

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 24th September, 1997

The House met at 9.00 a.m.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No.390

REFUSAL TO HAND OVER THE LATE MATAMBA'S DOCUMENTS

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is Dr. Lwali-Oyondi not here? The Question is stood over for the moment. Next Question, Mr. Farah Maalim?

Question No.566

SHORTAGE OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION TEACHERS

Mr. Farah asked the Minister for Education:-

- (a) how many Christian Religious Education (CRE) teachers there are in the country and what the pupil/teacher ratio for Christian children is in the public schools;
- (b) how many Islamic religious teachers there are in the country and what the pupil/teacher ratio is for Islamic Religious Education (IRE) for Muslim children in the public schools; and,
- (c) if he is aware that majority of Muslim children in the country are instructed in Christianity because of the shortage of Islamic education teachers, and if so, whether he could remedy the situation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is anyone here from the Ministry of Education? The Question is stood over for the moment. Next Question, Mr. Peter Maundu.

Question No.574

TARMACKING OF EMALI-MATILIKU ROAD

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is Mr. Maundu here? The Question is stood over for the moment. Next Question, Mrs. Phoebe Asiyu.

Question No.482

REPAIR OF NYANGWESO BRIDGE

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is Mrs. Asiyu here? She is not here. The Question is stood over for the moment. Next Question, Dr. Kituyi.

Question No.361

PRE-INVESTMENT STUDY FOR

TURKWEL DAM

Mr. Obwocha, on behalf of **Dr. Kituyi**, asked the Minister for Energy:-

- (a) if there was ever a pre-investment study before the construction of the Turkwel Dam; and,
- (b) if the answer to part "a" above, is in the affirmative, what the projections of impact on riverine forests downstream, span of life before siltation and social impact of the dam were on the people living downstream.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is anyone here from the Ministry of Energy? Not here. The Question is stood over for the moment. Next Question, Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo?

*Question No.290*NUMBER OF KENYANS KILLED BY
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is Dr. Otieno Kopiyo here? The Question is stood over for the moment. Dr. Lwali-Oyondi's Question for the second time.

*Question No.390*REFUSAL TO HAND OVER THE
LATE MATAMBA'S DOCUMENTS

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Dr. Lwali-Oyondi still is not here? The Question is dropped.

(Question dropped)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Farah Maalim's Question for the second time.

Question No.566

SHORTAGE OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION TEACHERS

Mr. Farah asked the Minister for Education:-

- (a) how many Christian Religious Education (CRE) teachers there are in the country and what the pupil/teacher ratio for Christian children is in the public schools;
- (b) how many Islamic Religious Education teachers there are in the country and what the pupil/teacher ratio is for Islamic Religious Education (IRE) for Muslim children in the public schools; and,
- (c) if he is aware that majority of Muslim children in the country are instructed in Christianity because of the shortage of Islamic education teachers, and if so, whether he could remedy the situation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is anyone here from the Ministry of Education? The Question is deferred.

(Question deferred)

Mr. Farah: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. In view of the fact that there are no Ministers in the House now and many hon. Members are also incidentally not in, could we defer the process of the House for the next 30 minutes?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! We cannot defer the process. I think it is up to hon. Members from both sides to be responsible with their time and I will go through the ritual of calling every Question as many times. Under our conventions and Standing Orders, we are allowed to drop those Questions which deserve to be dropped and defer those Questions which by rules should be deferred. So, your Question stands deferred. Next Question, Mr. Peter Maundu.

Question 574

TARMACKING OF EMALI-MATILIKU ROAD

Mr. Moiben, on behalf of **Mr. Maundu**, asked the Minister for Public Works and Housing, considering the importance of Emali-Matiliku Road as a link to Makueni District Headquarters, when this road will be tarmacked.

The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing (Mr. Mwamzandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

The Government has no immediate plans to tarmac Emali-Matiliku-Makueni Road because the Kshs682.5 million that would be required for its tarmacking is not available. The normal routine maintenance will be done as and when the need arises to ensure that this road remains motorable.

Mr. Moiben: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell this House how many kilometres of roads in Makueni District have been tarmacked this financial year?

Mr. Mwamzandi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not have notice of that supplementary question.

Mr. Nthenge: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister being a regular user of that road, from Emali where he passes every time he goes from Mombasa to Nairobi, does he realise that from Emali to Wote, Makueni District Headquarters, would be an ideal tarmac road? From there, again the road leads to Machakos, and the entire Makueni District, my former constituency, requires a tarmac road. Would he then consider as a Ministry, to look for funds to connect Wote District Headquarters with the Mombasa Road so as to help people going to Wote?

Mr. Mwamzandi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, immediately we get funds, we will tarmac all roads leading to the District Headquarters. So, the intention is there.

Mr. Nthenge: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is he willing to look for funds so that we can request whoever is responsible to give us money for that purpose?

Mr. Mwamzandi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Nthenge asked that supplementary question before and I told him that the intention of the Ministry is to tarmac all roads leading to the District Headquarters. Immediately money is available, this will be done.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is an important question because, apparently, this road leads to Makueni District Headquarters. The Government does not need to have all the Kshs682.5 million to tarmac this road, but they can put it into the Development Estimates and make a start whether it takes three or four years so that these people can have a tarmacked road. Could the Assistant Minister assure this House that they are going to include this road in the Development Estimates so that it can start even though they do not have the total amount of Kshs682.5 million they need?

Mr. Mwamzandi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we can only put that road in the annual Budget if we have money, but we will not put it on the Estimates because we do not have money.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order, Mr. Ndicho! Next Question, Mrs. Phoebe Asiyo.

Question No.482

REPAIR OF NYANGWESO BRIDGE

Prof. Ouma: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. This Question is concerning Homa-Bay and Rachuonyo Districts. It was asked only a month ago and the answers were given. Something has gone wrong with the people who listed it on the Order Paper for today.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Fine, the Question is deferred, because the Questioner is not here to clear the issue. Next Question, Dr. Kituyi.

(Question deferred)

Question No.361

PRE-INVESTMENT STUDY FOR TURKWEL DAM

Mr. Obwocha, on behalf of **Dr. Kituyi**, asked the Minister for Energy:-

- (a) if there was ever a pre-investment study before the construction of the Turkwel Dam; and,
- (b) if the answer to part "a" above is in the affirmative, what the projections of impact on riverine forests downstream, span of life before siltation and social impact of the dam were on the people living downstream.

The Minister for Energy (Mr. M'Mukindia): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I apologise for coming late. However, I beg to reply.

(a) Yes, there were several pre-investment studies prior to the construction of the Turkwel Dam.

(b) Because of the regulated and constant flow of water as a result of damming, the riverine forest with an estimated area of 400 square kilometres will constitute a major evergreen area of the dry Turkana District. The minimum life span of the project was estimated at 75 years. The regular water supply for both domestic and livestock use is available as the damming has resulted in regulated and constant flow of water downstream of the project. Furthermore, small scale irrigation projects could be practised by the inhabitants along the river as this is a semi-arid area. Constant vegetation along the river provides fodder for livestock development which is a major occupation of the inhabitants of the area.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this project which was undertaken without due study has resulted in the people of that area being denied access to water. There was an offer of environmental impact study by the Norwegian Government, funded 100 per cent. Why did the Ministry not take up that offer, so that some of the problems which the Minister is now talking about could have been addressed?

Mr. M'Mukindia: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me emphasise that there were several pre-investment studies. I suppose the study which the hon. Member is referring to is a preliminary environmental impact assessment that was done by NORCONSULT of Norway, in 1978. That was just a preliminary environmental impact study but to itemise what has been done, in 1982, an interim pre-investment study by Sogveyer(?) Consulting Engineers of France was done. In the same year, a socio-economic impact study by African Development and Economic Consultants was carried out. Another study was carried out in 1984, covering generation and economic aspects of the project. Finally, while the project was under construction, in 1989, Sogveyer(?) Consulting Engineers of France made a full environmental impact study and, therefore, all aspects of this project were taken into account prior to and also during the construction.

Prof. Ouma: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a test case on how serious Kenya is, on its environmental management of the various development projects. You cannot take a company or person who is an interested party in the construction of a project, to be the people to advise you at the same time, on whether to go on or not. The people who constructed this dam were the ones who gave the key comprehensive environmental assessment of the future. This was wrong. The Minister should be sympathetic to what we are saying because we are not fighting. We are trying to visualize a Kenya which can survive in the future, for the sake of our children. What has gone on in the Turkwel Dam is an international environmental disaster. I am speaking as an authority and not as an amateur. This is an environmental disaster because there was no single comprehensive study on the impact to ethnicity. We are going to have problems and I will ask the Minister to go right away and have an interim environmental audit, to know what is happening now to the Turkana and the irreversible harm which is being done to the riverine forest which has supported the Turkana for the last 200 years. I am pleading to help Kenya to survive tomorrow. Let the Minister, in good faith, institute an environmental audit. Could the Minister now undertake, that he will do an environmental audit to satisfy Kenyans that this project is not going to kill the future of the Turkanas and other Kenyans?

Mr. M'Mukindia: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I understand what the hon. Member is referring to. I emphasise, once again, that those studies were made. That should be very clear because very many of them were made. Nevertheless, if the hon. Member had specific problems, related to specific damage of the environment by this project, I would be willing to know. However, subject to availability of funds, I undertake to look at this once again and see whether we can actually carry out an environmental audit of the whole project, to see the impact it actually has on the communities living in that basin.

Mr. Rotino: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Minister what the role of KVDA is, as far as the environmental problems of Turkwel are concerned?

Mr. M'Mukindia: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the actual process of carrying out this audit will have to be carried out by KVDA. But as you know, KVDA is under my Ministry and that is why I am saying that subject to availability of funds, which I will try to secure, we will see what we can do to re-asses or audit the impact on environment on the whole project.

Dr. Kituyi: On a point of order, Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir. One of the first major areas of contention in the relationship between Kenya and Norway is the fact that, the Norwegian Government availed money to the Kenyan Government for a pre-investment survey of the Turkwel project and a Norwegian consultancy firm, NORCONSULT, carried out a survey and presented to the Government scientific evidence that the damming of the Turkwel River was

going to destroy the already sustainable irrigation work at Katilu and it was going to have a major negative impact on the riverine forest because of the destruction which could not be reversed for the first two years during damming. This has come to be true. Could the Minister now tell us what he is celebrating for his projections about constant flow; what has happened to the irrigation scheme at Katilu in Southern Turkana and why there has been a major destruction of the riverine forest upto Lodwar Town, because of the Turkwel project's consequences which were known to the Government before they undertook the project?.

Mr. M'Mukindia: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not aware that there has been destruction of the riverine forest along River Turkwel. In fact, I am informed that there has been an improvement in the size of the evergreen riverine forest along the 240 kilometres length of the river. If there is evidence to the contrary, we are willing to carry out an audit to see the exact impact of the dam in the riverine areas.

Dr. Kituyi: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Minister in order to mislead this House that he has information that there has been a major improvement on the riverine forest of the Turkwel River when the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources told this House less than a month ago, that there is destruction of the indigenous forest and that it is the noxious weed imported by the Dutch from Argentina which gives a semblance of greenery around the Turkwel River? Is he in order to mislead the House, contradicting a correct response given by the Minister in charge of forests?

Mr. M'Mukindia: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have said I am not aware that, this has actually happened. I am, therefore, not misleading this House. The only information I have is that there has been improvement in the greenery in the area. I cannot say what caused this greenery. But on the question of NORCONSULT, it gave a preliminary study in 1979. Subsequent to that, other studies were carried out. But I want to assure the House that I will try the best I can to secure funds to re-assess the actual impact of the dam in that area.

Mr. Rotino: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Minister says that he is not aware. Could he undertake to visit the area, together with the hon. Members of Parliament of the area, to certify that the problem exists?

Mr. M'Mukindia: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is a supplementary question. But I do not think my visit to the area is the key thing. I can undertake to do so, but I think the important thing is to secure funds, and look at the whole of that basin, audit and come to a conclusion as to what happened, and what can be done about it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: For the second time, Question No.290 by Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo.

Question No.290

NUMBER OF KENYANS KILLED
BY INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Is Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo still not here? His Question is dropped.

(Question dropped)

By special dispensation, I will allow Dr. Lwali-Oyondi to ask his Question, for the third time.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Thank you for your discretion, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I wish to apologise for coming late.

