

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Tuesday, 9th April, 1996

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

PRIVATIZATION OF CITY COUNCIL HOUSES

Mr. Rubiu: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:-
THAT, considering that the Nairobi City Council has not repaired its houses in various estates for the last 15 years, and in view of the fact that the Council has not put new estates for a considerable number of years, this House urges the Government to consider privatising all the Nairobi City Council houses, and that those currently residing in these houses be given priority to buy them and further that the proceeds from the sale be utilised to put up new houses.

REVIEW OF LAND ACT

Mr. Mak'Onyango: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motions:-
THAT, being aware of the acute shortage of land in our urban centres and the negative effect this has to development, concerned over the indiscriminate manner in which land, public utility land included, has been allocated within these centres in the last five or so years, this House resolves that the Land Act. Cap. 280 of the Laws of Kenya be immediately reviewed; two, a land commission be established with branches at district level and its membership include parliamentary and civic leaders in order to eliminate the current abuse in land allocations.

ALLOCATION OF YALA SWAMP

THAT, given the importance of land to our communities concerned and the deteriorating level of food production in our country, especially in Siaya District, determined to keep the situation under check, this House resolves that the original owners of land under the Yala Swamp and the local landless people be allocated the 3,000 or so hectares of land therein already reclaimed to settle and grow food crops in order to ease the food situation in the district.

OUTLAWING OF FORESTS EXCISION

THAT, in view of the concern caused by the indiscriminate excision of forest in Kenya in recent times and the negative impact this is bound to have on the environment, this House urges the Government to immediately outlaw the exercise as part of our environmental protection and the upholding of the principles of the United Nations Environment Programme.

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand on a point of order in reference to a caption carried in today's newspaper which reads, "Kirwa's absence---"

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! We have a Question.

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

ALLOCATION OF LAND IN DAGORETTI

Mr. Kamuyu: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Lands and Settlement the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that all the public parking spaces at Dagoretti Corner and Riruta Satellite shopping centres are being surveyed at the moment and allocated as commercial plots to private developers?

(b) Is he further aware that this allocation will leave the two centres with no parking places?

(c) Could the Minister stop this allocation and appoint a Committee to investigate the said allocations with a view to ensuring that public land is safeguarded?

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Gen. Mulinge): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am not aware that all the public parking spaces at Dagoretti Corner and Riruta Satellite shopping centres are being surveyed at the moment and allocated as commercial plots to individual developers.

According to the records held by the Ministry, plots that have been allocated at the two centres do not affect the parking spaces. They fall within the areas that were planned for commercial development.

(b) Arising from part (a) of the question, I am also aware that the allocation will not leave the two centres with no parking places.

(c) However, I am aware that some people from Dagoretti Corner and Riruta have written a letter of complaint to my Ministry about the allocation of plots in the area. My Ministry wrote to the District Officer (DO) of the division on 18.3.96 to select some elders to come to the Ministry, and discuss the matters raised in their letter with my officers. The Ministry is still waiting for response from the provincial administration. I would like to request the hon. Member to take up the matter with the DO to hasten action. I believe that elders and my officers can sort out the matter in case there are problems, instead of appointing a committee to look into the same issues.

Mr. Kamuyu: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very shocked by the answer from the Minister. For his information, Nairobi is entirely trust land and the Ministry of Lands and Settlement has no jurisdiction whatsoever to issue any land to any individual, private or otherwise. One hundred and eighteen public plots have been grabbed in the last one year and allocated to private developers. This includes primary school, church and public parking land. The case of Dagoretti Corner land, which I have raised in this Question, is only the tip of the iceberg! The Minister tells me to take up the matter with the area DO, when the DO himself is involved in illegally allocating the same land. So, how am I going to do that? I will not be able to get anywhere! May I ask the Minister to immediately appoint a very independent committee from his Ministry, in which I should also be involved, because I am the area's representative and not the DO? This committee will slowly and very independently carry out an investigation so that it can come out with the real truth, as to why nearly all public land in Dagoretti has gone to private developers. Can that independent committee be appointed? It should not be appointed through the local provincial administration. No Committee from the local provincial administration can materialise. That is why, when the Ministry has asked the provincial administration officials to appoint such a committee, they failed to do so! This is because they cannot investigate themselves.

Gen. Mulinge: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will be one of the persons to be against the allocation of open or parking spaces. Therefore, I would like the hon. Member to give me proof of what he is saying. We have carried out investigations about this matter, and I was told by my officers that none of these two parking places has been touched at all. They are all intact!

Mr. Kamuyu: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have proof here. I have documents from five residents of Dagoretti Corner, which is one of the main shopping centres in Dagoretti Constituency. I have survey plans attached to explanatory notes from each of the five residents, and I am ready to lay them on the Table. In these notes the residents explain how the surveys have been done, beacons have already been fixed and letters of allocation have been issued. I have these five sets of documents from five different Dagoretti Corner traders. May I be allowed to lay them on the Table?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Definitely, you may do so.

(Mr. Kamuyu laid the documents on the Table)

Gen. Mulinge: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the maps the hon. Member has, differ completely with the ones

I have. I met him outside before we came into this chamber and compared the two sets of maps and found that they do not agree. Therefore, I would like to inform the hon. Member that if he and anybody else from his area, who has any reliable information about this allocation, could come to my office any day, then I will get the officer in charge of that area and then we will discuss the matter.

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Minister not misleading this House about what he has said, since land in Nairobi and elsewhere is being allocated directly from State House? What does his office have to do with land, apart from issuing title deeds?

Gen. Mulinge: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not misleading the House. The Question was about land in Dagoretti and Riruta and not about the whole of Nairobi.

Mr. Muite: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Given the land grabbing mania all over the country, which has completely gone out of hand and become blatantly outrageous, does the Minister agree that this land grabbing mania is evident and that this country no longer has a Government? What we have in place is a bunch of criminals and thieves, masquerading as a Government!

Gen. Mulinge: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no land grabbing in Dagoretti.

Mr. Mulusya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. You heard the Minister clearly say that he and the hon. Member for Dagoretti met and compared land plans which differed. You know that the Minister is misleading this House. This is because he is not a professional. So, he should have waited for the papers to be laid on the Table and then taken them to his office for comparison by the professionals, so that he could come up with his recommendations. Is he in order not to have waited for the hon. Member, if he knew that he was going to lay the documents on the Table, to do so, before he could make a proper decision? He is not able to interpret the plans!

Gen. Mulinge: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am in order. I have already asked the hon. Member to bring his plans to my office and then we discuss the matter.

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I just want to find out if the Minister is, indeed, aware that quite recently some gentlemen, posing as surveyors, went to Dagoretti Corner and started surveying a road which is between two sets of shops, and on whose one side there is a parking space. They created plots there which, apparently, have been allocated and consequently that area has no parking space. People brought this matter to me and I told them to refer it to their Member of Parliament, and I believe that is what has happened. But is the Minister aware of this? Were those bogus surveyors or were they from his Ministry? Who were they and what were they doing?

Gen. Mulinge: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not aware.

Mr. Kamuyu: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. With regard to part (c) of my Question, could the Minister stop this allocation and appoint a committee to investigate the said allocation with a view to ensuring that public land is safeguarded? The last part of my Question has not been answered satisfactorily because he referred me back to the local administration which is not practical. Can the Minister answer the Question specifically apart from requesting me to go and see him on Thursday? When is he going to appoint a committee to carry out investigations fully and satisfactorily to make sure that this matter does not escalate to complete breach of peace in the area? If we see anybody coming to erect beacons there, we shall cut his throat.

Gen. Mulinge: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I answered that part of the Question saying that some people from Dagoretti Corner complained in writing to me and the Ministry has wrote back through the District Officer for that area and requested these people to come to my office so that we can discuss their complaints.

Mr. Farah: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. We should either have a clear policy on public land or no policy at all. The Government is supposed to implement a clear policy on public land and not to create a situation for arbitration. You cannot tell people to come from all the places to your office and sit together with you. You are not sharing your own small things. Is the Minister aware that public land is being grabbed? You cannot say no because in Fedha Estate where I reside, the playground for children has been grabbed by private developers. What is the Government policy on that and what do you intend to do about it?

Gen. Mulinge: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of any land-grabbing. If there is anybody with clear information that land has been grabbed somewhere, he should bring it to me. I will investigate the case and if, indeed, the allocation is found to be illegal, it will be nullified.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, hon. Farah! Order! Order! I am afraid you do not take the Floor unless you have been given permission by the Speaker. That is what our Standing Orders stipulate.

Mr. Cheserek: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I did not hear what the Minister said properly. Did he say that the existing true State maps do not correspond with the official maps and what hon. Kamuyu is having? Shall I be in order to say that one of the document has been forged? We would like to

request that a proper investigation to be conducted so that those who are having forged documents are apprehended and prosecuted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! I think it follows without saying that where documents supporting a certain position have been tabled before the House, we expect the Ministry or the hon. Members concerned to have some time to study them and come back to the House with a proper response. I take it that this is not the end of the matter. I do not think it would be fair for us to say which document is valid. I have not seen or studied the documents. However, I think he made the statement before the actual documents were laid, or just as they were being laid. So, let us now move to the next order.

May I draw the attention of the House to the fact that we have a Supplementary Order Paper before the House. I hope everybody has got the Supplementary Order Paper and it is the one which we are following. It is the one that contains the business of this House this afternoon.

POINTS OF ORDER

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: HON. KIRWA'S WHEREABOUTS

Mr. Nyagah: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The reason why I rose earlier on a point of order was as a result of that confusion. The Order Paper that I had did not have the Supplementary Questions. Having said so, let me state that my point of order touches on a caption that is carried in today's *Daily Nation* regarding the absence of hon. Kirwa, who is the MP for Cherangani from his house.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we know that the security of every Kenyan is paramount. In the last two weeks, hon. Kirwa's utterances have brought in a lot of confusion particularly from the other side of this House. We also know, and this is a very serious matter, that on Sunday, 31st March, 1996, there was a caption that said that hon. Kirwa will be responsible for his utterances and outbursts. May I take this opportunity to ask the Minister of State, Office of the President who is in charge of Internal Security to come up with a statement, as to the whereabouts of hon. Kirwa, who supposedly was arrested on Monday by three police officers. In the absence of the Minister, may I ask the Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development who is also the Leader of Government Business to take up that responsibility.

The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think very shortly, a statement will be made. But I think let me allay the hon. Members fear that, indeed, a statement has been issued. The same newspaper that had been cited by the hon. Member has reported that no arrest has been made on hon. Kirwa. I did not come here expecting to answer that Question because there was no apprehension regarding the whereabouts of hon. Kirwa. Undoubtedly, if it is the wish of this House for a statement to be made, it is going to be made.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: EDUCATION POLICY

Mr. Anyona: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to request a Ministerial Statement from the Minister for Education on a very important aspect of our education policy and its implementation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Section 3 of the Education Act, the management of education in the country is the responsibility of the Minister for Education. Consequently, in June, 1993 this House unanimously passed a Motion asking the Minister to ensure that education was affordable to all Kenyan children through the control of escalating school fees and other charges.

The Minister made a half-hearted attempt in 1994 to control school fees by giving fee guidelines. His attempts were not followed to their logical conclusion.

In 1996, the Minister gave a firm fee guidelines to all schools in the country. These guidelines have also been ignored by some of the schools. The questions that this House and the country as a whole would like to be answered are as follows:

- (i) Are the 1996 fee guidelines still in place and valid or were they just a hoax?
- (ii) What are the names of the schools where the headmasters, boards of governors and Parent-Teachers Associations (PTA) have ignored the fee guidelines to the detriment of Kenyan children?
- (iii) What disciplinary measures have been taken against such schools, head-teachers, board of governors and PTAs for flouting the guidelines?

That is the first aspect. The second aspect concerns national universities. This House passed a Bill which has since become law, and which made provisions for loans for all university students in the country.

Since then, it has transpired that many university students especially from poor families did not get any loans, or got less than was adequate for their requirement. How many of the students who had been admitted to the four national universities failed to take up their places on account of inability to pay university fees? So, I would like the Ministry to tell this House:

(1) How many university students have not been given loans in the four national universities in the current academic year?

(2) How many university students in the four national universities have not reported or have been sent away on account of inability to pay fees?

(3) What steps is the Minister taking to ensure that these and all other students get these loans?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to have a Ministerial Statement on those very important aspects of our national education section.

(Applause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! Hon. Members, I must confess that had I known that hon. Anyona would phrase his request for a Ministerial Statement in that precise language on the aspects concerning university education, I would not have allowed it because it is clear we have approved questions which are coming in the course of the Session from other hon. Members on the same subject. But, he had approached, me indicating that there is a kind of an emergency before the House regarding the whole policy of loans to universities, alleging that there are, in fact, students who seem to have lost their places at the university. Without prejudice to the questions to come on the Order Paper, I will now let the matter go as it is, hoping that the Minister will find an appropriate manner of responding both to that requirement and to the Question, if there will be any need for the Question still.

BILL

First Reading

THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL

*(Order for First Reading read - Read the First Time -
Ordered to be read the Second Time today)*

Second Reading

THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Mudavadi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Supplementary Appropriation Bill 1996 be read a second time.

As I pointed out in my brief address to the House while moving the Motions on the 1995/96 Supplementary Estimates of Recurrent and Development Expenditure, and the Statement of Excesses of 1992/93, the Supplementary Estimates contain significant increases in certain Votes as well as decreases in others. I also did mention that the changes are brought about by certain extraordinary expenditures which could not be postponed to the next Financial Year. These covered areas like payment to farmers for maize delivered to the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB), expenditure related to the issuance of National Identity Cards, payment for milk delivered to the Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC), and construction of Eldoret Airport, payments for medical and house allowances to teachers and civil servants, provision of seasonal credit to farmers and so forth. I also pointed out that the reductions in certain Votes were necessary to compensate for the increases in order to remain within the planned deficit target and restrain growth in money supply and, therefore, avert triggering inflation.

