

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 26th July, 1995

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair

PRAYERS

ORAL ANSWERS QUESTIONS

Question No.610

VEHICLES FOR POLICE STATIONS

Mr. Speaker: Is Dr. Wako not here? We will leave that Question until to the end. Next Question.

Question No.368.

BANNING OF DISCOS

Dr. Oburu asked the Minister of State, Office of the President:-

- (a) whether he is aware that discos and other forms of entertainment are banned in Bondo Constituency by the District Commissioner; and,
- (b) if the answer to "a" above is in the affirmative, he could lift this ban and allow Bondo residents to enjoy their invaluable right of entertainment and business.

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

- (a) Yes, indeed, I am aware.
- (b) My office cannot lift this ban on discos in Siaya because the decision to ban discos was arrived at after consultation between the parents and the provincial administration officials. It is up to the local people to review the matter in consultation with area provincial administration before the lifting of the ban.

Dr. Oburu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not true that this ban was done after consultation with the local people. In fact, this was an arbitrarily decision by the District Commissioner, and I do not see why people who are peaceful doing their disco business are being denied their rights of carrying out their businesses and of enjoyment. Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister investigate this matter because I am one of the leaders there and I was never consulted and I sit in all consultative meetings.

Mr. Awori: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is really nothing to investigate. Indeed, it was the leaders who requested that we put the ban on. It is quite likely that hon. Dr. Oburu during that weekend was, as usual with Opposition Members in some other constituency.

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from these absurd speculations by the hon. Assistant Minister and considering that in any community you will always find that some people are opposed to some certain forms of entertainment, can he tell this House under what circumstances is the Government is satisfied that a certain group of people constitute representative of public opinion in a given area, and on the basis of their opinion they can deny other people their rights to certain forms of recreation?

Mr. Awori: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is very high hypothetical. As far as I know, the information we got was as I have stated. The Government has a right to protect its citizens. As far as we know, the area where the ban was put on was getting infected with dreadful diseases, alcoholism and so on as a result of discos.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question, Mr. Mutahi.

Mr. Mathenge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can I ask on his behalf?

Mr. Speaker: Only if you have instructions!

Mr. Mathenge: I have standing instructions!

Mr. Speaker: Order! you are out of order, you will not ask the Question. Next Question, Mrs Ndetei.

Question No.616

REPAYMENT OF LOANS

Mrs. Ndetei asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement:-

(a) whether he is aware that former squatters, who were settled in Masongaleni and Mvuni settlement schemes and were given loans by the Settlement Fund Trustee, are now being asked to repay the loans; and,

(b) since these are poor wananchi who cannot afford repaying the loans, he could consider writing-off these loans in order to enable them settle down.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Khaniri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am not aware that the former squatters, who were settled in Masongaleni and Mvuni settlement schemes were given loans by the Settlement Fund Trustee are now being asked to repay the loans. Normally, the farmers are given two years of grace to develop their plots before they can start repaying the loans.

(b) I cannot consider writing-off loans because the farmers had two years of grace to settle down and given the agricultural potential of the schemes, the farmers should be able to meet their Settlement Fund Trustee loan obligations without much difficulties unless they deviated the loans to other uses. However, if there is a genuine case, it can be considered on its own merit if the details are forwarded to me by the loanees.

Mrs. Ndetei: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me thank the Assistant Minister for this very disturbing reply. If you look at part "b" of this reply it is presumed that these farmers were given cash money as loan, this is not true. These farmers were settled there. It is only now that they are being told to pay the price of the pieces of the land that they were given. Those are the loans scheme that they are suppose to repay.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the last two years we had no rains, and I am surprised to learn that this reply has been signed by hon. Mulinge as if he does not come from Ukambani or as if he is totally ignorant of what goes on in Ukambani or my area because we have not had rains. These farmers are unable to repay the loans because even now they are relying on relief food.

Mr. Speaker: Mrs. Ndetei will you now ask the question, please?

Mrs. Ndetei: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to give background information to hon. Mulinge because he has replied as if he does not come from Ukambani. He knows that we are relying on relief food in this area throughout, and these farmers were not compensated. Can the hon. Assistant Minister consider giving some kind of relief to those who are supposed to repay this money? These farmers are living on relief food from the Government. So, can he consider writing-off these loans because I cannot see a time when they will ever be able to repay these loans.

Mr. Khaniri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said before the loanees, should approach my office for consideration but these settlers were given an average of five to ten acres per person at an average cost of Kshs.1,200 per Acre. So whoever bought five acres had Kshs.6,000 to pay to the Settlement Fund Trustee which I consider to be manageable.

Mr. Mumba: Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently the Government directed that all fees and payments to Settlement Fund Trustee by the allottees of settlement schemes be abolished. Can the Assistant Minister explain why it is necessary that these payments should continue. Very recently, the Government through the Office of the President, gave that directive.

Mr. Khaniri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, then I can act on it.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir!

Mr. Speaker: What is your point of order Dr. Lwali?

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister in order to doubt the statement which was made by the President to the whole nation that the Settlement Fund Trustee loans should be written off?

Mr. Khaniri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one does not have to use the name of the President as an excuse for not paying their debts.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question. Mr. Owino Ochola.

Question No.428

PRIVATIZATION OF HOTELS

Mr. Achola asked the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife when the Government will privatize both Homa Bay and Sunset hotels in Nyanza Province.

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

The Government is currently in the process of privatising both Homa Bay and Sunset hotels. Bids have already been placed in the local dailies.

Mr. Achola: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the Parastatal Reform Programme Committee has been known to be involved in shady deals involving the disposal of certain parastatals, could the Assistant Minister tell this House why he did not find it necessary to effect the sales through a public issue for sale so that more wananchi could own these parastatals instead of giving certain corrupt individuals the opportunity to grab these parastatals?

Mr. Kisiero: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no question of grabbing or selling these assets through shoddy deals. What we have already done is that we have asked a firm of consultants to prepare evaluation for the two hotels so that we may invite competitive bidding through advertisement. We are going to advertise in the three local dailies for twenty---

An hon. Member: It is already being advertised.

Mr. Kisiero: Yes, we are advertising for 21 days. We are doing that for 21 days in order to ensure accountability and transparency in the whole process. Bids will be opened on the 1st August 1995 at the office of the Executive Secretary and Technical Unit Parastatal Reform Programme Committee.

Mr. Omino: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister explain to this House why in respect of these two hotels the municipal council of Kisumu and Homa Bay have not been allowed to exercise their preemptive rights?

Mr. Kisiero: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have invited bids from the public. In fact, in the case of Sunset hotel, Kisumu municipality is a share holder and it is participating in this ---

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

Mr. Speaker: What is it, Mr. Omino?

Mr. Omino: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want the Assistant Minister to explain why Kisumu Municipality has not been allowed as a share holder, to exercise its preemptive rights, while we know that in other companies this has been done?

Mr. Kisiero: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in both hotels, KTDC has the majority share holding. In the case of Homa Bay Hotel, for example, KTDC holds 310,910 shares which is 99.33 per cent while NAAM Investments sold 2,102 shares which is .67 per cent. In the case of Sunset Hotel, KTDC holds 572,500 shares which represents 95.4 per cent while Kisumu municipality holds 27,500 shares which is equivalent to 4.6 per cent. So, the KTDC holds the majority share in these two hotels.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question, Mr. Sankori.

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

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Raila. That is likely to be misconduct. I will not have it. Next Question.

Question No.456

MURRAMING OF ROAD D524

Mr. Sankori asked the Minister for Public Works and Housing what arrangements the Ministry is making to murrām Road No. D524, Kajiado-Mashuuru-Isara.

The Minister for Public Works and Housing (Prof. Ng'eno): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

The Ministry is planning to gravel the worst sections of the road during the next Financial Year.

Mr. Sankori: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Minister for the reply. I am asking for murrām and you are talking of gravelling those are two different things altogether. You can gravel a road, but not murrām it. On that issue can the Minister consider upgrading that road now because it is leading to a divisional headquarters as the oldest road in the district.

Prof. Ng'eno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, gravelling as I understand, is murrām rather than grading. So we will murrām the road in the next Financial Year. We also realise that this road is very important as the Member has pointed out. It is going to the divisional headquarters and it is very long 110 kms. It is priority number one in Kajiado right now and we will take all this into consideration and do whatever we can to assist Wananchi. The best we can do now, in the absence of sufficient funds, is to make sure that we make it passable by gravel patching the sections which are very bad until we are able to do the upgrading next year.

Mr. Ndicho: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has said that this road will be done when they get sufficient funds and we know that every motorist today is paying the petroleum levy. So what other funds is the Minister saying that will be made available? Can he tell us where funds from the Road Maintenance Levy are going if not maintaining these roads?

Prof. Ng'eno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member understands that the Fuel Levy is money to be collected and right now it is not as much as it would be six months from now. That why I am saying as we build up the funds we will re-gravel the road.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Question No. 194

REPAIRS OF JUJA ROADS

Mr. Ndicho asked the Minister for Public Works and Housing what steps the Ministry is taking to repair and maintain the Ruiru-Kiambu and Ruiru-Githurai roads, which are currently full of potholes.

The Minister for Public Works and Housing (Prof. Ng'eno): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply once more.

The Ministry has arrangements to reseal the Ruiru-Kiambu Road with effect from January 1996 and thereafter during 1996/97 Financial Year reseal the Ruiru-Githunguri Road. In the meantime, routine maintenance work will be continued on these roads to keep them motorable.

Mr. Ndicho: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people who use these roads have been suffering for very many years. These two roads transverse a very high potential coffee-growing area, where we have 76 coffee estates. Apart from supplementing Government funds, these coffee estates have been paying cess to Kiambu County council. Can the Minister now tell us where cess money for these two roads has been going and why the Government has not done anything on these two roads for the last 10 years?

Prof. Ng'eno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what happened 10 years ago is not known to me. I am addressing the issue right now and I am saying that the work is being done. In fact, Ruiru-Githunguri Road was being done as of July, 1994, but because other sections along the same road, like Githunguri-Upland section, were worse off we had to move personnel and equipment to that portion to have it done. But Ruiru-Kiambu Road will be resealed and repaired in January, 1996. I have given that undertaking; I have looked at the money available for this road and I can assure this hon. House that it will be done.

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that Githunguri is a case study of infrastructure of the poorest quality. Given that fact, what plans does the Government have for maintenance and repair, realising that enormous amount of infrastructure is destroyed for sheer lack of maintenance and repair?

Prof. Ng'eno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to have to request the hon. Member to repeat his question; I did not follow it because there was too much consultation over here!

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Mr. Nthenge: On a point a order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. While you were consulting the Minister asked that Mr. Gatabaki repeats his question because he had not heard it.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, I did not hear that!

(Loud consultations)

Order, hon. Member! Can we give hon. Gatabaki a chance to repeat his question? Proceed, Mr. Gatabaki.

Mr. Gatabaki: Thank you Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me another chance. I said that Githunguri is a case study of a quantity of roads of poorest quality. Given that fact, what plans does the Government have of ensuring continuous repair and maintenance so as to prevent destruction of very expensive infrastructure?

Prof. Ng'eno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in fact, I am very happy to say that the hon. Member has revealed a secret that most Kenyans do not know; it is that at a certain time Githunguri had some of the best roads in this country. All that I can assure the hon. Member is that, that investment will be preserved. We will use the Petroleum Levy money to repair those roads; that is why we have this levy.

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

Mr. Speaker: Overruled!

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

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Ndicho! Once overruled, I will not expect any hon. Member to defy the ruling of the Chair!

Mr. Icharia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, these two roads are full of potholes. If the Minister waits for too long there will be no roads to repair because right now the roads are completely worn out. The Minister has been talking about the Petroleum Levy Fund. Where does its money go to?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, can he confirm or deny that the money being collected is being used to build the Eldoret International Airport, which is a white elephant?

Prof. Ng'eno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of where the petroleum levy fund money goes should not worry hon. Members.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am sure you heard the loud and almost heckling sound from that side of the House. Is that in order?

Mr. Speaker: They were completely out of order! Mr. Mak'Onyango's Question.

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

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Mulusya! If you persist, I will send you out!

Question No. 236

Mr. Mak'Onyango asked the Attorney-General:-

(a) whether the Task Force on Public Order and Security is still at work and for how much longer;

(b) when the Task Force will sit in Siaya, Kisumu, Homa Bay and Migori; and

(c) how much money the Government has spent on all the task forces initiated by him.

The Attorney-General: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Yes, the task force is still at work and it is expected to submit its report and recommendations by the end of this year.

