they are very fast. But when they are told to go and chase a robber somewhere in Dandora they are not interested and they will not go. Why is it so? If they are told to go and get you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, they will be very fast. I hope this situation will improve.

I beg to support this Motion very reluctantly.

Mr. Sambu: Ninakushukuru Bw. Naibu Spika kwa kunipa fursa hii ili nitoe maoni yangu kuhusu Hotuba hii ya Rais iliyotolewa wakati wa kufungua kikao hiki cha Bunge.

Bw. Naibu Spika, mambo aliyoyataja Rais na sera ya Serikali aliyoitoa ni mambo muhimu. Shida iliyoko ni utekelezaji. Wanaotakiwa kutekeleza hawatekelezi. Sijui kama wanasikia, na kama wanasikia, mbona hawatekelezi? Mambo mengi yaliyosemwa na Rais yamesemwa katika mikutano na kongamano tofauti. Lakini nani atatekeleza haya? Iko wapi shida katika Serikali hii? Nataka tuone tofauti kati ya kunena na kutekeleza. Iwapo hakuna kutekeleza kwa mambo haya na ni kunena hapa, na kwingineko, watu wa nchi hii na wengineo nje watakuja kukosa imani na sisi. Shida iliyoko kubwa sana ni usimamizi wa uchumi. Uchumi wetu unasimamiwa vibaya. Hii ndiyo sababu mtu moja wakati moja alisema ya kuwa uchumi wetu uko katika Intensive Care Unit. Mimi nilikubaliana naye kwa sababu uchumi ambao hauwezi kukua kwa GDP ya zaidi ya asilimia mia moja au moja na nusu kwa mwaka ni ule uko katika Intensive Care Unit. Ni lazima tukubali ukweli na tujichunguze na tuone tulikosea wapi njia ili tujirekebishe na kurudi kwa njia iliyokuwa sawa.

Kama tunataka tumalize umasikini, ni lazima tuanze humu ndani katika Serikali kwa kukomesha ufasidi. Pesa nyingi za Serikali zinapotea kwa njia ya ufasidi. Badala ya kutekeleza miradi na kuajiri watu wa kutekeleza hiyo miradi, hizo pesa zinaenda kwa njia ya ufasidi. Mtu anatoa hongo ya mamilioni kadha. Hiyo pesa ingejiri watu wengi mno. Sasa Serikali iko mbioni kufuta wafanyakazi. Badala ya kuajiri, inafuta watu. Tunaomba wanaotekeleza, na Rais amesema mara nyingi na vizuri wamsikie, wakomeshe huu ufasidi ambao unazorotesha nchi yetu.

Bw. Naibu Spika, hospitali zetu hazina dawa. Katika jiji la Nairobi utapata watu wengi wakizurura barabarani kwa sababu hawana kazi. Ni lazima sera ya Serikali inayonenwa na ile inayotekelezwa ziambatane.

Bw. Naibu Spika, tumesikia kwamba Benki Kuu ya Kenya imefanya vyema kwa sababu riba ya Treasury Bills imerudi chini. Lakini watu hawawezi kuchukua mikopo kutoka wa benki kwa sababu kiwango cha riba kiko juu sana. Hata ingawa wanasema kiwango cha riba ya Treasury Bills kimeteremka, hakuna tafuti. Kiwango cha riba bado kiko juu sana. Watu wetu watakopa pesa wapi ili waendeleze miradi ambayo itawaajiri watu? Ni lazima watueleze shida iko wapi kwa sababu Benki Kuu ya Kenya inasema kwamba kiwango cha riba ya Treasury Bills kimeteremka, lakini benki zingine bado zinatoza riba zaidi ya asili mia 20 kwa kila mkopo. Ni lazima mambo haya yachunguzwe.

Bw. Naibu Spika, wahandisi wanaotekeleza kazi ya ujenzi wa barabara kule wilayani hawafanyi kazi vizuri. Kama Serikali inataka kuonyesha mfano mwema ni lazima ianze kule wilayani. Kazi ya kukarabati

barabara ni lazima ifanywe na watu kwa kutumia mikono. Tawache kuwapa Wahindi kandarasi ya mamilioni ya pesa. Tuajiri watu wetu watakaotumia mikono kufanya kazi ya kufungua mitaro barabarani.