However, I think it is also important to mention that I was taken a little bit aback when some hon. Members of the House, accused me in some newspapers of having "ambushed" Parliament to pass the Motion on the Supplementary Estimates of 1995/96. I would like to point out that we gave the relevant notice. We tabled the books containing the Estimates and these were then brought to this House, discussed and debated. Several hon. Members contributed and a substantial portion of the hon. Members, including even those from the Opposition side, gave support to those Revised Estimates. So, it is erroneous to say that the House was "ambushed".

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now I will turn to the details of the increases and decreases under various Votes.

The increase under Vote 01 - Office of the President is mainly due to the following: purchase of maize for distribution to drought stricken areas, purchase of maize under the Maize Safety Net Programme, expenses relating to security operations and field administrations, expenses in respect of social dimensions of development, purchase of vehicles, transport and travelling expenses for National Registration Bureau, general increases throughout the Vote to cover salaries, house and medical allowances and other operations.

In the Development Vote of the Office of the President, the increases are for the renovation of buildings, procurement of equipment necessary for the issuance of national Identity Cards, completion of on going construction works in some districts, increase in major funding for various programmes and projects. Let me be a little more specific here. The major increase in donor funding is to be noted under the Heads 773 - Moi Airport, which was being funded by the Government of Japan and has since been completed and handed over to the Government of Kenya. The other major programme was the National Drought Recovery funded by the World Bank and this includes expenses for administering the Programme and financing of agriculture, livestock, environment, health, road rehabilitation and construction works and water sectors. The Programme ends on 30th June, 1996, hence the need to utilise the funds. Within the same Vote, there is also the additional provision for the construction of Eldoret Airport. Under additional funds for Vote R02 - State House, there is an increase, mainly, to meet medical expenses, vehicle maintenance and purchase of additional transport facilities.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members are aware of the on-going public sector reform process. Additional funds are required under Vote D03 - Directorate of Personnel Management to finance the reforms throughout the public sector, while at the same time, strengthening the management capacity. Further, funds required under Vote R04 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation have been necessitated by increased travel abroad to try and encourage more foreign investors, promote and cement regional co-operation and payment of salaries and other expenses for the staff in our various diplomatic missions.

Also, due to the high interest rates being charged by Commercial Banks, it has not been possible for the majority of farmers to obtain credit to meet the high cost of farm inputs. Additional funds are required under Vote D07 - Ministry of Finance, to extend credit on favourable terms to farmers. Further, additional funds are also required under Vote D10 - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, mainly to cover ex-gratia payments for the payments of house and medical allowances and purchase of various fungicide insecticides and other farm inputs. In the Development Vote of the same Ministry, additional funds are also required for the rehabilitation of Muhoroni Sugar Factory.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it should also be noted that additional funds are required under Vote R11 - Ministry of Health, for the payment of house and medical allowances, payments of compensation, ex-gratia payments, vehicle repairs and running costs. In the Development Vote, funds required are mainly grants and loans to support such major programmes as financing the health care programme, supported by Unites States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Health Sector Study supported by African Development Fund (ADF), the Sexually Transmitted Disease Programme funded by International Development Agency (IDA Credit), the Rural Health Service Project again supported by ADF and the Health Care Financing Rehabilitation Programme in Kenyatta National Hospital, co-financed by USAID and IDA.

Under the Vote, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing R12, Ministry of Local Government, this relates to a similar reduction in Vote R13, Ministry of Public Works and Housing to cater for the implementation of the urban transport infrastructure project within the various urban centres. In the Development Vote of the same Ministry, the funds are needed for the completion of the Nairobi Water Supply Phase III Project and the settlement of the pending bills.

Increases under Vote D13, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, have a settlement of pending bills under the road branch funded by donors and the Government.

Let me also put out that the commitment for the construction of Sultan-Hamud and Mtito Andei road was revised downwards to reflect the actual expenditure that is actually financed this Financial Year. The balance of the funds will be fully reflected in the next Financial Year and I assure this House that it is the Government's determination to ensure that the Mombasa road is fully rehabilitated to speed up communication between the Port and up-country users and to enhance safety for users.

Increases noted under Vote R14, Ministry of Transport and Communication, R15, Ministry of Labour and Manpower Development, R16, Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife, R18, Ministry of Culture and Social Services, R19, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, R20, Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development, R21, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, R22, Ministry of Co-operative Development and R23, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. R25, Office of the Attorney-General are mainly to cater for salaries, house and medical allowances increases and other compensatory payments.

The increase in R26 which is the Judiciary Department is to implement the new scheme of the service approved for the Judicial Officers and to purchase new vehicles and equip office for the newly appointed Judges.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, additional funds are also required to be voted for the National Assembly to rehabilitate the entire building and carry out renovation to County Hall to create office accommodation for Members of Parliament and, indeed, not too long ago, there was a linkage in this very Chamber that we are using today. So, some urgent repairs are required.

Funds are also required to give grants to the Electoral Commission to enable it to meet the operational expenses and to conduct by-elections.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me also single out Vote R31, Ministry of Education, where huge sums are to be spent on grants to the Teachers Service Commission for payment of salaries, house allowances and other personal allowances to staff and teachers. In the same Vote, there is also the provision for the bursaries, scholarships and subsidies to students and, of course, not to forget the provision of grants to Higher Education Loans Board for their operational expenses.

Vote R35, Ministry of Research, Technical Training and Technology, has major increases to cater for salaries and other allowances as other Ministries. Globally, within the Recurrent Vote the reduction in the supply are to compensate for the essential and high priority expenditures I have just enumerated.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under the provision of Vote B22, Ministry of Co-operative Development, what is extended is the grants to the Kenya Co-operative Creameries to enable them settle farmers' bills for the milk delivered to the co-operative society. This covered payments for about three months of the backlog.

In addition, the funds required under Head A847, Vote B31, Ministry of Education, are for the settlement of pending bills owed to contractors who constructed various primary teachers training colleges spread over various districts.

Elsewhere, throughout the Development Vote, the additional funds required by Government are Government contributions to grants and loans finance programme and projects under the additional commitment from donors for such projects. These are the counterpart funds that the Government requires to put into place.

Finally, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reduction appearing throughout the Development Vote are primarily to compensate for the additional and high priority expenditures which could not be postponed to next financial year and are financed by the Government of Kenya resources. Having taken hon. Members through the details of what is contained in the respective Votes, I now urge them to authorise these expenditures to enable me to release funds to the respective Ministries and Departments to continue implementing Government programmes, projects and offer essential services.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think this is not something that is "an ambush" and I would, therefore, like the hon. Members to deliberate, give their views, but support the release of these resources.

With these few remarks, I beg to move.

The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to second this Motion with regards to the Supplementary Appropriation Bill 1996.

It is only last week that the Supplementary Estimates were brought to this House by the Minister for Finance. It is a happy thing to know the fact that this House, after deliberations of all the estimates, saw it fit to approve the estimates.

At this stage, this Appropriation Bill has been brought here in keeping with the provisions as set out in the Constitution because once revenues have been collected these are usually paid into the Consolidated Fund. Once they are paid into the Consolidated Fund, the Minister for Finance cannot be able to draw on those funds until an Appropriation Bill goes through this Parliament and becomes an Act. And that, as I said, is what is provided for in the Constitution.

Much of the details which is contained in this Bill are the ones which have been set out clearly by the Minister for Finance in moving the Estimates and also in moving this particular Motion. Suffice it, I only want to mention two or three aspects of this Bill which are important. Once this Bill is passed, resources would be made available, firstly, to the National Assembly because there is provision here for resources to be made available to the Clerk of the National Assembly in his capacity as the Accounting Officer. These resources are important to ensure that this particular National Assembly is rehabilitated. I am sure that the hon. Members have seen that whenever it does rain there is normally leakage here and there, and patch-work has to be carried out. So, it is important that some exhaustive rehabilitation of the National Assembly should be carried out so that even when it rains, we do no longer have this Parliament in dumpy condition. So, there is that provision here.

But, I think more important, hon. Members in coming to the Parliament, will normally find out as they turn into the premises of the National Assembly the County Hall that was acquired by the National Assembly has now been painted, it looks almost clean inside but, of course, not all the work has been finished. Money has been

spent and it is important that sanctions should be given by this National Assembly for payments to be made to the contractors who have done the job and who are still doing it because no doubt the hon. Members do require the space and I know this has been the urging of hon. Members. If, indeed, the Clerk and Speaker, and the Government for that matter, would provide some space where the hon. Members would be able to sit quietly and do their preparations, this matter is already in the process. So, the County Hall has already been acquired, renovation has taken place and I believe, as I am talking now, I think it is important to inform the hon. Members that there is some "limited space" in County Hall which can be used by hon. Members. But, I think, given the fact that the space is "limited", there has to be a format of the allocation of space, but I would wish to say that the Whips should be able to sit down together and see the Official Chief Whip to find out the best way of allocating accommodation to the hon. Members of Parliament, but work will continue. I want to make it clear that this Bill is of great importance to the hon. Members here. Under the same Vote, resources have also been made available to the Electoral Commission because as you all know, it has become necessary for one reason or another to hold by-elections, be they Parliamentary or Civic elections. This is an expensive exercise. It costs money and the Electoral Commission does require those resources. That sum of money is indicated in this Bill.

Another area which is important and which concerns us and all wananchi are the provisions that are contained in the Ministry of Co-operative Development. Hon. Members are aware that the Government did make some money available for paying the farmers who had delivered their milk to the KCC and had not been paid for a very long time. As I said here last time, this was a demonstration of the commitment of the Government that it will always stand by our farmers in recognition of the great work and the sacrifice that our farmers continue to make in feeding this nation and we will never want to let them down. So, a provision is also made there for the money that has been paid to the milk farmers.

In addition, and in pursuit food our food security objective, funds have also been made available here for the crop development to ensure that funds will be extended in the form of Seasonal Credit Scheme to our farmers. It could not have come at a better time than now when this country is blessed with rains. It does appear that adequate rains are on the horizon. Indeed, they are coming and it is important that our farmers are not frustrated by lack of resources to be able to plant and continue to feed this nation.

I should also say that under the Vote of the Office of the President, which the Minister for Finance did talk about, funds have been available for two very essential services. One of them is the on-going registration of persons. This is not a cheap exercise and so additional resources, over and above those which were reflected in the Annual Estimates, have got to be provided for so that all Kenyans over 18 years can be registered. This is an important exercise and I would like to say that we, in this country, pride ourselves as being, perhaps, one of the very few African which have undertaken the exercise of registering our people. None of our neighbours has ever embarked on the registration of persons. We are, therefore, miles ahead in this particular continent of Africa.

Also under the Office of the President, there is a provision for funds to ensure that the security of this country is properly enhanced. Hon. Members will agree with me that of late, the police have done a wonderful job in terms of cracking down criminals. This is an exercise that the Government is determined to ensure that it continues in a comprehensive and intensive manner. Criminals, wherever they are, are going to be rooted out because there is no country which can be able to develop if the investors and the businessmen, be they local or foreign, are continuously being threatened by criminals. We know that cars have been stolen on a number of occasions. We do hear that. But we are also quite happy of the fact that the police have taken firm action. So, the funds are here and I do hope that hon. Members will see it fit to ensure that these additional resources are provided to our security forces so that they can deal effectively and firmly with the criminals who continue to terrorise innocent wananchi. At the same time, this House will demonstrate the fact that we stand by the police and to give encouragement to our Police Force so that it can ensure that every Kenyan citizen and every resident in this country can continue to sleep soundly without worrying that at night, thugs are going to storm into his house.

Let me say that the funds that are being provided in this Bill and which Parliament is being asked to vote, are funds which have been collected in the form of tax. If revenue is not properly collected, there will be no resources that Parliament would sit down to deliberate upon. It is, therefore incumbent upon those who are charged with the duties of collecting revenue to do their duties properly and accordingly collect the revenues. I should, at this juncture, use this opportunity to commend the Kenya Revenue Authority for the steps they have taken in enhancing the revenue collection. There is no doubt that we are now beginning to see higher inflow of revenues into the Exchequer as a result of the firm steps which have been carried by the Kenya Revenue Authority.

The Kenya Revenue Authority is doing an excellent job. In the very long term, it will be important for us, and I am sure that steps are being taken to ensure that proper incentives are given to the personnel of the Kenya Revenue Authority. When we do that, the staff will have the morale to be able to collect as much revenue as possible. At the same time, they will be able to resist the temptations from those who try to bribe them. They

must, and I would urge them to stand very firmly against any attempts to be bribed by unscrupulous traders and the importers to who would wish to cheat the revenue. In doing so, they will be denying medicine to provided to Kenyans. They will be preventing Kenyans from having water and proper roads because the revenues and the resources required can only be raised through that way.

The developments taking place at the port under the Kenya Ports Authority are extremely encouraging. It is here that I want to pay tribute to His Excellency the President for the firm measures he took to ensure that the Kenya Ports Authority is on firm grounds and the corruption there has been removed.

Lastly, let me say this, this House is aware that the Government is implementing major economic reforms, popularly known as the Structural Adjustment Programme. It is an extremely difficult undertaking. In the short term, it is very painful. In the long term, it will lead to the stability of the economy and the prosperity of all Kenyans.

It is fully documented internationally that for Structural Adjustments to be able to succeed, we must have two things. First and foremost, adequate resources are to be able to sustain the reforms, and I am happy to note that at the last meeting of donors in Paris, the donors agreed that Kenya's economic reforms require to be sustained. The second part of it, is that to ensure that the Reforms are sustained, members of the society are also looked into and their problems are adequately addressed. Here, the Government of Kenya has formulated a strategy known as the Social Dimension of Development. Mitigation should be taken into account to ensure that those who suffer in the rural areas, and also in the urban areas, in the various slums, are taken care of. We continue to move in that direction to look into the problems of education, nutrition and many other things, the woes of the poor, for we cannot live alone. That is all contained in the Social Dimension of Development. I think, it is pertinent that I should mention here, that a number of donors, especially those of the European Union (EU), have now agreed to provide a substantial amount of money for the social dimension. These will all be put into place and I would like to say that, even the street boys, the so-called "parking boys", we are going to look into their problems because these are children and we cannot be able to have a City which is clean, a City that we can be proud when the tourists come here, the only thing they see is an ugly sore these begging children. I am saying this as a statement of seriousness, that we are going to look into ways of solving these problems.

