

H A N S A R D

Tuesday, 10th May, 1988

The House met at thirty minutes past Two o'clockMr. Speaker in the Chair

PRAYERS

ORAL

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mate's Question.

Question No.18

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mate is not here? Okay, let us move on to Mr. Kiliku's Question.

Question No. 22

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kiliku is not here either? Next Question then. Mr. Miruka-Owour.

Question No.29

MR. MIRUKA-OWOUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House will recall that last Thursday, ~~the~~ hon. Members supported my Motion on floods in Nyando as a matter of national importance and the Government ^{promptly} ~~promptly~~ accepted the Motion and took action. In view of this, apart from recording the appreciation of the people of Nyando and Kisumu District for the humane/response and prompt action on part of the Government, I seek the leave of this/^{August}House, to withdraw the Question. I also thank the hon. Members of this House for supporting the Motion.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, Is the hon. Member really not out of order to interrupt the Questions. We were already on Question No.29 which is the third Question on the Order Paper and if the hon. Member was standing on a point of order, this should have come immediately after the Question. ^{time} Is this ~~not~~ the time to do so?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Miruka-Owuor, what would you like to tell the House about this Question?

MR. MIRUKA-OWUOR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was explaining the background of the Question and I am now seeking the leave of the House to withdraw - - -

MR. SPEAKER: Are you asking your Question or not?

MR. MIRUKA-OWUOR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am seeking the leave of the House to withdraw the Question because it has been overtaken by events.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, thank you very much.

(Question withdrawn)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kibugi's Question.

Question No.15

MR. KIBUGI asked the Minister for Public Works:-

- (a) when the road from Diffathas Market ^{Kajiji} to Ngucwi was last graded, and
- (b) whether he could consider murraming the said road.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister for Public Works is not here? Okay, shall we go back to Question No.18 by hon. Mate.

Question No.18

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mate still not here? Is there anybody to ask the Question on his behalf?

MR. MALESE: ~~Mr. Speaker, Sir,~~ on behalf of Mr. Mate, asked the Minister for Health when the construction of Kamumu Dispensary is going to be completed.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND SETTLEMENT (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I find it difficult to believe that the hon. Member had permission from the Questioner to ask the Question on his behalf. I am saying this because the Question has been called severally, but the hon. Member did not rise to ask it although he was here. Is he really in order to come in now and say that he is asking the Question on behalf of Mr. Mate without his permission?

MR. MALEBE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to apologize. I had talked to the hon. Questioner and/^{he}asked me to ask Question No.18 on his behalf.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the Minister for Health here?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Mr. Ogur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

Kamumu Dispensary will be completed before 15th June, 1988.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question, Mr. Kiliku.

MR. KILIKU: Bw. Spika, kabla ya kuliuliza Swali hili, ningetaka kuomba msamaha kwa kuchelewa.

Question No.22

BW. KILIKU alimuuliza Waziri wa Serikali za Wilaya na Mipango ya Miji:-

- (a) kama anafahamu kwamba kuna upungufu wa magari ya kubebea wagonjwa katika Mji wa Momba, na Mombasa, na
- (b) ~~kama~~ anachukua hatua gani kuongeza magari haya.

THE MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING (Mr. Mudavadi):
Bw. Spika, naomba kujibu.

Jambo la kumunua magari ya kubebea takataka, ni jambo ambalo Wizara yangu inaangalia, sio tu katika Mji wa Mombasa, bali katika miji yote. Pesa zitakapopatikana, nitayamunua hayo magari.

Jambo la pili ni kwamba ~~nimeshangaa sana juu ya~~ Swali hili ^{limenishangaza sana} maana kuna pesa katika Wizara yangu chini ya Local Government Loans Authority, ambazo zingetumiwa kwa kazi hii. Halmashauri hii iko chini ya Wizara yangu na sasa mimi nitamshtaki yule Katibu wa Manispaa ya Mombasa kwa sababu angezitumia pesa hizo ambazo tunawakopesha wanaozihitaji kwa faida ya asilimia tatu kwa miaka 30.

MR. KILIKU: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Spika.

THE MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING (Mr. Mudavadi):
Bw. Spika, mhe. Mbunge angetaka nilijibu Swali kwa sababu amelileta jambo la siri - - -

MR. KILIKU: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Spika.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Kiliku.

MR. KILIKU: Jambo langu la nidhamu linahusu jibu ambalo Waziri alitoa. Mimi ninamheshimu sana Waziri lakini atakubaliana nami kwamba Swali langu linayahusu magari ya kuwabeba wagonjwa. Yeye sasa anazungunza juu ya magari ya kubebea takataka./Swali lenyewe linauliza:-

- (a) kama Waziri anafahamu kwamba kuna upungufu wa magari ya kubebea wagonjwa katika Mji wa Mombasa?

Bw. Spika, magari ya kuwabeba wagonjwa kwa Kiingereza ni ambulances.

END A

MR. MUDAVADI: Bw. Spika, mhe. Mbunge aliyeliuliza Swali hili ametaja Kenya Local Government Loans Authority, na kwa hivyo, ningependa kulieleza Bunge kazi anayofanywa na pesa za halmashauri hii kwa mabaraza yote ya miji. Halmashauri hii huyakopesha pesa mabaraza ya miji ili kuyawezesha kutoa taka zote za miji, na pesa hizo hulipwa kwa muda wa miaka 30. Pesa hizo hulipwa na faida ya asilimia tatu. Mabaraza hayo huongezwa muda ili yaweze kuwa tayari kabla ya kuanza kulipa. Kazi ya utoaji wa pesa hizo ni ya siri sana; hufanywa katika ofisi yangu na hujulikana tu na makarani wa mabaraza ya miji. Kwa hivyo, nimeshangaa vile mhe. Mbunge aliyeliuliza Swali hilo alivyolitaja jambo hilo kwa sababu Baraza la Mji wa Mombasa linahitaji jumba la mji. Ujenzi wa majumba ya miji ni kati ya kazi zitakazotekelezwa na pesa hizo. Baraza la Mji wa Mombasa litatuma maombi ya pesa hizo kwangu. Likitaka kutengeneza sewage ----

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The answer given by the Minister has no relevance to this Question. Question No. 22 is asking about the provision of ambulances to the Mombasa Municipal Council: what action the Minister intends to take in order to take care of the provision of ambulances to the municipal council. He has not replied to that Question. Maybe the officers gave the Minister the ~~wrong~~ wrong reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Order! Why do you not ~~te~~ allow the Minister to reply to the Question? He was in the course of replying to it, and I am sure he is going to give you the ^{correct} answer within no time.

MR. EKIDOR: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. We want the correct answer.

(Noise)

MR. LOTODO: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Is the Minister going to reply or will the Questioner ^{or anybody else} ~~going to~~ be allowed to ask a supplementary Question? We are getting nowhere.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is now getting ready to give you a very appropriate answer.

MR. MWAMZANDI: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Spika. Ili shughuli za Bunge zisisimame, ^{wa} kwa nini huwezi kumruhusu Waziri akajibu siku nyingine? Sasa hivi kazi imekwama.

MR. SPEAKER: Order! We will defer that Question until tomorrow. Can we move to the next Question.

(Question deferred)

MR. KILIKU: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Spika. Sijui kama Waziri amekubaliana na Bunge hili kuwa atajibu kw kesho.

MR. SPEAKER: Nimeshatoa uamuzi kuhusu ~~na~~ jambo hilo. Next Question.

Question No. 15

MR. KIBUGI asked the Minister for Public Works:-

(a) when the road from Diffathas Market-Kajiji to Ngucwi was last graded, and

(b) whether he could consider murraming the said road.

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Mr. arap Koech): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request the House to allow me more time to get a satisfactory reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay.

MR. ADEN: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Questioner had asked this Question earlier on but there was no one to answer him from the Ministry. Is the Minister in order to reply to it now without first apologizing to the Chair for being late

MR. ADEN: KOLAM:

MR. arap KOECH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been trying to do something in order to finish up with this Question, and, for that matter, I was not deliberately late. I was only trying to make sure that I ^{give} ~~get~~ the hon. Questioner the right answer.

MR. KIBUGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may we know from the Minister when we should expect an answer to the Question? Is it this week, next week or when?

MR. arap KOECH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope I will ^{be able} ~~to~~ answer this Question tomorrow.

MR. MWAMZANDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is among our procedures ⁱⁿ for this House that when a Question has been asked and the ^{Minister} ~~Questioner~~ is not there to ~~re~~ reply to it, when he comes to reply to it on that same day, he apologizes to the Chair and the House. The Minister has not apologized, and we need an apology from him.

MR. arap KOECH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I apologize for coming late, but there will be a good answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Can we now move on to Questions by Private Notice.

(Question deferred)

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

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

(a) Is the Minister aware that the generator at Mogogosieh Tea Factory has not been operating since the factory was commissioned in 1984?

(b) Why has the generator not been ~~r~~ operating?

(c) What action is he taking to ensure that this generator can be used in case of any electrical failure in the factory?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Mr. Nduati Kariuki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that the generator at Mogogosieh Tea Factory is operational and working very well.

(b) In view of the above, parts (b) and (c) of the Question do not arise.

MR. CHEBELYON: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the generator has never operated. As it was commissioned in 1984, it was tested late last year when a mechanical problem arose within the power system but it never operated. It was not operating even last week. The generator has proved to be outmoded. May I know from the Assistant Minister ~~as to~~ when the generator was tested to prove the validity of its operation?

MR. ~~NDUATI~~ KARIUKI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know where the hon. Member got his information ^{from} because I ~~am~~ can bet that my information is very accurate. I am very sure that the generator is working. The Mogogosieh Tea Factory ^{generator} in Kericho District was commissioned in April 1984 and worked under ~~the~~ electrical mains. But usually in tea factories ~~which~~ which use power from electrical mains, there is a generator standby just in case there is electrical fault. I am aware that ~~the~~ the generator in question developed a technical problem shortly after commissioning and required immediate inspection to determine the cause. Although the problem was diagnosed, the spares required to put it back to service were not locally available. A ~~a~~ lot of effort was put in by the local suppliers to import those necessary spares, but lack of import licences dragged the affair to a point where the Kenya Tea Development Authority (K.T.D.A.) also got involved, and eventually, the K.T.D.A. itself imported ~~the~~ the spare items. This generator is, ~~am~~ actually now operational

MR. NDUATI KARIUKI (ctd.):

and can be effectively put to use in the event of electrical mains failure. It was commissioned in mid-February, 1988 and it may be safely assumed that the factory has not yet had prolonged power cuts to warrant its use.

END B.

MR. KARIUKI (CTD.):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to stress ~~the~~ point that this is a stand-by generator. Therefore, it means that unless there is power ~~failure~~ failure in the factory, the hon. Member will never ^{know} whether this generator is ~~actually~~ actually working ~~or not~~.

MR. LOTODO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Questioner has just told this House that he came from this place last week, and the Assistant Minister is telling us that the generator is working. Now, would we know from the Assistant ~~the~~ Minister whether this is the right answer? The ~~mechanic~~ mechanic who was supposed to repair this generator might have given ^{him} the wrong answer.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Maybe, he does not know what is going on in that place.

MR. KARIUKI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just as I said earlier, this is a stand-by generator. It means, the hon. Member or any other person, would only know whether the generator is working ~~or not~~ if there was a power failure. As far as I know, ~~at~~ at the moment there is no power failure in Kericho. I can also add ~~the~~ the fact that even the engineers who installed and commissioned the generator are still in the factory, ^{for the purpose of repairing it} just in case ~~the generator~~ is tested and ~~is~~ found not to be working. So, the hon. Questioner might have information relating to the past, but I have the information relating to the matter as it is today. Today, at this very moment ^{the} ~~that~~ generator is working.

MR. JALANG'O: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think ~~that~~ it is not fair for the hon. Assistant Minister to say that it is not easy to test a stand-by generator. All that ^{one} is required is to assume that there is a power failure, ~~and~~ ^{one} and ~~they~~ would be able ~~to~~ to test the stand-by generator. So, why can that not be done, ^{raised by} to prove the points ~~of~~ the hon. Questioner right or wrong?

MR. KARIUKI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not say that it would be impossible to test a generator ^{unless there is} without power failure. All I said is that from a laymans point of view, you cannot know whether a generator is working or not if there is not power failure because it would not ^{have been} be switched on. But, just ^{as} I said earlier, the engineers who ^{commissioned} commissioner it are there, they have tested it, and they have certified that it is working. I think we ~~had~~ had better believe the engineers rather than the hon. Member who is not an ~~and~~ engineers. The engineers have confirmed that it is working, and the hon. Member has ~~said~~ said it is not working. Whom are we going to believe?

MR. MUNYI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Education the following Question by Private Notice:-

(a) Is the Minister aware that over ten thousand students who qualified to join various Universities in 1987 have not been admitted?

(b) What urgent measures is the Minister taking to ensure that these students are offered places at the universities?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. M'Maitisi):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at this time I do ~~not~~ not have the full answer to this question, ^{and} therefore, I beg the House to give ^{more} me time so that I can ^{give} the full answer tomorrow.

MR. MUNYI: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Assistant Minister has ~~said~~ said that he will give the answer tomorrow, ^{he do that during} will ~~it be in~~ the morning or afternoon Sitting, because there ^{will be} are two Sittings tomorrow?

MR. M'MAITSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it will be answered when it appears on the Order Paper, either in the morning or afternoon Sitting.

MR. BOY: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Even today the Question is on the Order Paper, but it has not been answered. So, is the Assistant Minister in order to mislead the House by telling us that the Question will be answered when it appears on the Order Paper. He has to be precise and tell us whether he will answer it in the morning or afternoon Sitting because we want to know everything about these students.

MR. M'MAITSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will answer this Question any time it appears on the Order Paper tomorrow. But I would like to inform the House that the Vice-Chancellors of our four Universities are still discussing this issue and I will give the answer tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Order! Order! We will make sure that this Question appears on the Order Paper tomorrow.

MR. KILIKU: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. May we get a clarification from the Chair as to whether this Question will appear on the Order Paper tomorrow because I think there are enough Questions on it tomorrow. How long are we going to allow the Ministers to come to this House unprepared. The Question was on the Order Paper today, but we are now being told to wait for the answer tomorrow. Are we going to allow this behaviour of Ministers and Assistant Ministers of coming to this House unprepared to continue? Are we going to tolerate such behaviour? They are taking us for a ride.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the most important thing is for the House to get the correct reply. That is paramount.

MR. TWARITH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ~~ask~~ ask the Minister for Public Works the following Question by ~~Ex~~ Private Notice:-

(a) Is the Minister aware that Nginyang bridge in Baringo East has been rendered impassable due to the current floods?

(b) What urgent action is he taking to repair the bridge?

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC & WORKS (Mr. arap Koech): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am sure that the Nginyang bridge in Baringo East has been rendered ~~impx~~ impassable due to the blockage of the inlets by large logs which were brought by the flooded river. The water is ~~k~~ flowing over the bridge.

(b) My Ministry has ~~kx~~ already sent personnel to the site in order to unlog the inlets. The work will involve cutting the logs using a power saw, and then removing them from the river. It is hoped that the work will be completed within this month if there are no further interruptions by floods.

MR. TWARITH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has answered the Question properly, but ~~my~~ may I know what steps he is going to take on the other bridge because they are two bridges Nginyang and Kapedo? There is only one bus which transports students and teachers to their various schools. Right ~~now~~ now they are still ~~st~~ stranded at Nginyang Health Centre. We need ~~people~~ people who can work very fast.

MR. arap KOECH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the hon. Member repeat that question ?

MR. TWARITH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have a double problem in this area because the two bridges at Nginyang and Kapedo are impassable. We have only one bus which travels from Nginyang to Kapedo. The whole of this week teachers and students who go to the Western side of Nginyang have been ~~xxx~~ stranded. They cannot move to their

MR. TWARITH (CTD.)

destinations and the Ministry of Public Works has not anything to rectify this bad situation.

MR. arap KOECH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope that the hon. Member will understand the situation. This is ^a situation which has been brought by the heavy rains, and there is very little that we can do. We will try our level best and do what is humanly possible at this time. Every time we rectify the problem, the following morning the same problem occurs and we are forced to repair the bridge again. I do believe that when the rains subside, some of these problems will be very easy to manage.

MR. EKIDOR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could we know from the Minister what is being done now as a matter of urgency? For the last two or three days, there has been no communication in that area. What is the Ministry doing to ease communication in this area because everything is now at a standstill because of this bridge?

MR. arap KOECH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have actually answered that question. I have already sent personnel there and they will do everything possible to rectify the situation. They can see that problem on the spot. ~~Then~~ They understand the problem of the people living in that area. We shall do everything possible to ~~x~~ make ~~sixe~~ sure that the teachers and the students going to school do not suffer.

MR. MUNYI: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Arising from that answer from our very good Minister for Public Works, may we know from him whether he can appeal through the Government to the Kenya Army, Engineering Unit~~x~~ to assist in repairing this bridge. Just are they are doing now in airlifting food to areas which have been hit by famine. He can also appeal to them to assist in repairing this bridge because this is an emergency.

(END.....C)

ENM

MR. arap KOECH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not only in this particular area where ~~we~~ we have ^a ~~got~~ problems; we have problems all over the country. Everything is being done within the means of the Ministry and the Government to ease the problem of transportation. I do hope that the hon. Member will understand the situation. We are having rains ~~which~~ which cannot be compared with ~~other~~ ^{that we have had} rains for some time. We ~~have~~ have not had rains of this magnitude ~~this year~~. So, we are trying to cope up with the situation which we had not foreseen.

MR. JALANG'O: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Public Works the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that Madiary Centre in Uyoma Location of Rarienda Constituency is currently not accessible by road due to the broken bridge connecting the centre and the main road?

(b) What urgent ~~steps~~ action is he taking to ensure that the bridge is repaired?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Mr. Maiyani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that the centre is inaccessible by road due to the bridge ~~that~~ that has been broken by the current rains.

(b) As the rains are continuing, the bridge cannot be repaired right away, but it will be repaired as soon as the ~~the~~ floods subside, subject to funds being made available.

MR. JALANG'O: Madiary is an administrative centre. ~~we have~~ ^{we have a} ~~Here~~ ^{At} Madiary, ~~there is~~ ^{there is} the chief centre, the health centre, the maternity ~~and~~ clinic. and ^a the children's centre. We do appreciate the fact that ~~there~~ ^{there} there are heavy rains in the country. All that I am asking the hon. Assistant Minister is ^{this:-} If the road is inaccessible, can he not even find ^{Such as} means and ^{ways} of sending urgent supplies ^{of} medicine to the centre? Last week we ~~we~~ requested the Ministry to even hire donkeys to do the transportation work. I am being practical, about ~~solving~~ ^{making} solving this problem. Let us get ^{making} means and ways of ^{getting} food and medicine reach the centre. We do appreciate the problem of ~~the~~ floods; it is countrywide. Can the Assistant Minister

not find ways and means of at least making food and medicine ~~to~~ reach ~~to~~ the centre?

MR. MAIYANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do appreciate the problems facing that place and many other places. Our Ministry has instructed our Officers in the field to explore all possibilities and report back to us so that we can know how to help people in the affected areas. I appreciate the ~~a~~ suggestion by the hon. Member that we should make use of donkeys and other available means to alleviate the problem. Definitely, if there are people stranded or if supplies cannot reach particular areas, the Government is going to make sure that alternative means of delivering the particular items required are found. I would like to assure the hon. Member that this is going to be done and he should not have any worries. However, I would like to conclude by saying that the cut-off section is on a ~~a~~ classified road, E124. The section has had an ~~xxx~~ armo and piped culvert washed away between junction C28 and the Health Centre.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the affected distance is about 2 kilometres on black cotton soil. We do appreciate that it is very difficult to ~~xxx~~ such a section when it is ~~a~~ too wet. We require about Kshs.1.1 million to replace the ~~xx~~ culverts and to raise the road by about 2 metres at the lowest point. This is what we are planning to do. This is not an isolated case. A lot of damage has been caused to roads, bridges and culverts by the current rains all over the country. The ~~em~~ district heads have been asked to compile a ~~lx~~ list of such damages including the costs estimated for the ~~p~~ repairs. The total cost is expected to be at least Shs.80 million throughout the country. The Treasury has been requested to avail that sum so that the ~~wxx~~ work may start as soon as possible, on a priority basis, of course depending on the ~~fix~~ funds that will be made available.

Assistant

MR. EKIDOR: @ Can the Minister tell the House whether hiring donkeys for transporting food and medicine to the flooded areas is more convenient than using aircrafts? I think the donkeys might drown in the process of transporting the items and that might be more serious.

MR. MAIYANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do appreciate the suggestion by hon. Eridor. The safest means of transport will be used to deliver the goods where they are required. If the safest means for a particular area is by use of helicopters, ~~we will use them~~, We will use them. We cannot let people starve or die due to lack of medicine or food. We are prepared to do everything possible to contain the situation.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Mr. J.K. arap KOech): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

My point of order, is in connection with the current floods and a few distorted stories which have been appearing in the newspapers. I would like to make a ministerial statement to clarify the position. On Monday, 9th May, 1988, the "Daily Nation" carried some distorted stories in one of its articles.

As far as the problems which have been caused by the ~~the~~ floods on the roads and bridges are concerned, the Ministry is taking very serious steps because we do not want Wananchi to suffer.

The 1988 long rains which are still falling countrywide have caused considerable interruptions to the road transport network in all the districts throughout the country. Many bridges, culverts and ~~drifts~~ drifts have been either over-topped or washed away by the ~~the~~ raging water torrents. Many human lives and property have ~~been~~ unfortunately been lost in the floods or in swollen rivers when people take risks and attempt to cross them. In some cases where roads have been cut off they have become muddy and slippery and hence rendered impassable by vehicles.

The Ministry's officers are continuously taking stock of damage occasioned by the current rains. But since the rains are continuing in different parts of the country and the damages vary from ~~the~~ place to ~~place~~ place depending on the intensity of the rain, the Ministry is not in a position to precisely state, at this moment in time, the magnitude and scope of the damages which have ~~been~~ been taken place.

However, preliminary reports which have been received from the districts indicate that the Ministry shall require a sum of approximately £4 million for the ~~reinstatement~~ reinstatement of the flood damages which have taken place so far.

Where feasible, all possible effort is being made to reinstate ~~ix~~ and maintain the road and crossing facilities so interrupted by the floods, ~~wh~~ within the financial limit of the resources available. This exercise will continue vigorously until the bridges, culverts, drifts, soggy and cut off sections of roads etcetera are brought back to the state they were prior to the commencement of the rains. Of course, the normal development, improvement, and maintenance of the road network will continue as reflected in the Development Plan.

END D.....

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (contd.):

In short, what I am trying to say is that the Ministry is very sensitive to the problems ^{that} wananchi are having. My officers all over the Republic are alert, and they are doing everything possible to correct the situation. The only problem is that as soon as we rectify some sections, the rains which fall in the evening ~~would~~ spoil what we have already done, making it necessary to repeat the same job the following day. We are, therefore, working against nature. There are so many problems ^{that} we face in our work. We are, however, doing everything possible to ensure that the public is not terribly inconvenienced. We believe that when the rains stop, we shall be able to repair all the roads which have been affected so that ~~they~~ ^{can} at least ^{they} become motorable. We shall begin with the critical sections, especially the bridges, so that we can make the necessary links ^{passable} between the roads. The Ministry is, therefore, concerned about this problem.

When we say that we are going to repair all the bridges, it does not mean that we are going to finish ^{the work} tomorrow. We have a programme which we have to follow. We are, however, going to make sure that the roads are connected, ^{so that} ~~and~~ wananchi do not suffer.

(Applause)

BILLS

(First Reading)

The Cotton Bill

(Order for First Reading read - Read the First

Time-Ordered to be read the Second Time ~~today~~ tomorrow

by leave of the House)

Second ReadingThe National Construction Corporation (Repeal) Bill.(Repeal Bill)

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Mr. J.K. arap Koech):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that The National Construction Corporation (Repeal) Bill be now read a Second Time.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all know that of late, the National Construction Corporation has faced a lot of problems, which have necessitated the Government to take action to liquidate the Corporation. The National Construction Corporation was established by the Government, through an Act of Parliament - Chapter ~~Cap.~~ 493 of the Laws of Kenya. The functions of this particular Corporation were as follows; to promote, assist and develop the construction industry; engage in the construction industry; manufacture or deal in plans, tools, materials, machinery and equipment used in a connection with the construction industry; to establish, equip and maintain educational and training establishment for the benefit of those in employment in the construction industry; ^{and} to furnish managerial, technical and administrative advice to those in the construction industry.

Since 1972, however, the Corporation has not fulfilled the objectives which it was intended to fulfill. Over the years, The National Construction Corporation did not work efficiently. In the process, it had ~~incurred~~ ^{made} the Government ^{to incur} a lot of losses.

As I had said before, this Corporation had very good goals. It was established in order to be able to assist the indigenous Africans in the construction ^{industry,} and also in the ^{manufacturing} manufacture ~~of~~ ^{certain} some ~~construction~~ materials. Due to mismanagement, this Corporation underwent a lot of difficulties, to the extent that in the recent years ~~but~~ ^{made} it has ^{to} incurred ^{to} the Exchequer ^{to incur} a lot of losses.

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (contd.):

to ~~the tune of~~ ^{some} shs. 113 million, ~~which~~ ^{it} has proved ~~to be~~ very difficult to recover. ^{that money} This has put the Corporation in a very difficult position; ^{it} it could not continue to function. For it to function, we needed to ^{appeal} the Treasury to continue pouring more and more money into it. This is something which is not wise, because this is a waste of the tax-payers' money. In order to stop all this mess, we had to institute a study on the best way of handling this Corporation. The study which was formed by members of the Inter-Ministerial Tax Force came out with a recommendation that the National Construction Corporation should be dissolved.