Bw. Naibu Spika, usalama ni jambo moja aliloliguzia Mtukufu Rais. Ukienda katika wilaya nyingi, hasa katika zile za wafugaji, watu wetu wanauawa ovyo na watu wanaozurura wakiwa na bunduki. Wengine wa hawa watu ni homeguards na wamepewa bunduki lakini wanazitumia kuwajeruhi na kuwanyang'anya watu mali. Katika sehemu za Trans Nzoia, Turkana, Marakwet na sehemu zingine kule Kaskazini Mashariki ni lazima Serikali itekeleze kazi yake na ionakane kwamba jeshi letu linafanya kazi. Kusema jambo bila kulitekeleza haifai kamwe. Serikali inaongea na huku watu wanazidi kuuawa. Infaa tuone tofauti kati ya kusema na kutekeleza. Nchi hii ina jeshi linalofaa, lenye silaha, mitambo na magari ya kutosha. Tunaomba Serikali itekeleze kile tunachosema. Tunataka watu wetu katika mikoa inayohusika wakae kwa usalama. Vile vile, tunataka polisi wafanye kazi yao. Watu wanatembea na bunduki ovyo na kuuwa wenzao ovyo. Jambo hili litaendelea hadi lini? Kama shida ni kwamba polisi wetu hawalipwi vizuri, ni kheri walipwe vizuri ili watekeleze kazi yao. Ni lazima wanyang'anye hawa watu bunduki ili watu wasiuawe ovyo.

Bw. Naibu Spika, nikiugusia jambo la marekebisha ya Katiba yetu, ninaomba vyama vya kisiasa, hasa chama changu cha KANU ambacho tunasema ni baba na mama, kiwe cha kwanza kuangalia maslahi ya watu wa Kenya. Tuking'ang'ania viti sita au saba, haifai. Watu wa Kenya wanatarajia kuona kwamba tume imeanza kazi yake na haiwezi kuanza kazi yake kama tunang'ang'ania viti. Ninaomba vyama vya kisiasa, nikianza na chama changu cha KANU, vione kwamba haifai kung'ang'ania viti. Hawa makamishina 25 wa tume hawatatoa maoni. Kazi yao ni kuenda wilayani kusikiza maoni ya wananchi. Waandishi watatoka katika Ofisi ya Mkuu wa Sheria. Wale ni wazi tu wakusikiza maoni ya wananchi. Sasa tunaogopa nini? Wakiwa ni sita au watano ni sawa. Tunataka kazi ya Katiba ikamilike mapema na isiwe kazi ya kukimbilia kama ile ya IPPG ya 1997 ambayo tulifanya mbio mbio. Tunataka kufanya mambo kwa utaratibu.

Ninamaliza kwa kuomba kwamba pesa zinazotolewa katika Bajeti yetu zifike kule nyanjani. Pesa tunazopitisha katika Bunge hili hazifiki kule nyanjani. Miradi yote imesimama na sababu ni kwamba hakuna pesa.

Kwa hayo machache, ninashukuru.

Mr. Kajembe: Ahsante Bw. Naibu Spika kwa kunipatia nafasi ili nizungumze juu ya hotuba ya Rais.

Kwanza, ninampongeza mhe. Rais kwa vile alivyotuzungumzia. Tukiongea juu ya kuzoroteka kwa uchumi katika nchi hii, hivi sasa tuna taabu kubwa sana katika Bandari ya Kilindini kwa sababu ya kuongezeka kwa ushuru wa kuleta sukari, ngano na vitu kama hivyo. Hii ni kwa sababu aidha vitu hivi vimepigwa marufuku au ushuru wake umepelekwa juu zaidi. Wale wanaoleta vitu hivi katika Kenya hawawezi kuvileta kwa sababu ushuru wake umekuwa juu zaidi. Madhumuni ya kuweka ushuru juu zaidi ni kulinda viwanda vyetu katika nchi lakini kwa sababu bidhaa hizi hazipiti katika bandari ya Kilindini, Kenya Ports Authority inawaachisha kazi watu wengi kwa sababu bidhaa zinazoletwa zimepunguka.

Nikizungumzia juu ya jambo la kuleta sukari nchini, ushuru unaotowza umekuwa wa juu zaidi huku tukisema kwamba tunalinda viwanda vyetu vya sukari.

Lakini, ningependa kusema kwamba viwanda vinavyotengeneza sukari hapa nchini vinatengeneza sukari kwa matumizi ya hapa nchini. Hivyo ni kusema kwamba havisafirishi sukari katika nchi za nje. Ikiwa viwanda vya sukari katika nchi hii havisafirishi sukari katika nchi za nje, hakuna kipimo cha sukari ambacho kitaweza kuwadumisha wafanya kazi katika bandari ya Kilindini. Ili tuweze kusema sukari, ngano au mchele usije kutoka nchi za nje, lazima viwanda vya humu nchini vitengeneze vifaa hivyo vya kutumiwa hapa nchini, na pia

[Mr. Kajembe]

kupelekwa katika nchi za kigeni, ili wanaofanya kazi katika bandari ya Kilindini waweze kuendelea na kazi yao. Ikiwa hilo halitatendeka, basi itaonekana tunaangalia maslahi ya viwanda viwili au vitatu vya sukari, bila kujali ukosefu wa kazi katika bandari ya Kilindini. Kwa hivyo, maoni yangu ni kwamba, kuna umuhimu wa kulinda viwanda vyetu. Lakini ikiwa viwanda vyenyewe bado vinazoroteka na haviwezi kuzarisha mazao ya kupeleka nchi zingine, basi vitakuwa na faida ndogo sana. Vitakuwa vinachangia kuzoroteka kwa uchumi katika nchi hii.