Question No.390

REFUSAL TO HAND OVER THE
LATE MATAMBA'S DOCUMENTS

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi asked a Minister of State, Office of the President why the chief of Ongata Rongai in Kajiado district has refused to hand over the particulars, that is, identity card, NSSF card, banking book and burial certificate, of the late Mr. John Odinga Matamba to his widow, Mrs. Helida Odinga Matamba.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is anybody here from the Office of the President? There is nobody from the Office of the President and, therefore, the Question is deferred. Otherwise, it could have been dropped.

(Question deferred)

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have deferred it to when?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: You know the practice of the House. We do not fix dates. It will be to the earliest possible opportunity.

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

CAUSE OF DEATH OF MR. MAKORI

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have not received a written answer to this Question.

I beg to ask a Minister of State, Office of the President the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that the late John Makori, who was a tractor driver with Gachie Sawmills, was arrested on 6th July, 1996, and died on 18th July, 1996, at Molo District Hospital, chained to the bed after severe torture and spinal injuries inflicted in the police cells?

(b) Is he further aware that two police officers involved in the death of the late John Makori were arrested, but released without being charged with the death of the deceased?

(c) Under what circumstances did the deceased die, and why were the policemen involved in the death released without being charged?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is anybody here from the Office of the President? There is nobody here and the Question---

Mr. Anyona: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. This is a Question where a Kenyan has been killed by the Government. This Question came up here last week, but there was nobody from the Office of the President to answer it. Today, for the second time, nobody is here to answer it. In this particular case, should the Office of the President not be compelled to answer this Question? Is it not a cover-up of a murder of a Kenyan by the Government?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I wish I had the powers to compel the Minister to come and answer the Question. I think it is very sad that a Question of this magnitude should come before this House for so many times.

(Mr. Shamalla stood up in his place)

Do you want to answer the Question? I can only say---

(Loud consultations)

Order! Order! I can only say that next time, and I notice it is a Private Members' Question, it should appear at the earliest appropriate time, possibly even tomorrow. I hope that somebody from the Office of the President will take up the matter seriously, and be here to answer it. Do you want to say something on behalf of the Government, hon. Shamalla?

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Shamalla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do appreciate collective responsibility in the Government, but I am afraid I do not have any briefs from my colleague's side. So, I cannot help the hon. Member, but I would request that the Question be listed for reply tomorrow in the afternoon.

(Question deferred)

POINT OF ORDER

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT SOUGHT:

VIOLENCE IN LIKONI

Mr. Kiliku: I rise on a point of order to seek a Ministerial Statement, from the Office of the President, in connection with the Likoni clashes. When the clashes started, most of the people, especially from up-country, have been displaced and have fled the area. The Government, including the Head of State, visited the area and promised everything, but nothing so far has happened. We are wondering why this should be the case because when we brought this question to the House, the Minister promised to bring a comprehensive statement regarding the root cause of the Likoni clashes. But up to this moment, the Minister has not done anything.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Mr. Kiliku, just put your request to the Minister. Do not engage in a debate.

Mr. Kiliku: If the Government is not going to protect the up-country people in the Coast Province, we want to know what alternative measures we should take to protect ourselves. This is because the matter is very serious, so much so that, we must also protect ourselves. The people are being killed and displaced everyday, but nothing is being done. We are telling the Government---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, hon. Kiliku! You must have the capacity to respect the engagements you get into with the Chair. You came to ask me whether you could raise a point of order, on a matter which you thought is causing a lot of worries at the Coast. I remember telling you that I will give you the opportunity, but I have taken judicial cognisance of your tendency to go on a frolic of your own to debate when you get an opportunity to elicit a statement only. You are now not just asking for a Ministerial statement, which is what you asked for, and what I promised you, but you are engaging in debate. I take it that you have done enough and I leave it to the Minister to respond.

Mr. Kiliku: I want the Minister to respond!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Minister is not here, but I take it that the Government has heard.

Next Order!

MOTIONS

CONSTRUCTION OF SECOND MZIMA

SPRINGS WATER PIPELINE

THAT, since Mombasa and its environs have been experiencing acute water shortages due to frequent break down of the old Mzima Springs Pipeline which was built in 1949/50; considering the adverse effects of the frequent shortages of water supply in the tourist industry and for general development of the Coast Area; considering that the World Bank undertook to build the Second Mzima Springs Pipeline to alleviate the above mentioned difficulties; this House calls upon the Government to implement this long overdue project within the current Development Plan (1997 - 2001).

(Mr. Mcharo on 17.9.97)

*(Resumption of Debate
interrupted on 17.9.97)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Who was on the Floor? Proceed, hon. Ndicho!

Mr. Ndicho: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Motion right from the start. I have evidence from the Coast Province that the Government has refused to give water and food to the General Service Unit (GSU) officers who were sent to Likoni to quell the clashes. The intention of the Government is to frustrate the security personnel there, so that they can leave the Coast Province and come back to their camp here in Nairobi. In this way, the perpetration of violence can continue without interference. We are asking the Government to provide water and food to the GSU and other security personnel who have camped in those areas. It is very unfortunate that in this country, people are being killed every other time, and the Government does not do anything. We appeal to the Government to be serious on the management and provision of water, not only at the Coast Province, but even in other areas of this country. The Government is unable to manage the supply of water in various places.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, toilets have no water. The surrounding air is very polluted due to lack of water. The airport is completely in a mess just because there is no water. We have got the best rivers in East and Central Africa, but all the water in these rivers flows into the salty waters of the Indian Ocean. We have a Government which cannot even supply water to its people. What we are seeing in this country, including all sectors of our lives, is failure by this Government to deliver goods to the people. We are wondering whether there is a Government in power today. There is no Government. Hakuna! The roads are in pathetic condition, yet we have a Government in place. There are so many things going wrong in this country. We have just heard that the Government involved itself in a project which destroyed the whole riverine and the forest thereof. We are just wondering whether we have a Government in power. We have no Government in power. Everything has gone wrong with this Government. There is no water---

Mr. Moiben: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am sure you heard what hon. Ndicho said---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I am sorry I did not hear because I was consulting with an hon. Member here. What did he say?

Mr. Moiben: He made a very serious allegation that there is no Government in power. The Government is in place and still in control. The hon. Member should withdraw that allegation or substantiate it.

Mr. Ndicho: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to substantiate my allegation. When the residents of Coast Province do not have water, the airports in Nairobi and Mombasa have no water, the roads are impassable and every other department in this country has collapsed, would you still say there is a Government in power? This is an indication that even if there is a Government in power, it does not work. Hakuna Serikali hapa! It is as if Kenyans are living in country where there is no Government. I am saying that even the security personnel who were taken to the Coast Province in the height of the Likoni violence have neither food nor water. The intention of the Government is to have these people frustrated and the GSU commandant knows this very well. He knows what his men are undergoing. They are frustrated and soon they will be sent back to Nairobi so that the violence in the Coast Province can be perpetrated and in that way scare away voters during the forthcoming General Elections.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Ekidor): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Lack of water does not mean that there is no Government in Kenya.

Mr. Ndicho: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not have much to say. So, with those few remarks, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Ligale): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to thank you for giving me the opportunity to reply to this Motion on behalf of my Ministry. I would like to confirm that we are in agreement with the spirit of this Motion. In the first instance, let me state that we are aware of the shortage of water supplied to Mombasa and the Coastal areas generally. The main town of Mombasa and others like Kilifi, Malindi, Watamu and the areas surrounding them are served by the supply that is popularly known as Mombasa and Coastal Water Supply. This supply comprises of three pipelines and a series of boreholes which are as follows:- Firstly, the Mzima Pipeline which is the subject of this particular Motion, when it is fully operational, it produces approximately 34,500 cubic litres of water per day. Then we have the Baricho water works up in Kilifi or now Malindi which produces 35,000 cubic litres of water per day when it is fully operational. We then have the Marere pipeline which produces approximately 9,000 cubic meters of water per day. Lastly, we have the Tiwi boreholes which produce only 4,000 cubic meters of water per day. All these sources put together produce approximately 82,500 cubic meters of water per day. The demand for Mombasa and the Coastal area as a whole that is served by these four sources currently stands at 220 cubic meters of water per day. It will be quite clear that even when these sources are fully operational, there is a shortfall on a daily basis of 137,500 cubic meters of water per day. Sometimes this shortfall is aggravated, particularly when we have frequent breakdowns on the Mzima pipeline resulting from the fact that the pipeline is old and passes through soft soil. It has been with us since 1940's.

Also, in the supplies where we have boreholes like Tiwi and Baricho, because of frequent power fluctuations, we sometimes have shortage of water supply. Therefore, the shortfall of 137,000 cubic litres per day gets even more aggravated. The Government has been aware of this problem and, indeed, as far as 1992 negotiated with the World Bank to procure some funds to study the possibility of enhancing the supply, particularly from Mzima which seems to have the greatest capacity for additional water supply. An equivalent of Kshs2.3 billion was negotiated to the World Bank for carrying out environmental assessment studies as well as engineering designs for not only the rehabilitation and documentation of additional water supply, but also the construction of a new Mzima water pipeline.

I would like to confirm that out of that credit, we have been able to rehabilitate Baricho, where in addition to water intake from Sabaki River, we now have an additional two boreholes which are operational and which were only opened up last year. Two others are being developed right now to enhance the supply from that particular source. I can also confirm that Tiwi boreholes have also been rehabilitated from that credit and they should be able to add some additional waters to this supply. The bulk of the funds was supposed to be utilised in the implementation of second Mzima water supply project. Unfortunately, the studies, particularly those relating to environmental assessment impact, have taken a little longer than we had anticipated. But as I speak now, the final designs have been completed and our officers from the National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation are discussing with the World Bank detailed implementation schedule to allow the Corporation - I hope in the near future - to be able to implement this important project. We do appreciate the need to augment the water supply for the Mombasa main town and the Coast towns because we appreciate the economic impact that can be derived from a proper water supply. We are aware that not only is Mombasa the gateway town to Kenya, a major port with possibilities of a free port in the future, but that tourism does generate substantial foreign exchange earnings for this country. And since the great part of our tourism is derived from the Coast area, water supply becomes important. The Government does attach a lot of importance to this project.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is the intention of the Government to ensure that this project is implemented at the

earliest opportunity possible. That is why these credits have been negotiated with the World Bank. The money I referred to earlier was mainly for the rehabilitation works in Baricho, Tiwi and the carrying out of the environmental assessment impact studies as well as the design. The actual money that will now be utilised for the implementation of the project for the construction of the Second Mzima Pipeline, is what is now being negotiated between the World Bank and my Ministry and officers of the National Water Pipeline Corporation. I am hoping that these negotiations will succeed shortly to allow the implementation of this project.

With that background, and having spoken to the Mover of this Motion, hon. Eliud Mcharo, I would like to make a very small amendment to the Motion. In my initial remarks, I indicated that we in the Government are quite happy with the spirit of this Motion. It is a Motion we want to support, but we just want to reflect the fact that we are now in discussions for the final credit that will allow us to implement this project instead of referring to an undertaking that has already been given. So, I have already discussed this amendment I am going to propose with hon. Mcharo and he has agreed. The amendment is as follows: In the line reading "considering that the World Bank undertook to build the Second Mzima Springs Pipeline," this should be amended to read, "considering that the Government is negotiating with the World Bank to fund the Second Mzima Springs Pipeline."

As I have said, this amendment has been accepted by the Mover and it has not substantially changed the subject and the spirit of the Motion. We in the Government do support it. I would very much appreciate, if this slight amendment could be accommodated.

With those few remarks, I would like to ask hon. Mwamzandi to second my amendment to the Motion which I trust the Mover would be glad to accept so that we can proceed. Thank you.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair]

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

The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing (Mr. Mwamzandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the amendment which is that the Government would negotiate with the World Bank so that the arrangement to have water in the Coastal areas could be a reality. I would like the Government or the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development to take this matter very seriously.