This Bill caters very well for the staff. The staff will be redeployed ^{elsewhere} through the Directorate of Personnel Management. We shall, therefore, not have any problem with the staff who have been working in the National Construction Corporation because they will be ⁱⁿ deployed ~~into~~ other Ministries.

One may also ask ^{one} ~~the~~ question ^{here} ~~that~~ Since the ^{original} objectives of the National Construction Corporation were noble and very good, what we as a Ministry are going to do to ensure that some of the functions which were performed by it ^{continue} to be carried on. As I have already mentioned, ^{the} staff will be absorbed ^{into} the various Government departments - some of them will go to the districts. We are also liaising with the National Housing Corporation in order to find out whether some of the functions which were undertaken by the National Construction Corporation are now going to be undertaken by the National Housing Corporation. This will ensure that the original ideals of indigenisation - of assisting

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (contd.):

the upcoming African businessmen in the construction industry are realised. It is, therefore, not a loss. What the Ministry wants to do is to stop this heavy drainage of public funds through a parastatal which is no longer able to meet the requirements. The Government is, therefore, going to do its level best to ensure that some of these noble objectives are undertaken by another arm of the Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we also have some other good functions which were being performed by the National Construction Corporation. These functions can be re-organised through the Directorate of Personnel Management, so that another arm of the Government or some Ministries can take them over; so that we can have a more efficient use of our resources rather than trying to continue using those particular resources through the National Construction Corporation.

In this way, we are going to ensure that the Government policy of indigenisation is carried on. I know that there has been a lot of talk in this House about indigenisation. I also know that when a good number of hon. Members come to talk about this particular Bill they are going to question as to how we are going to carry out the programme of indigenisation in the construction industry.

End E.....

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this of course will be a valid point but I want to assure the House that the Government is going to pursue the issue of indigenisation through some other arms of the Government. This will ensure that the original objectives which the National Construction Corporation was to meet are going to be met in a different way and again in a more efficient manner rather than in the original manner which could not actually be effected before. In this way, we are going to ensure that the ideas which we had originally are going to be effected.

When this Act is repealed, it means that the liabilities which belonged to the National Construction Corporation are going to be the liabilities of the Government. It also means that the assets which were with the National Construction Corporation are going to be vested in the Government. Therefore, the property of the Government is going to be taken care of: It is not lying idle. We are going to have a machinery to ensure that these assets are well taken care of. Some of the assets like the machinery are going to be taken over by the Ministry of Public Works while some other machinery will be absorbed into some other departments and also some vehicles will go to some other departments. So I have already done everything possible to make sure that the repeal of the National Construction Corporation is not going to jeopardize the Government in any way but everything has got to be done in the smoothest way possible.

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

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Mr. Muli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to second this Bill. In doing so, I would like to tell this House that the exercise we are about to undertake is to undo what this House did some ten or so years ago. What this House did then, was to feel happy to create a baby by the name of the National Construction Corporation. Having created that baby as a Statutory Body, the Government, to the parent, tried to give it certain jobs and also gave it a monopoly of those jobs by protecting it. However, that monopoly did not work well because perhaps the competition was not ~~xxx~~ sufficient or the protection by the parent was not adequate, and so that monopoly misfired. As a result the

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Ctd.):

child monopoly had to be wound up because of liabilities owed to other creditors and to the Government. Unlike what we would do in a limited liability company whereby we would wind it up by way of liquidation; appointment of a receiver or a liquidator to collect the assets, sell them and pay the creditors, this exercise could not be done that way. In that case, we had to come to this House and then undo what we did in 1972. It is a painful thing this House is to do but it is obliged to do so because there is no other way to wind up the activities of the Corporation because it is not a limited liability company.

Sir, I might like to tell the House what the functions were to be because they were very noble functions to be performed by this Corporation. The Corporation was to undertake a lot of activities like manufacturing, processing, assemble or deal in plants, tools, materials, machinery, equipment and so on. It was to establish; equip and maintain educational training; furnish, managerial, technical and administrative lines; enter into partnership with; invest money after consultations with the Treasury and award contracts. In short the parent had given this Corporation most of the things that were really supposed to be done by the Government. Just to give an example of the general definition of what was the main objects of the construction industry, that was defined to mean business of builders, general contractors, civil and mechanical engineers, electrical contractors, plumbing and drainage contractors, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, steel manufactures, excavators, miners, engineers, surveyors and so on. In fact, it was given a very heavy job and perhaps the management and the manpower was not sufficient to shoulder all that. This resulted in the Corporation not operating profitably or advantageously to itself or to its parent, the Government. Therefore, a way has to be found to bring it to a close. The only thing which I think will remain a landmark of this Corporation is their own building called Ujenzi House. That is the only thing we can see otherwise any other thing was a liability as opposed to an asset.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (ctd.):

To begin with, that ~~the~~ Ujenzi House is being taken ^{over while} ~~off~~ waiting the ~~repeal~~ repeal of this Act by the Minister who has moved the Bill, who is ~~the~~ the Minister for Public Works. Therefore on the winding up, the repeal ~~realist~~ will mean the winding up of this Corporation so that ~~it~~ it does not exist anymore. The first question then is; who is going to take ^{over} ~~off~~ those noble functions which were supposed to be undertaken by this Corporation? The answer is simple; that the noble objectives will revert to the Government who had delegated the functions as a monopoly to this Corporation. So there is no problem as ^{far} ~~per~~ as who is going to assume the ~~functions~~ functions. The functions ^{are for} ~~are~~ benefits of the wananchi and it is the sole responsibility of the Government through its agents like this Corporation ~~which~~ which is fading to take over and do the best it can with the remaining ~~asset~~ assets. So the Bill in front of us here ^{seeks} ~~to~~ to use the words of the introduction, ~~is really~~ to wind up this Corporation. ^{The Bill seeks} ~~In~~ the lay-man's language ^{to} ~~to~~ wind up the company or corporation which cannot be wound up otherwise rather than ^{by an} ~~the~~ Acts of Parliament.

For the benefit of the new hon. Members therefore, ^{we} ~~we~~ have a simple exercise which also will give them ^{experience} ~~a period~~ as to legislate in this House, and I may just ask ^{them to} ~~if they~~ may have a look at this Bill ~~is~~ ~~see~~ briefly to see what we are doing.

END E F....

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Ctd.):

The Bill itself is drafted the way you see it in this blue paper. On the top, in capital letters, is what is known as the actual name of the Bill. It is ~~followed~~^{followed} immediately, in small letters, by what is called the long title. In this case, the long title is:-

"An Act of Parliament to repeal the National Construction Corporation Act and for connected purposes"

That is what is known as the long title for the benefit of the new hon. Members.

It is then followed by Clause 1. Clause 1 is called the ~~short~~ short title as you can see on the margin and that is what is on the top. Clause 2 talks about what we are going to do or to repeal or to cancell or to kill. You can call it what you deem right. This is an Act of Parliament which is undoing what you actually did many years ago. I am sure the hon. Members may not like to undo what they have done, but, not individually but collectively, Parliament never dies. Therefore, you were there when it was done collectively and collectively, you are going to undo it. So, you cannot say that you are not playing a part.

Clause 3 deals with what we call - and most important in this case - the Transitional provisions. We do not need anything else. The original Act had 26 clauses and two schedules but we do not need all those any more. We need not repeat them because they are being repealed, undone with, killed and so on. What we are required to do here is to say, what we are going to do with those matters which cannot remain in the Act. We know the functions and all the duties will revert to the parent body, and that/

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Ctd.):

the Government. What will we do with those matters which are hanging? The first one to come into question is: What are you going to do with those people who had been employed by the corporation? Are they all going to be sacked and sent home? What will be their future? If that is an important question, they must be paid somehow in some cases, they could be paid their terminal benefits and sent home. In other cases, where pension is provided, they may be given their pension ~~and~~ and sent home. Others are able and capable of being utilized, are you also going to send them home? ^{Here} We are using ~~the sub~~ Clause 3 - Transitional provisions - sub-clause (2). By the way, during the Bill stage, they are not referred to as sections; they are referred to as clauses so that whenever you are dealing with a section of a provision in a Bill, that is a clause. It is only when it becomes an Act of Parliament that you start referring to those provisions as sections. The question of officers, what will they do? ~~The first thing is that I am being informed that there is a number of these officers who are being employed by the corporation which now stands at 225 and something must be done for them.~~

Clause ³/₍₂₎ says:-

"Every public officer empowered to effect or amend any---

I think I jumped, ~~perhaps~~ let us deal with them seriatimly so that I do not confuse ^{the House} ~~the~~ We will come to the officers a little bit later. This ^{Clause} deals with the officers who will be required to ~~make~~ take up transitional action. Sub-clause (2) of Clause 3 provides for that, ^{In} ~~is~~ other words, ^{it deals with} ~~to do~~ any act that is required to transfer anything that has been hitherto belonging

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Ctd.):

to the corporation which must be invested in the Government by way of a transfer so that, whoever has got an entry, a certificate, a title or anything must endorse it & immediately and transfer it to the Government. You can read that; it is stated quite clearly in sub-clause (2).

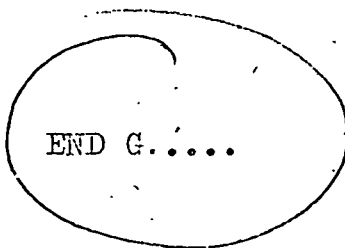
Sub-clause (3) deals with what will happen to the liabilities and corresponding duties invested in the corporation in the first instance - their rights. It provides that all these again, both rights, powers, liabilities and duties wherever arising will from now - on the assent to this Bill - be transferred and vested in the Government.

Sub-clause (4) provides that there may be some cases pending of creditors wishing to recover and also the corporation wishing to recover from other persons. From the time this Bill is assented to, all those rights, actions, suits, legal proceedings or any matter that the corporation could follow will be followed by the Government in the normal manner. In this case, if there are legal provisions, the Attorney-General will therefore, take over those functions and follow up on behalf of the Ministry. Similarly, any rights, ~~any~~ or suits which are against the corporation will be assumed by the Government. In other words, any suit pending in court against the corporation, the Government will be substituted as the defendant and the case will proceed and the judgement given to a creditor against the corporation will be assumed or taken to have been given against the Government and the Government will have to meet the liability as if it were the corporation itself.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Ctd.):

Sub-clause (5) deals with arbitration - almost in the same manner as in sub-clause (4). Again, the judgement will have to be substituted for the corporation as the case may be. Wherever, in any law, this corporation is mentioned, it will have to be read as if you are reading that the Government is going to be substituted. Orders, directions, appointments, requirements, authorization or other things given under this Act--- A lot of thingsst have been done by the corporation since 1972. Well, we cannot go through each and every item, but those things will be now deemed to have been done by the Government. So, there is what we might call a transitional period where ~~s~~ there is now a break.

Sub-clause (8) then brings me back to the question of personnel. There will be a slight amendment to ~~later~~ this sub-clause later on at the Committee stage but the amendment is so slight that it will not affect the meaning as it appears in the Clause now. Many of the officers or the employees of #the corporation that I mentioned - numbering about 225 - who are under the age of 45 years will be taken over by the Government.



END G.....

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (ctd.):

They will either be employed on contract or on pensionable terms. They will be public officers or civil servants just ^{like} other employees of the Government. Those over 45 years of age will be required to retire and if they do that in the normal manner, they will be awarded their terminal benefits, gratuities and pensions. This means that the 25 trainees will be taken over by the Ministry of Public Works and will be absorbed into the Civil Service.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill, as it stands and as short as it is, has got those implications and more others, but the assurance is that, although the corporation will have been wound up, the noble functions entrusted to it, those days will now revert to the Government through the Ministry of Public Works which must expand as quickly as it can to try to do what was supposed to be done by the corporation. Liabilities and assets will have been assumed by the Government and the officers who had been employed by the corporation will have been employed by the Government unless otherwise retired or their services terminated under the contractual arrangement.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in short, the Bill is a noble one. The functions of the corporation are not being thrown out, but I repeat that next time that we are looking at the creation of a corporation, we will have to be a little more careful and try not to give a monopoly as we did in this case unwittingly only to find out that at the end of the day, there is such a liability that the parent Ministry will have to take over from its baby.

With those few words, I beg to second.

(applause)

(Question proposed).

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Kisior)
Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Kisiero) (ctd):
to support the Minister who has moved The National Construction Corporation (Repeal) Bill.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a great pity that an institution that has been well conceived, planned and implemented has had to fall by the wayside. It has done so, principally because of mismanagement. An organisation of this size could not just have been brought up if there had not been enough thoughts and preparations to see that it would succeed.

As the Minister and the Attorney-General have both pointed out, the main objective of this corporation was to promote construction work and to assist the ^{indigenous} ~~indigenous~~ Africans to come up, ^{to be able} to help the Africans join with others who are well developed in the construction industry. Unfortunately, this corporation did not do anything of the sort. As it was said right from the beginning, and this is good news, the Ministry of Public Works will take over the functions of that corporation. The most important thing that we can learn from the demise of this corporation is that, those of us who are charged with the responsibility of running some of these parastatals or corporations should ^{do} our best to see that the dreams, the aspirations, the hopes and the noble ideas that have been ^{put therein} in are well looked after. I think that those of us who may have been lucky to be chairman or managing directors of such corporations, should see that the call that has been made from time to time by His Excellency the President, that we should serve our people with honesty, is ^{implemented} there. These corporations can do a lot of work. We know that some of them have succeed like the Kenya Commercial Bank, the Central Bank of Kenya, the National Bank of Kenya and many others. These have done a sterling job and are helping this country to come up and at the same time helping wananchi ^{to} grow up and be able to participate

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Kisiero) (ctd.)
 in building this country. As a result of this, many of our own
 wananchi have now joined the new ranks of wealthy people that are
 coming up in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, ^{The} ~~The~~ National Construction Corporation
 (Repeal) Bill give us food for thought. Any other organisation
 with similar problems as the National Construction Corporation
 cannot ~~be~~ expect to get free feedback on the back of the Treasury
 coffers. The Treasury has many ~~more~~ other ^{high} priority projects. We
 do not have a lot of money to throw all over the country the way
 we have lost this ~~shs.~~ 113 million. So, any of our corporations
 should be able to generate enough funds from their activities so
 that they ^{can} run on those funds and not live on funds that are meant
 for other development projects. Many of ~~us~~ have gone to the
 Treasury and requested for money, but have always been told that
 there is ^{not} ~~no~~ enough money, yet there is. Here we have an institu-
 tion which may be sucking all this money just to keep it alive.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when repealing this ^{Act} ~~Bill~~, we should not
 give up on the other corporations because many of them have helped
 this country. This, of course, includes the co-operative movement.
 In fact, parastatals own more than 40 per cent of the wealth of
 this country. These parastatals together with the co-operatives
 own 75 per cent of the wealth of this country. Therefore, we
 should not lose hope and think that this is the end of the road.
 What we should do is to reorganise and restructure ourselves and
 become more honest in running these organisations so that we may
 build up a better Kenya.

I beg to support.

MR. GALGALLO: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir.
 First and foremost, last week when I was contributing ^{on} ~~during~~ hon.
 Owuor's
 Miruka's Motion for the Adjournment, the newspapers referred to me

MR. GALGALLO (ctd.):

as hon. Philip Godan^a from Moyale. I would like to correct that mistake by informing the reporters of these newspapers that I am Mohamed Galgallo from Galole in Tana River District.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the National Construction Corporation was an institution that precisely ^{created} for bringing up local contractors. It employed architects, quantity surveyors, and engineers. It ^a was machinery through which ^{most} local private contractors passed.

END H.....

JMK

MR. GALGALLO (ctd.):

It is, therefore, important that before taking such decisions as dissolving an organisation we must consider the consequences and the repercussions that might occur as a result. The National Construction Corporation and its functions cannot be incorporated into the National Housing Corporation. That is practically impossible because the main duty of the National Housing Corporation is to provide shelter and to fulfil Government's obligation of providing housing in the country. The duties of the N.C.C. were those of constructing houses and, therefore, for the Minister for Public Works to say that those duties can be fitted in the N.H.C. is practically impossible.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, by dissolving the N.C.C., we will be creating failure for most local contractors because that corporation was performing the duty of assisting those upcoming local contractors by providing them with loans in order to compete with international construction companies and other companies that were established long time ago. I would like my friend, the hon. Minister, to understand that by doing away with the N.C.C., we are actually killing the entire local construction industry in the country. We have in this country various construction companies, some of which are international and some others that are indigenous, and we have to understand that it is very difficult for a graduate of Nairobi University who had no resources before to come up with his own construction company and be awarded tenders. The resources to assist those upcoming contractors used to come from the N.C.C. Now, when we dissolve that corporation, then ~~xxx~~ what are we going to do with our ~~n~~ local architects, quantity surveyors and engineers who could probably apply for tenders and get them? How are we going to finance them? How can we bar them from going into the construction industry when we are talking about indigenisation of everything in this country? That aspect of it alone is very fundamental, and the Minister must tell us how, without the N.C.C., he will be able to support local upcoming contractors.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what we have failed to observe is that most of the parastatals in this country are collapsing because of mismanagement at the top

MR. GALGALLO (ctd.):

level. Whenever there is management in a parastatal body, it is very important that Government takes severe action to punish those who are responsible for such mismanagement. We do not necessarily have to dissolve such failing parastatal bodies since, by doing so, we will not be fulfilling the objectives for which the parastatal bodies were established. Even when you dissolve those parastatal bodies, the requirements or demands that they were created for remain unattended to. So, I think the idea of saying that such and such a parastatal body is failing and, therefore, should be dissolved is very wrong. We have had failures with big industries, yet production has continued in this country. For instance, we have seen the collapse of the Kenya Meat Commission which has rendered the livestock trade in this country unoperational. The N.C.C. has also failed. How are we going to bring up those local contractors who have no resources? I think my hon. friend, the Minister for Public Works, has some homework to do so that he can tell us how he thinks we are going to bring up our local upcoming contractors.

Sir, as I have just said, there are a number of parastatal bodies which have failed in this country. We must resolve that those responsible for ~~xxxx~~ such failures must be punished. We should deal with such people thoroughly. We cannot just come up and decide to dissolve failing parastatal organisations and let those responsible escape with it. I was very bitter to see Kenya Meat Commission closing down because I am a livestock producer among many others like the Minister for Supplies and Marketing. Where are we going to sell our livestock? Shall we be left at the mercy of local butchers who are out to exploit people? If the Government does not assist livestock producers through a livestock policy, then what are we saying about the marketing part of it? Those are some of the most important things that I think should be taken into consideration before we make our ~~xxxx~~ conclusions.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I listened to the speeches by the hon. Minister for Public Works and the Attorney-General very keenly, but they did not say how we are going to help those upcoming contractors in the event of N.C.C. being dissolved.

MR. GALGALLO (ctd.):

We still have graduates coming from the university who major in architecture, engineering and surveying, and I am wondering whether we are abandoning them or we are telling them to go and get employed by construction companies. The job that was being performed by the N.C.C. was very important, and I dare repeat that the failure of this corporation was caused by a matter of negligence and mismanagement. Why should an organisation like N.C.C. buy a telex machine? Did they apply for tenders outside the country? I think that was mismanagement of funds, and whoever brought up that idea must be punished; that was misuse of public funds.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, why can we not get the correct people to run our parastatal bodies which are very important. Although the N.C.C. was very important, it was being denied Government tenders. How could they assist other local contractors if they had not resources of their own? Instead of the Ministry of Works awarding tenders to its baby - the N.C.C. - it used to award its tenders to individuals. I think this kind of tendency should stop. I say that because this was the basis of our national construction industry. It is important that such organisations should be nurtured and brought up with moral support. Where there are mistakes, they must be corrected immediately. We had been witnessing mismanagement of the N.C.C. and nobody bothered, and that is what has been happening to several parastatal bodies. We cannot just dissolve our parastatal organisations and, therefore, there is need for strict action to be taken to save them from collapsing. Those parastatals are very important and we should not look at them from the financial point of view. These institutions are here to help our local people come up and depend on themselves in the long run. When we dissolve them, then we are actually frustrating our own efforts.

Sir, I do not think the Parliament that decided that we should have the N.C.C. was wrong because the objectives for which the corporation was established are still there. Why did Kenatco fail? Kenatco failed because someone was taking the tenders, put the money in his pocket and then get away with it. We still need

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MR. CALGALLO (ctd.):

a national transport company; we need the services of N.C.C. and we also need the services of Kenya Meat Commission. We also need the services of the fishing industry, the Sisal Board and others because that is one way of bettering the standard of living for our people. If we dissolve the N.C.C., then what shall we have next?

END.... I.

MR. GALGALLO (Ctd):

There is need for the Government to review this decision on ministerial staff boards. I am not objecting to those ideas, but at the same time I think there is need for the Government to review the entire parastatal bodies with possessive establishments; where we have good ~~pr~~ people we should replace them with the . Parastatal bodies have become a drainage to our Treasury. But let us ask ourselves why that happens; we must know the significance of that situation. Unless we do that, I do ~~nk~~ not know how we are going to run quite a number of them; we stand to lose.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I beg to support the Bill.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS (Mr. Nassir): Bw. Spika, mimi ningependa ~~ku~~ kumshukuru Waziri kwa kuleta Mswada huu; yeye anaipenda nchi yake na ana imani nayo. Kwa kuwa watu sasa wanayaibia sana mashirika ya Serikali, nimeona ni heri mashirika kama haya yavunjwe. Lakini Waziri hakuyaleta majina ya watu walioziiba pesa za Shirika hili, na hali k pesa hizi hazikuibiwa na watu wanaokaa anga; pesa hizi zilibiwa na Wakenya. Hii ni kama kuadhibu upepo na kumwacha mwenye kutenda dhambi. Shirika tunalojadili juu yake hapa ni kama upepo; na tumemwacha mtu aliyefanya makosa. Jambo kama hili lilitokea kama Tume ya Nyama ya Kenya, Kisumu molasses Project na katika mashirika mengine ya Serikali; watu hawa hawa wanaendelea kuzitumia pesa za Kenya ovyo ovyo. Watu kama wenyeviti au mameneja wakurugenzi huwa na ~~magari~~ magari makubwa makubwa na hustarehe sana kwa kutumia pesa hizi. Sasa leo ~~hawa~~ tunaletewa ~~na~~ Mswada ambao unatutaka kulivunja shirika hili. Kwa kweli, tutalivunja, lakini tutaendelea ~~namna~~ namna hii hadi lini?

Bw. Spika, mwaka mmoja unusu uliopita nilisema hapa kwamba Kenya Ports Authority haiendelei vizuri kwa sababu haipati faida na pia haitoi nafasi mpya za kazi, lakini watu, ikiwa ni pamoja na Waziri aliyehusika wakati huo, walinyamaza kimya tu. Leo nina furaha kumsikia Waziri mwenyewe akisema kwamba Kenya Ports Authority ina matatizo kwa sababu watu wengine ~~wanaingiza wanaingiza~~ wanaingiza bidhaa zao kupitia Dar-es-Salaam. Hili ni jambo ~~hili~~ nililolisema mwaka mmoja unusu uliopita, katika Bunge hili; ikiwa mambo yataendelea namna hiyo, basi kuna hatari.

Bw. Spika, ni heri wanaoibia Serikali wanwibie Shariff Nassir au mtu ~~mwengine~~ mwengine kama mhe. Waziri Mwangale. Lakini wanaoiba mali ya wananchi wanafanya ~~na~~ Mswada kama huu uletwe hapa ili ~~ku~~ kulivunja shirika kama hili, na hali hatumwor

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS
(Mr. Nassir) (Ctd.):

mtu aliyesababisha matatizo ya shirika lenyewe. Tunakubali kulivunja shirika hili, lakini ni nani aliyeziiba pesa zake? Zilichukuliwa na upepo, au mafuriko ya mvua? La; watu "wamezikula" kupitia utoaji wa kandarasi.

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Mr. J.K. K6ech): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I do not want to interrupt my friend, hon. Nassir, but I want to clarify an issue. When I was moving the Bill, I said that both the liabilities and assets of the Corporation are going to be vested with the Government. So we know very well who has mismanaged the Corporation. All we are doing is to dissolve the Corporation so that other things can follow.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS (Mr. Nassir): Bw. ~~Spika~~ Spika, nilikuwa nikingojea maneno kama hayo kutoka kwa Waziri wetu. Haya ndiyo maneno tunayotaka kuyasikia. Tunajua kwamba Waziri ana ~~x~~ hamu ya kuhakikisha kwamba nchi yetu inaendelea vizuri, watu wetu hawaonewi, Serikali yetu inaendelea vizuri na pia tunafahamu kwamba Waziri anampenda Mtukufu Rais! Hii ni kwa sababu nia yake ni kuona kwamba mambo yanaendelea kwa njia nzuri. Taabu iliyoko Kenya ni kutolewa kwa nafasi za uenyekiti na usimamizi wa mashirika ya Serikali kwa njia ya kisiasa. Kama mtu akitoka chuo kikuu ~~xx~~ anapewa kazi ~~fxkzx~~ fulani kwa sababu ya elimu na ujuzi wake, hatungekuwa na taabu kama hii. Sasa imekuwa kwamba nikishindwa kwenye uchaguzi wa Bunge, au uenyekiti wa Kanu, ~~nix~~ ninafanywa mkurugenzi au mwenyekiti wa shirika fulani, na mambo yanaharibika. Sasa ninajua kuwa nikifanya makosa yule Waziri aliye-niweka hapo atanisaidia ~~x~~ akisema, "Sasa tutampeleka wapi huyu? Tuki-mpeleka kwingine atakuwa mchafu tu".