(b) It is not possible to say when the task force will visit Siaya, Homa Bay, Kisumu and Migori due to financial constraints.

(c) Over a period of three years the Government has spent on all the 10 task forces in respect of allowances, honoraria for members and support staff, travelling and accommodation of members while on field work, transport operating expenses, purchase and maintenance of office equipment/machinery and consultancy fees an amount of Kshs49,016,850.

Mr. Raila: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was due to appear before this task force on 31.3.95. However, by the time I was informed, in fact, this task force had been disbanded. Now, given that most of these task forces never publish their reports and considering the very exorbitant amount of Kshs49 million that has been spent on them, is the Attorney-General satisfied that this money has been properly spent? Or, is this a mere waste of public funds?

Mr. Wako: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to state that it is true that this task force was supposed to visit Nyanza and Western Provinces from 5th to 10th February, 1995 and between 20th and 24th February, 1995, but it was not really able to do so due to lack of funds.

Mr. Gatabaki: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the Attorney-General in order to mislead the House when he knows very well that these Task Forces have been disbanded and the purpose of the Task Force was for the preparation of the donors consultative meeting in December?

The Attorney-General (Mr. Wako): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that is an issue that I answered in this House sometime ago. At the beginning of the year, I did write a letter to all the Task Forces because I wanted to know exactly where they were so that they could programme themselves properly. When I wrote to them asking for the covering reports plus all the documentation and so forth so that an inventory could be taken, that was misconstrued to mean that they had been disbanded. As a matter of fact, I have written to all the Task Forces that submitted their reports, after perusing what they had done and I have asked them to continue working. In some instances, I have asked them to expedite on certain aspects. That is why I am satisfied that the amount spent has been spent properly.

The hon. Member raised three issues which I want to tackle. The other issue is that the Task Forces have not submitted their reports. The fact of the matter is that of the ten Task Forces, three have submitted their reports. Two of the Bills are before Parliament. Another Bill on Auctioneers will soon come before Parliament. They have finalised their work, and the rest are proceeding on in accordance with the programme that had been laid.

Mr. Mak'Onyango: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Task Force in question encompasses the Chiefs Act, the Public Order Act and the notorious Preservation of Public Security Act. Would the Attorney-General agree with me that the way he is tackling this is that he is trying to use the back-door method to effect the constitutional reforms instead of coming up with an open approach that would enable as many Kenyans as possible to participate in this important task?

The Attorney-General (Mr. Wako): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Task Forces are going into the issues of law reform and I must say they are doing a very good job of it. As you have seen, they are composed of people from all walks of life who have an interest in that particular subject matter. They are seeking the views of the public and they are making good recommendations. They are actually doing a very good expeditious work in the area of law reform.

Mr. Achieng'-Oneko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Attorney-General's reply, can he tell us which areas in Kenya this Task Force toured? So much money has been spent on the Task Force.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Wako): I would have even given the breakdown of how the money has been spent. Most of this money is on equipment which is permanent and other things. However, I can assure you that, in fact, it was only about three weeks ago that the Task Force on the disabled was touring Western and Nyanza Provinces, and that is because that particular Task Force has, at least, obtained some donor funding and, therefore, they are able to move.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Wako's Question!

Question No.610

VEHICLES FOR POLICE STATIONS

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Wako is still not here? That Question is dropped.

(Question dropped)

Next Question! For the second time, Mr. Mutahi!

Question No.424

DISTRIBUTION OF BURSARIES

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Mutahi is still not here? That Question is dropped.

(Question dropped)

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

CANCELLATION OF LAND ALLOCATION

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

(a) Is the Minister aware that Mr. Peter Njuguna of Private Bag, Kisumu, was allocated 247.5 hectares for salt works at Gongoni in Kilifi District, vide letter of Allotment No.39809/11/21 of 16th December, 1993?

(b) Since the said land was held under trust by the Kilifi County Council, could the Minister inform this House why the land was allocated without the Council's recommendation?

(c) Since the allottee has failed to develop this land as per the letter of offer, could the Minister cancel the letter of allotment issued on 16th December, 1993 and allocate the land to the people of Gongoni?

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

(a) Yes, I am aware that Mr. Peter N. Njuguna of Kisumu was allocated 247.5 hectares of land at Gongoni, Kilifi District, for salt works in December, 1993.

(b) According to the records held by the Ministry, the area is part of Government land L.R. No.3514. It is not a trust land. However, Kilifi County Council was consulted before the allocation was done and the Council replied in the affirmative, concurring with the proposed allocation vide their letter KFI/MKT/117/77, dated 20th

August, 1993.

(c) Since the allottee has paid for the land, it would, therefore, not be fair to cancel the allotment. The land is now a private property and if the people of Gongoni need the land, they can directly approach Mr. Njuguna and negotiate the terms.

Mr. Ndzai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand that any land given for a project has to be recommended by the DDC. Are there any Minutes from the DDC, Kilifi, recommending that this land be given to this person?

Gen. Mulinge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this was direct allocation.

Mr. Mumba: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if it was a direct allocation, we should have been told, but nonetheless, this land was specifically given for salt works. The so called Mr. Njuguna, has not undertaken any salt works in the area. We understand he is now trying to sell the land at Kshs30 million. Can we be told why the ownership of this land cannot revert to the people of Gongoni if the salt works are not being undertaken?

Gen. Mulinge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Njuguna paid all the money required by the Government. The land is registered under his name. It is now a private property. Whatever he does with it is up to him. I have no power to interfere with private property.

Mr. Ndicho: Jemadari "Mstaafu" is a very good Minister, heading the worst and most corrupt Ministry in this land. We know that this land does not belong to this man called Mr. Njuguna. What has been going on in the Ministry of Lands is that the officers there use other people's names like Mr. Njuguna to acquire land for them, and then later on sell the land on their behalf. This is the most corrupt Ministry. Can the Minister now consider dismissing the Commissioner of Lands and his PS because they are the people who are even taking sacred land in this country? In Thika, the Kenyatta Mugumo has been allocated --- Makaburi yanachukuliwa hapa, hata kaburi la Jomo Kenyatta hapa, we understand it is now in jeopardy of being allocated. Can the Minister consider removing these two officers from his Ministry because they are the worst in this land? The Commissioner of Lands and the PS!

Gen. Mulinge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of this and I cannot dismiss the Commissioner of Lands.

Mr. Badawy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Minister tell this House whether it is fair for him to allocate such vast tracts of land in Gongoni, in Malindi Sub-district, where the squatter problem is so prevalent to the extent that the Government has assured us that a Task Force has been appointed to look into the squatter issue? Is that allocation fair?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Mulusya, final question.

Mr. Mulusya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question to the hon. Minister---

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

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order, hon. Mumba you have absolutely no power to order Mr. Speaker!

(Laughter)

Mr. Mulusya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question to the hon. Minister for Lands and Settlement is that the letter of allotment clearly states that the development of this land must take place within a period of two years. What has this Mr. Njuguna done on this land so far and if he has not presented any proposals to the Ministry? What is he going to do to make sure that he enforces that development clause in the title deed?

An hon. Member: And be honest!

Gen. Mulinge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the land in question is a private land which was allocated to Mr. Njuguna and---

Mr. Mumba: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. First we did not get the reply which the hon. Minister gave earlier on and that is why I was standing earlier raising a point of order. This particular point of order is with regard to the answer that now this is private property. We are aware that before Government directives are given through His Excellency, the President, even if it is a direct allocation, the ground status must be established and there must be no squatters? Even when a title deed has been issued, if it is established to be dubious, then it should be nullified.

An hon. Member: Right!

(Applause)

Mr. Mumba: Is it in order for the Minister to cling to his answer that it is private property?

Hon. Members: Nullify sasa!

Gen. Mulinge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the people of Gongoni want the land and the land belongs to Mr. Njuguna and if the allocation was dubious as alleged, then they have a right to complain. So far, nobody has complained. The documents held by my Ministry show that the land belongs to Mr. Njuguna.

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order, now. Next Question, Mr. Munyasia!

REMOVAL OF ELECTRICITY LINES FROM SIRISIA

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

(a) Is the Minister aware that posts placed in Sirisia for construction of rural electricity lines as follows:- Malakisi Bukokholo-Sirisia; Mayanja-Bisunu-Sirisia and Chwele-Namwela-Sirisia, have been removed and taken to Cheptais in the neighbouring Mt. Elgon District?

(b) Why is this being done?

(c) Will the Minister order a replacement of these posts?

The Minister for Energy (Mr. D. Mbela): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Yes, I am aware that the posts were removed, but I would like to categorically state that they were not taken to Cheptais in Mt. Elgon District as alleged.

(b) Twenty posts were removed for replacement of badly impaired posts along the high tension lines, namely Musaga-Webuye and the completion of the Musikoma-Sebembe and Kabula line in Kanduyi Division.

(c) Arrangements have been made for the immediate replacement and construction will start---

(Loud consultations)

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

Mr. Speaker: Order! What is it Mr. Shikuku?

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Can you restore order in this House? I can hardly hear the hon. Minister because this side of the House has not recovered from the sad reply from the Minister.

*(Hon. Nassir stood up uttering
some inaudible words)*

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order, hon. Nassir. Order, hon. Members. Can we make ourselves audible? Any consultations shall be done quietly.

The Minister for Energy (Mr. Mbela): Mr. Speaker, Sir,

(c) Arrangements have been made for the immediate replacement and construction will start as soon as all the planning work which is in progress has been completed.

Mr. Munyasia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the 26th June, 1995, we had a DDC Committee in Bungoma and the officer representing this hon. Minister told us that the posts had been removed and taken to Cheptais because that was a priority area. If they have not been removed and taken to Cheptais, and if he making plans to ensure that work on this line starts, can he tell this House when construction is going to start?

Mr. Mbela: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the construction will start as soon as the planning is completed.

Dr. Kituyi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Arising from this reply, and confirming that I was present at the DDC meeting, where your representative confirmed that the posts had been taken to Mt. Elgon District and considering that they had been planning before the posts were brought to Bungoma in the first place, what new planning is needed now before you replace what has been removed?

An hon. Member: Hear! Hear!

The Assistant Minister for Tourism and Wildlife (Mr. Kisiero): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to say that posts can be removed and taken to Mt. Elgon and yet it is impossible for electricity to reach Mt. Elgon without passing through Kanduyi? Is he in order to mislead the hon. Minister?

(Loud consultations)

(Dr. Kituyi remained standing)

Hon. Members: Sit down!

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order, Dr. Kituyi, can you respond Mr. Mbela?

Hon. Members: Sit down wewe!

Mr. D. Mbela: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not need any clarification. I have stated that twenty posts were removed to maintain lines which are operational. Having said that I would like to say that the projects in Sirisia that are being referred to were declared as priority number one by the DDC and that is the priority that we are following.

Dr. Kituyi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for an Assistant Minister of this Government to mislead this House by claiming that you can move posts to replace power lines that are already operational?

Mr. Speaker: Order! Dr. Kituyi, you are out of order!

(Several hon. Members stood on points or order)

Mr. Speaker: Order! Final question, hon. Munyasia.

An hon. Member: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Overruled.

Mr. Munyasia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is assumed that before the posts were placed along these lines, planning had already been done. I had been told when I asked the same Question last year that they were looking for funds merely to construct these lines. So, it is not a question of planning again. Can the Minister now tell us if they have now found the funds so that we now tell the people of Sirisia that construction is going to start immediately?

Mr. D. Mbela: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have KShs.5.4 million in the Estimates during Financial Year and we seem to be splitting hairs about twenty posts. For the benefit of the House, I would like to say that there are 184 of these posts in Shikusi Secondary School, Chwele Market, Teremi Secondary School, Kuywa Market, Kimilili Catholic Primary School and Chembukukaka market. We are ready to move as soon as the planning is completed.

Hon. Members: What planning?

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

NAMING OF MR. SIFUNA

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order now! That brings us to the end of Question time.

Hon. Members will recall this morning that there was an issue raised by the Deputy Leader of Government Business relating to the grave misconduct of an hon. Member in this House and the Deputy Speaker who was then on the Chair deferred this matter to this afternoon. Now, I am prepared, if the hon. Member is ready to pursue that matter, to listen to him.