So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I would like to second this Bill and urge the hon. Members to approve it so that funds can be appropriated from the Consolidated Fund, and, then, services be made available to Kenyans.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order!

(Question proposed)

Mr. Muite: I thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to first contribute on the sum of K£75 million, which this Government is asking us to authorise and which appears in Clause 2 of the Bill that we are now discussing. This is as sum of just over Kshs 1.5 billion. This Government is trying to use this august House as a rubber stamp. This is the sum of money which this Government has spent and, in fact, spent it way back in 1992. They are now asking us, in 1996, to ratify what they spent without any authority of this House and without any Budgetary provisions. Since 1992, this is the time they are now asking us to ratify this amount. How is this sum Kshs 1.5 billion made up? K£11 million of it, which is a lot of money, is Recurrent Expenditure, Vote R29, and this is National Assembly.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair]

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

This amount, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if one would look at the Statement of Excesses, where this Government attempts to explain why there was this over-expenditure one can look at page 7 of the Statement of Excesses. An Excess of K£11 million was mainly caused by an over-expenditure and under-collection of Appropriations-In-Aid under the General Election Sub-Vote. It is quite clear that this Government spent a sum in excess of K£11 million for the 1992 Elections.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in 1993, this Government submitted to this House a Supplementary Estimates and, of course, followed by a Bill, to authorise the Supplementary Expenditure. If one looked at the 1993/94 Supplementary Estimates, this Government, through Vote R29, National Assembly on page 1, had asked

for a sum of K£10.9 million and at page 421, one sees that the Electoral Commission had asked for a Supplementary amount which was approved. But the first question that---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Hon. Muite, what did you say about the Excesses Vote?

Mr. Muite: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am saying that the Excesses that this Government is asking us to ratify now, in Clause 2 of this Bill of K£75 million, out of that K£11 million is for the Electoral Commission and in the statement explaining the Excesses, this Government attempts to explain that, at least, K£11 million, is the amount that the Electoral Commission overspent.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Now, does the Excess Vote not spring from the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC), which has already been adopted by this House, and, therefore, we are simply trying to legalise what the Committee of this House has recommended?

Mr. Muite: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is the House that is now being asked to pass this Bill, and it is to this House, not in the privacy of the Public Accounts Committee, that this Government must explain to the Members here and to Kenyans generally, why in the first place the Electoral Commission overspent K£11 million in 1992 for the General Elections without the authority of this House. The purpose of bringing this Bill is for this House to debate it and to demand explanations on behalf of the Kenyan people.

The second point I would like to make is this: How is it that in the Supplementary Estimates for 1993, the Electoral Commission already having spent the money for Elections in 1992, why was this Excess Expenditure not brought to this House when this Supplementary Expenditure for 1993 was prepared? Why was this House not asked to ratify the illegality that this Government had already committed for spending K£11 million on Elections without the authority of this House? It is not just in 1993. Again, I have gone through the Supplementary Estimates for 1994, and once, again, this issue was never brought up. In 1995, it was not brought up. So, Kenyans are entitled to an explanation, first, as to why this Government overspent or rather spent without the authority of the National Assembly, K£11 million for those Elections.

Having spent it without the authority of Parliament, how is it that when they were preparing these Supplementary Estimates they did not seek to ratify it in 1993 what they had already done in 1992? How is it that in 1994 again they prepared another set of Supplementary Estimates followed by a Bill? How is it that even then they did not see it fit to bring this matter to the attention of this House to ratify what they had already done? They wait until 1996. The country and this House is entitled to some form of explanation from this Government and this is the explanation which I am seeking and it is not just for that K£11 million. In deed my comments about the K£11 million are applicable to the entire sum of K£75 million because the other major component of this sum of K£75 million, which is nearly K£76 million because it is K£75,932,971 million, is just over Kshs1.5 billion which this Government spent without the authority of this House way back in 1992. We, as Kenyans, are entitled to an explanation. For example, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation over spent a sum of K£27 million. This was not overspent last year. This was overspent back in 1992 and the explanation that is given again in respect of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation is that this was currency fluctuations. The over expenditure was constituted by currency fluctuations. While there must have been fluctuations in currency in 1993, 1994 and 1995, the first question is that we are entitled to be given an explanation because talking about currency fluctuation is far too general. In what manner was this amount over-spent because again when one looks at the Supplementary Estimates for 1993, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation had come to this House and they asked for a Supplementary---

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to make a correction because the hon. Member is misleading the House. We go by the rules in this House. We do not follow jungle rules here. Now, the Statement of Excesses only comes when the Public Accounts Committee has approved the Report in this House. Now, my point of order is that the hon. Member is misleading the House because that issue should have been raised during the time for the deliberation of the Public Accounts Committee but the impression the hon. Member is trying to create is that we are doing a lot of wrong things by not bringing this earlier. Now, this is the right time to bring the Statement of Excesses. Now, if the hon. Member has got some quarrel to do with excesses, that is something different but the procedure is that during the Public Accounts Committee debate those were the issues the hon. Member should have raised but maybe we can forgive him because he is a new Member who does not know what he is doing.

Mr. Muite: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is perhaps or the more reason that this explanation that I am talking about should be given to us in this House. We have a Bill here which we are being asked to debate and in which this Government is seeking ratification of money that they have spent. With respect, it is not good enough for one to be told that explanations have been given to the Public Accounts Committee. The Public

Accounts Committee is a committee of this House. The final authority is vested in this House. The Public Accounts Committee sits in private and in camera and I am not saying that perhaps this Government has not---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Hon. Muite, I think the issue is that the Public Accounts Committee is a Select Committee of this House. It prepares a Report, laid it here, we debated it and adopted it and in deed it recommended what you are questioning and you had the opportunity to talk about it at that time. Well I do not know what you are labouring on but carry on.

Mr. Mulusya: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. My point of order is to seek guidance from the Chair on this issue which hon. Muite is raising and which the hon. Assistant Minister has tried to explain. Now, yes, the Public Accounts Committee is a committee of this House and it is sat, deliberated and this matter was brought to the House and the whole Report was adopted by the House. Now, the issue which hon. Muite is bringing up is the appropriate---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): What guidance do you want?

Mr. Mulusya: That is what I am coming to. I beg patience from you. What hon. Muite is saying is that the Accounting Officer for the Electoral Commission is the Clerk of the National Assembly. Should it have taken that long for the matter to be taken to the Public Accounts Committee and later be adopted by this House in 1993/4 or 1994/5? Why should it have waited for all that time? This is the explanation the hon. Member is asking for. I think because the issue is before this House it is proper and appropriate for an explanation to be given to this House because it involves a lot of money. We are not saying that we are not going to ratify it but an explanation should be forthcoming.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): So what guidance do you want, Mr. Mulusya?

Mr. Mulusya: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I am saying is. Is it not in order for the hon. member to demand an explanation? We are trying to get guidance from the Chair about this issue.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): I cannot curtail hon. Muite from saying what he wants to put across. All I am telling him is that I believe, he is flogging a dead horse.

Mr. Muite: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I agree with your sentiments that I am flogging a dead horse but for entirely different reasons. I agree with your sentiments because no matter what this side of this House does, the hon. Members on the other side will use the majority they have, majority which they acquired as a result of these K£11 million to conduct flawed elections in order to pass really, this Bill whatever we say. But the point is that K£11 million have been spent and we are now being asked to ratify the mistake at this stage. We were not asked to ratify it when the Public Accounts Committee laid its Report on the Table. This is the appropriate time, with due respect to the Chair, for any Member of this House to raise any issues he wishes when the Bill was being debated. This is what is going to become law. In this House, for example, we are not yet past the age of miracles. Enough Members from that side might feel sufficiently persuaded by my contribution to vote with this side to reject this Bill. If it is rejected then it does not become law. So this is the time for me to raise these issues and all I am asking is an explanation as to why they have waited since 1992 to come and ask for us to ratify K£11 million which they spent in the flawed 1992 elections. Why did they allow 1993, 1994, 1995 to pass and yet year in year out since then we have debated Supplementary Estimates here. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation, for example, in 1993 came and asked for a Supplementary Estimate of K£39.8 million. Were they not aware at that time about the fluctuations currently? And now they are asking us to go back beyond 1993 when they were asking for nearly K£40 million in order to ratify another sum of K£27 million which they had spent the year before in 1992. Surely are we not entitled to some explanations? Why was this sum of K£27 million not included in the sum of K£39 million that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation was asking for? They are asking for this supplementary and the same sentiments regard the Department of Defence. First and foremost, we as a nation should feel embarrassed that we are asking the taxpayer here to foot the K£34 million which is a sum they spent in sending our boys and girls in the armed forces to Bosnia. I am not saying that we are not proud as a nation; we are. But, this Government, without Parliamentary authority, spent over K£34 million in 1992 to send the army to Bosnia, at a time when we had tribal clashes here in the Rift-Valley. Why could we not use the same army here at home in order to curb the clashes? Do we have any moral authority to spend this sort of money, to send them to Bosnia, when we have got war within our borders, where we cannot use this same army to stop the deaths of Kenyans who were being killed? Is it right for this Parliament to actually ratify this sum of money that was spent in 1992 without the authority of Parliament in the first place?

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Mudavadi): On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would just like to inform the House that, the United Nations did at various stages participate in the compensation of some of the expenses and indeed we are still pursuing certain funds that they have not

compensated for the officers who carried out various services in Bosnia. And that was not exclusive to Kenya, it is a problem that is faced by all countries who had troops in Bosnia.

Mr. Muite: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister for Finance is quite right. In fact, I have seen the explanation in the Statement of Excesses that some money has been refunded by the United Nations. But that is a slightly different point. They went to the Treasury and without coming to this august House, this Government felt able to go to the Treasury and withdraw a sum of K£34 million which they already spent. They are now pursuing refund through the United Nations. What I am saying is that, I find it very strange that without blushing and without any hesitation, this Government is able to go to the Treasury without anybody's authority whatsoever, in breach of the law, and withdraw a sum of K£34 million, they spent it and three years later, is when they are coming to this House to ask us to ratify and authorise on the basis that some of it is being refunded by the United Nations. At the time, had they brought that supplementary budget to this House, we would have rejected it in 1993. We would not have approved it. It is not good enough to come to this House long after the event. This is the point that I am trying to emphasise. When the Temporary Deputy Speaker, says we are flogging a dead horse, you could not be more right. The money has already been spent without the authority of this House, but we are entitled to an explanation as to why this Government felt able, in breach of the law to go to the Treasury and withdraw K£34 million in order to send our troops to Bosnia whereas, even K£1 million would have been quite adequate for the security operations within this country in order to bring to a permanent end the tribal clashes that were afflicting and claiming the lives of Kenyans.

So, with those few remarks, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to oppose, as strongly as I can, the attempt by this Government to use this House as a rubber stamp aided and abetted by the majority it has and to say that this House is only going to be able to act as a watchdog of the public funds. Because this Government no longer cares what is said here. They still go ahead and spend whatever money they want to spend with or without authority. Parliament is only going to be effective as an institution of checks and balances if this Government could be persuaded to agree to the necessary legal, political and constitutional reforms. Until that is done, we can stand here, keep talking until cows come home and nothing is done. The hon. Member for Mvita is laughing, he is very satisfied that no matter what we say, they will still go ahead and do it. His attitude is, "wacha waseme" they can still go ahead. He can afford to give to KANU youth wingers Kshs100,000 which he was putting in his pocket. Next time, please have Kshs1 million, these people are also entitled to feed. If they can pluck it from your pocket, it is a very good thing. Carry more, hon. Shariff Nassir. Thank you.

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, furaha yangu leo ni moja tu. Ni kwa sababu tunapitisha pesa za kuhudumia wananchi wa Kenya. Jambo muhimu zaidi ni kwamba yafaa Wabunge wenzangu na wanasiasa wengine tufikirie zaidi wananchi wa tabaka za chini; wananchi ambao hawana kazi. Kutokana na pesa ulizonazo, yafaa kwanza tuwatafutie njia ya kufanya kazi wananchi. Hii ni kwa sababu idadi ya watu ikiongezeka zaidi, ni hatari. Kama pesa zinatolewa kugharamia irrigation schemes, watu wapewe tractors linatakuwa jambo zuri kwa sababu ardhi yetu hatujaitumia hata nusu. Kuna ndovu, fisi na simba wanaoishi zaidi kushinda binadamu. Kwa hivyo, pesa zikigawanywa tusikimbilie miradi ya maridadi kama highway bridges huko kwa kina mhe. Muite yatupasa kwanza tuangalie wale watu ambao wana taabu.

Mr. Muite: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Ningetaka kumuomba rafiki yangu mhe. Nassir anifahamishe ni barabara gani katika Kikuyu Constituency anayotaja hapa? Ni barabara gani?

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, jawabu lake amejipa mwenyewe, kusema Kikuyu tu. Kuna highways katika Kikuyuland yote. Nia yangu ni kuomba Wizara ya Fedha kwamba, kabla haijafikiria mambo ya maridadi, mambo ya barabara na kadhalika, ukosefu wa kazi ni mwingi na lazima tutafute njia ya kutoa pesa ili watu waweze kufanya kazi. Nimeongea juu ya irrigation schemes kama Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Agriculture watakutana na wakasema, tuna taabu sasa, watoto wengi hawana kazi. Tufanyie nini pesa? Wanunuliwe matrakta na wakatiwe mashamba. Haya yanafanyika ulimwengu mzima na sio Kenya pekee yake. Kama kuna taabu watu hupelekwa mashambani na kupewa vifaa.

Wakati wa Hayati Kenyatta, aliwapelekea ndugu zetu waende wakaishi kule Lamu, kwa sababu ndiko pahali wanapoweza kulima. Kwa hivyo, wakikata ardhi zilizoko hapa kubwa, wawagawie wananchi, hata kilio cha ardhi kitatoka. Na kilio cha watu wengi kuishi Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, kitakoma, kwa sababu hata wale waliosoma sana, wanasheria kama Mhe. Muite, wataona hakuna watu wa kwenda kortini, naye siku moja atachukua trakta yake aende akalime.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ukiangalia bahari yetu, hata hatujatumia kumi asilimia yake; samaki tele, chura tele, prawns tele na kila kitu kiko, lakini maskini hata stoo hawana. Wakienda kuvua, wale maskini, hawana pahali pa kuuza. Na hiyo ingefanya watu wengi wawe na kazi, wapewe mashua, sio ile ngalawa ya

kufanya, na pia motaboti. Nimeona katika sehemu nyingi za ulimwengu nilikokwenda, wananchi wa pale wanafanyiwa mambo kama hayo ili kuondosha ukosefu wa kazi.

