

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Tuesday, 12th July, 2005

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

MEASURES TO STEM INSECURITY IN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

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

(a) Is the Minister aware that the lives of thousands of students in all local public universities are threatened by insecurity?

(b) What specific measures is he taking to stem the recent surge in crime including murder at the universities?

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. M. Kariuki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that in the recent past, there have been reported incidents of crime at and around Maseno University which have raised some concern over security. However, no incidences of crime have been reported from any other local public university since January, 2005.

(b) The following specific measures have been taken to help make the vicinity of the university more secure:-

(i) The University administration has been advised to form security advisory committees, which include the students, to work in conjunction with other security agents in line with the on-going community policing strategy.

(ii) The University administration has been advised to strengthen security within campus by placing more guards and also vet all visitors and keep their records.

(iii) Police have beefed up patrols particularly within the vicinity of Maseno University by deploying specific number of police officers along the two kilometre strip between Maseno and Siriba College during the night, Maseno Trading Centre, Wabungo Village, Maseno-Wabenyi Road and mobile patrols using GK vehicles.

Dr. Khalwale: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it goes without saying that the most resourceful youths are the university students. This is the case and yet, the students are being murdered, drugs are sold and young ladies are raped in our universities. Could the Assistant Minister consider deploying regular police in that university so that they can guard it 24 hours?

Mr. M. Kariuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have had recent incidents of death at Maseno University and investigations are going on. I have already said that we have taken specific measures to ensure that the university community is safe.

Mr. Kimeto: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member for Ikolomani has said that

there is insecurity in our universities and yet the Assistant Minister has not mentioned anything about the security of Kenyatta, Nairobi and Moi universities.

Could the Assistant Minister tell us how he will beef up security in those universities?

Mr. M. Kariuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have said that there have not been any incidents of insecurity in the other public universities since January, 2005, save for Maseno University. However, to ensure that all our learning institutions are safe, we will launch our strategy for community policing in our universities.

Dr. Khalwale: Mr. Speaker, Sir, another reflection of insecurity in our universities is the harassment of female students by male lecturers. Could the Assistant Minister tell us what they are doing to contain male professors and lecturers who harass female students so that they can award them good results in their examinations?

Mr. M. Kariuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far, we have not received any complaint relating to rape or sexual harassment by the teaching staff of the university. We only had one incident of rape which took place on 1st July, 2005, at Maseno University. The matter is under investigation.

ACTION TO SAFEGUARD KAPSOKWONY HIGH SCHOOL LAND

Mr. Serut: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Education, Science and Technology the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that James Bera, Samson Sagana, Joseph Bera and Kenton Njamat have laid claim over land on which Kapsokwony High School in Mt. Elgon District stands?

(b) Is he further aware that the said individuals are demanding to be paid Kshs1,404,800 by the school's Board as compensation for the said land?

(c) If the answers to (a) and (b) above are in the affirmative, what immediate action is the Minister taking to ensure that the said school does not lose its land?

The Assistant Minister for Education, Science and Technology (Dr. Mwiria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that James Bera, Samson Sagana, Joseph Bera and Kenton Njamat have put some claim over land on which Kapsokwony High school in Mt. Elgon District is located.

(b) I am also aware that the said individuals are demanding to be paid Kshs1,400,800 by the school's Board as compensation for the said piece of land.

(c) Many schools across the country are established on land donated by communities as is the case with that secondary school. The piece of land in dispute was willingly donated by the local community and is held in trust by the Bungoma County Council. The dispute has been filed at the High Court in Bungoma, Civil Suit No.31 of 2005, and the school is a respondent in the matter. It would, therefore, be a *sub-judice* to discuss the matter any further.

However, the ownership of the land for Kapsokwony High School is similar to many public schools in this country. For most of them, the land is under trusteeship of the respective local authorities in which the schools are located.

Mr. Serut: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Assistant Minister for his answer. However, I am talking about a piece of land which is still under the names of the four named persons; that is James Bera and company. That land does not belong to Bungoma County Council. Could the Assistant Minister deny or confirm that, that piece of land is still under the name of James Bera and the other three persons and not the Bungoma County Council?

Dr. Mwiria: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the search certificate dated January, 2005, all the 41 acres are registered under the trusteeship of Bungoma County Council.

Mr. Bifwoli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will realise that Kapsokwony High School has a

problem of land because the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology has not made arrangements to have its schools issued with title deeds. What plans does the Ministry have to ensure that every school in this country has a title deed?

Dr. Mwiria: Mr. Speaker, Sir, acquisition of a title deed depends on the school committees and we have advised them accordingly especially with the grabbed pieces of school land. We are trying all our level best to ensure that all our schools have title deeds.

Dr. Galgallo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Government handles land matters very recklessly. That is why some parts of Rift Valley Province are on the verge of civil war. The hon. Member has said that the land in question belongs to individuals, and yet the Assistant Minister says that it is under the trusteeship of the local authority. Could the Assistant Minister lay documents on the Table to prove that the piece of land is under the trusteeship of the local authority and not the individuals the hon. Member has named?

Dr. Mwiria: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have said that I have a search certificate to that piece of land. The recklessness of handling land matters actually dates back to the date when Dr. Galgallo was in the Government. This is why we have a crisis.

(Applause)

Mr. Serut: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The four individuals are demanding back their land because the Government says that title deeds are papers. The other reason is because the school does not have a title deed to that piece of land. When will this Government recognise title deeds so that those people who have donated land to schools cannot lay claim on them?

Dr. Mwiria: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I am not in the Ministry of Lands and Housing. However, paper title deeds are those which have been found to be fake. As long as there are cases of people who grab land and get title deeds very quickly because they are well-connected, it is high time they forgot that. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology is ensuring that pieces of land which belong to schools are issued with title deeds so that grabbers do not get a chance to grab them.

MISMANAGEMENT OF OGEMBO TEA FACTORY

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

(a) Is the Minister aware that Ogembo Tea Factory faces imminent closure due to mismanagement?

(b) What is he doing to arrest this problem that will affect over 30,000 tea growers?

(c) When will the factory conduct elections to put in place directors to address farmers' problems?

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

(a) I am aware that Ogembo Tea Factory is experiencing problems due to power struggles for Board control and court actions. The factory, however, remains operational.

(b) I am unable to take any action on the problem since the matter is in court.

(c) The factory will conduct elections for directors as soon as the court cases are determined.

Mr. Omingo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the directors of Ogembo Tea Factory are in office through a court order which was illegal. Those directors forged documents to be in office. They were arrested and released on bond. Is the Government running that factory through an irregularity and yet it has

authority to reverse that action, including ignoring the court order as it did with the Mau Forest issue?

Mr. Kaindi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member knows that there are four different groups which have gone to court. The court hearings are at different stages. The Ministry has to wait for the due process of the law to take effect before we can act.

Mr. Manoti: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are talking about 30,000 farmers whose life depends on the tea they take to Ogembo Tea Factory. As I speak now, there are no directors who are running that factory. Everybody has lost faith in that factory. The Assistant Minister says that they have to wait for the outcome of the court case. Suppose the court proceedings in question take four years, what will happen to the farmers who are having a lot of problems with their factory and their tea?

Mr. Kaindi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we must appreciate the fact that Ogembo Tea Factory is operating under the Companies Act. The directors are appointed and elected during the annual general meetings. It is true, as the hon. Member contends, that during these subsequent periods, we have seen counter-injunctions from various warring groups. I would like to ask the leadership of those areas to sit down with the farmers and advise them to withdraw the cases pending in court. Once the court injunctions are withdrawn, we can be able to advise appropriately.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Omingo, are you satisfied, so that I give the last chance to somebody else?

Mr. Omingo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the last chance is usually given to the Questioner. Also, I intend to lay some documents on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: Very well! Do you wish to ask the question first?

Mr. Omingo: Yes, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Proceed!

Mr. Omingo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 30,000 farmers in Gucha and Wanjare, in Central Kisii, are actually suffering because they cannot deliver their green leaf. The current directors are illegally in office. I have evidence, in the form of bonds, showing that some of them are to appear in court. They have court cases which have not been determined. The management and the directors of this company are actually trading with the staff. I have evidence to that effect. Are we going to nurture an illegality in the name of the court process when the Government can do what it is supposed to do in terms of restoring sanity in the management of this factory?

Mr. Speaker: Would you like to table the evidence?

Mr. Omingo: Yes, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

*(Mr. Omingo laid a document
on the Table)*

Mr. Kaindi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is important for us to receive information like that tabled by the hon. Member. We will peruse the documents and take appropriate action. As I pointed out, the best course for arbitration would be for Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA) and the area leadership to intervene. Of course, if the hon. Member wishes, our officials can also be represented in that meeting, so that we can be able to see the best way to determine this matter. As it is, since the matters are in court, our hands are tied. So, there is very little we can do.

Mr. Omingo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Would I be in order to ask the Chair to defer this Question, so that this case can be addressed fairly? That way, we would be able to save 30,000 farmers from suffering.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think there is really any reason for me to do that. I think the Assistant Minister has said what everybody ought to do, to sort out the issue out there.

Next Question, Mr. Muchiri!

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No.506

ERECTION OF BUMPS/ROAD SIGNS AT KAHEMBE TRADING CENTRE

Mr. Waithaka, on behalf of **Mr. Muchiri**, asked the Minister for Roads and Public Works:-

- (a) whether he is aware that several people have been killed by speeding motorists at Kahembe Trading Centre along the Nyeri-Nyahururu Road; and,
- (b) whether he could consider erecting bumps and road signs at this black spot as a matter of urgency.

The Minister for Roads and Public Works (Mr. Raila): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that several people have been killed by speeding motorists at Kahembe Trading Centre along the Nyeri-Nyahururu Road.

(b) My Ministry is considering installing black spot and cattle-crossing signs on both sides of the black spot area, but not bumps, as they are likely to make it more dangerous.

Mr. Waithaka: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very familiar with this Road. There are bumps at Mairanya, Wakungu, Ndaragwa, Wayumereria and Nairotia trading centres. Why has the Minister said that erecting bumps at Kahembe Trading will make the road dangerous whereas bumps at the centres I have mentioned have not made the road dangerous? Actually, putting up cattle-crossing signs will not assist the people of Kahembe. We need bumps because motorists usually over-speed on that road.

Mr. Raila: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has expressed views of an informed ordinary member of the public. The facts are as follows: Accidents occur about 500 metres past the trading centre on the Nyahururu-Nyeri Road. At this location, there is a depression which reduces sight distance and cattle occasionally cross the road at that spot. It is reported that drivers over-speed at this location. As for road safety measures, we have suggested that black spot and cattle-crossing signs be installed on both sides of the road to warn motorists. We will do that between this month and next month. We have not recommended the erection of bumps because this is not a built-up area. It is actually outside the trading centre. Putting bumps at that spot will make it more dangerous.

Capt. Nakitare: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister's answer to this Question is elaborate, but we know very well that all drivers go through driving schools. There is nowhere in the traffic training manual that identifies bumps as traffic signs. What steps is he going to take to replace bumps with correct road signs that control speed and educate people according to the Traffic Act?

Mr. Raila: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we use bumps and signs when the need dictates. There are situations where it is more appropriate to use bumps. In other situations, bumps become more dangerous to motorists. So, we use bumps and signs alternately. Sometimes, we use the two together depending on the situation on the ground.

Mr. Waithaka: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister said that I did not get the facts correct about this road. However, Part "a" of the Question seeks to know whether the Minister is aware that several people have been killed by speeding motorists at Kahembe Trading Centre along the Nyeri-Nyahururu Road and his reply is in the affirmative. However, in response to my supplementary

question, he said that the accidents occur 500 meters after the trading centre. In this case, his answer to Part "a" of the Question is wrong. We have asked about accidents that occur at Kahembe Trading Centre, to which he answered in the affirmative, and explained that they occur far away from the trading centre. This shows that the person who drafted this answer did not understand the Question. Could the Minister explain that contradiction?

Mr. Raila: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I informed the hon. Member about the spot which is about 500 metres away from the trading centre. Usually, they are kept that close to the road at that particular spot. There is also a depression at that particular spot which, somehow, impairs visibility. [**Mr. Raila**]

These two added together are what causes accidents at the spot. That is the reason why we have suggested that, we are putting up road signs to warn motorists in advance to be aware that cattle are crossing so that they can begin reducing speed before they reach the spot. I have fully understood the Question and the answer I have given is the best answer in the circumstances.

Mr. Speaker: Very well! Next Question, hon. Salat!

Question No.346

FINDING/RECOMMENDATION OF KIPRERES
SCHOOL AUDIT REPORT

Mr. Salat: asked the Minister for Education, Science and Technology:-

(a) when the last audit was done in Kiprerer Secondary School; and,

(b) what the findings and recommendations of the audit report were.

The Assistant Minister for Education, Science and Technology (Dr. Mwiria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The school has never been audited since 1999, when it was registered. However, an audit team was despatched to the school in January, 2005, but due to non-submission of books of accounts by the former headteacher, who was transferred from Bomet to Narok District, the exercise did not take place.

(b) Since no audit was done, the Ministry has directed the Provincial Director of Education (PDE) in Rift Valley Province to have the school audited with immediate effect. The PDE has also been instructed to initiate disciplinary action against the former headteacher of Kiprerer Secondary School for failing to submit books of accounts for auditing.

Mr. Salat: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you realize that the headteacher of Kiprerer Secondary School has not submitted the books of accounts to be audited from 1999. This House normally receives the Controller and Auditor-General's report annually and in this case, this school has not been audited for the last seven years. I do not blame this headmaster because there has been laxity within the Ministry. Why did it take seven years for the Ministry to instruct auditors to go to audit this particular school?