The Minister for Labour and Manpower Development (Mr. Masinde): Thank you very much Mr. Speaker, Sir. As hon. Members of the House are aware this morning immediately after question time the Deputy Speaker called for the Next Order and hon. Sifuna shouted back, "Get out you bastard". In view of this and in accordance with the provision of Standing Orders No. 88 (iii) may I invite you Mr. Speaker, Sir, to name the Member for Kanduyi, hon. Lawrence Simiyu Sifuna for disorderly conduct.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members, I have no hesitation in naming the hon. Lawrence Simiyu Sifuna, the Member for Kanduyi, for the gravest misconduct ever witnessed in a Commonwealth Parliament and there are very many.

The Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Otieno): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on seconding upon the naming I rise under Standing Order No. 89 (a) and move that the Member for Kanduyi, hon. Lawrence Simiyu Sifuna be suspended from the services of this august House.

(Applause)

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! As hon. Members, I expect you to have the Standing Orders, but if in the interest of the hon. Members before I proceed to put that question I will read the relevant Standing Order and that is Standing Order No. 90, which states as follows:-

If any Member be suspended under Standing Order No. 89 (Member may be suspended after being named) his suspension on the first occasion shall be for three days including the day of suspension; on the second occasion during the same Session for seven days, including the day of suspension; and on the third or any subsequent occasion during the same Session for 28 days, including the day of suspension.

This I believe, is his first occasion and, therefore, I will now put the question.

*(Question, that the hon. Lawrence Simiyu Sifuna
be suspended from the services of the House,
put and agreed to)*

Mr. Wamalwa: On a point of order Mr. Speaker Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What is it Mr. Wamalwa? Order!

POINTS OF ORDER

UNREST AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

Mr. Wamalwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order with your indulgence to ask the Minister for Education to make a Ministerial Statement in this House concerning the grave situation obtaining at the University of Nairobi at the moment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this morning a number of hon. Members and I visited the University of Nairobi. We went to Halls 9 and 11. What we saw in these two halls is nothing short of legalised vandalism by the police. In Hall 11, Room 007 (a) and (b) the doors were all broken and pulled out; in Room 104 the doors were removed and in Hall 9 - Tom Mboya Hall, the whole of second floor no room has a door. All the doors have been smashed and broken down by the police.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we look at the university as an institute of higher learning and as the headquarters of reason in this country. We believe at the university disagreements should be sorted out through dialogue and not through violence. In other words there should be a constructive engagement of brains rather than of *rungs* at the university.

(Applause)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the International Students Union defines a student as a young intellectual in search of truth. When one speaks truth, one is bound to ask a lot of questions sometimes very awkward questions, but if there is a willingness to encourage in dialogue, I think truth can be established without resulting to violence.

Mr. Speaker: I think you have made your point of order.

Mr. Wamalwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out that six students had scalps cracked and were stitched and are at Kenyatta National Hospital at the moment. Four have broken legs and this is a terrible thing. I would like to see this university become a place where people reason together rather than resorting to violence. I would like to see this university result to the old days when it was a truly open university where people from all persuasions, political and otherwise, were free to deliver lectures there and students were free to judge what to accept and what not to accept.

Thank you Mr. Speaker, Sir.

(Applause)

DEATHS THROUGH VACCINATIONS

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Ireri Ndwiga, the last one.

Mr. G. I. Ndwiga: I rise on a point of order demanding a Ministerial Statement from the Minister of Health in relation to two deaths which happened in Siakago Constituency as a result of vaccination by either doctors or unqualified personnel to two young children.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is only a month ago when there was typhoid outbreak and the Ministry did nothing to curb the outbreak of typhoid in the area. But now when there is no outbreak of any disease there are vaccinations that are taking place in Siakago Constituency resulting into deaths of very innocent young children. Could the Minister give us a Ministerial Statement to tell us why, before these kind of vaccinations spread to the whole country, they should not be stopped? Let them be curbed and let the Minister tell us what is happening.

Mr. Speaker: Very well! Next Order!

An hon. Member: On a point of order Mr. Speaker Sir.

Mr. Speaker: We are out of time now until next time!
Next Order!

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

(Order for Committee read being Fourth Allotted Day)

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

Vote 20 - Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional
and Water Development

(The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development on 25.07.95)

(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 25.07.95)

Mr. Speaker: Who was on the Floor? Mr. Nthenge was on the Floor yesterday.

Mr. Nthenge: Asante sana, Bw. Spika. Mimi nilikuwa nikimaliza kusema kwamba twataka kushindana na Mungu bure. Mungu amesema tuzae na nchi iko tele lakini ni kavu. Kwa hivyo, ni semavyo ni kwamba kukiwa na maji hata hakuna haja ya kupukuza watu watafanya kazi ya kutosha na wataendelea vizuri.

Mimi ningetaka kumwambia Waziri awe na mpango wa kupanda miti kwa sababu---

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Members are consulting rather too loudly.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! the hon. Member for Kamukunji is lawfully making his contribution to this House and he is entitled to be heard. Proceed!

Mr. Nthenge: Ahsante sana Bw. Spika. Ningependa kumkumbusha Waziri kuhusu kazi yake. Tukimpa pesa afanyekazi inayostahili kufanywa. Tungependa awazuie watu kulima mahali palipo na mmomonyoko wa udongo. Mmomonyoko wa ardhi unaweza kuzuiwa ikiwa hatutalima karibu na mito. Kuna sheria ya kukataza jambo hili lakini sasa inaonekana kwamba tumekuwa tu watu wakutazama mambo.

Ningependa Bw. Waziri alitilie maanani jambo hili kwa sababu mmomonyoko wa ardhi utatuletea hasara badaye. Ningependa asisitize jambo la kuzuia mmomonyoko wa udongo kwa kuwauliza watu wapande mimea ambayo itasaidia katika jambo hili. Inafaa tufahamu kwamba mara tu mchanga unapopotea kwa sababu ya mmomonyoko wa udongo ni hasara kubwa kwa nchi. Huu mchanga ukishapotea umepotea. Kwa hivyo ninataka Waziri alitazame hili jambo. Tutampa pesa hatukatai lakini naye pia atengeneze nchi iwe bora kwa sababu hatuna nchi nyingine isipokuwa Kenya. Tukiifanyia kazi nzuri nchi yetu hata tutawaalika watu kuja kuishi hapa kwa sababu tutakuwa na nafasi ya watu kuishi, ya kujenga shule, misikiti na kadhhalika.

Tuhifadhi udongo wetu na kama nilivyowaambia jana tuna maji ya kutosha. Tukifanya hivi tutakuwa na nchi maridadi kabisa. Mungu ametupenda ametupa hali nzuri ya anga. Hatuna baridi jingi wala joto jingi. Kwa hivyo tuna nchi bora kabisa. Mungu ametupenda sana na ni jukumu letu kama tumepewa kipaji tukitumie kwa njia inayofaa. Bw. Waziri akiuliza kuongezewa pesa, kama tunazo tutamwogezwa ili nchi hii ya Kenya iwe nzuri sana. Haiwezi kuwa nzuri ikiwa Bw. Waziri hayatilii maanani mambo tunayoyasema hapa. Kama akifanya

mambo ya kusaidia nchi hii na aulize aongezewe pesa na zipingwe na watu wachache hapa, watapinga kwa miaka miwili au mitatu halafu watakuja kungundua kuwa lilikuwa jambo nzuri.

Mimi si mzee sana lakini nimeona mahali panaitwa Makueni. Hapo mahali palikuwa hapawezi kumea kitu na palikuwa pameachiliwa kukaa bure. Serikali iliposema kwamba itapafufua leo hii ukienda Makueni unatapata kwamba ni sehemu nzuri. Watu wanafuga ng'ombe, mbuzi na kulima mimea tofauti tofauti. Mwaka wa 1940 palikuwa pahali pakavu. Kwa hivyo, unaweza kuinua hali ya nchi ikawa nzuri ya kuishi wanaadamu. Ndiyo sababu ninamuuliza Bw. Waziri afanye jambo hili. Akiwa ana shida anialike. Nina nia lakini sitaweza kufanya kazi lakini nitoa mawaidha nikiwa na wakati.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga Bw. Waziri apewe pesa zake.

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Osogo): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this very important Motion.

It is the only Ministry which has been allocated the biggest share of funds for Development in our Printed Estimates this year. It has got over K£100 million allocation for development. Formerly, the Ministry of Education used to have a lot of money allocated to it, but now it takes position four from this Ministry. So it is a very very important Ministry.

I am going to dwell on Head 989, which concerns the Lake Basin Development Authority. This Authority is a shame to the people it is serving because despite the allocation of funds here to the Authority, nothing happens on the ground. I have in mind the provision contained in Item 502 in the Printed Estimates called, Revolving Fund which has an allocation of K£2,100,000. I hope the Minister when replying is going to explain what this money will be used for because we people who are under this Authority have never seen them assisting any farmers with any money which they would call a Revolving Fund. They have never seen any money lent to farmers which would be paid back and in turn lent out to other farmers. We would like to know how this allocation is going to be distributed.

We have previously spoken strongly in this House about the development of cotton. There is a provision in Item 153 of the Development Estimates where cotton is referred to, but there is no money given to it. Similarly, under Item 155 where groundnuts are mentioned, no funds are allocated to it for this year. I am asking the Minister to tell us whether these two items have now been abandoned and they are not going to be taken care of.

I will now talk about an item which is very close to my heart and that is, flood protection. There are floods in Bunyala so often but the dykes that prevent floods on River Nzoia have broken at several places. We have requested the Ministry to repair these dykes. Indeed, when the Supplementary Estimates were passed early this year, there was a provision under that item, but to date we have not seen any repairs being done on the ground. Now, surprisingly, in the Printed Estimates the Flood Control Dykes, Item 423 has only been allocated K£20,000. I want to be told whether this money includes the repairs of dykes on River Nzoia to prevent flooding which is threatening the lives of our people. We have seen on electronic media people suffering from floods that have occurred in other areas as a result of rivers breaking their banks. If River Nzoia breaks its bank we are going to be in deep trouble. The whole of Bunyala Constituency is going to be in deep trouble. So, I do hope that there will be some money found and sent there to repair the dykes that have already broken down so people of Bunyala do not suffer from the floods again.

In the Printed Estimates there are provisions under Items 428 and 429 entitled Rain-Fed Rice Project. A lot of money nearly K£6 million have been provided. We would like to be told by the Ministry how this money is going to be spent and in which areas because I know that Busia has got a lot of Rain-Fed Rice particularly in the Teso and Nambale areas. People grow a lot of Rain-fed Rice, but we want to be told whether this money is going to assist the farmers in growing this rice or not.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Item 427 deals with Minor Irrigation. I have said time and again in this House that irrigation is a very, very important element of development in this country. Irrigation was removed from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and transferred to the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development because of the water element. But if you look at the provisions for irrigation you will find that very little money has been allocated for irrigation. Minor irrigation alone has been given K£20,000 under Item No.427. I do not what that money is going to do in minor irrigation. We are not even told where these minor irrigation schemes are going to be established.

Even under Head 995 - National Irrigation Board - there is no provision for any new irrigation scheme that is likely to start. If we are really talking about improving food production in this country, and we are not considering irrigation at all, then we are deceiving ourselves. This is because under the National Irrigation Board there is no development of any new irrigation scheme of any kind. We cannot say on the one hand that we have unreliable rainfall and yet on the other hand we are not looking at irrigation seriously as a measure that can

improve food production in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also looked at Mwea Irrigation Scheme and I have found out that the total amount allocated to Mwea Irrigation Scheme is nearly K£10 million; under various items. I would like to say K£10 million to one irrigation scheme while others are not even allocated as much as K£50,000 makes some of us wonder why Mwea Irrigation Scheme is being emphasised. This is a scheme that started at Independence. In fact, when I was an Assistant Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture in 1963 that is the time when Mwea Irrigation Scheme was started. That was the time we passed the National Irrigation Board Act in this House. Old as it is, it is being allocated a lot of money and we would like to be told why other irrigation schemes cannot be allocated this money or why new irrigation schemes are not being started.

I would like to say that the name of this Ministry is very beautiful - "Land Reclamation." Yala Swamp Land Reclamation Project is one of the land reclamation projects that this Ministry would have undertaken. But nothing has been done to reclaim Yala Swamp. The Yala Swamp Reclamation Project has a sad history.