As we speak now, Mombasa and other areas do not have water in the pipes. Mombasa is being served by the Baricho Water Supply, Mzima Supply and Marere Water Supply. Marere is in Kwale District which should also be serving the Kwale District people, but the water has been diverted to Mombasa. This has made the Kwale people to suffer from the scarcity of water in that the hotels around Diani, Tiwi and many other areas do not have water. The Assistant Minister has also spoken of Tiwi borehole; I know there are these boreholes, but they don't actually pump enough water to supply the local people and the hotels. What is happening today is that every company, every hotel has sunk a borehole near its hotel so that it could have water supply from the borehole. This has necessitated the hotel managements or any other institutions to issue a notice that this water is not fit for drinking. Why should it happen like that when Kenya in general, particularly Coast Province, used to be self-sufficient in water distribution in the area? If the Ministry would like to contain water shortages throughout the country, then we should be checking the companies that purify water and put it in bottles to be sold in the markets. Who are the owners of these companies who purify water, in fact, they do not purify, they put in bottles the same water and sell it to the public in hotels and everywhere. They have made the country suffer for lack of water because they are supplying water as a business. These, I think are the people who are making the Ministry personnel not do their work properly because perhaps some of them are directors or shareholders of these companies. This is really funny that in Kenya where we have a lot of water today, we buy water in bottles like in Saudi Arabia where water there is saline. We have fresh water here and it is just a matter of the Government to pump it to the people. You will be surprised to see that if the Baricho Water Supply is functioning today, tomorrow it will not be functioning, it will be broken down; and if it is working, you will see that the water does not reach Mombasa so that the people in Mombasa could have piped water.

One Member here said that Nairobi Airport toilets are smelling; I do not think this is correct because I am a regular user of that airport and know the toilets are alright. There is cleanliness, to the highest standards, I am sure Mombasa airport, I always pass through there, is also very clean. The only thing that may keep these institutions clean is because they have their own water in addition to the short supplies that they have. Equally, you will find out that every institution today, even Parliament here, we have our own generator because electricity supply is not promising. Why should it be like that and supply used to be very regular in the early days?

The civil servants should work for the Government, but today we see that people are not interested in working. Their interest is to ensure that the Opposition have points on which to blame the Government, that it has

failed to do this and that. This is because some of the civil servants are not KANU minded, they are Opposition minded. That is why they work hard to sabotage all institutions that the Government is putting in place.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are also aware that we have Lunga Lunga Water Supply, and I am glad that the Ministry has set aside money to revive this water supply so that the police officers, Immigration and Customs and Excise Departments around that area can get water. A few months back, they used to fetch water from Mombasa. This was because the generator which is supposed to pump water was left unattended. I thank this Ministry because now we have a new generator. I would like the Minister to ensure that his officers do not deliberately break the generator as has been happening previously. They operate the generator without oil so that it ceases to function. Let us all be serious with our work. Before they start the engines, they should make sure that there is sufficient water and oil so that the engines do not stop functioning.

I am aware that we also have water at Tiwi boreholes and as I said earlier, the Marere borehole which should be supplying Diani Beach has been diverted to Mombasa. It was there but when Baricho was started, we thought it was going to be left entirely for Kwale people. But it still has to supplement Baricho and Mzima springs. Let us have these negotiations completed so that Mombasa could be served by these two water sources; Sabaki, which is Baricho, and Mzima Springs.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, also along Baricho, people should be supplied with water. It is very unfair to see that water comes from Baricho to Mombasa and people along that line do not have water in their homes. This is very unfair. Water should be available along that route. Water coming from Mzima Dam to Mombasa should also benefit people along those lines. As a result of the frequent denials of water to wild animals along this line, the elephants have dug and broken the pipes. As you know, elephants are very sensitive animals. If they sense water passing by and they cannot get it, they will even dig and break the pipes to reach the water. Therefore, there should be areas with dams made so that animals could also get water along that line. These wild animals are foreign exchange earners to this country and should, therefore be taken care of.

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

(Question of the first part of the amendment, that the words to be left out be left out, proposed)

(Question of the first part of the amendment, that the words to be left out be left out, put and agreed to)

Question of the second part of the Amendment, that the words to be inserted in place thereof be inserted, proposed)

(Question of the second part of the amendment, that the words to be inserted in place thereof be inserted, put and agreed to)

(Question of the Motion as amended proposed)

Prof. Mzee: Thank you, very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Water is essential for life, because without water there is no life. Water is essential if we want to attract foreign investors in the tourist and other industries in Mombasa and Coast Province in general.

Since the late 1980s to date, we have failed to attract investments in Mombasa principally because of shortages of electricity and water. If we want to develop this country, we have to be serious in providing these two essential commodities which are necessary for any development. As it has been said, water for Mombasa comes from five sources: The Marere Springs, the Mzima Springs, the Sabaki at Baricho and the Tiwi boreholes. I will start with the Mzima Springs. As far back as 1940s when the British---

(The red light on the Table was put on)

I cannot understand why the light is on and I am supposed to contribute for ten minutes.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Moiben): Just go ahead.

Prof. Mzee: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, since 1940 when the British built the Mzima Springs water pipeline, they had two outlets there. They used one outlet and the other outlet was supposed to be used later on because they knew that this water would not be sufficient after some time. The problem with Mzima Springs is that the pipe is so old that it bursts every now and then because of the high gravitation pressure, which is the main problem.

When the question of having another pipeline came in the 1970s, it was mooted by certain Government officials and, instead, they opted for the Baricho Water pipeline. Water coming from Mzima Springs would have been cheaper and better, but because of corruption, that option was scrapped. The other point is that the Baricho pipeline was supposed to take water directly from Sabaki---

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

Prof. Mzee: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, why am I being given only five minutes?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Moiben): It is time for the Mover to reply.

Mr. Mcharo: Thank you, very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Hon. Nassir had requested me to give him three minutes out of my time and I am agreeable to that.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Moiben): Hon. Nassir, you have been given three minutes.

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninafurahi kwamba Wabunge wa Pwani wanatazama yale matatizo tuliyonayo na kila mmoja anayaleta hapa Bungeni. Tuko na matatizo mengi, si ya maji peke yake. Tuko na matatizo mengi kama ya taa, ukosefu wa kazi, hospitali na ya ardhi. Ingefaa Wabunge wa Pwani wajue kwamba tuko katika Kenya na kila mmoja lazima aseme shida zake na atarajie atakalo ili apate.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kama tumezaliwa katika nchi ambapo kila mtu ana matarajio yake, nasi pia ni lazima tuwe na matarajio yetu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Mzima Springs ni ya zamani sana. Haifai kufanyia marekebisho kitu kibovu kila mara. Inafaa kutia vifaa vipya. Ningependa kuwaomba Wabunge wenzangu kwamba tuna wajibu wa kuuliza mambo mengi ili watu wetu wasiwe na wivu. Maanake, watu wetu wa Mkoa wa Pwani wana wivu; wanalia na hatupendi wakasirike. Tungependa wawe kama Wakenya wengine. Ningependa kuwaomba Wabunge wengine wa Pwani walete malalamiko yao hapa, kama mhe. Mcharo alivyofanya. Na ninaishukuru Serikali kwa kukubali. Asante sana.

Mr. Mcharo: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to thank hon. Members for the support they have given to this Motion. This is a Motion that cannot or should not be opposed by anybody. We have heard and we know the importance of Mombasa and the importance of adequate water supply for Mombasa and other developing towns. This is why I am happy that the Government has undertaken to continue negotiating with the World Bank to find the necessary funds for the second Mzima Pipeline. Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government should not just negotiate with the World Bank. It should be in a position to look for money from any other source to implement the construction of the second Mzima Pipeline. The shortfall of 130 cubic metres of water is a serious shortage. The Government should not have waited for such a long time till Mombasa experiences such a shortage in order to start negotiating with the World Bank. The negotiation should be fast enough so that Mombasa Town which is soon going to be a city, is adequately provided with water for the benefit of not only its residents, but also the tourist industry which is a leading foreign exchange earner in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we would like to have more manufacturing industries to be developed in the Coast Province, for example, in Mazaras and Mariakani areas of Mombasa as well as all that part neighbouring Mzima Pipeline. Voi Town is also growing fast and, we need some industries there but there is not water. Institutions such as major teachers colleges are coming up in places like Voi. We would like the Government to give this project a priority, so that the coastal area benefits from the kind of development we would like to have.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the investment climate can only be improved when there is adequate infrastructure in this country. We are always talking about inviting or attracting investors into our country. Unless we improve the infrastructure, such as the water supply, we are likely to fail in our efforts to attract investors into the country, in order to increase employment opportunities for the benefit of our youth.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, some of those ways being used by the local communities in Mombasa to supplement the water supply is to make boreholes, even within the municipalities. I am informed that some of the water from the boreholes within the municipality is contaminated and dangerous. A thorough inspection should be carried out to ensure that water from the boreholes within the Municipality is fit for human consumption, so that we do not expose our people to unnecessary water-borne diseases. One hon. Member last week said that the companies which are bottling water for sale are making huge profits at the expense of the local people who do not have money to keep

on buying drinking water from the shops. If this second Mzima Spring was constructed, the issue of buying bottled water would be minimised. I am saying so because, water from Mzima Springs is one of the purest water I have seen in this country which is free from germs. This is one reason why we must do everything possible to tap this essential commodity placed at Mzima Springs. It was not placed there by God for nothing. The Mzima Spring was placed there by nature to take care of the growing town's water demands from Mzima to Mombasa.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we should therefore, use the necessary resources we have to exploit this important commodity, for the development and the well being of the people in Coast Province and even other neighbouring areas. I understand that this water can also be used by people in Ukambani area. Our role is to urge the Government to speed up the negotiations with the World Bank and any other donor to get the money to put up this important facility. Its importance has been acknowledged by everybody, and therefore, it is not a question of argument but implementing. This being an election year, this Motion has come at a very good time when the Government should show its goodwill. I am happy, because the Assistant Minister's reply is an indication of the Government's commitment to assist Kenyans in providing them with water, without which there would be no life.

With those few remarks, I would like to again ask the Ministry to do the needful. I beg to Move.

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

Resolved accordingly:-

THAT, considering that the failure of rains for two consecutive seasons in the year 1996 has resulted in a famine which has caused the Government to spend over Kshs7 billion in the importation of famine relief supplies; knowing that most of the river water resources traverse highly fertile areas of the Eastern, North-Eastern and Coast Provinces and end up going to waste in the Indian Ocean; this House urges the Government to urgently formulate a 10 year water resource harvesting master plan which should include desilting of dams, opening up access roads and provision of electricity and other related infrastructure.

FORMULATION OF A WATER RESOURCE HARVESTING MASTER PLAN

Mr. Mulusya: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:-

THAT, considering that failure of rains for two consecutive seasons has resulted in the current famine which has caused the Government to spend over Kshs7 billion in the importation of famine relief supplies; knowing that most of our river water resources traverses highly fertile lands of Eastern, North-Eastern and Coast provinces and end up going to waste in the Indian ocean; this House urges the Government to urgently formulate a 10 year water resource harvesting master plan which should include desilting of dams, opening up access roads, provision of electricity and other related infrastructure and further introduce legislation which will make irrigation of the opened up land by the land owners compulsory.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a country which is bestowed with highly fertile land, very fertile soils, highly conducive climate throughout the year which would be very, very useful if properly harnessed and utilised to make Kenya itself highly self-sufficient in the agricultural production and be able to have a huge surplus to earn foreign exchange which we dearly need. When you look at the temperatures and the sunlight which we enjoy in most parts of Eastern Province, North-Eastern Province and Coast Province, they act as what we call a greenhouse-effect in that you can afford to grow crops 24 hours a day and 360 days in a year. Any crop which could be used either for domestic consumption or for export can be grown in virtually every part of this country throughout the year and the country can be able to supply the huge world market especially in the horticulture sector. But when you look at the problems that hinder these efforts, you find that they abound because we have not utilised our water resources. Sunlight is there---

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

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Moiben): What is your point of order?

Mr. Mbeo: Let me just leave it.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Moiben): Okay. Proceed, Mr. Mulusya.