Maji tuliyonayo yafaa tuyatumie ili yasifike baharini. Katika makadirio ya pesa, yafaa pesa zitengwe kwanza ili maji yetu yahifadhiwe yasiende yote baharini; tuwe na mabwawa makubwa ya kuhifadhi haya maji ili watu wapate kulima. Ndugu zetu hapa wana taabu, hasa sehemu za Ukambani na maji yapita pale pale mpaka baharini. Ni lazima kutafutwe njia ya kuwawezesha hao watu kupata maji. Mimi nakubali kupitisha Hoja za kila aina ili watu wapate pesa, lakini tusifikirie mambo ya barabara, maridadi na kadhalika. Kwanza tutafute njia ya kumaliza ukosefu wa kazi kwa sababu watu ambao hawana kazi ni wengi.

Pia taabu iko katika mambo ya elimu. Hakuna Mbunge ambaye haendewi nyumbani kwake kila mwezi kuombwa senti za karo ya shule. Ndugu yangu kama Mhe. Muite, ana shamba kubwa la kahawa na yeye hajali kutoa. Sisi kwetu hakuna cho chote; tuna taabu. Kwa hivyo, wakati ikifikiriwa mambo ya makadirio ya pesa, nafikiri umefika wakati ambapo Kenya inafaa kufikiria elimu ya watu maskini; elimu ya watu ambao hawana kazi, watu ambao bwana zao walikufa. Yafaa kutafutwe mpango wa kuweza kuwapatia watoto hawa karo. Watoto wengi mnaowaona hapa Nairobi, na wengine siku hizi wamekuja mpaka Mombasa, wale wanaokula vile vidude, si kwa kuwa ni kupenda kwao. Hawa ni watoto wa Kenya kama watoto wengine. Lakini taabu ni kwamba wazazi wao mwisho walichoka na kuwaacha wakaenda namna ile.

Tuna mambo mengi katika Kenya ambayo tunajaribu kutengeneza. Ikiwa kuna mambo ya kuzingatia kwanza, katika haya makadirio, ni ukosefu wa kazi, pili ni hospitali zetu. Halafu mimi nasema umefika wakati wa sisi kutozwa shilingi mbili au tatu tunaponunua shati au vile viatu vinavyong'ara sana, wapewe watoto maskini karo ya shule. Wabunge wengine wana magari aina ya Mstubishi matatu au manne. Pajero, zimejaa kwao utafikiri ziko pale Mwembe Tayari. Yafaa magari kama hayo yotozwe kodi ili tusistarehe sisi tulionacho, Mungu alichotupatia, tukasahau wale ambao hawana. Serikali yetu ni Serikali ya watu wenye kumcha Mungu. Na ni lazima tutafute njia kwanza ya kuwapatia kazi watu wetu. Nimetaja unyunyiziaji wa maji mashambani. Wizara ya Ardhi na Makao na Wizara ya Kilimo, Ustawi wa Mifugo na Uuzaji yafaa washirikiane. Misititu yetu imejaa wanyama ambao hawana hesabu. Wazungu hawajachoka kuona wanyama? Wapatiwe nafasi watu walime. Hatujatumia bahari yetu kikamilifu. Ingefaa tujaribu kuwasaidia watu 5,000 au 10,000 kwa kuwanunulia mashua ndogo ndogo nao wavue. Yafaa pia watafutiwe mastoo. Mambo mengi yamepita, lakini zaidi tungependa wakati yakifanywa makadirio kwanza, yashughulikiwe mambo ambayo yana taabu. Na makubwa ni hayo.

Kwa hayo machache ningependa kumuunga mkono mhe. Muite, kwa kuunga mkono Mswada huu.

Mr. Gatabaki: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to make some contribution to this Appropriation Bill. What bothers me particularly is the amount of money we are, as a House, being asked to rubber stamp, particularly for the Office of the President. A causal look at the expenditure of this Ministry shows that for the year ending 30th June, 1996, this single Ministry will have another excess expenditure of about Kshs4 billion. Some of the expenditure, concerns some very interesting Vote; like the Estimate on expenditure for national days. Honours and awards are made to the likes of Kuria Kanyingi, whose contribution to this nation is very questionable.

The Office of the President spent Kshs2.7 billion for the purchase of the Presidential Jet, without asking for the approval of this House. Kshs2.7 billion of taxpayers money was spent without requesting this House to approve that expenditure. It is a crime against humanity. This is the same Ministry that spent over Kshs4.7 billion on the construction of an Airport without submitting the expenditure to the House. This is the same Ministry that spent Kshs6 billion on Kenya Airways without the approval of this House. Time has come for the Kenya Government to be serious about spending of public funds.

The other day I stood here, and said that we are the 15th poorest nation on earth and that 55 per cent of Kenyans live below poverty line. Yet we have the audacity to spend public money as if it is from an individual's account. We are being treated in this House as a rubber stamp. Hon. Muite has said that this House shall not be used as a rubber stamp for the expenditure incurred in 1993; expenditure by the Electoral Commission whose crimes in rigging the 1992 elections are well known.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the chronology of all those expenditures incurred year after year, are reported by the Controller and Auditor-General. The time has come for this House to seek a clarification from the Minister for Finance about the various expenditures of public funds. I do not want to bore this House by repeating what is obvious. The time has come for this House to say no to being used as a rubber stamp; to authorise expenditure which has already been incurred without the authority of this House.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to make this small contribution.

The Member for Kibwezi (Mrs. Ndeti): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to contribute on the Supplementary Appropriation Bill on the Floor of this august House. This

country needs a very well-run economy.

Mr. Mulusya: That is your Maiden Speech!

The Member for Kibwezi (Mrs. Ndeti): There is no question of Maiden Speeches because I am a very old Member in this House and I think I very well know what is happening in this country. When I crossed the Floor and came back to KANU, there was a lot of criticism. Kenya is going through a democratisation process and some people in the Opposition think that they are experts on democracy but I can assure you that no one is an expert of democracy anywhere anytime. Democracy is what we make of in our own minds. Recently, hon. Kirwa made some statements which we thought were right. He spoke what he thought he was supposed to say and people from this country stood up and castigated him while others congratulated him. Last week, according to what I read in the newspapers, Uhuru Kenyatta and some few Kikuyus from Gatundu invited the President in Gatundu. Today, in the *Standard* Newspaper, there is a very strong article saying that the meaning of democracy among the Kikuyus is community concept. The same people who are condemning one person are the same people who are congratulating another and yet everybody is doing what they think is right. Where is democracy? Is democracy about a community or a tribe?

Mr. Mwaura: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to speak about tribes in this House? In my opinion, this is tribal talk. Is she in order to advance such a talk in this House?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): I have not heard anything tribal in the speech.

The Member for Kibwezi (Mrs. Ndeti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will not reply to that. It is very important for us if we want to correct the economic climate in this country to also correct our democratic perception in this country. There is no point of thinking that one is better than the other person. Kenyans have the right to exercise their democratic rights. Kibwezi people decided to go back to KANU and there was no way I could remain in the Opposition alone. They hold the vote. I am their employee and I stand to serve them in whatever party they want me to serve them.

I would like to say that, the finances that we are discussing in this House be distributed adequately in this country.

Mr. Mulusya: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. gracious lady not misleading this House by saying that Kibwezi people are her employer while with the same mouth and from the Floor of this House she is known to have said that Opposition is in her blood. Is she in order to say that she is in KANU and only KANU is in her blood?

The Member for Kibwezi (Mrs. Ndeti): What I am saying is that the finances that we are discussing in this House; the taxpayer's money, the Government has a right to distribute that money equitably in this country in the Opposition as well as in KANU areas because they are Kenyans and Kenyans are taxpayers. Everybody pays tax in this country and therefore, everyone is entitled to development. I used to get very tired when I was in the Opposition. I could not even be allowed to hold fund-raising Harambee. I think KANU as well as all the other parties must rise above those political groupings and when there is development it should be development.

Let me thank His Excellency the President for ordering reinstatement of that teacher from Kitui Central who was interdicted because he had accepted goods for a certain school from hon. Charity Ngilu. Some people are taking advantage of very petty situations. Nobody in this country should be stopped from work just because they have done what is politically orientated. If we want to be democratic, we must accommodate a lot within ourselves as leaders.

I have also known some leaders who are on this side of the House; KANU leaders, who have said that if teachers support Opposition views they get victimized. This is not right. I think now it is four years since we came to this Parliament on a multiparty ticket and I think we should be growing. We should be showing signs of growth in our political orientation. I think we are all growing and I think Kirwa and all the others should be allowed to express their own views. The Opposition should not think that they are the only ones open to criticize anything. Anybody can criticise and when we do that, the Opposition should not think that they have the monopoly of criticising this side. Everybody can criticize anybody.

Mr. Gatabaki: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for a defector who has sold her soul to lecture this House again and again about democracy?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Hon. Gatabaki, you must withdraw those remarks against your colleague. Respect is two way process. You do not expect to be respected if you insult your colleague, do you? You must withdraw that.

The Member for Kibwezi (Mrs. Ndeti): I will forgive him---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Order, Hon. Ndeti! You have no capacity to

forgive him.

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I seek guidance from the Chair. The word "defector" is unparliamentary.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Gatabaki, are we together?

Mr. Gatabaki: We are together, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): I have ordered you to withdraw the remarks you have made against hon. Ndeti and apologise.

Mr. Gatabaki: I withdraw the words "selling her soul".

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Apologise now.

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I am supposed to withdraw?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order, hon. Gatabaki! If you want to engage the Chair in some antics, we are quite good at that. Will you withdraw and apologise what you said.

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I find it difficult to defend my record as a defender of democracy to withdraw the word "defector" because hon. Ndeti is the latest defector from the Opposition. She kept telling this House that she is the biggest defender of democracy.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Hon. Gatabaki, one last chance. Can you withdraw the remarks you made against hon. Ndeti that she is a defector who sold her soul and apologise to her.

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I withdraw the remark that hon. Ndeti sold herself.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): And apologise.

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in view of hon. Ndeti being a gracious lady, I withdraw the remark; I am being gender sensitive.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): And apologise.

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I apologise.

The Member for Kibwezi (Mrs. Ndeti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do respect hon. Gatabaki, but you know some people have got a long way to go in moving from being political activists to politicians. So, I will forgive him; I have nothing against him.

What I was on my way to saying is that we need equitable economic distribution of projects in this country. Some of us have been in this House for so long, but there is no tangible development in our own constituencies. We suffer from lack of roads, water, electricity and good schools. Obviously, something must be wrong in the distribution of revenue collected in this country. When donor funds come, particularly for the Social Dimensions of Development Fund, it is very important for this House to know exactly how much money would be spent in every constituency. We should not be told that the money is going to the District Development Committees (DDCs), because these committees have not been doing enough. We know how badly the Rural Development Fund was mismanaged by the DDCs, and this time we want a better management of the Fund.

Some good way has to be found as to how this money will be targeted to the correct groups in the rural areas and even in the urban centres, where there is a lot of poverty. It has been a fallacy to assume that if people are in urban areas, they should not be catered for, and that only rural areas should be catered for. There is a lot of poverty in urban centres and that is why there is a lot of crime in this country. Something has to be done to target the right groups. It is particularly so in respect of the youth. The youth in this country seem to have no economic direction. The youth are unemployed and so they have nothing much to occupy themselves. Many of them are children of poor people, and their fathers have sold their land and done everything else to educate them. And yet, at the end of the day there is no employment for them. Thus, some of them turn to drug taking, stealing or just loitering everywhere. This is creating an economic burden for this country. As long as we continue not to focus our economic attention on the youth of this country, we are sitting on a time bomb which can explode any time and disrupt that very temporary peace, which we think we are having in this country. There are a lot of Form Fours who are leaving high schools every year and we do not know where they are going. There are a lot of Standard Eight leavers every year who cannot join high schools, but we do not know where they go. The majority of these young fellows are everywhere. So, this Government needs to have a deliberate programme to reach the youth, have them organised both in rural areas and towns, and engage them in some economic activity. They should also be assisted to get credit facilities. In fact, credit facility is one thing that should be strongly recommended to be accessible to the youth. This is because employment opportunities seem to be dwindling by the year. Therefore, we need to overhaul our economic policy so as to target the right areas, projects and activities.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my constituency we have suffered a lot from lack of essential

commodities. We need water; there is a lot of water in Kibwezi Constituency, but distribution of that water is lacking. You go to some areas in my constituency and find that there is a lot of water. But the management of that water is not there. No matter how long we talk in this House, the Government does not pay attention to what hon. Members say. In some areas I have a lot of water which can be supplied to Makueni District Headquarters. The water is there in Kibwezi and it is just a matter of tapping, managing and supplying it to Makueni District Headquarters. I think Makueni District Headquarters is the poorest of the district headquarters in this country. The District Commissioner (DC) lives in a small ramshackle and water for him and his staff is drawn using donkeys. When the donkeys are sick, there is hardly any water for the DC, even if it is for washing. The situation in Makueni is pathetic. Sometimes you wonder whether that is the kind of district Makueni people expected to have. We thought that as soon as there was a DC at that District Headquarters, other facilities like electricity, would follow quickly. We thought that the Government would ensure that there is adequate supply of water. But that appears to be a dream. Construction of the District Headquarters was started, but the houses have now been left to fall apart. A lot of millions of shillings were spent to put up the houses, which were not completed. Up to now, the DC and his staff have nowhere to stay in and all that development is now going to waste.