Bw. Naibu Spika, kuhusu uuzaji wa mashirika ya Serikali, sisi katika nchi ya Kenya tunauza viwanda ambavyo vinapata faida! Zile kampuni ambazo zinapata hasara zinabaki! Nafikiri tungefanya mtindo hivi kwamba zile kampuni za Serikali ambazo zinapata hasara ziuzwe. Na yale mashirika ambayo yanaleta faida yaendeleo kuwa mashirika ya Serikali, ili Serikali ipate pato lake vizuri. Nafikiri kuuza shirika kama Kenya Ports Authority (KPA) si sawa. Hata wananchi wa sehemu ya Pwani wakiulizwa ikiwa wanataka KPA iuziwe watu binafsi watasema la. Hii ni kwa sababu kuna ujanja. Wakati mwingine, tenda zikitolewa, wanaopata tenda hizo wanatoka Ulaya, Marekani na Uingereza. Lakini ukitazama kindani, makampuni yanayotoka ng'ambo na wazungu yana jamaa wetu hapa ambao wamejificha nyuma. Lakini sisi twadhani ni wazungu tu! Lakini hata

kama ni wazungu, itakuwa sisi hatuna uwezo juu ya mambo haya.

Bw. Naibu Spika, nikizungumzia juu ya hongo na rushwa, wasemaji wengi wamesema kwamba katika nchi hii, watu wengi wananyang'anya tu! Lakini hawatuambii wao wamenyang'anya nini! Wanasema tu ni watu hilhali wao pia ni watu! Wangetuambia ni kitu gani ambacho wamenyang'anya! Lakini, ikiwa tunataka hongo isiwe katika Kenya, bali na juhudi za Serikali za kuondoa hongo, lazima viongozi wote washirikiane kuondoa hongo. Lazima vyombo vya sheria kama mahakama na polisi viwe na ushirikiano kikamilifu ili kuondoa hongo. Pia, wananchi wenyewe lazima wakubali kumaliza kuhongana. Wasiwe wanalaumu Serikali na hali ni wao ambao wanafanya mipango hiyo.

Bw. Naibu Spika, sisi katika Mkoa wa Pwani tumepata shida sana. Tangu Uhuru upatikane mwaka wa 1963 mpaka leo, ardhi yetu imekuwa ikichukuliwa na watu ambao hawatoki katika Mkoa wa Pwani. Tulipopata Uhuru, wenye nguvu walichukua ploti zilizoko katika ufuo wa bahari na mashamba yetu, wakauza. Wamekuwa matajiri na leo wanasema watu wa Pwani ni maskini. Mtu wa Pwani ni maskini na wao ndio walikuja kuwafanya maskini? Kwa hivyo, lazima kuwe na mpango wakati huu, hasa juu ya ugawanyaji wa ardhi. Wale ambao ni maskwota wagawanyiwe kwa njia nzuri. Sisi viongozi lazima tuchukuwe wasaa wa kushirikiana na Serikali kugawanyia watu wetu ambao hawana ardhi, ardhi katika sehemu yetu. Lakini kuna watu wengine hasa viongozi ambao wanakimbia tu na haja yao ni ploti katika Mombasa, Malindi na Kwale. Si mtu kama huyo aende kwao akachukue ploti huko? Kwa nini waje tu mahali pamoja? Huko, tumechoka juu ya watu kuja kutuvamia juu ya ardhi! Tunataka haki na usawa.

Leo, mfano ulioko ni kuwa, pato kubwa la Serikali linatoka Kilindini na katika utalii. Asilimia sitini ya utalii hutoka huko Pwani na Kilindini. Lakini pesa hizo zinasaidia kitu gani huko Pwani? Barabara ya kutoka Mombasa kuja hapa Nairobi haipitiki! Si barabara kama hiyo ndiyo huleta uchumi katika nchi hii? Barabara ya kuleta watalii kutoka sehemu ya Voi mpaka Taveta haipitiki! Sehemu zinazotoa uchumi ndio zinaumia! Ni nani huyu anayeamua au kugawanya ushuru wa Serikali na kusahau sehemu ambazo zinatoa ushuru huo kwa sehemu kubwa?

Bw. Naibu Spika, tunafikiria wakati tutaibadilisha Katiba na kuiweka sawasawa, sehemu kubwa ya pato linalotoka katika kila wilaya litabakia katika wilaya hiyo kuimarisha sehemu hiyo kwa upande wa barabara, simu na mambo kama hayo. Ikiwa pesa zote zitakuwa zikija Nairobi, wengine wataumizwa!