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND POLITICAL
AFFAIRS (Mr. Nassir)(Ctd.):

Kwa hivyo, Bw. Spika, inafaa haya mashirika yetu yaangaliwe sana kwa sababu si mali ya Wizara bali ni mali ya umma. Mwenye kuiba mali ya mashirika inafaa ajue kwamba n anawaibia Wakenya wote. Hii ndiyo inayowafanya wakenya kuwa masikini. Taabu yote tunayopata tukifanya Harambee za kujenga shule za msingi na upili ni kwa n sababu tunataka ~~ku~~ kujisaidia. Lakini kuna watu wengine wanaojali juu ya ~~g~~ shida zao peke yake; wanajisaidia wao wenyewe tu.

Kwa hivyo, Bw. Spika, ningependa wenyeviti wa mashirika wapewe kazi hizi kulingana na elimu na ujuzi wao, na si kwa sababu mtu amepoteza kiti chake cha Bunge. Ikiwa siku moja watu wa Mvita watanikataa, sitahiki kazi yoyote ya Serikali; nitafanya kazi ya kuli tu. Hakuna haja ya mtu mwingine kunionea huruma. Sasa mtu aliyekataliwa na wananchi unamchukua umpeleke wapi, na hali hatakikani na watu? Kwa hivyo ni lazima Serikali yetu iyachunguze mambo kama haya. Haifai kupeana kazi kwa sababu tunawapenda watu fulani tu. Tukifnya hivi, aliyepena kazi na aliyepewa wanapokimbia baada ya mambo kuharibika hatutakukuwa na mtu kuadhibu; tutakuwa ~~hata kama ni uwaziri~~ tukiwavunja mashirika ya Serikali tu. Kwa hivyo inafaa kila mtu anayepewa kazi ya Serikali, hata kama ni uwaziri, ajue kwamba amepewa kazi ya Wakenya wote. Mtu kama huyo amepewa dhamana na Rais kwa Kenya ~~N~~ nzima.

Kwa hivyo, Bw. Spika, kwa ~~x~~ vile mambo kama haya yametokea ningependa tugeuze mtindo katika ~~x~~ Kenya. Ikiwa watu fulani ni hodari katika kuendesha biashara fulani, inafaa wapewe mkono wa Serikali. Wanaweza kuambiwa, "Hii ni mali yenu lakini mkiitumia vibaya mtafungwa, bali mkifanya faida itakuwa yenu." Watu wanaoweza kuendesha biashara vizuri wanapaswa kuendelea, badala ya kuunda mashirika ambayo yatakuwa ni hasara tupu kwa Serikali

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS (Mr. Nassir)

(Ctd.):

Wizara zetu zinafaa kutafuta njia ya kumsaidia Mtukufu Rais kuwaajiri watu ^{wengi} zaidi kazi. Kila mtu anahitaji kupewa kazi katika Serikali hii ili amsaidie Mtukufu Rais. Kwa njia hiyo tutaiondoa taabu ya ukosefu wa kazi katika Kenya. Haifai kufanya kazi moja tu kwa muda mrefu, kama vile Shariff Nassir kuwa Waziri Msaidizi katika Wizara fulani wakati wote. Tukiangalia kitabu tunakuta kwamba amekuwa Waziri Msaidizi wa Elimu kwa miaka 10. Tunafaa kutafuta kazi zaidi. Ni lazima kila mmoja wetu amsaidie Serikali kuhusu elimu na kuwatafutia watu kazi.

Hata mvua imenyeshwa kiasi kwamba maji yake yamewaua watu fulani.

Hakuna siku moja ambapo tumesema tufanye mchango wa Harambee na kuchimba mashimo ya kutegea maji. Hakuna yeyote aliyesema hivi. Tunangoja mpaka Mtukufu Rais aseme hivi. Mtukufu Rais peke yake ndiye hufanya kila kitu. Hakuna yeyote katika Wizara zetu, kama vile Wizara ya Ustawi wa Maji au ya Kilimo, ambaye hutoa fikira fulani juu ya jambo hili. Kama maji yanatuharibia vitu vyetu, hatufai kuyaacha yaende baharini tu, bali tunafaa kufanya mpango wa kujisaidia nayo. Sote viongozi, na watu wengine, tunafaa kuchimba mashimo hata leo ili tuyatege maji haya. Tunangoja kutoa pesa wapi? Tutaendelea kukopa pesa mpaka lini? Waisraeli na watu wengine walichimba mashimo kwao wenyewe, halafu wakatafuta mikopo wakafanya mpango wa kunyunyizia mimea maji. Katika Kenya Mungu ametubariki kwa kutupa mvua, na haifai kuyaacha maji haya yaende ~~ka~~ baharini, huku kila mmoja wetu akikaa ndani ya gari ili maji hayo yasinguse. Huku gari hili likikwama, mtu anatoka kwenda kumtafuta mtu mwingine wa kulisukuma.

Sote tunafaa kuyaangalia mambo kama haya ambayo yanaihusu nchi yetu.

Hasa sisi viongozi tunafaa kuyategea maji ya mvua. ^{Hii ni} Kwa sababu wasio na kazi ni wengi sana katika Kenya, ni lazima tufanye kazi kwa bidii ili tuwasaidie wale ambao hawana kazi. Mungu ametupa baraka ya chakula. Kila mmoja wetu anafaa kufanya kazi kwa bidii, la sivyo tutakuja kuwa kama wale majirani

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS (Mr. Nassir)

(Ctd.):

zetu waliokuwa ha magari ya Mercedes Benz na wakapiga mbio hadi hapa kwetu. Tunafaa kutafuta njia ya kuwatafutia watu kazi. Watu wa Kenya ni wa amani, na wanahitaji kusaidiwa. Ikiwa watu wengi hawana kazi na hatuwatafutii kazi, bali twayatafuta ^{ma} ^{ya} kampuni za kutumia pesa zao, kuna taabu kubwa.

Kwa hivyo, Bw. Spika, naunga mkono Mswada huu kwa sababu ya Ramadhan. Tunataka yule mtu ambaye alikula pesa zekwe ndani, ~~vibaya sana~~. Asante.

MR. WAITHAKA: Asante sana, Bw. Spika, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili niyatoe maoni yangu juu ya Mswada huu ambao umewasilishwa na mhe. Waziri wa Ujenzi. Kwanza, ningetaka kumshukuru Waziri ambaye anaonekana kuwa shujaa sana katika kazi yake. Inaonekana kwamba anafahamu vyema jinsi mambo yanavyoendelea katika Wizara yake na mashirika mengine ya Serikali ambayo yako chini ya Wizara yake. Hata hivyo, ningependa kumwuliza Bw. Waziri ni kwa nini Mswada huu haujawasilishwa kutoka mwaka wa 1972 hadi mwaka wa 1988. Ni kwa sababu gani Mswada huu umengoja kuwasilishwa katika Bunge hili na kuzungumziwa kwa kirefu kwa miaka 16?

(N.C.C.),

Kuna matatizo katika National Construction Corporation kama

tunavyoyafahamu. Bw. Waziri ameyaeleza matatizo haya kinaganaga. Tunaelewa kweli kwamba N.C.C. ina matatizo. Sasa Waziri atafanya nini ili kuyarekebisha matatizo hayo ambayo yamekuwapo tangu Kenya ijinyakulie Uhuru? ^{National Construct} ^{Corporation} ^{N.C.C.} lilianzishwa kama ~~ku~~ shirika la Serikali hapo mwaka wa 1967. Shirika hili lilianzishwa na ^{ma} meneja kutoka Norway ambao waliendesha kazi yao kwa njia iliyofaa sana, lakini lilipofanywa kuwa ^{shirika} la Serikali hapo mwaka wa 1972, matatizo ^{galianza} yakaanza na yakaendelea kuwapo. Kazi ya muhimu ya shirika hili ni kumsaidia Wafrika kuinuka katika kazi yake ya kandarasi. Swali lililopo sasa ni juu ya ~~kusika~~ idadi ya Wafrika ambao wamefaulu katika kazi ya kandarasi wakiwa wamesaidiwa na N.C.C. Ni Wafrika wangapi ambao wamejitahidi kufanya kazi ya kushindania kandarasi kubwa kubwa pamoja na kampuni za nchi mbali mbali ambazo zimejaa hapa nchini? Ni kwa sababu gani Serikali imeendelea kutoa mamilioni ya pesa na kulipa shirika la N.C.C. huku ikifahamu vyema kwamba

MR. WAITHAKA (CTD.):

shirika hili halitekolezi wajibu wake? Hii ni taabu kubwa sana.

Wafrika wameanguka sana. Wakati N.C.C. ilipoanzishwa, iliwaambia Wafrika kwamba watapata mikopo na kufundishwa jinsi ya kufanya kazi. Waliambiwa kwamba watapata tinga tinga na wawe na quantity surveyors na wahandisi wa kuwasaidia katika kazi zao. Watu wengi walijiandikisha katika shirika hili. Kuna orodha ya zaidi ^{ya} wenye kandarasi 2,000 ambao wamejiandikisha na N.C.C. Watu hawa wote watakwenda wapi? Hnu ndio mwisho wa wenye kandarasi katika Kenya, au ni vipi? Bw. Waziri hawezi kuyatekeleza mambo ya shirika hili ikiwa hatayaingilia mambo ya Wizara ya Ujenzi yenyewe. Kandarasi za ujenzi hutoka kwa Wizara hii, na ndiyo hutoa kazi kwa N.C.C. Kandarasi nyingi hupewa kampuni kubwa kubwa za nchi mbali mbali. Karibu asilimia 99 ya kazi ya ujenzi katika Kenya iko mikononi ^{mw} ya wageni. Ni kwa sababu gani tunazidi kunyanyaswa baada ya kuwa huru kwa miaka 25? Bado hatuwezi kazi ya ujenzi, na huku Mtukufu Rais ameweza kuibeba bendera ya Kenya kote duniani na Waziri wa Ujenzi akafanya kazi kila mahali kwa ushupavu? Tunaongoza kwa Benki Kuu ya Kenya na benki nyingine. Tunaongoza kwa kila njia na hali k ya uchumi wa nchi hii. Ni kwa sababu gani hatuwezi kufanya kazi ya ujenzi hata tukipatiwa msaada na Serikali? Ni kwa i nini hatuwezi kufanya kazi ya kandarasi?

Jambo hili linafaa kuangaliwa kwa makini sana. Ni rahisi kusema hapa kwamba tunalivunja shirika la N.C.C., ili kazi yake ichukuliwe na National Housing Corporation, lakini matatizo yataanza katika shirika hili ambalo limekuwa likifanya kazi yake vizuri sana kwa miaka hii yote.

END K

MR. WAITHAKA (Contd.):

Sijui itakuwaje kwa sababu National Construction Corporation (N.C.C.) haiwezi kuendelea; imeanguka vibaya sana. Kuchukua kazi hizo zote na kuzipatia kwa National Housing Corporation (N.H.C.) pengine haitakuwa suluhisho hata kidogo. Ni lazima Waziri atueleze kinaganaga ana hatua gani za kuimarisha hali ya ujenzi katika Kenya? Ni lazima atueleze kinaganaga katika Bunge hili la kitaifa atafanya nini kuona kwamba kazi ya Serikali ya Kenya imewekwa mikononi mwa wazalendo wa nchi hii yetu ya Kenya? Tutaendelea na kuombaomba na nchi hii ni yetu. Bendera ni yetu, pesa ni yetu, na hata rasilmali ni yetu. Pesa ambazo zinatumiwa na Wazungu zinatolewa na benki yetu za Kenya. Hata materials wanapatiwa hapa nchini. Hata usimamizi ukiwa ni wa Mzungu ama wa makabila mengine foreman wa kazi ni Wafrika na wafanyakazi wengine wote ni Wafrika. Ni kwa nini kazi hii ya ujenzi isipatiwe Wafrika wenyewe waiendeshe wakisimamiwa na Serikali yetu ya Kenya?

Ni lazima tuwe na clear-cut policy, yaani mwongozo kamili, ya Serikali yetu ya Kenya ya kuonyesha hatua ambazo tutafuata ili kuona kwamba uchumi wetu uko katika mikono mwa Wafrika wazalendo. N.C.C. ilianguka kwa sababu nyingi sana ambazo tunazifahamu vyema. N.C.C. ilikuwa na gross mismanagement, yaani usimamizi mbaya kabisa kabisa. Ilikuwa inaongozwa vibaya tangu mwanzoni. Corruption was the order of the day. Kulikuwako na ufisadi mwingi sana. Pia kulikuwako na ukabila mwingi sana katika N.C.C. Kulikuwako na mambo yote mabaya. Hata wakaajiri watu zaidi. Kulikuwako na zaidi ya wafanyakazi 300 ambao wengi wao hawakuwa technical staff. N.C.C. inatakiwa kuwaajiri technical staff, yaani quantity surveyors, engineers, land surveyors, wahasibu, na kadhalika. Hawa watu ndio wanaotakikana. Lakini kuwaajiri watu ambao ni non-technical staff, mishahara inakuwa ni mikubwa sana, na N.C.C. haingeweza kuendelea namna hiyo.

MR. WAITHAKA (Cond.):

N.C.C. ilikuwa na matatizo yake. Pamoja na kupokea pesa kama zile ambazo tumeambiwa hapa, kadiri ya KSh.16 milioni kama msaada kutoka kwa Serikali, walipata revolving fund ya KSh.2 milioni kila mwaka kutoka kwa Hazina ya Serikali. Pia walikuwa na standing loan ama overdraft kutoka kwa National Bank of Kenya ya kama Sh.2 milioni. Pamoja na hayo waliendelea kuchukua pesa kutoka kwa wenye kandarasi. Mwenye kandarasi akipatiwa kazi analipa pesa za usimamizi, yaani administration; akipatiwa bond analipa pesa za bond; kazi yake ikiangaliwa analipa managing fee. Pia mwenye kandarasi alikuwa analipa pesa kwa short-term loan na vile vile kwa long-term loan. Akichukua mkopo kutoka kwa N.C.C. alikuwa analipia gharama yake ambayo ilikuwa ya juu zaidi ya commercial rate. Matatizo haya yote yalikuwa kwa N.C.C. Yafaa Waziri achunge matatizo haya yasiingie kwa N.H.C. kwa sababu inaonekana huo ndio utakuwa mtindo.

Wafrika wameanguka. Wale ambao walikuwa top cream ya nchi hii katika kazi ya ujenzi wameanguka wote, na wale wachache ambao wamebakia ni wale ambao walikataa kuungana na N.C.C. Hakuna mwenye kandarasi ambaye aliungana na N.C.C. ambaye amewahi kufanya kazi yake. Makosa makubwa sana ambayo N.C.C. ilifanya ni kubadilisha na kukataa kufanya zile kazi ambazo walikuwa watafanya.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Mr. Muli): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Can the hon. Member, who is so eloquent and so competent in this debate, declare his interest?

MR. WAITHAKA: Bw. Spika, nasema kwamba ikiwa tutasaidisha uchumi wa nchi hii yetu ni lazima tuseme ukweli. Lakini ikiwa tutaufunika ukweli hakuna jambo ambalo tunafanya. Kazi yetu itakuwa ni kupoteza pesa za nchi hii yetu ya Kenya na wakati mwingi. Ni lazima tuseme makosa yalikuwa wapi ili kesho Serikali iweze kufanya mpango maalum ili tuweze kuendelea na mambo haya ya ujenzi wa kandarasi.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso):

On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I do not know whether the hon. Member heard the point of order raised by the Attorney-General? It is a normal procedure that if an hon. Member speaks on a matter which he has special interest, he should first of all declare his interest so that he can talk freely without any impingement. So, he should do so now.

MR. WAITHAKA: Bw. Spika, nasema juu ya mambo ya ujenzi, na wengi wetu wanaweza kuwa ni wajenzi. Sijasema jambo la mtu mwingine lakini ninasema juu ya jambo hili la ujenzi ambalo limeletwa na Waziri wa Ujenzi mwenyewe. Ninazungumza juu ya jambo hili, Bw. Spika, kwa kusema kwamba --

MR. SPEAKER: Order! Hakuna makosa ambayo umefanya. Lakini unaulizwa useme kama wewe ni mwenyekiti wa wenye makandarasi ama una kampuni ambayo inahusika na kazi ya ujenzi. Unaulizwa maswali haya kwa sababu unaonekana una ujuzi mwingi sana katika jambo hili la ujenzi.

MR. WAITHAKA: Bw. Spika, mimi si mwenyekiti wa wenye kandarasi. Lakini nilikuwa na kampuni ya ujenzi. Nasema mambo haya kwa kuwa nina ujuzi mwingi sana. Pia nawasaidia wenzangu Wabunge ambao bado hawajafanya kazi ya ujenzi ili wakisimama kuzungumza wajue namna watalitua tatizo hili.

Bw. Spika, kwa muda wa miaka 25 bado hatujawahi kumpata hata mkandarasi mmoja ambaye amejitahidi. Ni lazima Waziri yatuambie tutafanya nini ili tuuweke uchumi wa nchi hii yetu mikononi mwa watu wetu. Matatizo yako na yanaonekana. Lakini kwanza ni heri Waziri atueleze namna makandarasi yatakuwa yakipeanwa kwa sababu wageni ndio wanapatiwa makandarasi makubwa makubwa. Tungetaka kujua ni kwa nini kazi ya nchi hii inaendelea kuwa mikononi mwa wageni wakati wenye makandarasi zaidi ya 2,000 wanakaa bila kazi. Wafrika wanabaguliwa. Ikiwa wageni anapatiwa tenda ya kandarasi fulani, anapatiwa mobilisation money,

MR. WAITHAKA (Contd.):

na wakati mwingine ni asilimia 30 ya gharama ya kandarasi hiyo. Kwa hivyo, anapatiwa kazi ambayo ni rahisi kabisa. Lakini Mwafrika hawezi kupatiwa pesa za mobilisation.

Bw. Spika, tunataka deliberate bias ili Mwafrika ainuke katika kazi yake kwa sababu hakuna kitu mgeni analeta hapa. Pesa ni za Kenya Commercial Bank, National Bank, Barclays Bank na kadhalika, na yote ni makampuni ya humu nchini. Pia makandarasi ni yetu, materials yanatoka hapa nchini. Ni kwa nini kazi hii iendelee kuwa mikononi mwa wageni?

Kwa hayo machache, Bw. Spika, naunga mkono.

End L.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Leakey):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Bill. First of all, I think it is a little unfair for some of the previous speakers to give the impression that the Government has not taken all aspects into consideration concerning this particular Bill. The Government has not decided to bring this Bill to this House just haphazardly but it has looked into all the problems. It has looked into the problem of mismanagement and even into bigger problems of some of the local contractors who have benefitted from the National Construction Corporation (N.C.C.) ^{who} to this day, ~~these people~~ have never repaid millions and millions of shillings thus making it impossible for other smaller contractors to benefit from N.C.C.

Sir, if you want, for example, to benefit from a fund, you have to pay back so that others can benefit from it. You cannot afford to continue being selfish. The Government has looked into all these aspects. It has also looked at the consequences that might arise if we bring this Bill and pass it in this House, repeal and dissolve N.C.C. The Government has, of course, looked into what is going to happen and is fully aware because there is a clear cut policy that we want local contractors to get every opportunity to supply the needs of this country.

^{In} this respect, one of ~~the~~ the most important decisions is the policy of the District Focus for Rural Development. Now, every district development committee has ~~registered~~ ^{registered} the contractors in each district. In this regard, all local contractors have the first choice to submit their tenders for local contracts. The district development committee is ~~presented~~ ^{overseed} ~~mainly~~ ^{but} by the Government, ~~by~~ ^{not name} the local community and even the contractors themselves have a say in it. Therefore, there should be no assumption that we are trying to cover up because the Government is clear about this policy. The Government wants to find a better way in

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which local contractors can participate in construction throughout this country.

MR. ANGATIA: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker; Sir. I was just disturbed by the last statement which was made by the hon. Member on the floor to the effect that private contractors are represented in district development committees. I do not know which district development committee has some of its members drawn from the private contractors. I would like to be enlightened on that one.

AN HON. MEMBER: They are not.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Leakey): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is laid down in every district development committee that the private business community can have a seat on the committee meetings. In many district development committees, they are represented. As far as Nairobi is concerned, the business and the industrial community are represented by the private sector. Indeed, every district development committee has that possibility. They should take up the opportunity but it is for every district to decide. The Government has made it possible for that to happen. The contractors in every district, as far as this Bill is concerned, have the opportunity to be ~~represented~~ represented.

Having said that, I would like to stress that the local leaders in every district have a much better chance ^{than} ~~that~~ ever before of ensuring that local contractors get the opportunity to win the tenders. They have the advantage because the tenders are now awarded at the district level. So there is no point in hon. Members deriding the Government because it has moved forward into a better position. It has also moved the country into a better situation so as to make it easier for local contractors to win tenders and to get into the business. Coupled with that, if the local tender ~~board~~ board decides to award a contract to a local contractor, then obviously he has much more credibility in raising the finance to

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do the job because he is known in the district, he can be supervised easily and the local people can make sure that he is delivering the goods on time. This was one of the major reasons why the Government decided to introduce the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy. I see no reason why anybody should think that by bringing the Repeal Bill, the contractors in the country are going to be ^{left} stranded. They are not going to be left stranded at all. What is going to happen is that they are going to become more accountable to the people they have to deliver the goods to, that is, the tax payers. In this way, there is going to be less opportunity for them to cheat and to carry out magendo. If we are honest with ourselves, we should support that. I do not see how anybody can be against a system that is offering more accountability and opportunity to local people at the district level.

The Government has given adequate thought to this and that is why it has brought this Bill here today. If one looks at the background of some these problems, he will see that we are not just talking about the problem facing one particular parastatal but about a disease that has affected most parastatals in this country. The Government is the guardian of the tax-payers' money and has the duty to ensure that it is not wasted. The Government's ^{policy} is clear and we cannot afford wastage anymore. I think that anybody who would understand that as a simple principle, would wholeheartedly support this view. I congratulate the Minister for bringing this Bill to the House. It is the high time we passed it. I hope we will see more such Bills to sort out the messes in some of the other parastatals. We cannot afford to keep throwing money into a bottomless pit. Whose money are we putting in there? Of course, it is the money of the wananchi. Honestly, can we stand in this House and say we want to see more money of the wananchi thrown down the drain? Of course, we cannot. Therefore, the Government is doing the right thing

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Leakey) Ctd:

in bringing this Bill.

Sir, some of the speakers who have spoken before me said that some of the professionals who are employed by N.C.C. will be unemployed if this Bill is passed. The Minister has already assured us that his Ministry will absorb most of those professionals if not all of them. Nobody will be left ~~str~~ stranded because we still have a shortage of professionals in the Government; we need them. The Government will take all of them.

What we want is more freedom in the economy and more free market competition. That is what is going to be one of the results of repealing N.C.C. There will be genuine competition in the market and it is going to produce better services for the wananchi and the better ~~yields~~ ^{use} of the money we have available for construction and contracting.

If we look at what we need for development in this country today, we will see that it is better to spend Government resources on genuine development rather than wasting it on money losing organisations such as this one which has lost over Kshs.113 million.

END M

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Leakey)(Ctd.):

Can we afford to put another Shs.130,000/- down the drain, Mr. Speaker, Sir?

Of course, we cannot.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, many of our contractors, after 25 years of Independence are well established professionals and doing a good and efficient job in the private sector but we cannot afford to protect them from competition for ever because the minute we take it away, they will not be able to stand up. So, let this Bill be passed so that the private sector can be more vigorous. Let the district development committee system be more effective.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

MR. MURUKIA: Ahsante Bw. Spika. Kwanza, ningetaka kusema kwamba ninakubaliana kabisa na Mswada huu, lakini kuna mambo mengine yanayohusu Mswada huu ambayo tunapaswa kuyaangalia kabla ya kuipitisha. Shabaha ya kuianzisha Halmashauri hii ya National Construction Corporation mmamo mwaka wa 1972, ilikuwa kuwasaidia wananchi wa kawaida ambao hawakuwa na pesa za kufanya kazi hii ya kandarasi, lakini sasa sijui imekuwaje. Mimi ni mwanachama wa Kamati ya Maendeleo ya Wilaya ya Laikipia, lakini sijawahi kumsikia Mwafrika yeyote ambaye ameomba apatiwe kandarasi ya zaidi ya ^{shilingi} ~~Shs~~ milioni mbili kwa maana hana uwezo. Jambo ambalo Waziri angefanya ni kuliuliza Bunge hili litafute njia ya kurekebisha makosa yanayoendelea katika Halmashauri hii badala ya kuivunja. Ikiwa ni mtu mmoja ambaye ameharibu Halmashauri hii, hatuwezi kusema kwamba Halmashauri hii imeharibiwa na watu wote. Yeyote ambaye ameharibu kazi ya Halmashauri hii ndiye angeondolewa ili Halmashauri iweze kuendelea na kazi yake, lakini kuivunja yote si jambo la busara. Kila wakati, Bw. Spika, tunalia katika Bunge hili juu ya ukosefu wa kazi katika nchi hii, lakini sasa inaonekana kama tunataka kupunguza nafasi za kazi kwa kuivunja halmashauri hii. Ingawa wafanyakazi katika halmashauri hii wataajiriwa na Wizara, nafikiri Waziri angeanzisha kampuni ndogo ambayo ^{ingechukua} ~~ingechukua~~ jukumu ^{la} ya kazi ya kandarasi ili kushindana na makampuni makubwa ambayo yanapata pesa nyingi kutokana na kazi ya kandarasi.