I think the Government must redraw its priorities in terms of attending to projects, which have been started. I do not see the use at all in this country - I am sure the majority of hon. Members will agree with me - of starting any new project until the old projects are completed. A lot of donor and taxpayers' money has been sunk in projects which are in disuse, because they have not been completed. I think we should try to finish those projects first. Most of the money we are being asked to approve in these supplementary estimates should be re-located to finish incomplete projects. In Kibwezi there is an electricity project for pumping water, but the water has not yet been pumped. People in Makindu continue to suffer. In Makindu Town, there is a big hospital and many other business concerns. That water should have been pumped into the Town using that electricity, which now only needs to be connected to the pumping station. Doing this is just a two-day job by two electricians or engineers. That is not being done! What is wrong with the management of our projects in this country? If this kind of job was being done by the private sector it would have been completed in one week. But when a project is being implemented by the Government, money is spent and this House has to approve more allocation through supplementary estimates, which is spent and still no progress is made.

I think we must change our management style. We are too traditional as a Government. There is laxity and traditional thinking that Government projects do not matter. Civil servants and other public servants must change their orientation and start serving the people. We need services. When services are improved, even relatives of the public servants will benefit. So, that lax approach to job performance by the public sector must stop.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am also asking these Cabinet Ministers to move out into the countryside. Let them take less time in their offices and instead go to where projects are, everywhere in the countryside. If a Minister is going to hon. Kituyi's or hon. Gatabaki's constituency, he should call him and tell him: "I am going to your constituency to see that stalled project for my Ministry, and I want us to see how best we can approach its implementation".

We should assist our people. If the ruling party wants to get votes in areas represented by the Opposition hon. Members of Parliament, it is prudent that we undertake projects everywhere in this county. You do not induce a person by throwing him away, but by bringing them closer. Let us spread services to every corner of the nation because even people in those areas are paying taxes. They would like to get a bit of what they pay to the Government and by getting attended to. A time might come in the future in this Parliament whereby the Budget is made constitutional so that Ministers have a commitment to the hon. Members of Parliament who actually approve the Budget. I think the time is coming because this is a multi-party era and I think every hon. Member of Parliament wants services in his own constituencies. The ruling party should go out and serve Kenyans without bias. We need services and we need less executive pressure when it comes to the question of implementing projects. What I am saying is that you will find hon. Members of Parliament in this House having no power in having a project implemented in their own constituencies. But if we have a senior civil servant sitting somewhere in a Government office, that senior officer is the one who is going to influence the implementation of that project. Why is that so and we are the people who are normally elected by wananchi? I think this arm-twisting by the Civil Service should be stopped. Hon. Members of Parliament need to be respected and they need empowerment from these Estimates. That is why I am saying that if the Budget was made constitutional, the Government will have a commitment in ensuring that every constituency gets one or two projects so that next time, the hon. Member of Parliament will approve the Budget.

I even know KANU areas where KANU hon. Members will find it very difficult to go back to their people

to ask for votes. This is because there is not a single Government project going on. I am sure I will be supported by hon. Members from this side, although they are supposed to support the Government. Since these Supplementary Estimates have been submitted by the Government, they have to support the Government. But I know that they will have it rough. When they will go back to ask for votes, they will be the first ones to be thrown out and other people will be elected on a KANU ticket. This is because you have not served them properly, since you have not delivered services and they will not accept you. They will say that you are useless since you did not give them any service. You only came here to approve the Budget through.

Although I support the Budget, I would like to remind the Minister for Lands Reclamation, Regional and Water Development that he is in charge of all the water projects in the country. He should go everywhere where water projects have stalled and do something. After that, he should come back and tell us the areas he has visited and what he did. After that, he should come to this Parliament and we will give him more money because the money we voted for the Ministry last time is finished. If that is done, I think everybody in his correct senses will vote more money for that Ministry to ensure that the projects go on. But after we have voted, there are Ministers here who cannot stand here and tell us exactly what they did with their previous votes. They are not able to stand on their two feet and defend themselves. If they are asked what they gave to a given project, they will not say. They only know to say that money is finished, but they do not know what has been done with the money.

Recently, there was retrenchment of Civil Service. A lot of them have gone home. I assume that the money which was supposed to be spent on wages for civil servants has become less. Invariably, I would expect more money to be spent on projects. We want to see projects being implemented fully. There should be no more misuse of money. Contractors who have been given Government contracts have a long story to tell. Who continues to suffer? It is the mwananchi. The projects that have been started earlier are stale. They are no longer tasty. Indeed, they are out of fashion and they are not useful. Why? The new ones are more fashionable and tasty. There is some "soup" in new projects. Contractors in this country have sad stories to tell. They tell those stories to us. They should stop that habit. Unfortunately, it appears that those who are giving out these contracts are not willing to wipe out corruption that has been going on in the awarding of contracts. Why? Everybody claims that corruption exists everywhere and hence he is not responsible for wiping it out.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that should start from each one of us. It should start from the Minister, Permanent Secretary, chairmen and directors of parastatals, and the officers sitting in high offices. You should say no and do the right job. We should reject bribery. You should not point a finger at others. You should stop it. When you are pointing fingers at others, you are failing the system. When you do it in your own small way, it adds and becomes so big that it fails the system. After that, corruption perpetuates and continues. Somehow, it has to stop somewhere. Kenyans have to live and the Kenya Government has to go on whether it is headed by who. There are people in the Opposition who think that when they form the Government, they will stamp out that corruption overnight. They are cheating themselves. When a system is in place, it is very difficult to uproot it. It takes a long time. It will need everybody's undoing and not your own undoing as a person.

Mr. Busolo: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member has told this House that corruption is in place, and it has become part of our system and it is not easy for Kenyans to eradicate it. Can she substantiate?

The Member for Kibwezi (Mrs. Ndeti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is not a point of order. That is a fact and he is just reinforcing what I am saying.

What I am saying is that everyone should make an effort to ensure that corruption does not continue in this country. The Opposition is crying that there is corruption. That woman walking on bare feet in the rural areas is crying that there is corruption. A Cabinet Minister is crying that there is corruption.

An hon. Member: Which one?

The Member for Kibwezi (Mrs. Ndeti): It is there. They have talked about it here. They have said that there is corruption and it is there. It is not a secret. That is common knowledge in this country. Everybody is suffering. What I am saying is that I concur with my colleague who has stood in this Parliament and said that corruption has become a real problem in our society.

It is there even in our schools. Last week, I was told by a student that some prefects in their dormitories have been bullying young students in Form One and Two by locking them outside their dormitories, and ordering them to pay something before they are allowed to enter their dormitories to sleep. Corruption has entered into our society. When you buy a pencil for your child going to Standard One, he has to hide it in a desk or else, it goes in the next minute.

When you go to the University of Nairobi you find that after students have washed their clothes, they have to sit there and wait for them to dry. If you do not do that, they are stolen.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): That is not corruption.

The Member for Kibwezi (Mrs. Ndeti): Corruption has penetrated so much into our society. It is even worse now that it has caught up with our children. You can imagine the society you will be having in ten or 20 years to come. If children are doing that today, what about when they grow big in years to come? How will it be?

At least we were cautious. When we were in secondary schools we did not do those things. There was discipline and we never used to lose anything. If somebody lost something, he would get it within the next few minutes. But now the situation has changed. It is terrible. Our society is turning to be too corrupt and unless the society tries to transform and correct itself, we are headed to a catastrophe.

Mr. Mulusya: You are also corrupt!

The Member for Kibwezi (Mrs. Ndeti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, did I hear hon. Mulusya say something? If hon. Mulusya has a personal vendetta against hon. Mrs. Ndeti, we can sort it out somewhere else, but not here.

With those few remarks, I beg to support this Bill.

Dr. Kituyi: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to make my modest contribution on this critical discussion. I will start off my remarks on a matter that concerns my portfolio as a shadow Minister.

Since Independence, this House has been voting monies for the Ministry of Defence in this country and, as usual, the details of what expenditure is to be incurred by the Department of Defence have always been shrouded in mystery. At a time when we know that there is nothing legitimate about military or defence expenditure in this country which overrides the need of public knowledge when we are not at war, it has come a time when this House should demand that, like any other department, all monies voted under the Department of Defence, must be properly set out for scrutiny so that we know whether this Government's expressed statements towards greater regional solidarity, whether this Government's stated commitments to peaceful neighbourliness is reflected in the allocation of public resources or not.

I will now turn to the substance of what is constituted---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Dr. Kituyi, for just your guidance and that of the House, as far as the Chair knows, the matter you are alluding to is, in fact, a matter of secrecy. The Standing Orders prohibit you from demanding explanations.

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the State is allowed to keep certain matters secret under defence, even under internal security. You can even put some of the matters in internal security under renovation of Nyati House. But there is no statement in the Standing Orders that if the Government wants to renovate defence headquarters, it is a State secret. Having said that, I wish to turn to other matters.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Well, you know the rules, anyway.

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, while seconding the Supplementary Estimates Bill, the Vice-President dwelt at some length, on the matter of social dimensions. He even said that this Government is very seriously committed to social dimension. That this Government is interested in doing something about the needy in this society and about the excesses of blind embrace of liberalism without consideration of social infrastructure. One would have expected that those sentiments coming from the Minister in-charge of Social Dimensions Vote in this Government will reflect a seriousness about social dimensions to be seen in the Supplementary Estimates Bill that is before the House. Unfortunately, when one attempts to scrutinise the document before us, it is very sad, from the perspective of social dimension. Sometimes we peddle things in this House without properly understanding them. I have seen how much many Ministers of Government have gone away speaking about liberalisation as a 'catch it all' without understanding exactly what they were talking about, excusing incompetence on the notions that liberalisation is explanation. We run a risk as a country to do the same with social dimensions. When we talk about Social Dimensions for development, we talk about something totally different from what this Government has embarked upon. This Government, first of all, got a Consultant to prepare a beautiful looking document, called 'Representatives of Provincial Administration' and a smarting of others to overlay it with a palate of legitimacy, and then they called than a National Policy on Social Dimensions. This Government is a signatory to the Instruments for Copenhagen, 1995. But among those instruments, the critical areas of intervention in social dimensions for development, it is the intervention of empowering those in society who are being left behind, interventions in the areas of largest vulnerability for the largest numbers of the population, the interventions in the areas where the vagrants of neo-liberalism and free market economy cannot fix the solutions of society. What are those areas?

One of the most critical areas is preventive and promotion of health services. The second most

important is formative educational facilities, investments in pre-primary and foundation education across the nation. The third, would be to look at those who live below the sewerage line. Those who live in areas of urban areas where the sewerage cannot be developed, and therefore, it is not called property, those who live in Mathare Valley. How does this Government, in the Supplementary Estimates, relate to those critical areas of social dimensions? First, a glaring thing: This Government's policy on social dimensions in urban areas is a rehabilitation of street children. To start with, the rehabilitation of street children is not sufficient to deal with street urchins' problem. But even if we have to consider it as an important thing, the Supplementary Estimates before us today, reflect that the Government is withdrawing the total amount of money voted in the main Budget last June for rehabilitation centres for street children. That, can be seen on page 65 under Children's Services. It can be seen that the Government is removing all the mere K£50,000 that had been set aside for the rehabilitation of street children. Then the person seconding a Bill which is removing the allocation for street children rehabilitation is saying that this is a Bill from a Government that cares about social dimensions. It would have been forgivable if that was all because I consider rehabilitation of street children is treatment of symptoms and not treating the malaise that is responsible for the manufacture of street children. But, I hope that what was being withdrawn from the Rehabilitation Centres will be targeted at prevention of the generation of street urchins in the society. These Supplementary Estimates are very silent about that.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you look at health---When contributing to the main Budget last year, I demand before this august Assembly the misfortunes that, because of foot dragging by bureaucrats in the Ministry of Health, the principal donor to the Kenya Extended Programme on Immunisation (KEPI), which is the Danish Government, had withheld the allocation for the expansion of KEPI, and that was the first year in more than a decade that extended programme on immunization was going to be scaled. One would have expected that, at a time when the Government is now asking for supplementary monies in the Development Expenditure, it would have sought the consent of Parliament, to allocate fresh money into reviving the KEPI. These Supplementary Estimates, are totally silent about that. Similarly, if you look at Page 214 of the Development Estimates, Head 3 - Preventive Medicine and Promotive Health, which I consider, and still consider, not only the most important area of health in any society, certainly in a third world society, but I consider it the most critical area of medical intervention in the society that is committed to social equity. Those who cannot afford expensive curative medicines, have the Budget dramatically cut down if there are sufficient public allocations to preventive and promotive health. But what do we see from this Government that is so committed to social dimensions? We see on Page 214, Head 3 - the Preventive and Promotive Health budget is proposed to be cut down by Kshs28,900,000! That, if there was ever any need of evidence of either a dishonesty on priorities or a confusion on the meaning of social dimensions, this atrocious reduction of funding for preventive and promotive health, the removal of funding for rehabilitation of street children, the absence of any funding to revive KEPI which has been in decline, after a decade when Kenya had marked the fastest expansion of immunization in the whole of the third world, if there was ever evidence needed, that this government does not know what social dimensions was, this is it.

Having said that, if you look through the whole of this Development Estimates, you will notice a very sad thing; a most atrocious reduction virtually across the board in all areas that we have considered priority right now.

Areas which we have considered priority as Kenyans right now are the following:-

At a time of crisis in the marketing of farm produce, we wanted clear Government commitment, not just by word but by action to the solution of the looming crisis of loss of confidence in state-run marketing outlets for produce. We would have wanted for evidence for Government being ready to pay what it owes farmers.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know as much I do, that there is a crisis in the sugar-producing areas of this country, a crisis of stocks of sugar now filling classrooms and social halls because of the greed of a few people combined with a Government that does not know the difference between what the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing wants and what the Office of the President wants; a Minister who sees that the duty based regulation of unwanted import is insufficient to revive farmer confidence in this Government and an Office of the President which, under pressure from the well-heeled, the money machines, reverses those rational suggestions that are so humbly presented by the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing.

If this Government cares about farmers, it should have been seen in this Supplementary Estimates that those weak linkages for the rural farmer and the rural livestock herder which are a consequence of the uncontrolled expansion of liberalism and the competition with the New Zealand and South African producers for the "appetites" of the urban consumers of dairy and agricultural produce, that this Government would have sought targeted interventions to strengthen them. But what do we see in this Budget? Under Head 209, page 71, one notices that the Votes, the allocations for farmers group and community support that came in the main Budget in

1995 has *en mass* been removed from the Supplementary Estimates. That, whereas, money had been allocated because of the unawareness that although we are liberalising the veterinary services, although we are liberalising extension services, there are vulnerability in certain areas that the Ministry needed certain resources to be able to target that vulnerable areas.