Mr. Mulusya: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I was saying is that if the water resources that we have would have already been tapped, this country would not be experiencing the type of famine that we experienced last year. A good example is when you get to the Yatta Furrow in Machakos. Yatta Furrow was dug manually by prisoners of the colonialists during the emergency. Yatta Furrow taps water from the Thika River and supplies it to the

other parts where the Yatta Furrow ends. Along that stretch, it has transformed an area which was basically dry into a green area where today lorries go to pick produce from that region of Machakos District. That area is very near Nairobi and Nairobi is enjoying very cheap products from that region. Many of the horticultural exporters are collecting produce from farmers along the Yatta Furrow.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we want this country to develop we should utilise water from rivers like the Tana River which traverses Ukambani, parts of Kikuyuland, parts of the Coast province before entering into the Tana delta, Athi which ends up in the Indian ocean at Galana, Ewaso Nyiro and Kibwezi on its way to Mombasa. Kibwezi River has been utilised properly--We get a lot of horticultural products which makes it evident that this country has been sleeping.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will now comment on the Motion which we have just passed here. I the Mover wanted to get an additional pipeline from Mzima Springs. I have personally visited, on several occasions, the source of Mzima Springs. I know what the Government needs is to blow up the area because there are huge aquifers below and then we can harvest huge quantities of water which can irrigate the whole of the Tsavo area and transform this country into a highly agricultural area. When you look at the seasonal rivers which traverse all these areas, you see that all the Government needs is to get a comprehensive programme to harvest that water and conserve it in dams during the rainy season. This is because you cannot cross them during the rainy season. They are overflooded, and if this is done, they become useful to the country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the colonial Government had a master plan for harvesting these rivers. These master plans are today with the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development. A lot of money has been spent already by donor countries to pay consultants who are preparing designs on how to dam these seasonal rivers like the Thwake River which passes through Kathiani and parts of Kangundo. A series of dams had been planned along this river. This was done about 14 years ago and a lot of money was spent. Today, those plans are still lying idle in the archives of the Ministry. Nobody thinks it is a priority to harvest this water until there is famine in Ukambani.

It is known by the Government that after every ten years there is a severe famine in these areas. The Government spent huge amount of money in terms of foreign currency in importing relief food. Eventually it uses it as bait to get votes from those communities like Kamba, people in the North-Eastern Province, Tana River District and so on. Instead of spending this money over a long period and making sure that those people are self-sufficient, self-sustaining and making sure that throughout the year they are generating food for themselves and revenue to help them in the development of other infrastructure in other areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the Government could do the basics of river-damming by creating dams then these areas would not require money to build dispensaries, hospitals and so on, because money would be generated from there. The local authorities could tax those people and bring up other facilities. For example, schools could be built from cess obtained from farmers and other people who are carrying out agricultural activities in those areas. So, it would ease the pressure on the Government being required to get money from the Consolidated Fund to carry out development. Provision of medicine would adequately be supplied internally by those people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, all that this Motion proposes is that when we start to develop areas of this nature, this culture which has grown up with Kenyans of buying land for speculative purpose, will now end. We are foreseeing a situation whereby the Government has opened up land, people will run from other areas to buy it for speculative purposes only. What is happening in the developed world is that there has to be specialisation. If you choose to be a farmer and buy farming land, you must be ready and prepared to farm. You cannot afford to buy 100 acres or 1,000 acres of land and leave it hollow or idle without being utilised just waiting for the prices to go up so that you can sell it and rip millions of shillings. This is where this Motion says that legislation must be brought in this country. If you own agricultural land or own land where Government has spent huge amounts of money, you must be able to develop it. If you cannot develop that land, the Government has the right to take it and allocate it to somebody else who has facility and money to do farming. This is why some of us have been accumulating huge amounts of land with many titles. They do not know how they are going to use some of them. For example, somebody has 100 titles of agricultural or commercial land, yet that person does not have the ability to develop that land while there are other people who have the ability to do that. This is why we are saying there must be a legislation which is going to force those people who have that land--- We will use taxpayers' money or borrowed donor' money to facilitate the provision of these facilities. This money has to be repaid through export of produce from here. So, we cannot afford to spend money and yet let people buy land and leave it idle. We must be able to come up with a system of forcing utilisation of that land.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government must come up with agricultural banks to finance agricultural activities. We have said that Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) should be converted into an agricultural bank where it is supposed to concentrate on financing people who have the know-how, capacity or basic

interest in agricultural activities. It is only on that basis where those people who have been lucky to have land or can afford to buy land will be able to get it.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this process, we are proposing a series of steps that should be taken in damming these rivers to avoid encountering the problems we are having in Tana Delta of flooding which is destroying homesteads. If that water is dammed properly, the issue of flooding will not reoccur. We would utilise those land by cultivating rice so that we would have enough rice for domestic consumption and export.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, Uaso Nyiro River disappears somewhere and becomes a huge swamp. Those swamps can be reclaimed. It is only through huge investment that we can reclaim that land. The pastoralists who cannot even use those swamps when it is rainy will be able to use it. Along those rivers, let us open up roads and install electricity so that it becomes easy for those who want to pump water to do so in a systematic manner.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is for the Government, if it wants to help its people, the taxpayers, to borrow money now so that in future, at least, this country will be self-sufficient.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I request hon. Kiliku to second the Motion.

Mr. Kiliku: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, hii ni Hoja ya maana sana.

Sehemu ambazo mhe. Mulusya ametaja kama Mkoa wa Kasikazini Mashariki, Ukambani na Pwani, zimekuwa na umaskini tangu zamani hadi leo. Hizi ni sehemu ambazo zina umaskini mpaka wananchi wanalazimika kupiga kura kulingana na vile wanavyopewa vyakula.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ingekuwa vizuri kwa wakati huu Serikali ichukue hatua za kuwapa wananchi hawa maji ya kukuza vyakula ili nao wawe na uhuru wa kutosha kufikiria ni nani watakayechagua wakati wa uchaguzi. Kwa sasa hawana nafasi hii kwa sababu mtu akiwa ni maskini tunaweza kumpeleka vile tunavyotaka. Kwa mfano, tunalilia shirika la IMF na Benki Kuu ya dunia, lakini wakati tutakuwa matajiri hatutayajali tena.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, waheshimiwa Wabunge kutoka sehemu hizi zote wangukuwa wamejaa hapa na kuchangia Hoja hii kama huu ungelikuwa ni mkutano wa siasa au ni mambo ya siasa yanazungumziwa hapa. Kweli wote wangukuwa hapa!

(Applause)

Mr. Musyoki: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member to say that we Members of Parliament from Ukambani, if it was a political rally, we could all be here, while he knows very well that, normally---

Hon Members: Sit down!

Mr. Musyoki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, can you protect me so that I can finish? Could the hon. Member substantiate his claim that the Members of Parliament from Ukambani could have been all here, if it was a KANU rally when the Motion being debated in this House is very important to the lives of our community?

Mr. Kiliku: Kwanza, sikutaja Wabunge kutoka Ukambani, lakini kwa sababu amenikumbusha, nitamweleza. Nilisema kwamba "Wabunge kutoka sehemu hizo." Juzi Wabunge kutoka Ukambuni walipata kiasi cha Kshs100,000 kila mmoja na wakafanya mkutano kule Kitui, mhe. Musyoki akiwepo. Yeye alikimbia hadi huko ambapo walitoa matusi.

Kwa sababu amenikumbusha kuhusu Wabunge kutoka Ukambani, nitamweleza juu ya yale waliyofanya juzi, akiwepo yeye mwenyewe.

Walipewa kiasi cha Kshs100,000 kila mmoja ili waende wafanye mkutano katika Kitui ya Kati, ili wafanye kampeini kumpinga mhe. Ngilu, kwa sababu anawania kiti cha urais. Walimtukana huyu Mbunge na waliweka pesa hizo mifukoni mwao na hawakuzungumzia juu ya mambo ya maji.

Mr. Musyoki: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Moiben): Order, Musyoki! Hon. Kiliku, that does not constitute a substantiation because that is more or less imputing improper motives on your colleague. If you can substantiate who gave the Kshs100,000, we will be able to understand. So, in the meantime, please, concentrate on the Motion.

Mr. Munyasia: But they got it from State House!

Mr. Kiliku: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, sehemu hizi ndizo sehemu maji yanapitia. Kwa mfano, maji ya mito ya Tana na Athi hupitia sehemu hizi. Pesa zikipatikana; na si pesa nyingi zinazohitajika--- Hivi sasa Serikali inafikiria kujenga mfereji wa mafuta kutoka Eldoret mpaka Kampala. Ukiangalia katika National Development Plan katika kitabu ambacho kimetolewa, Serikali imepanga kujenga mfereji wa mafuta kutoka Eldoret mpaka Kampala, mpango utakayeigharimu mabilioni na mabilioni ya pesa. Kwa nini tupange mambo ya mafuta ambayo tunatumia dollar kuyanunua? Wanaofanya biashara ya mafuta si wenzetu. Kwa nini hata kiasi cha asilimia kumi ya hizo pesa hakiwezi kutumika katika sehemu hizo?

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kulikuwa na mpango wa Bura Irrigation Scheme huko Tana River ambao umekwama na hali maji yako hapo karibu. Watu wa Kaskazini-Mashariki na Mashariki walikuwa wakitegemea ngo'mbe ambao hawako sasa. Siku hizi wanakula ugali kama vile watu wengine wanakula ugali. Zamani hawakuwa wakila ugali. Mambo yamebadilika. Ukienda katika sehemu hizo, utafikiri kwamba si sehemu za Kenya. Sio sehemu za Kaskazini-Mashariki na Mashariki pekee, hata huko Turkana na kila mahali. Hata ukienda kwenye sehemu hizo ambazo wakati mwingine tunaambiwa ni sehemu za KANU--- Those are "poverty zones" not "KANU zones" katika nchi hii.

Wakati Serikali ilipokuwa inaongozwa na hayati Mzee Kenyatta, sehemu hizo zilisahaulika. Serikali hii ilipochukua uongozi ziliendelea kusahaulika. Je, tutaendelea kuzungumza kuhusu shida ya maji mpaka lini? Hatuleti maji kutoka nga'mbo, maji yako hapa! Kazi yetu ni kuchukua yale maji ya mvua na kuyahifadhi mahali.

Wakati wa mkoloni, nilipokuwa mtoto mdogo, kule Kitui nilikuwa naona mabwawa mengi mazuri na tulikuwa tunafuga ngo'mbe pale. Lakini siku hizi mabwawa hayo yamejaa mchanga ha hayako tena. Mazingara yalikuwa mazuri wakati wa mkoloni na sasa Serikali ni yetu wakati huu, bali mazingara ni mabaya.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tulikuwa na Waziri wa Maji, Bw. Mwendwa. Hakuna chochote ambacho alifanya katika sehemu ya Ukambani. Hata hizo bendera za uwaziri Ukambani hazifanyi kazi. Baadaye, tulikuwa na Waziri, Ndotto, katika Wizara ya Ustawi wa Sehemu Kame. Bendera yake pia haikufanya kazi.

Mr. Munyasia: Hata na Mbathi pia!

Mr. Kiliku: Bw. Mbathi alikuwa Waziri wa Wafanyakazi. Nazunguzumzia kuhusu Mawaziri wa Maji. Ikiwa kuna mvua ya kutosha katika sehemu hizo, hakuna haja ya mbolea. Sisi tunazingatia michanga ambayo imekauka na inataka mbolea kila siku, na hii ndiyo sababu kuna ukabila katika siasa siku hizi. Kwa sababu mtu akiwa kiongozi wa nchi watu wake ndio wanafaidika na wale wengine hawafaidiki na ndiyo sababu kuna ukabila katika siasa ya Kenya. Kama mtu anawania kiti cha urais, kwa mfano, ikiwa Bw. Nassir atesama kwamba atawania kiti cha urais, basi watu wake watafikiri kwamba wao watafaidika kwa sababu kila mtu akiwa katika Serikali, sehemu yake inafaidika zaidi. Hii ndiyo sababu katika Kenya siasa zimekuwa na ukabila mwingi. Lakini kama katika mipango yetu, wale watu ambao wana Mawaziri au wale ambao hawana Mawaziri, wangepata maendeleo ya kutosha, hatungekuwa na ukabila kwa sababu katika Kenya ukabila utakuwa na haja gani?

