

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**OFFICIAL REPORT****Wednesday, 24th July, 2013**

The House met at 9.00 a.m.

*[The Deputy Speaker (Hon. (Dr). Laboso) in the Chair]***PRAYERS****QUORUM**

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Members, we do not have a quorum. We need 50 Hon. Members. Ring the Quorum Bell.

(The Quorum Bell was rung)

Order hon. Members! We now have quorum. Please settle down. Let us proceed.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

Hon. Members, I have several Notices of Motions this morning. I want us to start with hon. Oyugi.

Hon. Oyugi: Thank you, hon. Deputy Speaker.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Motions---

Hon. Wamunyinyi: On a point of order, hon. Deputy Speaker.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Are you on a point of order, hon. Wamunyinyi?

Hon. Wamunyinyi: Yes, hon. Deputy Speaker.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: I do not see your card.

Hon. Wamunyinyi: I cannot use it.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: You are soon going to be accused of being analogue.

Hon. Wamunyinyi: Hon. Deputy Speaker, you recently ruled that hon. Members must stick to the rules and conduct themselves in accordance with the procedure in the House. Did you see hon. Serem coming here, greeting me and just crossing back?

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Which hon. Member is that?

Hon. Wamunyinyi: Hon. Serem, hon. Deputy Speaker.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Serem, you are now not a new hon. Member in the House. Let it not be a daily occurrence, particularly at the front here. Go back and do what you should have done from the beginning.

As he is performing that ritual, we continue with the Notice of Motion.

*(Hon. Serem went back to the Bar and bowed to the Chair)***ESTABLISHMENT OF AQUATIC WEEDS FUND**

Hon. Oyugi: Hon. Deputy Speaker, I have got three Notices of Motions to make. Hon. Deputy Speaker, I beg to give notices of the following Motions:-

THAT, aware that the water hyacinth has invaded several water bodies in Kenya, including Lakes Victoria and Naivasha; concerned about the negative impact of this weed on the agriculture sector and water combined systems; noting that so far water hyacinth has displaced native species, harmed fish and wildlife and reduced food productivity, this House urges the Government to establish an aquatic weeds fund to work for the eradication of all aquatic noxious weeds, including the water hyacinth in Kenya.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT SCHEME FOR GRADUATES

THAT, aware that thousands of Kenyans graduate annually from universities countrywide; deeply concerned that unemployment rate continues to rise, leaving more graduates stranded each year after completing their studies; further concerned that some universities are unconsciously offering courses not approved by the Commission for University Education, hence worsening the situation; noting that Article 55(c) of the Constitution makes it mandatory for the state to take measures, including affirmative action measures, to ensure that youth have access to employment, this House urges to the Government to:

(i) create a national unemployment graduates fund at 1 per cent of the annual national Budget from which all unemployed youthful graduates aged 18 to 35 years will be paid a monthly rate of Kshs15,000 until they get employment; and

(ii) set up a national employment scheme under the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services to create opportunities for the unemployment graduates in reputable firms and institutions.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMPENSATION FUND FOR VICTIMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION

THAT, aware that the State has perpetrated several human rights violations and unjust prosecutions in the country since Independence; concerned that such cases are still happening to date; noting that the courts award damages of huge monetary sums as a remedy to the victims of those violations; recognizing the inability of the Office of the Attorney-General to pay those damages due to budgetary constraints, this House urges the Government, through the Attorney-General, to attach personal liability to Government officials engaged in human rights violations and unjust prosecutions, and also to establish a victims compensation fund in the Office of the Attorney-General, from which the victims of those acts have to be compensated.

Thank you.

CREATION OF COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION PROGRAMMES FOR STREET FAMILIES

Hon. (Ms.) Khamisi: Hon. Deputy Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Motion: -

THAT, aware that over 300,000 children live and work in the streets in the country, with over 50 per cent of them concentrated in and around Nairobi; concerned that the number of street children is increasing rapidly owing to poverty and HIV/AIDS and collapsing of family structure; noting that street children are not only denied access to the mainstream social services, but also their basic needs; deeply concerned that those children also face police harassment and social molestation, this House resolves that the Government creates community and family reintegration programmes to remove the children from the streets.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Thank you hon. Mishi. I can see there is approval of your Motion.

Yes, Hon. Chrisanthus Wamalwa Wakhungu!

Hon. Wakhungu: Hon. Deputy Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:

UPGRADING/RENAMING OF KITALE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

THAT, aware that the Senate passed a Motion that every county should have a public university; further aware that this country traditionally recognized its heroes and heroines for their contribution towards development in various capacities; cognizant of the role played by His Excellency the late former Vice-President hon. Michael Wamalwa Kijana, who hailed from Kitale in Trans Nzoia County, this House resolves that the Government renames and upgrades Kitale Technical Institute to be called Wamalwa Kijana University of Science and Technology.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: That brings us to the end of that Order. Next Order!

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Members, I do not see any request for Statements or responses. Next Order!

MOTIONS

MECHANISMS FOR WASTE DISPOSAL IN NAIROBI CITY

THAT, aware that Kenya, and specifically Nairobi, hosts the headquarters of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); cognizant that Nairobi hosts more than 4 million Kenyans; concerned that the capital city chokes in waste; further aware that there is no proper garbage collection, safe and friendly disposal mechanisms; concerned that Dandora hosts the largest dumpsite for garbage generated in the city; deeply disturbed that the dumpsite has affected the health of residents in Dandora, this House urges the Government to, amongst other measures, devise friendly waste disposal mechanisms that should include putting up recycling plants within the dumpsites that will ensure garbage collection and disposal from the point of generation.

(Hon. Gakuya on 17.7.2013)

(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 17.7. 2013 – Afternoon Sitting)

Hon. Deputy Speaker: This is continuation of debate. This Motion had been moved and seconded. Who was on the Floor? Any Member can take the Floor. Yes, Hon. Bowen.

Hon. Bowen: Hon. Deputy Speaker, I rise to support this Motion on waste disposal. The City of Nairobi is choking with waste and garbage, not because this is a natural problem, but because it is a manmade problem. We have seen many companies and individuals in town disposing of waste in the streets of Nairobi and in areas not designated as dumpsites.

Garbage has become a big menace in most towns; it is not Nairobi alone that is affected. This is rampant in areas that have no designated dumpsites. This problem will continue if we only speak and do not put measures in place to prevent the garbage problem. We know that a lot of people are called rich because they are given tenders for garbage collections. Unfortunately, at the end of the day even after being given millions of shillings they do not deliver. When you go round the city you still meet uncollected garbage. Again, Nairobi City should be cleaned; when you go to the estates, for example Kawangware and Dandora, you still meet a lot of garbage.

This Motion has come at the right time. The Government ought to establish a recycling plant. We need to privatise garbage collection, so that we get professionals to come and establish a recycling plant. By so doing, employment for our young people will be created. Secondly, this will promote the existence of a healthy environment. There will be proper management of garbage in our city.

As we think of privatising this process, the Government and the counties need to come up with punitive measures to tackle the problem of garbage disposal. Those found dumping garbage anywhere should be punished. They should be penalized. The counties need to be compelled to--- At least in Nairobi we have a dumpsite in Dandora. In Eldoret you do not know where the dumpsite is. In other towns too there are no designated dumpsites. The best some of the counties have are small areas being used as dumpsites. Now that we are under a new constitutional dispensation, things need to change. The small areas designated as dumpsites are bound to expand with garbage. Establishing of a recycling plant will be very easy and economical in terms of creating employment for our youth.

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

Hon. Iringo: Thank you, hon. Deputy Speaker. I rise to support the Motion. I know that garbage collection in most of our towns, especially Nairobi, have been a thorn in the flesh. Garbage is dumped mostly in residential areas. This is a health hazard. We have seen photographs of pigs, dogs, and street children scavenging at the dumpsites. When councils collect garbage, it is as if they just transfer the problem from the original place to another, say from the hotels to the residential areas.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, it has been the practice in most councils and towns that dumpsites are relocated without proper planning and wherever they are relocated, due to the expansion or the growth of towns those dumpsites happen to be in the midst of the people. There should be proper planning in relation to where dumpsites are located. They should be located far away from the towns. Their location should be well planned.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, today in the world we cannot keep on transferring garbage from one point to another without a way of trying to dispose of it permanently, as my colleague has said. We should have recycling facilities, so that whatever garbage is collected, it is recycled for other purposes or uses; it can also be destroyed.

We are all aware that in the world today we have this problem of polythene papers. Those papers have become a health and environmental hazard. You find them all over in schools, institutions, hospitals and towns. It is high time the Government came come up with a proper framework to make sure that those papers are disposed of in a healthy manner, and they do not cause health hazard, and are not spread all over.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, if you happen to go to Dandora, as we have been told, you will find that it smells a lot. One day I was driving along Juja Road and I was shocked because I smelled foul scent. I was wondering where it was coming from in my car but when I looked outside, I was amazed at what I saw. You find that those dumpsites are just about two to 10 metres away from people's doors. They are really health hazards. This is the time proper garbage collection is needed and at the same time this garbage should be recycled for other purposes. In the process, our young people will be engaged in employment activities instead of scavenging on those dumpsites. The environment will also be kept clean in this manner, and the spread of diseases and other health hazards will be tamed.

Therefore, I support. Thank you.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Yes, Hon. Emmanuel Wangwe.

Hon. Wangwe: Thank you, hon. Deputy Speaker. I rise to support that we all join hands and set up a recycling plant, because whenever you walk around in this city you notice that there is a lot of garbage. It is not only in Dandora. I want to cite an example. Sometime back we were travelling to Mombasa, and just after some bridge the whole environment smelled very bad. It is very pathetic that we have the ability but we are not able to use it and convert garbage into something that can work for us.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, if we set up a recycling plant, do you know what we will get out of it? Do we just want to set up one? I say no. If we set up a recycling plant, we are likely to come up with two products at the end of it. One will be green energy. We are likely to have green energy, which will power our engines. We are up and running looking for oil, a sector where I happened to be for 16 years. We can still produce oil from dumpsites.

Not only oil will come from dumpsites, but we can also get farm inputs as well. We can have fertiliser. When we look at the total volume of waste materials scattered all over, we find that it is huge. If we consolidate it, it could give us a lot of support in terms of farm inputs. Let me also add that this will create employment for our youth. Kenya has a lot of potential for unemployed youth. Our youth are just completing university and so if we come up with a recycling plant, it will absorb them.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, when we also look at Vision 2030, we see ourselves living in a clean and green environment. We should be able to industrialize but this can only be achieved if we have a plant that can recycle this waste material. When you look at the whole environment, you find that it is dirty and does not extend only to the Dandora dumpsite but to the entire environment of Nairobi. So, should we have a recycling plant, it will keep Nairobi clean and the entire nation will benefit.

I beg to support this Motion. Thank you.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Leader of the Majority Party. He has put his request on and then taken off.

Yes, Hon. Daniel Kazungu Muzee.

Hon. Muzee: Thank you, hon. Deputy Speaker for this opportunity. I rise to support this Motion. It is timely because over the past few weeks, or months, we have been seeing people organising garbage collection exercises but I think the more you look at them the more you realise that they are engaged in mere public relations exercise. Taking a deeper look at the situation you will see how bad the situation is in our major towns. I want to state here that this is not a Nairobi affair. Garbage collection is essentially a national shame, if you ask me. I come from a tourist city of Malindi and we have that problem too. The honourable colleague has just told us about the example of Mombasa, where you are welcomed by a foul smell as you get out of the airport.

I think in my view, first of all we need a proper sensitisation programme for our people in urban centres. It is a shame that you just walk into the streets and carelessly throw garbage all over when you know that there is a place that has been designated for you to drop your garbage. People have developed this habit of not caring for the environment and throwing garbage where they want. I think that has to stop and we need to sensitise our people on this.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, a lot has been said about privatisation of garbage collection. I think it is the way to go, because however much we organize clean-ups in our towns, it is a fact that we cannot sustain this. So, we need to have private entities coming in to help us in garbage collection. However, I have an issue with that. Sometimes you hear foreign firms getting involved in some basic activities like collecting our garbage which, I think, our people can ably do. I think it is better to involve foreign investors to come in and set up recycling plants but it is important that garbage collection is done by our own people. I know we have the capacity to do that and foreigners can only come in to set up recycling plants and create jobs. They can come with new products as stated by our colleague here.