Dr. Mwiria: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there were many things that were going wrong before 2003 with regard to the administration of schools, and I would like to say that we immediately sent out a team of auditors. The problem is not that the Ministry did not send a team but because the headteacher of the school refused to provide the books of accounts, and that is why we are proposing disciplinary action against him.

Mr. Kimeto: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Salat has asked only about Longisa and that is just a tip of the iceberg, because secondary schools in the country are not being audited. Can you do something immediately to assist all secondary schools in this matter? Disciplinary action should

also be taken against those who do not comply.

Dr. Mwiria: Yes, we are doing and plan to continue doing something.

Mr. Sambu: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Auditing of secondary schools may sometimes be done, but even if this is done and reports come out, the Ministry does nothing about it. There is a school in my constituency called Moi Sirigoi High School in Mosoriot, where an audit was done and Kshs7 million was missing because the former headmaster used to collect money saying that they were going to buy a school bus. Nothing has been done even after the audit report was released, indicating that there was a big shortage. Why does the Ministry not take action rather than referring it--- Why does it not become a police case instead of becoming a district education board matter when there is theft of funds?

Dr. Mwiria: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first, we must take action as a Ministry to ensure that disciplinary action is taken, and that sometimes amounts to either interdiction or suspension from duty. After that, the police can take up the matter. It is unfortunate that the hon. Member knows cases where those kind of problems exist and nothing has been done. I think that is wrong and we cannot support that. If hon. Members are aware of such problems, they should bring them to public so that we can take action if it has not been taken.

Mr. Speaker: Last question, Mr. Salat!

Mr. Salat: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this particular school is one of the oldest schools in my constituency and we are very concerned, because after we discovered that there was misappropriation of funds in that school, the best that the Ministry officials could do to this particular headteacher was not actually to interdict him or otherwise; they actually sent him to become another problem in another neighbouring school. Disciplinary action does not mean transferring problems because if he was a problem in Kiprerer Secondary School, so he shall be a problem wherever he goes. As we speak right now, the same headteacher is teaching in another school. What is he going to do about it?

Dr. Mwiria: Promotions of those kind people used to happen during the days of my former Member of Parliament. So---

Mr. Sambu: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the Assistant Minister in order to impute improper motive on me when he knows that I have never been the Minister of Education, Science and Technology? In fact, I had asked a very critical issue about this present Government being defeated in carrying out its role of controlling public funds.

Dr. Mwiria: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you can see, the guilty are afraid because I never pointed at this hon. Member; I just pointed at that side of the House! Therefore, I would just like to say that we do not intend to promote people who have been found guilty. We are taking disciplinary action and I can assure you that the result will not be promotion.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Salat: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. We raised Kshs600,000 for this particular school but we cannot account for a single penny, and the man is still a headmaster of a secondary school in a neighbouring constituency! What is the Assistant Minister going to do about it?

(Applause)

Dr. Mwiria: First of all, it is not true that we cannot account for a single penny; I think Kshs281,000 out of Kshs480,000 that was raised was banked. What are we going to do about this issue? We have instructed the PDE to take disciplinary action and you will see; the man will be removed and not be taken to another school.

Dr. Ali: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the Assistant Minister telling us that he is

supporting the guy who has misappropriated Kshs120,000 or Kshs220,000? He is saying that they can account for Kshs270,000; therefore, they cannot account for the other money. Are you encouraging him to stay there?

Dr. Mwiria: No, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I was just making a correction of facts. The hon. Member said that we cannot account for a single penny, and I wanted to say that we can account for some of the money. But that does not, nevertheless, mean that we are not taking any action. So, that is the point I was making; we shall take action and if the man is found guilty, he will not be allowed to be a principal of any other school.

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

(Loud consultations)

Order! Order, hon. Members! The next Question by Mr. C. Kilonzo is deferred at his request.

Question No.215
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON HCDA
COOLING FACILITY

(Question deferred)

*(Several hon. Members from the
Opposition Side walked out)*

Mr. Speaker: What is happening?

(Loud consultations)

Order! Order, hon. Members! Order! You must sit down! You must respect the Business of the House. If hon. Members must take their leave, then they must do so in a manner that does not disrupt the business of the House. We are in business for the Kenyan people and they deserve much more than this!

Mr. Muiruri: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I think we are in the dark because you said that, with the consent of Mr. C. Kilonzo, the Question is deferred; then immediately, about 15 to 20 hon. Members walked out of the Chamber. Is it not in order for you to find out why they walked out?

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Muiruri! I do not think you expect the Chair to generally police hon. Members!

Mr. Muiruri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you realise I am lonely here!

Mr. Speaker: Order! Let us be serious now. Mr. Muiruri, if you are lonely, you should have asked your colleagues not to leave you!

(Laughter)

Next Question by the Member of Parliament for Muhoroni Constituency!

Question No.066

AIRPORT TAX/AIRPORT PARKING FEES
COLLECTED IN LAST FOUR YEARS

Prof. Olweny asked the Minister for Transport:-

(a) how much money has been collected from the airport tax and airport parking fees in the last four years; and,

(c) whether he could indicate how this money has been spent.

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

(a) The amount of money collected from airport tax (passenger service tax) in the last four years is as follows: 2001/2002, Kshs1.49 billion; 2002/2003, Kshs1.59 billion; 2003/2004, Kshs1.58 billion and 2004/2005, so far, Kshs1.84 billion. The total amount collected in the four years for airport tax is, therefore, Kshs6.51 billion. Out of the 2004/2005 collection of Kshs1.84 billion, the Kenya Airports Authority (KAA) has received Kshs915 million.

As regards airport parking fees, the amount collected is as follows: 2001/2002, Kshs52.7 million; 2002/2003, Kshs64.7 million; 2003/2004, Kshs53.5 million and 2004/2005, so far, Kshs46.75 million. The total amount collected for airport parking fees for the last four years is, therefore, 217.75 million.

(b) The money received by the KAA in 2004 to 2005 has been spent in the following projects:

The Passenger Service Charge (Airport tax) has been utilised on relocating the military facilities from the Old Embakasi Airport. The total amount spent on this project was Kshs348 million. The amount paid so far, is Kshs264 million. The balance is Kshs84 million to be paid later.

The consultancy fees for re-organisation of the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) to improve security and also water supply and sewage to address the inadequate water supply to JKIA. The total amount spent, so far, is Kshs558.4 million. The amount paid, so far, is Kshs386 million. The balance is Kshs172 million, to be paid later.

With regard to Airport Parking Fees, this is part of KAA revenue which is spent on the day to day maintenance and management of the airport; for instance, the maintenance of airport facilities and infrastructure, including roads that lead to the airport. The payments made during the period are summarized as follows: In maintenance of the roads and parking lots in 2001-2002, Kshs1.6 million was spent; in 2002/2003, Kshs0.9 million; 2003/2004, Kshs1.5 million and 2004/2005, Kshs0.9 million was spent. The total is approximately Kshs16 million. In general maintenance of facilities, that is, building repairs and road lighting, *et cetera*, in 2001/2002, Kshs81.9 million was spent. In 2002/2003, Kshs79 million was spent. In this financial year, so far, Kshs54.5 million has been spent.

Prof. Olweny: Mr. Speaker, Sir, part "a" of the Question is adequately answered, but part "b" is not. It asks: "Could the Minister indicate how this money has been spent?" The Assistant Minister indicated how the money collected in the year 2004/2005 was spent. However, his answer did not cover the entire four-year period during which they collected Kshs6.7 billion. I would like a complete answer for part "b" of the Question.

Mr. Ligale: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a complete answer as to how much money was spent in every financial year. In fact, the hon. Member has a copy of this answer.

Capt. Nakitare: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the amount given by the Assistant Minister with regard to airport landing, parking and aviation fees is colossal. We all know the situation at the JKIA is pathetic, especially when it comes to the aircraft movement. Recently, the JKIA installed digital equipment. However, that digital equipment failed. So, the control tower is in a total mess and navigation signs on the runway are not functioning well. What steps is he taking to satisfy the

taxpayer that the money collected is properly utilised to benefit the airport?

Mr. Ligale: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do agree to a certain extent, that the digital signs that were initiated did collapse. But something is being done to ensure that the contractor makes corrections. With regard to the navigation aids and the other facilities the hon. Member has referred to, they are all functioning.

Mr. Speaker: Very well! Last question, Prof. Olweny.

Prof. Olweny: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am interested in knowing the source of funds for maintenance of runways. This is because quite a bit of money is collected here, but the Assistant Minister, in his answer, did not indicate how much is utilised in the maintenance of runways. Some of them are in a very bad state, for example, the one in Kisumu.

Mr. Ligale: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the maintenance of the runways, we use mainly money collected from parking fees. We all know that when aircrafts land on our airports, they pay parking fees. That is where most of the money for maintenance of runways comes from.

Mr. Nderitu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Nderitu! Whether important or not, you must obey the rules of the House. You just stand there still and hope that I see you. But you cannot stand there, and say the question is important! Are you hoping I am seeing you? I think I have.

Mr. Nderitu: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for seeing me. This is a very important question. There is a company which collects parking fees at the airport to the tune of about Kshs1.9 billion every year. What share of that money goes to the Government? When will the contract end?

(Applause)

Mr. Ligale: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the contract with this company expires on 13th March, 2006.

An hon. Member: Who are the owners?

Mr. Ligale: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I really have no idea who the owners are, but I only know that it is a company. However, I can confirm that the contract has been adjudged to be skewed in favour of this company. But when its contract expires, it is the intention of the KAA to re-negotiate, so that we can get a little more money out the company. If they are not prepared to re-negotiate, we will have to openly re-advertise for somebody else to come on board.

Dr. Ali: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister has told us that he does not know the owners. How do you know the name of the company and not the names of the directors?

Mr. Speaker: Order! In fact, he is not obligated to let you know that. That is because you will find the names in the company's register. That is the rule!

Mr. Nderitu: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the Assistant Minister to mislead this House? I asked what proportion of the money was remitted to the Government, and he has not answered that.

Mr. Ligale: Sorry. Mr. Speaker, Sir! I did not get the last part of the question.

Mr. Speaker: He is asking what proportion of the money collected goes to the Government?

Mr. Ligale: Mr. Speaker, Sir, approximately 45 per cent of the amount collected goes to the Kenya Airports Authority (KAA).

Hon. Members: Ahh! Ahh!

Mr. Speaker: Very well!

Next Question by the hon. Member for North Mugirango/Borabu Constituency!

*Question No.408*COMMUNITY SOCIAL CENTRES
FOR NYAMIRA DISTRICT

Mr. Masanya asked the Minister for Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services what plans he has to construct community social centres in Nyamira District to conduct cultural programmes and provide a forum for positive social development amongst the youth.

The Minister for Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services (Mr. Ochilo-Ayacko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Ministry has plans to construct a cultural centre in Nyamira District as soon as---

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! I am sure Mr. Masanya cannot hear what the Minister is saying. There are too much consultations! Could you keep it low?

Mr. Minister, please, proceed!

The Minister for Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services (Mr. Ochilo-Ayacko): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

My Ministry has plans to construct a cultural centre in Nyamira District as soon as the processing of a title deed for a 0.25 acre-plot allocated for that purpose is completed, and as soon as we get funds to do so.

Mr. Masanya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Minister for that answer. How long will it take the Government to process the title deed, so that those activities could start? **Mr. Ochilo-Ayacko:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it does not take a long time. The hon. Member is asking when we shall commence construction. The policy stipulates that the Ministry should partner with the community that is desirous of that facility. I encourage the hon. Member to allocate part of his Constituency Development Fund (CDF) money to that project. That way, we will partner and construct a cultural centre.

Mr. Angwenyi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we give a budget to the Minister every year. That budget is given after taking into consideration the CDF. Could he tell us how much the Government has set aside for that facility, so that the hon. Member concerned could provide the difference?

Mr. Ochilo-Ayacko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not have that specific information.

Mr. Omingo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Question raised here has fundamental importance. It concerns rules, morals and cultural values. Our youths are now submerged in Channel O business and losing morality. What deliberate policy does the Ministry have to construct those cultural centres countrywide, so that we can rehabilitate our youths whom we are losing to Channel O?

Mr. Ochilo-Ayacko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have a policy to encourage the putting up of cultural centres among our communities. However, our major constraint is funds.

My Ministry is willing and ready to discuss with the Questioner on how we can use the Ministry's budget and the CDF money to put up that facility.

Mr. Speaker: Last question, Mr. Masanya!

Mr. Masanya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister is aware that many youths in this country are very idle and, because of that, they have been exposed to bad practises. What immediate plans does he have to occupy our youths?

Mr. Ochilo-Ayacko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Sessional Paper on youth policy is pending for discussions in this House. It has all the propositions on what we intend to do to facilitate and develop the youth. The centre that is the subject matter of the Question is also a facility that we intend to use to focus on social, economic and cultural activities by groups, including youths in that specific area.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Next Question by the hon. Member for Budalangi Constituency!

Question No.518

DAMMING OF RIVER NZOIA

Mr. Wanjala asked the Minister for Water and Irrigation:-

(a) whether she is aware that water engineers have recommended the damming of River Nzoia as the permanent solution to the flooding in Budalangi Constituency; and,

(b) what urgent steps she is taking to start the damming of River Nzoia to evade perennial flooding.

The Minister for Labour and Manpower Development (Dr. Kulundu): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. You have skipped Question No.115.

Mr. Speaker: That does not cause a point of order! Under the Standing Orders, the business of the House shall be taken in such a manner as Mr. Speaker shall decide! I am perfectly within the law.

(Laughter)

Madam Minister, please, proceed!

The Minister for Water and Irrigation (Ms. Karua): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Yes, I am aware that engineers and other experts have proposed the construction of large multi-purpose dams on River Nzoia as a permanent solution to flooding in Budalangi.