I would like to remind the House that in 1979, when our President was invited to visit The Netherlands an agreement was signed. I happened to be on that trip between the Government of Kenya and the Government of The Netherlands. Hon. Dr. Onyonka, the then Minister for Economic Planning and Development signed on behalf of the Kenya Government. Prince Bernard signed on behalf of the Government of The Netherlands. Prince Bernard was then responsible for aid to developing countries. The agreement concerned the reclamation of Yala Swamp, for which the Government of The Netherlands had done a lot of studies using a company called HVA in conjunction with Kitololo & Company of Kenya. A lot of maps and plans were drawn, some of which I have in my own house now, but yet nothing has happened on Yala Swamp since that time. I do not know what happened to that agreement. A Question about this Swamp was asked by an hon. Member from the other side of the House and the Ministry pleaded that they do not know anything about that agreement. The Ministry cannot be serious. I was present in the hall, in The Hague, where that agreement was signed. Indeed, we were with our President and he witnessed everything in the hall when the agreement was being signed. We are following up the matter; we want that swamp to be reclaimed and we want that agreement to be implemented so that the Dutch who are experts in land reclamation can come and reclaim that swamp so that it can produce food for our country. Indeed, that is very fertile land. A lot of food is already being produced there.

With these remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Mwaura: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this very important Vote of the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that water is a very vital component of development in any country. This financial year the Ministry has been given K£214 million for development. I request the Minister, hon. Mohamed, to ensure that this money is properly utilised. If we are going to develop this country, we must ensure that water supply systems in all the rural areas in this country are enhanced. Without water no development projects can be undertaken.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, horticulture has now become one of the most important sectors of our economy. Most farmers in Central Province and in other areas are producing a lot of flowers for export. Horticultural exports are earning this country a lot of foreign exchange.

I notice that K£450,000 has been allocated this year to enhance water supply in Kigumo. I would like to inform the Minister that these are peanuts. This is because Kigumo Water Project has been in existence for many years. There was a time when the evaluation of this project indicated that it would cost over Kshs200 million. To give this project only Kshs9 million is not fair. This is peanuts and it is not going to help my constituents a lot. I say this because in my constituency most of the young people who have left school have gone to the shambas; to grow beans for export and this cannot be done without irrigation. I would urge the Government to initiate irrigation schemes to help our people. The Government should intensify dam construction. In the Ministry's Vote I do not see any money that has been set aside for dam construction especially in Central Province.

In my constituency we have an area that is completely dry. That is Maragwa Ridge. This area is very viable and fertile if it can be turned into a fruit growing area.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if there is water there supplied by the Government farmers could earn this country a lot of money. I would urge the Ministry to follow some other countries, like Tunisia. Over the years, it has constructed various dams which have helped the country to become self-sufficient in terms of irrigation. Dams in that country have been constructed for many years which have now become the source of water.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, other speakers here have talked about various old projects which have been allocated money. If you look at Mwea Rice Scheme, this area was started during the colonial time or during the emergency. I would like to ask the Minister why after so many years that project has not reached the maximum level of development. The same applies to an area like the Bura Irrigation Scheme.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we speak here, we note that a lot of money has been allocated to some areas especially in Rift Valley. For instance, huge amounts of money have been allocated to this area. In fact, yesterday an hon. Member here noted a project that has cost a lot of money in Baringo. Last year, it spent K£31 million and this year K£31 million. Whereas I have no objection that we should look at this country overall, looking at all regions in order to develop the whole entire country equally. I would urge the Minister to ensure that the Ministry's allocation is spread all over the country. In North-Eastern Province where we have the livestock, those areas should be given money in order to enhance the livestock industry which without water that industry cannot really grow. The same also applies to the Maasai area. We want to see viable projects in dams, irrigation so that the livestock can become a source of foreign exchange earning for this country.

Let us also look into the central region of this country as well. This is a region where the question of tea, coffee, horticultural produce and other food commodities are produced. In fact, this is the region that feeds this country and earns the country a lot of money in foreign exchange. I would hate to see politics being an issue in areas that are opposition strongholds and yet they are viable economically are not allocated enough funds to develop them.

A colleague of mine, hon. Michuki spoke yesterday and said that in the entire Murang'a District, we have not been given even K£400,000. An allocation of K£450,000 in Murang'a has gone to Kigumo. Yet this money is not enough to facilitate the rural water supply in my area. Now, if you look at the whole of Murang'a region especially the lower region of Kiharu Division for instance, though I do not come from the area, it is the same semi-arid area which requires to be allocated money for development. I am sure that area can produce a lot of food for this country for both domestic consumption and export.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a Ministry, we must also consider the question of the urban water supply. This country attracts a lot of tourists and we know that most hotels at the coast or even here in Nairobi, sometimes do run out of water. We want to ask the Ministry to ensure that, especially at the coast, there is enough water so that our hotel industry has enough water so that when tourists come here they do not suffer due to lack of water.

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

The Assistant Minister for Health (Mr. Criticos): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to contribute towards this Vote.

I would like to start off by congratulating the Minister for Water Development for his new appointment and hope that since he comes from arid and semi-arid areas, he will look at the plight of us people living in Taita-Taveta District, considering that we come from almost the same area.

I can see from the Vote that the Ministry is getting a lot of money, but I cannot say that this money is sufficient for the Herculean job that the Ministry requires for all these projects, in all corners of our country. Since the desertification of this country is getting harder and harder with the sub-saharan moving in suddenly on a monthly or yearly basis, and our wells are getting deeper and deeper, I would rather see that his budget is doubled rather than what he is getting at the moment.

In my constituency, for example, I have two irrigation canals which are the heart of Taveta. These canals were built many years ago by Col. Grogan in 1935. The amount of money given to these canals is totally insufficient for my people. For example, the other day, I was really surprised to receive a very inadequate answer from the Assistant Minister for Water Development, hon. Ligale, concerning the Grogan Canal. KSh.200,000.00 was allocated to the canal in 1993/94 period which was not utilised, but returned back to the Treasury. The excuse that was given was that the people who had been irrigating their land near the canal had bananas in that area. These people have planted ndizi twice, but they are not prepared to do that any more since they consider that the Ministry is not serious enough in rectifying the problems of this canal since the amount is very small or little. When we talk about this canal, we are talking about 1200 to 1500 families that are now suffering due to lack of water from this canal. We understand the problem came from where we are.

The other canal has a capacity of ten per cent less than the Mzima Spring which was also built in 1935. It has already broken its banks and the money issued on a yearly basis is very little. The production of bananas in Taveta has reduced dramatically and, as leaders, we are going to rectify this canal from our own pockets. It is high time now that "KANU zones" were looked into instead of other zones. We demand that Taveta, as a KANU zone, should also be looked after like Central Province.

(Applause)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other issue regards water for Taveta Township. For the last one and half years the dosage machines which chlorinate the water have not been functioning. It is only by virtue of luck that people have not been poisoned or contracted diseases. The other thing is that the amount of money required is running

into millions since the Jero Kubwa springs-- An embankment which separates the river from the springs was pushed in by water during the rains. So, there will be no water in my constituency for irrigation if this situation is not corrected.

We have other rivers like the Galana and Tana Rivers whose water is left to flow into the Indian Ocean unused. We have got to look into this. Our land area is getting smaller and smaller and yet we are not utilising some of our facilities like water. If the water from Galana River is harnessed we can irrigate huge chunks of land in Taita Taveta District, which we were told is not a very arable area. If water is harnessed we can do miracles and feed our nation.

We also have lands which are semi-arid, but which are viable if irrigated. We have Bura Irrigation Scheme which is getting Kshs7 million from the Ministry's Vote. I think sometimes we should evaluate projects like the Bura one to see whether it is worth the money we give to them. We are very good at initiating projects without planning for their maintenance. If we carry on like this we will soon have very many white elephants in our country. Already we have a good number of them and we do not want to have any more.

With these few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Anyona: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this Vote. I would like to make a few general comments on this Vote and all the other Votes as well. The whole process of Budget and estimates has become a very complex one. Really very few of us, hon. Members, particularly we Back-benchers, have the necessary expertise and even resources like research support to be able to deal with estimates effectively. This afternoon we will be going into the Committee of the whole House and, as we saw during the Vote of the Ministry of Health, very few hon. Members know what to do with the estimates. This is true even for hon. Members on the other side. The other day I saw that the Minister had to run up and down between where he was sitting and where his officials were sitting to try and find answers to the questions which were being raised. The reason is very simple: It is not possible for hon. Members without the necessary back-up to be able to scrutinise the estimates effectively.

I think it is important that budgetary provisions are fully scrutinised so that important matters do not go through either unnoticed or without adequate scrutiny. It is in this sense that scams like the Goldenberg one ever managed to go through this House without the House itself being fully aware of their implications. I, therefore, would like to propose that in the future budgetary provisions and estimates ought to be subjected to the scrutiny of the various Committees of the House. The unfortunate thing, alas, is that apart from two Committees, the Public Investments and Public Accounts Committees, none of the other Committees are operational. The rest are all moribund. Since this Parliament started in 1992 not a single committee of these other Committees has met; and yet these are the committees that should be able to deal with the estimates effectively.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming back to the Vote itself, I see that the Minister is asking the House to approve for his Ministry some Kshs1.8 billion. We want to know what he wants to do with this money. I have a feeling that where we are dealing with land reclamation and regional and water development, Kshs1.8 billion is nothing. The functions of this Ministry are first, to reclaim swampy and marshy areas of this country. Everywhere in the country there is a lot of land which is classified as marsh and swamp. What policy does this Ministry have to reclaim those areas? These also happen to be in areas where there is serious shortage of land, and yet this is very useful land which could be used. We want to know what the Ministry is going to do to reclaim those swampy and marshy areas in the country.

I believe that the main function of this Ministry is to reclaim land in the arid and semi-arid areas. I think ever since this Ministry was created, it has been in the hands of Ministers who come from arid and semi-arid areas, but I do not see anything that has been done to justify the appointment to the Ministry of people from those areas. We would like the Ministry to draw up a major programme of irrigation, because that is really what we are talking about. Look at Ukambani, for instance; there is fertile land and yet year in year out the people there are suffering from shortage of food. Look at places like North Eastern, Eastern, Coast, Nyanza, Western and Rift Valley Provinces where we have arid and semi-arid areas and yet we have waters in Lake Victoria and Rivers like Tana, Athi, Sondu Miriu and Nzoia. Yet that water is all going to waste and here we are year in year out talking about land reclamation. I think for us to attain self-sufficiency in the production of food it is important for this Ministry to be able to fulfil its functions to the full.

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

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

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when it comes to regional development we are told that there are vehicles which have been created to be able to carry out these functions. These are the various development authorities like the Coast, Lake Basin, Kerio Valley and Uaso Ng'iro River. These authorities were intended to be vehicles for development, particularly in those areas which have been lagging behind in development. They were also established as vehicles for balanced and equitable national development. So, far when you go through the Exchequer records you see that funds find their way to areas where there is greatest political concentration. We thought that if these authorities were created they might be able to bring development where it was lacking before.

I think so far there is very little to be said about these authorities. For one thing they are not adequately funded. And yet they cannot fulfil their mandate and functions if they do not have adequate funds. I do not believe that you can fund these authorities through the Exchequer; I believe that these authorities are allowed to borrow funds.

It is only the Kerio Valley Development Authority which is able to fund itself adequately, I believe through the Ministry of Energy. I do not know if the Minister has control of this particular authority. The other time we were told in the Public Investments Committee that it was still under the Ministry of Energy and I was wondering why this was so.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, through the example of that particular one, you can see that these Authorities can be funded from elsewhere. We would like to see that all the Authorities, particularly, the ones in the Coast, North Eastern and Lake Region get sufficient funding so that they can carry out their various functions.

One question I would like to pose here to the Minister is this: Under the programme of privatization of parastatals, because I believe all these are parastatals, what is their fate? What is going to happen to them? Are they going to be privatized? Are they going to be re-structured? I have not heard a single word from the Minister or anybody else about the fate of these particular Authorities and, as Members of Parliament, we would like to know what is happening in that particular area.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk about water development. In 1975, the Ministry of Water Development was created. At that time, a policy was initiated saying that by the year 2000, every household in the country would have both clean and piped water. Now, we are only four years away from the year 2000, and yet, as far as I am concerned, today, Kenyans are even further away from clean and piped water. The water is not only not piped, but there is no clean water in the country any more. In our municipalities and urban centres, even in Nairobi itself, the water is not treated. Forget about what the Minister was saying here the other day. I have no quarrel with the Minister, as such. Unfortunately, he does not even know what is going on. The water in Nairobi and elsewhere is not treated. Today, Kenyans are suffering and dying from typhoid. It has now become second killer to Malaria and other things, simply because we do not want to admit that we are not treating our water. So, if people do not have clean water in 1996, how are they going to have clean water in the year 2000, leave alone piped water?