Bw. Naibu Spika, juu ya vyama, Mtukufu Rais alisema tusikilizane. Tunaomba masikilizano. Ukweli wa mambo ni kwamba katika Bunge hili, KANU tuko wengi! Mimi nashangaa mtu mwingine akisema watakaoamua ni wananchi! Na eti makamishina wawe wananchi! Wakati Wabunge Maalumu walipogawanywa kuja Bungeni, waligawanywa kulingana na wingi wa Wabunge wa vyama, wanaowakilisha sehemu mbali mbali katika Bunge hili. Madiwani waligawanywa vivyo hivyo. Kwa nini sasa mpango huo unakataliwa katika kugawanya hawa makamishina? Kuna njama gani ambayo imewekwa? Ukweli wa mambo lazima tukubali kuwa Wabunge wa KANU hapa ni wengi! Sasa tukihesabu kichama, kila chama kipewe makamishina kulingana na Wabunge wake.

Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika, naomba kuunga mkono.

Mr. Wanjala: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I take this opportunity to, first of all, say "pole" to those people who were seriously coveting for the "second slot"; people like hon. Kalonzo; hon. Ngala and above all, hon. Raila Odinga---

(Applause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Hon. Wanjala, do take this House seriously!

Mr. Wanjala: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like also to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Speaker for the speech he gave yesterday. It was the speech of the year.

His Excellency the President has been pretending that his Government will alleviate the poverty of Kenyans. People staying around the Lake region have seriously and continuously suffered under the tyrannical rule of this Government. You will find that the fishing industry in this country earns this Government at least over Kshs5 billion every year, but the roads in those areas are impassable. Whenever this corrupt Government and its corrupt officers realise that the price of fish has gone up, they have always frustrated fishermen. When the Rwandese were fighting among themselves and killing each other, the same corrupt officers claimed that the fish in Lake Victoria were feeding on the corpses from Rwanda. The price of fish went down and our people suffered a great deal. Last year, when there was a cholera outbreak around the lake region, the same officers claimed that fish in Lake Victoria were suffering from cholera. I do not know when they examined those fish to come to that conclusion. As far as I am concerned, no fish is eaten raw. The fish is always thoroughly cooked before it is eaten. So, I do not know whether those cholera germs could have survived in such high temperatures. Again,

now that the price of fish has shot up, the same officers have alleged that our people are using chemicals to fish. We are very disturbed. They have killed our industry. We do not know whether we belong to this Government or not. We have continuously been frustrated by this same Government. It was the same when we had a flourishing cotton industry. People of Nyanza and Western provinces have really suffered under this Government. For example, when we had a thriving cotton industry, this same Government frustrated farmers until there are no more ginneries in the western region of this country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, indeed, this Government has impoverished us by "killing" the only sugar industry we had in our region. They have imported huge quantities of sugar, while they know very well that we have many sugar factories, for example, Sony, Mumias and Nzoia. Our people cannot sell their sugar. This Government has gone further to levy more taxes on local sugar than on imported sugar because it is out to frustrate farmers. Sugar-cane remains in shambas for more than 48 months after maturity. How do you expect those poor men and women to educate their children?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we know very well that the fishing industry at least earns this Government more than Kshs5 billion in a year and yet our roads are impassable. We would like to know how our money has been spent. We cannot transport our fish to Nairobi because of the poor state of our roads. Because this Government earns a lot of revenue from the fish industry, as from next year, we would like to know how much money it will have collected and how much money it will spent on projects in those regions that produce fish.

You are also aware that in the western region, we have been impoverished further by floods and yet the Government has not taken any step to-date to curb those floods. We have the army in this country which should assist in situations of floods. They are earning taxpayers money and yet they have never been involved in any combat. They have never fought for this country. We should not let them idle around. This is the type of work they should do. They can also maintain roads that we are complaining about. We have National Youth Service personnel in this country. What are they doing? In this speech, we are being cheated that a, b, c and d will be done. We are fed up with this Government. This is a Government that cannot provide infrastructure, medical services and education to its citizens. It is a pity that they are not even training teachers. Kenyans will be illiterate in the near future. Schools in this country do not have enough teachers. This Government is not worth ruling.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kenyans cannot afford the so-called cost-sharing in schools. It is better for the Government to say whether they want us to pay school fees in primary schools or not, because it is really making parents quarrel with teachers. Teachers wake up one day and demand Kshs20 from every pupil. Tomorrow they ask for Kshs30. Pupils are sent home for that money. We do not know what to do. Parents are complaining outside there. It is better for this Government to set up a school fees schedule so that we know how much we are going to pay for our daughters and sons in Standard One or Two. This should be done because people are really complaining outside there. Our schools do not have enough teachers. As you are all aware, teachers who completed their course last year have not been employed. You will find that it is the parents who are over-burdened in schools. For example, in Port Victoria Primary School, the parents have been forced by circumstances to employ two teachers. Where do those poor parents get money from to pay teachers' salaries? The Government should be serious in assisting its people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the constitutional review process should be speeded up. Kenyans have suffered a great deal, especially under the Provincial Administration. In future, we will do away with this Provincial Administration in this country. We want people who will be answerable to the electorate. Currently, we have the Provincial Administration where a chief or assistant chief is answerable to the DO. This kind of arrangement is really not good for hon. Members. We have problems with the Provincial Administration. Perhaps, the chiefs feel that they should not support us. In fact, they will not do what we tell them to do even if it is a development project we want to initiate in our constituencies. This was a system of colonial rule used by colonialists to frustrate Africans. We do not want it. So, in the constitutional review process, I would urge all hon. Members to advocate for the removal of the Provincial Administration.