(b) Flooding in the area is presently controlled by dykes which are constructed on both sides of the river. My Ministry has been undertaking rehabilitation work on those dykes, in order to improve their effectiveness. Over the last two years, there has not been flooding in Budalangi as a result of the rehabilitation of the dykes.

Construction of large dams for flood control and irrigation is an exercise which requires massive investments. The Ministry has prioritised those long-term measures and we shall embark on the construction of the dams as soon as we have financial allocations for the same.

Mr. Wanjala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of our money goes to waste as we continue to construct dykes that break most of the time. In the year 2003/2004, Budalangi was allocated Kshs35 million. That money was used to do massive work. Nyando District, on the other hand, was allocated Kshs45 million.

In the year 2004/2005, Nyando District was allocated Kshs75 million while Budalangi got Kshs55 million. So far, Nyando District has received Kshs120 million and yet, it is still being flooded. So far, Budalangi has received Kshs90 million, but the last allocation was not used. The reason for that is officers from the Ministry of Water and Irrigation want to contract private---

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Wanjala! Could you ask your question?

Mr. Wanjala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have asked a question. The reason why the Ministry did

not use the Kshs55 million was because the officers wanted to contract out those works to businessmen, but the people of Budalangi and the Minister insisted that the National Youth Service (NYS) personnel could undertake the works. Could she confirm whether the money that was returned from Budalangi will be given back to rehabilitate the dykes?

Ms. Karua: Mr. Speaker, Sir, allocations in the Budget are just estimates. It is the duty of the Ministry to only utilise what is required. The Ministry of Water and Irrigation utilised such an amount as was necessary for Budalangi and Nyando. I want to confirm that in the two areas, some money was returned to Treasury at the end of the financial year. Once this is done, that matter ends and fresh allocations for the current year is what we shall look forward to. We do not have to waste funds merely because they are allocated.

Mr. Nderitu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when will the Intere Dam be built to cater for the irrigation scheme in Mwea, Kirinyaga District, and how much money has been allocated?

Ms. Karua: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a totally different question which we should be happy to answer with adequate notice. But I want to confirm to the Member that it is under consideration.

Mr. Mwandawiro: Bw. Spika, mwaka uliopita, tulipitisha Mswada ambao ulisema kwamba kila mwaka, Serikali iwe inatenga kiasi fulani cha fedha cha kujenga mabwawa kote nchini. Je, Wizara imetekeleza mpango huo kwa kiasi gani?

Ms. Karua: The Ministry has actually embarked on that. In this year's allocations, there is Kshs1.5 billion for drilling boreholes and dam construction.

Mr. Marende: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister in her answer has indicated that the Ministry has made damming a priority to control the perennial flooding in Budalangi, and that they will embark on construction as soon as funds are available. When exactly in terms of year, does the Minister forecast that these funds will be available?

Ms. Karua: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a question that would be better answered by the Minister for Finance. But I know that in the very near future, which could even be this financial year, we will start making preparations for the actual works.

Mr. Wanjala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has confirmed that her Ministry has conducted studies, and she talked of a massive investment. How much do they require to construct these dams? Why can they not start by allocating money every year and start damming, instead of waiting?

Ms. Karua: The latest proposals were showing that we need over Kshs1 billion. We are currently considering smaller size dams on this river and other rivers. This is what is under preparation. We agree with the hon. Member that the funds need not be wholly available and we can phase off the project. We will be doing something concrete in the near future.

Mr. Ogur: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Minister mentioned that "other rivers" will be dammed. Would that include Kuja River in Nyatike Constituency?

Mr. Speaker: That is not a point of order, Mr. Ogur!

(Laughter)

Question No.343

RELEASE OF NZIU RANCHING
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY AUDIT REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members, Mr. K. Kilonzo requested me to defer his Question. Next Order!

(Question deferred)

POINT OF ORDER

BUDGET ITEMISATION

Mr. Kipchumba: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. As you ruled last week when hon. Kerrow raised the issue of itemising the Budget allocation, the ruling was such that we must itemise both at the district and headquarters. But what has been itemised here is only at the district level. Therefore, we cannot account for the bulk of the money, which is over Kshs30 billion. Could you give a ruling on the same?

Mr. Speaker: Order! Hon. Members, it is true that I ordered the Minister last week to bring itemised allocation. The House will recall that, in fact, I was informed that what was going to come was the district allocations in July. You will also recall that as a result of the complaint by Members of the delay between July and now, I ordered that they be brought by today. I have seen the district allocations for the Office of the President. This is what I ordered to be brought and I think this is what has been brought.

(Applause)

Mr. Kenyatta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the total allocation for Office of the President is more than Kshs35 billion. What has been itemised here as district budget is not more than Kshs1.2 billion. We are supposed to be approving 50 per cent of over Kshs35 billion with just an itemisation of Kshs1.2 billion. I do not think that is what you meant when you ruled last week. If the bulk of the money is at the headquarters, are we then just going to approve blindly?

(Applause)

Mr. Speaker: Certainly not. I ordered for what you asked for at that time. I made it absolutely clear last time, and I will say it again today, that it is the business of Parliament to approve taxation and to allocate monies to various Government departments. It is the business of the departments to ensure that Parliament understands where the money goes. I think we will ask the Minister to explain to this House to its satisfaction, every Vote and Head.

As I said last time, we seek solutions to problems. We do not sit to block business of the House. I think that was not the intention of the Official Opposition. I believe that was also the position of Members in the Government side. I think they are all united. Members want to know where the money goes. We have, at least, got those ones for the districts. I will now direct the Minister that, as we proceed on this Vote now, tomorrow is the day that we must scrutinise all the Heads. He must ensure that the itemised allocations at the Ministry headquarters is made available to Members by tomorrow afternoon, so that they know exactly what they are voting for. That is the role of Parliament.

(Applause)

Dr. Galgalo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. We are really groping in the dark. It is only Kshs1.2 billion which has been itemised and when we start contributing to this debate, our debate will not be limited to this Kshs1.2 billion. We want to debate the entire Vote, so that we

will pass something that we understand. In view of the fact that we are unable to debate this Vote meaningfully because the Items are not available to us, I request that we defer debate on this Vote, until we are able to discuss it meaningfully.

Mr. Speaker: Order! I think there is a misunderstanding of what the Vote is all about. We must understand that the debate on the Vote is two-fold. First, we have the general principles, where you talk about the general principles of the Ministry. That is a general debate. Then after that, we will go to stage two, which is the actual approval of the various Heads and Sub-Votes in that Ministry. The itemised accounts are required at that stage, and we will go to that stage tomorrow. It is not possible and allowable to go to that stage today. It will have to be tomorrow. So, this is perfectly in order.

Dr. Galgallo, please, prepare yourself for debate on the general principles involving the Office of the President. Tomorrow, when we go to the Committee of the Whole House, be prepared to take the Minister to task on every Item. If at that stage you will not have sufficient information to allow you to make a judgement on whether or not you should vote for that account, let me know. Now, we must make progress.

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

Mr. Speaker: Order! Hon. Members must learn that there is only one person who will make a decision, and that is the Chair, in every organisation. Once the Chair has made a decision, that decision must be respected.

Mr. Kipchumba: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not challenging your ruling, but we need your guidance. Policy and Budget go together. You cannot divorce policy from the Budget. It is by discussing the policy and looking at the money that has been allocated that you can know whether the Government is performing or not. Therefore, unless we see the money that has been allocated to the various departments, it will be very difficult for us to discuss the Vote.

Mr. Speaker: In fact, you already have the lumpsum of what goes to the police and what goes to the army. All you need to know tomorrow is what the police or the army will do with the lumpsum which is already in the Vote. If money is set aside to construct buildings, you need to know where those buildings are to be constructed. You must be told that tomorrow. For the time being, you must use what is there.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

(Order for Committee read)

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO
NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

Vote 01 - Office of the President

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Michuki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Minister! I hope my ruling has been heard by all other Ministers and before they come to present their various Budgets, they have everything ready for the House.

Proceed!

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Michuki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, although

it is the responsibility of the Minister for Finance to explain how these things go, I think it would be appropriate to mention here that there are, at least, three occasions, on which, each of the hon. Members will be able to address the issues on the various Motions that are brought here. The Motion that was brought here by the Minister for Finance, I suppose has been debated.

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Minister! I did not ask you to come and expound on my [**Mr. Speaker**]

ruling. I asked you to move your Vote. I must also add here that it is, indeed, your obligation and responsibility to satisfy this House on every request or Item that you make on your Vote. In fact, this is not a favour to the House. It is a right, and hon. Members can demand anything they want.

Proceed!

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Michuki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am unable to establish where these problems come from because there is nothing that we are withholding from this House.

I want to introduce this Vote by, first of all, saying that it is my pleasure and privilege to present the Estimates of the Office of the President to this House this afternoon. On the outset, I would like to assure the hon. Members that their contributions and suggestions during the debate on this Vote, which constitutes the Provincial Administration, Internal Security, Special Programmes and Immigration and National Registration, will be taken into consideration at the time of implementing the various projects and programmes under the respective departments.

As hon. Members are aware, the Office of the President plays a critical role in the co-ordination of the Government business from the national level to the local levels throughout the Republic through the Provincial Administration and the various security agencies. I, therefore, want to assure the hon. Members that my Ministry will try to offer exemplary and customer-focused services in order to create a positive image of the Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I present my Vote for the Financial Year 2005/2006, allow me to mention some of the core-functions and challenges encountered by the Office of the President, as well as the measures which have been put in place to address them. The Office of the President is responsible for the co-ordination of disaster emergency responses and food security. It is also responsible for the inspection of State corporations. It is responsible for the campaign against drug abuse. It is responsible for the E-Government policy co-ordination. It is also responsible for the maintenance of national and international boundaries. It is responsible for the creation of awareness of HIV/AIDS pandemic. It is also responsible for printing and distribution of Government documents. This means that it is responsible for the Government Printer. The Office of the President is also responsible for efficiency monitoring in public institutions. It is responsible for immigration and registration of persons and other specialised cross-cutting activities, such as arid and semi-arid areas and land resource management.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it also has challenges as it executes those functions. These challenges include; inadequate equipment and transport facilities for security operations, cattle rustling and banditry, proliferation of small arms, drug trafficking and substance abuse, presence of illegal immigrants in the country, threat of terrorism and other forms of international crimes. This will also include inadequate housing for security agencies, porous borders, inadequate strategic grade reserves and high incidents of HIV/AIDS infections.

In spite of the above challenges, the Ministry has continued to discharge its responsibility with the available scarce resources to ensure existence of a suitable environment for socio-economic and political development.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, allow me to highlight some of the main activities and achievements realised in the recent past. The Provincial Administration, with its extensive infrastructure from the

provinces right down to the sub-locational level is the most visible organ through which the Executive arm of Government cascades to all Kenyans. It co-ordinates all other Government departments in the district and, therefore, provides the most effective mechanism for resolution of social conflicts as well as dissemination and articulation of Government policies through participatory *barazas* with the local people. It also advises the Government on matters emanating from the grassroots on a variety of issues.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now move to the police department. Over the years, the performance of our security agencies has been on a downward trend leading to high incidents of crime and general insecurity in the country. To reverse this trend, the Government in 2003, embarked on reforming the police force. Substantial progress has been made in rebuilding a strong effective and professional security organ.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, to spearhead the process of reforming the security machinery, His Excellency the President appointed a national task force on police reforms consisting of various stakeholders from both the private and public sector, to review and recommend changes necessary in improving the performance of the security agencies. The task force has now completed its work and submitted its report to the Government for consideration and implementation.

The following major recommendations of the task force have focused on:-

1. Recruitment, retraining, remuneration, housing, provision of adequate facilities such as equipment and vehicles, community policing and reconstruction of various facilities such as police stations and general housing for the staff.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to inform this august House that my Ministry is committed to the implementation of these recommendations. At the moment, a number of them have been implemented as follows: Salaries have been reviewed and adjusted upwards accordingly. Secondly, a number of stalled housing projects such as Industrial Area police lines, Ongata Rongai, Lang'ata Dog Section, Highridge Presidential Escort Camp for GSU, State House Flats and Ruiru GSU Base Camp have been completed. In addition, the contract for West Park View Estate with 600 units has now been awarded. Further, the Ministry has leased over 1,000 housing units mainly in Nairobi for use by the officers.

In the current financial year, the Government has provided Kshs750 million to provide housing for regular and Administration Police. In addition, Kshs644 million has been allocated through the Ministry of Roads and Public Works for completion of stalled police housing projects throughout the country. During the year, the Ministry will embark on a programme for the refurbishment of the Administration Police offices, lines and stations throughout the country. The Community Policing Programme which is being implemented throughout the country is a partnership between the police and the community in the provision of security services. I hope that hon. Members will join the Office of the President in promoting this concept of restoring peace and security in various villages.

During the last one year, many police officers have been retrained in customer care, attitude change, gender issues and human rights.

Sixth, Professionals are now being recruited into the police force at all levels. Despite the public outcry and negative publicity on the acquisition of a forensic science laboratory, Kenya is still in great need of this facility. Many cases requiring forensic investigations, such as DNA analysis, have remained unresolved. As a result, innocent people may have been denied justice due to our inability to undertake scientific analysis of specimen. The current trend in the world, as far as investigations are concerned, is to embrace forensic science which, compared to conventional methods of crime investigation, is, indeed, cheaper, more reliable and time-saving. The Criminal Investigations Department (CID) will soon be relocated to Mazingira House on Kiambu Road,

which has space for installation of some of this specialised equipment. The only problem we have now is lack of funds for the procurement of a forensic laboratory equipment for the police.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Estimates also provide for the cost of running the Cabinet Office, which, as you all know, is situated on the State House compound. The Cabinet Office is responsible for giving strategic policy guidelines, leadership and direction in the conduct of public affairs, as well as supervision of the commissions of inquiry appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act. Hon. Members will recall that His Excellency the President appointed the Goldeberg Commission of Inquiry and also tribunals to investigate the conduct of Court of Appeal and puisne Judges. The former is expected to finalise its report by October, 2005, while the latter's progress has been hampered by various court cases against them.