Bw. Spika, ingawa Waziri Msaidizi alitueleza kwamba watu wetu wamefikia kiwango cha kujisimamia katika kazi hii ya kandarasi, ukiangalia idadi ya Wafrika ambao wanafanya kazi hii, utaona kwamba hivyo si kweli. Nasema hivyo kwa sababu ni Wafrika wachache sana ambao wanapata kazi ya kandarasi inayoghairimu pesa nyingi. Kwa hivyo, ingawa tunaunga mkono Mswada huu, mimi mwenyewe sidhani kwamba kazi ambayo imefanywa na halmashauri hii kwa muda huo wa miaka 16 ni kazi mbaya. Kwa hivyo, ikiwa watu ambao wanaingoza halmashauri/ hii ndio wameiharibu, basi, ingetafutwa njia ya kuwaondoa na kuwapatia wengine nafasi ya kuiongoza halmashauri hii. Nasema hivyo kwa sababu leo tuna halmashauri hii ya National Construction Corporation, na kesho tutakuwa na halmashauri inayohusu maziwa na siku nyingine tutakuwa na halmashauri inayohusiana na nafaka, na ikiwa tutaendelea kuondoa mipango iliyopangwa hapo mbeleni, tutawezaji kuwasaidia watu wetu. Mipango hii ilifanywa ili kuwasaidia watu wetu na kwa hivyo, ningemuliza Waziri alifikirie jambo hili tena.

Bw. Spika, Waziri amelihakikishia Bunge hili kwamba wataona kwamba zile pesa zote ambazo zimekusanywa, zimewekwa zi vizuri, lakini swali ni hili: ikiwa halmashauri hii itavunjwa wale ^{wenye} ~~waliko~~ na madeni watawezaji kuyalipa? Ni nani atakayewashtaki hawa watu? Je, ni Wizara au ni halmashauri yenyewe ambayo itawashtaki? Hilo ndilo swali ambalo tungetaka kujua jibu lake kwa sababu - - -

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Mr. Muli): On a point of information, Mr. Speaker. The hon. Member is raising ^a point which I did explain earlier on and perhaps he did not get it correctly. He may perhaps get it now that any matter maybe a suit, an action, arbitration or any matter that may need to be followed up. — However, instead of such a matter being followed up by the Corporation, it will be followed up by the Ministry or by the Government through the Ministry. So, there will be no break, and any culprit who will be found to have absconded with money for the Corporation, will have action taken against him because the Government will step in and follow up that money. So, there will be no break there. Therefore, instead of the Corporation taking up the suit, arbitration or any other action that needs to be taken for or against the ~~Government~~

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Ctd.):

Corporation, the Government will do so through the Ministry.

MR. MURUKIA: Bw. Spika, nimelisikia jambo ambalo limegusiwa na Mkuu wa Sheria, lakini kuna mambo mengine ambayo hatukuambiwa. Kuna watu ambao wameajiriwa na halmashauri hii kama wajenzi na mhe. Mbunge fulani alisema kuna watu kama ^{2,000}₂₀₀ ambao wameajiriwa na halmashauri hii kama wajenzi. Sijui itakuwaje kwa hawa watu ambao walikuwa wameajiriwa na ~~kuanzishwa~~ halmashauri hii.

Jambo la tatu ni kwamba nafikiri kwamba hili jambo/halitatusaidia sana kwa sababu mambo mengi yataachwa bila kurekebishwa. Kuna mambo mengine ambayo yatatokea baada ya kuivunja halmashauri hii. ~~Sasa~~ Kwa mfano, wale watu wetu ambao wangetaka kuingia katika kazi hii ya ujenzi, hasa wanaomaliza masomo yao katika Chuo Kikuu, watapata usaidizi kutoka wapi ikiwa hawatakuwa na njia yoyote ya kupata pesa za kuanzisha kazi ya kandarasi? Halmashauri hii ilikuwa kiwasaidia watu kuanzisha kazi ya kandarasi na wengine wameweza kuanzisha makampuni yao, kama yale tunayo katika nchi hii. Ikiwa halmashauri zote ambazo zilianzishwa baada ya sisi kumyakuwa Uhuru wetu zitakuwa zikivunjwa moja baada ya nyingine kwa ajili ya uongozi mbaya, itakuwaje? Waziri Msaidizi wa Mwongozo wa Taifa na Mambo ya Kisiasa alizungumza kwa urefu juu ya jambo hili, na tungetaka kuwe na mwongozo juu ya jambo hili. Tungewataka wale ambao wamepatiwa jukumu ^{hili} ~~hii~~, wahakikishe kwamba kuna mwongozo kamili juu ya jambo hili. Wenye kuyaanzisha hayo mambo walifanya hivyo wakiwa na shabaha moja, yaani, kuwasaidia watu wetu na hatujaufikia ~~wak~~ wakati ule ambapo watu wetu wote wamesaidiwa. Miaka 25 ya kufanya biashara, si miaka mingi sana. Wale ambao wanafanya kazi hii ya kandarasi ni wajukuu wa wale waliokuwa wakifanya kazi hii ya kandarasi katika makampuni yanayofanya kazi/kote ^{hii} duniani. Lakini sasa baada ya miaka 25 ndio tunaambiwa kwamba watu wetu wamefikia kiwango cha kujisimamia katika kazi hii ya kandarasi, lakini hawajafanya hivyo.

Kwa hivyo, jambo hili la kuzivunja halmashauri za Serikali ambazo zilianzishwa na Bunge hili na ambazo zimetumia mamilioni ya shilingi kutoka kodi ya wananchi, halifai i kuletwa hapa. Kwa hivyo, halmashauri hii ingerekebishwa badala ya kuvunjwa.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to also join my colleagues in supporting this very important Bill. Sir, I think the Minister in charge of this Bill should actually be congratulated for having thought it fit to bring the Bill at this time. I am saying so, Sir, because it is in keeping with the mood prevailing in our country regarding our national economy and development. It has been stated very clearly by an hon. Member who spoke very eloquently about this matter because he knew so much about construction, and that is the hon. Member from Nyeri. I do not know what constituency he comes from.

MR. WAITHAKA: From Tetu.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso): Yes, from Tetu.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the National Construction Corporation was started in 1972 and it must be known that at that time, the idea of the district focus for rural development ^{Strategy} was not yet conceived.

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THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso)(ctd.):
It might have appeared suitable to start the National Construction Corporation at that time.

MR. CHEPKOK: Jambo la nidhamu, Ew. Spika. Nafikiri Waziri Msaidizi anayetoa maoni yake analipotosha Bunge kwa sababu Shirika la Ujenzi la Taifa liliundwa ili kuwafunza Wafrika halisi. Vile vile, kamati za maendeleo wilayani zilianzishwa kukiwa na lengo ~~la~~ lilo hilo. The National Construction Corporation ~~can~~ could be accommodated in the district development committees ---

MR. SPEAKER: Order! What your point of order? You should not make a statement or a point of information at the pretext of raising a point of order. I want a point of order.

MR. CHEPKOK: My point of order is why the National Construction Corporation cannot be incorporated into the district development committees so that it can train the Africans in the district.

MR. SPEAKER: Order! That was a point of information and not a point of order. You have been here long enough, Mr. Chepkok, to know that.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Chepkok is not a new hon. Member in this House. He should, therefore, know better what a point of order is. What he is trying to advance is just a point of argument or, rather, he is trying to give a piece of advice. I am not against that.

MR. CHEPKOK: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Speaker is here to tell me what to do. However, hon. Mutiso should not tell me that I am not ~~on~~ on a point of order, or that I am on a point of information. He should address the Chair, not me.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kabingu-Muregi) took the Chair

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Kabingu-Muregi):

Bw. Chepkok, Bw. Spika amekwambia kuwa umekuwa hapa kwa muda mrefu na kwa hivyo huwezi kufanya ulivyofanya. Hon. Mutiso, you should address the Chair when you think the hon. Member is wrong. I think you are completely out of order.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND SETTLEMENT (Mr. Mutiso)
Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I will continue. What I was saying is that the idea of forming the National Construction Corporation came about before the district ^{development} ~~area~~ committees came into being. What I was trying to say was that right now, the functions of the District ~~are~~ Focus for Rural Development Strategy cater for the needs of the people in every locality. Therefore, the National Construction Corporation was formed with the aim of training local contractors, as the hon. Member was saying, and be an umbrella under which the local contractors would be helped. The result would be that there would be trained contractors to work in all the localities and, also, those contractors would have an organization to cater for them.

MR. MAL_EBE: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I think the Assistant Minister is misleading the House because district development committees cater for all the projects in the country, but the National Construction Corporation was created specifically to train and assist the indigenous Africans in the construction industry, and nothing ~~is~~ else.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso):
Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether it is

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THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso)(ctd.):
me who is not being understood or I am making a wrong statement.
I cannot understand it. I am trying to put a point across, and
if the hon. Member would be patient, he would see the point I am
trying to put across.

What I am saying is that the district development
committees cater for all the needs of the ~~local~~ people in the
local areas, and the National Construction Corporation was formed
to train African constructors so that there would be a national
organization for contractors. When that ~~is~~ Bill was passed, I
was here in this House. What I am now ~~saying~~ saying is that the
idea of forming the National Construction Corporation has now been
overtaken by events since the formation of district development
committees. Therefore, the district development committees have
taken over the work of giving African contractors the relevant
construction skills and the construction business in the rural
areas. The district development committees handle all projects
including construction work at the local level. This is what
I was trying to say.

MR. ANGATIA: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy
Speaker, Sir. You will agree with us that the Assistant Minister
is continuing to mislead the House, and I do ~~not~~ think we can
let him get away with that. The functions of the National Con-
struction Corporation were clearly outlined ~~and~~ and, also, those
of the National Construction Corporation. There is no way the
district development committees can take over the functions of
the National Construction Corporation. The ~~is~~ Assistant Minister
ought to withdraw that statement because it is misleading. We
should not use the district development committees as an excuse
to explain ^{away} our failings in other areas. It is obvious that the

MR. ANGATIA (ctd.):

district development committees do not ^{train} ~~run~~ anybody; they only appoint contractors for small jobs in the rural ~~ja~~ areas. The jobs supposed to be done by the National Construction Corporation are bigger jobs than those given to contractors by the district development committees. I wonder ~~is~~ if there is any document he can table here to show that district development committees also train contractors.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Kabingu-Muregi):

Mr. Angatia, you have to be very short. I cannot allow you to make use of a point of order to deliver a speech.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso):

Thank you Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member will have his time to contribute and, then, he can explain his case. ~~It~~ If he can give me time to put my case across, and be patient to hear what I am trying to tell the House, he will benefit out of my speech.

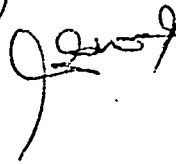
What I was saying is that district development committees are the ones involved in awarding tenders to local contractors. The function of the National Construction Corporation was not just to train local contractors; it was also supposed to give the local ~~cases~~ contractors business. The function of giving training to the local contractors by the National Construction Corporation has proved a flop up to this ~~n~~ moment because there ^{have} ~~has~~ been no positive results. All ^{that} ~~what~~ has been happening is that the Government has been pouring money into the corporation year after year and there have been no benefits.

In fact, many other Ministries of the Government ~~and~~ should follow what the Minister for Public Works has done - they should bring Bills here to repeal most of these parastatal bodies.

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THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso)(ctd.):
I have been working with the hon. Member in the Public Accounts
Committee, and he knows how much we have laboured to scrutinize
the misuse of public funds in these parastatal bodies, and there
is no way that money can be recovered. Does he want to tell ~~me~~
me that we should continue pouring ^{tax payers'} money into these parastatal
organizations, regardless of whether they are beneficial, or not,
to the people?

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THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso) (Ctd.):

Can he specifically tell me and this House what benefits so far the country has benefited since ^{the} ~~its~~ inception ^{of this particular organization} ~~put of it~~? Sir, we want to cut this misuse of public funds; we want to curtail all methods which are open to ~~the~~ corruption.

When the hon. Member for Tetu was talking ^{he} really gave a lot of light as to what goes on or what has been going ⁱⁿ on these particular organizations. That is, unless one is given what is called the mobilization fee one cannot be awarded the tender; unless one gives some kick-backs, one could not be awarded the tender and in fact, there is a lot of corruption and also a lot of tribalism although he did not say that. These are the things that the Government wants to do away with and the only way to deal with this kind of ^{practice} ~~exercise~~ is to finish these ~~type of~~ organizations. There are many more like this one; there is ~~the~~ the Kenya Meat Commission (K.M.C.) and ~~we~~ we have seen what we have done to it: There is the Kenya National Transport Company (Kenatco) and many others ⁱⁿ which the tax-payers of this country have poured money every year and there has been no benefit whatsoever. Therefore, we cannot continue like this.

I brought the issue of the DDC ~~has~~ because the District Focus ~~for Rural~~ Development ^{Committees} has now been given mandate to sit and award tenders ⁱⁿ on their own district areas. This means that the registered construction companies will benefit by getting tenders if they ^{so} qualify. Therefore, there is no way one can say that the Government or the wananchi are not going to benefit after the repealing of this particular ^{Act} ~~Corporation~~.

There is also the question of what one hon. Member said that we want to give the indigenous people proper chance for participation in this construction business. But one question a person can ask himself is; since the creation of the National Construction Corporation and these other local companies, who have been running the National Construction Corporation? Of what race was ^{staff} it composed of? Were there Europeans or Asians? Were they not indigenous people? Then why was there no advancement whatsoever ~~in progress~~ since the inception of this particular corporation? If our people prove to be so ~~the~~ corrupt that the people

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso) (Ctd.):

who run ~~the~~ an organisation like this ^{one} or parastatal bodies want to enrich themselves ^{by making sure that} even when there is a tender they must be bribed by their own brothers so as to give to them. — We cannot allow this kind of thing to continue. ~~There~~ A method must be found whereby this is brought to a stop and the only way is to minimize these parastatal organizations. In fact, I remember, this was one of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee and the recommendations of the Public ~~Accounts~~ Accounts Committee brought to this House must be carried out by the Government. One of them was to reduce these organizations and ~~to~~ recover the money which these people running them have misallocated.

Therefore, the question of having lost Kshs. 113 million in the National Construction Corporation is not a very ~~an~~ small matter and the Government cannot continue pouring tax-payers money in the same body and others like ^{it which} ~~that~~ ^{are} ~~where~~ are not ~~making~~ making any progress whatsoever. Therefore the only solution is actually to do away with these organizations and let the Government take over. Meanwhile we have been assured by the Minister ⁱⁿ /charge of this particular portfolio that there will be no chaos after the dissolution of the National Construction Corporation. ^{That} / the Ministry will take charge of whatever business this ~~organization~~ organization was doing; ^{and} will also leave no stone un-turned to see that the people who owe the Government money have paid up that money back. Therefore, I see no reason why the House should have an unnecessary concern over the ~~the~~ dissolution of the National Construction Corporation because it is an organization which has not been making any profits; which has been bringing no benefits to the country and therefore, the best way is to do away with it; that the House adopts ^{Act} / repealing of this ~~Bill~~ particular ^{Bill} so that this organization can be dissolved and then the Government will see the best way to help our contractors who want to carry on with this kind of business. If as one hon. Member said is found ~~it~~ fit to give the business to the National Housing Corporation of Kenya then I think that ^{is} / a consideration which the Ministry concerned should take care of.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso) (Ctd.):

le. ^{and} If necessary, see that ^{it is} if ^{is} left ^{to} that particular organization will run properly and see that it will be a body which the Government will be able to really scrutinize ~~and~~ and see its operations.

Personally I feel that ^{the} ~~The~~ National Construction Corporation (Repeal) Bill should be accepted by the House so that we can make a move and bring to a stop the misuse of public funds.

^{In passing} Sir, ~~just passing by~~, I would like to mention one other important aspect which is closely related to this one and that is the construction of houses and buildings in the country. Presently as hon. Members have observed, the country has been blessed with a lot of rain, but in spite of the fact that there is so much water in the country, still some places lack water. As I speak here this afternoon, when I left my office there was no water; not even for toilets. This is because it was stated that ~~it~~ there was not enough water to service the Ministry. I do not know whether it is because ~~the~~ water bills have not been paid or it was totally lack of water. It is everybody's knowledge that ~~recently~~ in the last few days the City has been experiencing lack of water. In fact, I remember ~~in~~ last week even our toilets here could not be used; even in our dinning room we could not—

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Kabingu-Muregi): Order! There is ^{from} too much noise particularly ~~those~~ those two ~~benches~~ benches over there and around here. Could you kindly consult each other ~~in~~ quietly ~~so~~ so that the hon. Member speaking could be heard.

END P....

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso) *MAN:*

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I feel that it is very important that when there is a speaker on the Floor, the other hon. Members should listen so that they can get the idea of what he is trying to say and also benefit out of it.

I was saying that even here - in the Members Lounge, we had no water last week. What I was trying to say - which is ~~re~~ closely related to this one - is the need for those who put up Government buildings to consider also the possibility of tapping ^{rain} water from the roofs which normally goes to waste, for some other ~~i~~ emergency purposes.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is irrelevant!

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso):
Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, ^{one} ~~what the~~ hon. Member is saying that it is irrelevant. I wish to tell him that it is very relevant because it has got something to do with construction, and it has ~~got~~ something to do with our need~~s~~. In a ~~by~~ Bill like this one, one can speak anything related to it or in the neighbourhood of what he wants to say.

So, I am saying that when it comes to construction of Government buildings, the Ministry should also put it to its planners that when they construct a building - maybe the National Assembly like this one - the ~~construction of the roof~~ ^{rain} water from its roof should not be left to waste. It should be collected and stored in underground tanks so that when there is some emergency - lack of water from the City Commission - the water from these ~~tax~~ tanks can be used. This is very important and we have seen that there is need for this kind of thing. I would like this to

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso)(Ctd.):
 be encouraged during the construction of ^{all} Government buildings.
 Where there is space, there should be some ^{water} storage tanks for
 emergency purposes.

Since I want to ^{give the floor} ~~leave this matter~~ to other hon. Members
 to give their ~~views~~ views, that is all I wanted to put across
 and I very much recommend this Bill to the House for approval.

Thank you.

MR. MALEBE: Thank you Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir,
 for giving me this opportunity to comment on this Bill.

It is very saddening for such a technical corporation
 to come ^{to such a} sudden collapse. I note from the functions and the
 powers of the corporation that the Board consisted of very highly
 qualified calibre of people ^{such as} ~~for~~ engineers, advocates, bankers,
 builders and other very qualified people. Secondly, I find ~~in~~ ^{that}
 the National Construction Corporation Act that ~~it~~ seemed to have
 protected this board very much. ^{this is because} There is a Section of the Act
 which exonerated the directors of this board from any liabilities.
 This was in itself giving way ~~in~~ for people to mismanage the
 corporation because the corporation was essentially supposed to
 be acting like a ^{technical} ~~legal~~ company. It was engaging itself into
 business and as ~~such~~ such, exonerating the directors of the
 corporation from any liabilities, ~~it~~ was not very proper. I ^{done}
 looked at the revised Act of the corporation which was ~~revised~~ in
~~1986~~ as early as 1986 and just two years later, the proposal
 to dissolve the corporation is brought to this House. This, I would
 say, must have been a calculated way of forgetting all the losses
 that the corporation incurred in the last 16 years and the board
 of that corporation just to go away freely like that.—I would
 like to know what the Minister will do to the board and the

MR. MALEBE (Ctd.):

top echelon of that corporation after we support the repeal of this corporation.

The corporation was established so as to assist the indigenous African ^{contractors} ~~constructors~~. To me, the failure has been as stretched by the Minister - the mismanagement of this technical ^{corporation} ~~body~~. I could ~~give~~ ^{cite} an example, having been in the technical business myself, whereby all the tenders of the corporation seemed to be the highest and these themselves were contributing to the failure of the corporation. These were let to pass through and it is bit saddening because we have taken so long to come to realize this mistake of the National Construction Corporation.

~~When~~ ^{When} talking about the transfer of the assets, we support the assets which are there to be transferred to a department of the Ministry of Public Works instead of transferring ^{them} ~~it~~ to the National Housing Corporation because by doing so, we are contributing to some ~~more~~ ^{more} mismanagement in the National Housing Corporation, which today - I think - is very well managed.

I heard an hon. Member saying here that this was a company of the Government which was started by foreign technical people - Norwegians I think - which was replaced by a wholly ^{managed} African ~~of~~ corporation in 1972. I think that the best ^{to do} ~~thing~~ ^{thing} would be to transfer all the assets back to the Ministry of Public Works and then establish an efficient department to handle the same functions which the corporation was handling. ^{On} ~~Within~~ the question of assets, I think the indigenous African ~~enter~~ companies which were being assisted by this corporation ~~is~~ still have their title deeds held by this corporation.

MR. MALEBE (Ctd.):

We do not know ^{this} because in ^{the} this Bill, it does not state what they are going to do with the assets of the companies which are still held by the corporation either in the way of collateral ^{to} the loans or the assistance they were giving to these small companies. This is just to bring to the attention of the Minister that they should not forget the assets of the companies themselves.

To conclude, because I not need to take all the time to discuss this because I support the repealing of the National Construction Company, I would suggest that we actually promote and finance the indigenus African companies so as to make them compete. There was an Assistant Minister who just said the other day that the business scene is competitive and that the small African companies should be left to compete with the big multi-national companies. That will not be possible because the same multi-national companies are the ones which cause the failure of ~~x~~ - I think - the corporation and these small companies. If we had to go and buy materials ~~fr~~ from foreign hardware shops and at the same time, we competed with the same companies in the same standard, you find that definitely, the ~~small~~ small African companies are the losers because ~~I have~~ ^{having} been sold the materials at very high prices ~~and~~ there is no chance of me competing with the multi-national companies or the companies which control the hardware industry. I would propose that while we are still thinking ~~x~~ of what to do with the functions of this corporation, we should also incorporate the clause to assist the African companies which are still in operation, let alone those which have perhaps, gone ^{back} ~~back~~ because of this problem of the National Constructio_n Corporation. The question of saying that the

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MR. MALEBE (Ctd.):

(DDC)
District Development Committee/has replaced the National
Construction Company, I still maintain that the DDC is an
administrative organ of the Government which awards tenders
but it does not loan the African companies ~~the~~ monies to complete
their projects.

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

END Q.....

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MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningopenda kuzungumzia juu ya clause (7) na (8) za Mswada huu. Kwanza hili ni shirika ambalo lilikuwa na wafanyakazi ambao hali yao ya kazi ilijadiliwa baina ya shirika hili na chama cha wafanyakazi. Sasa shirika hili linataka kuvunjwa. Itakavyotokea hivyo wafanyakazi hawa wataandikwa na Serikali Kuu ambako hakuna chama cha wafanyakazi. Utaona kwamba mishahara ya wafanyakazi hawa wa shirika hili hasa mishahara wa mkubwa wao ni mkubwa kuliko ule unaolipwa Katibu wa Kudumu. Sasa mkubwa huyu wa hili shirika atakapoingia ~~na~~ Serikalini kufanya kazi k huko mkubwa wake atakuwa ni Katibu wa Kudumu, atakapojaza fomu za kuandikwa kazi na Serikali hataandikwa. Hii ni kwa ~~sababu~~ ^{Sababu} a_{ti} mishahara wake ni mkubwa na kwa hivyo hawezi kuandikwa awe mdogo wa Katibu wa Kudumu na mishahara wake uwe unashinda ule wa Katibu wa Kudumu. Ninasema ~~hivyo~~ ^{hivyo} kwa sababu mnamo mwaka wa 1970 kulikuwa na jambo kama hili ambako wafanyakazi wa Serikali za Wilaya walihamishwa na kuandikwa na Serikali. Walijaza fomu za Public Service Commission. Baada ya kufanya hivyo wengi wao kama wale waliokuwa na mishahara kama shs.2,000/= walishtuka kuona kuwa mishahara yao ilipunguzwa hadi shs.800/= kwa mwezi. Kwa hivyo, mambo ya namna hii yafaa yaangaliwe. Tunataka hakikisho la kutosha kwamba wafanyakazi ambao mishahara yao ni mikubwa katika shirika hili kuliko ile ya Serikali, watahakikishiwa ~~na~~ kuwa mishahara yao haitapunguzwa. Pia haifai kuwaacha bila kazi kwa sababu mishahara yao ni mikubwa sana.