I think this House, or the county assemblies, also need to be encouraged to come up with punitive laws to ensure that you do not just walk around and throw garbage everywhere. I have seen it in Singapore. I stayed there for a couple of weeks; if you throw garbage all over you will be captured by cameras which are all over the place. You are monitored. You throw garbage and you are nabbed by the police and your details are taken. If you do that again you are actually taken to a doctor for examination to see whether you have a psychiatric problem or something like that. By the way, in the first instance you are fined US\$500. The second time you are fined US\$600, and the next time you have to go to serve in a community jail. So, it is a very serious thing. When you go to Singapore you will see that it is spotlessly clean. So, I think we need to do that. If we come up with this as a national policy, we will need to encourage our county assemblies to come up with laws to ensure that people do not litter our environment.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, I think we need to look at it not just as a health and environmental issue but as an economic issue as well. No tourist will want to come to Nairobi, Mombasa or Malindi when they look at the internet and see a dirty town. They will ask: "Why should I take my family to a place which is dirty and risk contracting diseases when we are on a holiday?" The more we litter our environment, the more we discourage tourists from coming to our country and the more we discourage mega

tourism cash from being invested in the country. It will be taken to neighbouring countries which are very serious about their environment and tourism as a product. So, I think we need to look at that. It is about time we took a serious view of that because this is not just a health issue, but is also an economic issue.

We have to be serious about garbage collection. We should do it for ourselves. Nobody wants to stay in a dirty place. When a goat, or sheep wants to sleep, it first cleans up the place and then lies down. Why is it that as modern human beings, we allow ourselves to stay in dirty, unhealthy places? I support this Motion and urge this House to take it seriously, so that, hopefully, we can enact laws and encourage our counties to enact laws to ensure that we live in clean environments. This is a very personal issue to me because I want to encourage investors to come to my town. I do not want them to come over here and start holding their noses because everywhere in Malindi Town is dirty. I will never accept that.

I thank the Mover of the Motion.

Hon. Murungi: Thank you, hon. Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity. I also wish to recognize that you have contributed something in my life because you taught me communication skills at Egerton University way back in 1994. Thank you very much.

I rise to support this Motion because solid waste is a menace in this country. The best option would be to campaign for the three “Rs” that we have in environmental management. The first one is reducing waste and the second one is reusing waste. Instead of throwing the waste away, we reuse it. The third one is recycling. We also need to encourage our people to use products which can be recycled. In order to curb this menace, I would like to urge the Government to come up with incentives to the companies which recycle waste in terms of tax waivers, so that they are encouraged to recycle more.

I note that most of the environmental management issues have been devolved to the counties. I urge the county governments to come up with measures to effectively manage the waste that we see everywhere in this country. NEMA has been in existence since 1999. We also have the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, which regulates and manages environmental issues in this country. At the moment, most of the functions have been devolved to the county governments. I am a Member of the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources, and one of our interests is to review the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, so that it can be in tandem with the new Constitution. As an hon. Member has suggested, we should even have recycling plants around Dandora and other towns which have dumpsites. I recognize that we can manufacture most of the fertilizers that we are importing from the waste in Dandora. We can also get organic manure from the waste besides other products that we can generate. There is an opportunity in hon. Muzee’s constituency and as an environmental expert, I will team up with him to see how we can generate some income from the waste in the constituency.

I support the Motion as moved by hon. Gakuya.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Thank you for your compliments on my teaching. I have seen it has had some good effect and you are here.

Hon. (Ms.) Mitaru: Thank you, hon. Deputy Speaker for giving me this opportunity to share what I think is very critical in this country. Garbage in this country

has affected the health of our people, not just in Nairobi but also in the major cities of this country. When it rains, waste is washed into the rivers. Millions of people use that water for domestic use, livestock and irrigation, yet it is completely polluted.

I want to thank the Mover of this Motion because there are people who are concerned about the health of our people. Apart from making money from waste, following examples in the developed world, where people recycle paper and bottles and resell them to the communities--- In Kenya we have the right technology, and we can create employment, particularly for the youth, and save a lot of money that we use on buying fertilizers. This is because we can manufacture fertilizer from the waste. Recycling plants would go a long way in improving the economy of this nation. We should not just install machines in Nairobi, but in all the 47 counties we should make sure that we have the market, particularly the local market, for the recycled materials in this country.

I support the Motion.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: There is an amendment to the Motion. I want to allow the Mover of the amendment to move it, so that we can dispose of it. Hon. Peter Safari Shehe.

Hon. Shehe: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move a small amendment to the Motion by hon. Gakuya.

Hon. Deputy Speaker I beg to move: -

THAT, the Motion be amended by adding the words “and establish the office of a commissioner to oversee matters of garbage management in the country” after the word “generation” appearing on the last line.

Speaking as a garbage system management expert, the garbage situation in our country is quite alarming. It is not only in Dandora, Kisumu or Mombasa, but there is garbage accumulation in different localities and what comes out of the litter is toxic; it is a big health hazard to humanity. Sincerely, when we look at the health status of such areas like Dandora-- If you go to any hospital which has a dumping site, most patients will be suffering from tuberculosis (TB) and other airborne diseases which are hazardous to the communities.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, I would like to say that this is danger in waiting. We can at any time find an entire community wiped out by airborne diseases, which we can never control at certain levels. The amount of garbage, for example, in Dandora, which I have visited, I saw that all the materials that had been deposited there had lasted long and could not be recycled. All the plastics could have been turned into pipes and bottles into other glass panels. That would have been of economic value; unfortunately, all the things there are old and can never be recycled. Dumping sites in our country are expensive and must get the attention of someone experienced. Fresh garbage can be recycled for economic gain to communities.

I, therefore, wish to thank Hon. Gakuya for this important Motion and I beg to support it.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Shehe, you are moving an amendment.

Hon. Shehe: Yes, hon. Deputy Speaker.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Move the amendment and then tell us who is seconding it.

Hon. Shehe: Hon. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move my amendment and would like Hon. Gakuya to second me.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: I think you have addressed yourself to the amendment. You have made the argument generally but what is the import of your amendment? What is it adding to the Motion?

Hon. Shehe: Hon. Deputy Speaker, this amendment brings to attention that somebody experienced in garbage management should oversee the whole country's management system instead of relying on NEMA, which is focused on environmental matters, and has no garbage recycling expertise. As an expert, I know what is required. If we had expertise in NEMA we would not be having piles and piles of garbage deposits all over the country. So, we need to have somebody who is versed with management of garbage to take care and bring efficiency in a functioning system.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Who is seconding?

Hon. Shehe: Hon. Deputy Speaker, I want to ask Hon. J.N. Chege to second this amendment.

Hon. Waititu: On a point of order, hon. Deputy Speaker.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: What is not in order?

Hon. Waititu: Hon. Deputy Speaker, my point of order is on the amendment that he has brought. We know that we have a departmental committee in this Parliament dealing with the environment, and which can deal with this matter. So, is he in order to amend the Motion when we have a Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural Resources?

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Is this Motion from the Committee or is it an individual's Motion? The only thing is whether he approached the Mover of the Motion to ask whether it is in order for him to amend it. He said he had a discussion with the Mover of the Motion. So, a Member is in order to amend a Motion, if the House feels that that is going to add value to the Motion.

Hon. J.N. Chege is seconding the Motion.

Hon. J.N. Chege: Hon. Deputy Speaker, I stand to second the amendment to the Motion. As a city resident I have experienced what has happened in Dandora every day. I am also concerned that the dumpsite in Dandora and other dumpsites in other parts of the country like Kibarani in Mombasa pose a serious health hazard to our people.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Confine yourself to the amendment, so that we dispose of it first.

Hon. J.N. Chege: Hon. Deputy Speaker, I will confine myself to the amendment that the Motion applies to other parts of the country, where we have dumpsites. The Government should also take action---

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. J.N. Chege, do you know what the amendment is?

Hon. J.N. Chege: I second the amendment.

Hon. Gichigi: On a point of order, hon. Deputy Speaker. I seek your direction. Under the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution, refuse removal, refuse dumping and solid waste disposal is a function of the counties. While I have no issue with the Motion itself, and I will be supporting it because it is a policy issue on environment and the Government should aid the counties, we cannot urge the national Government to come up with a commissioner to manage waste disposal in this country. It is the function of the

county governments. I do not think we have that mandate; we should leave it to the people it belongs to. I think the amendment is not in order!

(Applause)

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Do you know how we dispose of amendments? You have given us good information for hon. Members to understand and you have said rightfully that the Constitution has given very clear mandates to the national and the county governments. So, if we do not believe that this amendment is going to add value or may be considered unconstitutional--- If we are trying to usurp the powers of the county governments and giving them to the national Government--- Nonetheless, since every Member has the ability and power to bring amendments, you know how to dispose of them. It is up to you, hon. Members, to decide on what to do with the amendment.

(Question of the amendment proposed)

Hon. Members: Put the Question.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Be patient.

Hon. ole Ntutu: Hon. Deputy Speaker, I rise to oppose the amendment and the reason has already been pointed out by my colleagues, that this is county government work. We should not form many commissions because we already have a problem with the wage bill in this country. I am a Member of the Budget and Appropriations Committee. We are trying to reduce the number of commissions that we have in this country. So, creating another commission is wrong. We should oppose this Motion as amended by my colleague, because it will cause many problems.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, I do not have a problem with the Motion but creating another commission is wrong. We have NEMA and the Ministry of Environment, Water and Mineral Resources, which can deal with that problem. We also have our county governments, which can deal with the matter.

I urge my colleagues not to entertain this minor amendment which will not take this country anywhere.

Thank you.

(Applause)

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Is there anyone with a contrary view? Hon. Members, I will, therefore, put the Question.

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

(Debate on the original Motion resumed)

Hon. Members, that means that we are debating the Motion as it was originally before the amendment was moved. Remember that we do not have a lot of time. This Motion has less than one hour before it is completed. We will call the Mover to respond at 10

minutes to 11.00 a.m. I have a very long list of Members who have made requests. I propose that we reduce the debating time per Member from the normal 10 minutes to three minutes.

(Question, that debating time be reduced to three minutes, put and agreed to)

Hon. Chea: Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker. I really do not understand. Whenever I rise to contribute, the normal debating time is reduced.

Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this very important Motion. First and foremost, may I thank the Mover, Hon. James Gakuya, for bringing this Motion to this House? I would like to say that this Motion is timely.

This is a very important Motion because lack of waste disposal does not only affect the City of Nairobi. I believe that this is a nationwide problem. You will realize that most of our cities do not have a proper waste disposal strategy. As has been stated by my colleagues, those who have had the occasion to travel from Mombasa along the Kisauni Road have seen for themselves. The place is basically littered and is not good for people to live in.

I want to touch on the dumping site known as Mwakirunge. This is another notorious area, where we have had people lose their lives. This is because once garbage is dumped there, there are no arrangements to ensure that people who live around that area are taken care of. Because of the high poverty levels within the country and in Mombasa, we had a case in which two women who had gone to Mombasa to trade lost their lives when they passed through this dumpsite on their way home. This was between 2002 and 2003. Even the Minister for Health at that time, Hon. Ngilu, visited that place to see for herself what had happened. This is a sad scenario, and I believe that it is not the only case. Many people have died but the cases have not been reported. This is because you do not die immediately you inhale toxic substances, you die after a long time.

It is important that the Government looks at the health of the people where we have those dumpsites---

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Chea, three minutes are over.

Yes, Samuel Gichigi!