The Kenya-Southern Sudan-Liaison Office has also been established in the Cabinet Office to co-ordinate and promote partnership activities that will enhance good relations between our two countries.

The Office of the President is also responsible for the E-Government strategy. This is electronic management of some of the services of the Government. The Government has embarked on the implementation of the E-Government strategy as approved by the Cabinet. The objectives of the E-Government strategy are to increase cost effectiveness of governance services, enhance transparency and accountability, provide Government information online, promote democracy and E-commerce, and finally improve intra-Government communication.

Although E-Government is a high priority strategy, lack of adequate resources is a major challenge in its implementation. It is estimated that Kshs2.5 billion will be required to roll it out across the entire Government. We appreciate the assistance that has been given to this project by the International Development Research Centre, and wish to call upon other development partners to come to our aid in implementing this very important project.

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

[Mr. Deputy Speaker took the Chair]

With regard to the Ministry under which Special Programmes docket falls, hon. Members are aware that about 80 per cent of this country's land mass is either arid or semi-arid. The Government, with the assistance of the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank, established the Arid Lands Resource Management Project in 1996/97 with a view to alleviating poverty and enhancing food security in the arid and semi-arid districts of Turkana, Marsabit, Wajir, Samburu, Tana River, Isiolo, Moyale, Garissa, Ijara, Mandera and the arid divisions of Baringo District. An extension of this project was undertaken in the year 2003 to reach the additional districts of Makueni, Mwingi, Kitui, Kajiado, Narok, Trans Mara, West Pokot, Laikipia, Tharaka, Mbeere and the semi-arid divisions of Nyeri District. The entire project was implemented in the following three components:

(a) the natural resource and drought management component, whose strategy is to strengthen community resilience and capacity to cope with frequent and successive droughts;

(b) the community-driven component, which is geared towards initiating community micro-projects in consultation with the affected community; and,

(c) the support to local development component, which supports projects which benefit more than one community and assists vulnerable communities to get out of the survival conditions.

The Government has, in this financial year, provided Kshs1,091,929,412 in the Budget to fund the activities of this project. Indeed, this is one of the explanations that was being sought

earlier on the Floor of this House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in addition to the Arid Lands Resource Management Project, other disaster preparedness as well as mitigation and response interventions are being undertaken with the assistance of development partners, who include the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Oxfam, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO). The extension of the early drought warning system to Kwale, Lamu, Malindi, Kilifi and Taita-Taveta Districts in the Coast Province is underway. A total of Kshs50,775,414 has been provided to fund data collection and analysis of this study. That also explains where the money is going, as sought earlier on the Floor of this House. The information sought will be available any time and anywhere.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Office of the President has continued to offer assistance to victims of drought and other disasters in the country. Indeed, the docket of Special Programmes in the Ministry of State, Office of the President was created in July, 2004 to focus on disaster-related programmes and projects. Despite the efforts to reduce the impact of drought, vagaries of weather have continued to put pressure on sections of Kenyans living in drought-prone areas. Due to these adverse effects of weather, His Excellency the President declared drought a natural disaster on 14th July, 2004. An emergency operation was launched to provide food assistance to an estimated 2.3 million drought-affected and food-insecure people up to early 2005. This operation has been extended to August, 2005 due to continued poor rains in some parts of our districts. We, however, should be thanking heavens for the rains that have accompanied the cold period this month.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the financial year's allocation for emergency relief amounts to Kshs710 million. The allocation falls far short of the Kshs2.5 billion, which was used for relief supplies last year. Due to poor rains in some parts of the country, it can be assumed that we will have a few areas in the country, where drought will necessitate emergency supplies of relief.

I will now turn to the maintenance of Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR), and I hope that those who live in agricultural areas that produce grain will now begin to assess the market that awaits them. Under Legal Notice No.55 of 15th April, 2002 the Government is required to maintain a Strategic Grain Reserve of 270,000 metric tonnes, or 3 million bags, in physical stock, and an equivalent cash at all times. These requirements have not been achieved due to budgetary constraints. However, following the conclusion of the intakes of 2004 and 2005 maize crop, the strategic reserve stocks increased to about 235,093 metric tonnes, or 2.6 million bags, of grain. Building of the necessary cash equivalent of 270,000 metric tonnes of grain is anticipated to commence in the current financial year. Part of Kshs1 billion, which has been allocated this financial year will be utilised in procuring physical stock, and the balance will be held as cash reserve.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we also have been thinking about the western Kenya flood mitigation and community development endeavour. Some districts in the western part of the country have continued to experience flooding, resulting in disruption of normal life and livelihood. Indeed, there was a Question this afternoon on this matter before this House. In response to this problem, the Government has initiated the Western Kenya Flood Mitigation and Community Development Project to help mitigate the effects of floods on the community. Hon. Members, the Government of Japan, through the World Bank, has provided Kshs40 million to assist in project preparation in this area.

Turning now to the National Aids Control Council and its activities, the war against HIV/AIDS pandemic is bearing fruit, as the prevalent rate has declined from 14 per cent in 2000 to 7 per cent in 2004. However, the rate on new infections among vulnerable groups remains unacceptably high. This unfortunate scenario will be addressed by the strategic plan for the period

2005 to 2010 that will soon be launched by His Excellency the President. The Constituency Aids Control Committees are now operational, and it is my expectation that hon. Members are providing leadership in the fight against the pandemic through these committees. The Government has provided in this area slightly over Kshs3.5 billion in the current financial year.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I now turn to the figures regarding the Recurrent and Development Estimates, which are covered under Sub-Votes 010, 011, 012, 013, 016, 017 and 019. The totals appear in the Printed Estimates. The Development Vote is provided for under sub-heads 010,011,012, right down to 019, excluding 018. Again, the totals are shown in the Printed Estimates, and obviously, the details will be supplied as required by this House.

I beg to move.

The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Awori): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Minister for the way he has moved his Vote, giving broad outlines of where he has placed more emphasis. First of all, I would like to thank the Minister for Finance for allocating Kshs35 billion to this Ministry. We know that a good security situation is a prerequisite for peace. It is peace that enables citizens to exercise their freedom of movement, living and association. It is important that every citizen feels free in this country. I always want to know that my family is secure and safe wherever it is. We, who represent rural constituencies, have families hundreds of kilometres away from here and we always want to hear that they are safe wherever they are. From time to time, in the past, we have heard of how children are molested owing to lack of security, yet no action has been taken. Peace creates an enabling environment to jump-start the economy and create employment and wealth.

One of our biggest fight is that of poverty. We have tried very hard to see that we improve the situation so that the bigger percentage of our population can start living above the poverty line. Peace is what creates an environment which investors like. That means that we need to employ an adequate number of police officers. However, it is not only enough to have many police officers, but to have police officers who are trained in detection, human rights and protection of citizens. Money, therefore, is required for thorough training and retraining. We know that there are a number of police officers who have been in the field for a long time. They now need to be retrained on how to handle the latest crimes which have come up. After being trained, it is important that police officers are looked after. Therefore, the welfare of security officers is extremely important.

Today, in the local dailies, we have seen pictures of some of the houses where our police officers live. Obviously, they cannot be motivated to do their work well, if they live in such poor conditions. We would like to ensure that not only is their housing improved, but also their salaries so that they take home adequate salaries which can enable them to look after their families well. It is important that the money is made available so that they can have means of operations. These include adequate number of vehicles which can enable them to move around and take care of the citizens, for whom they have been employed. They must have good communication gadgets like walkie-talkie radios.

We were very delighted to see that the Community Policing Programme has been introduced. This is important because all of us have to take responsibility for ourselves. We have to be our own brothers' keepers. In areas where Community Policing Programme has been introduced, we have seen a drastic drop in crime. We need to have a secure Kenya, in order to attract investors. When we talk of investments, we are not only talking of the foreign investment, but also local investment. In the past, we have seen Kenyan investors going to invest in Tanzania, Uganda and South Africa because they felt that this was not the right place for them to invest. An investor's bottom line is to see good returns in his investment. To do that, one needs security and peace. Investment can be in many areas, for instance, the tourism sector. The tourism sector is one segment

which can help this country achieve its objectives of creating employment. We would like to see many more tourists coming to Kenya. This should be a destination of choice.

This Ministry; the Office of the President, is one which coordinates other Ministries. It is important that it has adequate funding. Within the same Ministry, there is the Department of Special Programmes, where a Minister is responsible for dealing with natural disasters. We are prone to natural disasters. Sometimes, we have areas which are flooded while others do not have water at all, owing to drought. We must have a particular department of the Ministry to control the distribution of relief supplies so that they can reach the people who need them.

Under the Office of the President, we have the Department of Immigration. This is a department which oversees the movements of people who come in and out of our country. It is important that we regulate the people who come into our country. Right now, terrorism is a crime that knows no boundaries. We need to ensure that our Immigration Department is properly equipped in the modern ways, so that we can detect those people who are coming in with ill motives.

When the Minister was moving his Vote, he talked about drug abuse. We know that drug traffickers had directed their energies towards Kenya because of our strategic geographical position.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we need to update all the equipment within the Immigration Department. Unless we upgrade the way we produce our passports and visas, very soon we will find it impossible to travel to places like the European Union, the USA and other places.

In the Office of the President, there is the Presidency. It is important that it is funded. This will ensure that it has the dignity that it requires. The Presidency is the symbol of nationhood. It is, therefore, important that we have the funding to maintain the dignity that is required.

With those few remarks, I beg to second.

(Question proposed)

Maj-Gen. Nkaiserry: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for affording me this opportunity to respond to the Budget proposal for Office of the President by the Minister. For a country like ours, one would appreciate the theme of this year's Budget, which is re-orientating expenditure to achieve rapid economic growth and poverty reduction. Nevertheless, this year's Budget is not flawless. There are quite a number of areas that need some clarification.

During the financial year 2005/2006, the Office of the President and its associated departments has been allocated Kshs65 billion, with an increment of Kshs14 billion over last year's Budget. The question upmost in our minds is: What is the criteria for this increment? Is it based on national or security interest taking into account the current economic situation in the country? I must admit that it is not only the Estimates of the Office of the President which are shrouded in secrecy and obscurity, but all the Printed Estimates for this year. That is why the House needs to get a clarification on each particular allocation. This will be a recipe for corruption. I am glad that His Excellency the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs is listening. We need to have transparency and accountability in every allocation. This will enable us to know whether the taxes paid by Kenyan taxpayers are utilised for the benefit of this country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I turn to the specific Votes of the Office of the President, I must submit that the Minister's presentation has quite a number of Votes which needed some truthful explanations.

Having perused the Printed Estimates, the following items require the Minister to explain and justify to this august House and the country the huge allocations for the Office of the President as proposed for the financial year 2005/2006. The Office of the President has Recurrent and Development Expenditures. I want to deal with five fundamental Votes under the Recurrent

Expenditure. First, under Vote R01, the Office of the President has been allocated Kshs25,591,307,000 for Recurrent Expenditure. We cannot ignore that amount of money. The Minister should tell us how he is going to spend that money. We know that they are employing people. We also know that there is the Provincial Administration, but he needs to precisely tell us how he is going to spend this money.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Vote R02, State House has been allocated Kshs861 million, which is Kshs260 million over last year's Budget. He has done this amorously without telling the House how this money will be spent.

An hon. Member: *Hii ni ya mama wa pili!*

(Laughter)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order!

Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Vote R03, the Directorate of Personnel Management (DPM) has been allocated Kshs2,740,703,500. Under Vote R08, the Department of Defence (DoD) has been allocated Kshs26.6 billion. Under Vote R45, the National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS) has been allocated Kshs5.2 billion. This will enable the NSIS to provide security for this nation. Maybe this money is even less than the required amount.

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Michuki): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am seeking clarification because I am a little bit confused about these issues. Given that my role this afternoon was to state the policy on which this Ministry will continue to persuade this House to give money, the issue of what monies and for what purpose is a different one. In order that we do not look as if we are talking at cross-purposes, which appears to be the case here, could it be restricted to make the debate relevant to the occasion?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That is the Shadow Minister of State, Office of the President. He is within his right to do it the way he is doing it.

(Applause)

In a way, he is challenging the Government and that is his role. However, be that as it may, you all realise that we will come to the details of the Votes tomorrow in the Committee Stage. Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry, could you proceed?

Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are approving money for this Ministry and I do not want it to be secret. I want the Minister to tell the House that this money will be used to make the police more efficient and effective. We want to ensure that the money is used for the intended purpose.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, according to the Estimates, a sum of Kshs6,568,134,100 has been allocated to the Office of the President for Development Expenditure. State House and the Department of Personnel Management (DPM) have been allocated Kshs250 million and Kshs263,400,000 as Development Expenditure respectively. I want the Minister to explain to us how this money will be spend. What kind of development will be carried out? In the case of State House, for example, why should we keep on giving them Kshs250 million for Development Expenditure and yet, we know the occupant is always in Nairobi? Why should State House in Nakuru, Kisumu or Sagana be allocated this money? With the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) we have been able to assist 21 primary schools in my constituency. So, what will a whooping Kshs250 million allocated to State House be used for? The Minister should justify this expenditure. It is important for us to know how they will spend this money.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if I could refer you to Recurrent Expenditure in the Office of the President, General Administration and Planning, Head 001, a sum of Kshs402,800,000 has been set aside for operating expenses. Why should this money be allocated for this purpose? I would like the Minister to give an explanation when he responds.