Tunataka hakikisho kutoka kwa Waziri anayehusika kuwa wafanyakazi hawa watakapojaza fomu za kuandikwa kazi na Serikali Kuu ukabila hautatumwiwa kuwaacha wengine bila kazi. Hii ni kwa sababu ninajua mambo kama haya yanaweza kufanyika. Kwa hivyo, tunataka hakikisho kutoka kwa Waziri ambaye ni mtu hodari kuwa hakuna

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI (ctd.):

mfanyakazi atakayeachwa bila kuandikwa kazi kwa sababu ya ukabila na kwamba kila mmoja wao ataandikwa na Serikali na atafanya kazi hadi atakapotimiza umri wa miaka 50 au 55. Kwa hivyo, tunataka Waziri ahakikishe kwuwa ile miaka ambayo mfanyakazi ametumikia National Construction Corporation itahesabiwa pia katika kuhesabu pesa za mfanyakazi baada ya kustaafu. Hii ni kwa sababu kuna wakati wafanyakazi walikuwa wanatoka katika Serikali za Wilaya na kuandikwa na Serikali, lakini wakati wa kustaafu, Serikali iliwalipa miaka ile tu walitumikia Serikali na ile ^{miaka} ~~miaka~~ ambayo walitumikia Serikali za Wilaya haikuhesabiwa. Jambo kama hili linaweza kutokea na ile miaka ambayo wafanyakazi hawa wamelitumikia shirika hili ikapotea. Kwa hivyo, ningetaka kumhimiza Waziri ahakikishe kuwa wafanyakazi hawa watakapoandikwa na Serikali, miaka yao haitapotea pamoja na pesa zao.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kutofautiana na mwenzangu mhe. Mutiso aliposema kuwa nchi hii imechoka kuwa na mashirika ya Serikali. Ninasema hivyo kwa sababu nchi hii ilipopigania na kupata Uhuru, tulikuwa na mpango wa African Socialism ambao ulisema kuwa nchi hii badala ya utajiri kwenda kwenye mkono wa mtu mmoja, yafaa uende kwa kila mtu. Njia ya kufanya hivyo, ni kuanzisha ~~mashirika~~ mashirika ya Serikali. Kwa hivyo kusema kuwa yafaa mashirika ya Serikali yavunjwe kwa sababu Kenya Meat Commission na National Construction Corporation wamefanya wibaya, silo jawabu. Kama shirika fulani limepatwa na shida ni bora njia itafutwe ya kutatua matatizo yake. Tusichuguze mfano huo wa mashirika ya Serikali ambayo yamepatwa na matatizo na kusema kuwa hakuna haja ya kuwa na mashirika kama hayo Jambo kama hili litakuwa linakwenda kinyume na mpango wa African Socialism. Mali ya nchi hii ni mali ya umma.

Kwa hivyo, kama shirika limekosa au mfanyakazi wa shirika fulani amekosa, basi yafaa huyu mfanyakazi achukuliwe hatua. Kama

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI (ctd.):

hata pia ameiba basi ^{ni lazima} achukuliwe shoria. Ikiwa Mkaguzi Mkuu wa Hesabu za Serikali akipata makosa - ^{Mara} ~~na mara~~ nyingi yeye hapa ameonyesha makosa yaliyofanyika, lakini kila siku akionyesha kuwa pesa zimepotea milioni nyingi na hata akimtaja yule ambaye anahusika na makosa hayo, sijasikia hata mmoja amepelekwa kortini. Kama pesa za umma zimepotea, walo wafanyakazi ambao wanahusika ^{yefaa} wapelekwe kortini kwani jela iko wazi na waende huko wakaonje mahindi na walale sakafuni.

Kwa hivyo, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningetaka hakikisho kwamba wafanyakazi ambao wako katika shirika hili hawatadhulumiwa wakati watakuwa wanaajiriwa na Serikali.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

MR. MAKAU: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy ~~Spk~~ Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this very important Bill.

I think, a lot has ~~bxr~~ been said by my colleagues hon. Members, but there is one thing that I would like to add. I would like to start by saying that the introduction of this Bill is a good beginning for this country. This is because the rationale of starting state corporations was originally for ^{saving} ~~service~~ mobilisation. Most of the state parastatals have become bottomless pits for the taxpayers money. I say so because in 1982, the Government put £900 million expecting a return of 10 per cent, that is, £90 million. What was presented to the Treasury as dividends was only £2.7 million.

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MR. MAKAU (ctd.):

When you look at it from that point of view, then you find that the investments in most of these parastatal bodies are not worth what we get from them.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the Attorney-General was seconding the Bill, he talked about having those people who have been working for the National Construction Corporation being transferred to the Civil Service. Let me point out here that the biggest problem that is looming in this country is being caused mainly by the big wage bill. If you get a problem in one part of the Government and then transfer that problem to another part of the Government, then that does not change anything. I would, therefore, urge that when state corporations get into problems such as has the N.C.C., the most important thing is to think of a way of turning them round to make a profit. One way of doing that - and this is acceptable today in most countries all over the world - is by privatising such organisations. When you transfer N.C.C. to Government because it is making losses due to mismanagement and corruption—— I am very happy today that I can see most of the senior officials of N.C.C. here taking notes. The loss of KShs.113 million, which money comes ~~ix~~ from the tax payers, is not something small. We are now saying that we want to transfer those people who have corruptly mismanaged that money to the Civil Service, which means that we are going to increase the wage bill of the Government which is ~~already~~ already a problem in this country.

When it comes to state corporations, I would urge the Government to set up a privatisation commission that will look into all the parastatals because the money that is being lost could be used to uplift the standards of living of Kenyans. We should not keep on injecting money into these parastatals only for that money to be mismanaged. One hon. Member has said that we should not transfer the N.C.C. workers to the Government, especially the top managers because they are responsible for the collapse of the ~~corp~~ corporation. It is not the ordinary worker ~~whom~~ who is responsible for this failure; it is the general manager and those people at the top.

MR. MAKAU (ctd.):

If N.C.C. was set up 20 years ago with the objectives that we have been told here, and those objectives were not achieved, then it means that somebody somewhere colluded with foreign contractors to ensure that N.C.C. did not win any tenders. That must have been the case although the tenders were being awarded, by African Ministers and permanent secretaries. N.C.C. never participated in the training of the local ~~peop~~ people in the construction industry. Here, I would like to inform the Minister for Public Works, who has moved this Bill so eloquently, that this is the start of a very important stage in this country of having the political will to come to Parliament and say, "This corporation is losing tax payers' money. Let us do away with it". However, I am saying that it does not solve the problem by transferring all these malpractices to the Central Government. What the Minister should have done is to look around for prospective buyers who could buy the corporation and make it more profitable.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I call for a privatisation commission I have in mind the annual report of the ~~Sugar~~ South Nyanza Sugar Company which, in its projection up to June, 1988, say that they envisage a loss of about KShs.45 million and yet we keep on being called upon in this House to guarantee them for loans. If a privatisation commission was set up in this country, it would look into all the state corporations which are losing money and recommend them for sale. The sale deal should not be left to those who are just waiting to buy state corporations which are collapsing. I am afraid to say that a lot of Asians who are in the construction industry are waiting very happily to hear that we have repealed or done away with N.C.C. so that they can continue ~~pros~~ prospering. I want to bring to the attention of hon. Members the fact that one of the assessment of the economic development of any country is by looking at what is happening in areas such as the building industry. We have a lot of money going into the construction industry in this country. For instance, there has been a lot of construction work going on just along Haile Selassie Avenue. Most co-operative societies have put up ~~build~~ buildings

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MR. MAKAU (ctd.):

there and, if the N.C.C. helped African contractors to construct those houses, this country would be doing a lot of justice to the indigenisation of its economy.

In the Presidential Address during the State Opening of Parliament, the most important thing that was stressed almost in every page was the encouragement of indigenous entrepreneurs. Although the Presidential Address made everybody happy that indigenisation programme would succeed by sealing the first organisations that were set up 20 years ago, I am opposed to putting more money to the organisations which everybody knows are losing money. So, my main idea was to propose that the Government sets up a privatisation commission to look into the operations of all state corporations and recommend for sale those which are losing money. We should not follow this trend of transferring problems to the Central Government. If N.C.C. was getting its funds from the Treasury, then it means that the Government is the one which was actually funding the corporation. We should not transfer the whole problem to the Central Government just to show people that we want them to retain their jobs. Let us transfer into the Civil Service those people who were in junior positions and leave out the people who were at the managerial positions because they were the people who mismanaged the corporation's money. They were probably the people who were corrupt when giving out tenders. Let not have mercy on such people so that they may set an ~~example~~ example for others in this country that managers are accountable for what they are doing. In fact, those managers should not be given any jobs anywhere. Let the ordinary worker of N.C.C. ~~not~~ not suffer and sack those who were at the top echelon.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the Attorney-General was seconding the Bill, he talked about assets and liabilities of N.C.C. This is where I again want to talk about the chief executives of N.C.C. It might be that we were not told when this Bill was going to be presented to Parliament, but when we talk about debtors and creditors, we might end up passing this Bill only to find that most of the creditors are those people at the managerial level. If it is found that those chief

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MR. MAKAU (ctd.):

executives of N.C.C. caused the collapse of N.C.C. by entering into contracts for their own benefits, then they should be made to pay for any losses that occurred.

Sir, both the Minister for Public Works and the Attorney-General have talked about debtors of N.C.C. who, probably, we do not know.

END..... S.

MR. MAKAU (ctd.):

If there are people who have not been paid, that was the responsibility of the top management of that organisation. That is why I am saying they should not be considered for a transfer to any other Government department. These are people who are suffering from a lot of corruption and mismanagement. So, ~~either~~ only ordinary workers of National Construction Corporation should be retained and not those in the management cadre. However, above all, we should look into the parastatal bodies in general and set up a commission to recommend the best ways of doing away with those which are losing money.

With those few remarks, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support this Bill.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Omido): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The N.C.C. has caused a lot of misery to very many small-scale contractors. It is because of their activities and greed that a number of contractors have failed to pick up. So, I think it is a good thing that the Government has decided to take action. My hope is that the Government will also take similar action to ensure that even those ~~contract~~ contractors who make our roads do a good job. ~~If it~~ This is because a lot of money has been spent through the N.C.C. The money that has gone down the drain will never be recovered. It is a big shame that we allowed such a situation to occur while we watched; we knew that things were not ~~moving~~ moving on well.

Sir, I am disappointed to see roads deteriorating. This is ~~ex~~ because of bad workmanship. I hope the Minister will take action. Considering what has happened with N.C.C., we should ensure that when we make our roads we should do so according to the proper specifications, so that we do not get a lot of potholes as soon as rain falls on them, which makes them wear out within no time.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support ~~the Bill~~ the Bill.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS (Mr. ole Kaparo): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. In doing so, I urge the relevant Ministry to ~~int~~ table Bills ~~in~~ like this one in this House to remove remains of any companies or corporations that have not been delivering the goods to Kenyans ~~from~~ from our books.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS (Mr. ole Kaparo)(C)

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting this Bill, some of the hon. Members have heaped blame on the Government in as far as acquisition of business by Kenyan contractors is concerned. It is my humble opinion that the Government has done the best it could to support African contractors. For example, it has set up a corporation like the N.C.C.; it has also given preference to African contractors, even when it was to pay a slightly higher price than it would have paid to expatriate contractors. The bulk of the blame lies with us: it lies with the leadership of either the African contractors or the corporations themselves. If ~~we~~ a Government corporation suffers from mismanagement, it is not Government policy that the corporation be mismanaged. In my humble opinion, when the Government notices that a corporation has been mismanaged, the right course to take is not to pump more money into it, but to scrap it altogether. That should serve as a warning to other corporations that unless they make profit they cannot be allowed to remain in our midst and take away that money which should go into some other more worthy cause.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as for the ability of African contractors, we all look forward to the day when all the contracts in this country will be taken over by our brothers. But there is a situation where we are unable to manage our resources competently. This results in our either doing a shoddy job or not being able to complete the work that we have undertaken. Of course there are circumstances that lead to this; some of them are beyond the control of those people. They may not have the necessary qualifications for doing the job; they may not have the proper financial backing. However, this should be solved through a private arrangement. The entrepreneur should arrange with the financier for sufficient funds to finance a project. I ~~hi~~ believe the Government should not waste its resources on any project that cannot deliver the goods; any corporation that cannot manage itself properly. We have had problems with several corporations. We have had the Kenya Meat Commission making losses year after year, and the Government pumping more funds into it. We have had the Commission being unable to pay farmers for the animals they have delivered year after year and, again, seen the Government trying to save it. What is the solution to such a problem? I

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS (Mr. ole Kaparo)(ctd)

I ~~believe~~ believe that if the Government finds that a corporation cannot profitably undertake the job it was assigned, then two things should be done. One is to scrap the corporation altogether. If such a move would be perilous to the economy of the country, then the alternative would be to sell that corporation to private enterprise. I think the hon. Minister was right in what he said when moving this Bill. The N.C.C. has been in existence in the statute books, but has not been delivering the goods. What is the use of having it? So, I urge all the hon. Members to agree with the Minister, that since the N.C.C. has failed, it should be dissolved and the legal machinery that created it be removed from the statute books.

With those few words, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support the Bill.

MR. ANGATIA: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me a chance to also contribute to this Bill at this stage. I do agree with the many hon. Members who have said that the Government should re-examine the corporations which have ~~not~~ not been ~~making~~ making profits and do something about them. I do not agree that every time a corporation fails to do well, it should be done away with. Corporations are set up with specific responsibilities. So, I think it is proper to see to it that those responsibilities are carried ~~out~~ out; if a corporation fails, the Government is capable of finding out where mistakes have occurred and then instead of dumping the whole thing and calling it a day,

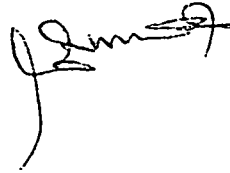
Sir, we are not satisfied with the explanations given by the ~~Min~~ Minister as to what is going to become of the noble ~~goals~~ goals which were assigned to the N.C.C. It is not enough to say that the Government will take over because when the N.C.C. was set up, the Government was fully aware that within normal restriction in the Civil Service and the budgeting procedure, a Ministry could not perform the responsibilities assigned to the N.C.C. That is still the case today. Now, if we wind up the N.C.C., we should be able to give an alternative institution that will render service to wananchi. I do not want to repeat what other hon. Members have said, but the training, loaning and advising parts of it to the private contractors are going to be left unattended to.

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MR. ANGATIA (CTD):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that ~~z~~ I came in when the Minister was already moving this Bill, but half way through his speech I heard him saying some things, which I would like to ask him to go back to when he will be replying, so that he can explain to hon. Members what is going to happen. We all have the interests of this country at heart.

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J. M. A.', written below the 'END T' text.

MR. ANGATIA (CTD.):

The Government admits failure and mismanagement to an extent where Ministers are standing up to say that people have stolen, so we should remove the institution which facilitated their stealing. I do not think that we accept this situation. We expected to get a better explanation than removing the institution through which people were stealing. That is not good enough. I hope that when the Minister comes to reply, he will give us a better explanation than what we have heard from some of the Front Bench Members this afternoon.

Was this as a result of ^{mismanagement} or was the National Construction Corporation (N.C.C.) misconceived? The view that has come through all the time is that there was mismanagement. If this is so, do we destroy that institution? There must be some other reasons why we are destroying this institution. If it is because of mismanagement, we are Kenyans and anyone who has caused this mismanagement is our "brother". We should be able to sort out this problem in a better way than by destroying this institution. Otherwise, we should be told what other ~~reason~~ reasons there were for wanting to destroy N.C.C. besides mismanagement. Kenya has enough regulations to deal with mismanagement.

I would like the Minister, when he stands up to reply, to tell us the consultancy, loaning and training services that N.C.C. was giving which are specifically being transferred to other specific bodies, besides the Government. I would like the Minister to lay on the Table a list of the various functions which N.C.C. performed badly. Maybe the Minister has given this list to whoever he may have given it to. Hon. Members have already opposed the idea of giving this responsibility to the National Housing Corporation, and I join them in saying that it is wrong to give the responsibility of the badly-managed N.C.C. to another body that is functioning properly. In any case, the functions of the National Housing Corporation are very different from those of N.C.C. I think the Minister is not telling us the complete story by saying that we can just give some of these responsibilities to the National Housing

MR. ANGATIA (CTD.):

Corporation. I do not think that that will work. If we intend to make the idea work, then we also intend to destroy the National Housing Corporation in the same way we will have destroyed ^{the} N.C.C.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the past, the Attorney-General has been kind enough to give us the clauses of the particular Bills or Acts that are being amended. Some of us would have been quite happy to see the actual National Construction Corporation Act so that we could acquaint ourselves with the duties ^{it} N.C.C. was assigned and to which body these duties are being transferred. I am very convinced that we are not transferring all the duties of N.C.C. We are probably abandoning some of them midstream as a sign of admission of failure, or inability to operate in our own country.

At this time, we are talking about unemployment, and indigenisation, and we are already implementing the 8-4-4 system of education. These three areas are very crucial to Kenya today. In the construction industry, I do not see any other avenue through which these three goals will be realised. If you want to indigenise the construction industry, for example, and you remove ^{the} N.C.C., this is a contradiction because it is the avenue through which you could have indigenised this industry. If we do so, it will mean that we are surrendering to non-indigenous companies and accepting that they have defeated us. It will mean that the whole Government and all the people of Kenya have been defeated by a few companies owned by non-indigenous people, be they multi-national or ~~just~~ local companies. This kind of surrender spells very serious matters for this country, ~~because~~ ^{that} it is true, as some hon. Members of the Front Bench have said, [≡] ^{the} out of mere competition, ^{the} N.C.C. is being forced to give way so that big multi-national companies, and other big companies owned ^{can} by Africans, take over its functions. One hon. Member explained this very eloquently. Non-indigenous companies are using Kenyans, borrowing money from our banks and from the owners of the projects or employers and using Kenyan material. They are doing this job successfully, as a result of which they are acquiring all the little jobs that indigenous Kenyans have been trying to get

MR. ANGATIA (CTD.):

in order to be recognised. Now we are surrendering to these non-indigenous companies. Does this augur well for this country? Is it in support of our indigenisation policy, or do we talk about this policy in some compartment and when it comes to practical things we do in the opposite? In this particular case, we are doing exactly the opposite, unless the Minister comes up with an alternative institution to take over the functions of N.C.C.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. If I heard the hon. Member clearly, he has stated very categorically that by repealing the National Construction Corporation Act, the Government is handing over the construction industry to non-indigenous companies. Is this correct? If it is, can he prove or substantiate how the Government is doing this?

MR. ANGATIA: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether the hon. Member who has just spoken simply wants to take revenge because of the point of order I raised when he was speaking, but let me carry on.

The second point I want to make is that if the indigenous part of our intention is not taken care of—

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member on the Floor cannot get away with that remark. He must substantiate his allegation that by repealing this law, the Government is giving multi-national companies business which is presently held by Africans. Can he substantiate how the Government is doing this?

MR. ANGATIA: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, do you agree that I am being asked to substantiate anything here?

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Kabingu-Muregi): Mr. Angatia, you made that remark, and I heard you very clearly. You said that if this Corporation Act is repealed, the small jobs which are being done by indigenous people will probably go to big companies. You said that and, I think, you should substantiate it if you can.

MR. ANGATIA: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not say that I did not make this remark. I repeat that if this institution was set up to help upcoming Africans build themselves up and come into this industry, now that we are removing it, we are leaving a gap for non-indigenous companies to take over and fill up this responsibility. What am I supposed to substantiate here?

(applause)

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso): How are we leaving the gap?

MR. ANGATIA: There is no question of how we are leaving the gap. If we leave this gap, non-indigenous companies will take over N.C.C. functions. Why was ^{the} N.C.C. set up in ~~the~~ the first place?

Let me carry on. If you talk about indigenisation, you must talk about the practical steps that are being taken to ~~the~~ indigenise the construction industry.

The second point I want to make relates to job creation. We are folding up and removing an institution that would have helped to stimulate job creation because the construction industry is booming and many hon. Members of this House have said that the major thing of economic independence in a young country like Kenya is, sometimes, seen through the construction industry. Even we, ourselves, are trying to assess how our performance is economically using the construction industry. If we have no Kenyan construction company, or organisation, that is possibly taking over the construction industry, we will be leaving it to chance. This means that we will have left it to private companies, most of which are, I am told by those who know, non-indigenous. What role are we ^{playing} as a nation, Kenyans and the Government, to make sure that Kenyans are taking over the construction industry? What role are we playing to make sure that the Kenyans who are in this industry are protected and trained to take over the industry and stand up on their own? We have to answer these questions. It is for Kenya that we ask these questions. We are not doing it for any individual.

MR. ANGATIA (CTD.):

The third point on job creation and employment ^{opportunities} relates to the 8-4-4 system of education. While this system is maturing up, its products are beginning to come out. They have come out of primary schools and many others will be coming out of secondary schools after next year. They should also come out the university at some later stage. These people are not being trained as contractors, ~~not~~ workers or draftsmen, but they have been introduced to this new system of education so that they can easily fit into the construction industry. When you teach carpenters, metal workers and electricians, you want them to come up and fit into the construction industry.

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MR. ANGATIA (Contd.):

There ought to be another institution. If the National Construction Corporation (N.C.C.) has failed, then the Government should come up with another institution that can provide the medium that we want. This medium is an area where there is construction services, an area where there is actual construction taking place to train Africans, and an area where there is the loaning and the supporting of contractors.

Sir, if we are trying to move from the "white-collar" jobs or to move from "grammar education" as they call it in developed countries towards practical education, ~~but~~ ^{and} you remove an organisation that would have provided practical work, where are we going? Is it not a contradiction? I think we want to invite the Minister to re-think again, or if he cannot do it alone, then the whole Government should re-think. If we remove the N.C.C. what are we putting in its place? We cannot explain this in a very myopic way saying that the district development committees will take over (D.D.C.). I have never heard anything like that. The D.D.C. cannot be a substitute for the N.C.C. because it is an insult to the right-thinking people of this country.

Sir, I am glad that even when the Attorney-General himself was speaking, he was asking ^{about} ~~who is~~ ^{was} going to take over. As one hon. Member has said a short-while earlier, if these people have actually mismanaged and they are failures - they are not good at all - surely, we cannot say that they will be taken over in another Ministry or in another Department. That is why I am insisting that there must be another reason why we are winding up the N.C.C. and not just mismanagement. Probably there are things that have never been explained in this House.

Sir, I wanted to ask the Attorney-General ^{with effect from}

MR. ANGATIA (Contd.):

when ~~is~~ the Government ^{is} taking over of some other institutions? ^{is taking over} Has it already taken over, or is it going to take over at some later date, or is it indefinite? This is because the date has some bearing to what is going to happen, to the assets, liabilities, and so on of this N.C.C. We do not know how much is involved that we are allowing whoever is taking over to take over. The Minister mentioned some figures, but he did not mention all the assets and liabilities. He simply said that there are assets and liabilities to be taken over. So, we are licensing ^{or} giving ^{him} a kind of a blank cheque or an open cheque, to go and take over whatever one finds, or to go and pay for whatever one finds, and so on. I thought the Minister would be a little more detailed to tell the House ~~which the House is authorising~~ ^{what is being taken} the take over of so-and-so, and not ^{give him} just a blank ~~cheque~~ or an open cheque, ~~as it were~~.

Sir, talking about parastatals, it is very interesting to see the Front Bench come up to join the Back-benchers to really voice their fears and complaints and so on against parastatals. Now, to whom are we complaining? If the Front Bench is complaining, the Back Bench is complaining --

THE MINISTER FOR ENERGY (Mr. Biwott): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. That is a very serious allegation that the Front ^{bench} ~~Members~~ go to the Back-Bench to complain and to air their views privately. Could he substantiate by telling us who in the Front Bench go to the Back Bench to complain against the parastatals?

MR. ANGATIA: Sir, I am sure you will do well to protect me from some of these things because I have not said that anyone has come to the Back Bench to complain. I have just said they have joined us, and I have just said it on the Floor here. Do I need to mention the names of those who ^{have} spoken in this House to say that the

MR. ANGATIA (Contd.):

parastatals have let us down? Is that what I am being asked to substantiate?

THE MINISTER FOR ENERGY (Mr. Biwott): On a point of order, Sir. I still insist that he should then name one Front-bencher who joined the Back-benchers to complain about the parastatals which the Government has set up.

MR. ANGATIA: Sir, do you still agree that I need to substantiate? I do not think I need to. Therefore, I will carry on.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Kabingu-Miregi): Order! That is a very specific point of order, and if the Minister feels that you should name some Members I cannot stop you from doing so because you have to substantiate the allegation, but if you do not, then you withdraw the allegation.

MR. ANGATIA: Sir, when hon. Nassir stood up to speak he said "wizi". In fact, I thought it was almost unparliamentary: ^{Alisema,} "Kama watu wameiba ni lazima watolewe nje". That is when I said the Front Bench has spoken here today, to say, "watu wameiba". Now, am I still required to substantiate because that was Front Bench? I have not ^{seen} ~~seen~~ ^{him} ~~him~~ ^{at the back} ~~at the back~~. ^{AN HON. MEMBER: Proceed!} ~~Okay, I will now proceed.~~ ^{MR. ANGATIA: Okay, I will proceed.}

Sir, many hon. Members have told us that parastatals are being used badly. In fact, it was the same hon. Nassir who said "political failures should not be appointed into parastatals". That is why I am saying that we are now united in this condemnation of mismanagement of parastatals. Now, if we are so united, why can better methods of management of parastatals not be instituted? For example, why then do we appoint those failures that hon. Nassir is referring to to head parastatals? Can we then not allow parastatals to advertise jobs of managing directors, financial controllers, and so on, like other institutions? ^{do}

MR. ANGATIA (Contd.):

Sir, it is commonsense that in corporations and parastatals the Government is trying to help indigenise the economy; the Government is trying to use its best brains to try and make a bit of money, and, at the same time, training Kenyans to take over those functions. Now, if that is what we are doing, it implies that we should use the best brains; we should use the best workers into parastatals, and not the "rejects" that hon. Nassir was talking about. This is because if we give "rejects" to parastatals, ^{and} then we turn round and blame them for not doing well, then it is a contradiction because if they are "rejects" and we throw them into parastatals, then it means we have even rejected the parastatals. So, if the money goes down the drain, we do not blame anybody because we put there "rejects".

Sir, we should not reward failures with lucrative businesses. If a corporation is going to make money - and most of these corporations can make money - then the reward they should get is that they should get the best brains, they should get ^{determined} more support than before, and the Government should give them the go-ahead to perform, to succeed, and to make money, but not to give them jobs and, at the same time, tie their hands, or limit the board of directors. Instead of advertising and appointing people of their choice, they are tied to receiving appointees or workers, whether they are financial controllers or whatever, from the Government. I thought the Government was just handing over to a board of directors to manage an institution successfully and profitably.