Mr. Speaker, the water catchment areas and, generally, the water resources in the country are badly depleted. This is not simply a question of catchment areas. When we talk about catchment areas, we all seem to be talking about Enoosupukia. We never talk about anything else in this country. This Ministry has got to seriously consider the question of the depletion of water resources in this country. For example, in Kisii and Nyamira, both of which are densely populated, we hardly have any water sources any more. The main river, River Kuja, has almost disappeared and yet the Ministry does not seem to be noticing what is going on. We were told that the solution is to plant trees. Now, you go to these areas and it is as green as ever, but the water is not there. What are we going to do about this? I think there is necessity for a grand master plan and policy to generate water, not only for domestic consumption, but also for agriculture and industrial production.

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

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Makau): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to make a few comments on this.

First, I would like to preface my contribution by commending the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development for the extension of Kilimanjaro Water Project to one of the locations in my constituency that was lacking water, and also for the project that has been going in Kikumbuni, which is phase two. We know that the Ministry does not have a lot of money, but I would like to thank the Ministry for initiating those projects in Makueni district, especially in my constituency.

One of the issues that I would like to comment on is these Integrated Programmes, especially, in areas in Ukambani. There used to be the Machakos Integrated Development Programme. Now, we have the Kitui Integrated Development Programme. There are others all over the country. The money that is given by donors will be paid by the Kenyan tax-payers. The experience that we had in Machakos District was that, although the money that was supposed to have been spent was more than half a billion, there is very little you can see on the ground. Most of the funds that are given to these so called Integrated Development Programmes in the districts

are spent by the personnel who are sent from the donor countries. These are the people who are spending almost more than 60 per cent of the funds that have been given out. The case of Machakos Integrated Programme was so bad that the only thing that you can see today is just one dam that was constructed. All the money that was given was squandered by those expatriates who were sent from Denmark and other places. So, when you speak about accountability and transparency, this is an area where it is lacking. Instead of spending the funds on the improvement of provision of water and other developmental needs in the area, the money is spent by those expatriates who come as specialists in those areas. When I speak about that, you are aware that even in Kitui district, the same is happening. They buy very expensive vehicles like Mercedes Benz, and they live very expensively here in Nairobi. At the end of two or three years, there is nothing that you can see on the ground. This is an area that is lacking accountability on the part of those who keep on speaking about accountability and transparency. It is high time that the Ministry was involved in order to assess and to know how we are going to benefit. This is not free money; it is a loan that will be paid by Kenyans. So, this is an area that is very worrying, and when I speak about it, I have the experience of a district that was the first in the country to benefit from these Integrated Programmes.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another area that needs to be looked into is the participation of NGOs in water projects. I am told that in Western Kenya, the NGO that is run by the Finland group is doing very well. However, there are areas that also need to be checked so that the funds that the NGOs are getting can be used well for the benefit of the Kenyan people. Having said that, I would like to come to the area of the arid and semi-arid regions. Those of us who come from these regions know that there is a lot of potential if those regions can be developed, or if finances could be availed to develop these regions. In these areas, particularly, in Ukambani, there is a lot of potential when it comes to livestock and horticultural development. We do not need very big projects like irrigation projects. What we need are projects that can be located and handled within the areas that need to be developed. I have in mind Kibwezi which is in Makueni. This is a very potential area. It is producing quite a lot of horticultural produce. However, if irrigation projects can be carried out in that region, a lot of horticultural products could be produced within that region. This will earn this country a lot of foreign exchange. We find a lot of major irrigation projects that end up collapsing. So, I would like to urge and appeal to the Ministry to look into small scale projects that will benefit the people rather than getting into big projects that end up as "white elephants". This is an area that needs to be looked into.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, the construction of dams in arid regions is very good because it will benefit a lot of people in these areas. These areas have a high potential for livestock development. If you look at some of the dams that were constructed some time ago, you see that they were not being fenced. If the dams could be constructed in such a way that they could be fenced so that you have separate areas for drawing drinking water and another one for animals. This is something that Ministry should look into urgently because if ignored, it could lead into break out of water borne diseases.

In the beginning, I had said that the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development especially the Water Department has done a commendable job in some areas in Makueni District. But the problem that we are facing, and I am appealing to the Minister is to note that Wote, which is the headquarters of Makueni district does not have water and it is really difficult for headquarters of a district to operate in such a place. Makueni is surrounded by areas that have a lot of water; it is just a matter of tapping that water and harnessing it for use at the headquarters. It is difficult to believe how such headquarters like Makueni were planned without giving priority to the supply of water. The six storey building, which should serve as the headquarters, though it has been completed, cannot be occupied because it has no water.

If dams can be constructed in Ukambani and Masailand, we will have enough cattle to be taken to the Kenya Meat Commission which has now been rehabilitated with Japanese assistance. Lack of water has hampered livestock development in these areas. I would like to urge the hon. Minister to look into these points which I have raised and particularly the donor-funded integrated programmes so that money is not just not seen in the papers when on the ground you do not see any action.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

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

Firstly, I would like to ask the new hon. Minister to take note of what most of us are complaining about because there is definitely a problem in this particular Ministry. I would also like to ask him to accept criticism from most of us. Water is life and nobody has the right to deny the other any right to water. We are here today because we have had water and it is the duty of this Government to ensure that water is distributed equally to all Kenyans. Secondly, I would like to support the sentiments of hon. Anyona and remind the House that we have broken one of our Standing Orders by not constituting an Estimates Committee that ought to have checked the Estimates before coming to the Floor of the House. Going through the Estimates, there is definitely a lot of

anomalies that are contained therein.

Under the semi-arid land, I notice that Eastern Province had a reduction from K£625,000 to nil under construction of water and sewerage Sub-heads. One wonders, since Eastern Province is---

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Perhaps hon. Nyagah before you proceed, I would like to inform you that Estimates Committee is already in place. Therefore, we have not broken any of our Standing Orders.

Mr. Nyagah: Thank you, very much, Mr. Temporary, Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would not like to engage the Chair in an argument, but the point is: Yes, it has been constituted, but it has never met and even last year, we never met.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, most of Eastern Province falls under semi-arid land and we need water. What is the major handicap in this area, particularly in areas like Kitui, Isiolo, lower parts of Embu, Machakos, Marsabit *etcetera*? Since the creation of ASAL, which Embu is part and parcel of, it has never been funded. I would like to ask the Minister if this is an anomaly or whether it is a deliberate move not to fund projects in Embu under this Programme? In Embu, we have plenty of water. We have Masinga Dam, big rivers that flow from Mount Kenya into the lower parts of Ukambani on the way to the Coast. Unfortunately, we see the flow of water without necessary having access to it. The climatic conditions under ASAL are right for Embu and we hope that in the future when this consideration is being done, Embu would be considered along with others. I would like now to turn to the rural water supply. Embu in particular is served by three sources. One of them is called Ngandori water supply, which supplies the Embu Municipality area. It is not enough; we have problems with water through the corporation that sells water to the Municipality. There is a big outcry of people within the Municipality and there is a population explosion in this area. The second one is called Ndia Water Project, which emanates from Kirinyaga into the lower parts of my constituency and supposedly supposed to serve Mwea and Makima, but not a drop of water flows into these areas. We would like you to take note of this. We have a third water project called the Ena Water Project, which does not flow into the central part of Gachoka. It has been blocked at the place called Muchonokie for the last four years. It does not flow to the Gachoka headquarters, areas like Kiamuringa and Gachoriri. Indeed, for the last four years, there was no water. I also have no water in my home and I depend on rain from God through catchment that I get from the rooftops.

We have been given K25,000 for rural water projects in Embu as compared K£175,000 last year. We cannot quite understand why this is so and going through the total estimates, which are broken down here Ministry by Ministry, I would like to take issue with this Ministry and I would like to challenge the Minister to tell me why out of nearly KShs.2 billion, Embu, as a district, has only got K2,580,000? Honestly, there is something wrong. Let me compare that with one area that I have looked at. Again in the same Item, Rural Water Supply, it has got Kshs.41.8 million, and under Special Water Programmes Kshs.6.2 million, a dam construction Kshs.662 million.

An hon. Member: Where is it?

Mr. Nyagah: In Planning and Design for the construction of the dam Kshs.2 million, a total of Kshs.671.8 million is being poured into one constituency. I would appeal to the hon. Minister, to plead with the people of that constituency and tell them their brothers and sisters are dying from hunger and lack of water. Yes, you would want to thank people of that Constituency, and I have said this before; I wish I could be a preacher; before the eyes of the Lord. We shall all die. Therefore, we should be treated equally when it comes to the supply of water.

Having said that, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to again move on to the supply of water in urban areas. But before I move there, since it is evident that water will not be coming to Embu soon, would the Ministry consider at least coming up with small bore holes or shallow water wells, or canals in areas like in Yatta. In that way, at least we shall say we have benefitted from this Government. You would like to woe those people of that area, but the manner in which you are moving, you are continuing to harden them.

Recently, we initiated a Self-Help Water Project recently called Mothakari. During that occasion we raised Kshs.2 million. I am the Patron of that project, and the programme where the Government has given Kshs.3.9 million under this programme, but that amount is not even enough for the whole country. We would have thought that at least we have a project, that is workable and so that it can help Kenyans, but to our amazement, this has not been done. We would also like to urge the Ministry to approach the Belgian Government which was ready at one stage, to fund water programmes in Embu. I would compare the amount of water that has gone to Embu with a programme of K£50,000 that was given to Isiolo for animal husbandry. We also have animals. What is more important? Is it human life or animal life? We have big ranching schemes in that area. You need to supply Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) with animals, and more so after expansion programmes that has taken a lot of money are completed, but at this rate - and mark my words - KMC will

collapse because we cannot even feed our own animals. How can it continue to survive if, indeed, we cannot be given an opportunity to look after our animals leave alone for our own milk production, or even for local consumption to ensure that KMC survives.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the Minister, once again before I sit down, that we are going to support his Vote because we have no choice. I would love to oppose it at the bottom of my heart.

With those few remarks, I oppose.

A hon. Member: Correct! Correct! Good, Kijana.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Awori): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, maneno yangu yatakuwa machache sana. Ya kwanza ni kutoa shukrani kubwa kwa Mtukufu Rais, kwa kumteua Bw. Mwongera kama Katibu wa Kudumu kwa Wizara hii ya Ustawishaji wa Arthi. Wizara imetumikia kikamilifu miradi ya maji. Wakati mwingine, Wizara huajiri wale ambao hawana ujuzi sana. Yeye alikuwa mkurugenzi mkubwa sana wa maji. Kwa hivyo, tunatarajia kuona kwamba atawahudumia wananchi sawasawa.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mara nyingi watu wanasema kwamba "Maji ni Uhai". Nitaendelea kuongeza kusema kwamba kweli "Maji ni Uhai". Kuna msemaji mmoja ambaye ameeleza kwamba miaka mingi iliyopita tulikuwa tukisema kwamba lengo letu ni kuona kwamba kufikia mwaka wa 2,000, kila mwananchi wa Kenya atakuwa anapata maji safi ya mfereji na kadhalika. Lazima tutoe hongera kwa Serikali yetu kwa sababu imefanya mambo mengi, na kuna sehemu nyingi sana ambazo hazikuwa na maji miaka iliyopita, lakini sasa sehemu hizo ziko na maji. Kama kwetu Busia, miaka kumi iliyopita, sehemu nyingi, akina mama walikuwa wanasafiri hata zaidi ya kilometa 13 kwenda kutafuta maji. Walikuwa wanatumia siku nzima kwa kutafuta maji.