On Head 275, Relief and Rehabilitation, a sum of Kshs710,643,009 has been allocated to assist refugees. We know a host country like ours, only provides security for refugees. The responsibility of taking care of them lies with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). So, why has all this money been set aside for this purpose? It is fundamental that the Minister responds to these issues.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, looking at Head 931 on Cabinet Office, a sum of Kshs147,060,557 has been allocated for hospitality supplies and services. The Cabinet does not even meet on weekly basis. So, if you divide this amount by 52 weeks in a year, they will spend over Kshs2 million per week as sitting allowance. Why does the Cabinet have to be allocated this amount of money? It is critical that the Minister explains this to us. Kenyans would like to know whether their Cabinet is efficient to provide services or not, but not to consume such colossal amounts of money! It is unfair!

(Applause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, looking at Head 014, Office of the Government Printer, this department is supposed to generate money. However, in this case, a sum of Kshs760,101,426 has been allocated to this office. What is all this money for? We need an explanation on this from the Minister.

On Immigration Headquarters, Head 371, there is an item on Purchase of Office Furniture and General Equipment. A total sum of Kshs192,073,280 has been allocated for that purpose. Do they want to refurbish a new office? Will the Minister for Immigration and Registration of Persons sit on furniture worth Kshs192,073,280 while Kenyans out there are suffering? The Minister needs to explain this expenditure.

A sum of Kshs330,303,187 has been allocated to the Directorate of Personnel Management (DPM) for training. My question is---

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Michuki): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The DPM and State House are not part of this Vote.

Hon. Member: But you talked about them!

The Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Michuki): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not talk about them!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I do not really see the problem. Let the hon. Member speak so long as he confines himself to the Office of the President.

Maj-Gen. Nkaiserry: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am referring to the Printed Estimates. I am the Shadow Minister, Office of the President. Therefore, I have to analyse all these Votes. Who is supposed to present expenditure of these departments if not him? What other opportunity does he have to come and present this Vote? I am interrogating the Budget so that Kenyans---

Hon. Members: Go on! Go on!

Maj-Gen. Nkaiserry: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for training purposes, a sum of Kshs330,303,187 has been allocated to DPM. I would like to know the criteria used, especially when it comes to selecting people from Ministries. Are all---

Mr. Angwenyi: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. We are discussing a particular Vote in the Office of the President. It will only be relevant if we interrogate that Vote. If we want to interrogate all the Votes, we will not be doing justice to this afternoon's discussions.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: What are you saying, Mr. Angwenyi?

Mr. Angwenyi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all I am saying is that we are interrogating the Vote in which Mr. Michuki is in charge of. We cannot interrogate the Vote on the DPM under the Office of the President.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Angwenyi, I rule you out of order!
Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry, continue!

Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I was saying that a sum Kshs330,303,187 has been allocated for training purpose---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Members, it would not be proper to restrict the Shadow Minister to a particular Vote.

Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, exactly! What is the big deal here? We want to help this country. We are not actually accusing the Minister. Maybe, we want to give them money or they do not know what they are supposed to be doing and we want to help them.

On the training aspect, we would like to know how many civil servants will be trained.

Looking at Internal Security docket where the Minister is in charge, Heads 102, 107, 1017 and 1019, a total sum of Kshs18 billion has been allocated for the police, GSU and Administration Police. In my own view, this money is not enough. But the Minister should tell us what he intends to do with this money. We know there are personal emoluments, training, operations and so on, but the Minister should not just put this money in lumpsum. For our police force to be effective, we need to support them. We also need to support the policy of the community policing. We also need to be very clear on what we are doing with this money.

When our citizens are attacked or abused, we must respond decisively. Self-defence is not only our right, but it is our duty. It is the duty of this Government to provide security. The police or the armed forces must have the capacity to do so. So, if the Minister is requesting Parliament to vote for this money, we need to know how this money has been allocated, so that the security of this nation is guaranteed.

The NARC Government was elected to provide hope and a bright future for Kenyans through good governance, transparency, accountability and adherence to the rule of law. However, our tragedy is that this Government is not adapting to that policy. It is hard to think of a graver insult, grosser misconduct and misjudgment--- It is unforgivable when this Government cannot respect the rule of law or court orders. For instance, the eviction of people from their land. There is also the disarmament of people without assuring them of security along the common borders of Turkana with Sudan and Uganda.

Capt. Nakitare: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Shadow Minister in order to imply that the KANU Government did a better job than the NARC Government? He is trying to discredit---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Capt. Nakitare! That is a matter of argument. When you catch my eye, you will tell them what you want!

Maj-Gen. Nkaisserry: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very unfortunate that when we come to this House, you find captains challenging generals! That is very unfortunate! That is why this system is indisciplined. How can a captain tell a general to sit down?

(Laughter)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Unfortunately, Maj-Gen. Nkaissery, we operate under different rules from the armed forces!

Proceed!

Maj-Gen. Nkaiserry: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to be very specific in this area, and I want the Minister to listen to what I am going to say. In future, we want to see the allocations based on personnel, operations, training and maintenance costs. We want to know the quantity and quality. For example, on infrastructure costs, we want to know many building will be put up.

When you look at the Printed Estimates, there is a one-line item labelled: "Refurbishing all the districts"! We have a whole booklet saying: "Refurbishing Kajiado and the other 76 districts." That one item has been allocated Kshs1,600,000. Why do you do that? You must be efficient in putting the items clearly, for the sake of clarity.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the next one is on capital costs. How much do we need to buy new equipment for the military and the police in terms of communications and weapons? We need that equipment to be itemised. We need to put the contingency costs. We have disasters and droughts occurring all the time. How much money are we supposed to allocate to that? That is what is called strategic planning, which the NARC Government does not seem to have an idea about. It does not have the foggiest idea on how to run a government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on security, Kenyans must be told very clearly that the armed forces of the Republic of Kenya are the premium insurance for our survival against external aggression. They must be funded accordingly. I am glad that the Minister for Finance has taken a cue from my presentation last year. I said that we must fund our armed forces with Kshs25 billion annually for the next five years, so that we can bring them at par with the regional armed forces. That is very fundamental. So, the Kshs26 billion that has been given this financial year is barely enough. When you look at the national security strategy of "prevent, deter and defeat," how do you prevent, deter or defeat with useless equipment? Can they win with useless equipment? The Minister must be articulate in bringing out issues to support national security. He needs our support

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to give an example of the National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS). How do you quantify security? We have espionage, sabotage, terrorism and so on. You know what happened in August 1998 and November, 2002 in Kenya. You know what happened on 11th September in the United States of America (USA). You know what happened last week in London. You cannot tell where those terrorists are going to come from. People keep on saying that the NSIS is not doing the right job! That is a critical thing that our country must support. Our security organs must be fully funded all the time. The Minister must come up and say: "I need this money for such and such aspects." But he is afraid because he thinks that when we see a big figure like Kshs2.2 billion to NSIS, we will think that it is a lot of money! We have personal emoluments, equipment, liaison offices and so on. So, what is this? It is nothing for this country. So, the Minister must say: "This is barely enough for us to do our job."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I conclude, I would like to say that the Government must account for whatever money we give to it. This august House must be in a position to say: "Our security institutions are fully funded! Our emergency services are not fully funded!" That is what we want to know. That is what this House is supposed to be doing for Kenyans!

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, finally, I must admit that there is secrecy and obscurity of the budgets of various institutions under the Office of the President. We have oversight departmental committees of this House. They must be brought on board to support the Government. The Government must be able to see our committee as a partner in national security.

With those few remarks, I support.

Mr. Oparanya: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to contribute to this important Vote. I have lost my voice a bit, but I will try.

It is nice that the Government has allocated a large amount of money to this Ministry. In the

last two years, the Government has tried to improve security in this country. However, there are few issues that the Government needs to improve.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government improved the salaries of the police, but, in the process, it forgot to increase the salaries of the Provincial Administration personnel. The police are earning more than District Officers (DOs) and even District Commissioners (DCs). The entry point or qualification to be a policeman is Grade "D", while a DO has to be a graduate to enter public service. So, someone with Grade "D" is paid more than someone who has a degree. We must look at education and promote its standards.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on housing, the Minister mentioned that the Government will revive stalled projects. But all the projects that the Minister mentioned are based in Nairobi, while there is a lot of insecurity in the rural areas. The Government also needs to revive projects in the rural areas. For example, in my constituency, Butere Police Station was built during the colonial days. Nothing has been done at that police station. The houses that were built in 1935 are still there. The police station has been upgraded to the district level. We have an Officer Commanding Police Division (OCPD), but nothing has happened to the houses there, including the offices. The same cells that were built 50 years ago are the same cells that are there, despite the increase in population. It is good that the Ministry has introduced community policing, but it must specify what those people are going to do. He says it is a partnership between the local community and the police, but when I was in my area I discovered that some of the people who have been nominated to be members of the community policing committee are criminals. These people must be re-vetted. In fact, it is important that the politicians should be involved because they know which people can help to ensure that community policing is effective. It is good that we have now encouraged more professionals to join the police force, and I hope that following this move, it will become more efficient.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister mentioned that there is a Kenya-Sudan Liaison Office which has been opened in the Office of the President. I would have expected that such an office should be located either in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Trade and Industry or Ministry of East African and Regional Co-operation, instead of lumping everything in the Office of the President. Such offices are set up and they are not used effectively because they are in the wrong place.

It is important that the E-Government project takes off. I am told that quite a bit of money has been budgeted for the E-Government strategy. In fact, we are late. Most of our neighbours have already implemented the E-Government strategy. This E-Government strategy should be set up in all Government Ministries. It should not be restricted to the Office of the President because getting information in the other Ministries is quite a problem. You go there and you are told your file is lost, *et cetera*. However, if most of the information is computerised, it will be very easy to provide efficient services to *wananchi*.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the ASAL areas, as the Minister mentioned, cover 80 per cent of this country. These are areas that the Government needs to spend most of its money because, had it done so, we would not be having food shortage in this country. ASAL areas have not been given enough funds, and I think there has been no political will in the previous regimes to develop these areas, and yet these areas are able to provide enough food to feed the citizens of this country. We depend on only 20 per cent of this country for food security. Only Kshs1.5 billion was provided for ASAL areas, and I think next time more money needs to be budgeted for the ASAL areas.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the National AIDS Control Council (NACC) has done quite a good job since it was established and I am glad to note that the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS has fallen from 14 per cent to 7 per cent. Constituency AIDS Control Committees (CACCs) were

formed but they are not well funded. In my constituency, this committee was only given Kshs45,000 for administration purposes and it is not adequate to fund a CACC. These committees do not have offices, adequate furniture and personnel.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in fact, in my own constituency, the worker who works for this committee was seconded there from the DC's office and he expected to be paid more money, which was not forthcoming. I am also glad to note that Kshs3.5 billion has been budgeted for the NACC. The problem has been how these funds should reach the CACCs. CACCs are supposed to monitor the funds to ensure that the money that is given to the Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) is well controlled.

With those few remarks, I support.

Mr. Maore: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for this opportunity to say a few words about this Vote. I support the Motion in spite of various issues that I want to raise.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, very quickly, you will find that the Office of the President is overcrowded with various departments that have actually not been off-loaded from its back. You will find that the Directorate of Personnel Management (DPM) is supposed to do most of the work that has to do with personnel in Government departments and the central Government itself. Due to this appetite for making money by the heads of various parastatals and departments, you will find the major consultants in this country are making a kill out of Government money, and yet we are spending a colossal amount of money on equipment and personnel at the DPM, which also includes the Public Service Commission (PSC). If we want to carry out retrenchment or restructuring in any Government department, we must use the DPM. This story of bringing outside groups purporting to be from the private sector or whatever it is, is not helping the Government. If it is from the private sector, it should be able to do business in the private sector and let the Government do what it does best.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for quite some time, and specifically between January 2003 and May 2004, the levels of corruption within our public service were a bit low, but for some strange reason at that period or before that period, a police officer would be able to pick, maybe, Kshs20 or Kshs50 from the *matatu* operators. However, when they brought in this idea of an anti-corruption group in town, the price went higher. I have been talking specifically of Maua Town. The *miraa* vehicles that ply that route have to part with between Kshs100 and Kshs500 on a daily basis. You complain and it stops for two days, but on the third day it picks up again. We do not know who to complain to because the police we are supposed to report to are the ones picking the money.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the 25th June edition of *The Economist*, which is an international magazine, there is an advert by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. The Ministry then "baptises" something else down there as "Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector". Now, in this section they are inviting for bids for items like riot helmets, riot shields, bullet-proof vests, fingerprint machines and the whole list of 14 items. I do not know what anarchy or chaos this Government is planning to unleash on Kenyans, for the Ministry to purchase these items. If, indeed, the money being used to purchase these items is from donors, when the Minister replies to this Vote tomorrow, he should tell us the Item under which it falls. The last sentence of the bid invitation says: "The financial management agents now invite bids from authorised suppliers for these items".

So, tomorrow, we will be very keen to hear the Minister tell us under which Item he has sourced the nearly Kshs10 billion for the purchase of helmets. It should be noted here that I am being sarcastic, because this procurement is being undertaken by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, despite the fact that the items being purchased are for security. What is the mystery between these items and the others that they want to procure? Will these items be procured

by cash or promissory notes? Is it a loan or a grant?

[Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair]

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

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another issue we need to note is this hype by the Government about performance contracts. It should be noted that this policy was not in the NARC manifesto. We do not know where they have picked it from. Public servants have specific terms and conditions of service under which they serve. They also have a code of regulations. They are supposed to be permanent and pensionable. Before you subject them to serving under performance contracts, you need to change the law. If you find that the law is irritating, hurry up, come here and change it, then you can implement it.