Lakini leo, vile ninasikia kule Ukambani, Pwani na kwingineko, wanafikiri kuwa mhe. Ngilu akiwa Rais, watapata maji; na watampigia kura. Hakuna haja ya KANU kwenda kupoteza wakati wake bure huko. Kwa sababu watu wanaoishi katika sehemu ambazo hazina maji wanaamini kwamba ikiwa mmoja wa viongozi wao atagombea kiti cha Rais yeye atakuwa kama Bw. Musa, ambaye atakuja kuokoa watu. Watu hawawezi kutolewa katika fikira hizo. Hii ni kwa sababu ya ukabila. Wakati emewadia ambapo maji--- Hakuna haja ya Serikali kudanganya. Serikali ikienda mahali na watu wakiuliza kuhusu mambo ya maji, barabara nakadhalika, kiongozi anauliza: "Mkuu wa Mkoa yuko wapi?" Anainuka na kupiga saluti. "Waziri yuko wapi?" Pia naye anapiga saluti. Halafu anawaambia kwamba: "Nataka hiki na hiki kifanyike hivi---" Wananchi wanampigia makofi wakifikiri kwamba mambo hayo yatafanyika. Wakati huo ukipita, basi, hayo yanakwisha mpaka wakati mwingine wa kupiga kura.

Haya ndiyo mambo ambayo tumeambiwa katika Mkoa wa Pwani. Nimesikia Serikali ikisema kwamba watu wa Pwani watapata hati za kumiliki mashamba, na sasa hii ni mara ya tatu. Kila wakati wa uchaguzi, wanaambiwa kwamba watapata hati za kimiliki mashamba. Mkuu wa mkoa anaitwa na kuambiwa aunde kamati, kamati inaundwa na watu wanafikiri kwamba wameokolewa. Wakati unapita na hakuna kitu kinachofanyika hata hati za kumiliki mashamba hawazioni.

Mr. Munyasia: Juzi mmepewa Waziri wa Ardhi na Makao.

Mr. Kiliku: Tumepewa Waziri wa Ardhi na Makao lakini hakuna dalili ya kuonyesha kuwa yeye yuko. Hakuna chochote! Basi, Serikali yafaa iwe ikitoa ahadi za kweli. Katika utafiti ambao umefanywa; katika Mikoa ya Mashariki na Kaskazini Mashariki, tukiwa na chakula, chakula hicho kitalisha Afrika Mashariki na ya Kati. Hii ni kulingana na wale watu ambao wamefanya utafiti. Kwa nini tuzingatia mchanga ambao unahitaji mbolea kila wakati na hali kuna michanga ambayo haitaki mbolea bali ni maji peke yake?

Yale maji ambayo yalikuwa yanaletwa kwa mhe. Musyoki, yanatumiwa katika ukuzaji wa maua. Yeye hana habari!

Mr. Musyoki: Jambo la nidhamu Bw. Naibu wa Spika wa Muda. Ni haki kwa Mbunge mwenzangu kusema kwamba yale maji yaliyokuja kwangu yanatumiwa kukuza maua na yeye hawezi kuthibitisha vipi yanavyotumiwa kukuza maua kwa sababu tunafahamu vile Serikali inazingatia kujenga mabwawa ya maji huko Machakos ili kuongezea watu maji? Sasa anaisingizia Serikali mambo ambayo si ya kweli. Ni heri aliambie Bunge hili ni jinsi gani maji hayo yanatumiwa kwa ukuzaju wa maua.

Mr. Kiliku: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa hayo machache, naomba kuafiki.

(Question proposed)

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninataka kumsifu mhe. Mbunge mwenzangu kwa kufikiria kuleta Hoja hii hapa Bungeni. Tulichaguliwa ili tuwasaidie watu wetu naye ameona kwamba kuna taabu Ukambani na ni lazima asaidie. Taabu iliyoko katika Makadirio ya Pesa za Serikali ya Kenya, ni kwamba wale wanaohusika hawachunguzi ni mambo gani ambayo yanastahili kupewa kipaumbele kwa maana kila Wizara inaangalia mambo yake. Lakini hatushughulikii haja ya Wakenya wote.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, unapopita katika barabara ya Nakuru, kuna kiambaza ambacho kimewekwa katikati ya barabara mbili. Mamilioni ya pesa zimepotea kwa umbali wa kilomita 30 na haina haja kutia maridadi yale ilhali watu wanaendelea kufa huko kwa sababu ya uhaba wa vyakula. Hakuna mtu anaweza kuweka kiambaza kikubwa kama hicho barabarani, lakini kwa sababu hawakujua kwamba kuna pahali kama Ukambani ambapo kuna taabu.

(Applause)

Tunataka Waziri asitazame upande wake, lakini aangalie kipaumbele cha nchi kiko wapi na ni wapi Wakenya wanateseka. Kama taabu iko Ukambani kwa sababu ya uhaba wa maji, basi, tujenge mabwawa kule ili tuhifadhi maji. Mabwawa yakijengwa, watu wengi watapata kazi ya kilimo na watapewa misaada ya trekta na watalima mashamba yao na kuishi vizuri kama Wakenya wengine. Jamhuri ya Kenya ni taifa linalojitawala. Wakati watu wengine wanaposema kwamba wanalaumu Serikali, sijui wanamlaumu nani? Sisi ndiyo Serikali na ni lazima tuseme bila kunung'unika na kutoa vitisho vya kuwashtaki wengine na ilhali wewe ukipewa madaraka hayo---

(Mr. Kiliku was on his feet)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Moiben): Proceed, Mr. Assistant Minister.

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninakushukuru kwa kunitetea kwa sababu mhe. Mbunge mwenzangu kutoka Mombasa, alikuwa anataka kusema mambo yale ambayo amependa kuzungumza.

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker
(Mr. Moiben) left the Chair]*

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

Lakini Wakenya wana taabu kwa sababu ya ukosefu wa kazi. Tumejadili mambo ya siasa kwa miaka mingi, lakini hatujaona mabadiliko yoyote ya kiuchumi kwa watu wetu. Tukibadilisha mwenendo na tuamue kwamba kutoka sasa tutawasaidia watu wetu, itakuwa ni jambo la busara. Ninaona kwamba wananchi waliotupigia kura wanatutazama sana huko wakifikiria watampigia nani kura na "ametufanyia nini, amesema nini katika Bunge, amesaidia watu wake, amewafanyia nini watu wale waliompigia kura"? Ninafikiri uchaguzi wa mwaka huu utakuwa adhabu kubwa kwa waheshimiwa Wabunge ambao hawasaidii watu wao, lakini ambao ni hodari sana katika siasa.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tuna taabu na ni lazima tusaaidiane. Kila mhe. Mbunge anatakiwa kueleza taabu za watu wake katika Bunge hili ili tushirikiane na Serikali kutatua shida hizo. Inasikitisha kuona nchi kama Israeli na nchi za Uarabuni, janga tupu, zinalisha ulimwengu mzima. Hapa Kenya, Mungu ametupa ardhi yenye rotuba na tuna maji ambayo yanaenda baharini. Tumeshindwa kuyahifadhi ili yawasaidie watu wetu. Wakati Mawaziri wanapokutana kuchunguza Makadirio ya Matumizi ya Serikali, wasitazame umaridadi, lakini watilie maanani taabu tulizo nazo. Jambo hili litapunguza idadi ya watu wanaohamia mijini na watalima mashamba yao kwa sababu kuna maji. Ijapokuwa muda uliobaki ni kidogo, hatuwezi kutarajia mambo mengi kwa maana tuko karibu na "jioni". Tuko karibu kufutwa kazi zetu za Ubunge na waajiri wetu. Tuna wajibu wa kusema, lakini Wazungu wanasema, "It is not too late", waache waheshimiwa Wabunge wazungumze kidogo ili watimize wajibu wao.

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker
(Mr. Arte) left the Chair]*

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker
(Mr. Moiben) resumed the Chair]*

Mhe. Mbunge anajua kwamba alipigiwa kura na eneo lake la uwakilishi Bungeni lina taabu ya maji na amekuja kusema taabu yake. Nilipoingia katika siasa, nilijua kwamba mimi ni sehemu ya Serikali hii. Sikusema eti kuna mtu kule anayeitwa "Serikali" ambaye ataangalia watu wangu. Mhe. Mbunge alizungumza habari ya mashamba, huko Pwani, watu wamechukua mashamba makubwa na kuyaweka rehani katika benki. Hawalimi. Sasa hivi benki zinazu mashamba yote yaliowekewa rehani kutoka enzi za ukoloni mpaka wakati wa Mzee Kenyatta, mpaka sasa. Watu wetu wamekasirishwa na mambo mengi. Mungu atujalie tupate roho ya kupendana, lakini tuna uchafu mwingi.

Watu wengi wana hasira kuona mtu mmoja akiwa na ekari 100 ambazo halimi. Kazi yake ni kuchukua hati za kumiliki mashamba na kwenda kwa benki kuchukua pesa ili akalime kwao. Mungu mwenyewe anajua dhambi tunazofanya na atatuadhibu hapa ulimwenguni.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tumekubali kubadilisha Katiba, tutaabadilisha. Lakini kubadilisha Katiba sasa, si mwisho wa kuibadilisha, tutaendelea kubadilisha yale mambo mabaya yote kwa sababu hatutaki kuwaona watu wengi wanateseka ilhali wengine wana furaha. Ninataka tuwe pamoja, tupendane na tuangaliane hali. Tusiwafanye watu wengi wawe wanyonge sana. Hawana elimu kiasi kwamba mpaka leo hakuna shule kubwa ya upili na chuo kikuu katika Mkoa wa Pwani. Wakati wa uchaguzi ujao, tutasema matakwa yetu na ikiwa mtu hasikii sasa, ninafikiri hasasikia siku hiyo.

Kwa hayo machache, ninaunga mkono, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda.

Mr. Nthenge: Ninashukurani nyingi kwa mhe. Mbunge aliyelea Hoja hii hapa. Nilianza wakati wa ukoloni na Mungu ametujalia mvua. Maji yakija yanatiririka mpaka baharini. Bahari haina haja na maji. Sisi tunahitaji maji, lakini tunayaacha yanatiririka baharini. Tuna ardhi yenye rotuba nzuri ambayo imekosa maji katika sehemu nyingi za Jamhuri ya Kenya. Pia kuna watu wengi ambao wamekosa maji na hawana kazi. Ikiwa tuna mbegu, kwa nini tusilime tujilishwe sisi wenyewe, na kuwapa wengine chakula? Dawa yake ni moja tu na si ngumu.

Kwanza, ukienda katika mlima wa Timboroa, ikiwa tutaweka maji pale, yatatiririka kwenda popote pasipo kuhitaji kusukumwa. Tutatumia umeme kidogo tu kupiga maji kutoka mito inayotoka Nandi na kule kwingineko, tuyaleta maji hapo ili yatiririshwe kwenda popote. Pili, tujenge mabwawa katika Mto Athi na Mto Tana ili kuzuia maji na kuweka mifereji na maji yataenda hadi Garissa au mpaka wa Kenya na Ethiopia.

Yale maji yanatoka Mto Tana na tutayatumia kama vile Waingereza walivyotuonyesha kabla ya koundoka hapa Kenya. Walitengeneza Yatta ambapo ni pahali pakafu kule Umkambani. Walichukua maji kutoka Mto Thika na kupeleka mpaka Matuu. Mtu akisimama huko soko la Matuu wakati anapoenda Garissa, atashtuka kwa vile vitu viko katika soko hilo. Hivyo vitu vinatokana na yale maji yaliyoletwa na Waingereza. Ni miaka 34 tangu Waingereza waondoke na hatujafanya mto mwingine kama ule.

Bw. Naibu wa Spika wa Muda tuyachukue yale maji ya Mto Tana na mto Athi, tuyazuie na tutengeneze hayo maji kama yale ya Yatta Farrow na tutayapeleka mpaka kule Garissa. Tukifanya hivyo, hawa watu watalisha ng'ombe kwa sababu ng'ombe wanataka nyasi tu. Na nyasi ikipata maji inamea. Wale watu watakuwa na ng'ombe wengi na watu watakamua na kuuza maziwa. Wakikosa kuuza maziwa, watatengeneza siagi na kuuza hata kwenye nchi za nje.