Hon. Gichigi: Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker. I rise to support this Motion. Any person who has had a chance to visit the Dandora dumpsite will be in complete agreement with what the Mover of this Motion has stated. The waste disposal problem is a global one, and we need to manage it as a country. As far as I am concerned, we are dealing with this issue in a very haphazard manner. This is a problem that the Government should address in a universal, or global manner.

A lot of waste is harmful and toxic. I am thinking about the waste that comes from hospitals and industries, yet nobody really follows on what happens. We had a lot of hope that Nairobi City, and other urban centres, would be cleaned up when Michuki was the Minister for Environment and Mineral Resources.

As we speak, a river that passes through our urban centres has gone back to what it used to be. Private enterprises have been left to dump garbage. So, we need legal and policy frameworks that will look at this issue.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, we need to be on the lookout because the developed world dumps their toxic waste in developing countries. Recently, we read that there was a ship that was coming to the country to dump toxic waste.

So, I support the idea of a legal framework to deal with this particular issue, so that we do not expose posterity to a lot of harm and health problems.

Thank you.

Hon. Melly: Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker. I rise to contribute to this Motion. One of the things that I want the House to note is that Dandora and other dumpsites are an eyesore to this nation. Tourists will not come to this country if it has a poor waste disposal mechanisms. We cannot even market or brand our nation in foreign countries.

(Hon. Simba sat on the seat of Leader of the Majority Party)

We all know very well that dumpsites are a health hazard. Nairobi River passes next to Dandora, and we know that we have heavy metal bars which are carried downstream by the river. This is the case yet the people who live downstream use this water. We also have fish---

Hon. Nuh: On a point of order, Hon. Deputy Speaker. This House has leadership and every leader has a seat of his own. It is very absurd for Hon. Simba to sit on the seat of the Leader of the Majority Party. Is he in order to do that?

(Laughter)

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Maybe, that is the position he aspires to hold.

(Applause)

Hon. Nuh, there is no seat which is designated for any individual. So, Hon. Simba, enjoy the seat if you are sitting on it for the moment.

Continue, Hon. Melly.

Hon. Melly: Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker. I think the Hon. Member is not aware of the new sitting rules, and that is why he is interrupting my contribution. One of the things we need to note is that in our new Standing Orders, any Member can sit on any seat.

I want to say that waste disposal and management can be a multi-billion industry. It can be an industry where many of our youths can be employed. This is if waste disposal is well managed by the counties and the national Government.

It can be an industry where, if well managed from the counties and the national Government, our people will get employment, especially in refuse collection and disposal. I also want to note that in the case of Nairobi, we have a lot of health problems and we spend a lot of money in hospitals treating people. All that money could have, otherwise, been saved and used for other purposes, if we had proper ways of dumping and garbage disposal mechanisms.

I want to support this Motion and ask both the national and county governments to ensure that the issues we are discussing here are put into consideration so that the health situations of our people are taken care of and jobs are created for our youth.

Lastly, I want to say that this House should pass this Motion and then proceed to enact a Bill.

I support. Thank you.

Hon. (Ms.) S.W. Chege: Thank you, hon. Deputy Speaker. I rise to support this Motion. As a parent and a mother, I am very concerned about the dumpsite and actually the waste management in this country. We have a population of over 20,000 living around dumpsites. Those dumpsites have become sources of money as well as source of death through loss of life.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Nairobi City has a population of around 3.5 million and we do not have any garbage management or recycling plan. I would like to say that we need urgent delivery mechanisms by the Nairobi County Government where there is a safe way of waste management and especially, where we know that the waste from Dandora Dumpsite is affecting the water that we use and the air that we breathe.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, we have a lot of diseases that affect the people who live around the dumpsite. It might not be an immediate negative effect on the people as they may not feel it instantly. The results cannot be seen immediately, but the children who are brought up around that area are affected for a life time. So, I would really like to support this Motion. As one of the speakers said, this should become a Bill immediately so that we have waste management plans not only in Nairobi, but also in the 47 counties. It should be something which is taken seriously by both the county governments and national Government.

So, I stand to support. Thank you.

Hon. Wetangula: Thank you, hon. Deputy Speaker. I wish to support this Motion. While we look at the solid waste disposal, we should also look at e-waste because this is one of the biggest crises we are going to experience very soon. So, we must put a policy in place to see how we can dispose of electronic waste from the many gadgets that we are using now.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, every production process in this country leads to creation of waste. While this can be harnessed for beneficial use, we know that it has also become a curse as we trade in both plastic and agricultural waste. If you look at places like Kangemi Open Market and Kiumbuini Market for instance, those market centres choke in agricultural and plastic waste. So, we lack a policy on management and disposal of waste. I propose that we develop waste disposal and recycling statutes and policy framework for both individual and county governments so that we can be able to dispose of our waste properly.

Secondly, the Government can offer loans to our youth to establish waste recycling plants where they can get employment. We can also develop a policy framework on energy generation from waste materials. Many countries have done it and they have managed to make use of it. There is also need to separate waste and classify it. Waste is in many forms; plastic, metal, glass and agricultural products. If we do this, it will be easy for us to dispose of and it will be better to manage. Sometimes, we fail because we do not plan. If we do proper planning, especially for those who are responsible--- When I look at NEMA, maybe, they are not guiding people properly on how to dispose---

(Loud consultations)

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hold on hon. Wanyonyi. Sabina Chege has some intervention.

Hon. (Ms.) S.W. Chege: On a point of order, hon. Deputy Speaker. Is it in order for hon. Members to consult loudly to the extent that we can hardly hear what hon. Wanyonyi is saying and, in particular, hon. Millie? This is not a fish market! Kindly, consult softly so that we can hear what hon. Wanyonyi is saying.

Thank you.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: I do not know whether at the fish market is where there is the most noise. I am sure other markets have noise too. Hon. Members, I think the point which is really being made is that let us allow hon. Members to make their contributions and as well allow others to hear what they are saying. Let us not go back on that, but allow hon. Wanyonyi to finish.

Hon. Wetangula: Thank you very much, hon. Deputy Speaker. Even from where I sit, hon. Members come and sit behind me and consult very loudly. Sometimes, I hardly hear what goes on in the House. The Chair can also direct that hon. Members who sit at the back should also know that we are also following the proceeding in the House.

I beg to support the Motion.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Thank you, hon. Wanyonyi. Let us be each other's keeper, hon. Members, so that each one of us can have a chance to speak and also be heard.

(Hon. Simba stood up in his place)

Hon. Simba Arati, I have not given you a chance to speak. I am giving this chance to Ali Rasso Dido now.

Hon. Dido: Thank you hon. Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity. I wish to applaud the hon. Member who has brought this Motion before this House. I think protecting is the singular duty that we have as today's generation.

The late Prof. Wangari Maathai once said: "When everything around you is dying, or has died, then you will be the next." I think in Kenya, the issue of garbage disposal goes a long way in defining our poor environmental conservation. As the authority which is vested with this responsibility, it happens actually that it lacks the capacity, funding and the enforcement of both environmental management and, by extension, the conservation.

Under the late hon. Michuki, NEMA was able to clean Nairobi River but today, we must be asking what NEMA is doing and where is it. The issue of the Dandora Dumpsite actually falls squarely within the ambit of NEMA and---

Hon. (Ms.) Odhiambo-Mabona: On a point of order, hon. Deputy Speaker.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: What is your point of order, hon. Millie? I do not even see your card.

Hon. (Ms.) Odhiambo-Mabona: Thank you, hon. Deputy Speaker for indulging me. Is it really in order for hon. (Ms.) Sabina Chege to be on *Facebook* when we are discussing a very serious issue on environmental conservation? At least, I am speaking to the Suba people on fish. We know fish business is very serious business. I am a fishmonger and a serious marketer and promoter of fish. Is she in order to be on *Facebook* when we are discussing serious issues?

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Order, Millie! I think the two of you need to get together and decide whether you want to be going at each other on the Floor. Allow hon. Dido to finish his contribution.

Hon. Dido: Hon. Deputy Speaker, I notice that the ladies are lighting the House this morning.

I wish to state that NEMA lacks the capacity, funding and enforcement capabilities for us to be able to effectively manage our environment. Also, we must learn from the countries within the region. I will give the example of Rwanda, where it is an offence to carry plastic paper bags around. As soon as you arrive at the airport in Kigali, you will have to declare the plastic bags you have and then they give you a disposable---

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Member for Garissa, you know the rules of the House.

Hon. Dido: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Kenya is the largest economy in the region. With time we are likely to produce more household and industrial waste. That is why this Motion is timely.

I beg to support.

Hon. Wanyonyi: Hon. Deputy Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to congratulate my brother, hon. Simba, for being on the hot seat. Those of us who came to Nairobi some years back know that it was referred to as the “green city in the sun”. Something somewhere has gone wrong. The by-laws in this city are violated, and that is why when you go round the streets you see a lot of litter. I believe that now that we have the Nairobi County in place we will make Nairobi an example to other cities.

If you go to Mombasa you will see a lot of garbage all over. In my own county, Kitale has a lot of garbage strewn around. This Motion is timely. By setting up a recycling plant, Nairobi will take the lead and other towns will follow. The late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere used to say that instead of going to London one should just visit Nairobi. This, he used to say because Nairobi at that time was comparable to London. At present, if you go to a place like Dandora during the rainy season you will not bear the stench there. You will, in fact, sympathize with the people living there. Let us have Nairobi as the first city in the country to have a plant to recycle waste. That way Nairobi will reclaim its lost glory of being the green city in the sun.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Kenyans are very innovative. Recently I saw on television someone in Kibera turning human waste into cooking gas. Kenya has some of the best brains and Kenyans could benefit from such initiatives. This kind of energy will help our people.

Reinforcement of by-laws is a must for us to keep our cities clean.

I beg to support the Motion.

Hon. Gaichuhie: Thank you, hon. Deputy Speaker. I want to first thank hon. Gakuya for coming up with this Motion. For us who have visited and at some point stayed in Dandora know that Dandora is a health hazard. It is a place we need to manage. Look at the way we carry our garbage. The trucks are open and they drop garbage all over in the process of transporting it. It is high time the Government came up with a policy on how to transport garbage. In other countries, before garbage is picked it is separated so that bottles are separate from cans and other plastic items. They are then transported to the recycling plants.

Kenyans take waste to be something that should be thrown away instead of looking at ways of making use of it, say generate energy or make fertilizer. I would like to urge the Government and the county governments to come up with good policies now that waste management has been decentralized to the counties. We need to manage our waste in order to make our country beautiful. Currently, we have a good Minister in charge of environment, Mr. Gakuo, who had tried to turn Nairobi City into a green city. We would urge him to go to Dandora, at the dumpsite, and ensure that garbage there is recycled. The youth in Dandora who work at the dumpsite die of either toxic waste or fights. There is violence at the dumpsite. You cannot visit Dandora during the day because of the people who stay at the dumpsite. I would like to urge the Government to make sure that all dumpsites are well taken care of.

With those few remarks I beg to support.

Hon. Kombe: Asante mhe. Naibu Spika. Nasimama kuunga mkono Hoja hii. Hali ya kumudu uchafu nchini si sawa. Hii ni kwa sababu wale waliopatiwa hayo majukumu wamezembea. Sehemu hii ya Dandora ina uchafu mwingi. Mimi nimewahi kuishi Dandora. Naamini kuna umuhimu wa kubuni kiwanda ambacho kitaweza kugeuza uchafu ule uwe mbolea, ama zile karatasi zitengenezwe upya kwa manufaa ya nchi.

Tukibuni hivi viwanda tutakuwa tumeongeza thamani katika nchi kwa sababu tutabuni ajira kwa vijana wetu. Itakuwa bora tuwe na viwanda hivyo katika Muthurwa, Dandora na Kibera. Vile vile, tuvibuni viwanda hivyo huko Mombasa, Malindi na Kisumu. Ukiteremka Malindi ni vile; ni sehemu zote za nchi. Nafikiri Kisumu hata itaongoza kwa sababu--- Mheshimiwa Kinara, kwa hakika Hoja hii imekuja kwa wakati unaofaa na ni muhimu tukaweze kuitekeleza kwa haraka ama tuiptishe kwa haraka ili viwanda vibuniwe kwa wingi ili vijana wetu wazidi kupata ajira.