These Supplementary Estimates are removing those modest inclusions in the 'mother' Budget. And while they are being removed, we are being told that this Government has embarked upon a programme of "Social Dimensions of Development." Social Dimension of Development do not "grow" on the moon. Either, we understand and we are seen to be acting according to the knowledge about vulnerabilities caused by a rapid liberalisation of our economy or we just shut-up and continue slavishly to follow the wild dogs of capitalism without considering the consequences they are having upon our people.

If you are talking about the national goals or interests, today, one cannot pretend away the crisis that are bedeviling university education. This House voted to create a Fund which was meant to facilitate university education, meant to ease access to university education among the clever and which was also supposed to ensure social equity in access to education. That after the children of the poor have struggled through education with their parents selling lands that the parents could now look forward to a situation where a rationally managed education Fund would ease the pressure on the parents for the financing of the education at the university. What do we see today? We see a situation where the operations of the Higher Education Loans Board are actually doing the exact things that the Board's creation was supposed to deal with. They are exacerbating a class differentiation in access to higher education in this country. It should pain every leader worth his salt to see how many sons and daughters of this country having toiled through a very cruel, competitive and dehumanising earlier education, get to university and then, as their hopes are starting to sprout, the crude hand of market forces and corruption and a poverty of vision in the management of the higher education denies them a chance to prove their worthy and increase their chances in the labour market. Under normal circumstances in a democratic society, this country will have stopped to wonder if we have failed to solve the problem of the university education.

What solutions do we have? The solutions we have is to expel student leaders and we blame SAFINA. We say SAFINA has gone to university and the students are rioting and so on. Since when has SAFINA has been filling the loan application forms for students at universities? One thing is to be totally incapable of diagnosing our social problems. But to add insult to injury, when you blatantly lie before an audience that knows that you are lying, as leaders---

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member on the Floor in order to use the word "lie?"

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): He is out of word. Please withdraw the word.

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, about which hon. Member have I used the word "lie?"

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): It is not supposed to be against any hon. Member. The word "lie" itself is unparliamentary.

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is time that the Government stopped perpetrating terminological inexactitudes---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Just withdraw the previous word first.

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I will withdraw the previous word!

(Laughter)

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is allowed sometimes under certain conditions that the Government can be exceedingly economical with the truth. But that exceeding economy with the truth should be so guarded that still integrity dignity and a semblance of seriousness can come through. Today, this Government is not even pretending that it wants to address the problem at universities.

It is totally ridiculous for us to be talking about a future for this country, about managing apparent recoveries in the economic indexes and so on, if we are not thinking about what crisis is bedeviling higher education in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, apart from the higher education, I started off by mention something about basis education. This Government cannot afford to fully fund education but there is always the enduring question: In the interest of utilitarianism and the majority, what moral justification is there that 41 per cent of the public educational funding goes to 2 per cent of the people in the education system?

If we have modest resources, the critical area of intervention, as a society, should be in foundation

education; pre-primary education, a very well-founded pedagogical programme for primary education would be a much more viable way to start up in the rehabilitation of the education system. But, if we are letting base the foundation education atrophy while we are mismanaging university education and all we are doing is competing for loyalty, what will the future generations think of us?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to turn to a few other things. I noticed that in this Budget, while we are so atrociously cutting down services, support services, while we are so mean in supporting the farmer and the primary producer whether a pastoralist or cultivator, and while we are talking about liberalisation and embracing the World Bank message, we are sinking K£1.5 million increase in allocation to Nyayo tea zones. That is on page 25.

It is incongruous to talk about privatising loss-making parastatals, removing Government from petty trading services when this Government under the Office of the President, continues competing with the small-scale tea farmers in Nyamira. The Office of the President has no business growing tea and if it wants to grow tea, there is no justification why the taxpayers should continue subsidising the Nyayo Tea Zones when the same Government is saying that it cannot subsidise the Nyamira tea peasants. It defeats logic. It is simply irrational.

It does not make any sense whatsoever to talk about social dimensions or about liberalisation or to say that you will remove subsidies from peasants and you subsidise the Office of President which is competing with peasants in producing tea. This is attesting to the fact that the peasants, even without State subsidies are more efficient tea producers than the Office of the President. Why should the Office of the President continue growing tea?

There is something anomalous there. We are being asked to vote Kshs16 million for the Office of the President for the construction of roads. There are three problems here. One, if the Office of the President wants to usurp the functions of constructing roads, let it phase out the Ministry of Public Works and Housing first. Two, if the Office of the President, all of a sudden needed money to construct roads, there must be a sudden new phenomenon which could not be covered under the Ministry of Public Works and Housing. Why could this phenomenon hold on until the time of the next Budget. Three, after recent experiences of a Government that does not operate a cash Budget, we are very wary when we vote monies for the Office of the President. This is because it is only a posteriori that we realise that we are being pulled by the leg and these monies are going to things that we did not expect.

Already, we see in this Budget, under the Office of the President that there is a request for money to continue the construction of the Eldoret Airport. Eldoret Airport is being given Kshs1.1 billion at a time when we are so atrocious on social expenditure. We are sending out a message that we want to cut down on public deficit and I think this is the main message in this Supplementary Budget. Unlike the past two or three Budgets, there is a massive cut down on allocation. How can we justify that we remove money from the rehabilitation of street children, preventive and promotion of health services and we put Kshs1.1 billion into Eldoret Airport. On what scale of public priority do we see this construction of an airport at Eldoret that we see this as more important to us as a nation than the social services that were sacrificed. That is a very serious matter and I think it is about time that we stopped pretending that faced of seriousness in one area, we can use it to spread a palate of falsehoods on other areas of social responsibility.

Similarly, in this Budget, we are being asked to approve monies for the construction of district headquarters. There are two fundamental problems with this. The first one is this: How do we explain the fact that we are being asked to vote for money to start up the construction of new district headquarters and in the same Supplementary Estimates the Government is asking us to remove the Kshs9 million which had been set aside last year for the completion of the Provincial Headquarters in Kisumu? How do we rationalise that in this Supplementary Estimates, we are removing the Kshs9 million which had been voted in the main Budget for the completion of the Provincial Headquarters in Kisumu? Now it is being removed totally! That means the Government does not see the value of completing the Provincial Headquarters in Kisumu. At the same time, the Government is asking us for money to complete the District Headquarters in Vihiga and start up district headquarters in other districts. The second and the more fundamental question is: Why are we doing this at the time when the rationality for the allocation new districts has moved away from reasonable thinking, from fair administration and easier access to the people to an instrument to glow the appetite of the politically favoured. This is the time when the creation of tribal districts is hurting our national sensibility and raising questions about seriousness as thinking nationals. It is developing cleavages among Kenyans that we thought we were curing. How does the Government, which haphazardly, without any rational cause and proper planning get the President to declare the creation of new districts on the basis of loyalty and withdraw them on the basis of disloyalty.

If the creation of districts are at the whims of an individual, how can we now be asked to use the

taxpayers money to carry the bucket after them? If the Government is thinking of creating districts as a rational policy, the Government should come to this Parliament with a clear policy document so that we can debate it as leaders and justify the creation of a new district in Kuria and not in Tana River. After that we can then discuss about priorities in the construction of district headquarters. Now, it is all mixed. There is no rationale except short-term political gains. Some are told; "You have to construct you own district headquarters after you have thanked me for giving you a new district." Others are being given money through Supplementary Appropriation Bills for the construction of district headquarters. Where is the basis of priority in the allocation of public resources in the construction or non-construction of headquarters in the new districts.

These are not matters for partisan politics. These are matters that rational leadership should be addressing and if the Government is coming to ask this House to vote taxpayers money for construction of those district headquarters, this Government should tell us the basis of this. It should not be issuing wish-washy statements, pledging loyalty and talking about social dimensions glibly and then you confront us with a Bill that is going to hurt the taxpayer.

There are two disturbing things there. One, we notice that in the Supplementary Appropriation Bill, the Government is asking this House to vote money for the ADC. That corporation has been savaged. Seed producing farms have been sub-divided and distributed to the notables. Some have been given to potentially "good" persons even when they are not Kenyans. We have raised this matter about ADC farms being subdivided and given to Sebeis from Uganda. We have noticed how an ADC farm has become the theatre of competition between hon. ole Ntimama and hon. Kones about whose supporters have a faster access rights to land that originally belonged to the Maasais. However, apparently, the Kipsigis are more of Nyayo than the Maasais and, therefore, have to look the other way when the Kipsigis are being moved in. These are fundamental problems. At the time when they are savaging the ADC and at a time when there is no rational policy on the impoverishment of our parastatals which are responsible for the production seed and quality breeds, one is left wondering as to why this House should again be asked in the Supplementary Appropriation Estimates Bill to vote money into this bottomless pit? Why should Parliament be giving money to ADC when they are taking the livestock in ADC farms like private property and they are sharing the farms as if they settlement schemes in 1963. On top of that, to add insult to injury, they come to this Parliament and ask us to vote money for ADC. It is a shame and a disgrace.

There is a little money which is being asked for the new generation identification cards. It may be alright that such monies are voted. But is important that two things are clarified by the State. In spite of massive pressure from Kenyans and concerted efforts by sections of the independent media, this Government has refused to come out with a clear and a consistent statement as to why citizens of this country are paying for the renewal of the identification cards in some areas and they do not pay in some other areas; why certain areas have very few issuing points for the new generation identification cards compared to others. More fundamentally and politically, this Government should state unequivocally that there is no relationship whatsoever between the possession of the new generation identification cards and the right to register as a voter. It is important that Kenyans are informed that at a time when there are a lot of undercurrents, that if you possess an identification card, even if it was issued here you will vote at a place of your choice.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is very disturbing. People are being arrested for non-possession of the new Generation Identity Cards. This is a rational thing because the Government is being unable to establish enough centres to cater for the large numbers of Kenyans, whose Identity Cards are due for replacement or who want to get the new Identity Cards. The Government should be the first one to say, "look, do not hurry too much, if you have defaced old identity card, it is an identity card, anyway, and you are not going to be de-franchised. " Why should Government abate gossips by refusing to come out clearly on such simple and straightforward matters?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in conclusion I want to mention just two things. As a nation, we should learn to start honouring our heroes. As a people, we should be seen to create a certain collective point of recognition about our fallen heroes. One of the few points of recognition of the past heroes in the 1995 Budget was the allocation of K£5,000 for the renovation of Jomo Kenyatta House in Maralal. Some of us thought, yes, at long last this Government is starting to notice some important things. At long last this Government is coming to embrace such fallen heroes. Today, on page 65 of the Supplementary Appropriation Bill, I have noticed that the total amount of money allocated for the renovation of Jomo Kenyatta House in Maralal is being withdrawn. I do not know whether this Government learnt something in June, when it had the brain at that time and, then, and today, the brain has gone away back to its old weight or the new priorities are such that we want the Office of the President to construct roads, but we do not want to renovate the Jomo Kenyatta House in Maralal, when we thought it is was relevant in 1995.

Lastly, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, some senior Members of this Government, have recently been saying things to the effect that KANU would try to get an allocation of resources, an appropriation from the Exchequer, to fund the Youth Development Fund, that they have been talking about. I hope that those who have been making those statements are just as ignorant about day and light as hon. Kones was, when he was talking about KANU changing the Constitution.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): He denied saying it the next day.

Dr. Kituyi: I am glad, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that he denied, but I hope that he does not say it again and, then come and deny again.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have said that we are worried when under blankets, we vote monies for doing things that are not explicitly set before this House. We know that we are now voting money to buy aeroplanes which were acquired four months ago. But they think---

The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Saitoti): On a point of clarification, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Dr. Kituyi: A point of clarification does not exist in our Standing Orders, and it is not allowed.

The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Saitoti): On a point of Order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Dr. Kituyi: It has now become a point of Order!

Hon. Members: On a point of Information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it could be either, but it is a point of Order.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has been misleading the House when he said that some leaders have actually been making what could amount to false statement by saying that money would be made available to the youth and by saying so, implicating KANU. That statement is misleading the House. The true position is that for the youth of this nation, resources would be found and reflected in the Budget to assist the youth of this country.

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will agree with me that there was no point of order there. But I would take the liberty to now, address the issues that are almost touched upon by the hon. Prof. George Saitoti.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, first, KANU is the party of Government. If KANU notices that its policies or practices, so far have not dealt with the critical crisis that faces the youth today, KANU, as Government should come up with a comprehensive Policy Paper to be discussed by this House before seeking allocation of resources for a youth programme. But if KANU wants to pretend that as if it was an Opposition Party, and look for money to go round giving haphazardly as if it is protestation or as if it is a donation or as if they appear like they are generous, that is a policy of poverty. That is a bait and not management of public affairs. At any rate, I am not opposed to KANU dealing with the problems of the youth. I am not opposed to the Government dealing with matters of the youth, but I am saying, the Government should separate itself as Government from a Fund that is designed as a KANU Fund. When it becomes a Government Fund, let it go through the right department. But if it is a Government Fund from which money comes to Harambee, the way they abused the Rural Development Fund and the way they have been abusing the Famine Relief Fund, then, we are just creating possibilities for those who have access to public resources to channel them to areas that they choose to channel them to without being subject to the rule of fairness, like would otherwise be the case if the youth programme is run through a relevant Ministry.

The Vice-President, the hon. Prof. Saitoti, who is in charge of the portfolio that deals with social dimensions, most of them, should notice that the critical target intervention areas, are not public Harambee rallies where you purport to be dealing with the problem of the youth. That is just a little courting on the bait, but it is not a substance of national policy and national leadership.

With those few remarks, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I remain ambivalent about this Supplementary Appropriation Bill.