Walikuwa wanatoka asubuhi kwenda kutafuta maji na kurudi jioni. Hivyo ni kusema siku nzima ilikuwa inatumika kwa kutafuta maji pekee. Kwa hivyo, ijapokuwa sio kila mwananchi atakuwa amepata maji kufikia huo mwaka wa 2,000, lazima tutoe hongera kwa Serikali kwa jitihada ambazo imefanya mpaka sasa.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kuna miji mingi sana ambayo yako na uhaba wa maji na wanapata taabu sana. Kama hapa Nairobi kwa kweli, wananchi katika Kibera, Langata, Maili Saba na kwingine, wako na shida ya maji. Ningetaka kuuliza Wizara ifanye jitihada kubwa ili maji yawe mengi kwa sababu mahali ambapo watu wengi wanakaa, huenda kukawa na ugonjwa ambao utatokea kwa sababu ya ukosefu wa maji. Ninataka kushukuru Serikali nikirudi kule Busia, hasa Samia, kwa kazi kubwa ambayo ilifanywa kati ya Serikali na kampuni ya Finland inayoitwa Kefinco, ambao walichimba maji ya mlipuko nyingi sana. Kwetu sasa hatuna shida ya maji. Lile neno ningetaka tu kusema ni hili: Nchi moja ya Asia ambayo wakati huu inaitwa Sri Lanka, zamani tulikuwa tunaita Ceylon, zaidi ya miaka 5,000 ambayo imepita, kulikuwako na mtawala mmoja ambaye alisema kwamba huwa kuna mvua miezi mitato kwa mwaka na miezi mingine saba huwa na ukame. Akasema kwamba yale maji yanayotiririka kwa mvua ikija chini isirudi baharini. Akashurutisha wananchi kulima na kuchimba masilanga, yaani kuchimba dams. Masilanga ya huko Sri Lanka ni makubwa sana. Maji ya mvua yakija, yakijaa yanakuwa kama bahari nzima. Wananchi sasa kwa miaka hii yote, wanaweza kuvuga mifugo na wanalima vyakula vingi. Ikiwa hawakulete siasa ya kupotosha, walikuwa wanatoa mpunga mwingi kuliko nchi zingine zote, lakini walikuwa wanafanya hivyo kwa sababu maji yao katika masilanga yalikuwa nyingi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kumhimiza Waziri aliangalie sana jambo hili. Ninataka kumuunga mkono Waziri Makau kwa maneno aliyoyasema kuwa ni vizuri tutengeneza masilanga katika kila sehemu. Kuna wale watu ambao wanafanya maovu na wanafungwa kifungo kidogo. Badala ya hawa watu kuwa wanakaa tu ndani ya jela, tunaweza kuwatumia katika sehemu fulani fulani kwa ujenzi wa masilanga ili tuweze kuweka maji kwa wingi. Wakati huu nchi moja ambayo ni ndogo sana hata si robo ya nchi yetu ya Kenya, Israel, inafuga ng'ombe ambao wanatoa maziwa mengi zaidi. Wakati huu ndiyo wanakuza machungwa matamu yenye maji mengi zaidi. Ni kwa nini wanafaulu katika jambo hili na hali huko hakuna mvua na ardhi ni changarawe? Ni kwa sababu wanatumia busara ya kuleta maji kutoka katika Dead Sea na Sea of Galilee. Sasa wanafanikiwa sana. Ningependa Wizara yetu ya Maji kwamba zile pesa ambazo tunapitishie siku ya leo kila sehemu igawiwe kiasi fulani cha fedha na sio tu zile sehemu kavu. Kwa kweli kuna mito mingi ambayo tumekuwa nayo tangu zamani lakini sasa inaanza kukauka. Inatatikana Wizara hii ishirikiane na Wizara ya Biashara na Viwanda ili kuona kwamba viwanda havijengwi mahali ambapo maji yataharibiwa. Kwa mfano, Magharibi mwa Kenya tuko na kiwanda ambacho kwa kweli kinasaidia nchi yetu nacho ni kiwanda cha karatasi. Ule uchafu ambao unatoka katika hicho kiwanda huingia katika mito na haya maji huingia katika Ziwa Victoria ambapo yanawaua samaki. Hivi sasa utapata kwamba idadi ya samaki walio katika Ziwa Victoria imepungua. Ni wajibu wa Wizara hii ya Maji kushirikiana na Wizara ya Biashara na Viwanda kuwaeleza hawa watu wasiweke viwanda juu mahali ambapo ni chanzo cha mito mbali wateremke chini kidogo kwa sababu kama nilivyosema maji ni uhai. Ningependa kuwashukuru wote katika hii Wizara kwa kazi nzuri ambayo wamefanya na ninataka kusisitiza tu kwamba bado tunataka maji. Kwa hivyo, ninaunga mkono Vote ya Wizara hii. Asante Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda.

Dr. Kituyi: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to also say a few things about this Ministry.

I wish to start by congratulating the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting because for the first time he contributed to a Motion without insulting anybody. It is a very rare occurrence and I want to encourage that development.

Having said that, I also want to make my remarks starting off by disagreeing a bit with what hon. Makau did say concerning Donor-funded Integrated Development Programmes particularly those with a major water component in this country. As a person who comes from an area which was a beneficiary of one such integrated development programme in Bungoma which expired with the termination of diplomatic relations between Kenya and Norway in 1990, I know how important such programmes can be if local leaders can learn how best to influence how they move. I think it not good enough to bemoan the fact that people earn a high salaries. In fact, it is even worse to mislead the House that programmes like the integrated development in Kitui and Taita-Taveta are developing on the basis of loaned money when we know that they are virtually 100 per cent grant-based. It is important to know that it is only districts which have integrated development programmes and a few others that I will touch on at a later point, that have any substance in having a DDC. That is mostly through such funding that we have activity projects approved by DDC being implemented.

Now, be that as it may, I want to start my substantive contribution by remarks on arid and semi-arid areas (ASAL). There is a major mistake we make in this country. The perception that development comes from large sums of money; that all we look for is how much money is going into an area. Sometimes we are taking too much money into an area. Sometimes we are taking very bad development in some areas. If you look at the history of the colonial infrastructure development of this country, you will see a very simple, but noble idea which cost very little, but which served the expansion of capitalism very well. If you look at the works in the construction of the canals during the emergency by the Mau Mau detainees, around Mwea, you will find that there was very limited capital investment but very very serious attention was given to good ideas. It is my consideration that sometimes we are forgetting that significant knowledge of good ideas. Let me give an example of an area I have known a bit, Marsabit District. The traditional balanced use of the eco-system of Marsabit depended on control-access to critical dry season pasture and permeant water sources. The Abaoba who controlled the deep wells in a critical dry season pasture area controlled human population in the area and therefore, made sure that there was no abuse of rangelands resources. Today you want water supply. You have missionaries coming in and donors who come and dig boreholes by the roadside and all over a sudden you have human population in areas which do not have the capacity to sustain such high human numbers. The long term effect is that you celebrate the arrival of machinery, the ease of access to water, but you destroy the capacity of the rangelands to sustain human population. I think that it is important, particularly since this Ministry also has the personnel who would deal with sustainable range area development that consideration of adaptations that have been best tested over time in the utilization of the fragile ecology of dry areas is primary in planning investments.

Having said that, I wish to turn to an area which my colleague and friend the hon. Norman Nyagah so eloquently touched upon; the area of equity. I will also repeat and emphasise what he said. If the Estimates Committee was functioning properly, we would not be having the problem of hon. Members spending a lot of time of trying to see how much of that money has gone into what constituency or how much is given to his district. But precisely because of a combination of forces that the Estimates Committee exists on paper, it has members who only meet to elect the chairman and then they go on leave until the next year when we have a new committee formed. You have to look at the Estimates as they come before the House. It is a sad picture. It is sad if the structure of allocating public resources in this country reflects a bias to favour certain areas over other areas. In the long term this is one of the worst enemies for a united Kenya and it is my submission that we may talk nice things, we may even resurrect GEMA-Kalenjin negotiations, we may even start Luo-Bukusu negotiations, we may start whatever ethnic alliances, but it is all a waste of time if the structure of development in this country is going to reward certain areas overwhelmingly and punish other areas. I will give a daring example. I have looked at the Development Estimates. In these Estimates, the total Estimates of Development in 1995/96 allocated to Trans Nzoia District is K£3,000.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, only K£3,000 or Kshs60,000 has been allocated to Trans Nzoia District. Bungoma District has been given only K£53,500. That is the total allocation for a district. According to the last census the district had 679,000 people. Mt. Elgon District which had 87,000 people has been allocated K£550,000 in the Development Estimates. There has to be some logic. If you look at Baringo District which at the last census claimed to have 307,000 has been allocated Kshs700 million or K£35 million in the Development Estimates. Even if you want to steal, it is fair that you disguise the theft. It is absolutely outrageous if more than one-third of the net expenditure from the Exchequer on the Development Account goes to one district. I say this

because K£35 million is more than one-third of the net expenditure from the Exchequer on development, which is K£100 million. It is absurd if that kind of figure is going to one district. We cannot in any way find a logic that justifies that the aspirations of the people of that one district are so overwhelmingly important to this country that we are going to come here and talk about democracy and at the end of the day vote with our straight faces and go home thinking we have now done some things that are important for this country; only for me to come here tomorrow to ask when a certain water project in my constituency is going to be rehabilitated only to be told "when money becomes available." When does money become available for Trans Nzoia District? It is not just one year; I have been looking at the Development Estimates since 1985/86. There are just a few districts, principally Baringo District which are causing Parliament to sit here and waste time to legitimise the allocation of resources to that particular privileged area. This is the truth that everybody must be told; that we are doing disservice to ourselves as leaders in this country and that we are doing a disservice to the people of Baringo because the rest of this country is not going to think that they are being treated fairly as colleagues. The rest of the country will feel that the people of Baringo are unfairly being made to benefit when the rest are suffering. I urge the Minister who comes from an area that has major water problems--- Mr. Minister, I have been to your place and seen how difficult it is even to move around after the major rains---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Address the Chair!

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have had a privilege to visit the Minister's home district and seen that people have to scoop water from some sub-surface dams in dry river beds. It costs very little in terms of technology to ease the burden they are bearing. Even for his own legitimacy as a leader, it would have been better for some of this money that is being piled in one constituency was also sent to help his people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to turn from that area and talk about another slightly different concern; the role of water in the long term national development. Many a time a lot of attention is paid to water when we are thinking about water for drinking or water that is flooding people in Bunyala and Kano Plains. It is fairly well known that in rain-fed agricultural areas, the potential for expanded production through better water harvesting and maximum conservation work will go a great way in helping ease some of the problems on agricultural expansion in this country; particularly agricultural intensification. At a time when poor peasants are threatening an invasion on the fragile range lands what this country should be thinking about is how to increase the capacity for intensive production through drip irrigation of rain-fed areas to reduce the population that is now moving into the drier areas. This is very important but it is receiving very insufficient attention in this country. I think it would have been helpful if this Minister thought about that. But a first step towards doing that is thinking about the protection and securing of water catchment areas.

Today, those of us who come from Western Kenya, are aware of a major crisis that is happening. Since this Government made a critical mistake to take a person who is a saw miller and make him the Minister in charge of forests, the first thing he sees about forests is hard timber. The net consequence of that is that precious forests are today being destroyed. If you go to Mt. Elgon, particularly the Trans Nzoia side of Mt. Elgon, what you see is a massive destruction of the Mt. Elgon teak; a lot of precious forests are being turned around because the Government has not seen the importance of these areas as catchment areas in the long term water plans of the country.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

The Minister for Tourism and Wildlife (Mr. Ngala): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mimi ningependa kusema machache kuhusu Wizara inayohusika na ya Maji. Kwanza ningetaka kumshukuru Waziri mwenyewe na maofisa wake kwa jinsi walivyozishia mjadala huu. Nafikiri walifanya mazungumzo yenye kufana sana. Kwa hivyo, nataka kumpongeza Waziri kwa jinsi alivyoipendekeza Voti hii ya Wizara yake.

Wizara hii imesekana kwamba ni Wizara muhimu na mimi naunga mkono mia kwa mia. Hii ni kwa sababu maji ni rasilmali muhimu sana kwa nchi hii. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima kuwe na utaratibu na uangalifu shughuli za kulinda na kuhifadhi maji kama rasilmali muhimu katika nchi hii. Hii ni kwa sababu jinsi watu wanavyozidi kuongezeka kutakuwa na mahitaji makubwa ya maji katika siku zijazo. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima kuwe na maarifa na mbinu za kuweza kuhifadhi rasilmali hii. Hii ni kwa sababu zile sehemu ambazo zinatimika kama mahali pa kupata maji si nyingi katika nchi yetu. Kwa hivyo tutalazimika kutumia mbinu nyingine ili kuweza kupata maji. Tunajua kwamba maji ya Mzima Springs yanatoka kwenye Mlima Kilimanjaro. Lakini kama tunavyoelewa kumekuwa na uharibifu mazingira katika sehemu maji yanakotoka. Kwa hivyo ni lazima tutafute njia za kuhifadhi na kulinda sehemu hizo.