Asante Mheshimiwa Kinara. Naunga mkono.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: I want to give the next chance to hon. KK Stephen and just to recognise that we have some Members from the Nyandarua County Assembly. You are welcome Members of Nyandarua County Assembly to our Assembly. Hon. KK, you have the Floor.

Hon. Mburu KK: Thank you, hon. Deputy Speaker. Thank you for recognising the Speaker and Members of the County Assembly who are all here. You are most welcome.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, the issue of waste management is a thorny one and I think our Senators will be requesting this House to start preparing a budget for next year so as to make sure that each and every county has got a factory that can manufacture fertilizer from waste and create jobs. If the 47 counties can be given that responsibility, they can be contributing immensely towards our economy.

Being a member of the Budget and Appropriations Committee in this august House, I would be very grateful if our Senators on the other end would be requesting us when we are doing the Budget for next Financial Year 2014/2015, to source for funds for each and every county within the 47 counties so that, at least, we can have a waste disposal management system put in place and fully funded by the national Government. Through that, we will create a lot of employment for our youth and create economic returns and gains for this wonderful nation.

With those few remarks, the Speaker and Members of the County Assembly of Nyandarua, you are most welcome in this 11th Parliament and feel at home. You will have a cup of tea in the next few minutes. Thank you so much.

(Laughter)

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Paul Arati, the new leader.

Hon. Simba: Thank you, hon. Deputy Speaker. I want to assure my colleagues in the Coalition for Reforms and Democracy (CORD) party that today, you can be assured that we have a voice of reason seated on this side of the Jubilee Party.

Hon. Angwenyi: But you have defected.

Hon. Simba: I cannot defect because you know---

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Order! Confine yourself to the debate.

Hon. Simba: Hon. Deputy Speaker, allow me to speak in Kiswahili because my colleague here wanted me to speak in Kiswahili.

Mheshimiwa Naibu Spika, ningetaka kuchangia Hoja hii kwa sababu ya taka chafu katika mji wa Nairobi.

Hon. Ng'ongo: On a point of order, hon. Deputy Speaker.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: What is your point of order, hon. Mbadi? Let it not be a frivolous one

Hon. Angwenyi: Alianza na Kizungu na anaendelea kwa Kiswahili.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Yes. Hon. Arati, if you start in Kiswahili, you continue to the end with it. If you start in English, you continue with it to the end of your contribution. You should not mix the two.

Hon. Simba: Asante sana kwa sababu Naibu Spika umenipata vizuri kwamba nilikuwa naongea Kiswahili. Hon. Mbadi anaelewa Kiswahili ni Kizungu. Ni gumu kwake kuelewa. Lakini ahsante. Taka chafu katika Mji wa Nairobi ni jambo ambalo ni gumu sana. Tukijaribu kuliguzia, kuna wale ambao wanafaidika. Wanapata mapato yao. Kuna makampuni ambayo yamebuniwa na siogopi kuyasema kwa sababu kazi yao ni kuhakikisha kwamba ile taka iko kule Dandora itaendelea kuwepo kwa sababu hao wanajua vizuri sana wanatengeneza pesa na sio pesa kidogo. Ni pesa nyingi. Makampuni hayo ambayo yanafanya biashara na Baraza la Nairobi yapo na yanajulikana kwa sababu kwa siku nyingi yamekuwa hayahitaji kuwepo na mikakati kamili ya kumaliza ama kuokota---

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Well, your time of three minutes is up. Two more hon. Members can speak before we call the Mover. Hon. M'Eruaki Joseph and then followed by the Member for Garissa who will be the last one.

Hon. M'uthari: Thank you, hon. Deputy Speaker. I stand to support this Motion. It is important that we manage the waste around Dandora and other parts of this country. We can also convert that problem into an opportunity because we could make fertilizer out of it. We could even recycle polythene papers into useful products. However, in this Motion I would urge the Government to either partner with or encourage the private sector because I am not sure whether the Government will be in the business of establishing factories for recycling waste. But it would encourage and even subsidise the private sector so that, that waste can be utilised. This Motion should also look into the question of e-waste because we realise that there are many individuals or companies coming in with materials from out of this country.

Hon. (Ms.) Nyamunga: On a point of order, hon. Deputy Speaker. Do we have the moral authority as Members of this House to discuss the Motion? I was so disturbed a few days ago when one of the Members of Parliament after taking his lunch, took a piece of banana, peeled it and instead of eating it in the dining hall, came out and ate it outside. As if that was not criminal enough, he went ahead and threw that banana peel outside. Do we have the moral authority to talk about the cleanliness of Nairobi or any county?

(Laughter)

Hon. Deputy Speaker: You have not named the Member but you have made your point. Let us do what we preach. Finish your contribution hon. M'Eruaki.

Hon. M'Uthari: Hon. Deputy Speaker, maybe it is good for the Member to substantiate because when she speaks like---

Hon. Members: It was you.

(Laughter)

Hon. M'Uthari: The only thing I chew is *miraa* and not bananas.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Nyamunga, are you saying it because the hon. Member on the Floor is the culprit?

Hon. (Ms.) Nyamunga: Yes, hon. Deputy Speaker.

(Laughter)

Hon. M'Uthari: Is that what we plough?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Hon. M'Uthari: No. Not us. I chew *miraa* and not bananas in the kitchen. I am a promoter of *miraa* and not those other crops.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Now, your three minutes are going to be over hon. M'Eruaki if you are not careful. They are actually over. So, let us give the chance to the Member for Garissa and then finally hon. Angwenyi. Members, there is a whole long list. Really, we have got to finish this one and move to the next Motion. Hon. Gure.

Hon. (Ms.) Gure: Thank you hon. Deputy Speaker for giving me this opportunity. The issue we are discussing this morning is a national one. It affects all the counties and we need to have a garbage management authority which will be responsible for disposal of garbage in a proper dumpsite. Talking about my county, I represent Garissa County where garbage is disposed of in the streets and everywhere between the plots and houses. That garbage can cause serious health hazard to human beings because if animals eat garbage, which includes paper bags, condoms and all the nasty things, it can cause a serious issue on human health.

(Laughter)

Pregnant women who live near dumpsites can give birth to babies with defects. This is not a laughing matter. We are discussing a serious issue. Hon. Millie-Odhiambo is

disturbing me, please. Garbage disposal causes a lot of damage to our environment, soil and even contaminates water.

I beg to support. Hon. Millie-Odhiambo upset me a little bit.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: It is now time for the Mover to reply, but if you can allow hon. Angwenyi a minute--- We have to seek your permission to give hon. Angwenyi one minute. Two minutes?

Hon. Angwenyi: Thank you, hon. Deputy Speaker. I thank hon. Gakuya for giving me a chance to contribute to this Motion. For those who do not know, Kisii County has the highest reproduction rate in this country. Therefore, the population density is very high. Therefore, the release of sewage is very high.

This Motion has come at the right time. We should put in place mechanisms to dispose of our garbage and sewage. We cannot prevent the wheel which has already been invented. I would ask members of the Nairobi County Government to visit Melbourne in Australia where they collect their garbage and sewage and generate electricity from it. They also manufacture fertilizer from the garbage and produce new plastics out of the plastic waste. In every part of this country, for example, Kisumu, there is a lot of garbage and raw sewage flowing into the lake to the extent that hyacinth has found a fertile ground to grow on. We have been fighting this and you will remember our retired Prime Minister spent five years trying to get rid of the hyacinth in Lake Victoria and he was not able to do it because of the sewage that is flowing into that lake.

Hon. Mbadi cannot take a boat from Kisumu to Homa Bay, where he comes from, because of the sewage. The whole place is full of sewage. So, we need to have systems in place to handle the issue of garbage and sewage in the country.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: The Mover of the Motion, please, reply.

Hon. Gakuya: Hon. Deputy Speaker, I wish to donate one minute to Eng. Gumbo, one minute to Ms. Ghati and two minutes to hon. Ndirangu.

Hon. (Eng.) Gumbo: Hon. Deputy Speaker, I want to thank the Mover for moving this Motion but, as I support the Motion, we have to accept that it is almost a universal principle that every adversity brings with it equal - if not greater - opportunity. I think the Dandora Dumpsite must now be seen as an opportunity. As we know, for Kenya to achieve Vision 2030, it has to produce one Gigawatt of electricity per year. It is estimated that up to 50 Megawatts of electricity can be generated from the Dandora Dumpsite. Therefore, it is important for the Nairobi county government and the Central Government to work together, so that huge amount of latent chemical energy can be converted into electrical energy for use in Nairobi and its environs.

I beg to support.

Hon. (Ms.) Ghati: Hon. Deputy Speaker, I thank the Mover of this Motion. I want to congratulate him for moving the Motion. I wish to support the Motion. There have been previous attempts, as far as I know, to relocate the Dandora Dumpsite to areas like Ruai or other areas that are out of town.

For those of us who come from Eastlands, we know that people use the Dandora Dumpsite to generate income. The Nairobi City Council or the Government has not done much in terms of sensitizing and creating awareness to the people, especially in schools, on how to dispose of waste. There are no clear mechanisms on sanitation programmes. I encourage that even as we think around devolution and the counties, we should have a

similar programme that is running in our various counties, so that we can take care of waste disposal.

I have met very many trucks belonging to Nairobi City Council carrying waste in town and throwing it along the road. We do not have a clear mechanism to ensure that waste disposal in this country, especially in this city, is well taken care of. For those reasons, I support the Motion and thank the Mover of the Motion.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Mover, you really must reply now. You only have two minutes. Are you giving away those two minutes? Had you given hon. Ndirangu one minute? It looks like you are not going to say anything, hon. Owner of the Motion!

Hon. Kariuki Ndirangu: Hon. Deputy Speaker, I wish to thank my colleague, hon. Gakuya, for moving this Motion. Indeed, I ask for an extra three minutes because I am a child of garbage collection. There is a lot of potential in garbage in Nairobi. For the last 20 years, I have been a garbage peddler, collecting junk and scrap metal in Roysambu.

My petition to the Governor of Nairobi County is to come up with a garbage collection and disposal policy framework, so that we can help the garbage collection groups in Nairobi to create yards and spaces. My proposal is that in each of the 17 constituencies in Nairobi, the Governor should allocate, at least, two acres of land for the young men who are in the garbage collection business. This will give them space to sort out and categorize garbage in terms of scrap metal, plastics and biodegradable materials which can also be turned into fertilizer. As we talk about garbage collection, we should not forget the important role that is played by sewage.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, in Nairobi, we want to thank the Athi Water Company which has created and developed trunk sewers in my constituency of Zimmerman and Githurai. I am challenging the Nairobi Water---

Hon. Deputy Speaker: The Mover is not going to have any minutes to---

Hon. Kariuki Ndirangu: I am challenging the Nairobi Water Company to come up in a big way to improve connectivity and sewerage system reticulation so that many households---

Hon. Gakuya: Hon. Deputy Speaker, I beg to respond. First, I would like to thank hon. Members who have contributed---

Hon. Deputy Speaker: You beg to move!

Hon. Gakuya: Hon. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move this Motion. First, I would like to thank all the contributors of this Motion. It is very clear that this is a pertinent issue and we need to look into violations in our communities in management of disposal of waste. It is very clear that those who live near those dumpsites are under serious threat and it is the prerogative of this Government to make sure that it protects its people from health hazards. Without taking care of those dumpsites, it is very clear that our people will be under serious health threats. Therefore, I would like to urge that it is high time that we took measures of recycling---

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Kindly move; your time is up!

Hon. Gakuya: Hon. Deputy Speaker, with those few remarks, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

AND INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY

Hon. Njenga: Hon. Deputy Speaker, before I move this Motion, I would like to notify this House of a typographical error in line five below and seven from up that reads: “---this House urges the Government to consider spending 0.1 per cent”. It should be 1 per cent. That was a typographical error.