(Applause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we were deceived yesterday by his Excellency the President that the security of this country---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, hon. Wanjala! The term "deceive" is unparliamentary language. Proceed, but use parliamentary language.

Mr. Wanjala: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we were betrayed yesterday that the Government is taking seriously security matters. Several times, we have complained about security around Lake Victoria. For

example, we people who border Tanzania and Uganda---

With those few remarks, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to support the Presidential speech.

Mr. Badawy: Bw. Naibu Spika, ahsante sana kwa kunipatia wakati huu ili nichangie Hoja juu ya Hotuba ya Rais Daniel arap Moi wakati kikao hiki cha Bunge kilipofunguliwa. Ninaweza kusema kwamba Hotuba ya Rais ilikuwa kama mwongozo na ukumbusho wa matatizo ambayo yanawakabili wananchi wa taifa hili. Mambo hayo yanafaa yajadiliwe katika Bunge hili. Pia, sisi kama viongozi wa kitaifa tunatakiwa tukumbushane hayo matatizo ambayo yanawakabili wananchi wetu. Ni imani yangu kwamba, Hotuba hii inatufaa sisi kama viongozi ambao tunawakilisha sehemu mbali mbali za taifa hili. Ni lazima tutoe maoni ambayo yatatusaidia kuziondoa shida, hofu na matatizo ambayo yaliguswa katika Bunge hili. Pia ni lazima tujue kwamba yule ambaye hayuko hapa yuko chini ya mamlaka yetu kama watungaji sheria. Sisi ndio tunasema vile atakavyotekeleza kazi yake. Kwa hivyo, sisi sote tunawajibika, na itakuwa aibu kuukwepa wajibu wetu wa kutoa maoni kuambatana na shida hizo ambazo ziliguswa katika hotuba ya Rais. Pia, kama viongozi wa taifa hili ni lazima tutambue mambo kadhaa ambayo yaliguswa na hotuba ya Rais.

Hii si mara ya kwanza tunapozungumza juu ya kuondoa umaskini katika taifa hili. Karibu vyama vyote vya kisiasa vinazungumzia juu ya kuondoa umaskini, ugonjwa na ujinga katika manifesto zao. Ni kwa nini wakati huu tumelipatia jambo hili umuhimu zaidi na hali kulikuwa na mkutano kule Mbagathi kuanzisha rasmi juhudi sa kupambana na umaskini? Hii ni kwa sababu hali ya umaskini--- Kwa wastani, tunazungumza juu ya asilimia 47. Lakini katika Mkoa wa Pwani, kwa mfano Lamu, wale ambao wanaishi chini ya poverty line ni karibu asilimia 90. Kwa hivyo, kuna haja ya kulitia jambo hili maanani zaidi. Lakini tutabuni maongozi yaliyo tofauti na yale ambayo tumejaribu kudhihirisha mara kwa mara chini ya mifumo tofauti tofauti? Kuna wakati tulipozungumza juu ya Social Dimensions of Development. Ninafikiri kwamba shabaha yake ilikuwa ni kuona vile tungeweza kuepuka zile athari za Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs). Je, wale mafisa na viongozi ambao walikabidhiwa mamlaka ya kusimamia miradi hiyo ya Social Dimensions of Development walifikia wapi, mpaka sasa tunajisikia kwamba tuko tayari kupambana na yale matatizo ambayo tunayaona leo? Mbali na hayo, kulikuja mambo ya Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF). Baadhi yetu, tuliyasikia mambo hayo mwisho katika District Development Committees (DDCs). Tulitoa mapendekezo ambayo tuliambiwa tutoe juu ya miradi ambayo tuliona ingesaidia kuondoa shida ambazo zinakabidhi jamii. Kwa mfano, cost sharing ambayo inawakabili watu katika shule na wanapoenda hospitalini kwa matibabu. Je, tulifika wapi na mradi wa (CDTF)? Mradi huu ulizorota kwa sababu ulikuwa unasimamiwa kutoka Jiji la Nairobi badala ya kila wilaya kusimamia mambo yake. Ingefaa kama pesa zingetengwe kwa kila wilaya ili wawakilishi waone ni miradi gani ingeweza kusaidia watu wao.