If what civil servants are signing as performance contracts are outside the law, the Government is very quickly turning into an outlaw. Those in the Government want to run its affairs by thorax. You wake up in the morning and because you are strong, you want to walk but you do not care how far you will walk.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another issue I would like to talk about is the retirement age for civil servants. When the founders of government put the retirement age for public servants, they took care of so many issues. The life expectancy of Kenyans is 45 years. When the retirement age of civil servants was put at 55 years, it was known that people who retire at that age are not write-offs. They are very mature and energetic, but they are not professors or judges of the High Court, where you say the older the better. Let people go and rest. Let them go and do something else.

It is possible that even when you look for a certain cadre of public servants, and the old men assemble, they source for one of their age-mates. They start asking themselves who can be a good Permanent Secretary for this and that Ministry. You find that they cannot get somebody who is under 65 years old. So, they remember their age-mates with whom they were in Makerere together, or who they played golf together. This habit must stop. Today, we have many parastatals whose chief executives are over-age. When will the officers below them get a chance to occupy those perches if you keep on retaining those people who are over-age in those jobs?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we also need to have the rule of law. You will remember that in December, 2002, we witnessed the President being sworn in and swearing that he would govern by the rule of law. The outrageous and preposterous pronouncements coming from the mouth of Mr. Kimunya, and previously Mr. Tuju, do not adhere to that pledge and promise by the President to the people of Kenya. Again, if a certain piece of conduct is irritating, and the law is inconvenient, come to Parliament, change it and then you can have the Government operating like a government and not like an outlaw, or the wild west.

Lastly, on the same issue of pronouncements, the Minister of State, Office of the President, Mr. Michuki, has been going round the country assuring chiefs that they have powers. As far as we are concerned, Cap.56, Laws of Kenya, under which the Chief's Authority Act falls, was repealed by a renegade mob under an Inter-parties Parliamentary Group (IPPG) agreement in 1997. So, the powers that the Minister of State, Office of the President, is promising chiefs do not exist. They are actually eunuchs.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. M. Kariuki): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to mislead the House that the Chief's

Authority Act was repealed, when, indeed, it is a statute that is in force?

Mr. Maore: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think it is not a difficult job being an archaeologist. I wish them well.

On the issue of policy pronouncements, the Minister said that they will hire private guards for Government buildings, then the following day, he recanted that decision. Also, recently, the Government declared its intention to arm private guards. All these things are contained in our laws. We are not saying that they should not be done. We are saying, when issues are very clearly defined in law, they should be respected. For instance, you cannot stand here and call a title deed a piece of paper. I would expect such a thing to be said by activists, but not by Mr. M. Kariuki, who happens to have been a very forthright and foremost human rights lawyer for very many years.

Mr. Onyancha: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. You have heard the hon. Member on the Floor say clearly and loudly that chiefs in this country are eunuchs. An hon. Member stood here and required that you make a ruling, whether it was in order for the hon. Member on the Floor to say so, but you kept quiet.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order! Order, Mr. Onyancha! You are out of order. Nobody has raised that issue. It was only Mr. M. Kariuki who stood up on a point of order and he did not say anything like that.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. M. Kariuki): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am being challenged to confirm whether a title deed is a piece of paper or not. Is the hon. Member in order to suggest that a title deed is otherwise? All title deeds are on pieces of paper. That is a fact.

Mr. Maore: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, given what the Assistant Minister is saying, and what he is implementing as an Assistant Minister of this Government, I will only say: We pray for him and this country.

I beg to support.

(Laughter)

Mr. ole Metito: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this very important Vote. First of all, I would like to thank the Minister of State, Office of the President, in charge of security, for having tried to bring sanity in that area, just as he did when he was in charge of the *matatu* industry.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we talked of 10 core functions of the Office of the President and I would like, very briefly, to talk about five of them. The first one is the very core function, namely, security. I would like to thank the Government for having set aside Kshs20 million for the construction of buildings in Namanga, which is in my constituency. Namanga is a key entry point into this country. That is a move long overdue. I would like to appeal to the Government, now that it is going to construct buildings for security personnel along that border, to speed up the process of supplying electricity to that town.

In the same breadth, I would like to ask the Government to consider putting up a police post between Namanga Town and Oloitokitok, along the Kenya/Tanzania border. That is a very long stretch and being along the border line, there is need for enough security. There is also the issue of recruitment of police officers. This Government has done much to improve the welfare of police officers. It has now embarked on construction of residential houses for police officers, after reviewing their salaries upwards. We need to do more by recruiting more police officers, if possible, to match the United Nations' recommended ratio of one police officer to 450 citizens, instead of the current ratio of one police officer to 1,000 citizens.

However, regarding the issue of recruitment, we should actually make sub-districts

recruitment centres. Recently, when administration police officers were being recruited, sub-districts were considered as recruitment centres, and I think they should extend the same to the recruitment of other police officers, including the General Service Unit (GSU) and army officers. We need to make sub-districts our recruitment centres.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Members have spoken about the provincial administration and I have the following to say about that topic: We just need to facilitate them by providing them with the required logistics like vehicles. It is very sad to find a district officer, who is the executive officer in a division, having no vehicle to use to go round the division. A good example is my district officer in Loitoktok Sub-district. For the last three years, he has been sharing a vehicle with the Officer Commanding Station (OCS) in charge of that division.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my second point is about the Arid Lands Resource Management Project. This is a very important department in the Office of the President, and I think it is being carried out in about 22 Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) districts with the objective of alleviating poverty in those areas. However, we have always questioned the criteria they are using to allocate those huge resources to those 22 districts. You will find one of the ASAL districts being given Kshs15 million in the Printed Estimates this financial year, while the highest has Kshs54 million! The difference is so big; Kshs15 million in one district and Kshs54 million in another district. I think they need to review the criteria they have been using, otherwise that is a very important department in the Office of the President and we are really feeling its impact on the ground.

Thirdly is the registration of persons. If there is actually a department which has not been very active on the ground, it is that of the registration of persons. I am not really talking about the Department of Immigration, but the real registration of persons and the issuance of national identity cards. They need to decentralize this service to the sub-locational level because as it is now, they are just having their personnel, at best, at the divisional or sometimes at the district level. Even at those levels, they are not enough; they do not even have enough materials like application forms and cameras, and I think we need to allocate more funds to this department for it to be able to reach the rural areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to talk about disaster [**Mr. ole Metito**]

management. As a department in the Office of the President, they need to be very prepared in actually responding to food insecurity in this country. Over a long period, we have been having a long drought and they need to adhere to that requirement of having three million bags or an equivalent amount in terms of cash as a reserve, because food security is very important. They also need to have up-to-date information on where and when to supply relief food. I think they need to do more by coming up with faster ways of distributing relief food. They need to use the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) at the divisional level as agents of distribution. As it is currently, you will find that in my constituency, food goes, for example, to the headquarters in Kajiado, and you expect that food to reach the far end of the district, which borders Taita-Taveta, and it will take two or more months. So, I think it is high time the Government thought of looking for faster logistics in the supply of, or distribution of, relief food.

Finally, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister talked of one of the core functions of the Office of the President as being the establishment and maintenance of the national and international borders or boundaries. There is need to review some of the existing boundaries in our country to avoid the occurrence or rise of conflict. For example, there have always been complaints between Eastern and Rift Valley provinces, especially the Athi River and Kitengela border, and along the Chyulu Hills. There is need to have a clear identification and review of the

boundaries between the Eastern and Rift Valley provinces.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Musila: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for recognizing Mwingi South. I want to support this Motion and congratulate my good friend, the Minister, for the manner in which he has presented the Vote. The Office of the President is quite large and I would only like to talk about a few areas covered by this Vote.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, obviously coming from Mwingi, I should start with the Arid Lands Resource Management, and a few of my colleagues have alluded to the manner in which money has been allocated for this purpose. Last year, I remember I pointed out that the Arid Lands Resource Management Vote is being handled in the same manner that the HIV/AIDS Vote is being handled. You will recall that, throughout the time we have had money for HIV/AIDS, particularly through the National AIDS Control Council (NACC), most of the money that was available was allocated for the so-called "training". As we speak today, the HIV/AIDS scourge has continued to ravage this country because of the misallocation of resources that were meant to fight this pandemic. The same manner in which this has gone on is the same way we are approaching the Arid Lands Resource Management Project. Throughout last year, most of the money which was allocated for this Vote was spent on training, and officers spent most of their time in hotels and seminars and they did nothing.

I am saying this because in Mwingi District, the money which was allocated for civil works, which is the money meant to construct something like a dam, last year, was only Kshs900,000. That money was not even enough to construct one dam, and most of the money went to training. As I speak today, no civil works were undertaken in Mwingi District last financial year. Now, looking at it nationally, for this particular Vote, over Kshs1 billion has been allocated to the Arid Lands Resource Management Project, and Kshs202 million has been set aside for training and the so-called "capacity building". In the name of training and capacity building, all officers charged with the responsibility of providing relief and water to these areas are going to be locked up in seminars throughout the year, trying to spend Kshs202 million. The amount which has been allocated nationally for civil works is only Kshs141 million. Now, it should obviously be the other way round; Kshs202 million should have been allocated for civil works to construct dams and other things, and then a little bit for training! But now, even if you look throughout the next three years, it will be Kshs202 million, Kshs207 million and Kshs208 million for the successive years.

We must stop this. I want to submit here that we do not need training to manage droughts. This is because they have been there all the time and we know how to manage them. What we need is money meant for drought to be directed to projects that will provide people with water, so that they can come out of this problem of food insufficiency. But if this Government will go on allocating money for training every time and giving little or nothing at all for the provision of the actual infrastructure that will relieve the *wananchi* from this calamity, then we are wasting time.

Let me cite Mwingi District, for example. The total amount allocated under Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) Resource Management is Kshs19.4 million. Out of this Kshs19.4 million, Kshs3 million is for training. That is one-third of the money allocated. The rest goes into other expenditures. Only Kshs6 million has been allocated for construction and civil works. Anyone can see this is not fair. So, I am appealing to the Minister to re-look at this again.

Again, as Mr. ole Metito has pointed out, the allocations are not fairly done. Mwingi District borders Tana River District. They have the same climate. However, Tana River District has been allocated Kshs60 million, and yet Mwingi District has been allocated Kshs19 million under this Vote. I think those officers who prepared this, probably, sit in their offices and they do not have the time to go and see the realities on the ground. I think it is high time we addressed this problem. If

we do not address ourselves to this problem, I want to submit that we are wasting our time. These funds will only be misappropriated in seminars and the people who are supposed to be the beneficiaries will not benefit at all.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Kshs50 million that has been allocated for the National Registration of Persons is not sufficient. The voter registration exercise was in progress in May and the majority of the young people could not be registered as voters because they do not have identification cards (IDs). Today, I think it is very unfair to talk of elections and the referendum because most Kenyans cannot vote due to lack of IDs. This is one department that has let Kenyans down. It is high time action was taken, either to provide more funds---

If people are to pay to get identification cards, they should be told in advance. Every time one goes for an identity card, he or she is told there are no forms or the officers are not there, *et cetera*. Therefore, the Office of the President must squarely address this problem. It should either dispose of the requirement of an identification card during the registration of voters, or provide the resources; people and funds, to register everyone who is eligible.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to talk about the Immigration Department. Whenever Kenyans travel abroad, they are subjected to inhuman treatment by immigration officers. They are thoroughly checked. It is ironical that in other countries, it does not happen that way. We know that in other countries, their nationals are respected. When they are travelling, they go wherever they want to go and when they want to come back, they do so without unnecessary bureaucracy. This does not happen to us. The immigration forms that we fill in this country have even been made bigger, when other countries throughout the world are reducing theirs. Where are we going?

When one wants to come back home, he or she is asked to fill in the reasons for **[Mr. Musila]**

coming back. When I am coming back home, do I have to explain to the Immigration Department why I am doing so? Everywhere else, throughout the world, nationals of countries are not subjected to this kind of inspection. Dr. Galgalo, for example, would take not less than 10 minutes before he is cleared to come home by the immigration officers. I think it is high time we disposed of the requirement for Kenyans to be subjected to questions and filling of cards and forms when they are leaving and coming back to the country. Kenyans are being humiliated in their own country. When they come back home with foreigners, the latter can even be allowed into the country faster than Kenyans. For how long, 43 years after Independence, are we going to continue being subjected to this kind of treatment by our own Government?

I speak on behalf of all Kenyans to say: Enough is enough! We must be accorded respect by our immigration officers when we are coming home. I do not know why we must be subjected to queues along with foreigners. This is a matter that must be looked at critically by the Minister responsible for Immigration.