*[The Deputy Speaker
(Hon. (Dr). Laboso) left the Chair]*

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker
(Hon. Cheboi) took the Chair]*

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am talking on behalf of many Kenyans who are leaving primary schools and going to secondary schools; who are consuming a lot of revenues in this country since we started the free primary education and, subsequently, the free secondary education. I would like this House to note that the enrolment for the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) exams in 2008 was 695,777 pupils. By last year, 2012, it had grown to 811,930 pupils. As regards KCPE---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Cheboi): Hon. Njenga, please move the Motion. You have just gone directly to contribution.

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

THAT, aware that a majority of the residents of Kenya are youth under the age of 30 years, whose numbers are being increased in the ranks of the unemployed every year after completion of primary and secondary school; further aware that the Government has invested a lot of money in them through free primary and secondary education; also noting that the revenue collected by this economy is in excess of Kshs.1trillion, and that the country has immense opportunities available to create employment for the said youth who will contribute to the realization of Vision 2030, this House urges the Government to consider spending 1 per cent of its revenue to finance training in applied sciences in village polytechnics and institutes of technology within the country through soft, repayable loans that will be channeled through the Constituencies Development Fund (CDF), similar to how the Higher Education Loans Board (HELB) finances university education.

This has been brought about by the realization that the enrolment for KCPE increased from 695,000 pupils in 2008 to 812,000 pupils in 2012. That is a great increase. Enrolment for secondary schools increased from 277,000 students to approximately 437,000 students. Such growth indicates that the people who are leaving Form Four are still increasing and, at the same time, the primary school dropouts are increasing. However, noting that those are brain resources, people who should be contributing to the economic wealth of this nation and people who must be prepared to produce goods and services I find this, therefore, important so as to ensure that after Form Four, such people are given an opportunity to pursue vocational training and even other technical training in both public and private institutions. In doing so, I am also noting that under the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution, polytechnics and other institutions could be under county

governments. However, human beings are not being devolved. What we are devolving are institutions and so we need to take care of our people so that we can have skilled manpower. We need to tap those brains for production of goods and resources.

I have also noted that the people who left Form Four, for example, in 2004/2005, were 277,730. Out of those, only 42,480 joined universities and another 22,704 joined private colleges; tertiary and vocational centers while polytechnics had only 9,431. In total, only 75,000 people were absorbed, leaving 113,000 people unabsorbed into training. In 2008/2009, those who left Form Four were 276,000 and only 104,000 were absorbed, leaving 172,000 unabsorbed. Those people are the ones offering unskilled labour in this country. If they were given an opportunity to move to tertiary and vocational institutions and centers, we could convert that unskilled labour to skilled labour. This will ensure that we increase productivity. By so doing, students who do not get into secondary schools, universities and other colleges will not be tempted to get involved in crime, alcohol and drug abuse. Some of the reasons why they do not want to join those institutions are very basic. Someone will tell you that he will not join a polytechnic even if the Government subsidizes polytechnics because he cannot afford bus fare from a certain place to Kisumu City, Kiambu Town, Thika Town or Nairobi City. Even a basic thing like food will make some not to join a polytechnic because human beings must eat. Students need to eat before they go to school, when they are in school and after they leave school. They will tell you that they will not join those institutions even if education is paid for because they will not cater for their own food. They will, therefore, tell you that they have to go and look for food to eat.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other reason that is given is to do with accommodation. They will say that they will not be able to afford accommodation. However, we know that men and women have lived even in shanties and eventually become prominent people in this country. The other reason is that students who join polytechnics and other tertiary institutions are people who have not made it to secondary schools or universities. They regard themselves as failures and get demotivated. It is because of that, that we need to motivate them and let them know that they can join polytechnics from tertiary institutions. They can also become graduates and professors.

The Government has spent a lot of money because 30 to 45 per cent of our Budget is allocated to primary and secondary schools or to basic education institutions.

If you look at people who get to skilled employment, you will find that the Government has not been able to absorb more than 800,000 people into employment. If you look at the private sector, you will find about 1.8 million people. The rest are either self-employed or in the *Jua Kali* sector. To be self-employed or to be in the *Jua Kali* sector, you also require skills. The advantages to that are just too many.

People who consume goods and services produced in this country contribute to revenue generation of the nation. They also contribute to their personal revenue which further translates to revenue to this nation. Such people raise revenue to develop this country for the current generation and the generations to come. I also think that by sharpening those Kenyans, they will be able to offer their services towards Vision 2030. This will be a service economy. For you to survive, you need to be skilled in order to offer service and earn a living.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another thing is that by so doing, we shall raise the production of goods and services to meet the increasing population. This country

had 18 million people but, today, it has over 40 million people. We do not know what the population will be in 2019, but we need to increase the production of goods and services as the population grows. As such, we need to increase productivity.

We need to reduce the cost of health associated with malnutrition, alcohol and drug abuse. We also need to reduce the cost that we are incurring on internal security. It is said that busy minds are not the devil's workshop. Idle minds are the devil's workshop.

I believe that tapping this will have horizontal advantages of reducing the cost of running this nation on matters of health, drug abuse and insecurity. We will also take advantage of the opportunities that we have created.

Recently, the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) were in Somalia to bring peace. With this nation now being peaceful as we anticipated--- I believe that to participate in building Somalia, we need to train our people. We have seen what is happening. Chinese are coming all the way from China to build Kenya. Why can we not train our people to go and build Somalia and Southern Sudan and hence create opportunities for them and reduce unemployment levels?

I also believe that by training our people, we shall bring national cohesion. There will be cohesion when they move from Kiambu to Homa Bay; from Kiambu to another place or from Murang'a to Mombasa. I am thinking about skilled labour or people who will be busy doing research and development. Counties will trade and become cohesive and we will soon become one nation.

We know that the Government has been subsidizing polytechnics. By increasing the number of students, we shall also get advantages. Among them, we shall employ more tutors and support staff in those institutions.

We know the red tape that is associated with the HELB. We cannot have students who do not even have bus fare and accommodation to come and solicit for funds from HELB. Therefore, by getting a fund and devolving down to the smallest unit - which is the constituency - where we know who belongs to who and who is the son and daughter of who, we will get this service to the people. That is because the idea of devolution, as someone said yesterday, was to take goods and services to the people. Therefore, we need to take such funds to the people.

We know very well what those young people can do and what they cannot do because we interact with them as Members of Parliament. Our counties are endowed with different natural resources. In Gatundu North which I represent, we have coffee, tea, pineapples and avocados. If we train students on nutrition or food, they will have something to do. We need to take this service to the people so that we exploit the natural resources that we have. We should exploit the physical and the intellectual assets of our country.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, the current Government and the Government to come should have an agenda for the youth. One of them is to make the youth share the resources of this nation. The Jubilee Government has said that 30 per cent of Government tenders will go to the youth. I am very sure that, that will get a lot of support in this House. However, if we have to fulfill this and the youth have to participate in the tendering process so that this nation can register economic growth, they need to be trained in order to compete competitively with other players when it comes to contracts.

We have had several foreign contractors in this country for a number of years now. Those contractors build infrastructure but once they leave, there is nobody to take care of it. It is high time we trained our young people on maintaining our infrastructure.

We are on a transitional period when it comes to devolution. People only know where they are coming from, but do not know where they are going. We also do not know the advantages or disadvantages that might arise. We cannot take the risk of leaving our youth to the chances of time. Kenyans can never be devolved and wherever you are living, it is high time you took the risk as much as possible. Non-performing counties that do not prioritise youth affairs, should devolve funds to the grassroots. If they do so, they will be able to move from one county to the other and, as a matter of fact, participate in economic development.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are aware that the elected leaders who interface with the youth are either hon. Members of Parliament or members of county assemblies. If you look at a county as a bigger unit, it is a constituency or a ward. So, as we have done with the CDF, we are the people to do the work. The most important things that have been done in constituencies are through the funds that have been taken to the people through CDF. By so doing, we are going to have our youth as human resources, impacted by the action of this House.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, if the youth are busy, everybody will be busy. In this country, we can see today, everything that is coming or going. We spoke about rural roads and electrification, which is going to the counties, but for sure, a unit that is bigger than a constituency might not be able to handle this.

Furthermore, it is the only way that we can prepare future leaders who will come and give skills and be involved in such development and many other things that are advantageous. I look at this as a national problem that must be addressed. When I look at this, I can say that we have strength in the aging structure of our population. The youth are the majority, but we have a weakness that any time we bring in money to this nation and take it to the youth, it is in form of simple loans that cannot take them to the other level. Some will take and use it because they have other demands. Some will take loans and even spend them for other means. So, it is for this reason that we should, as a matter of fact, get our youth and see them as our assets. We should know very well that they are the majority voters.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, if every constituency had Kshs30 million, within the remaining four years we could have Kshs120 million to Kshs150 million. I am very sure with this you will not see any idlers. I am sure you will be able to set the destiny of your constituency. I am very sure that if we could have that money, we would actually be getting people to produce more and every Kenyan would be rich. This economy will be a double-digit economy. We should stop being a single-digit economy and go to a double-digit economy.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Cheboi): Order! You should be summarizing now, hon. Njenga.

Hon. Njenga: Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I summarize, I urge hon. Members of this august House to see this world that God gave us. Hon. Members should look back once and see who we were a few years ago.

I, therefore, beg to move this Motion. Thank you.

(Applause)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Cheboi): Who is seconding you, hon. Njenga?

Hon. Njenga: I am being seconded by hon. Chris Wamalwa Wakhungu.

Hon. Wakhungu: Thank you hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to second the Motion.

We have been fighting poverty in this country since our forefathers. The problem has been poverty, disease and ignorance. Today, 50 years down the line, we are still fighting poverty.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, research has shown that 70 per cent of the unemployed people in this country are the youth. Anyone who goes to school will wish to go to university. The current cutoff point for admission into university through the Joint Admissions Board (JAB) has been a C+. The latest statistics show that we have about 120,000 Kenyans who qualify to join universities. Unfortunately, the HELB can only fund those that JAB has given admission.

Research has shown that JAB only admits about 10 per cent of those students who qualify to go to university. So, the remaining large number has nowhere to go. The only option is to go to middle level colleges. Research has also shown that the economies that perform well are through Small and Medium Enterprises (SME). Majority of SMEs are people who graduate from middle level colleagues. People who have gone through middle colleges - the polytechnics and technical institutes because---

(Loud consultations)

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is so much noise. I do not know what-

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Cheboi): Order, hon. Members! Allow hon. Wakhungu to second the Motion in peace.

Proceed, hon. Wakhungu.

Hon. Wakhungu: Thank hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for that protection.

In terms of those middle level colleges, they offer courses like masonry, entrepreneurship and carpentry. With those courses, when the candidates qualify, they can go for self-employment. With such in business, even Parliament will not need to go to China to get furniture because we will have the capacity. The seats hon. Members are sitting on today, I am told were made locally through those enterprises.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I mentioned earlier, any student who does not qualify to go to university should not think that, that is the end of life. We have seen very good success stories among the people who have gone through the polytechnics and technical institutes. Unfortunately, many have problems with payment of school fees. With regard to HELB, currently, it caters for those who pursue degrees at graduate and master's levels and above, but the people in the middle level colleges like polytechnics have nowhere to turn to for fees.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, last year, HELB managed to give 7,000 bursaries each for Kshs10, 000. I had an opportunity to talk to them or discuss with them.

They were in agreement that we need a sustainable fund that will take care of the students who go to middle level colleges.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Motion has been long overdue and I want to agree with the hon. Mover in terms of resolving or urging the Government to set aside 1 per cent of the national revenue. Currently, the national revenue is about Kshs1 trillion. One per cent of Kshs1 trillion is about Kshs30 billion. Out of Kshs30 billion divided by 290 constituencies, each constituency is likely to get about 30 million. That amount of Kshs30 million every year will contribute a lot in a big way in creating employment in this country.