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. ole Ntimama): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the Supplementary Appropriation Bill and to make just a few comments. First of all, our Government has decided to support and encourage the liberalisation of the economy. I think, we have gone a long way and I want to thank the Minister for Finance for pushing and supporting such policies which assist in the liberalisation of the economy.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, although this is not the Presidential Speech from the Chair, but the President showed very clearly that our economy is improving and, indeed, it is improving. All the indicators are

showing that the economy is on the upward side and it is because of the policies that has been adopted by the Government. This Supplementary Appropriation Bill, is probably part of this importance of supporting the economy so that we will move ahead.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the policy of privatising State Corporations. Indeed, some of us have been caught up by the jam of privatisation and I would like to say here that I think, we should continue with the policy of privatisation as firmly and as quickly as possible, because it is true that most of the State Corporations have been run down by corrupt officials.

It is also important to put the economy in the hands of the citizens of this country so that we will move into a proper market economy. I think we should not favour any corporation at all. I think we should not have double standards. We will look really odd for us to continue to support corporations that are losing money and definitely the taxpayer here is watching very carefully and to try and salvage corporations that have been run down by corrupt officials is a little bit unfair. If some corporations are still running well, then maybe that is the condition. But if something has gone down and fallen altogether, then we should really think twice in trying to support some of these state corporations and in deed if we have to liberalise, if we have to privatise, then we should go the whole distance and try and give the citizens of this country the right to run their own businesses privately.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am supporting this Bill and in the Ministry of Local Government, there is quite some money and I thank the Minister for allocating some of this money to the Ministry of Local Government. But that money is going for sewerage and water supplies in our urban councils and it is definitely not enough. I would ask the Treasury that when it comes to the next allocation to consider giving more money to some of these urban centres because a lot of people are moving into our small and main urban centres and making it very difficult for the local authorities to cope with the services that are supposed to be delivered to the wananchi.

But sewerage and water supplies are very important indeed. We might delay a little bit about housing, roads and so forth but I think it is better to reorganise that water and sewerage are very important in our urban centres. When it comes to allocating duties to the Ministries, in fact I was going to state that you cannot separate water and sewerage and we have recently found a lot of difficulties in managing the water system, undertakers and so forth because some of the duties are held by another Ministry and some are held by the Ministry of Local Government. It would be better probably to put sewerage and water into one area because it is the only way that they can be properly organised and managed.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would probably also have requested that next time when we come to Budgets allocations the Audit Department in the Ministry of Local Government because in nearly all local authorities accounts have not been audited and it is because we do not have a department of audit in the Ministry. We would have wanted to make sure, for the benefit of the country and the hon. Members, that all local authorities accounts are properly audited so that if Members of this House or members of the public want to see the accounts of their local authorities they can do so easily. We have got a handicap right now because we do not have an Audit Department and the Controller and Auditor-General cannot cope with the situation of trying to audit all our local authorities.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other point is that Local Authorities are planning authorities. They even plan State land which is within their own jurisdiction and it is important to also bring back the department of Physical Planning as it were before that will serve local authorities within the Ministry of Local Government so that this planning can be done without much problems.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to talk about supply of water in rural areas. It is true that I see some money voted for the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development in the present Appropriation Bill. It is also probably important to mention here that the pastoralist communities occupy quite large tracts of land in this country. If the economy was probably propped up, these pastoralist areas; the arid and semi-arid areas of this country will be able to support the economy of this country very strongly in deed. Livestock products are very important in this country and with proper management of these pastoralists areas, the economy of this country will be very strong indeed. But there are still some problems in planning for the supply of water in some of these arid and semi-arid areas and I am sure what they want, which I would have wanted to see in this Appropriation Bill, is construction of dams. From Pokot land to Kwale; from Moyale to Narok, the construction of dams is very important. I have said this before and some people have tended to laugh at me. These dams will contain sufficient water, not only for the livestock but also for the human beings and the wildlife as well. This is very important and I would like to say that we need to see a lot of money in this Appropriation Bill going to support the supply of water in these areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the Press, for the last two weeks, Narok featured a lot and the most important thing was that sub-clans were quarrelling because they never really fought over boundaries. It is

not uncommon for pastoralists, especially at the onset of the rainy season, to scramble for water. It is not uncommon to scramble for water, green pasture and even scrambling for seasonal rivers. This probably was one of the issues. I can say again here that we had a lot of outside interference and influence because no Maasai speared one another because if we go fighting we do not just scratch people with nails. Probably if it was a war then somebody would be dead but nobody died and nobody went to hospital. There was no fight but the whole thing was blown out of proportions. It is because there was a scramble for the water and the pasture. Even then---

Mr. Busolo: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Minister for Local Government in order to tell us stories about Maasais quarrelling over water, when none other than the Head of State of this country himself suggested to us during his visit to the area that the quarrel in that area was ethnic?

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. ole Ntimama): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not talking about the visit at all. I am talking generally about the water supply and the problems facing the pastoralists generally. Anyway, I would even say that in fact, because of those little problems which are not there and they will not arise again, some sections of the Press had a field day and they "cut" me to size. Some of them made me "lie low," but I am still standing straight and tall and I am still 6ft 1.2 inches above ground level. So, I will still stand upright, stand tall when I represent my people here in this House and outside this House, because I have the right to do so and to say that most of these problems should be left to the local people to settle.

Now, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to proceed and talk a little bit about the environment, because there is also some money here which is supposed to support our environment, our forests and to stop and discourage degradation of the environment generally. I want to say here very clearly, and I should not be taken wrongly that some of these pastoralist communities - I am not talking about the Maasai alone - have played a very major part in trying to preserve the environment including wildlife. Because our culture is such that it supports the environment and supports wildlife as well. People should not take us wrongly because if you look at this country, the world is enjoying wildlife in this country. Our children and our grandchildren will be able to enjoy the beautiful wildlife in the Mara, Amboseli, Samburu and all these other places. The Americans are coming down there as well, but one must understand that the survival of wildlife depends on the goodwill of the people and more so the people who live with that wildlife. We must be given our due share of what is coming out of tourism in this country; either to our local authorities or to individuals who have group ranchers in some of these areas. People who are living with these animals, people whose grass is being eaten by those animals and people who have been killed by those animals. We must see a situation, we must see a change, we must see a real change of people being assisted directly. In fact, I would recommend that most of our national parks go back to local authorities so that at least the gate fees can be earned. That is not only in Maasai land but it should include Meru and other national parks so that the people will feel that those animals belong to them and they can start protecting them.

The same applies to the forests. One big issue that we have now - thank God it did not stir a lot of trouble last time - is because we still have the forests, good forests, some "big tycoons" in this country want now to move in and make lodges there with the support of some international groups without consulting the local authority, without consulting the sub-clans that are living there. These sub-clans have traditionally looked after these forests for years. Although they have traditional rights for grazing and traditional water rights as well, they are not consulted. It is unfair and we will not allow these tycoons and billionaires to go and marginalise our people. We will stand firm and we will protect the forests. It is the local authority which has got the responsibility of looking after those forests and to change that status of the local authority to allow somebody to rob the local authority, there has to be a resolution of this House. I am glad that at least when it comes to saying that, "we will rob the county council of their rights," it will not be possible because it is only the resolution of this House that can change the status of the land owned by the local authorities.

So, this particular forest that I am going to talk about is known as Naimineingio Forest - I will give the name and the spelling to the Clerks so that the records are clear. One International NGO called SIBOMO which is based in The Netherlands is giving money to seven individuals so that they wrest that forest from Narok County Council and from the sub-clans which own the land. I would like to appeal to the Office of the President to restrain SIBOMO and to talk to The Netherlands to say that we do not want foreign NGOs to interfere with the lives of our people. These are tricksters. The seven treacherous people are pumping money into their personal accounts to stabilize the politics of that area and also making Narok County Council lose their own rights. I have no quarrel with the Government of The Netherlands, it is a friendly country. In fact, it is helping many sectors of the economy in this country. But I would like them---

Mr. Muite: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Whereas I have got very considerable sympathy with the points that the hon. Ntimama is raising, particularly giving back to the local community the fees and that sort of thing, is it in order for the hon. Minister to continue talking in generalities?

First, there is a tycoon who has taken part of the forest. He should be specific and tell this House their identities. Is it in order for him also to talk in generalities by only saying seven individuals? We do not know whether they are Maasais or Kikuyus, but they have got names and identities. Should this House not be told their names and their identity?

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. ole Ntimama): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the only consolation I can give to the hon. Member, here, is that this time they are not Kikuyus. So, I think, that is a very important consolation and I want to say that we are definitely withholding the names of those tycoons and billionaires until the time comes. But I can assure you and the House that when I am on my feet again on that situation I will give you the names and tell you anything else that you may want to know.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wanted to say that I have no quarrel with the Government of The Netherlands and the embassy. They are friendly and good, but they should strain this SIBOMO group which is pumping money into that small local area, to cause total confusion. I really do not want to take too much time because I understand the Minister concerned would like to talk about these things.

I would like to say that with those few remarks, I wish to support.

The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Ligale) On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Would I be in order, to move that the Mover be now called upon to reply?

(Question, that the Mover be now called upon to reply, put and agreed to)

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. First of all, I should like to thank the hon. Members for the contribution they have made, and I assure them that we are going to take their comments very seriously. However, there are a few points which I want to raise which a few Members mentioned during the course of deliberations. Now, hon. Muite has raised some issues on Excesses and I want to clear that point. Normally, the question of the Statement of Excesses comes after this House has already deliberated on the Public Accounts Committee Report and adopted it. Then later, we normally bring this Statement of Excesses to be approved in Parliament. Now, we have nothing to hide. It does not mean that we have brought in this question of Statement of Excesses to hide anything, this is the normal procedure. Even in future, when other Statements of Excesses come, they will normally come when we have already deliberated on the Public Accounts Committee Report. So, if hon. Members had any quarrel with the particular accounts, they would raise those particular issues during the debate on the Public Accounts Committee Report. Once the House has adopted it, then it is telling the Government to put the legal machinery into action later, to make sure that these things now come into the House in the form of Appropriation Bill, which again has got to be adopted by the House to enable the Government to effect the Excesses. So, we should not tell the House and the nation that there is something which the Government has done which is wrong. There was nothing wrong here in terms of procedure. What was done today was legitimate.

Now, quite a number of people have raised a number of issues, and one on these issues which I want to touch on, is the question of unemployment. We all know that the unemployment problem in this country is acute. But with the reforms which have been undertaken by the Government, we do expect that when these reforms take effect, things will change and, as we have already seen, the annual economic growth last year improved, and we do hope that in the near future we are still going to have improved economic performance. With improved economic performance, we do expect this to touch on employment, and quite a number of people are going to be absorbed into economic activities which will come along with economic reforms. And in that way we expect more employment opportunities for the young people in this country. We all want goodwill on the part of the whole House. That means we speak in one voice, so that we assist the Government and sell the Government internationally and give a very good image so that some of these problems we are raising can be able to be tackled. Many hon. Members have raised the issue of rubber stamp and I do disagree, because these things are transparent. If hon. Members on the other side want to raise some questions with regard to how issues are brought into this august House, it is themselves who are disorganised not ourselves. They should not see their own disorganisation as our own disorganisation. So, in this House the Development Estimates books have been given to the Members of Parliament. They are in their pigeon holes, and if they do not get to their pigeon holes, they will come and blame Treasury that they have not brought this information in time. I would only tell them to be alert and do their homework.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Hon. Assistant Minister, I expect you to be replying to what Members said and not blaming them for not reading.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was trying to correct the impression that we were in hurry. I wanted to say that some of the documents were made available to the Members, and for that reason, they should not complain. Since all these issues have been raised and we have taken note of them, I do not think it is necessary for me to take a lot of time trying to explain them but I do assure the House that we are going to take Members' views into consideration. As we move into the next stage, I would propose a few corrections in the Bill.

With these few remarks, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

(The Bill was read the Second Time and committed to a Committee of the whole House today)

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

(Order for Committee read)

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

IN THE COMMITTEE

*[The Temporary Deputy Chairman
(Mr. Wetangula) took the Chair]*

THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL

(Clauses 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 agreed to)

First Schedule

Mr. Temporary Chairman (Mr. Wetangula): Hon. Members, on the First Schedule, there is a small correction. Under R08 Department of Defence, the figures should read, K£34,349,032. And the total now changes to K£74,809,285.08.80.

Mr. Muite: Mr. Temporary Chairman, could I seek clarification with regard to R08. I would like to know, out of this sum which the Minister for Finance said the Kenya Government has been refunded by the United Nations, exactly how much has been refunded and when it was refunded.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): Mr. Temporary Chairman, I do not have the exact figures but we can provide them. Up to last month, what had been refunded was K£14 million.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Mr. Temporary Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to R05 - Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage. It has been claimed in this book that there was expansion of prisons. Could he state where this has happened?

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): Mr. Temporary Chairman, if the hon. Member has got this Estimates book he can see the specific projects which are listed there.

Mr. Busolo: Mr. Temporary Chairman, I am referring to R05. We know that the Minister has complained that jails are overflowing with prisoners. We also know that some of the prisoners are made to work. How much of this money that we are voting goes into prisoner's payment? How much are they paid?

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): Mr. Temporary Chairman, I think the hon. Member can bear with me, when it comes to each Ministry, it becomes an impossible task for me to have specific details. I think it would be a good idea for the hon. Member to get this information elsewhere by maybe seeking it from the relevant Ministry.

The Temporary Chairman (Mr. Wetangula): That is not a fair answer. The Members are entitled to ask you these questions.

Mr. Busolo: Mr. Temporary Chairman, I seek a clear answer for the question I asked because we know that many of these people who have come out of jails have come out with peanuts and if anything, their salaries

need to be increased. That is why I think that this question is important. I think it is not correct for the hon. Minister to respond the way he responded.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): Mr. Temporary Chairman, what I meant was that this information is contained in the Estimates books which were circulated to hon. Members.

The Temporary Chairman (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Minister, will you answer the question. It is a very simple question. The question is very simple; the money allocated to the Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage, how much is going to the Prisons Department and how much is going to the prisoners if any? If there is nothing say so and we will carry on.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): Mr. Temporary Chairman, this amount all goes to the Prisons Department for fuel cost, vehicle maintenance cost, clearing of pending bills, increase in prices of food and the figure is exactly what is shown on the Schedule.