Sir, I would like to request the Minister when he comes to reply --

THE MINISTER OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Kitele):
On a point of order, Sir. I thought that is exactly what the Government is doing. A board of directors is appointed and left to do the best in that institution. However, the hon. Member says that

THE MINISTER OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Kitele)(Cotd.):

at times they are interfered with, their hands are tied up, and so on. I would request him to withdraw that. I am requesting the hon. Member to withdraw that because the Government does not tie up the hands of the members of the boards, as he has alleged.

End V.

MR. ANGATIA: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to page 2 ^{Sub-clause} section (8) of the Bill. One hon. Member referred to it but I would also to draw the attention of the Minister to it. It says as follows:-

"Every member of the staff of the Corporation not under notice of dismissal shall under ~~the following~~ written law... (the part I am interested in is) ... under the Corporation and employment with the Corporation and in the public service shall be deemed for all purposes to be a single continuing employment."

In this country, parastatals are the best employers. Between private ~~and~~ companies and the Government, Corporations offer the best terms of service. This is because one is assured of the job and they pay very well - better than the civil service and also one's job is assessed as a Government job. Here, we are going to take a group of people - I do not know whether they are 281 or 291 - and add them to the Ministry. Are they going to be on different terms and are they going to carry their terms of service? The Bill says that they are going to carry their terms of service with them.

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Mr. arap Koech): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

MR. ANGATIA: Is the Minister on a point of order or on a point of information, Sir?

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Mr. arap Koech): Sir, on ^{Sub-clause} section (8), we are coming up with some amendments and ~~it will be clear tomorrow~~ what the hon. Member is raising will be made clear tomorrow.

MR. ANGATIA: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, are you satisfied that that was a point of order? I will not emphasize that point because now that it has been worked out, I suppose that there will be no two groups in the Ministry and there will be no contradicting terms of service. It is my wish that people who are specifically earmarked as having caused failures will be given other jobs instead of being absorbed

into the Ministry.

Sir, I would like to ~~xxx~~ make a comment on the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons. In paragraph two, it says as follows:-

"No additional expenditure of public funds will results from the enactment of this Bill."

We are talking about absorbing more than 200 people into the Ministry and we say that no ~~x~~ additional expenditure will be involved. Is this true or am I not co-ordinating these things properly? Is it true that when we take over these people, the liabilities and assets, no money will be spent? Is this really true? Are we serious or are we joking?

(Laughter)

If the Ministry is taking over the liabilities and assets, then surely some money is bound to be spent.

I would like some clarification on what was said by one Assistant Minister who talked of private contractors being on the district development committees (D.D.C.). I would like ~~xxx~~ the Ministry concerned to tell us the set up of each D.D.C. so that we can all know at what level private contractors become ^{members} of these committees. If this statement was merely used to explain away the winding up of N.C.C., then I hope that the Minister will come up and correct this impression. In this way, we shall not be taken for a ride that we should not complain that the D.D.C.s have private contractors on their board.

Finally, I would like to ask the Minister either to consider restructuring the N.C.C. and let it continue with its noble duties, having ~~learnt~~ learned the mistakes that had been made in the past, or set up another body to replace it to carry on the duties that were set up for N.C.C. For reasons that were given earlier, we are a bit apprehensive about the removal of N.C.C. without a proper replacement.

I do know that this Bill is going to be passed and we can only suggest to the Minister - we hope that he is going to co-operate the ~~x~~ way he has suggested that he is going to make some amendments - to do something

about it. We take it that he is listening and that he is going to co-operate with us. There are some things which are being done and which are causing a lot of worries. At the time when we are looking for employment for our sons and daughters, is when we are winding up N.C.C. At the time when we are supposed to be training people, is when we are dissolving the institution which should have helped us in training them. The Minister is leaving us wondering as to what we shall we do with our children.

Sir, you are aware that at the moment, we have encouraged our ~~parents~~ people to build schools, take children to school and they have responded very well. Now we have reached a point where we have overwhelming numbers of Form IV and VI school-leavers who have no where to go. If you remember the statement that was made by the Ministry of Education, you will note that these people will not be admitted to the local universities. Why should we wind up a body like N.C.C. which would have opened some avenues and say that training will be left in the hands of the private sector? This is causing a worry: Are we giving up or are we still interested in providing hope, avenues and open channels for our children when they ~~you~~ grow up?

I do not want to spend too much time on education but I hope that the Minister concerned will come up with a statement so that ^{with} a combination of the Ministry of Public Works and Ministry of Education, we can get avenues for our engineers and the children who are completing the 8-4-4 system of education. These children have learnt a bit of carpentry and metal work all the way to Form IV and to the university will have no where to go if we wind up N.C.C.

With those few remarks, I reserve my support.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Mr. Keah): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for allowing me to speak in support of this Bill. In doing so, I would like to clarify one or two misgivings that certain hon. Members have been trying to create and thus

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Mr. Keah) Ctd:

misleading the House. I do agree entirely with the principle of job creation but certainly not at the expense of ~~an~~ Shs.138 million loss or at the experience of the running of the N.C.C. It is important that we do create jobs economically and effectively and not at a loss situation of N.C.C.

Sir, I would like to explain a few things about N.C.C. ~~The~~ The N.C.C. has, in fact, had a cancerous disease for the last 16 years. N.C.C. is dead and anything that dies must be buried. With this Bill, we are trying to bury N.C.C. and, therefore, when passed, it gives us the mandate to do the necessary, that is, the burial.

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Assistant Minister in order to say that because N.C.C. has incurred a debt of Shs.138 million, it should be buried and yet the National Cereals and Produce Board has incurred a loss of Shs.150 billion and it is not yet buried? Is that the reason for burying N.C.C.?

(Laughter)

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Mr. Keah): Sir, the hon. Member should get his facts right. N.C.C. is not incurring a debt of Shs.138 million. Perhaps, if we get the figures correctly, I will be able to elaborate on that point.

If I may continue, I would like to say that the N.C.C. has been badly ~~i~~ mismanaged and we are facing a serious disease in this country with regard to parasitotals. This Bill is long overdue and I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing it ~~for approval~~ to this House for approval. It is gratifying to note that we are ~~a~~ taking steps to rectify very serious business situations that arise within our economy. I would like to say that it is costing the Government the benefits of ~~the~~ repealing the Act and putting an end to N.C.C. means that we are

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THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Mr. Keah) Ctd:

stopping the drainage from the national coffers-----

(Mr. Keah referred to some papers)

END

MR. KILIKU: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order really for the hon. Assistant Minister to continue reading his speech while we know it is out of order to read speeches in this House? when he is speaking? An hon. Member can only refer to his speech, but he should not read it ~~continuously~~ continuously.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Mr. Keah): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the documents^I have here, are the Order Paper and the Bill and if these can be referred to as notes, then I do not know what notes are. Anyway, thank you, Sir, for allowing me to continue. I would like to continue by going back to the point I was making regarding the mismanagement of the National Construction Corporation and other parastatals. I have said that this Bill is long overdue in this House and I would like to say here that there are a number of factors that bring about a situation such as the one that has arisen. I would like to suggest here that the hon. Minister for Public Works should go a little further. I urge him, when taking over the assets of the National Construction Corporation, to ensure that - - - I am looking forward to a day when a Bill would be brought to this House legislating for bodies such as the National Council for Independent^{Professionals} Corporational/assessment of all these parastatals in order to gage their help so that it does not take^{us} 16 years before we discover that there is a cancerous institution such as the National Construction Corporation. I am also looking forward to a day when we shall legislate in this House to make provisions for taking to court those officers who, in fact, do ~~im~~ mismanage these parastatals. So, I am looking forward to a date when officers who do not perform well or those who do not make profits as far as the parastatals are concerned, are brought to book or something else is done to that effect.

Here, Sir, I would like to call upon institutions that are entrusted and charged with the responsibility of being the middleman or the watchdog of the public, to make sure they do their job well. I have in mind here, such professionals as the auditors who would happily give a "clean bill of ^{health} help," to

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Mr. Keah)(Ctd.)

parastatals that make losses or give a clean audit opinion to such parastatals instead of qualifying such opinions and therefore alerting the public that not all is well in such parastatals. I do call upon such professionals ^{the} as/auditors to be very vigilant so that when they see cancerous institutions such as this, they can bring that to the attention of the public.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do support this Bill wholeheartedly because as I said, it will make available, very scarce resources ^{so that} of this Republic, /rather those resources being put into the National Construction Corporation, they are put into more profitable use.

With those few supportive remarks, I beg to support.

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Okondo): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support this Bill. I support this Bill because it is a Bill that is doing the right thing at the right time. The repeal of this Act, will enable the abolition of the National Construction Corporation, to take place. This is what we are all talking about this afternoon. It is not that by doing what we are doing, we are now embarking on ^{or} condoning other things which hon. Members have mentioned as being evil.

END X.

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Okondo)(ctd.):

The abolition of the National Construction Corporation, when it does come, does not mean that we will ~~now~~ ^{then} throw all ~~the~~ ^{our} contracts to undesirable contractors. Nobody has suggested that; that is an indication of ill motive ^{which} that is wrong and misleading. You are trying to mislead the nation by imputing such an ill motive. No one, whether in the Government, or in any other area, has that intention to divert all contracts to inimical contractors. There is no such a thing. We ~~z~~ ^{hope} only know that by abolishing the National Construction Corporation, we will ~~stem a hole~~, we will block this hole through which ^{the} ~~the~~ public has been losing funds through means that we could save. The organization has not helped to develop, what it was ~~meant~~ meant to develop. This does not ~~mean~~ mean that all the individuals who were working in that ~~z~~ organization ---

MR. CHEPKOK: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The ~~m~~ Minister is misleading the House. He knows that the National Construction Corporation "died" because ~~the~~ its board of directors were ^{themselves, awarding themselves} ~~doing things their own way~~ ^{contracts.} Why should he tell us that the corporation did not deliver the goods?

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Okondo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it would be useful, perhaps in future, if hon. Members, rising on points of ~~order~~ order, could quote the Standing Order they are referring to. I am saying this because there is no reason why an hon. ~~Member~~ Member should simply stand up and say that he is rising on a point of order and then put up a point of argument. That, in itself, is misleading the House. An hon. Member should rise on a point of order if he notices that ~~ix~~ the Standing Order_s have been violated. If we do something that is contrary to the Standing Order, then an hon.

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Okondo) (ctd.):

may rise on a point of order.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that ---

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

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Kabingu-Muregi): Order! Mr. Chepkok, this time I will not let you rise on anything but a point of order. So, do not raise a point of argument, or a point of information.

MR. CHEPKOK: On a point of ~~x~~ order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rose on a point of order to say that the Minister was misleading ~~x~~ the House by saying what he was saying, while, knowing that the directors of the National Construction Corporation are the ones who "killed" the corporation. Is he in order to mislead the House by saying that the corporation did not deliver any goods?

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Kabingu-Muregi): I do not agree with you that a point of argument is a point of order. Therefore, when you catch the Speaker's eye, you should address yourself to that fact, rather than ~~interrupt~~ interrupt an hon. Member with a point of argument. You know very well how to put a point of order. If you want a Minister to substantiate a certain issue, you should ~~xx~~ put a point of order to that effect.

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Okondo): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, ^{for} your ruling ^{which} is very apt, and ~~am~~ I am sure ~~every~~ we will be able to debate the better.

I was saying that the abolition of the National Construction Corporation will help to plug a hole through which the public were losing funds, whether inadvertently, or not, the fact is that the money which was being put in the National ~~x~~

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (ctd.):

Construction Corporation was not achieving its targets, and the targets of the corporation ~~are~~ are spelt ^{out} in the Act. If the corporation had achieved its target, perhaps ---

ADJOURNMENT

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Kabingu-Muregi): It is now time for the interruption of business. The House is, therefore, adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, 10th May, at 9.00 a.m.

The House rose at thirty minutes past Six o'clock.

END Y.

R E P U B L I C O F K E N Y A
T H E N A T I O N A L
A S S E M B L Y

OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 12th May, 1988

MORNING SITTING

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question Nos. 25, 31 and 15

Questions Nos. 30 and 26 deferred

POINT OF ORDER

Unsatisfactory reply to a Question about AIDS being more rampant in tribes which do not circumcise their males

MOTIONS

Improvement of Economic situation and rising Public Debt -

Mr. Kiliku on 4.5.88 - An amendment proposed by the Minister for Finance - Resumption of Debate interrupted on 4.5.88 - Agreed to as amended

Water from Marere Dam be utilized in Kinango Division, Kwale District - Mr. Bidu - Question Proposed - Question put - Agreed to

H A N S A R D

Wednesday, 11th May, 1988

The House met at 9:00 a.m.Mr. Speaker in the Chair

PRAYERS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 25

MR. MATE asked the Minister for Health when the Ishiara Hospital X-Ray block will be completed.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Mr. Ogur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

The Ishiara Hospital X-Ray block will be completed in 1988/89 financial year.

MR. MATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister tell the House what happened to this X-Ray block because it was started way back in 1984 and built ~~to~~ upto 60 per cent to completion? Can he tell us what stopped the completion of the block?

MR. OGUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hospital did not get any allocation from the Treasury for the completion of the block.

MR. MATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can ~~he~~ the Assistant Minister tell this House why this happened? I am saying that the block was started way back in 1984 and built upto 60 per cent to completion. Why was money not allocated to it?

MR. OGUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there were no funds.

MR. CHEPKOK: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I think the ~~Assistant~~ Assistant Minister is trying to mislead this House. When the building was started, there must have been enough money to complete it. How come funds have not been available from 1984 ~~&~~ upto this year, to complete that building?

MR. OGUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Ishiara is a sub-district hospital which is situated some 47 kilometres from Embu General Hospital, which is about 15 minutes ^{drive} away as the roads are tarmacked. I do not see any problem if there was any delay because there was nothing wrong. The fact is that we did not have funds during those years.

MR. MATE: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister should be serious. When he says that ~~he~~ he does not see any mistake in a delay in completing a delay which was given first priority by the district development committee, and whose money was voted by the Government and it was started, is he compromising the delay?

MR. OGUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not compromising the delay. But it ~~w~~ should be understood in this House that we, as a Ministry, are not implemeters; ⁿ implementation is the work of the Ministry ~~of~~ of Public Works. Once there is no good reason to give to the Treasury as to why money should be allocated, there is nothing we can do. There was no money at that time.

Question No. 31

MR. MUNYI asked the Minister for Energy:-

(a) whether he is ~~was~~ aware that many ~~in~~ coffee factories in Runyenjes Constituency paid money for supply of electricity, and

(b) when electricity will be extended to those coffee factories.

THE MINISTER FOR ENERGY (Mr. Biwott): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Yes, I am aware.

(b) For the information of the hon. Member, Kivote factory is already connected to the mains and both Kianjuki

THE MINISTER FOR ENERGY (ctd.):

and Ngaindeithia factories will have been connected to the supply by the end of June, 1988.

May I also take this opportunity to encourage the hon. Members to direct all their efforts regarding electricity supply to their own district development committees because, at the moment, we are having undue pressure at the headquarters on such matters, which should have been given priority at the district ~~de~~ development committee level. It would help us a lot if they can assist their own district development committees to ~~gt~~ get all the projects documented and given priority, so that it can be ~~be~~ easier ~~be~~ for us to deal with them at the headquarters.

MR. MUNYI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while thanking the *dynamic* Minister ~~for~~ *of action* for his reply, I would like to tell him that besides the factories he has already mentioned, there are others such as Gakweruri, Gachinga and many others, which had already paid for ^{their} ~~the~~ ~~supply~~ connection to the ~~me~~ mains, and all they have ~~been~~ been waiting for is for the electricity to be supplied to them. Finally, the Minister is aware that I am a very keen attendant of district development committee meetings; I never fail to attend any, and I will never fail to attend any.

MR. BIWOTT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would be most grateful if the hon. Member could give me those additional details because the Question, as directed, induced this answer from my officers. If he has any additional factories which he feels ~~we~~ should have been connected ^{to the mains}, I would be most grateful if I could have their details.

But there should not be any misunderstanding with regard to what I said earlier about the district development committees. I am not accusing any ~~a~~ hon. Member for failing to attend district development committee meetings. All I am

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MR. BIWOTT (ctd.):

doing is to encourage the hon. Members to pressurize their own district development committees to submit projects in order of priority, which will enable us to execute them in that order of priority expediently. We do not do things due to pressure from the headquarters, or from the Kenya Power and Lighting Company Limited, but it is through the district development committees.

END A

MR. BIWOTT (ctd.):

I just wanted to mention that because I think the Hon. Member should know the correct procedure in order to facilitate faster processing of matters in the district development committee. I have no doubt, whatsoever, that hon. Kamwithi Munyi, whom I have known for many years, is a keen Nyayo development minded Member of Parliament.

Question No. 30

MR. KILIKU alimwuliza Waziri wa Serikali za Wilaya na Mipango ya Miji:-

- (a) kama anafahamu kuwa Baraza la Mji wa Mombasa limezoa kutupa takataka huko Kibarani; na
- (b) kama anaweza kuamuru jambo hili likome kwani linahatarisha afya ya wananchi wa Changamwe.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyone here from the Ministry of Local Government and Physical Planning? We will leave that Question until the end then.

Question No. 26

MR. KILIKU asked the Minister for Commerce:-

- (a) what has caused delay in indigenising business in the country; and
- (b) what he is doing to expedite this indigenisation process.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyone here from the Ministry of Commerce? We will leave that Question until the end then. Next Question.

Question No. 15

MR. KIBUGI asked the Minister for Public Works:-

- (a) when the road from Diffathas Market - Kajiji to Ngucwi was last graded; and
- (b) whether he could consider murraming the said road.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Mr. Maiyani):- Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I beg to reply.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Mr. Maiyani) (ctd.):

- (a) This seven kilometre road was last graded in March, ~~last year~~
- (b) The Ministry will consider the road for murraming along with others if it is recommended by the relevant district development committee. The proposal to murram the road should be channelled through the D.D.C. for recommendation before it comes to the Ministry. Of course, the first step will be ^{taken by} the sub-district development committee of the area.

MR. KIBUGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this road has not been graded for the last four years, and I am surprised to hear that it was graded ~~last year~~ in March. I have been there and there has not been any grading done. Could the Assistant Minister re-check his facts?

MR. MAIYANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the information available to me indicates that the road was graded in March, ~~last year~~, unless it is a question of mistaken identity of one road for another. However, since the hon. Member comes from the area, I would suggest that he comes to our offices to explain to us so that we can instruct our ~~pep~~ people to grade the road in question.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us now move back to Mr. Kiliku's Question.

Question No. 30

MR. KILIKU alimwuliza Waziri wa Serikali za Wilaya na Mipango ya Miji:-

- (a) kama anafahamu kuwa Baraza la Mji wa Mombasa limezoea kutupa takataka huko Kibarani; na
- (b) kama anaweza kuamuru jambo hili likome kwani linahatarisha afya ya wananchi wa Changamwe.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING (Mr. Wagura): Bw. Spika, kwa kuwa jawabu nililopata halinitoshelezi, nakuomba uniruhusu nilijibu Swali hili wakati wa Kikao cha saa nane.

MR. KILIKU: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Spika. Ni haki kwa ~~Haziri Msaidizi~~ Wazir Msaidizi kuomba aruhusiwe kujibu Swali hili wakati wa saa nane ile hali Orodha ya Shughuli za Bunge za Kikao cha saa nane imetoka?

MR. WAGURA: Bw. Spika, nimesema kwamba kwa sababu jibu nililopata si sawasawa, niruhusiwe nilijibu Swali hili wakati wa saa nane.

MR. KILIKU: Bw. Spika, ikiwa Waziri Msaidizi ataweza kujibu Swali hili wakati wa saa nane ni sawa. Lakini atalijibu chini ya Kanuni ya Bunge nambari ngapi kwa sababu Orodha ya Shughuli za Bunge za saa nane tayari imetolewa?

MR. WAGURA: Bw. Spika, kama mambo yako hivyo, basi ninaweza kulijibu Swali hili kesho.

Question No. 26

MR. KILIKU asked the Minister for Commerce:-

- (a) what has caused the delay indigenising business in the country; and
- (b) what he is doing to expedite this indigenisation process.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyone here yet from the Ministry of Commerce? We will defer that Question then.

POINT OF ORDER

DR. WAMEYO: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Last week on Thursday, I asked the Minister for Health the following Question:-

- "(a) Since the number of children born with congenital AIDS is on the increase in the country, would the Minister consider advising schools against compulsory swimming by school children as a measure against the spread of AIDS?
- (b) When will the Minister issue a statement advising Kenyans to practise circumcision as a measure against the spread of sexually transmitted AIDS?"

The answer given by an Assistant Minister for Health, hon. ole Sompisha, was unsatisfactory, particularly with regard to part (b) of the Question, where he said, "Nevertheless, there is no available evidence that a circumcised individual is more protected against getting the AIDS disease".

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister for Health to a number of articles highlighting the fact that being uncircumcised may

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DR. WAMEYO (ctd.):

have something to do with the transmission of AIDS. The first article was written by Victoria Okumu, Otula Owuor and ^{Wanjira} ~~Hariru~~ Ciira. It appeared in the Daily Nation in the second week of February this year, and it ^{showed} ~~shows~~ very clearly, based on an article from a researcher, that being uncircumcised may have something to do with the transmission of AIDS. The first line of the article says, and I quote:-

"Uncircumcised people, and those with genital ^{ulcers} ~~ulcers~~, who sleep with prostitutes and other high risk partners stand higher chances of getting AIDS. Three other researchers told the Nation that the presence of the fore skin in uncircumcised men with genital ulcers probably increase the surface area available for infection".

It is a fact, Sir, that the majority of the people of this country, those who live in the Coast Province, Eastern Province, North Eastern Province, Central Province, Rift Valley Province and parts of Western Province are circumcised. I would like ~~in~~ the Minister to tell the House categorically, since the circumcised people are the majority in the country, and the uncircumcised people are the minority, which of these two categories have the majority of AIDS patients, either ~~is~~ dead or alive.

END..... B.

Rus.

DR. WAMEYO (CTD.):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) has spread in certain areas of Africa, and where people in the whole country are ~~x~~ uncircumcised, AIDS is rampant. In countries like Zaire, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia and the Northern part of Tanzania, you find in the Medicine Kx Digest that about 40 per cent of the people aged between 20 to 30 years, have got AIDS. The Weekly Review of 12th February, 1988/^{talking} on the AIDS issue reported that ~~xx~~ a ~~met~~ meeting of the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) meeting was told that uncircumcised men stood a greater risk of contracting the killer disease.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, those are the facts, and those who would like to hear have ~~xxx~~ heard. The writing is on the wall, and those who would like to ge circumcised should do so. I would like the Minister for Health to make a ~~Ministry~~ Ministerial Statement on the number of deaths caused by AIDS, and the number of people suffering from the disease, as recorded in the Ministry. Where do the majority lie; do they lie amongst the uncircumcised or the circumcised people? We know that the majority of people in this country are circumcised That is the point of order that I wanted to raise. If the Minister does not have this information which is available in the public newspapers, I am prepared to give it to him. I will also give him the most recent information ~~whixhixxxvixkxkx~~ from one area regarding the number of AIDS patients amongst the blood donors, and ~~thxx~~ the women who have given birth and so on and so forth.

Thank you very much.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Midika): ~~Kxxx~~ ~~Spaker~~, ~~Sixy~~ On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. This is not the first time that Dr. Wameyo is raising this issue of circumcision. Dr. Wamey is a medical doctor, but he is not the only doctor that we have in this country.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you circumcised?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Midika): ~~Im~~ I am circumcised and so you should not get worried.

(laughter)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think there is ~~some~~ something ulterior behind Dr. Wameyo's point of order. The point of order that he raised in this House was on Cancer. At that time, it was also established ~~that~~ that people who are born blind deaf or lame must have been born by fathers or mothers who were suffering from Syphilis. Does he know that?

MR. SPEAKER: I think we can now move on to the Order.

MR. KUBO: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. We are now being dragged into a debate and I do not know how this came about because the answer to this question was given and hon. Member did not raise that question at that time. So, as to how this issue comes in, we do not understand, and in fact it is out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Can we now move on to the next Order?

MOTIONS

THAT, in view of the fact that it is the intention of this country to have economic independence in order to improve the economic situation and to control the rising public debts; this House calls upon the Government to adopt the following development strategies:-

- (a) to discourage importation of those goods which can be manufactured locally;
- (b) to speed up the programme of indigenisation of the economy, and;
- (c) to intensify the search for foreign markets for Kenyan goods and services to earn foreign exchange

(Mr

(Mr. Kiliku on 4.5.88)

Amendment proposed:-

THAT, the Motion be amended by deleting the whole of clauses (a) and (c) and replace with the following clauses:-

- (a) to formulate measures of protecting locally manufactured goods while intensifying the search for foreign markets of these goods and services in order to earn foreign exchange.

(The Minister for Finance on 4.5.88)

(Resumption of debate interrupted on 4.5.88)

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, last Wednesday I was in the process of moving an amendment to the Motion which had been moved by hon. Kiliku. Just before the adjournment of the House I did move an amendment as outlined on the Order Paper.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main reason of moving that amendment was the fact that, just like any other country this country has an obligation to nature and protect the local the local industries. This is done by all the countries all the world. But at the same time, it is understood that an over-protection of the local industries can actually end up in producing the negative results other than the ones that were intended.