With regard to Millennium Development Goals, the first one is extreme poverty and hunger. We can only eradicate extreme poverty and hunger if our youth are employed. They can only be employed if they have the skills. Polytechnics and technical institutes will offer courses that will enable our youth to be self-employed.

A lot of security cases in this country are because of unemployment. We have many graduates who complete university, but they do not get jobs. For graduates from middle level colleges, you can be assured that, at least, 90 per cent will be self-employed. In other words, we will also be contributing towards enhancing security in this country.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, the CDF is successful and this Motion is urging that we channel those funds to the CDF. This is because the success rate of the CDF model in this country is 90 per cent. Yes, we have teething problems, but 90 per cent for a student in school is grade A. That is why we are urging that those funds be channeled through the CDF. It does not mean that when you get a C Plain or a C+ Plus you cannot advance to get a degree. With the liberalized economy that we have one can complete diploma studies, get a degree and then do a master's degree course and then a PhD degree course. You can then become a professor. So, those funds are going to contribute to the development of our economy.

Vision 2030 is meant to make Kenya globally competitive – to be self sustaining by 2030. Therefore, unless you put such funds in place to help our Form Four students join colleges, we are not going to achieve much. I want to quote Winston Churchill. He said that success is not final; failure is not fatal, but it is the courage to carry on that counts. I have seen some students attempting to commit suicide just because they did not qualify to go to university. Today we are telling them that with those funds in place there is hope at the end of the tunnel.

I would like to focus on the President's Speech when he was addressing this Parliament during its inauguration. He said that the Government was going to change procurement rules to suit the youth. If youth have skills, definitely they are going to get the contracts from the Government. This will add value in terms of enhancing the welfare of the society.

I am urging all hon. Members to look at this critically, and contribute towards the success of this Motion.

I beg to second.

(Question proposed)

Hon. Bichage: Thank you, hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker.

Hon. Ng'ongo: Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I was wondering how hon. Bichage managed to catch the Chair's eye, yet he does not even have a card. So many of us are digital, yet we have not managed to do the same. Is it an advice that next time we also come without cards and we start rising up the way we used to do?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Cheboi): Hon. Mbadi, the Chair's eyes are very big. The hon. Member has not been issued with a card and he mentioned this to the Chair. He has always had the problem. He has also been here. If you did not notice it, he was here very early.

Hon. Bichage: Thank you, hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker. I would like to remind hon. Mbadi that I am extremely digital.

This Motion could not have come at a better time because we are at a crossroads, and we want to introduce self-reliance to all Kenyans, including the youth. I want to thank hon. Njenga for this Motion. We are doing a lot of work at cross-purposes, and this is not helping our nation. Any nation that wants to prosper must address three things. The first one is health. If you do not have healthy people, you do not have a healthy nation. The second one is education. If you do not have education, even if you set up a youth fund it will all be a waste of money. What is the point of setting up a youth fund for our children who do not have skills? They will use the money to buy alcohol. You must first of all provide skills and then give the money. That way they can be entrepreneurs. The third thing is affordable energy. If you do not have affordable energy, there is no way you are going to realize Vision 2030.

Currently we are struggling. You give our industries opportunities to manufacture, yet they churn out goods which are not saleable. If we look at the model of the Asian Tigers, all the things that we buy from China are manufactured by polytechnic youth and not university graduates. It is high time we shifted the paradigm in this country. There is a craze for getting university degrees, including forging them. I am told there are people who have a full time job of manufacturing certificates at River Road. We, therefore, have a lot of MBAs which are questionable.

We are not looking for degree certificates; rather, we are looking for skills. We want our nation to prosper. We must streamline village polytechnics. Currently, we have a serious problem of everybody wanting a white collar job. In the construction industry, you cannot survive with white collar jobs. You must have blue collar jobs. We want to shift the paradigm in this country. All Kenyans must embrace, like and admire blue collar jobs because that is what puts food on the table.

This Motion is so important that this Parliament should actually put everything aside and make sure that our youth are trained and equipped with skills. Currently, we have a problem at the constituencies, because everybody wants to be given money. Everybody is begging. There is a beggar mentality, because once you give them money they consume it. However, if you give them skills, they will not beg for money; instead they will have something to do.

In my constituency we have a lot of natural resources. We have bananas, avocados, sugarcane and so on. Our problem is value addition. My brother from Gatundu North knows his people take bananas and sell them to make money in Nairobi. I want those bananas to leave Keumbu, which is the biggest banana market in East Africa, as a finished product. You can only do that if you empower the youth at village

polytechnics. It is high time this Motion was supported by everybody and fast-tracked to be a Bill to make sure that the CDF benefits from this and develops our constituencies.

The red tape in accessing money from the central Government needs to be dealt with. The Government must agree to devolve funds because devolution is a reality. We are not going back. The bulk of the money will go to the Governor. We want a lot of resources at the grassroots for ease of access.

I support this Motion and urge the House to take it as a priority.

Hon. (Ms.) Khamisi: Ahsante sana mhe. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Nasimama kuiunga mkono Hoja hii iliyoletwa na mhe. Francis Njenga.

Tunafahamu kwamba tunayo ruwaza ya 2030. Hivyo basi ili tuweze kufikia ruwaza hii ni lazima tuangalie taasisi zetu za kuwapa ujuzi watoto wetu. Serikali imeng'ang'ana kutuletea taasisi hizi vijijini. Taasisi hizi ni nyingi lakini ajabu ni kwamba vijana wetu bado hawajapata mafunzo. Hii ni kwa sababu ya umaskini. Wazazi wengi wanashindwa kulipa karo. Serikali hivi punde ilipunguza karo katika taasisi hizi za vijijini lakini bado katika takwimu zile zinaonekana, watoto wanaokwenda kupata masomo ni wachache sana na hii yote ni kwa sababu ya umasikini. Wakati tutakuwa na mfumo kama huu ambao utawezesha vijana wetu kuweza kupata pesa ambazo zitawasimamia katika kuweza kupata ujuzi, basi tutaweza kuwaboresha na kuwajenga. Tunajua ya kwamba Serikali yetu ya Jubilee, katika kuongeza kazi, njia moja ambayo wamefikiria ni Jua Kali. Wakati tunataka kuboresha Jua Kali lazima tuangalie tutaiboresha kwa njia gani. Njia moja ni kuweza kuwapa taaluma vijana wetu.

Mheshimiwa Naibu Spika wa Muda, juzi tuliona katika runinga kwamba Jua Kali imeanza kutengeneza meko za kupikia ambazo zinaweza kufanya sufuria zetu zisichafuke na tunapika kwa njia mwafaka. Hivyo basi ni kumaanisha ya kwamba tuna talanta nyingi sana na tunaweza kufanya mambo mengi.

Katika nchi ambazo zimeboba, tunaona kama nchi ya China kuna viwanda vidogo vidogo vingi ambavyo viko mashinani. Unapata ya kwamba hata unapotembea katika mitaa fulani unakuta pengine wanashughulika kutengeneza vijiko, mtaa mwingine wana kiwanda kidogo cha kutengeneza viberiti na haya yote ni kwa sababu wamejenga taifa lao na vijana wao kupitia taasisi hizi za kujenga ujuzi. Hivyo basi, kila sehemu imekuwa na viwanda na tunaona tunapata ajira nyingi katika nchi kama hizo.

Mheshimiwa Naibu Spika wa Muda, pia napenda kusema ya kwamba wakati tunasema ya kwamba fedha hizi zitapitia katika mfumo wa CDF, ni vizuri sana sisi kama viongozi tujue ya kwamba tukitengeneza mfumo kama huu tuwe hatutaupeleka kisiasa. Isiwe kwamba vijana watakaofaidika pengine watakuwa ni vijana ambao walikufanyia kampeni ama pengine ni vijana ambao wamekuwa katika mrengo fulani wa kisiasa. Huo ni mfumo ambao utakuwa unawaangalia Wakenya kama Wakenya wote na kama vijana wote ambao tunataka waweze kuendeleza nchi hii baada ya kuwa wamepata uwezo mwingi kupitia hizi taaluma.

Mheshimiwa Naibu Spika wa Muda, nimeona wakati mwingi sana nikitembea katika hizi taasisi zetu za vijijini kuna mashirika yasiyokuwa ya kiserikali ambayo yamekuwa yakipenda kujenga uwezo katika taasisi kama hizi lakini masikitiko ni kwamba wanafunzi huwa ni wachache kiasi cha kwamba kinawavunja nguvu. Tukiangalia, asilimia kubwa ya vijana wetu haijapata nafasi ya kujiunga na vyuo vikuu vya Serikali. Wengi sana wanajiunga na taasisi ndogo ndogo ambazo ziko mashinani na

hivi sasa kwa sababu tuko na mfumo wa ugatuzi pale mashinani, tutapata Wakenya wengi wenye ujuzi wa hali ya juu na kuweza kuleta ajira kwa wingi.

Mheshimiwa Naibu Spika wa Muda, napenda kujulisha Bunge hili ya kwamba vijana wetu wengi ambao hivi sasa wako nyumbani, si wengi hawana ujuzi. Wengi wamepata ujuzi mchache ambao wanataka kuuboresha na pengine kuwasaidia wenzao pia kuupata ujuzi huo. Iwapo kijana amesomea mambo ya kutengeneza magari basi anaweza kufungua kiwanda chake kidogo pale mtaani na pia kuweza kusomesha vijana wengine ili nao pia waweze kujikimu katika maisha yao.

Mheshimiwa Naibu Spika wa Muda, jambo kama hili tusiliangalie kwa uchache. Tunataka tuliangalie na tuliboreshe kwa ile azma yetu ama shabaha ambayo tunayo ya miaka 20 ama 30 ambayo ndio inayotusukuma sisi kama Wakenya kwa hivi sasa. Wabunge wenzangu, hivi sasa tunajua pia katika CDF tuna kiwango ambacho tunaweza kutumia kusomesha watoto wetu wanapojiunga na vyuo vyetu vya juu ama pia vyuo vingine. Pia tunataka pesa hizo tuzitumie kulipia karo wale ambao wanajiunga na taasisi hizi ndogo ndogo ambazo ziko mashinani na ambazo sisi wenyewe Wakenya tumezipigia debe. Sio tu kufikiria waliojiunga na vyuo vikuu. Tumetaka taasisi hizi ziwepo na pia tumelipa ushuru kuhakikisha ya kwamba zipo. Hivyo basi, tuwe tunaangalia pande zote mbili ndio tuone ya kwamba Wakenya wote walioweza kujiunga na vyuo vikuu na wale ambao pia pengine walifika darasa la nane ama kidato cha nne, wanapata ujuzi kupitia fedha hizi ambazo zinatoka katika mfuko mkuu wa Serikali yetu ya Jamhuri ya Kenya.

Mheshimiwa Naibu Spika wa Muda, hata nakumbuka Mheshimiwa Rais wetu akisema jinsi ambavyo ataweza kuboresha maisha ya vijana na akina mama. Alisema ya kwamba vijana wapate asilimia thelathini ya zabuni zote zitakazotolewa na Serikali. Wakati wanapata zabuni kama kufanya ukarabati wa barabara ama kufanya ujenzi wa taasisi zetu zilizoko nchini kwetu Kenya, wanahitaji ujuzi na huo ujuzi utapatikana kwa taasisi kama hizi. Hivyo basi, tunavyoshirikiana katika njia kama hii na kutumia mikakati mwafaka kama hii, bila shaka tutaweza kuwa na Kenya tunayoitaka na Kenya ambayo itamfana kila Mkenya. Ataishi maisha ya kuheshimika na ataweza kujimudu katika maisha yake. Kwa njia hii, tutaweza kuondoa mambo ambayo yanafanywa sana na vijana, kama vile kushiriki madawa ya kulevya, kuingia katika pombe haramu na mambo ya ujambazi. Juzi tuu tuliona katika runinga ya kwamba watoto wadogo wa chini ya miaka 16 na 18 wameingia katika magengi ambayo yanafanya uhalifu wa hali ya juu. Sisi kama Wakenya tuko wapi na tunafanya nini kuhusu jambo kama hili? Tunapochukua mkondo kama huu, bila shaka vijana kama hawa tutawatoa katika limbwi hili ambalo ni limbwi lakuwapoteza na kuwaangamiza katika mambo mabaya na maovu.