Mbali na hayo, tuliwashughulisha wananchi wetu katika miradi tofauti tofauti ya kuwasaidia wenyewe. Kwa mfano kulikuwa na National Youth Development Programme na National Women Harambee. Lengo la miradi hiyo ilikuwa ni kuangalia vile tungewasaidia watu wetu ambao wako kati hali ngumu ya maisha. Tulichanga pesa nyingi katika Harambee za vijana na akina mama, na kila kiongozi wa taifa hili alijitolea bila kujali mfumo wake wa kisiasa. Lakini, leo, zile pesa ambazo tulichanga zimezaa faida gani? Je, zimebadilisha maisha ya watu wetu? Kama hazikuleta mabadiliko, basi inafaa tujulize kasoro ilitokea wapi. Kuna kasoro kwa sababu wale mafisa ambao walikuwa wakusimamia miradi hiyo katika wilaya hawakuwa na ujuzi wa kutosha. Pia, hawakuwa na uzalendo ili kuhakikisha kwamba wametokeleza miradi hiyo kwa manufaa ya watu wetu.

Mbali na hayo, kuna kazi za kawaida katika kila mkoa. Kwa mfano tuna uvuvi katika Mkoa wa Pwani. Uvuvi miongoni mwa watu wa Mkoa Pwani umeangamia kabisa. Wavuvi wa mkoa huu bado wanajishughulisha na subsistence fishing na wanapambana na matatizo ya trawlers. Bw. Naibu Spika, ukiangalia utaona kwamba wilaya za Malindi na Lamu hazijanufaika kutokana na uvuvi kwa muda wa kama miaka kumi iliyopita. Wavuvi wa eneo hilo hawana utaalum na hawapewi mikopo ili wajiendeleze. Je, tutauondoa umaskini kwa njia gani? Tunaposema kwamba tunataka kuondoa umaskini miongoni mwa watu wetu, je, tuko tayari kuangalia zile kazi za jadi? Ni kama ndoto kwa mkulima wa Mkoa wa Pwani kufikiria kulima shamba lake akitumia trekta. Mkulima wa mkoa huo anatosheka na kulima nusu eka ili aweze kupata chakula cha kutumia kwa miezi miwili au mitatu halafu anarudi kufanya kibarua. Hii ni kwa sababu hana vifaa vya kumsaidia ili alime kama vile wakulima wa sehemu nyingine za nchi yetu. Wizara ya Kilimo inasaidia mkulima wa Mkoa wa Pwani vipi? Wale maafisa wa kilimo katika mkoa huo hawawasaidii wakulima wa mkoa huo. Kiwango cha kilimo katika Mkoa wa Pwani kimezorota sana. Kile kiwanda kikubwa cha korosho cha Kilifi kimefungwa kwa karibu mwaka mmoja na nusu. Ni kitu gani kilifanya kiwanda hicho, ambacho kilikuwa na wafanyakazi karibu 1,800, kufungwa?

Ni heri tuangalie athari za ufisadi katika uchumi wa nchi hii tunapozungumzia jambo hilo. Pia, tunapozungumzia jambo hili ni lazima tuangalie vile watumishi wa uma wamekosa uzalendo. Badala ya kutumia wakati wao kuwasaidia wananchi na kutumikia taifa hili wanajishughulisha na anasa. Kwa mfano, mtumishi wa uma anapelekwa mahali fulani ili awatumikie wananchi lakini haonekani kwa wiki moja au tatu katika mwezi.

Afisa huyo akipata mshahara wake anaenda kwao na harudi kazini karibu mwisho wa mwezi. Afisa huyo atamsaidia mkulima au mvuvi lini? Pia ataangalia barabara lini? Ufisadi ndio huu!

Bw. Naibu Spika, ikiwa tunazungumza juu ya ufisadi, je, Bunge hili na viongozi wote, na hasa wale ambao wamekabidhiwa madaraka ya kutekeleza, sasa wako tayari kuona kwamba ripoti zote za kamati za Bunge, kwa mfano Public Accounts Committee (PAC) na Public Investments Committee (PIC), zimetokelezwa? Kuna watu wengi ambao wametajwa katika ripoti hizo kwa kuiba pesa za Uma. Ukiangalia ripoti hizo utaona kwamba mtu fulani ametajwa kwa kuliangusha shirika fulani lakini hachukuliwi hatua! Badala ya kumchukulia hatua anapewa kazi kubwa kuliko ile ya awali. Baada ya mwaka mmoja au miwili analiangusha shirika hilo kama lile la kwanza. Tunapozungumzia ufisadi ni lazima tujue kwamba inafaa tuwashitaki watu wetu ambao wanahusika na jambo hilo. Hakuna nafasi mahakamani ili wale watu ambao wanajihusisha na ufisadi washitakiwe?