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

Mr. Twaha: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the Motion as moved by the very capable, Mr. Michuki. As I support, I would also like to offer a few remarks on the Budget and the state of affairs as far as the Ministry is concerned.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the primary duty of the Office of the President, I would think, is to uphold the Constitution of the Republic of Kenya and to maintain law and order. In that respect, the reason why we have the Constitution is to protect life and property. Every thing else is secondary to the function. It is very sad that all of us here took an oath to protect and defend the Constitution, and yet a Minister has decided to stage a *coup d'etat* on the Judiciary. When the High Court of Kenya issues a court order and a Minister, because he has the force of arms, decides to

ignore and rubbish it, that is actually a breach of the Constitution and a betrayal of the people of the Kenya. In fact, I can even go further and say it is an act of treason, and the Minister involved should be tried and charged. We need to desist from this notion that a treason is only when you overthrow the Head of State. In fact, treason is when you betray the Constitution of the Republic of Kenya. You can commit treason by overthrowing Parliament, Judiciary and the Executive arm of Government. This is a very serious issue. I would urge the Minister, since he is in charge of internal security, to take action against this Minister. He should arraign him in court for committing treason against the people of Kenya by rubbing title deeds and disobeying court orders. He will have to face the same Judges that he has been contemptuous of.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you read through the Printed Estimates, you will notice that a lot of money has been allocated to the police for fuel. But we do not see these vehicles patrolling the roads. What we have is many roadblocks on our roads; the police making a complete nuisance of themselves. I once had the occasion to mention in this House that I visited Mozambique and Tanzania early this year. I travelled for 500 kilometres and there was only one roadblock where there was a weighbridge to weigh commercial vehicles. But if you travel from Mombasa to Lamu, a distance of 300 kilometres, you encounter 13 roadblocks. I do not know what functions these roadblocks perform. When you travel by bus from Mombasa to Lamu, when you reach Witu Roadblock near Lamu, people are asked to alight from the bus. They have all their luggage checked. In addition, they have to produce their identification cards, colonial style, before they get back to the bus.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I attribute that to lack of *matatus* from which they extort money. I would like the Minister to make sure that the money set aside for fuel is used for fuel. Otherwise, they "*kula*" the money for fuel and then erect roadblocks to pretend that there is police presence, when there is none. When they are stationed at one place, the crooks know where they are and will avoid them. They will then do their jobs without fear.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, insecurity is rising. Dr. Kulundu told us, two weeks ago, that three million Kenyans are jobless. When preparing this Budget, we need to be proactive. We should not just maintain the status quo, pay wages and maintain whatever is there. We need to have a scheme to employ those three million people. The promise that the Government gave was to provide 500,000 jobs per year. By the end of its five-year term, that would be 2.5 million jobs. That will solve a very small bit of our unemployment problem. To date, we are yet to see a proactive plan.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the beginning, Mr. Mwiraria lowered interest rates, Kenyans started borrowing and the economy was looking rosy. Then, Sir. Edward Clay came along and started harassing us. In order to appease foreign investors, interest rates on Treasury Bills; went up from 4 per cent to 12.5 per cent. Sir Edward Clay kept quiet after that. The British banks could now declare dividends. He no longer had any grievances about corruption. We should look into these matters.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Office of the President has a very able colleague - Mr. Njenga Karume. We congratulate him on the work that he has been doing. He has been distributing relief food. All Kenyans in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) are very grateful for the Government's efforts in alleviating poverty. The Government is there to assist us when the rains fall late and even when there is excessive rainfall.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, under the Office of the President, there is the Department of Defence (DoD), other armed forces and the police. I have a complaint on behalf of the businessmen in Lamu. The Prisons Department and the National Youth Service (NYS) are very poor paymasters. They are hurting our businesses. They are very late in paying for the meat they

consume. Our pastoralists are slaughtering cows and delivering them to the Prisons Department and NYS, but they do not pay. All the profits end up being used up by servicing bank interest rates. I urge the Minister to prevail upon those departments to be prompt in their payments. That will ensure that business are healthy and people will have money in circulation. The amount of money that we are voting here will assist in boosting the local economies. They should do like the hon. Members do with the Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) money. They should pay promptly. Other than the NYS and Prisons Department, the DoD are good paymasters.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is the issue of police reservists. The Kenya Police Reserve (KPR) have done a fantastic job. Even before the community policing was introduced, they did well in maintaining law and order. That is especially in areas where we have been harassed by bandits from neighbouring countries. From the time the Government gave guns to people in the villages, the security situation has come under control. We have to offer our gratitude to the Government for the same.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

The Minister for Energy (Mr. Nyachae): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I stand here to support the Motion. I am going to make two or three points only. It is not mandatory that I must finish my time. I will give other hon. Members an opportunity to contribute.

I would like to make my contribution to two or three areas. First of all, I would like to assure the Minister, through you, that Kenyans are with the Office of the President. That is because without peace, stability and order, we will be in chaos. The Office of the President will always have the support of Kenyans so long as it maintains those three areas effectively. Presently, there is a trend of drifting from systems that have worked very well in the past. People are saying: "These are colonial systems and we should leave them aside!" Systems that have existed over the years are very much linked to traditions and behaviour of our people in the urban and rural areas. When you hear people talk against the chiefs and bringing amendments to reduce the powers of the chiefs, that is the breeding ground for the problems that we are having now. The amendments that were made during the Inter-Parties Parliamentary Group (IPPG) Meeting to reduce the powers of the chief are the cause of misbehaviour and the care-free attitude among our people. Chiefs used to contain people, call elders and discuss matters. People understood what was required by the community, clan and elders. Things worked very well. Where are we now? Can you imagine the kind of society that we find ourselves in now? Can you imagine?

People are saying it is a question of drugs, *pombe* and what-have-you. They say that is what is making grown-ups rape young children. Parents do not even know that customarily, it is a terrible curse to rape any person that is related to you, leave alone the children. Even for grown-ups, you cannot rape or go to bed with somebody who is related to you! Now, it is just hell! We are in hell! I am going to say this before the Minister. He is the one who maintains law and order. I want to say here that, if anybody touches my granddaughter, daughter or anybody, I will not go to the police! I will carry my gun, go and shoot that person. I am not going to wait for a case! That is because those fellows---

(Applause)

Dr. Galgalo: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. With a lot of respect to Mr. Nyachae; although we appreciate the sentiments he is expressing, is it in order for him to ask Kenyans to take up their guns and shoot other Kenyans because they have committed crimes? Is it really in order? He is a Cabinet Minister!

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): I thought Mr. Nyachae was saying that he would that. He knows the consequences!

The Minister for Energy (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know the consequences. I would rather die than allow my grandchild to be killed by somebody raping her! I would rather die. I have enjoyed my life! I cannot sleep! I cannot afford to see that kind of situation facing my family members.

I am therefore, telling the Minister that he should understand what I am saying! We are very bitter! Let him encourage chiefs to hold *barazas*, call elders---

Dr. Galgallo: Shoot?

The Minister for Energy (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is somebody talking about shooting. Where I come from, we do not shoot the people the way they shoot everybody where he comes from. They kill everybody!

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Do not listen to him! Address the Chair!

The Minister for Energy (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from a very civilised community. But my friend comes from a community which shoots people.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Mr. Nyachae! I am not going to allow this exchange! Mr. Nyachae, address the Vote of the Office of the President!

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

The Minister for Energy (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, he is taking my time!

*(Dr. Galgallo stood up
in his place)*

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order! Order! Order, Dr. Galgallo!

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

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Now, you are being disorderly, Dr. Galgallo! You cannot be on your feet when I am standing here! Can you respect the Chair?

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

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order! I have made a ruling that I will not entertain the exchange between both of you, and I direct hon. Nyachae to address the Vote of the Office of the President.

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

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Hon. Galgallo, you are being disorderly and I warn you! Please, keep your cool.

The Minister for Energy (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the truth of the matter is that when we are in this House, if somebody implies that I am saying I am going to commit a crime, he does not assess my feelings or the feelings of those parents out there. When he does not want to appreciate that, I have to convey my message the way I see it fit and hit him even below the belt.

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

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order! Hon. Nyachae, I made a ruling on this matter, and I directed you to address the Vote of the Office of the President. Can you keep to that?

The Minister for Energy (Mr. Nyachae): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I have now left that issue aside.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the Office of the President wants officers under it to

perform well, their morale must be taken seriously. You cannot expect police officers to do a good job of patrols out there when they are sharing a room; three of them. When their wives visit them and their bosses order them to go on patrol, they leave their wives in the house with other men there sharing the same room! Which man can be comfortable leaving his wife in a room with other men? Each police officer is entitled to a good house to live in. This is extremely important to sustain the morale of police officers. The same goes for officers serving in the provincial administration. The salaries paid to chiefs and district officers is below what can go with the dignity of their responsibilities and morale.

I would like to appeal to the Office of the President to go out there and find out what is going on with the AIDS money. When we go to our constituencies, knowing that a lot of money has been allocated to fight AIDS, we do not know who is using that money out there. There are some committees which are set up somewhere and the money passes through them, and we are told that we have nothing to do with it. The DOs and the chiefs do not know anything. Who is entitled to hold *barazas*? It is those officers. But some people go out there holding little seminars in schools and trading centres, misusing the money to pay themselves allowances instead of doing proper AIDS education in the rural areas. This is a very serious matter. This disease used to be so much in urban centres. But it has now gone into rural areas in a very big way. It is a very worrying thing. You find many AIDS orphans now in rural areas because we are not educating our people well.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, one last thing I want to remind the Minister is that we need to train our police officers, better than they have been trained.

With those few remarks, I beg to support and apologise to my friend, Dr. Galgallo.

(Applause)

Mr. G.G. Kariuki: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance to make a few remarks. I would like to thank the Minister for the way he moved the Vote. It seems to me that he is on track, and we are likely to see some changes and improvements in the Office of the President.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we all know that the Office of the President is the heart of the nation. The presidency, as an institution, discharges its authority through the Office of the President. The other arms of Government are also established through the Office of the President, except Parliament. So, the rest, including the Judiciary, are established by the President.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the President to manage the affairs of the State, he has the authority to create the armed forces to ensure national security, including protection of property and lives of the people. He also has the capability, according to the constitution, to direct the economic development of this country. Therefore, if this office fails, the entire nation fails. The Government, in that regard, needs to take stock of what has happened in the last two and half years. Have we done a good job? Have we improved our security? The President also needs to check on the Ministers he has appointed, whether they have discharged their duties responsibly and according to the wishes of the public.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, why is it that the security of this nation has not been improved? This is a question that the Minister needs to address himself to. Why should we speak the same language of insecurity since 2003? When are we going to see changes? The Minister, who is here, has a responsibility to the people of this country; to make sure that the promises that this Government made to the people are fulfilled. It is important for the Minister to know that there would never be corruption in this country if the Office of the President performed its duties the way it should.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs can form bodies and institutions with the aim of fighting corruption, but unless the Office of the President works hard, all these institutions will be converted into corrupt institutions. Corruption in this country has gone beyond anybody's expression. It is up to the Office of the President to manage the affairs of this country, particularly, by providing security and fighting corruption.

We have been told that our economy has grown at a rate of 4 per cent. However, the big question is whether this growth has any effect on the ordinary person in the village. That is what we want to know. If the growth is just in the Ministers' and the hon. Members' pockets, then that cannot be called growth. The ordinary people should feel the effects of this economic growth. The Government should start constructing roads because unless it does that, our people will not feel the effects of the economic development.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are aware that the Government is doing its best. However, Ministers have continued to defend the Government against anything that is said against it. We have done this for many years. If we want to have a democratic and transparent Government, civil servants should know that there is nothing else that the Government can do unless we decide which direction we should take. The Minister has talked about the ability of the chiefs, the District Officers (DOs) and the District Commissioners (DCs). I would like to submit that most of these officers served in the previous two Governments and some of them, no matter what we do, are already corrupt and they cannot change. I do not see any reason why the Government should fear to improve the performance of the chiefs, the DOs and the DCs.

With regard to the Provincial Administration, where I served for quite some time, I want to submit that this department could be used as the best machinery for the growth of the economy and to improve the security situation, or as a terrible instrument for coercion. We have to find a way of changing the minds of the people who have been supporting dictatorial governments in the past. If you look at the current Government in its entirety, you will find that most of its senior officers served in the past Government and they are not clean. They have been mentioned in the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and the Public Investments Committee (PIC) reports. When are we going to get rid of people who are corrupt, because they are known? Politics is a very interesting game, because you can keep corrupt people for the purpose of sustainment of power. When will you enjoy the power? Is it when you are protected by the most corrupt officials or the time when you are protected by your good deeds that improve public life?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, time has come when we should get leaders - God help us - who will not go to Parliament just to protect their positions. We should not get leaders who will become presidents just to sustain their power. We want leaders who will decide which direction to take, regardless of whether they will come back to Parliament or not, or if they will become presidents once again or not. That is why the Minister of State, Office of the President, who I have very high regard for, needs to guide this nation in terms of advice. He should make sure that he changes the situation, not just by meeting the PCs, DOs and chiefs, because meetings can be done by anybody. We want a new life; people should feel that there is change in this Government, because we will soon face the same public and we will have to answer several questions.

Yesterday there was an article in the Press which reminded the country the promises made by the NARC Government.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Dr. Galgalo: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this debate. From the outset, I want to concur with the Shadow Minister, that we are concerned about the obscurity in which the Budget is shrouded. Being told that we will be told what the monies will be used for after we have already debated it, is like putting the cart

before the horse. We need to know what the monies will be spent for, so that we can contribute to the debate meaningfully.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, since the Government has chosen to conceal how they will spend the money, it means they want us to talk generally. So, that is what we will do. We expected the Minister to talk about the general security of the country even at policy level. I think, generally, Kenyans feel more insecure now than ever.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in arid and semi-arid areas, cases of cattle rustling have started recurring. Cases of robbery with violence in our major urban centres are also escalating. Influx of illegal guns into our country is again on the increase. The Minister should have told us how he intends to curb these vices which, once again, after taking a lull for a while, have once again started coming back and biting us.

I would also like to add that insecurity is being perpetrated by the Government in this country. The act where the Government burns down houses of its own citizens cannot be accepted. It will cause friction between communities living in those areas. It will cause civilians to disobey the law enforcement agencies, because they will view them as enemies. Law enforcers are not enemies of the people. An image which used to exist where civilians or citizens looked at police officers as enemies, has got to be reversed. So, the Government should not use violence under any circumstances, in the guise of reclaiming land which was illegally acquired.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you look at the booklets that were distributed to us showing allocations for districts, each district in this country has been allocated Kshs6.2 million for refurbishment of buildings. We do not know which buildings these are. In my own district, if you gave me Kshs6.2 million, I would rather put up a few more police posts in strategic areas to curb cattle rustling and highway banditry rather than refurbish buildings that serve no purpose at all.