Kuhusu utalii, ningependa kusema kwamba biashara ya utalii inahitaji maji. Wakati mwingi Wizara ya Utalii na Wanya Pori imeombwa na watu wanaojenga mahoteli na biashara za utalii itafute njia za kumaliza matatizo ya maji. Kuhusu Pwani kumekuwa na Maswali mengi juu ya maji yanayotoka Baricho na Mzima. Kwa niaba ya Wizara ya Utalii na Wanyama Pori ningeiomba Wizara ya Maji ijaribu kutusaidia katika kutafuta

mbinu na mipango mizuri ya kuhakikisha kwamba maji katika mahoteli yanapatikana kwa njia ambayo si ya shida. Ninaelewa na juhudi zinazofanywa na Wizara na vile ambavyo Waziri alisema kwamba awamu ya pili ya Bomba la Maji la Mzima iko karibu kuanza, tunashukuru kwa sababu mradi huo ukimalizika tutapata usaidizi katika kulitatua tatizo hili gumu la ukosefu wa maji ambalo wakati mwingine inazorotesha shughuli za utalii. Utalii unahusu mambo mengi na kwa hivyo idara nyingi za Serikali zinahitaji kushirikiana ili kuufanya utalii uendelezwe bila matatizo. Kwa hivyo, ningesisitiza kwamba ingefaa sekta ya utalii isaidiwe.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kuna mpango wa maji Pwani ambao umekuwako kwa muda mrefu, hasa upande wa Kilifi, Baricho Water Supply ama Lango Mbaya. Mpango huu ni mzuri na unajaribu kutusaidia. Tumesema kwamba kuna ile barabara ambayo inakwenda sambamba na mfereji, huu wa kutoka Lango Mbaya hadi Mombasa. Barabara hiyo tumeuliza, kama inawezekana, iangaliwe na kupewa pesa za kuweza kuihifadhi mara kwa mara kwa sababu inaweza kusaidia kwa usafiraji wa watu wa sehemu hizo. Tungependa mambo haya yaweze kutiliwa maanani ili yaweze kusaidia usafiraji katika sehemu hiyo.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nataka pia kuzungumza juu ya mradi ambao ni wa sehemu ninayowakilisha mimi ambao unaitwa "Nyayo Bamba Water Project". Mradi huu umekuwako kwa muda mrefu sana na una matatizo fulani. Katibu wa Kudumu pamoja na maofisa wake wanafahamu kabisa mambo ya mradi huu. Nawasahi wazidi kutuangualia vizuri mambo haya ya mradi huu ili uweze kufanya kazi, uweze kuendelea, watu waweze kupata yale maji ambayo yanahitajika. Nimekuwa nikiulizwa maswali mengi sana kuhusu mradi huu. Zile sehemu ambazo zimefanywa baina ya Wizara na wale watu ambao wanahusika, umekuwa mradi wa kusaidia na umeleta maendeleo kwa watu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, lakini tunataka kuwe na kutenganisha ikiwa kuna matatizo baina ya Wizara ya Ustawi wa Maji na ile halmashauri na kama ni lazima wale watu wa NGO ambao wanahusika, kuwe na kufahamikiana ni yupi atakuwa na mamlaka ya mpango huu kwa sababu umekuwa kidogo na matatizo. Hatungependelea matatizo hayo yazidi kuendelea na kuleta shida kwa raia ambao wanahitaji mambo hayo. Kwa hivyo, nauliza Wizara iweze kutusaidia kwa mpango huu wa Nyayo Bamba Water Project kwa manufaa ya wale wananchi ambao wanaishi kule.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, sehemu kavu ziko katika nchi hii ya Kenya na tunahitaji zisaidiwe. Tumesema mara nyingi hapa kwamba sehemu kavu kama huko Kilifi, Malava na kadhalika, zile sehemu kavu ambapo hakuna mito mingi ambayo yanatiririsha maji kutoka sehemu za juu ama nyanda za juu, yafaa zisaidiwe. Ukiangalia ramani ya Kenya, utaona kwamba inaonyesha kwamba kuna michoro mingi ya mito ambayo yanatiririka kwenda bahari ya Hindi. Lakini sivyo. Labda ni mto moja tu wa Galana ambao unakwenda huko. Lakini zile zote ambazo zimechorwa na kuonyesha kwamba kuna mito inayotiririka huko ambayo ni ya zamani sana na haiko tena. Kwa hivyo, sehemu ambazo ni kavu, tukipata usaidizi wa kuchimbwa silanga, yanaweza kusaidia watu ambao wanahitaji kupata maji.

Kwa hivyo, kuchimbwa kwa silanga ni muhimu katika sehemu kavu za nchi yetu ili ziweze kusaidia watu kuweza kupata maji. Maji ya mvua yatakayotegwa kupitia silanga ni mpango ambao unaweza kusaidia. Najua katika Wizara kuna sehemu na idara ya wataalamu ambao wameletwa kuja kuangalia jinsi ya kusaidia kuchimba masilanga. Kwa hivyo, mpango wa masilanga ni mzuri na tunataka uzidi kuenea katika sehemu za nchi yetu, nikisemea Kilifi, Gaze na kadhalika, kuwe na masilanga fulani. Kwa hivyo, mambo ya maji katika nchi yetu ni muhimu sana. Tunataka Wizara hii itiliwe nguvu na kuungwa mkono. Vifaa ambavyo vinahitajika, kama magari, mitambo, matrakta na kadhalika, viweze kupatikana kwa urahisi ili wanaofanya kazi waweze kufanya kazi kwa njia ambayo haina shida. Mimi najua katika ule mpango wa Bamba Nyayo Water Project kuna matatizo fulani fulani kuhusu vifaa na mambo mengine. Lakini tunataka vifaa viweze kupatikana baada ya pesa tu kupangwa kwa mradi huo. Nafikiri pia katika hali hiyo tutaweza kusaidiana na kuona kwamba kazi za Wizara hii zinazidi kwenda katika hali ambayo ni nzuri na pia ya kusaidia. Kwa hivyo, ile kazi ambayo ni ya kuweka mifereji, wale wataalamu ambao hupendekeza kwamba mifereji kadha wa kadha iweze kupitishwa mahali fulani, tungewasahi wawe na utalaamu wa kutosha maana kumepatikana mara nyingine mifereji ambayo haina nguvu ya kuzuia maji yanapopita na, kwa hivyo, mara kunapasuka haraka haraka. Kwa hivyo, ule utalaamu ambao unatajikana kutumiwa kuweza kutoa maoni kwamba kutoka hapa kwenda mahali fulani kuwe na mfereji wenye nguvu kiasi fulani, utalaamu huo unastahili kufanywa ili kuondokana na haya mambo ya kupasuka pasuka mifereji na kuleta hasara kubwa zaidi na baadaye tutakuja kupata matatizo mengi.

Kwa hayo machache, naiunga Wizara hii mkono kabisa ili iendelee na kutupatia maji katika Jamhuri hii yetu. Ahsante.

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

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohamed): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

First of all, let me take this opportunity to thank all hon. Members of this House from both sides of the

House for their sentiments, observations, advice and the encouragement they have given us on this matter. We will take their views very seriously and we have noted all the issues raised by the hon. Members with concern.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are asking for this amount of money for this very important Ministry because it has the responsibility of giving water to all Kenyans. As we all know water is life and without water we do not expect any development in this country. I, therefore, appeal to all hon. Members to support this Vote without asking too many questions because we are not going to use this money to buy luxury items. But we are only going to use this money to buy very essential items like engines, pumps for water, diesel, some chemicals to treat water so that the Kenyan public can get clean drinking water.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to give assurance to the House that the policy of KANU Government is to serve all Kenyans in every part of the country regardless of their political alliance, beliefs, whether they come from KANU zones, whether they belong to Ford(K), Ford(A) zones, and so on. The policy of KANU Government is to serve all Kenyans equally.

(Applause)

I would like the hon. Members to be above petty matters. Some hon. Members said that some districts were being favoured, and they particularly mentioning Baringo District. Baringo District is just like any other district in this country. People who live there are poor peasants who need water like any other people in any other part of this country. If they are given one or two projects, I do not see why some of the hon. Members want to raise that issue all the times.

Mr. Deputy Temporary Speaker, with regard to transparency and accountability, my Ministry will do every thing possible to account for every penny allocated to this Ministry. As, the head of this Ministry, my Permanent Secretary and the staff, are serious and we are not going to misuse any funds. We have very 'clean' people in the Ministry. I have a Permanent Secretary who is new. He is not used to seeing some evil deeds that are happening in this nation. But we are part and parcel of this society; a Kenyan society which believes that if one wants to be rich one must hold a public office. That is the belief in this country. They believe that if one wants to become rich, he has to hold a very important office. There is a tendency to say so-and-so has been a Permanent Secretary or a Minister for many years, and they do not understand why he is rich. This belief is different from beliefs held in other parts of the world because the rich people are business people; those who own the factories and general stores. Those are the people who are rich in the world, but in our case it is different. Despite that belief and feeling, we will do our best to make sure that the little resources allocated to the Ministry are protected properly.

In the past years, there has been reduction in budgetary allocations to the Government Ministries as result of financial constraints brought about by the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP). That only falls under budget rationalising programmes. Due to this programme, my Ministry has already suspended the implementation of several projects so as to avail funds for high priority projects to be completed in time.

In addition to that, the Ministry will concentrate resources on the rehabilitation of the existing water facilities to improve on the utilization of the existing capacity and increase coverage.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, Harambee in this country will be encouraged so that consumers make a reasonable portion of expenses covering both capital development and maintenance costs.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the rural water supplies, my Ministry operates a substantial number of water projects throughout the country. In majority of these water projects, the level of services has gone down because the money raised from the consumers is not enough to expand them to cope up with the increasing water demand of a growing population. As such self-help water projects which were taken over by my Ministry are not meeting demands of the beneficiaries. At the time of take-over, the projects were still within the design capacity due to increase on those who are been served, they have now reached their limits. My Ministry is planning to build capacity to enable water beneficiaries to take over management of their water supplies.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the equitable distribution, the demand for water in most parts of the country are so far outstretched by supply. My Ministry is addressing this issue by re-designing some water projects to cater for the growing population. The revised water Act Bill, that I will soon Table in this House, will also seek to ensure that no Kenyans is denied water just because some people have been licensed to abstract water from a water source. The new Water Bill Act will also seek to safeguard against over-exploitation of greater water upstream in order to minimise the suffering of those downstream.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in regard to ASAL programmes, I agree with the hon. Members' observation that one of the habitants of one of the areas I am the right person to address some of the water issues from the areas. However, let me point out that because of the fragile conditions of the area, various Government

agencies, donors and NGOs have to continue to actively play major roles in providing water as a basic need in our ASAL areas. What is lacking is proper coordination and harmonisation of these programmes. My Ministry will look into ways and means of cooperating in the various water assistance in the Arid and Semi-Arid lands with a view to harmonizing these activities for the benefit of the areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if I may touch briefly on the regional authorities. The regional authorities derive their mandate from Chapter 447 of the Laws of Kenya which defines the role of development authorities as that of planning, co-ordinating and implementing development programmes. The level of funding these authorities has been limited and as such some of them have not fully taken off. However, most of them have done various studies and have come up with viable project proposals which I have forwarded to the Treasury with a view to finding suitable donors.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I stated yesterday, my Ministry appreciates the efforts of local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the provision of water to Kenyans, especially in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs). The policy of the Government is to co-operate with these NGOs. In this connection my Ministry, for instance, sub-contracted the Kenya Water for Health Organisation (KWAHO) and the SIDA for funding of Kwale sanitation project. In tune with this policy my Ministry did not abdicate its responsibility as claimed by hon. Boy.

With regard to misappropriation of funds hon. Boy said that Kshs500,000 and Kshs1.5 million was "eaten" by an engineer, that is the exact interpretation of what he said in the Kiswahili. We have not had any report of such incident in the Ministry, otherwise I would have investigated the issue. But since the hon. Member raised the issue in this august House we will ensure that, that particular person is properly investigated. This is because we do not allow anybody to misuse money which is intended to serve poor people in rural areas.

With regard to water conservation my Ministry realised the great potential in food production in arable lands through irrigated agriculture. We could, for example, have turned ASAL areas into granaries if water harvesting structures such as dams are provided. In this connection, it is the intention of my Ministry to provide a dam construction unit to each of the provinces. However, our goal in this area is to be able to equip each of the 27 districts in the ASAL areas with an independent unit. I have already submitted my proposals for this project and I hope that something will be done. The equipment for dam construction units, which are under my Ministry, is old and inoperational. I have found it difficult to replace them because a small suitable unit requires about Kshs100 million.

I am aware that the boreholes are overstretched. Where possible my Ministry is trying to reorganise the drilling units in order to give better services to the people. Although the ultimate goal of the drilling units is to make them self-sustaining we have addressed ourselves to these issues through the special social dimension to development category of programmes. All districts are expected to be covered by this programme, including those in ASAL areas.