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (CTD.):

So, while protecting and naturing our local industries, we must also expect them to be efficient. We expect them to produce goods and services which are of high quality, and which are properly costed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our country must expand its own industries. As we all know, for statistical reasons, the capacity installed in our industries was intended to cover a much wider market than the domestic market. It is for that reason that it is necessary to have industries for the purpose of generating employment opportunities and foreign exchange and, therefore, our industries should not be inward looking. They should also ~~ix~~ weigh themselves so that they are export oriented. We expect our industries to supply goods to the domestic markets. We also expect to export and earn foreign exchange; to expand their capacity and utilise fully other capacities which are not being used. ~~Thxxx~~ That can only be done if our industries are sufficiently competitive. Therefore, ~~M~~ that is why I did propose the amendment as outlined on the Order Paper under margins (a) ~~adx~~ and (b) meaning that if we are to protect our industries we must nature the infant industries but as we do so we also expect them to be ~~mx~~ efficient. We expect them not to be just inward looking. We do not expect the local industries to believe that they have got a captive market in Kenya, and therefore, they do not care ~~whxxxr~~ whether they are going to be efficient. We would like them to help us to tackle the problem of unemployment. That is fundamental, and that is my main rationale for my ~~mx~~ moving this amendment. I do believe that like any ~~oix~~ other country, we must protect our local industries, but at/^{the same} time they should not misuse the Kenyas resources the way they want. The industries have an obligation to manage the resources which have been given to men properly and accordingly.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also dealt with part (b) which has to do with indigenisation. I say so because it is the aspiration

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (CTD.):

of all Kenyans to see that the greater part of the national economy is controlled by the Kenyans. These are the aspirations of Kenyans. It is equally important to make sure that we do not send the wrong signals to the investors. Our own position on indigenisation is that it is ~~x~~ our wish and we will do everything possible to ensure that most of our people own the means of production, ~~and control the economy~~ and control the economy. At ~~the~~ the same time, we do recognise that very great and important role that can be played by an investor. We, therefore, do invite foreign ~~ix~~ investors into this country to come and invest their resources here. At the same time, under the Foreign Protection Act, we make it very clear that any foreigner who invests his own resources must understand that those resources will not be taken by force by the Kenya Government.

(END.....C)

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (contd.):

The appropriation of other people's property has never, been the policy of the Government of Kenya, neither does it appear as if it is ever going to be so. The ~~ownership~~ ownership of property is enshrined in our Constitution, not only for Kenyans, but even for foreigners who come to invest here. So, ~~the most important thing,~~ ^{basically} as we talk on this issue of indigenisation, ~~and~~ I am ^{basically} dwelling on this issue at great length here because there were certain misunderstandings abroad, ^{and} we do not say - neither imply - that this country is going to embark on a policy of grabbing the property from foreigners. We know that this has done havoc in other countries. Ours is a mixed and open economy. We invite the foreign investors to come and their trades and investments are guaranteed by the Foreign Investment Protection Act. This is the most important thing.

So, with these very few remarks, ~~and as~~ I believe that my colleague, the Minister for Industry, will have an opportunity to second my proposed amendment, ^{and} he will expound further on the industrial policies, as I ~~has~~ have already outlined here. He will, probably, shed more light on the issues of indigenisation.

With those few remarks, I beg to move.

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY (Mr. Anyango): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the amendment.

The Motion is a good one, and it is a sign of a good trend that hon. Members will feel more concerned with the economic issues affecting this country. They will hopefully be more thorough in their handling of the policy issues necessary to steer our economy in the right direction. The thrust of the Motion is on strategies, and it cannot, therefore, be one item. There are several policy

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY (contd.):

areas and strategies that the Government will need to put in place in order to be able to steer the economy towards the relative independence that the ^{hon.} Member for Changamwe is talking about.

There was mention here about the use of setting indicators of economic performance, and ratios were thrown out which were not accurate. Let me give an analogy here: Most hon. Members know about themselves. If you call a doctor ^{claiming} that a patient who is 25 years old has blood pressure of 200 over 100, possibly, he will tell you, "I will come and look at him". But, if you also add to the doctor that the blood sugar is 20 millimetres, that doctor will most likely stop eating and rush to come and examine the patient, because there could be several other organs being affected. Similarly, we have to be very careful not to creating alarm about certain ratios of economic performance in the country. That volume is just about 60 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.). The debt service is around 30 per cent, and the deficit is being controlled to be ^{below} ~~around~~ five per cent of G.D.P.. It could be about six per cent. These ratios do not warrant the kind of alarm that people tend to throw all over the country, and even abroad. It would be like the case of that doctor - it would not be right to start calling the relatives of the patient and inform them that he is dying, ^{he is not dying.} ~~because~~ the situation is still manageable. It is, however, important at this stage to bear in mind ^{the fact} that the Industrial Sector Adjustment Programme (I.S.A.P.) contains a whole set of adjustment programmes which will be used to re-steer the economy. They will be calling upon all politicians to be political economists. We are, for instance, going to be asking

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY (contd.):

that we curtail imports. This would need the support of all of us, in order to persuade the entire population to change their taste on imports. We have a terrible ^{appetites} for imports, so this task will not only be left to the Government, ^{but} ~~it~~ will need the support of all ^{hon.} Members of Parliament to tell our people that each time they are consuming an imported product, then ^{They} you are depreciating the Kenyan currency. We also have to tell them that each time ^{they} you depreciate the Kenyan currency, ^{they} you are worsening our economic situation.

In my opinion, at the stage where we have reached, I would say that ^{after} defending the Kenyan Constitution, the next thing to defend is the Kenyan shilling. You can only defend the Kenyan shilling by reducing your appetite for imports and increasing the productivity of locally available goods. We cannot --

(Applause)

just say that the importation of goods should be stopped, neither can we just say that the local industries should be protected. This is not the right way to do it. There is a steering process which we have to undergo. We must make sure that the locally available resources are used to the best advantage of the economy. If we have high-cost local producers, we are going to have to tell them that they have to close down and we import the goods that they are producing ^{and} then we will divert those resources to a more efficient use for the benefit of the economy.

The amendment ~~is, therefore~~ ^{hon.} therefore, asking that we change the Motion to ask for "formulation of strategies", a process which will involve all the other ^{hon.} Members, to discuss which policies we should use, to agree on them, and educate our people on the adjustment process. *

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY (contd.):

As we make these adjustments and policies, we should realise that some of them are ~~not~~ really not very palatable. Many of them will be bad doses. It is like if you have malaria, and cannot absorb quinine and the doctor tells you that he is sorry but that is the ^{medicine} only available ~~medicine~~, and so you have to swallow it in order to be cured.

There are a number of areas in which we are almost self-sufficient - for example, in the Textile Industry, yet Kenyans still insist on importing textiles. If we put a clamp down on the importation of textiles, let no hon. Member come and say, "please import more textiles". It is the economy that demands that we should do so. It is not hon. Mwita or hon. prof. Saitoti who is demanding that we control these things. Import appetites have to come down, and at the same time import substitutions have to go up. Right now, for instance, we have a very high appetite for corrugated iron roofs, yet all steel is being imported. We have to formulate ~~our~~ strategies to discourage our people from using corrugated iron roofs and possibly encourage them to use textiles. The kind of investors who we would be looking for are those who ~~would~~ can get us the technology to get clay tiles at costs as near as possible to what corrugated iron roofs is costing. This would enable people to purchase tiles for their roofs instead of corrugated iron since all the steel is ~~imported~~ imported.

Finally, I would like to talk on indigenisation. I personally feel that ~~responsibility~~ the indigenisation of the economy is the responsibility of every person, or every institution that benefits ~~in~~ from this economy. It is just not our responsibility ^t alone. Every foreign investor ^{to it} should see that every

~~D.5~~

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THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY (contd.):

local content in its operation is increased, be it in terms of decision making personnel or the products which he is using.

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

Thank you, very much Mr. Speaker, Sir.

End D.....

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

MR. BOY: Nafurahi sana, Bw. Spika, kwa kunipa nafasi hii, ili nami niongee juu ya Hoja hii ambayo ni muhimu sana. Tukizungumza juu ya swala la uchumi, sote twafahamu kwamba uchumi ndicho kitu ambacho kinafanya maisha ya w mtu yaendelee kwa uzuri. Tatizo linalokuja ni kwamba mambo kama haya hungoja mpaka mhe. Mbunge akae chini, apange Hoja yake halafu akaileta katika Bunge hili haraka haraka na kusababisha kutolewa kwa mabadiliko ya Hoja. Jambo ni kwamba hatupingi mabadiliko ^{haya} ~~yaya~~. Tuna kubaliana na mawazo ~~ya~~ hayo kwa sababu ni mazuri lakini kwa nini kunangojewa mpaka mhe. Mbunge ~~ai~~ilete Hoja hapa ndiyo nayo mabadiliko ya Hoja yaletwe hapa? Inaonekana kuwa ikiwa Hoja hailetwi, jambo hilo litaachwa au mabadiliko hayo hayataletwa mpaka mhe. Mbunge akae na kufikiria jambo hilo. Katika mipango ya nchi, ni lazima kuwe na watu wale wanaoona au wanaopanga mipango ya siku za usoni badala ya kukaa na kungojea mpaka matatizo au mtu aone shida ili nasi tulete Hoja hapa. Hii imekuwa ni tabia hasa ya Wabunge wa Viti vya Mbele. Wakati mhe. Mbunge wa Viti vya Nyuma ameileta Hoja katika Bunge hili - kama mimi - ni lazima mabadiliko ya Hoja hiyo yaletwe hapa. ~~haka Hoja kama~~ ~~ki~~ Kuyaleta mabadiliko ya Hoja kama hivyo, nia yake ni kuiua Hoja yenyewe. Kuna Hoja moja iliyoletwa hapa mwaka jana ikitaka kuweko na Moi's Day lakini pia ikaletewa mabadiliko yaliyopendekeza kuchaguliwe siku inayofaa lakini mpaka leo Moi's Day haijapangwa. Kuna Hoja kadha wa kadha ambazo zimekuwa na mapendekezo ya mabadiliko--- Naiunga mkono pendekezo la mabadiliko ya Hoja hii kwa sababu sina ~~am~~ budi. Lazima niunge mkono kwa vile itapitishwa, lakini lililoko ni kwamba, ni lazima Wabunge

MR. BOY :- (ctd)

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wa Viti vya Mbele wakati mwingine wakiyaleta mabadiliko ya Hoja, ni lazima mabadiliko hayo yawe ni ya manufaa kwa Hoja hiyo. Si vizuri kupendekeza mabadiliko ili yakipitishwa, Hoja hiyo ife kile kifo kinachoitwa natural death. Hoja hii ni ya pili au ya tatu hivi sasa na mwenendo ni ule ule wa Wabunge wa Viti vya Mbele wa mabunge kupendekeza mabadiliko. Ni lazima wapendekeze mabadiliko hata mahali ambapo kuna makubaliano kimawazo.

Tunakubaliana kwamba wenye viwanda wakati mwingine wananunua vifaa kutoka ng'ambo na hali zinapatikana hapa. Kwa kufanya hivyo wanaziua viwanda vilioko hapa nchini. Pia kwa kukiua kiwanda kama hicho, hii ni kama kumuua mwananchi ambaye anafanya kazi humo na anakitegemea kiwanda kama hicho. Swala ambalo linatushinda sisi Wabunge wa Viti vya ^{Nyuma} ~~Kyuma~~ na ^{lo} linatututiza na pia linazidi kuendelea— Hoja hii imeletwa na mhe. Kiliku na nia yake ni safi kwa sababu ameelewa na ameona shida. Sisemi kuwa nia ya Wabunge wa Viti vya Mbele ni mbaya lakini nasema nia yao pia ni safi. Lakini, haya mapendekezo ya mabadiliko ya Hoja ya kila siku hayafai. Wakati Hoja inapopendekezwa, Wabunge wa Viti vya Mbele wote huwa wamekaa na hakuna yoyote husimama mpaka mabadiliko ya Hoja yanapopendekezwa na ^{Kuungwa} ~~kuungwa~~ mkono na mshimiwa Mbunge mwingine ndipo utawaona wote wakianza kusimama.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso):

On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member who is speaking in order to mislead this House by stating that it is the tendency of the Front-benchers to always bring amendments whereas I know for certain that there are several Motions which have been brought by the Back-benchers

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso)(Ctd):
but have been approved without amendment by this House.

AN HON. MEMBER: Kama ipi?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso):
I cannot really name one but even the hon. Member himself
knows ^{but} ~~that~~ ^{if} this statement is misleading. Can he withdraw that
statement because it is not correct?

MR. BOY: Bw. Spika, wakati mwingine, ~~na~~ ukweli huuma
na ndiyo hatari yake. Kutoka tuanze Bunge hili mwaka huu, Hoja
zote mbili ambazo tumezungumzia, hakuna hata moja imepitishwa
bila mabadiliko. Tulizungumza nyingine juzi pia ya mhe. Kiliku
na ilikuwa na mabadiliko na pia hii ~~x~~ nayo ni ya pili na maba-
diliko yamependekezwa. ^{Kwa hivyo nimepitishia} ~~Hivyo ni kadhhibitisha~~ maneno yangu.

Sisemi kuwa mabadiliko yao ni mabaya lakini mabishano
yangu ni kwamba ni lazima Wabunge wa Viti vya Mbele wajue kwamba
nia z ya Wabunge wa Viti vya Nyuma kwa kuzileta Hoja hapa si
mbaya. Madhumuni ya Mbunge ~~na~~ kuileta Hoja hapa ni kuwa ameliona
mahali ^{nia} ^{kuona} ^{linaweka}
tatizo/fulani, na ~~kz~~ ^{na} yake ni ^{kuwa} tatizo hilo ~~hivyo~~ ^{linaweka} kutatuliwa.
kwa ~~sababu~~ ^{msia} ya usawa.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

THE MINISTER OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Kitele):
Thank you, very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for ~~fx~~ giving me a minute
or two to air my views. I think this is a straightforward
amendment and so, I am not going to say much. I think the
Motion is an important one and I thank the hon. Member who has
just spoken. He said very clearly that some amendments which are
sometimes brought by the Front-benchers are not ~~wakid~~ bad.
We congratulate you because you ~~are~~ agree that the amendments
are good. ^{If that is the case} what then is your complaint? We are all together

THE MINISTER OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Kitele)(Ctd):

So it is up to hon. Members to encourage such industries. When we talk of indigenisation the Government is saying that eventually ~~we~~ we may take over running of industries, but we are not doing this overnight. Our ~~xxx~~ Constitution allows anybody to invest here and repatriate his profits. This, which is clearly stated in our Constitution, is what is going on. ~~we~~ So we invite people from within and without this country to invest their money here so that we can get our people employment opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, every year we get thousands of Form Four and Form Six leavers. We also have a lot of university graduates, including Kenyans who have studied in the United States of America, India, United Kingdom and other parts of the world. Some of these people do not get jobs. So the most important thing we, hon. Members of this House, should do is encourage the mushrooming up of industries so that they employ these people. Even the old hon. Members in this House should retire and allow young people to take over their seats in this Parliament. I may be touching on a sensitive area. But that is what it is. Even a time will come when these things will have to be looked into with regard to the Civil Service. The population of this country is about 22 million people who have been good at 'manufacturing' human beings.

However, Mr. Speaker, I want us, ~~we~~ as hon. Members, to think about the economy, because the whole nation expects us to do that. But you will find that some of the hon. Members, like the one who has been on the Floor, complaining that the Front Bench amends every Motion. But it is good that finally the hon. Member said that we amend Motions for the benefit of this nation. I thank him for saying that. Originally I thought that he was saying something contrary to that. If you look at the amendment to this Motion, there is no difference between it and the original Motion.

AN HON. MEMBER: You did not get it!

THE MINISTER OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Kitele): Mr. Speaker, Sir this hon. Member is interfering with me when I am giving my views. But the hon. Member, himself, said very clearly that whenever we amend Motions we bring in good amendments. We do this because we are here to build Kenya; we are here to look after this nation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Kitele)(Ctd):

We ~~in this House~~ are entrusted by this nation with the responsibility of making laws for ~~this country~~, and also look ⁱⁿ after the ~~the~~ economy of this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, private industrialists in this country should also look for foreign markets for their products. In Kenya we are manufacturing nearly everything. But, since the Government has tried to increase its employees, I would like to ask the private sector to increase theirs as well. So instead of the hon. Members talking about the amendment which I have not ^{quarrel} quarrel with, because it is good they should emphasise ^{on} that point. We ^{should} persuade and encourage those who ^{are} interested in investing their money here. But we should not alarm them by saying that we are taking over businesses; this is blowing a whistle in the wrong direction, because it ^{may} scare away investors, while we want all of them here. Since our Constitution guarantees them repatriation of profits from the investment, we encourage them to do business here.

With those few remarks, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the amendment.

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

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

(Question of the Motion as amended proposed)

THE MINISTER FOR MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT (Mr. Magugu): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. First of all, I would like to ~~not~~ reflect on what ~~we~~ has been happening since 1963, because, when you listen to some hon. Members speaking in the House, you get the impression that the Government has been sitting down and doing nothing. The policy of the ~~the~~ Government has been very clear over the years ^S since the attainment of Independence ⁱⁿ 1963. This is when the Government of that time introduced Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 on African Socialism in the context of our national development policy. We have had other sessional papers, the outstanding ^{one} of which has been the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986. This Sessional Paper sets out clearly ^{the} Government policy as far as development strategies are concerned.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you ^{look} across the country you will find that we have ^{get} major industries with very heavy Government investment. We started off with the

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THE MINISTER FOR MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT (Ctd):

establishment of motor-vehicle assembly plants which, really, do employ thousands of Kenyan workers. If you look at General Motors, Thika, in which Government investment is very, very heavy, you will find that they have a good number of workers, and similarly the Associated Vehicle Assemblers at Mombasa. If you look at the sugar industry, for example at Muhoroni, and the tea industry, you will see that a lot of people are employed in these agricultural-based industries. We seem to be giving the impression that employment opportunities are only available in factories, 'jua kali' sector and so on. The commodity industry such as tea, coffee and pyrethrum, employs a lot of people. All these areas have a lot of Government support.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you look at the 1983 policy on District Focus for Rural Development Strategy, you will see that it ~~is~~ is contained in a very, very important document.

ENS - - F.

THE MINISTER FOR MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT (Ctd.):

It also explains what policies the Government has set forward in terms of national development. In the case of District Focus for Rural Development strategy, we have programmes like the Rural Access Roads Programme which do employ people in our rural areas. As a result of this, we established district development committees to take care of the districts.

Let me touch on Jua Kali Industries which are related to what we are talking about. We do not expect an overnight establishment of heavy industries because we must have resources and therefore, let us all be realistic about these things. This Motion is good but I do not want to get the impression that the Government is not aware of these things and that its attention is being drawn to them through Motions. We are aware; we are aware that we have high level of unemployment, that we do not have enough resources to establish industries in order to bring about the necessary employment. We have had to have foreign exchange and as a result the Government has also tried to help those people who come up with areas of operations which will earn the country foreign exchange such as horticultural products. Anybody who would want to think in terms of how to improve employment in this country must first of all think in terms of how much foreign exchange can be brought in this country. I do hope that we do not want to put too much emphasis on foreign investors. We have to help ourselves before we are helped and we have got people who are capable of doing exactly that. Sir, I would like to say that those people who come from areas with certain resources should use them fully.

Let me also touch on electrification in the rural areas. Electrification is very important in the rural areas because that is the only way we can help our Jua Kali Industries to develop. However, we cannot have electricity everywhere without the necessary resources. In fact, to tell the House the truth, Jua Kali Industry is a fact which has to be accepted. We cannot talk of building a steel industry without having to pass through these small areas. That is the only way we keep our people away from flocking into the City with the hope of getting jobs.

THE MINISTER FOR MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT (Ctd.):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, one issue which we want to address ourselves to here, and the Motion is clear, is the protection of our small industries. As the Minister for Finance said, we have to make it clear ~~to~~ to our people that quality is what matters. In the next five years Jua Kali Industries will perhaps be exporting their products and their products must compete with the other products in the world market. Our trade must be competitive. This is why our coffee, tea pyrethrum, sisal and other products are fetching good prices in the world market because they ^{are} competitive and the quality is good. I can say the same for our beef. The only problem is that we do not have the machinery or the network to expand on these things. By the machinery, I mean that we do not have the resources. I would suggest that with the establishment and the support of the co-operative movement— Some of these things will have to be done through the co-operative movement. With the support of the co-operative movement and with support from the relevant authorities will be able to do that.

Sir, in the country we have about 15 per cent of the employable people out of employment and these are about one million people. How do we create jobs for these people? We can do this through the promotion of the Informal Sector and whether we are saying we are protecting the ~~small~~ small industries or not, the employment of our people is our first priority as His Excellency the President as said in the past. Therefore, I would urge the House to visualise how we can create more light industries including heavy industries which will promote the employment of our people. We should also realize that we have got to tell them the truth and the truth is that we shall never be able to employ people the way they are employed in America, Europe and some certain industrial nations. This is simply because we do not have the necessary resources. If we had a lot of steel, iron ore, zinc and so forth then we could industrialize the country, but today we cannot. Therefore we have to tell our people the truth and the ~~truth~~ truth is that employment will grow slowly and it will mainly be agricultural based. That is what Kenya is. In areas where people grow sugar-cane let our people be made to accept the fact, and they do that already, that that is where they will find

THE MINISTER FOR MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT (Ctd.):

employment such as cutting the sugar-cane, working in the sugar factories, working in the sugar-cane farms and that is employment. This is because employment is what earns one an income. This also applies to the areas where tea is grown whereby tea picking can also provide employment. However, when we do not tell our people the truth that is when we mislead them. The truth is that to industrialize the country we will require a very capital base which we cannot afford right now.

Sir, I support this Motion and I hope that hon. Members will not draw conclusions that if an amendment is brought to the House it is a deliberate move on the part of the Government to frustrate the Motion. It is part and parcel of our Parliamentary system that when a Motion is brought to this House it could ~~with~~ either be amended or be passed without amendment.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

MR. WA MANG'OLI: Sir, first of all let me record my appreciation for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very timely Motion. One area which I want to touch on is that Motions are normally brought to this House by hon. Members of the Backbench and they are debated and finally passed. However, implementing them is taking too long. This is because looking back at the history of the Motions passed here ~~2~~ during the past Parliaments, one sees that their implementation takes too ~~is~~ long. Some of these issues are just debated here but no action of implementing them is taken as they want to claim. Therefore, I want it to be taken very seriously that if a Motion has been brought here and it is debated on, the Ministers should take the matter very ~~xxx~~ seriously and try to see that something is done ~~x~~ about what we are talking about. This is because amending alone is not enough. What is important is whether they are going to work on what they have amended and when they are going to start.

Sir, let me say something about the policy of indigenisation and this is where the Shahs whom the Ministers call tycoons have come to invest their money. There must be a formular under which the Africans must take over their positions.

END G.....

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MR. MANG'OLI (ctd.):

This is because there have been some some backdoor managerial cases where when an African is due to take over, he is sidelined or sacked so that another manager can be brought from overseas to take over and continue perpetuating their interests. I am saying this because, I am trying to cite ^{Pan} PanAfrican Paper Mills (E.A.) Limited as an example, where African managers were trained in India to ^{Come and} later take up managerial positions, but up to now there is no single African who deals with policy matters. We talk about these matters every now and then, but the Ministers do not seem to take them seriously. We want them to take whatever we talk here seriously and do something about ^{it} them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let us now turn to tea and coffee, which we produce in large quantities in this country. You will find that the auctioneers in Mombasa selling our own coffee are Europeans. I am surprised that the Ministers concerned have not come up with reasons to explain this fact.

(applause)

We cannot keep on talking about such things here and no Ministers are taking action. There is no single African who takes part in ^{auctioning} ~~auctioneering~~ our coffee. Here ^{we are} ~~are the auctioneers~~; we protect their market, but they do not go out to look for a market for our coffee. The market ^{to} which they sell our coffee is a protected market and at such they have to sell coffee on quota basis. They cannot go out to find other markets for the coffee we produce in this country. So we want the Ministers to take whatever we talk here seriously so that ^{something} can be done and done timely. They should ^{here to make} ~~come with amendments here~~ ^{to motions and then} put them on the shelves and in the archives and nothing is done about them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have touched on management. This is

wa .
MR. MANG'OLI (ctd.):

the area that Ministers must take seriously. We cannot talk of indigenisation when the managers of these particular firms we ~~want~~ ^{do not take US} ~~formulate laws~~ to protect ~~them~~ ^{are} taken seriously and are not being ^{replaced by our} ~~taken over~~ by own Africans. I want to emphasise this. We agree with the Government and we are all in the Government. Let us not be seen as if we are outside the Government. When we talk of such a thing, it is because we want something to be done about it so that something might come out of it. So, when we say that Webuye Paper Mills is polluting the environment, we want the Minister to come out with a 'story' to say why this is going on. We should not just be talking. We should not only be heard over the radio: "Oh, hon. ^{wa} Mang'oli of Webuye talked about the PanAfrican Paper Mills (E.A.) & Limited". We must also be told what the Ministers are doing about the pollution that has rusted buildings in Webuye. What are the officers of the Ministry of Research, Science and Technology doing? We cannot afford to be seen as only doing politics. This is an august House where the policy of this country is discussed. Therefore, we must be seen to be serious.