Watakuwa wakilima ngano na mpunga ili tuwe na mchele kwa wingi. Kwa hivyo, tutakuwa na chakula cha kutosha kutoka sehemu hizo. Hata tutaweza kulima mahindi mara tatu kwa mwaka kwa sababu ni nchi yenye joto. Hakika, tunawacha mali yakichukuliwa na maji. Katika jiji la Nairobi, tunawapata vijana wengi ambao hawana kazi na kazi iko, lakini hakuna mtu wa kuwapangia. Mawaziri wakiingia katika maofisi yao, wanajalia tu maslahi yao pekee. Wanataka wawe na magari manne na pia mabibi wao waende London kununua nguo. Mimi naona uchungu sana, kwa sababu tuko na Waziri wa National Planning. Lakini hafanyi kazi yake. Pia tuko na Waziri anayohusika na nchi kafu lakini hafanyi kazi yake. Ni kwa nini tuko na ubinafsi mwingi hivyo? Kama ningekuwa na uwezo, ningeleta nationalisation kwa muda wa miaka 30, ili watu wasahau utajiri wa kibinafsi. Kenyatta National Hospital ikiwa nzuri, kila mtu atakwenda pale na mashule yakiwa mazuri, tutapeleka watoto wetu humo. Sisi tuliofanikiwa kuwa wakubwa tunafaidika na wale wananchi wanaumia na wametupatia kura. Hii ni haramu na tunatafuta kitu kibaya kutoka kwa mungu. Hatuwezi kubarikiwa kama tunafanya haya makosa. Tutalaaniwa na laana ni mbaya.

Bw. Naibu wa Spika wa Muda maji ya mvua yanamwagika na Mungu ametupatia bure. Maji haya yanatiririka kwa mito na hatutaki kuyatumia kunyunyiza nchi kavu. Tukiyachukua, mifugo yetu na hata wanyama wa pori watapata maji ya kutosha, na pia tutapanda mimea ya kila aina kama mboga, maharagwe na mahindi. Tuko na watu wa kulima na mchanga pia uko. Hatuendi kununua mchanga. Tuko na mchanga tele. Tutumie haya maji ili vijana wapate kazi. Watu wasio na kazi katika Kenya hii ni wengi sana kuliko wale walio na kazi. Sehemu iliyo na rotuba katika Kenya ni ndogo kuliko ile kafu. Kwa hivyo, utajiri wetu ni mwingi sana lakini hautumiwi. Kwa hivyo, hawa watu wadogo wataka tuwafanyie kazi. Yafaa tutengeneze mabwawa ya maji, ili tupate maji ya kunyunyiza mchanga na vijana wetu watapata kazi. Watalima chakula chao. Tukifanya hivyo, wale mafundi wa mifereji, mafundi wa irrigation na walimu watapata kazi kwa sababu mashule yataanza. Pia wale wanaubiri watapata kazi kwa sababu makanisa yatajengwa. Tukipanga hivyo, kazi nyingi zitapatikana. Kule ni mbuga tu na wakati mwingine zinakauka, mpaka hata ndovu wanatoroka kuenda kutafuta maji. Mbona tuzipeleke maji kule na maji yako? Sasa tunaelekea msimu wa mvua na haya maji yote yatakwenda mpaka baharini na mengine yanakwenda kule

Lake Victoria. Lake Victoria na Indian Ocean hazina upungufu wa maji. Kama hatutaki kitu kingine, tukumbuke hawa vijana wanaoketi bure. Zile KShs7 billion zilisotumiwa kwa kununa chakula, kama zingetumiwa kutengeneza mabwawa ya maji, tungetengeneza mirandi mingi ya maendeleo.

Kwa haya machache, naunga mkono.

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Galgalo): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nataka kuchukua nafasi hii kusema machache juu ya Hoja hii ilioretwa na mhe. Mulusya. Ningependa kuchukua fursa hii kumshukuru mhe. Mulusya kwa wazo lake nzuri lenye kufikiria Wakenya wanaoishi katika sehemu kavu.

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker
(Mr. Moiben) left the Chair]*

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

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mwaka-nenda-mwaka-rudi, Wabunge katika Bunge hili wamewasilisha Hoja kadha wa kadha, kuhimiza Serikali kuwezesha sehemu kavu ambazo zina mvua chache, mafuriko ya ghafla na mchanga wenye rotuba zitumiwe kwa manufaa ya nchi hii. Mwaka wa 1994, mimi mwenyewe nilileta Hoja kama hii katika Bunge hili. Nilipowasilisha Hoja hiyo, ilikubaliwa na Serikali ambayo iliahidi ya kwamba mahitaji ya Hoja hiyo yatatimizwa. Lakini kwa bahati mbaya, na wakati mwingine, nalazimika kukubaliana na Wabunge wa Upinzani wanaosema kwamba, Wabunge wa KANU wanaotoka sehemu hizo ni mashine za kupiga kura. Hii ni kwa sababu mahitaji ya watu wetu hayatiliwi maanani na Serikali. Kwa mfano, afisa mmoja wa tarafa akiuawa katika sehemu ya Garissa, Serikali inapata pesa za kutosha kwenda kuzusha fujo huko. Ofisi ya Rais inapata pesa za kutuma walinda usalama huko. Wananchi wengi wanaoishi sehemu hiyo wanapigwa, wanafungwa na wanauawa. Kwa bahati mbaya, mahitaji kama haya ya muhimu sana, pesa haziwezi kupatikana za kuhakikisha wananchi wanafaidika na miradi inayoweza kuwafaa katika sehemu hizo.

Nikirejea Ofisi ya Rais, mnamo mwaka wa 1994, ilipata pesa za kupeleka askari kwenda kuua, kupiga na kuchoma watu huko Wagalla na Marsabit. Lakini pesa za kuosha mabwawa haziwezi kupatikana. Mwezi wa nne mwaka huu, mimi nilisema kwamba ikiwa mahitaji yetu hayataangaliwa, tunaweza kufikiria mengine.

Mwezi wa sita, Kshs500,000 zilipatikana za kwenda kunipiga katika sehemu ninayowakilisha Bungeni, kutoka kwa Ofisi ya Rais. Lakini Ofisi ya Rais haiwezi kupata pesa za kupeleka Moyale, za kuosha mabwawa. Mabwawa ambayo tunatumia kwa wakati huu yalichimbwa wakati wa wakoloni, kati ya miaka ya 1954 na 1958 na Bisley Unit. Mabwawa hayo sasa yamejaa mchanga. Lakini hakuna pesa za kutoa mchanga huo ili mabwawa hayo yaweze kuhifadhi maji mengi zaidi, ili wananchi na mifugo wao wapate maji kwa muda mrefu hadi mvua nyingine inyeshe.

Kutoka mji wa Moyale hadi mpaka wa Isiolo ni kama kilomita 265. Katika mwaka wa 1995, tulisafiri kwa kilomita 35 na afisa mwenye ujuzi wa kuhifadhi udongo kutoka Moyale. Alichukua mchanga kwenye maeneo yalio umbali wa kilomita 50 kutoka Moyale mpaka kwenye mpaka wa Isiolo. Uliletwa hapa Kabete na ukaonekana una rotuba ya kutosha na unafaa sana kwa kilimo. Lakini taabu kubwa ni ukosefu wa maji. Ukitoka Marsabit kuelekea Moyale, utapita daraja kama kumi hivi, kwenye umbali wa kilomita 250. Wakati wa mzimu wa mvua, maji mengi yasiyo na kifani yanapita chini ya hizo daraja. Lakini maji haya hayana manufaa yoyote kwetu kwa sababu yanaenda na kupotelea kwenye Bahari ya Hindi.

Tunahimiza Serikali ichukulie jambo hili kuwa la muhimu sana. Mmoja wa waliozungumza mbele yangu alisema kwamba wakati wote tukisimama mbele ya wananchi, tunapeana ahadi eti Serikali itafanya hivi na vile. Wakati kama huu, tunaambiwa kwamba barabara kati ya Ethiopia, Moyale na Isiolo itawekwa lami. Pia, tunaambiwa ya kwamba tutaongezewa msaada wa chakula na vyakula vingine vya kuondoa ukame, na kadhalika. Lakini tunachohitaji siyo msaada wa chakula kutoka kwa Serikali. Kile tunachohitaji ni kile kitakachowawezesha wananchi kujitegemea wenyewe. Watu wanaosimamia mambo ya sehemu kame katika Ofisi ya Rais lazima wafikirie tekinolojia mpya itakayosaidia wananchi. Tunasema tunataka kuwa na viwanda. Hata sisi tunataka kuwa na viwanda katika eneo hilo.

Yafaa uchunguzi wa kutosha ufanywe na Wizara ya Kilimo, Ustawishaji wa Mifugo na Mauzo na Wizara ya Utafiti, Mafunzo ya Kiufundi na Tekinolojia, ili tuweze kubuni tekinolojia ambayo itawawezesha wananchi wetu kujitegemea kwa kutumia mali ya asili yalioko katika sehemu zao. Hii ni kwa sababu wakati wowote ambao kuna ukame, watu wanajazana sehemu ambazo zina malisho na mifugo wetu hufa. Hawa wanyama hawafi kwa sababu hakuna nyasi, lakini hufa kwa sababu wakati wa ukame, mifugo wote wanarundikwa katika sehemu ndogo zenye maji chini ya Ethiopian Plateau katika wilaya ya Moyale. Lakini sehemu zingine zenye nyasi hazina maji. Tuna visima vya kitamaduni ambavyo viko chini ya milima hiyo. Kwa hivyo, wakati wa ukame, tunapeleka mifugo wote katika

sehemu hiyo. Watu wanakuwa wengi kwa vile kuna maji. Kwa hivyo, kwa sababu ya kurundikana katika sehemu hiyo, mifugo wetu hufa. Ikiwa tunaweza kupata maji katika maeneo ya malisho, mifugo wetu hawawezi kufa.

Vile vile, tunataka tusaideiwe na Wizara inayohusika, kutafuta mbinu za kuimarisha kiwango cha mifugo wetu. Tunataka kuweka mifugo wachache wenye kuleta maziwa na nyama zaidi. Jambo hilo litatuletea pesa zaidi ili tuweze kusomesha watoto wetu, na ili tuweze kuishi kama Wakenya wengine.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

Mrs. Asiyu: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute on this Motion. Allow me to congratulate hon. Mulusya for having introduced this very important Motion and also appeal to the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development to consider this Motion very seriously and find some funds with which to start conservation of water and construction of infrastructure that can help this country have sufficient water and food security.

Water could be one of the factors that will contribute to the next world war and Kenya has to start developing polices that can help us conserve and protect our water sources. Eastern, North-Eastern and Coast Provinces are doing without water and food sufficiency due to lack of planning. Kitui alone loses 200,000 tonnes of sand every year through floods which flow into the Indian Ocean. This is something that should not be allowed to go on for too long. We have talked about these things. We have even given various scientific data to the Ministries concerned, yet no notable action has been taken. There are many seasonal rivers in Eastern Province as well as other areas that hon. Mulusya has indicated here. If the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development would have a master plan to dam sessional rivers in stages from Kitui right to the Coast Province, communities along those areas would irrigate their crops and have sufficient water for domestic use and for their animals to drink. A water harvesting master plan should not necessarily be expensive if the Government, through the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development, would work with communities to start by building storage tanks in schools, churches, health centres and all other public areas as well as private buildings throughout the country, especially in the ASAL areas. I am surprised that there is a master plan for ASAL areas and yet there is nothing about water. That should have been the most important aspect of the ASAL programme in all the areas that are under ASAL programme.

Kenya provides 60 per cent of the Lake Victoria waters, yet it has no usage for it. Kenyans are going without food and water. Right now, people are dying in Karachuonyo Constituency and the rest of Nyanza due to lack of food and this is because the biggest fresh water lake in Africa is not being made use of. Very many plans have been made ever since 1914, during the colonial days. It is unfortunate that todate there is no policy on irrigation or usage of waters in Lake Victoria. We have rivers such as Nyando, Miriu, Awach, Kuja, Nzoia, Yala and other small rivers emptying their water into Lake Victoria. This water is used mainly by the Sudanese people as well as the Egyptians. Today, we have so many graduates who have no jobs in this country and do you know what the Egyptian Government does? As soon as students graduate, they identify those who can open new land along the Nile. They are given all the facilities together with soft loans to go out there and do that work. This is a very important programme that is helping alleviate unemployment in Egypt. We could do the same if not much more. We are calling upon the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development to come up with a similar policy as suggested by hon. Mulusya.

I often look at the lowlands when flying to Kisumu and I want to tell the people who live along Lake Victoria not to give up hope. Arab countries were the poorest in the world because they did not know what was in store for them underneath the earth. Now, they have oil and they are among the richest people in the world. I can bet that in the next 30 years Nyanza will, perhaps, be the richest in this country. It will be able to provide horticultural crops and everything else that this country needs if by that time we will have got a Government that will take seriously the conservation and usage of the waters in Lake Victoria.