Kwa hayo mengi au machache, napenda kuunga mkono Hoja hii ambayo imetolewa na Mheshimiwa mwenzangu. Napenda pia kuwashauri Waheshimiwa wenzangu tuungane mikono sote na tuiunge Hoja hii kwani itatupa mafanikio na itaongoza Jamhuri yetu ya Kenya katika mambo ya maendeleo.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker: (Hon. Cheboi): Hon. Abdul Rahim Dawood.

Hon. Dawood: Thank you, hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker. I wish to support this Motion by hon. Njenga and in doing so I think it is a very good Motion which goes to the core of the youth. I think the hon. Member would probably even make an amendment not just on village polytechnics. He should even add middle level colleges and all colleges because I think we need to train our youth. We need to take them off the streets so that they do not become hawkers or other people who have been chased away by

governors and the county representatives like in Meru. So, it is good that we are getting this through the CDF. We will be able to control it much better and give out bursaries to secondary school and college students. This would supplement what we give out.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Seconder of the Motion talked about the chairs in Parliament which were made by artisans in Kenya, namely, the Prisons Department. We would not want our youth to go to prison to learn carpentry. They would rather go to middle level colleges and polytechnics to learn those skills. We need to inculcate life skills into the youth. The previous speaker has talked about mechanics and we should have a programme where we can teach our youth life skills. Girls should be taught knitting and stitching and when they are done with that, they should be given the tools of trade. If it is hairdressing, they should be given capital to open their salons and boys should be trained as artisans, *fundis* and painters.

Through this Motion, we urge the Government, and I believe all the Members will agree with this, that this should go to the CDF because the Members of Parliament are the best placed to manage this rather than going to the counties. With this, we will achieve a lot. We will get the youth off the streets where they do things which they should not be doing. We should make them useful workers of this country and through this, we will attain the Vision 2030.

With those remarks, I support and ask my colleagues to support this Motion, so that we can look at the welfare of the downtrodden and the poor. This is targeting the poor and if the county governments can take a lead from this, they will not chase away our hawkers or the poor from the streets as they earn a small living of about Kshs100 or Kshs200 a day.

I beg to support.

Hon. Onyango: Thank you, hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. While supporting this timely Motion, I would like to back it by the provisions of Article 55(a) of the Constitution of the Republic of Kenya, which makes it mandatory that the State shall take measures including affirmative action to ensure that the youth have relevant education and training.

My worry has been the transition between those who sit for the national examinations and those who proceed to tertiary institutions and institutions of higher learning. You realize that over 240,000 students sit for the Kenya Certificate of Secondary Examination (KCSE) yearly, but the universities only absorb less than 100,000. So, we ask ourselves where the balance of 140,000 goes to. Those who join universities will eventually come out and seek employment; the 140,000 should be the benchmark for skills innovation that creates employment even for those who go to universities. So, you realize that the CDF that goes to the constituency is strained on how to balance bursaries for those who are attending technical institutions. So, it would be proper for the Government to, at least, allocate some funds to ensure that there is no discrimination against the youths who are going to be trained in those skills. Those skills are very necessary for eradicating serious unemployment that is facing this country.

Believe it or not, when it comes to matters that directly affect the youths of this country, we tend to give them some face value, some package of hope that is never realized. A time is coming when we must realize that all of us may be forced to run to the hills when eventually the matter of youth unemployment catches with us. It is a reality that we always talk about and use it during campaigns. We promise to create jobs, which

are not realized. So, it is high time we came up with funding, so that those who want to proceed with their education can do so on their own burden of repaying the money once they acquire that training. They are willing and are ready to take up, but the opportunities are less. So, if we can create a fund that they can easily access in the model of HELB, it will be a plus to the generation that is suffering from serious unemployment.

We can do this seriously well through a legislation that is going to ensure that, at least, even at primary level, we have talented people. We need to nurture the talents of our young people because they can form a good base of income for this country, if we give them incentives and facilities to proceed. The provisions that hon. Wamalwa talked about in terms of the President having promised something in his Speech, as mentioned earlier by others, are found in Article 227. They are mandatory and we need to assist in implementing them. I urge and support strongly that this can be the best way forward of taking care of the issue of youth unemployment.

We even have some youths in the media sector that cannot access further training on the basics that they have acquired to sharpen their skills and become more productive in this country. I beg to support this Motion strongly and challenge ourselves that we take the matters of youth unemployment and training seriously because if we do not take care of that, then the issues of insecurity that we talk about daily will never end. Sometimes, it may be insecurity even in your own family when you do not take care of this generation where I belong and downwards.

I beg to support.

Hon. (Ms.) Musyoka: Thank you, hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I stand to support this Motion. I also wish to congratulate hon. Kigo Njenga for moving it. The greatest resource that we have in our country is the human resource. Where I come from, the biggest problem that we have is the issue of poverty and I am sure it cuts across the country. As I went round campaigning, I saw so much poverty and the people who are mostly affected are our youth.

The people who could make a difference in this county are your youth, yet they have turned to the backstreet corners where they take alcohol and all manner of drugs.

This Motion is very timely and it is important that we embrace it because it will make a difference in our country. I have been inspired by some educated young people, who are willing to take risks and do some great things for this country. I have a team of young people who are doing a project on energy in Machakos using garbage. This is quite inspiring. They will be using 100 tonnes of garbage to produce 3 megawatts of electricity. If we can have more young people doing such projects, we can have a complete change in this country.

We should not forget that once our girls finish secondary schools and some primary schools, because of lack of school fees, they simply get married. There is no security in some of those marriages. They should go back to school to get education, but because of the level of poverty, without such a fund, it is impossible for them to get tertiary education.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Machakos, we get so many young people passing through primary school education but only 2 per cent end up in tertiary institutions because of lack of fees. Many parents have resulted to selling their property and ended up being poor because many of those youth do not complete their education. So we need a fund which can help those people push through and get decent education,

come back and be useful in the society. We have so many idlers, not because they want to be idlers but because they have not had the opportunity to further their education and become useful citizens. We are losing our children and as leaders, it is important that we take up this matter seriously and take an action that will make a difference in this country. Our children do not want to be only associated with village polytechnics. They want to go to institutes of technology where they come out with a name and are able to do things on their own to become innovate and create jobs for themselves. So, I would urge hon. Members to support this Motion so that we can make a difference.

I would also like to urge the Mover of the Motion to include the county MPs in this endeavour so that we may be partners and also help in executing this fund. I am sure we can work together and make a difference with this Motion.

Hon. Nuh: Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. I would like to thank the Mover of the Motion, hon. Njenga for bringing this very important Motion. It is one that will be of great help to the youth of this country. I hear a fellow colleague here complaining about ranking just because he was in the last Parliament and he is wondering why he is not catching your eye. He does not know that every hon. Member is a Member here; whether he was there before or now. Some of them are even here by luck!

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Cheboi): That is not your duty. I am sure I noticed that complaint and he is not very far in the queue. By the way, you also need to respect some seniority but I am not saying that is what we are following here.

Hon. Nuh: Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true and I agree that we need to respect seniority except that they need to carry a badge showing seniority. Some of them are not even known in this House.

(Laughter)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Cheboi): Proceed, Hon. Nuh!

Hon. Nuh: Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Motion is important. It is a Motion that is of great help to the youth of this country. The youth form the biggest part of our population at the moment in this country and they have been promised many times that they are going to be helped, this and that will be done for them yet it has never been forthcoming. It is high time now that the Government puts in place measures that are going to help the youth once and for all.

I feel that it is time we stopped this issue of urging the Government to do things because most of the Motions that we have brought here are urging the Government to do this and that. We need to now bring Bills that are going to make sure that those matters are done and they become part of the legislation of this country.

As you are aware, there was the National Youth Council (NYC) that was formed through an Act of Parliament. We passed a Motion here just about three weeks ago to make sure that it is operationalised so that it can take the role of coordinating the issues of youth in this country. The last Parliament did a good job; I salute the seniors on that line because they did a good job. They passed an Act that created the NYC which has a lot of functions to help the youth of this country, but that Act is not operational at the moment. I would like to request the Government to operationalise that Council so that it can do its job.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, many people here said that the President had committed that 30 per cent of Government procurement will be channeled through the youth. That is a constitutional issue. The Constitution under Article 227(1) says – that is why I am sitting next to a senior Member and you can see now I am quoting the Constitution because I am sitting next to a senior lawyer of the CRADLE – “When a State organ or any other public entity contracts for goods or services, it shall do so in accordance with a system that is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective.

(2) An Act of Parliament shall prescribe a framework within which policies relating to procurement and asset disposal shall be implemented and may provide for all or any of the following-

(a) categories of preference in the allocation of contracts;

(b) the protection or advancement of persons, categories of persons or groups previously disadvantaged by unfair competition or discrimination”

The youth in regard to Article 227(2)(b) have been disadvantaged by unfair competition and discrimination. That is how I see it and I am told that the last Parliament had passed a Motion to the effect that the youth need to be given priority in terms of contracts.

The Motion that has been brought by hon. Njenga says that when the youth complete Form Four, instead of rotting in the villages, we need to create a fund that is similar to the CDF so that fees can be paid for them and so that they can join polytechnics. We know village polytechnics nowadays are going to be run by county governments, but what we are requesting in this Motion is for us to facilitate them so that they can join those polytechnics instead of drinking *chang'aa* and *busaa* in the villages after completing Form Four. The CDF has already done a very good job. We must commend the CDF in terms of paying school fees for secondary and tertiary students including universities. Many of the people who are in higher education in the villages have done so through CDF bursaries. The HELB, I do not know whether it is overwhelmed or their policies are not correct, but many of our people cannot access their loans. Maybe they are overstretched; they could be having a lot in their hands but the CDF has helped many people to join polytechnics, universities and colleges of higher education. So we need to create a fund that is similar to the CDF bursary scheme so that we help out youth to join those colleges.

As you are aware, the youth are normally said to be misused during campaigns on elections. A majority of us here are in this House courtesy of the youth. They form the bigger bulk of voters together with women. So we must come up with laws that can address those sectors of our population; the youth and women of this country in terms of empowering them to do business, enhancing their skills through polytechnics, colleges and institutions of higher learning. This is a noble cause and we need to support it. I urge all hon. Members to support this Motion and then make it a Bill. This is one of the best Motions that have been brought to this House which is good for the people of this country.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Hon. (Ms.) Gathecha: Thank you, hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Fifty years down the line, we are still a young economy and in order for this economy to register double digits, we need to have a significant database or number of skilled

technical workers. We are producing many graduates, but we have a significant number of people who do not access secondary or higher education after Standard Eight.

In order for us to absorb those people and for them to become---

(Hon. Nuh consulted loudly)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Cheboi): Hon. Junet, you had your opportunity in silence. Now, you must cooperate with the other Members.

Hon. (Ms.) Gathecha: You are interrupting my line of thought!

Hon. (Ms.) Odhiambo-Mabona: On a point of order, hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I understand that the hon. Member is not senior, she is new and she is still learning. However, is it in order for her to raise her concerns the way she is doing?

Hon. Member: She is beautiful!

Hon. (Ms.) Odhiambo-Mabona: I agree that she is beautiful, but is it in order for her to raise her point of order the way she has done? First, she should be raising it through the Chair. Is she also in order to suggest that hon. Members are noisy? Hon. Members are never noisy. They can only consult loudly. Could she direct the matter through the Chair and say that the Members are consulting loudly so that she can withdraw her imputing improper motive on Members that they are noisy?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Cheboi): Hon. Millie is correct. However, Hon. Gathecha, proceed. Hon. Odhiambo-Mabona has put it correctly that she is a fairly new Member although we are no longer new. We are talking of three months since we were sworn in.