Now, discussions are going on between my Ministry and that of Local Government to see how collection of water revenue and sewer fees can be harmonised. This is where we have a lot of problems with distribution of water supplies in urban areas. Many towns in this country have water problems. Even where the source of water is not a problem there is a problem of distribution of the water and my Ministry is very much concerned with this problem and will see how we can improve the situation, starting with Nairobi. A number of tanks have been constructed and recently a project was switched on at Gigiri and we hope that it will alleviate the water problems in some parts of Nairobi like Kibera, Langata and South of Nairobi.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as for consumer education my Ministry has introduced two items in the Vote to cater for education. The item which falls under environmental and water catchment protection will be utilised on educating the beneficiaries of a project of what is required of them. Wastage of water, encroachment of water catchment areas, preservation of vegetative covers along river banks and minor repairs are some of the subjects that will be covered in this campaign. My Ministry is also planning to extend the monitoring and co-ordination division in order to also address itself to the issue of consumer education.

My Ministry has also realised the need to have conservation of water catchment areas. In view of this, the Ministry has earmarked funds for this purpose. It is also approaching other related Ministries so as to harmonise activities geared towards conservation and afforestation of water catchment areas. This is an area that requires a lot of co-operation from the Floor of this House. This is because if these areas are interfered with we are bound to end up in serious consequences.

With those few remarks, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

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

IN THE COMMITTEE

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

Vote 20 - The Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional
and Water Development

The Minister for Land Reclamation Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohammed): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, I beg to move:-

THAT, a sum not exceeding K£90,968,705 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet the expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996 in respect of:-

Vote 20 - The Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional
and Water Development

(Question proposed)

VOTE R20 - RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

SUB-VOTE 200 - GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

(Heads 885 and 901 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 200 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 201 - WATER DEVELOPMENT

Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I do notice that what we are dealing with is Recurrent Expenditure, but I also know that incurring this expenditure will mean that the Ministry has resources for the water development projects that appear in the next volume. I have noted that over half the money needed for water development is Appropriations-in-Aid. Could I get confirmation from the Minister that this Recurrent Expenditure will be justified because there will be resources to actually implement the water development projects?

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohammed): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, the resources are available.

(Heads 886 and 888 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 201 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 202 - TRAINING OF WATER DEVELOPMENT STAFF

Head 899 - Kenya Water Institute

Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would also like to seek clarification from the Minister whether this Kenya Water Institute is functional, where it is based and what activities it has carried out warranting such expenditure on it.

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohammed): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, the institution exists. It is in South "C", Nairobi, and its function is to train staff of the Department of Water Development.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, arising from the answer he has just given, the Minister is aware that most of the Ministry of Water staff do nothing nowadays. I see them just sitting in Nakuru from Ten o'clock up to evening, and that is on a daily basis. Is there need to have another training institute to turn out staff who do nothing?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Mr. Minister, this is not Question time.

(Head 899 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 202 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 203 - RURAL WATER SUPPLY

Head 887 - Provincial Water Services

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, on item No.270, granted that K£20 million has been voted for, would the Minister be able to explain as to why the new water supplies and sewage would require so much money for maintenance purposes, while the projects are fairly new.

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Minister, have you got the question?

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohammed): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, I have not got the question because I cannot find that item. Mr. Nyagah, what did you say?

Mr. Nyagah: I referred to item 270 on page 1037. Why is so much money being spent on maintenance of this water supply, whereas we just voted in K£20 million, which means that the projects are fairly new.

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohammed): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is an existing water project and this money is for electricity and other expenses.

Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, on the same page, we have 1037, items 200 and 220. I notice that there is a footnote to that saying that: "No expenditure can be incurred under this item until a requisition to incur expenditure has been approved by the Treasury". We are very grateful for that. I have noticed that in Kisumu, we have at least 12 vehicles which have been standing there. They broke down and the Ministry has not disposed of these vehicles to get revenue for the Exchequer. If we are going to vote for replacement of motor vehicles and purchase and plant of equipment, has the Ministry now made provisions to dispose of assets that have been lying there idle so that they can bring back some money to the Ministry?

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohamed): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, the vehicles will be boarded by the District Tender Boards and will be boarded and sold and the money realised will be put into use.

Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, can the Minister give us an assurance that these vehicles will be disposed of and that they will not continue to lie in the yards of the Ministry in Kisumu for the next year? Just give us an assurance that it will be done soon. I have got this answer before, I just want to make sure that this year it will be done.

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohamed): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think I have already given my assurance that these vehicles will be tendered and sold. I do hereby give him a second assurance that they will be sold.

An. hon. Member: Sema ahsante!

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, on the same assurance that the Minister has given, we know that it has been the practice in the past within very many departments to enter into private treaties when it comes to selling of boarded vehicles. Would he yet assure the House that when it comes to selling these vehicles, it will be advertised as required by law?

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Wetangula): He said so. You want him to say it again? Then hon. Minister, say it.

An. hon. Member: He is a Muslim and he is not permitted to lie.

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohammed): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have already given that assurance and I would like to reiterate that these vehicles will be sold through tenders and not through private treaties.

(Head 887 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 203 agreed to)

SUB VOTE 205 - URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

(Heads 892, 894 and 895 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 205 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 206 - SPECIAL WATER PROGRAMMES

(Heads 889, 890, 893, 897 and 898 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 206 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 207 - WATER CONSERVATION AND PIPELINE CORPORATION

Head 935 - Water Professional Services

Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to seek clarification from the Ministry. What criterion does the Ministry use in determining which water projects are to be run by the Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation and which ones remain under the Government?

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohammed): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, the criteria is that the larger projects are run by the corporation while the smaller projects remain under the Ministry.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, can the Minister clarify which ones are these large projects and the which are the smaller ones and why is it---

An hon. Member: One of them is---

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Wetangula): No heckling. Carry on, Dr. Lwali-Oyondi!

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Why is it not left under the Ministry and why is it not leaving certain projects which belong to municipalities which are well organised like Nakuru Municipality to look after their own water system? This arrangement has caused a lot of confusion to us.

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohammed): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, this question is purely administrative because the Corporation is part of the Ministry. Therefore, hon. Dr. Lwali-Oyondi needs not worry at all.

An. hon. Member: You will be well served.

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, a lot of areas are concerned about the running by the Water Board. For example, in Embu, we have certain institutions, which go without water for a long time because the water is bought by the Municipality and even after payment by various institutions like the Government Departments, the hospitals *etcetera*, to the Council, they still find their water disconnected. They have been crying to have this practice removed from within the areas of their jurisdiction. Is the Ministry likely to listen to some of these councils that do require that the Water Board be removed? For instance, in Embu, we do not need it.

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohammed): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am aware of the problem which exists in Embu between the municipality and the Corporation. The main problem is on the payment of water supplied to the council. If the council pays its bill on time, the supply of water will definitely continue without interruption, but at times the council fails to remit the payments.

(Head 935 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 207 agreed go)

SUB-VOTE 208 - REGIONAL AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT

Head 996 - Bura Irrigation Scheme

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on Page 1044, we have Item 220 reflecting a figure of K£7 million for Purchase of Plant and Equipment for Regional and Irrigation Development. We would just like to know from the hon. Minister what equipment are these that cost so much, which were not found necessary in the previous year?

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohammed): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, this equipment is for Bura Irrigation Scheme. We are equipping pumping equipment for the scheme.

An hon. Member: Ningepewa kidogo iende Embu!

An hon. Member: Kiasi gani?

*(Heads 945, 989, 992, 993, 994,
995 and 996 agreed to)*

(Sub-Vote 208 agreed to)

(Vote R20 agreed to)

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Wetangula): Hon. Members we are now moving to Development Expenditure on Page 656.

DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

SUB-VOTE 201 - WATER DEVELOPMENT

Head 886 - Headquarters and Professional Services

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, there has been an outcry here about the way funding of these resources has been put. In particular, I would like to take Item Nos. 425 and 429 which is funding going to Coast (ASAL) Development project.

We would like to know from the hon. Minister the criteria used in determining that the funding would be done at the Coast, whereas this is a general problem where ASAL programmes are and the funding is quite heavy. I hope my Minister, hon. Munyi, who is here, can help us get more water!

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Wetangula): Order, hon. Nyagah! Under what rules do you prompt hon. Munyi to speak?

Mr. Nyagah: His is a good friend of mine.

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohammed): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is mainly because the ASAL areas in the Coast region is a larger area. I would like to assure the hon. Member that we are coming to that section which he has shown some concern on.

(Heads 886, 887 and 994 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 201 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 202 - TRAINING OF WATER DEVELOPMENT STAFF

(Head 899 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 202 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 203 - RURAL WATER SUPPLY

Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, again I have a related question with regard to rural water supply. This to me, is perhaps, one of the most important functions of the Ministry. I noticed again that substantial fund almost half will be coming from donors. Given the fact that donors are willing to grant money to Kenya because of issues of governance and transparency, is this something that may make the

Ministry unable to raise this money that is needed for this very important part of the Ministry's function?

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohammed): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, there are no such issues because these funds have already been approved and they are available.

(Heads 511, 523, 524 and 525 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 203 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 204 - SELF HELP WATER SUPPLY

(Head 526 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 204 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 205 - URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

(Heads 560, 562, 563 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 205 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 206 - SPECIAL WATER PROGRAMME

(Heads 893, 896, 897, 928 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 206 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 207 - WATER CONSERVATION AND PIPELINE CORPORATION

Head 935 - Water Professional Services

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, could the Minister explain as to how much the construction of this dam will take because it is within the two years it will have taken K£66 million and would he consider that in the future, we have constructed dams throughout the country?

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohammed): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, that figure is there because the project is a huge one and most of the hon. Members who spoke today were asking for dams to be constructed. It is called Kiringichi Dam somewhere in the Rift Valley.

An hon. Member: Baringo District!

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohammed): Somewhere there.

(Heads 935, 936 and 937 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 207 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 208 - REGIONAL AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT

Head 989 - Lake Basin Development Authority

Mr. Anyang'-Nyong'o: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, I would like to seek clarification from the Ministry. How soon is the rice mill in Kisumu going to be commissioned since we are voting this money for Rainfed Rice Projects under Items 428 and 429 so that we can ensure that the rice mill is now going to be assured of enough rice to function cost effectively?

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohammed): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, the idea is to encourage the farmers to grow more rice in that region and we are giving this amount as a loan to the rice farmers. I think the hon. Member should appreciate.

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, Mwea Irrigation Scheme is one of the oldest scheme that grows rice in Kenya as this was said by hon. Osogo earlier on. We notice on Item No 322, there is a provision for a feasibility study to be carried out and it has been said over the last many years that there was a programme to extend the rice growing scheme from Kirinyaga into Embu Gachoka. Would this be part of that study to see as to whether this extension will be done so that you have a bigger facility to grow your rice, so that we can become self-sufficient in production of rice?

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohammed): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, the feasibility study covers the existing areas that is Mwea.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: On a point of order Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir. I heard the Minister say that the feasibility study is about the area where the rice has been grown. What sort of feasibility study would you be doing on an existing functioning project?

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohammed): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, there is a lot of things to be done. For example if you want to improve the quality of the rice, you have to do some feasibility study. If you want an expansion you must do some kind of feasibility study.

Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, I did not feel that you answered my question. My question was very simple. The rice mill is ready to function, but it cannot function because there is no enough rice and so it cannot be commissioned. Obviously, we would be wasting Government money if we are not giving the farmers enough money to grow enough rice to make the mill function cost-effectively. My question is very simple. Is this money you are now giving going to rejuvenate rice production in Kano to make the mill work cost-effectively and if so, when are you commissioning the mill?

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohammed): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, I agree with hon. Member. The rice mill is ready and what is lacking is the rice and that is why the Government has voted this money to give to the farmers so that they grow enough rice for the mill.

(Heads 945, 989, 992, 993, 994, 995 and 996 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 208 agreed to)

(Vote 20 agreed to)

An hon. Member: Are we through with the Vote?

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman. The Assistant Minister keeps on shouting beyond his voice and he does not even have the Printed Estimates to see what is being passed.

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Order! There are no rules to regulate hon. Members' voices.

(Question put and agreed to)

(Resolution to be reported without amendment)

(The House resumed)

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

REPORT

Vote 20 - Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development

Mr. Wetangula: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to report that the Committee of Supply has considered Vote 20 - Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development and approved the same without amendment.

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mohammed): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution.

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Manpower Development (Mr. Masinde) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of business. The House is, therefore, adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, 27th July, 1995 at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 6.05 p.m.