Kenya spent Kshs7 billion last year in the importation of food relief from other parts of the world. We want to restore the dignity of this country. We want the Government to start having its own food sufficiency because there is nothing as embarrassing as going to beg for food each time the rains fail. Rains will fail and from what we are reading in the newspapers, maybe, there are going to be no rains in the next few years. It is important now that the Government comes up with some programmes and policies. Poverty in Kenya is self-inflicted. How do you explain a situation where a country which is so blessed by nature and which contributes 60 per cent of Lake Victoria waters, has no water policy in place? A country that has all the rivers from Mt. Kenya flowing into the Indian Ocean has no water policy.

The purest water in the world is found in Mzima Springs, yet there is no protection and proper usage. All the pipes are broken down right through from Mzima Springs to Mombasa. It is surprising that this is happening in an area that is giving Kenya a lot of money through tourism industry, although the industry has been interfered with by a few people who are causing mayhem in Mombasa. How come we do not have a water conservation policy? We have asked this question since the colonial days. I have been here for 15 years and every year, there has been a Private Member's Motion or a Government Motion on water, but until now there is no policy on water. We want the Ministry

of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development to start monitoring rivers so that pollution is reduced. We want them to start harvesting rain water so that it can be used to grow food in the country. I know that if we spend Kshs7 billion on irrigation, water conservation, opening up of access roads, providing rural electrification and other infrastructures, Kenya will be self-sufficient in many areas of development. We could in fact stamp out poverty. I want to urge the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development once more to work with other Miniseries, especially the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. There is a Board known as the National Irrigation Board (NIB) which should be scrapped. It has been in existence for over 30 years and they cannot tell us what they have done. We have all these irrigation schemes like the one in Kano which was started many years ago, before independence. It still has the same number of acreage that it had at independence, and yet the Irrigation Board is in charge of that same scheme. Let the Board tell us what they are capable of doing. If they cannot come up with policies that will bring about food sufficiency in Kenya, then they have no business being in existence and they should be scrapped so that we establish another Board which can develop policies that will help this country become food sufficient, both at the national as well as the domestic level.

Women in Kenya still spend about 20 million hours every two days looking for water. There is no way Kenya can continue to punish the womenfolk as they have done all these years. Something has really to be done so that women, as well as men and other people, especially children, can get clean water nearer home.

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

(Mr. Mokku stood up)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Mr. Mokku, do you want to contribute?

The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mokku): Yes. Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir for giving me this opportunity---

QUORUM

Mr. Kamuyu: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. There is no quorum.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): There is no quorum. Ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

We have a quorum now. You may proceed, Mr. Mokku.

The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mokku): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on this Motion by Hon. Mulusya.

To begin with, I would like to thank all the hon. Members who have contributed to this Motion, and I would like to assure them that we have taken note of their sentiments. They will see a fruitful result from their contribution. So, hon. Members who have been following my Ministerial Statements are aware that the statements have been dominated by the challenge to my water engineers to look into all the possibilities of creating rivers and lakes in the arid and semi-arid areas in this country. As this House is aware, the ASAL areas, particularly in Eastern, North-Eastern and the Coast Provinces, besides being transversed by big rivers are also confronted with twin problems of floods during the rainy seasons and also severe droughts when the rains fail. My contention and that of my predecessor in the Ministry is that this natural resource would allow the ASAL to be transformed into food granaries if the necessary infrastructure for water resource harvesting, including pans(?) and dams, is provided. For example, if my Ministry could be allocated half of the amount of money that was spent on importation of famine relief food in 1996, I would ensure that Eastern, North-Eastern and Coast Provinces would become self-reliant in food production by restoring the holding capacity of all silted dams and where necessary, construct new ones to facilitate irrigated agriculture.

(Applause)

As we all know, the ASAL areas have arable land, but their only handicap is lack of sufficient rain to sustain rain-fed agriculture.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in view of this, I believe hon. Members will support me for resources to be allocated to my Ministry in future to address the issue of food security by provision of adequate water for irrigation purpose. Presently, my Ministry in collaboration with the European Union is carrying out a dam desilting project in 20 districts in the ASAL areas as follows:-

North-Eastern Province - Mandera, Wajir and Garissa districts

Eastern Province - Makuani, Mbeere, Kitui, Mwingi, Isiolo, Marsabit and Moyale districts.

Coast Province - Taita Taveta, Kilifi, Malindi and Tana River districts.

Rift-Valley Province - Samburu, Keiyo, Baringo, Marakwet, Koibatek and West Pokot districts.

The project commenced in March, 1997 and it is expected to desilt a total of 58 dams with the financial assistance of Kshs74 million from the European Union and Kshs4.4 million from the Government of Kenya.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, by June, 1997, a total Kshs24 million had already been disbursed to the earmarked districts and utilised in the desilting of the targeted dams. Other efforts are being made to ensure that food production through irrigation is given the attention it deserves.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the study of the national water master plan which was carried out by my Ministry between 1990 and 1991 found out that the Government and other private organizations propose to establish 140 small-scale irrigation projects in the country by the year 2010. At the same time, plans are under-way to open 160 large-scale irrigation schemes during the same period. The master-plan for the opening of both small-scale and large-scale irrigation schemes calls for the construction of the 28 dams across rivers including those that flow through the North-Eastern, Eastern and the Coast Province. Out of these 28 dams, 19 are for domestic purpose, industry and livestock supply; two for hydro electric power generation and two for irrigation. The other five dams are for multi-purpose including irrigation and hydro electric power.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the above objective of the study of the national water master-plan was to propose a nation-wide frame work for orderly planning and development of the water resource for the domestic and livestock use, irrigation and hydro power development by water resource for the uses I have mentioned at the national level. Under these circumstances, the studies recommended that subsequent studies be carried out on river basins on district and project basis in order to come out with a comprehensive plan for the proposed projects and irrigation projects. In this regard, the Government would like to accept this Motion with minor amendments as follows:-

THAT, considering that the failure of rains for two consecutive seasons in the year 1996 has resulted in a famine which has caused the Government to spend over Kshs7 billion in the importation of famine relief supplies; knowing that most of the river water resources traverse highly fertile areas of the Eastern, North-Eastern and Coast Provinces and end up going to waste in the Indian Ocean; this House urges the Government to urgently formulate a 10 year water resource harvesting master plan which should include desilting of dams, opening up access roads and provision of electricity and other related infrastructure.

With those few amendments, I beg to move and through you, ask hon. Kariuki to second this amended Motion.

Mr. Kariuki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Motion and the amendments as proposed. Before I come to the amendments I would like to make a general remark on this Motion.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, sometimes it becomes very difficult to understand why the Government and the people of Kenya cannot design a priority programme. A priority programme that urgently needs to be taken care of. If we are aware that in this country there are areas where rains are very short and sometimes there is no rain in a period of two years, we need to take precautions to make sure that people from those areas are protected in terms of availability of food and sustainable life.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, now that the Government has already spent about Kshs7 billion to import food to be consumed by Kenyans, all of us know that in the next few years there is going to be the same problem. When we collect money from tax payers or borrow from overseas, we cannot claim to be independent. We cannot be independent if we are beggars. That is why we are usually taken left and right by foreign nations. They deal with us the way they want and prescribe the type of democracy and development for us. Everything that we do in Africa has a foreign inclination because we are known to be poor. We have the ability to plan, but we are not planning. Personally I cannot say that Africa is so poor, but the problem of Africa is the poverty of African leaders' minds. African leaders are so poor that, instead of planning for their countries, they plan for their incomes. When they plan for their personal incomes and grab what they can, African countries will perpetually remain poor. There is no way its people will survive.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, people from the Northern Kenya, parts of Rift-Valley and Coast Provinces are expected to be peaceful, supportive people. But somebody who has no hope for the future cannot be expected to keep supporting or sympathising with our programmes. For that to happen, these people should be given hope in life.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, hungry people will never, never be relied upon and that is what is happening today. Recently when we witnessed incidents of stone throwing in the streets due to some misunderstanding between the politicians, you could see that people were not coming to demonstrate, but they were coming to find a chance to loot as they went home. This is because these people are poor. We have to make sure that the people of this

country are taken seriously regardless of where they come from. Now, in developed countries like India, in 1955, they had food programmes and during that time they suspended all the other development programmes in favour of food production. I do not see the reasons why we cannot do the same in this country.

Also in the former Soviet Union, in the seventies they did the same. The guy who was known as Leonid Brezhnev had his food programmes which became a doctrine in the former Soviet Union. Through that food programme he managed to raise food production in the former Soviet Union and for so many years, they relied on their own food. They imported very little, little food from America and other countries.

Now, even in this country, we have to consider whether we can suspend quite a number of other developments in favour of food production. What we need to do is to take care of what we have. We cannot speak for what we do not have. The little rain that we get in North-Eastern province and many other parts of the country is enough to give us enough water if the water can be conserved.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, also we know that people in North Eastern province, most parts of Coast province and the Rift Valley province cannot survive without livestock. You cannot keep livestock in an area where you cannot get even a little water for the livestock. I think, after the next General Elections, our emphasis should be directed to most poor areas; areas that are so poor in terms of development. Areas which have been left behind should be given the first priority. We have to shift emphasis from the areas where people have already had enough and have a lot of money to waste and even to mess up with against the security of this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the amendment, I think, I would thank the hon. Mover because he has agreed to the amendment which has just been proposed because the amendment is merely improving the Motion as it is. Its contents and intentions are not going to be affected. What is going to happen is that areas which were not considered in this Motion will also be taken into account. But let us not talk just because the Motion has been proposed by a Member of the other side of the House. This matter affects everybody in this country. Even in areas which experience heavy rainfall like where I come from, you find that the water disappears immediately to the Indian ocean. Now, you have the Water Catchment Board and you wonder whether we need such institutions when we are faced with a situation like this one. If you create a board or an institution without financing that institution and without giving the right people the right job, then, I think we will continue to waste a lot of our efforts. I think, we have to follow examples of other countries which have experienced food shortages and now they are self-sufficient.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, China is feeding 1 billion people and in this country we are only 30 million people and yet we cannot feed ourselves. If the specialists or advisors can be obtained from China or any other part of the world, then we should bring them in. But we have also to understand that, maybe, we are experiencing this problem because we have been following the colonial programmes. Our people who have been trained in the Western world were given a philosophy that is very, very expensive to translate into development. Therefore, we need to get planners from the countries which have problems like the ones that we face. Such countries include China, the Soviet Union, India, Malaysia and so on. Such countries give us very good support in terms of our development because we face almost the same problems..

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

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order! I think these are minor amendments which do not, in any way, alter the original purpose of the Motion. If anything, they are intended to improve it. I have consulted with the Mover and the Government and they are in agreement. Therefore, I would dispose off the amendment straightaway.

*(Question of the first part of the amendment,
that the words to be left out, be left out proposed)*

*(Question of the first part of the amendment
that the words to be left out be left
out put and agreed to)*

*(Question of the second part of the amendment,
that the words to be inserted in place
thereof, be inserted proposed)*

*(Question of the second part of the amendment,
that the words to be inserted in place
thereof be inserted, put and agreed to)*

(Question of the Motion as amended proposed)

Mr. Mbui: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

I stand here to support this very important Motion which was brought here by hon. Mulusya. Even animals of the earth know the need for water and it is very, very unfortunate that the leadership that we have does not actually value the need for water. A lot of water is going to waste in this nation and we have got means to tap this water but unfortunately somebody somewhere is not interested in this. As the former speakers have said, a lot of people here in the leadership are just after their riches, forgetting that there are many people in North-Eastern province, Eastern province, Coast province and other arid places in this Republic of Kenya.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have now started destroying the water catchments in many parts of this Republic. We know very well that forests are the catchments of water. We have already destroyed these catchments in Rift Valley Province. I do not know what the hurry is for because, rather than destroying forests, we should be increasing forests for the sake of catchment of water. I am calling upon the Government to stop destroying the forests and, if need be, there should be forests in these areas because very soon, Lake Nakuru and the other lakes surrounding Mau Forest will dry up.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a shame for Kenya to go begging for food. Lake Victoria, as it has been said, is the source of river Nile. Today, Egyptians are benefiting from the waters that flow into the lake Victoria while we still keep quiet watching the water being "harvested" by Egyptians. Right now, we look for assistance from the Egyptians and yet we are the ones who are providing water to them. This one should be "harvested" immediately.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that after we pass this Motion, it will be shelved somewhere. It is high time that the Government implemented all the Motions passed in this House. This is a very important Motion and it will be very much unwise for anybody to shelve this particular Motion.