Hon. (Ms.) Gathecha: I stand guided, hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. First of all, I want to congratulate the Mover of this Motion. If we want to develop as a country, it is important that we develop the technical capacity especially of our youth. This will help us eliminate insecurity in this country. There is no way we will have security in this country if the youth in this country do not have the skills they require to get jobs.

In order for our economy to register a double digit growth rate and process our resources, whether it is agriculture for those that are agricultural based and petroleum and minerals--- If we do not have the technical skills to produce and process those resources, it will be extremely difficult to absorb those young people into the economy. We have 11 million unemployed Kenyans in this country most of who are the youth under the age of 35. If they do not have the skills in order for them to provide for their families, we will continue to have significant problems.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on mining, we have 5 trillion dollars worth of minerals in this country. In order for those minerals to be processed, we need a certain level of skill in our people. Otherwise, we will continue exporting minerals under the guise of exploration because that is what is currently happening. We have companies that are licensed, but because they do not have the people who are required to process those minerals, they export shiploads of minerals. This is the case and yet there is no record of those shipments. We have discovered those minerals but we are unable to process them because we do not have village polytechnics to train our people to do so.

I understand that an Australian company in this country wanted to hire 20,000 youths in this country. However, they were unable to do that because they do not have a

skills assessment centre which could enable them assess our students and know the technical capacity we have.

I urge that we expand this Motion to include developing a comprehensive curriculum so that our resources can be included. This will enable us to have the right teachers who will do that. We should also equip those institutions. We are essentially wasting time by having people who are unable to know what particular equipment they are supposed to use when they mine and add value to those resources.

We also import 20 million dollars worth of dry tomatoes and yet if you visit our markets, you will find that we throw away tomatoes. Why is this the case? It is because of the skill gap. This is a very important Motion that has been moved today. Village polytechnics must not only be equipped with the right equipment and the right teachers, but we also need to expand them and ensure that students are put through those institutions and help them access higher education through the Constituencies Development Fund (CDF). That is what will get to every common *mwananchi* wherever they are. It is important that we are able to expand this particular programme through a comprehensive education policy so that we incorporate even those lower scales and the trades that are required.

With those remarks, I stand to support this particular Motion and if possible we can bring this as Bill and ensure that we stop urging the Government. We have urged the Government enough. If we can work together with the Ministry of Industrialization and Enterprise Development to ensure that some of those things actually become a reality on the ground, it will make our lives much easier in 2017.

Thank you, hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Cheboi): As I give the next contributor, let me just point out that it will be much easier if the hon. Members who have very good suggestions, like the one you have just given move amendments to the Motion. It will be easier and more effective. It is much better for you to move the amendment by yourselves or rather request the Mover of the Motion.

Hon. Ababu: Thank you, hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Let me start by thanking hon. Njenga for bringing this Motion which speaks to a very important facet of our population. I have been a Minister for Youth Affairs and I can confirm to this House that one of the things that amazed me the most as a Minister was going around the country visiting polytechnics because at that time I was responsible for the polytechnics across the country. I travelled from Msambweni to Garissa, Busia *et cetera*. It was amazing really to see the innovativeness in our young people and what they can do when offered a platform or an opportunity to unleash that potential.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, late last year, I travelled to Korea to visit institutions of training that you would rank or rate at the same level with our youth polytechnics here. I remember visiting one particular institute called the Korean Institute of Advanced Science and Technology (KIAST). It is an institute you could easily put at the same level with some of our institutes here like the Rift Valley Institute of Science and Technology, but I was amazed by the seriousness that the Korean Government attaches to those levels of institutions. I was amazed by the amount of the budgetary allocation that the Korean Government allocates deliberately to those institutions.

I was amazed that the budgetary allocation to KIAST alone could be similar to the budget that runs the entire education sector in this country. So, first all, one of the things

that we need is an attitude change. We have had a terrible attitude towards those middle level colleges. Before I left the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports at that time we started a policy that we called "Filling the missing middle". This is because over the last five to six years this country went into a craze of upgrading every little institution into a university. The Nairobi Polytechnic is now a university. The Kenya Science Teachers College which used to produce fantastic graduates in the arena of science has been taken over.

A lot of institutions that one would have expected to fill this middle to provide the technical staff required to power our drive towards an industrial revolution have ceased to exist and have been upgraded to universities. I was very happy last week to hear the Deputy President, William Ruto, announce that there will be no further move by Government to upgrade institutes of training at this level to universities so that those institutions can receive the necessary support to play the role they ought to play to fill this missing middle and provide the technical staff that we need.

The reason why I believe that hon. Njenga's Motion is one of foresight and vision is that I am amazed at the absence of support to the young people that we send to those institutions. I went to Butula Polytechnic and I was amazed to find students being trained in motor mechanics using a vehicle that must have been designed before the First World War and must have gone out of use around the Second World War. That is the motor vehicle that was being used to train our young people in motor mechanics. Those are people we expect to come out here and deal with advanced technology of the motor vehicle industry. I could not understand this. I remember picking the phone and calling the Minister for Transport then, hon. Kimunya.

When you go around all Government installations be they offices for District Commissioners, now County Commissioners, you will find a lot of vehicles lying there disused or unused because the vehicles had punctures or some mechanical problem. I asked the Minister why the Government could not institute a policy to mop up all the vehicles rotting and wasting away in all Government offices across the country and send them to those polytechnics and put to use for this purpose of training our youth. It is something which we were at an advanced stage of preparing, but we left Government before it came to be.

This is a Motion that will do very well if transformed into a Bill so that we can make it substantive law. As you think in that direction some of the issues you will want to address is how those funds will be distributed. Will they be distributed on the basis of a county, constituency or a polytechnic? When the money is allocated it should be clearly understood that the money will be allocated per institution or per constituency or per county. If it is going to be per institution, then we also need then to look at the issue of how well distributed institutions are because there are many parts of the country that do not have the benefit of the presence of this institution.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, we also need to determine from which purse those funds will be coming from. Will the money come from the vote that will be allocated to devolution because now we have that as a constitutional matter? Will it come from the percentage assigned to devolution or will it come from the percentage assigned to national Government? That is an issue that would need to be determined. Again, are you looking at a loan within the framework of HELB where the moment you leave the university then there are some very strict requirements in terms of repayment or

are you thinking of a softer arrangement? I am not for grants. I am not for freebies because I think this country also gets a little bit too obsessed with freebies. You want to give free things to everybody and no society really grows on free things. Perhaps, you want to look at the American system. That is how the loan system works for American universities and institutions of higher learning and a system that is really flexible and allows a person the space and the latitude to really be prepared to start repayment.

Finally, I want to really encourage this House to look at devolution beyond the governor and the county government. There is a notion emerging that devolution is only devolution if funds go to the governor's hands or if the funds go to the county government. That is not the limit of devolution. I had the privilege of being part of the team that negotiated this Constitution and we looked at devolution in its fullness, in its broadest sense. There is absolutely nothing wrong for funds to leave Nairobi and go straight to the constituency. That is part of devolution and so we really need to end this debate where governors feel that for it to be devolution then it must go to a certain point provided that funds are being devolved because devolution is just---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Cheboi): Your time is over. I am going to give to another "youthful" Member of Parliament, hon. Maweu Katatha.

(Laughter)

Hon. Maweu: Thank you, hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker. Like I said, I am asking my colleagues in this House to attach a lot of importance to this Motion. I will specifically want to refer to my constituency of which about 70 per cent of the population is made up of the youth. A lot of those people are idlers moving from one town to the other. Those people can be put into use. When we are talking about the Government engaging in activities which would make those young people to be future leaders of this country, we are talking about devolving funds to go to constituencies so that the youth can access them.

Let us talk about polytechnics. When we talk about polytechnics, we should not forget the youths who drop out of high schools and colleges. They can only be useful if the Government allows the Members of Parliament to manage the fund. The Members should have enough money for bursaries, so that we can support the youth to complete their high school education. We cannot talk about the youth proceeding to polytechnics when they have not completed high school. They should complete high school and get a chance to join universities. I urge my colleagues to bring a Bill, so that the youths can get loans to complete high school and join polytechnics. If we do this, we will leave a legacy of leaving behind people who are useful to this nation.

A big population of the youth is women. Our young girls are being induced to get married. If they can get funds to engage themselves in businesses or complete high school, they would not get married young. I ask that we bring a Bill to this House to devolve funds to the youth without conditions. It is important that the youth are empowered to be useful people in the society. Tomorrow when we leave this Parliament, they are the ones who should come here, but unless they are empowered with the right knowledge, they will be wasted at the constituency level.

With those remarks, I support the Motion and ask the Members to support it, so that our youths can get funds to empower them. I thank you for giving me this chance to contribute on this noble Motion.

Hon. (Dr.) Nyikal: Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank hon. Kigo for bringing this Motion to the House. In the last three months, we have passed three Motions regarding the youth. That is how important it is. We must realize that the problem of unemployment amongst the youth is the greatest threat to our stability and the greatest impediment to our economic growth and development.

There is no way this country is going to move forward. We cannot achieve Vision 2030 or the double digit growth that we are dreaming of if the youth is not engaged. Unfortunately, we talk much about this, as I have said. In the last three months, this is the third Motion that we are discussing on the youth. Just last two weeks or so, we were talking about operationalizing the Youth Council. Before that, we had another Motion on the youth. We are all aware that during campaigns, the youths are the vanguard of our campaigns and we promise them a lot.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have had programmes and they have not had impact. The Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) has really not had the impact we expected. In my mind, again, this was not preceded by training of the youth. The funds were available, some youth took them but they could not use them properly because they were not trained. We have said here that many of the middle level colleges were turned into universities. Countries do not grow a large number of university graduates that are not supported by technologically competent middle level skilled personnel. That is something that we have to look at. Even in our schools, the curricula does not promote skills and the people we produce come out to look for employment and not ask how they can use their skills. I, therefore, support this Motion that we should improve those levels of training and get the funds available. Again, somebody said that freebies do not work. I have had the experience of giving grants and loans to women. When we evaluated this, the groups that were given grants had all died while the groups that had been given loans had done well. So, I think something that you are given with the expectation to pay back will work well. So I support this.

I want to bring to the attention of all of us – perhaps we all know – that unfortunately, despite the amount of talking we have done, the youth do not believe us because they have not seen the results. When we go back during recess, we should talk to the youth. I am working on a programme with the youth and they keep saying that I will always tell them something but nothing happens. Therefore, we have come to a time when we must reduce the talking; programmes must work. I will ask hon. Njenga to spearhead this and make sure that it becomes a Bill. He should not rest because we have passed the Motion. I do not think that will get us anywhere. I do not think that will get a single cent for the training of the youth. I am asking hon. Njenga to do this because we will support him. He should take this as somebody had taken the issue of the CDF and see how much it has done.

Lastly, I can say I am new – someone is saying that after five months we are not new – but four years is a long time to learn. I am worried about the Motions that we bring and pass. On and off we have said from the Speaker's point that instead of bringing Motions we should bring Bills but even then I know that we have an Implementation Committee. What does this Committee do? In my mind, I think it should take all those

Motions and sift through them to see which ones should become Bills. For this, I do not like the words “urging the Government.” Today we were urging the Government on a point of law. Garbage is a health hazard. There is a Public Health Act; we could even take authorities to court but what we do is urge them. I think the Implementation Committee should take up those matters. They should go through Motions and see what directions they take. They should push the Executive to do them. If we need to go to court to compel somebody, we should do so. If we need a Bill, then it should be so. That is the way we should go if we are not going to be seen to be a talking shop. We sit here and talk and people are watching. Sooner or later they will sit and talk.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Cheboi): Order!

Hon. (Dr.) Nyikal: Thank you.

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Cheboi): Well said. If you need some more minutes, you still have four minutes in the afternoon but it looks like you have concluded.

Hon. Members, it is now time to interrupt business. The House is, therefore, adjourned until this afternoon.

The House rose at 12.30 p.m.