(Applause)

Kwani polisi wameshindwa na kazi? Mkuu wa Sheria ameshindwa kutekeleza mambo ambayo yamepitishwa na PIC na PAC? Tunapozungumzia kukomesha ufisadi, je, tuko tayari kuona kwamba ripoti zitakazoletwa mwaka huu na zile za miaka iliyopita zimetokelezwa bila kujali ni nani aliyehusika? Ni lazima tuhakikishe kwamba haki imetokelezwa hata kama ni mtoto wa shangazi, mkwe au babu amehusika kwa sababu pesa nyingi za uma zimetumiwa vibaya kulingana na zile ripoti za kamati za Bunge. Utashangaa kuona kwamba pesa ambazo zimeibiwa zinatoshia kuanzisha miradi ya kuondoa umaskini katika taifa letu.

Bw. Naibu Spika, tukizungumzia kuhusu usalama katika sehemu za Wilaya ya Kilifi, Tana River na Lamu---- Hata tukisema kwamba bidii inafanywa, imekuwa kama ni mambo ya kawaida tu, kama vile michezo wa Olimpik na michezo mingine. Hii ni kwa sababu kila siku tunapata kikosi kipyua. Mkuu wa wilaya na kikosi chake cha Askari Tawala na maofisa wengine wanaongojea watu kushambulia na kuawa halafu wanaenda kukaa msituni kwa siku mbili au tatu. Hata baada ya mwezi, jangili lolote halipatikani. Baada ya muda fulani, unasikia kuwa watu wengine wameshambuliwa tena.

Kwa hayo, Bw. Naibu Spika, ninaunga mkono Hoja hii.

Mr. Kimeto: Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to contribute. Let me take this opportunity to thank the President of this country for what he stated in his Presidential Speech, as the intention of the Government. Let me also thank the Speaker for his Speech which he gave yesterday. It was a very encouraging and democratic speech.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me say something about the security of this country. It has been mentioned that the security at our borders is not all that good. This is because some people are coming into Kenya to try and destabilise the good governance of this country. I would like to say that this Government should also see to it that there is a committee at the borders so that we can know what exactly is the cause of this security problem. This is because we do not want to entertain these things like the bombs which might cause a lot of insecurity in this country. A country must be secure in all ways. Our country needs a lot of security not only in terms of weaponry but also in terms of food. We must ensure that our country is not a country of beggars who beg food from international communities when our country can produce the same type of food.

The *El-Nino* Fund should be harmonised and channelled to the farmers so that the production of food can be done locally instead of importing food and other necessary materials from abroad. We should make the farmers of this country benefit by producing food that can feed all Kenyans. Security cannot be our only weaponry; we should also ensure that there is health security in this country. Kenyans should be secure health-wise. All dispensaries and health centres should have enough medicine so that the security of the future generations of this country can be assured. If this country becomes a nation where there are a lot of problems of diseases, it will be very difficult to run it in future.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I look at what we call the "economic empowerment" of this country. We have never sat in this House to set forward what kind of jobs can be made available for the young people of this country. When you see people sitting in the galleries they are the young men who could be used to do a lot of jobs in this country and yet we are accepting what we call international reduction of the labour force. We should employ our people in our Government so that we can create a lot of jobs for people. If we can put them into the agricultural sector, the industrial sector and other sectors, then this country will be a happy country. Instead of leaving these young people with their energies to rot without doing anything in this country, we should see to it that our young people---

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, save me from these hon. Members who are making a lot of noise in this House!

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that we should harness the---

Mr. Munyasia: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Did you hear hon. Kimeto say that hon. Members were making noise? Is that Parliamentary language? They could only have been consulting loudly. So, could he withdraw that remark?

Mr. Kimeto: I withdraw, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Hon. Munyasia, if you know it all then do not ask the Speaker. Hon. Members do not make noise.

Mr. Kimeto: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to see that the security of the farmer---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Kimeto, hon. Members do not make noise, they consult rather loudly.

Mr. Kimeto: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already withdrawn.

Mr. M.A. Galgalo: He has already withdrawn!

Mr. Kimeto: I have already withdrawn.

Mr. M.A. Galgalo: (inaudible)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, hon. Galgalo! I did not ask you to assist me.

Mr. Wanjala: You withdraw after being ordered to withdraw!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Proceed.