I would urge people of North-Eastern and Coast Provinces and other arid areas not to vote for KANU in the coming general election until they are provided with water. That is very important. They have been cheated for quite a long time. We need very little money to provide water. The money is there. We do not want money from the donor countries. We collect enough taxes. We should supply water to these people. They need it. It is their right and they should not beg for it. They are Kenyans, they deserve it because they are human beings.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for example, let anyone go to Mwea where we have got rice irrigation. That small area is feeding Kenyans with rice. If we had done the same since the Mzungu left here, we would be self-sufficient with food, but the Government which claims to be mindful of other peoples' welfare is not mindful of the people in North-Eastern Province and other arid areas. They are mindful of their own tummies, their own sons and their posts in the Government. So, please, let it be noted that the Government of Kenya, as it stands now, is not mindful of the welfare of the bigger part of this nation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, while we are seated here right now, there are a lot of things going on. As I have said, we have got a lot of water, but the manager there is punishing people. He is cutting off the water supply to the Jua Kali artisans. They did the same last year. They have done the same this year. That particular person does not appear to be a person, he looks like an animal. He is destroying the crops of other people. People have given services freely, and someone is denying them the right of water and that water, as it has been claimed, is going to waste in the Indian Ocean.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is high time that the Government stopped giving famine relief, as a hand-out, just to attract votes from the poor people. It is shameful for somebody to be forced to vote for another because of food. Those people need water. It is in the history and it will be said that a section of---

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Galgalo): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. There is perpetual repetition of this statement that "the Government is using food to attract votes from the people in dry areas". Is the hon. Member in order to say that we are given food because the Government or President wants votes from those areas? The Government serves people according to their needs.

Mr. Mbui: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Assistant Minister is "eating his own words". He knows the problem we have across there. I was at Siakago, Embu and at Ukambani when the voting was going on. People were given food while we were addressing the public and they could not come to our meetings because they had to go and wait for food. They were told unless they voted for KANU, they would not get that food.

The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mokku): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I think the hon. Member should at least substantiate the statement because, famine relief is given to dry areas not because they should vote for any person, but because there is need as a result of drought. Is it in order for the hon. Member---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Hon. Mbui, you should completely avoid introducing politics into this very important Motion when you make your contribution, avoid provoking the other side

because you have only ten minutes.

Mr. Mbui: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you. I will answer that when we go out.

I said that we have sufficient funds to supply water to these people. If we had spared that money that bought the Presidential jet, we could have supplied this nation with water. If we were to use Kshs5.2 billion, that could be enough to supply water to these people. If we had saved over Kshs300 million for the Makutano-Embu road, we could have supplied water to these areas. If we had stopped the construction of a bullet factory in Eldoret, we could have enough money to supply water to these semi-arid areas. It is very shameful for somebody to eat a dog because of famine or because he cannot get water to irrigate his quarter of an acre. It has happened. It was said in Kitui that somebody ate a dog and this was reported in the Press.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, people will not get water---

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Sumbeywo): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. It is very serious for the hon. contributor to say that people are eating dogs because of lack of food. Can he substantiate that because it was proved later on that it was not true that anybody in this country had died as a result of eating dog's meat?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Hon. Mbui, I am warning you not to introduce politics. You would not get your points across because the other side is going to respond. I will now call upon the Mover to reply.

Mr. Mulusya: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I want to give hon. Munyasia five minutes of my time.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Hon. Munyasia, you have five minutes from the Mover.

Mr. Munyasia: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Where there is a will, there is a way. If the Government indeed, wants to improve the provision of water in North-Eastern Province, it should be possible for it to do that. The Minister, when responding to this Motion, said that if he had received only half of the money that was spent on famine relief this year, he would have been able to do a lot of what this Motion is asking.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in 1994, when the President was opening the Second, or the Third Session of this parliament, he promised that the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development was going to bring up a Master Plan, with legislation in the House, to implement that. I thought they were serious. From that time we have not had a follow up by this Government of that Presidential promise, when he was opening this Parliament. So, I am hoping, and that is what we are doing with this particular Motion--- We are reminding the Government that they had made that promise, that this particular region would be taken seriously.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the Government had been sensitive to the signs of the times, the famine that we had last year and early this year, would not have been there. It should not have been necessary to spend the Kshs.7 billion, because that particular drought did not affect all areas. In our area, there was no drought, we only lacked the proper seeds and input. If only a quarter of the money that was spent on importing food had been given to that area, the western region, in order to grow food for this country, there would have been enough food.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hope that the Government is reading the signs, because it appears as if it is going to be worse. In fact, the government should already be declaring a famine disaster for the rest of the year and the year coming, because the crops now in the Western Province have failed and the bean crop that had been planted has all withered. The drought now appears to be attacking that area and it has set in a little too early. If the Government is sensitive, this is the time it should begin making arrangements to ensure that there is food for this country because the areas in the country that have been supplying food will not be able to do it. We are hoping that the Government will take this question of maintaining or sustaining dams very seriously. In many areas, even in areas that receive some reasonable amount of rainfall, dams have been left to collapse. Most of those that had been built during the colonial days; those that would be used when the times are hard, have not been desilted. They have all been filled up and shortage of water is now a serious problem in those areas. We cannot water our animals when the times are bad.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am hoping that this extra infrastructure that the Motion is talking about---because it is saying that "and other related infrastructure---" will be put in place. I am hoping that it will have to do with the purification of water. This Ministry has ignored that particular aspect so badly. It will be useless to collect water and to make it available without making it fit for human consumption. The fact that there are so many companies mushrooming now to bottle water, some of it very suspiciously, is in itself an evidence of the diminishing confidence that the people of this country particularly those who can afford to buy the water, have in the systems that this Ministry here is undertaking--- It should be possible to set up those purification plants that would ensure that the dirty water is purified and chlorinated.

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

Mr. Mulusya: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. What this country needs to do

is to have leaders whose vision is beyond their own individual stomachs. The problems we have been having in Ukambani and all these other areas, is dissemination of information when it comes to catastrophes, like famine. Recently, the Head of State had been fed with very wrong information to the effect that in the entire Ukambani, there has been no famine. The problem was that a few leaders and Members of Parliament, decided not to give the correct information to the Head of State, and to the Government, about a looming disaster. If information relating to the famine which affected the Eastern Province and, particularly, Ukambani, had reached the Government at the right time, we would not have children in Kitui West eating dogs and dying. This is a fact and we should not deny a fact that a child ate a dog---

The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think you have heard the hon. Member state that there are children in Kitui West who actually ate dogs. Can he table the evidence? This is a very serious allegation, children eating dogs!

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order! This is a beautiful Motion and you have the support of the House. I do not know why you are introducing such a report in the debate. There was no evidence produced before this House that anybody ate a dog and died because of that in Kitui West. Please, stick to the Motion, do not introduce politics.

Mr. Mulusya: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will be failing in my duty as a Member of Parliament, if I say a boy in Kitui West, in hon. Mwendwa's Constituency did not exhume and eat a carcass of a dog, I will be failing.

(Laughter)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order! Hon. Mulusya, can you produce the evidence before this House to that effect?

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

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order! It is as serious as that. Do you have any evidence? You are allowed; but do you have any evidence?

Mr. Mulusya: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, evidence of that boy who died after exhuming a carcass of a dog? Is it possible for me to go and exhume that boy, bring his body here, and also exhume the carcass of the dog and bring it here?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order! Hon. Mulusya, we have no evidence before this House, that a boy in Matinyani died because of eating the carcass of a dog. If that is your statement, can you produce the evidence?

Mr. Mulusya: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you also know that the boy comes from Matinyani! What more evidence do we have than the corroborative evidence which is coming? In all fairness, we are failing ourselves by not admitting the reality.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order! Hon. Mulusya, I want you to produce evidence or withdraw that statement.

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

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order! You have only two options. You either produce the evidence or withdraw and finish your remarks because you have very little time left.

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

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order, hon. Kiliku! I am dealing with a point of order.

Mr. Mulusya: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with due respect to the Chair, and the Chair being an inhabitant of Kitui Central, it would be self defeating and it will not augur well with my conscience to withdraw. If the Chair deems it fit to punish me for saying the truth, the Chair has the obligation to carry out its duties.

(Laughter)

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order, Hon. Members! Hon. Mulusya, I will not allow you to proceed unless you withdraw. In any case, your time is up.

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

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order! Mr. Mulusya, are you willing to withdraw or not?

Mr. Mulusya: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already moved my Motion.

Mr. Falana: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Hon. Mulusya, you will be chased away!

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order, hon. Falana! Can you withdraw that statement?

Mr. Falana: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I withdraw but I am on a point of order.

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

Resolved accordingly:

THAT, considering failure of rains for two consecutive seasons in 1996 that resulted in a famine which caused the Government to spend over Kshs7 billion in the importation of famine relief supplies; knowing that most of our river water resources traverse highly fertile lands of Eastern, North-Eastern and the Coast provinces and end up going to waste in the Indian Ocean; this House urges the Government to urgently formulate a 10 year water resource harvesting masterplan which should include the desilting of dams, opening up of access roads, provision of electricity and other related infrastructure.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Next Order, Mrs. Ngilu's Motion!

REVIEW OF THE EMPLOYMENT ACT

THAT, in view of the critical role played by women in the socio-economic growth of this country; noting that the Government of Kenya has ratified the resolutions of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD): Beijing Platform of Action; being conscious that a large number of women in this country suffer from post-natal health problems and noting that the current maternity entitlement leave is grossly inadequate; this House urges the Government to amend section 7(2) of the employment Act, Cap.226 of the Laws of Kenya in order to grant women employees, both in public and private sector, three months mandatory leave, excluding annual leave.

Mr. Kiliku: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mrs. Ngilu must have communicated to the Chair that her Motion should be deferred to next week.

(Motion deferred)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): I am not aware of that. Next Order, Mr. Maore's Motion!

SPECIAL AUDIT: SERVICES CHARGE FUND

THAT, being aware of the deterioration of services being provided by the Local Authorities such as water, roads, health, education and social amenities; noting that the Local Authority Services Charge Act was passed by this House in 1988 to supplement finances of local authorities; aware that despite the Act, services continue to deteriorate; concerned that the accounts of Services Charge Fund have never been audited and that the money so collected is diverted to other unintended purposes; this House recommends a special audit of the fund to be done and further that the collection of services charge by local authorities be suspended awaiting the outcome of the financial probe.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): I am afraid that the Chair has not had any communication from hon. Maore. So, the Motion will be dropped.

Mr. Falana: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am not challenging your ruling. I think we need some guidance here. You had given a ruling on the allegations made by hon. Mulusya and whether his time was up or not, I think that does not matter. You had made a ruling that he withdraws and he did not.

The Chair seems to have given in on what hon. Mulusya said although his time was up. So, how do you just leave it like that?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): On reflection, Mr. Mulusya, you have to make a decision whether to withdraw that allegation or you leave the House.

Mr. Mulusya: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, again, with due respect to the Chair, I thought I made my position clear that this is between my conscience and the people I represent and the ones the Chair intends to

represent. The Chair knows that!

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order, Mr. Mulusya, I am afraid that you have to leave the Chamber for the rest of the morning.

Mr. Mulusya: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, even if you chase me out of this Chamber, the people of Kitui know the true position.

(Mr. Mulusya withdrew from the Chamber)

Mr. Kiliku: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Ingawa mhe. Mulusya anatoka nje, lakini mambo haya sio ya kuuliza ikiwa yalipitishwa maanake, Mbunge wa sehemu hiyo, Mrs. Mwendwa ali---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order! We do not want to revisit the issue! You are an old Member of this House. You cannot revisit the issue again. Proceed, hon. Nthenge!

Mr. Nthenge: Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Nafikiri leo nitazungumza kwa lugha ya Kiswahili. Mimi nilicho---

QUORUM

Mr. Mbui: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. There is no quorum.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): There is no quorum. Ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Hon. Members, I am sorry we cannot get a quorum, even though the Division Bell has rung for eight minutes. Therefore, I have to adjourn the House until 2.30 p.m. this afternoon.

The House rose at 12.25 p.m.