(Applause)

I will be more comfortable providing equipment to the Administration Police (AP) who operate in remote areas. I would use the money to buy fuel and repair vehicles for law enforcement agencies so that they can move around and fight crime. However, when you just say, "funds for refurbishment of buildings" arbitrarily and allocate only Kshs6.2 million for each district in the country, I think there is more to it than meets the eye. That is why we are demanding to be told what the money is going to be used for.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Arid Lands Resource Management Programme will benefit the disadvantaged areas. If there is any project in this country, since Independence, that has done a lot of good to our areas, then it is the Arid Lands Resource Management Programme. Unfortunately, we do not seem to get 100 per cent political support for this particular project.

Last year we lost more than Kshs8 million from donors in each district in the Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) areas because the Government did not contribute its share to that project. So, we were unable to access the money. We want the Government to take this matter seriously because this is the only project that is serving the marginalised areas of this country today. The project provides us with water, and other community services like building schools, dispensaries, supporting community groups and so on. We want to see much more political commitment in this project.

Recently, the President visited Garissa and gave us Kshs10 billion for the special development of the ASAL areas, that is, North Eastern Province and the upper area of Eastern Province. More than Kshs3 billion was for the arid lands and the remaining amount was a forward budget for all the Ministries combined. It was a scam. The Government misled its people

deliberately. We do not need this kind of governance. We want the Government to go by its word. The President has always said that his Government will give special consideration to marginalised areas. The time has come now for the Government to go by its word. After all, several Government Ministers repeat the same rhetoric.

With regard to food relief, old wisdom says, "Teach a hungry man how to fish and he will have fish for the rest of his life." If you give a man fish today, he will always beg for fish. Why should the Government concentrate on giving food relief to our people in the marginalised areas when the money used in buying the food could be used in income-generating activities that could help our people? The money, for instance, could assist our people learn how to produce food for themselves and develop their economy.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with regard to the National Aids Control Council (NACC), I will keep on saying that it is misplaced. It has no business in the Office of the President. That Ministry has no technical capacity to combat HIV/AIDS because it has neither doctors nor nurses. These experts are found in the Ministry of Health.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Dr. Machage): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to say that there are no doctors in the Office of the President whereas I am one of them?

Dr. Galgalo: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the President had given Dr. Machage a Ministry and made him to be in charge of the National Aids Control Council (NACC), I would relax a bit. But he is in an irrelevant Ministry, as an Assistant Minister. I want to say that the NACC would be better placed to serve Kenyans if it were under the Ministry of Health where we have the technical capacity to handle the menace in the council. The issue of the Office of the President providing clout is neither here nor there. The only clout that we magnanimously see, of the Office of the President, at least in the last few years, is that of looting as was the case in the Anglo Leasing scandal. For the NACC to be relevant and fight against HIV/AIDS, it must be taken back to the Ministry of Health so that it starts working efficiently.

I will comment on the Department of Immigration and particularly, the issue of identity cards. Kenyans, from where I come from, are not allowed to access identity cards from any other part of the country, apart from their own home districts. When I came here for my secondary school education, identity cards were issued to my classmates in the school, while I was asked to go and apply for an identity card back in my home district. This was devastating and discriminatory. The law has to be changed to allow Kenyans to access identity cards freely. This is a right and not a privilege! It is a right for every Kenyan to access an identity card easily. In the Immigration Department, you will also find people from the northern part of Kenya being discriminated against. There is a special form that Kenyans from northern Kenya are required to fill. On the form, it is indicated, "aliens who claim to be Kenyan citizens". We are Kenyans by birth! It is our right to have identify cards and we are not aliens who claim to be Kenyans! These are some of the renegade things which we have to get rid of for our systems to be just and serve the interest of all Kenyans. We all need to identify ourselves with the flag of this nation as equal and free citizens.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Ojode): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to join my colleagues in supporting this Vote of the Office of the President. I will start by saying that the Minister should restructure the duties of our chiefs. Majority of our chiefs, as we speak, are supervising the brewing of *chang'aa*. This happens because of the meagre salaries they earn; chiefs earn peanuts. It is important for chiefs' salaries to be increased so that they can keep law and order. If the Minister can restructure the method of employing chiefs, by adopting elections system, that would help us as a country. Taking chiefs' names for nominations would lead to wrong

people getting the jobs.

The other issue is that of identity cards, where Kshs50 million has been set aside under this Vote. This amount of money is not enough. This Ministry is not doing a good job. In my constituency, I have a list of names which are duplicated. There are over 200 citizens sharing the same identity card numbers. How do they even access official transactions using the same identity card numbers? This shows that the Ministry is not very serious. I do not know how these Kenyans will vote. I have an example of a name which is shared by different people; one person is in Wajir South, another in Webuye and someone else is in North Imenti, yet all these people have the same identity card number. That shows that we are not doing a good job. It is a waste of money for the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) to keep using taxpayers' money for registration purpose yet people are not being registered.

(Loud consultations)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, hon. Members. We cannot follow what Mr. Ojode is telling the House! Please, consult quietly!

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Ojode): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that it is important for us to ask the ECK to liaise with the Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons before they start registering people. When they go out there, they do not register people for non-availability of identity cards.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other issue is on the HIV/AIDS funding. As we speak, Homa Bay District alone has about 40,000 orphans. This could be as a result of poverty. We are not getting even the anti-retroviral drugs (ARVs). What do we need to do to access funds for HIV/AIDS interventions? It is important for the funds to be directly disbursed through the Constituency Development Fund (CDF). If that is done, then we will definitely have something. However, as we speak, it is being misused. That money is not on the ground and people are dying as a result of poverty and HIV/AIDS related diseases. Forty thousand is not a small number. That is the number which is documented. How about those ones who are not registered? It might even be 60,000 or more because of poverty. How are we going to eradicate poverty if we cannot even get money to buy drugs for those who are infected?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other issue is on title deeds. I would like to talk about it because I was once an Assistant Minister in the Ministry of Lands and Housing. All along, I have been very consistent by saying that we must tread carefully on matters related to land. I want to say here that we should tread carefully! The sanctity of a title deed must be respected irrespective of who you are or where you come from.

If that former Government issued title deeds, the NARC Government cannot evict people without giving them alternative land. If they have to be evicted, the Government should look for alternative land. These evictions can trigger something that we will never come out of. It is a serious issue!

(Applause)

When some of my colleagues talk of a title deed as being a mere piece of paper, what message are we sending to the banks? What message are we sending to other people?

Mr. Mwenje: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am totally confused by this Government. Part of it says that the title deeds are mere pieces of paper while another Assistant Minister who has been in the same office says that the Government is not right. One part of the Government also says that people will be evicted while the other one says otherwise. What is the correct position of this Government?

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Ojode): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, even the hon. Member who asked that question knows that the sanctity of a title deed must be respected from whatever level.

(Applause)

It is not Mr. Ojode who is saying it! It is in the law; it is in the Constitution. I swore to protect the rights of ownership of property. How do you do that? We protect it through a title deed. There are some investors in this House. What message are we sending to the banks when we say that a title deed is a mere piece of paper?

Hon. Members: Relax!

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Ojode): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we do not control what we are saying, we will find ourselves in chaos that we will never come out of.

Mr. Mwandawiro: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it really in order for this House and Kenya to be misled by insinuations that title deeds have not been used to rob the people of Kenya of their property when we know this is the truth?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Mr. Mwandawiro! The Chair has ruled on this matter time and again. Please, be relevant when you stand on a point of order. That point of order is irrelevant and frivolous! I warn you!

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Ojode): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is actually a frivolous point of order!

The other component is the civil servants retrenchment scheme. You are aware that I brought a Motion in this House, which was passed that a Sessional Paper must be brought here before we start debating on anything to do with retrenchment. Why? This is because if we do not do so, retrenchment will be done haphazardly. We all know that civil servants get meagre resources in terms of salaries. There is a committee which was formed to look into the wages and terms of service of civil servants. Unfortunately, that committee has never come up with anything, except for Permanent Secretaries, who were given a pay increase. How about the rest of the civil servants? I would like to emphasize that retrenchment will only be done when a Sessional Paper is brought in this House by Mr. ole Ntimama. We have to debate that Sessional Paper, so that we see the merits and demerits of carrying out this exercise. As I speak, majority of the younger people directly from university, some of whom had been taken for training outside this country---

Capt. Nakitare: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Assistant Minister in order to talk about the issue of retrenchment and golden handshake which we know did not start yesterday, but started with the KANU regime?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Capt. Nakitare, you are irrelevant!

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Ojode): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, actually that is a frivolous point of order!

(Laughter)

Unfortunately, the hon. Member was not even here when we passed a Motion that retrenchment cannot be carried out arbitrarily without a Sessional Paper being brought to this House. My stand on this issue is still the same. That, in order for us to retrench, a Sessional Paper must be brought for debate in this House. What is happening now is that those who are 60 years old and above are still in the Civil Service, while those we want to retrench are young university

graduates. This is quite disappointing!

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my other concern is on disaster management. When I was in Libya, which is a desert---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Mr. Ojode, your time is up!

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Ojode): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thought you were adding me some five minutes because there were interruptions.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Your time is up!

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Ojode): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Mbau: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to make my humble contribution to this all-important debate. I want to commence by restating that it cannot be gainsaid and I shall repeat this until the relevant Ministry is able to appreciate the gravity with which I perceive some of these matters.

I want to comment on the question of the millions of youth in our country who are roaming our countryside and who would like to acquire the important document of an Identification Card (ID). Recently, the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) undertook an exercise to issue some people with voters cards. We all know that it is the policy of this Government to issue people, who are over 18 years, voters cards if they have IDs.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the question of registration of persons and issuance of identification cards when citizens have reached the age of 18 years, has been a nagging issue for a long time. Time has come for the Government to declare that once a Kenyan reaches the age of 18 years, he or she must be given an identity card. That way, they will be enlisted in the voting process.

I would like to comment on the question of the National Aids Control Council (NACC) and the money that purportedly trickles down to the constituencies. I want to submit that a lot of money has been coming from various sources, some even come from the so-called "President Bush Fund". Other funds have been coming from the Global Fund. That money is not trickling down where it matters. There are Constituency Aids Control Committees (CACC), where we are supposed to be patrons. We know very well that, at the national level, NACC receives far much more money than what has been trickling down to the constituencies or to the districts in terms of District Roads Committees (DRCs). The money from NACC cannot be evaluated, traced or monitored. I want to call upon the Minister to set up a system of regulation or a policy framework within which that money flows from the headquarters, it can be traced, evaluated and a report prepared. As I stand here, the only things I keep on reading irregularly are some communications from the NACC that say that a number of projects were funded in this or that part. But whether something is done or not, I cannot confirm.

My colleague, Mr. Ojode, alluded to the question of orphans. The question of orphans is a time-bomb in this country. Orphans and vulnerable children are everywhere because of the HIV/AIDS scourge. I call upon the relevant Ministry to consider coming up with a policy Paper on how to manage those orphans. That paper should be brought to this House for debate, so that every hon. Member knows how to address the issue of children who have been left by parents who have succumbed to HIV/AIDS and other causes of death. We can form an authority or a department. But let us have guidelines on how those orphans could be assisted.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me mention the question of relief food, which is under the Office of the President. Food and transport money has been disbursed to many districts. It has become a pain in the necks for many. We know that the Ministry distributes food together with an Authority to Incur Expenditure (AIE) for distribution. But when the AIE reaches the district, the District Commissioner says: "Yes, we have food in our areas, but the chiefs and the councillors

should come forth and determine how to transport food to the affected areas." I think this should be checked in future. I am talking like this because I come from a constituency that has occasionally been deficient and in need of relief food. Let us exercise transparency. Let us know when we have received ten bags of maize and beans. Let us know how much money has accompanied the bags of maize and beans so that we are able to follow up and ensure that councillors and chiefs are not called upon to offer transport services.

With those few remarks, I wish to support.

Mr. Ojaamong: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Vote of the Office of the President.

I have looked at the district allocations and my district, Teso, has been given Kshs6.3 million for refurbishment of the buildings. It was a priority on the ground that we have to build a new building so that it accommodates the members of the Provincial Administration and the rest of the officers in the district. So, it is my view that these estimates for Teso were not brought from the ground because one, we have very few buildings to be refurbished. If you take the case of my four divisions, the Minister himself knows them because he has worked there. All those divisions do not even have big buildings to warrant the Kshs6.3 million to be used for refurbishment.

So, I will urge the Minister of State, Office of the President in charge of internal security to re-address that issue and allocate us more money because since this is a new district, we can put up a district headquarters. It is very unfortunate that a well developed district like Bungoma can be given Kshs10 million for construction while Teso is not even given a cent. So, I think the Minister should consult his people on the ground and ensure that Teso District also gets money for construction within this budget.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is the issue of boundaries which falls under the Office of the President. I left Busia yesterday and, for the last one month, the place has been invaded by thugs just because of the conflict between the police officers in Teso and those of Busia. The Officer Commanding Police Division (OCPD) Busia, lives and operates from Teso District. The OCPD, Teso, has written to him to move into his territory but he cannot do it unless the Office of the President assists him. Since the Minister has worked in Busia and knows the place, I want to remind him that I told the President that it is unfair for us, the Tesos, to keep on housing the Provincial Administration for Busia in Teso.

It would be prudent enough that Busia District be allocated enough funds so that they can put up a new headquarters in a central place like Funyula where members of the public would benefit from Government service.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when it comes to the issue of identity cards and registration of persons, my people are totally affected. I have tens of thousands of people who currently do not have identification cards because the vetting process is so rigorous from the sub-location, location, division, district up to the national level. So, by the time a form reaches the national office vetting committee, it takes almost one year. So, I would appeal to the Office of the President---

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, hon. Members! Mr. Ojaamong, when debate on this Motion resumes tomorrow, you still have six minutes to contribute. Hon. Members, it is now time to interrupt today's business. The House is now adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday 13th July, 2005 at 9.00 a.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.