Mr. Kimeto: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like also to see that the security of the farmers is taken care of. You find that in this country the price of milk is just Kshs25 per litre while imported water is Kshs70 per a litre. A litre of tapped water costs Kshs70 while one litre of milk is only Kshs25. Do we really see a way forward? Why do we only tap water and sell it at a higher price while milk which costs a lot to produce is sold at a cheaper price? Where are we heading to if we sell what is abundant at a higher price just because it is imported? We should look at the security of everything in this country. We should look at water and reduce its price so that everybody can drink clean water at a reduced price. It is not imported oil; its cost is more than that of diesel and super petrol.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that there must be people looking at the security of our people from all diversified points, not necessarily on the side of weapons. Even those fighting us from within should be looked at. We should appraise what is very necessary to assist Kenyans to better their standards of living. This is because we would like to see everybody living a better life, not where few people live with what we call "economic empowerment". We would like to have several people who are economically fit to enable many job seekers get jobs within the local market.

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

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the opportunity for me to contribute to the Statement by His Excellency the President. I avail of this opportunity to thank His Excellency the President for the very important issues exposed in his public statement made yesterday to this august House. The President mentioned all the important issues touching on the economy of this country, the security and the welfare of Kenyans. As a policy statement, that statement was sound. It is incumbent upon us Members of Parliament to speak and find, discuss ways and means of how we can effectively and efficiently implement what was promulgated. To criticise the statement as being empty, is to me being empty.

Let me touch upon a few of these and see how best we can in our own ways, enrich and enhance the implementation process. First and foremost, the issue of unity, particularly amongst us hon. Members, is really pertinent. We are the leaders, elected by our constituents throughout the Republic of Kenya. We cannot abrogate our responsibilities in ensuring that we have shown the example and the way forward. It is up to us to be united and show the country that we, as Members of Parliament, representing every corner of this Republic, are indeed, united. I would want to call us all; not so much to be rhetorical, not to be parochial, but to talk to each other. Let us dialogue where there is no dialogue. Let us agree where there is disagreement. Let us find common solutions to the problems that are facing Kenyans.

I want to take this opportunity to really recognise the fact that our economy has been badly hit by several surfaces, almost near breaking down. The infrastructure in this country is diabolical. Certain sectors providing services are not doing their best. Who is manning these sectors? It is us Kenyans; professionals and non-professionals. I think it is time we took stock of ourselves as Kenyans and said; "who is doing what?". Let us come out very professional and do the best in our respective jobs. I am afraid to say some of us Kenyans do let us down. People are given jobs and instead of performing excellently and to the best of their abilities, they look only upon their selfish selves. This must come to an end and we must condemn in this regard, every move that pertains to or enhances corruption. I must state here that it is corruption; corruption is not done by anybody else other than

Kenyans. From every corner of this Republic, they are responsible; not all of us collectively, but a few Kenyans practise corruptive practices.

I would like to urge that we develop a new culture of not wanting to get rich where we have not even seen. Some people have actually robbed really this country and those people must be brought to book.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am surprised indeed, when we thought we had got off on a good start on the Kenya Anti-Corruption Authority, we are brought back to base again to re-think. This is the kind of thing that some people use to make sure that we scuffle one another; we go against each other. We must condemn corruption all of us. I am talking to this august House, not just the KANU side or the Opposition side; we really must try and stamp out corruption in this Republic. That must start in this august House.

I must say that in so far as the Government is concerned, who holds the cheque book? Those who have authority to incur expenditure, in my opinion, are the biggest culprits. This is because they hold the cheque books. I would like to call upon every holder of authority to incur expenditure to make sure that expenditure is diligently expended; expended effectively for the purposes for which it is intended. Unfortunately, we blame the Government. Who is the Government? The Government is all of us. When it comes to that corruption, personally, and in so far as the Government is concerned, I blame the holder of the cheque book; that person holding the authority to incur expenditure. He is the man who authorises. He should be sacked and if he is found he has spent that money incorrectly, he should be brought to book. Disciplinary action is one of our biggest problems in this Republic. The Civil Service needs "total re-engineering" in my view so that we can have job description. We can have responsibilities outlined and authority given as happens in the private sector. This is not happening.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am saying these things with a lot of bitterness because we keep on talking about reforms all over the place, but unfortunately, we are only scratching the surface. We really do not want to go to the depth of things in a professional manner and doing things on a professional basis, and yet we have the capacity. We have professional people who are ready to work hard for this Republic. Unfortunately, we fall short when it comes to the implementation stage.

I want to call upon Kenyans, those given authority and responsibilities to make sure they execute the responsibilities and the authorities to the best of their abilities. That is the only way forward.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Keah, you can utilise the rest of your time tomorrow afternoon. Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of business. The House is, therefore, adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, 8th April, 1999 at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.