The Temporary Chairman (Mr. Wetangula): In other words, no money goes to the prisoners from what we have allocated here.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Mr. Temporary Chairman, Sir, I would still like to pursue my question which has not been answered by the Minister concerned. I refer him to page 5 of the statement of Excesses. I draw his attention to the words after the word "food". I will read the extract:- "The Committee recommended that the accounts of the officer put a strong case to the Treasury for extra funding to meet the urgent requirement of prisons expansion throughout the country and recommend that the Excess Vote be approved by the Parliament". We are now trying to approve this Excess Vote but where on earth was the expansion done throughout the country because I was in prison and I did not see any?

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): Mr. Temporary Chairman, it is true that the Public Accounts Committee recommended this expansion and this is now going to be looked into in the next Financial Year.

(First Schedule agreed to)

Second Schedule

Mr. Muite: Mr. Temporary Chairman, in the second Schedule R01, the sum being sought here of just over K£68 million, part of it is being sought to support honours and awards. Given the great dissatisfaction in the country with the manner in which these awards and honours are given - only to the supporters of this Government rather than on merit - I would like to know exactly how much we are being asked to pass for this particular Item of honours and awards because we would like it reduced.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): In the Estimates book, what we have is the total amount for all these services which are listed here. I do not have a specific figure for the awards.

Mr. Muite: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, with respect, that is a thoroughly unsatisfactory answer. What we are then being asked to do is to give this Government a blank cheque. If they want to spend half of this amount on a particular item they can do so without money being allocated to these other various items.

With respect, I think that this House is entitled to a breakdown in respect of the items that they are saying they are going to spend this money on. We want to know out of this sum of K£68 million, how much is going to be spent to give KANU supporters awards and honours. That is what I am asking.

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Muite, he says he does not have the figures!

Mr. Muite: Could he be asked to go and get the figures? There is a line of civil servants on the Civil Servant bench, and he can get this information from them. Also, as an Assistant Minister, he is given a salary and motor vehicles in order to be able to answer our questions!

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to assure the hon. Member that out of the total amount, the portion to be spent on awards is just very small. It is only that I do not have the figures right now.

Mr. Busolo: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Vote R11 I would like to know how much money is going towards experimentation on this AIDS drug which is in the market and which is known as Pearl Omega, since its self-styled discoverer also claimed that he is the Chief Government Scientist.

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Busolo, can you repeat your question?

Mr. Busolo: Mr. Chairman, I was asking how much money under Vote R11 is going towards the development of the AIDS drug Pearl Omega, since its self-styled discoverer also claimed that he is the Chief Government Scientist.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Health will provide some funds for research, not necessarily to be used only on Pearl Omega, but to be used on research into other drugs to be used to assist AIDS victims. However, I do not have a specific figure. But if the hon. Member is interested in knowing the amount which will go into that type of research or into research in general, I think he can always make a request to that effect, and he will be given the right answer.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir. I just wanted the Assistant Minister to clarify whether he is now saying that the Government owns Pearl Omega. He says he has done research into it!

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I did not talk of Pearl Omega. I talked of research into all types of drugs. I have not said that the Government is supporting the Pearl Omega drug.

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Wetangula): Yes, you did not say that.

Mr. Muite: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, only very recently we had a very tragic situation, where students from Njiiris High School had an accident hardly two kilometres from Murang'a District Hospital. In spite of that, the students had to be transported while in very painful condition, not to Kenyatta National Hospital (KNH) but, in fact, to Nairobi Hospital. A very expensive Harambee had to be conducted to raise money to pay very expensive bills in Nairobi Hospital. Under Vote R11, again there are a number of things that are lumped together, including grants to the KNH. I would like to know how much of this K£18.9 million we are going to give to the KNH, so that, at least, there can be drugs in that hospital. Currently, there are no drugs at the KNH. We are having to produce a lot of money from our pockets to give in Harambees every day and week for people who fall sick and seek treatment from private hospitals like Nairobi and Aga Khan. Out of this sum of K£18.9 million, how much is the Government saying it will spend on drugs at the KNH?

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Muite, must you make a speech before you ask a very simple question?

Mr. Muite: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, the way the questions are being answered by the Assistant Minister obviously requires some little introduction to enable them to appreciate the seriousness of the question.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, in the next estimates, we have specific figures for all those types of assistance. But at the moment, we do not have figures showing item by item.

Mr. Muite: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, is the Assistant Minister telling this House that he does not know how much he is asking this House to approve out of the K£18.9 million for Kenyatta National Hospital? Is that what he is saying?

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, we did not expect to be asked to give a lot of details on every item.

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Koech, you should tell, Mr. Muite, that the answer he is seeking is in a public document called printed Estimates.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, I am coming to that. These particulars are actually found in the printed Estimates and to go page by page or item by item is not possible in a situation like this one. But if the hon. Member was really interested in knowing more about those particular items, he can look at the printed Estimates.

Mrs. Ngilu: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, I want to ask a question on RO1. Part of this expenditure under RO1 are funds set for national days. At the district level, businessmen and people are asked to contribute very heavily for national days. I would like to know how much money goes to the district level?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, can the Minister himself answer that question? I can see him sitting there.

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Wetangula): A Minister includes an Assistant Minister. Carry on, Mr. Koech.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, the hon. Member is learning. We do provide very little funds to the districts, but it is more or less a sort of token sum. That is why the traders and the business community or rather members of various districts have to collect some funds to enable them to enjoy the celebrations. But the money provided by the Government is very little especially under the current situation when it is very difficult to have enough money.

Mrs. Ngilu: How much do you provide? You have said that very little money is provided. How

much?

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, these amounts are shown under specific sections in the printed Estimates.

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Wetangula): Can we have, Mr. Mbeo to ask the last question.

Mr. Mbeo: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, I am back to R 11. Just the other day, we heard of Kshs5.7 billion for procurement of medicine by the Ministry of Health. I do not see it indicated anywhere here. Is it among the Kshs18 billion? Secondly, when we are still at it, I would like to know how much of this money is with Crown Agents for purchases of medicines since it acts as the procurement agent for the Ministry of Health?

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, most of these questions being asked have their answers in the printed Estimates. These things are compressed in a very simple form because we only show the totals. But the details are in the printed Estimates.

Mr. Mbeo: I asked a very specific question and I expect a very specific answer. Even if you do not answer the first one; how much of this money is currently with Crown Agents for procurement of medicine?

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): The specific amount is in the printed Estimates book.

(Second Schedule agreed to)

(Third Schedule agreed to)

(Title agreed to)

(Clause 1 agreed to)

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the Committee doth report to the House its consideration of the Supplementary Appropriation Bill (Bill No. 4) and its approval thereof without amendments.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

(The House resumed)

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker
(Mr. Wetangula) in the Chair]*

REPORT AND THIRD READING

THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. Rotino: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to report that a Committee of the whole House has considered the Supplementary Appropriation Bill, (Bill No.4), and approved the same without amendment.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee in the said Report.

The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional & Water Development (Mr. Ligale) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Supplementary Appropriation Bill, (Bill No.4), be now read a Third Time.

The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional & Water Development (Mr. Ligale)

seconded.

(Question proposed)

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, now that we have more or less passed the Supplementary Appropriation Bill---

*(Hon. Kiliku crossed the Floor
without bowing to the Chair)*

The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional & Water Development (Mr. Ligale): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Did you notice that hon. Kiliku walked across from here right to the other side without bowing to the Chair?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): I am sorry, I did not notice that, but he has corrected the it.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, now that we have passed this Supplementary Appropriation Bill 1996, we ought to have some corrections in future. These should include the fact that the Supplementary Estimates should not be used to introduce new expenditures, which were not originally catered for in the normal estimates. I have in mind this question of renovation of an office in Nyali which falls under the Office of the President. There was no allocation in the Printed Estimates, and then just suddenly, in the Supplementary Estimates, we have K£450,000. Such things should not happen. Supplementary Estimates should be for topping up shortages.

There are many other things that have been done in this Supplementary Estimates which have really been going against the progress of this country, and I do not need to go into them. Many projects which are supposed to help this country have been cut-short. There is no need for the Minister for Finance to bring here Estimates which we approve and later on he cuts them into whatever he likes during the Supplementary Estimates.

On the whole, I wish to put it on record that this was a very, very abnormal Supplementary Appropriation Bill whereby the *wananchi* have been denied their rights on the money that had been passed by Parliament. As it has been mentioned here, we have even been denied health services, education services and so on, and yet we had to supplement some funny things like renovation of houses and rehabilitation of roads and professional services being added and I do not know from where. It was very strange and although the time is not there to debate this, I hope in future the Minister for Finance will not deprive this country of the money we, hon. Members, have passed for development purposes.

With those few remarks, I beg to oppose.

Mr. Mbeo: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Be aware that we are not in the re-opening debate.

Mr. Mbeo: Yes, we are not, I am just making a few comments.

I have gone, maybe, not in the details into the books that were given to us, but I sort of really "dug" into the Development Expenditure and I just wanted to make a few comments that would help us. [**Mr. Mbeo**]

First of all, I committed myself to my people in Mathare about the Mathare Nyayo wards. I am really surprised that the original estimates of K£700,000 was slashed and revised to read K£15,000. I do not know what I am going to tell them! I think it is really absurd even if we have to reduce our expenditure. It should not be at that level where the Nyayo wards that are being expected by the constituents end up being nothing.

At the moment, the proposed Nyayo ward that was inaugurated by His Excellency the President has turned into K£15,000 project. I do not know how we are going to do it.

I would like also to comment on the education. We have been talking a lot about the education facilities in this country. It is really shocking if we went into the details of the Development Expenditure, one finds that even the construction of teaching facilities at Kabete was slashed from K£400,000 estimated budget to K£250,000.

The construction of Mamlaka Students' Hostel was reduced by K£50,000. It appears that we are just slashing these things to be able to meet certain obligation. We find that construction of library in Lower Kabete has also been slashed from K£300,000 to K£150,000.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am only checking on this and seeing that there is something which is similar which means we were slashing. The Jomo Kenyatta Library construction was slashed from K£100,000 to K£50,000. I would also like to remind you that the Office of the President acquired the Drive-in-Estate for the GSU personnel in my constituency for K£950,000 but later on, that sum was reduced to K£150,000.

Really, when we start looking at things like these, we get confused. I do not know whether the value of the building which purchased for K£950,000 reduced automatically to K£150,000. It means that there is something sinister. I would only say, at the end of it all, that whereas we agree that the Government needs to reduce or revise its development expenditure on the basis of the amounts of monies that is available from the taxpayers and other sources, When we get into such kind of reductions, it should not be on pro rata basis. Let us at least finish one project and then move to the other. You cannot expect us to vote money here and then at the end of the day, we find that we have not done anything at all with the money that was provided for development expenditure.

With those few remarks, I beg to oppose.

Mr. Muite: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to record my concern with the reduction of K£4.1 million that had originally been allocated to the Kenyatta National Hospital. I wonder whether it is right at a time when there are no adequate drugs at that hospital to slush what had been originally allocated in the budget by over K£4 million. The second point which I want to make is that this is really a very sad occasion for some of us. We have just passed a lot of money hurriedly and certainly, some of us have not been able to do justice. We have not acquainted ourselves with the obligation that is placed on us by Kenyans to act as watch-dogs.

I am happy to see that the Chairman of the Sessional Committee is present in the House. Through you, I would like to appeal to him to persuade the Sessional Committee to comply with Standing Order No. 146. If we are going to do any justice to Kenyan taxpayers, before these Estimates are brought here they should be analyzed thoroughly by an Estimates Committee. It is not enough to put these huge volumes in our pigeonholes 24 hours before the debate commences and expecting hon. Members to go through them and discover where money is being taken only to end up in mysterious places. So, it is essential for the Estimates Committee---In fact, Standing Order No. 146 is mandatory. It reads:

"There shall be a select committee to be designated the Estimates Committee which shall consist of a Chairman and not less than ten Members of the House who shall be nominated by the Sessional Committee at the commencement of every Session."

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are in breach of this Standing Order because this Session has already commenced and to my knowledge the Sessional Committee, has not as is required in a mandatory language appointed an Estimates Committee. Through you, I would like to the Sessional Committee---I am happy that its Chairman, hon. the Vice-President and the Minister for Planning and National Development whose constituency borders mine to South-East is present. I would like to appeal to him both as an hon. Member and as a neighbour to persuade the Sessional Committee to appoint the Estimates Committee.

With those few remarks, I beg to oppose this Bill.

Mr. Busolo: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make one observation in relation to the social dimension programmes. It seems to me that on the implementation side of these programmes, the very fellow that is supposed to access and assist, I think he seems to have been forgotten in the planning aspect. Either there is adverse planning or there is lack of systematic planning. For instance, in my Constituency, there is a lot of unemployed youths, but it looks like there is no co-ordination between the Ministry of Energy, for example, to electrify the area, in order to provide power for Jua Kali projects that would absorb most of these unemployed youth. In the absence of that, the youth in my Constituency are a very angry lot, extremely, so angry that even I, as their Member of Parliament, sometimes when I even speak about co-operation with Government, they want to tear me into pieces. I understand their anger, because they have not been catered for in this programme of social dimensions of development. For instance, they have field projects, but at the planning level in the district or at the divisional level, there is no programme which can assist them. There is no place for them even when it comes to road maintenance programmes and things of that nature. That kind of gap needs to be looked into by planners.

Secondly, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when it comes to health, there is either *ad hoc* planning, as I said, or lack of planning. There is something amiss somewhere in the Planning Department. I am saying so because there is a hospital in Webuye Town, a huge beautiful structure, yet we are told that There is no sewerage system. This leaves the hospital not functioning and it does not perform its duties, at all.

So, one wonders where funds go when we appropriate them for the Ministry of Health and for other huge projects.

I represent this kind of areas, like Webuye, and one wonders what those people should expect from the Government.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to take more time, but I thought I should raise the question of planning in the Vice-President's Office and Ministry of Planning and National Development. Thank you.

(Question put and agreed to)

*(The Bill was accordingly read the
Third Time and passed)*

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Hon. Members, this would be an appropriate moment to adjourn, and the House stands adjourned until tomorrow, the 10th of April, at 9.00 a.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.