Let me turn to ^{the} foreign markets where we earn our foreign exchange. Whoever comes to invest here, must also identify his ~~his~~ markets for his goods. This is very important. Whatever we produce, we must save to earn our foreign currency. This is because in most cases we import more in terms of costs ~~raw~~ materials vis-a-vis the other costs and, therefore, end up, actually, spending more of our foreign currency. You will find here that we are importing raw materials at the rate of 85 per cent in total component unit at that price. We are then left with only 15 per cent. If you put in the cost of administration and what-have-you, you will find that some of these goods, if sometimes ~~the~~ quality

^{wa.}
MR. MANG'OLI (ctd.):

is not looked at, are not worthy of being manufactured here.

There was a time, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when one ^{of} my colleagues talked about the PanAfrican Paper Mills (E.A.) Limited paper being expensive. I tend to disagree ~~to~~ with him on that point. If you take a paper of the size of this paper--

(Mr. Mang'oli held up the Order Paper)
if you take a ^{or} book that has a thickness of a quarter of an inch, ^{you will find that} the cost of the paper involved is almost sh.3/=. My friend went ahead and said that the ^{cost} of the paper is too expensive. The problem is ^{caused by} ~~from the cost of~~ the printers and authors of the book's ~~work~~. These are the people who bring about the problem of costs and not the company that manufactures the papers. So now they want to bring imported paper here at exorbitant prices like they did with sugar. I disagree on that point with my friend. I come from that area, and I know that when you look at the cost of a book you find that the price cannot be ^{the} same.

MR. MAKAU: On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

HON. MEMBERS: He has to agree first!

MR. MAKAU: Do you agree, Mr. ^{wa} Mang'oli?

MR. ^{wa} MANG'OLI: Go ahead.

MR. MAKAU: On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, Sir. When I spoke ^{about} ~~of~~ the cost of paper from Webuye Paper Mills, I meant that because of the monopoly in the supply of paper from Webuye, the cost of that paper keeps on increasing. I also mentioned clearly-- I would like the hon. Member who represents that area to know that if we import paper to this country and pay 45 per cent duty tax on it, that paper which is of better quality, is cheaper. I did not say that we should import paper. But, he should realise that although Webuye Paper Mills are doing a ^{good} job; if you look

MR. MAKAU (ctd.):

at the cost of the paper they produce---

AN HON. MEMBER: That is a point of order!

MR. MAKAU: No, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a point of information. To finish--

MR. SPEAKER: Order! It looks like the House has properly been informed. So would you sit down Mr. Makau?

MR. MANG'OLI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to correct the ~~an~~ impression of my dear friend, the hon. Member because he said that the cost of the paper is the one that is making the textbooks to be expensive. I was simply giving an example that ⁱⁿ a book of this nature, the paper would ^{cost} be only about $\text{Ks. } 3/=$. It is the book that would cost $\text{Ks. } 90/=$. So, the cost of the Pan African Paper Mills (E.A.) Limited paper cannot be a ^{Criteria} ~~criteria~~ for saying that that is why textbooks are expensive.

Just to wind up, as I said, we support this Motion. We want the Minister to go ahead and formulate the system that he has promised this House so that some of these things we talk about can come out as answers of what we talk here. I say this practically because I believe we need the investors. This economy cannot move ahead if investors do not come in to help us. Without expansion, we cannot have employment. ~~If as~~ ^{in other circles} it was said ~~here~~ that Pan Africa Paper Mills (E.A.) Limited wanted to expand, ^{and} I would be the first person to want them to do so. This is because, if they do so, ~~and~~ they would create more jobs and I will then go to them and ask them to employ my fellow Webuye people so that they can benefit from the expansion. But we still insist that whatever method the Minister wants to put across, must be in the interest of all Kenyans so that we indentify all areas where we can do a job. Like what I said

MR. MANG'OLI (ctd.):

when I was talking about coffee, you will find that even in overseas we have put non-Kenyans to do the jobs which Africans could do and earn money. All this leads to loss of foreign exchange earnings. Sometimes we have been taken for a ride by these investors. They come here and promise a lot of things if they are allowed to set up an industry and manufacture goods.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

MR. SPEAKER: I think it is time to let the Mover to respond.

MR. KILIKU: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir. First I would like to thank those hon. Members who have contributed to this Motion and those whose intention was to give support though they did not have time to contribute.

Secondly, I would like to disagree with the hon. Minister for Industry, for saying that we should tell our fellow Kenyans to change their attitude or ^{appetite} ~~appetite~~ for imported goods. Kenyans cannot go to London, Taiwan and other big cities to buy their goods there. Those ^{goods} ~~are~~ bought here because they have been imported into the country. The first thing that the Government should do is not to allow or license the importation of those goods that can be locally manufactured.

However, at the same time, we know that this country uses a lot of foreign exchange in importing capital facilities.

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MR. KILIKU (CTD):

However, since our ~~own~~ country is developing, we should encourage labour-intensive projects rather than capital-intensive projects which require a lot of money, ~~to import capital~~. Nowadays, there are a lot of ~~unemployed~~ ^{in our country} people ~~who~~ have been looking for jobs for a long time. It is quite unfortunate to import some machines like harvestors, lawn mowers and ~~the~~ so forth to replace manual labourers. At the moment, Mombasa Airport has ^{been purchased} lawn mowers to mow grass, ~~but~~ this work should be done by manual labourers who are unemployed. If we are going to succeed in the management of our economy, the Ministry of Finance, ~~and the~~ the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Research, Science and Technology which should do their work properly.

I know our country has been doing well economically, but it appears as if something is going wrong somewhere. Three weeks ago, the Ministers of Education and Health Ministries said that in order to control public debts, they had proposed to reduce the expenditure on health ~~and~~ and education services respectively at the expense of the students and the sick people. That is a wrong approach which the Ministries have taken. Instead, the Government should have looked at the possibilities of cutting down on the expenses of other services such as those of ~~social~~ a social nature, but not such essential ones as health and education.

THE MINISTER FOR MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT (Mr. Magugu): On a point of information, Mr. Speaker Sir.

I am sorry to ^{interrupt} ~~disrupt~~ the hon. Member, but I think what the Ministers referred to was ~~supplementing~~ supplementing the budget of the Ministries of Education and Health, but not to reduce it.

MR. KILIKU: The Minister should give me time to continue with my speech. ~~As~~ As I said, we have gone ^{wrongly} ~~wrong~~ somewhere in the management of our economy and that is why we are being told to share the cost. We are going back to where we were sometime back. Why should we ~~resort to cost-sharing?~~ resort to cost-sharing? ~~Why~~ Why do we expect the beneficiaries of health services to pay for the services. We are going back to ~~where~~ where we were ~~some~~ sometime back because of the wrong management of the economy in ~~general~~ general. ~~There is something wrong~~

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MR. KILIKU (CTD):

If there was nothing wrong with the management of the economy, then such proposals could not have ~~my~~ come up at this time.

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY (Mr. Otieno): On a point of order, ~~Mr~~ Mr. Speaker, Sir. I suppose that it is not in order for the hon. Member to ^{talk about} ~~say~~ wrong management without being specific on what ~~is~~ ^{is} exactly ~~wrong~~.

MR. KILIKU: According to the "Financial Review" of last month, we have borrowed Kshs.100.7 billion both in the foreign and domestic market. This is the equivalent of 92 per cent of the Gross National Product. That is what is wrong; we should have ~~got~~ ^{borrowed} at least a reasonable percentage, but not 92 per cent of the Gross National Product.

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY (MR. Otieno): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker ~~Mr~~ Sir. The debt & volume figure as an indicator of economic performance is not critical at the level of 92 per cent. It is wrong for ~~hon.~~ ^{hon.} Members to take publication that are not authoritative on the issues they are handling.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like the hon. Members to really know ^{the difference between} ~~what~~ a point of order ~~is~~ and a point of information, ^{that} that was a point of information, Mr. Otieno.

MR. KILIKU: Thank you very much Mr. Speaker, Sir.

I said that is wrong and I would like to say that the same ^{magazine} ~~paper~~ states that this country is going to borrow Shs.25.6 billion in the next four years. Out of that money, 90 per cent of it would be used to service the debts and the 10 per cent ~~we~~ will be ploughed into the productive sector; is that not wrong? That is ~~why~~ ^{that} I am saying that it is better to control our economy by indigenising it. I know ^{that} we are controlling the debts, but why should we rely ~~very~~ very much on the debts? Why can we not ~~not~~ ^{the fact that} indigenise our economy? The Minister for Industry should appreciate ~~that~~ ^{not} the ~~a~~ condition attached to the borrowing of money to start up industries are ~~not~~ ^{very} favourable, more especially to the indigenous Kenyans. This is because the lenders of this money demand too high interests. Why can we not have soft loans for the Kenyans? Why can we not have loans manned by Africans. Although we want to indigenise our economy, the conditions are tough for ^{indigenous} ~~indigenise~~ Kenyans to participate in this ~~economy~~ ^{this kind of} economy. We will not fully participate in the economy because of ~~the~~ ^{these} conditions.

~~xxxx~~

Why can we not have soft loans for the indigenous Kenyans. Our problem as Kenyans is not on how to run their business, but the problem is how to raise capital. For an indigenous Kenyan to raise capital is a problem. In my constituency, Changanwe, if an indigenous Kenyan went to the Kenya Industrial Estates to consult the officials there with an aim of starting up an industry, he will be asked to raise 600,000/- in addition to other requirements. Where would one expect an indigenous Kenyan to raise that money from? It is a problem for an indigenous Kenyan to raise capital. It is upon the Government to find out how it is going to avail capital ^{to} the indigenous Kenyans so that they can participate in the country's economy.

I would like to thank the Government for assisting the 'Jua Kali' artisans and other informal sectors. I think it is time to give the 'Jua Kali' some capital at the district level so that they can continue in business. Our debates and policies are very good, but the implementation of the policies is the first problem in our economy. It is better to implement what we say here and if we feel that these things cannot be done, we should not talk about them.

The indigenisation policy was mooted in 1963 when we attained Independence. To-date, if one went around Nairobi and other areas, ~~was~~ even cafes which sell chips and chicken are not run by indigenous Kenyans. I think it is time the Ministries were positive in what they say and do. It is ~~is~~ very unfortunate to find some imported items sold in supermarkets in this country which can be made locally by our 'Jua Kali' artisans. These items are imported from Taiwan and from other countries. That is wrong and that is why our local industries are not doing well. We should blame ourselves too instead of blaming the foreigners wholly. We are the people who license the foreigner to carry out businesses. We should blame our officials in the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce. These ~~are~~ are the Ministries which should help this country in managing ~~its~~ its economy.

When we bring Motions ^{here}, our aim is to help the country and not to fight the Ministry. Our aim is to wake them up and ask them to pull up their socks. I have read in today's newspapers, ~~is~~ that the Government is decontrolling the prices of Omo, soaps, books and newspapers. Let the Minister assure this House and the country that wananchi will not be exploited because of this decontrolling of prices of these commodities.

MR. KILIKU (CTD.):

These manufactures can curtail the supply of their products because of their scarcity in the market and then raise prices. Let us have assurance from the Government that wananchi will not be exploited because of this approach that it has taken.

With these few points, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

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

Resolved accordingly:

THAT, in view of the fact that it is the intention of this country to have economic independence in order to improve the economic situation and to control the rising public debts; this House calls upon the Government to adopt the following development strategies:-

(a) to formulate measures of protecting locally manufactured goods while intensifying the search for foreign markets of these goods and services in order to earn foreign exchange; and

(b) to speed up the programme of indigenisation of the economy.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have been requested by the Minister for Planning and National Development to postpone the discussion ^{on hon. K'ombudo} of this Motion. So, let us move on to the next Motion.

(Motion deferred)

MR. BIDU: Bw. Spika, naomba kupendekeza Hoja ifuatayo:-

KWAMBA, kwa vile wananchi wa Wilaya ya Kwale, hasa katika Tarafa ya Kinango, wana shida kubwa ya ukosefu wa maji inayosababishwa na hali ya ukame usiokwisha, na kwa vile bwawa kubwa la Marere limo katika eneo hili; Bunge hili linahimiza Serikali kuhakikisha kwamba maji haya mbali na kutumiwa katika sehemu za Mombasa pekee yasambazwe kote katika sehemu za Kinango ili kuwaondolea wakazi wa huko shida ya maji.

Kwanza, nakushukuru kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili niipendekeze Hoja hii yangu. Naishukuru Serikali pia kwa kuwa imefanya taratibu nyingi huko kwetu, hasa kwa kuiruhusu ile kampuni ya Swedish International Development Agency kutuchimbia visima na kututayarishia mabwawa ya maji. Mwakilisho ya Kinango yana eneo la kilomita 3,680 mraba. ^{Hesabu ya} Idadi ya watu iliyofanywa mwaka wa 1979

LL.C.

MR. BIDU (CTD.):

inaonyesha kwamba ~~hesabu~~ ya watu wa Mawakilisho ya Kinango ^{Walikuwa} ~~Alilikuwa~~ 86,017 wakati huo. Sasa hivi, idadi hii ni watu 140,000. Mawakilisho haya yana tarafa tisa.

Kuhusu habari ya shida ya maji, historia inaonyesha kwamba shida hii ilianza mwaka wa 1930 wakati ambapo bwawa hili la Marere lilitengenezwa. Kwa sababu ya Vita Vikuu vya Kwanza vya Dunia, mfereji ulianzishwa katika bwawa hili na ukasambazwa hadi Miritini, na Mombasa. Kwa bahati tu, wakazi wa sehemu zilizo karibu na mfereji huu huko Miritini ndio wanaoyapata maji kidogo kidogo, lakini idadi hii ya watu 140,000 inahangaika kutokana na ukosefu wa maji. Kama nilivyoeleza, utaona kwamba Swedish International Development Agency imejaribu kuchimba visima, lakini maji yake yana chumvi. Hata ingawa sasa tu watu 140,000, pengine tungekuwa wengi zaidi. Kwa sababu ya shida hii ya ukosefu wa maji, watu wetu wamehamahama kwa wingi, wengine wao wakienda kuishi katika mawakilisho jirani.

Wakazi wa Mawakilisho ya Kinango wanajulikana kuwa wafugaji ng'ombe. Ng'ombe wao wanakufa kiu, na hii ni mojawapo ya sababu zinazowafanya watu hawa kuhamahama. Kwa vile maji ya visima vyetu vilivyochimbwa na Swedish International Development Agency yana chumvi, tumeona kwamba maji ya mfereji unaotoka Marere hadi Miritini na Mombasa yanafaa kusambazwa kule kwingine ambako hakuna maji safi. Kila mkazi wa Kinango hivi sasa anafurahi kwa sababu ya maji ya mvua.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mwamzandi) took the Chair

MR. KILIKU: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Ijapokuwa Hoja hii ni nzuri, naona kwamba hakuna Waziri au Waziri Msaidizi wa Ustawi wa Maji hapa. Sijui kama kuna Waziri au Waziri Msaidizi yeyote mwingine ambaye anaweza kujitokeza akaandika maoni yanayotolewa sasa. Waziri wa Ustawi wa Maji atayajua maoni haya namna gani yasipoandikwa au ataamrisha kuja hapa mwenyewe?

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Mwamzandi): Siyo lazima sana kuamuru Waziri aitwe kwa sababu anaweza kuingia hapa wakati wowote akute amesaidiwa kuandika maoni haya na Waziri wenzake.

MR. BIDU: Asante, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Kwa vile ninapozungumza hapa sioni huko mbele vizuri, sidhani kwamba Waziri wa Ustawi wa Maji yuko hapa akiisikia ile historia ninayotoa. Sitaki aje hapa kuambiwa maneno, na hali yeye mwenyewe hakuniona wala kunisikiliza. Kwa hivyo, naunga mkono kabisa kwamba Waziri angefaa kuwa hapa, lakini nitaendelea vivyo hivyo tu.

Kwa bahati nzuri, wale ambao wanaishi kaskazini ya Kinango wanafaidika kidogo kidogo kutokana na maji ya mfereji unaotoka kule Mzima Springs, lakini hapa Marere, ambapo ndipo chanzo cha mfereji mkubwa, watu hawapati maji kwa kuwa maji haya yanapita moja kwa moja hadi Mombasa. Kwa hivyo, ningeliona kwamba Wizara ya Ustawi wa Maji inafaa kujitokeza wazi na kuleta suluhisho ili badala ya maji haya kutumiwa Mombasa pekee, yasambazwe kwa Waduruma wote.

Nimesema kwamba tuna tarafa tisa kule Kinango - Gulanze, Dawaya, Mwavumbo, Kinango, ambayo ina taabu ya ukosefu wa maji hadi sasa, Samburu South, Samburu North, Kilibole na nyingine mbili. Kama nilivyosema, sehemu hiyo yangu ni kubwa sana. Eneo lake ni kilomita 3,680 mraba. Utaona kwamba tuna taabu ya ukosefu wa maji. Maji yanatoka pale Marere, lakini badala ya watu walio karibu hapo kunywa maji hayo, yanapelekwa mahali pengine bila kujali kwamba huko Kinango kuna wananchi ambao wanaishi huko.

Utakumbuka kwamba tuliambiwa wakati fulani hapa kwamba ndovu ^{huvana} hata watu huko Kwale. Haya yalisemwa na mhe. Mbunge fulani hapa. Hii ni kwa sababu wanyama hawa pia wana kiu. Bwawa la maji liko pale Marere, katika Kwale, nao ndovu wako pale karibu katika mbuga za wanyama wa porini. Ni lazima wanyama hawa watoke mbugani ~~zao~~ kuja kutafuta maji. Kama tunavyoambiwa katika sayansi, uhai wa mtu hutegemea maji kwa kuwa theluthi tatu za mwili ni maji. Maji ni uhai, na uhai ni maji. Sisi watu wa Kwale tuna shida nyingi, na ndovu ^{huvana} hata watu huko kwa sababu wamekosa maji. Wanapomwona mtu, ndovu hawa hufikiri kwamba mtu huyo ndiye aliyewanyima maji na hapo wanamwua.

END J

MR. BIDU (Contd.):

Kwa hivyo, jambo hili litakuwa halina maana kuwa sisi tumepata Uhuru wetu. Nimetaja historia kwamba bwawa hili lilianzishwa mwaka 1930. Hapo ni wakati ambapo Wazungu wachache walipoingia wakaona kwamba meli zao zikifika Mombasa ni lazima mfereji mdogo utengenezwe kutoka pale kwenye maji mpaka Mombasa ili meli zipate maji na Wazungu wachache wale mastla wapate maji lakini hawa wenye nchi wakasahauliwa. Sasa ikiwa tulisahauliwa 1930, ni kwa nini leo tusahauliwe tena ambapo tuko Uhuru, miaka 25? Ni kwa nini hakuji mambo ya kusoma kwamba wenye nchi walisahauliwa? Kwa hivyo, kwa vile Mombasa inapata maji kutoka Mzima Springs na Sabaki, sisi watu wa Pwani, Kinango hasa, tunataka hayo maji yasabaswe kule kwetu ili matunda ya Uhuru tuwe tumepata, na sisi tufaidike. Lakini itakuwa haina maana kuwa sisi tunajulikana kwamba yanatoka kwetu - Marere Kinango Constituency - na leo sisi tunalalamika miaka 25 ya Uhuru kwamba hatuna maji. Hii ni aibu, na ninaiomba Wizara inayohusika iangalie tatizo hili kwa makini kwa sababu miaka inapita na sisi bado tunalalamikia kitu kimoja. Hapa tunaambiwa kwamba mwaka 2000 maji yatakuwa yamesabaswa kila mahali Kenya. Kwa hivyo, ni heri yaanze pale Kinango halafu kwingine iendelee baadaye. Hii ni kwa sababu sisi ni watu ambao tunaumia. Hata tukipanga mambo yetu ya maji katika kamati ya maendeleo ya wilaya (D.D.C.) jambo hilo halitekelezwi. Ninavyosema ni kwamba D.D.C. ilikubali mwaka wa 1983 maji yatoke pale Samburu ambapo ndipo Mzima Springs ipo ili yapitie Samburu, Kinango, Vigurungani, na Makamini. Mpango huo ulikubaliwa na ukawekwa katika Mpango wa Maendeleo wa 1984/88, na mpaka sasa ninavyosema, hakuna hata jambo ambalo limefanywa.

Hatujaambiwa kwamba pesa zimepatikana, na kwa hivyo, maji yataendelea kusabaswa katika ile sehemu ya Duruma. Mawakilisho yangu ni Waduruma ndiyo wanaishi huko. Sisi tunasema kwamba kwa vile Mduruma ameizoea taabu hii ya maji, pengine hata wakipatiwa maji,

MR. BIDU (Cond.):

wengi wao watatupa mabibi zao kwa sababu mabibi wamezoea kwenda umbali wa maili 40 kuchota maji. Wakipatiwa raha na kuambiwa maji ndiyo hayo, mabibi watatoroka kwa sababu wamezoea taabu hii.

Kwa hivyo, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninaomba kwamba mawazo haya yafikiriwe zaidi, hata ikiwa tumepitisha mipango kama hii katika mikutano ya D.D.C. Tunaiomba Wizara ifanye mambo haraka haraka kwa sababu sisi tunapungua. Idadi ya watu inapungua kwa sababu ya kiu. Wanyama wetu wana kiu, na sisi tuna group ranches katika sehemu ya Kinango. Kwa hivyo, ningepitisha mipango kwa sababu tukitaka nyama za ng'ombe zipelekwe nje itakuwa sisi hatuwezi kupata nyama nzuri kwa sababu ng'ombe wetu hawapati maji. Kwa hivyo, ninaomba Wizara ya Ustawi wa Maji iharakishe mipango ya maji. Ikiwa kuna mipango ile ya shida, iharakishe. Inafaa mipango kama huu ambao ninasema kwamba ni heri maji yasabaswe kule kwetu uharakishwe ili sisi tupate manufaa kutokana na maji yetu kutoka Marere.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mimi sitaki kusema zaidi kwa sababu ni afadhali kusema kidogo watu wakuelewe kuliko kupiga kelele na watu hawakuelewi. Mimi najua kwamba watu wamenielewa kinaganaga kabisa. Nimesema kwamba mahali ninapowakilisha panahitaji maji. Hata mimi mwenyewe nafikiri Waziri ananiona, nimekonda kwa sababu ya kiu. Nikiwa Nairobi nafurahi sana. Ninyi mnasema eti Nairobi hakuna maji lakini mimi Bidu nafurahi kwa sababu nakunywa maji hapa. Ninapata taabu tu nikifika kule kwetu. Wakati mwingine hata ukinikuta huko sitaki kusema na wewe kwa sababu nina kiu na uchafu. Hivi sasa nikiwa hapa ni lazima niwe safi kwa sababu niko katika Bunge hili. Lakini ukiniona nikiwa huko kwetu usinicheke kwa sababu mimi huwa mchafu zaidi. Hakuna maji na hii ni aibu kwetu sisi. Pia ni aibu pengine hata kwa Wizara kuwa mimi ni mchafu zaidi nikiwa kwetu. Nataka kumwomba Waziri, kupitia kwako, akiwa na nafasi, anje kwetu ili tuzunguke, na nitampatia koti lile chafu akiwa huko kwetu.

MR. BIDU (Cond.):

Namwomba Waziri wa Ustawi wa Maji, kupitia kwako, anje tushikane pamoja tuangalie vile wananchi na mifugo yao wanavyopata taabu ili ajue kwamba sisi tukiwa tunazungumza hapa tunasema sauti ya pale mahali tunapotoka. Kwa hivyo, naomba kupendekeza Hoja hii na ningeeomba mwenye kuni afiki awe Bw. Juma Boy. Ahsante.

MR. BOY: Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kunipatia nafasi kusudi niafiki Hoja hii ambayo imeletwa na Bw. Bidu kutoka Kinango. Kinango na Matuga ni jirani; ni pua na mdomo. Pua ni jirani ya mdomo. Ukitoka puani unakuja mdomoni, na ndivyo ilivyo Kinango na Matuga.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, naiunga mkono Hoja hii kikamilifu kwa moyo wote na kwa dhati na kwa nia kwa sababu ninaielewa na ninaifahamu, na pia ninaiona shida ya Kinango nikisimama hapa kama hivi sasa. Hii ndiyo sababu ninaiunga mkono Hoja hii kikamilifu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Kinango ni mahali ambapo tunapopaita "semi-arid", yaani kama kavu, na wakati mwingine kunakuwako na maji. Hivi sasa wakati wa mvua Kinango hakuna taabu ya maji lakini inapoingia mwezi wa Septemba na Novemba, Kinango huwa hakuna hata tone moja la maji. Pia ukiwa Kinango unaona bahari ya Hindi vizuri sana. Kutoka Kinango mpaka Mombasa kwa barabara ni kama kilomita 30 au 40, na kwa vile uko juu unaona maji ya Mombasa vizuri sana. Mastaajabu ni kwamba Marere iko katikati ya wilaya ya Kwale. Kutoka Kwale mjini mpaka Marere ni umbali wa kilomita 10, na kutoka Marere mpaka Mombasa ni umbali wa kilomita 30. Sasa tazama. Maji yanapotoka Marere mtu wa Mombasa huyanywa ambaye yuko umbali wa kilomita 30, lakini mtu ambaye yuko umbali wa kilomita 10 hanywi maji! Huu ndio ubishi ambao tunaleta hapa ndani ya Bunge hili ili lifahamu. Ni kilomita 10 kutoka Marere mpaka Kinango na watu wa Kinango hawana maji. Lakini kutoka Marere mpaka Mombasa, umbali wa kilomita 30, watu wanafungua maji ya Marere na kunywa, na tena wanasema maji ya Marere ni matamu sana.

MR. BOY (Contd.):

Lakini mji wa Kinango una kiu ya maji. Hiyo ni hatari na siyo sawa, na ni lazima tuseme si sawa. Kwa hivyo, Hoja hii inasema kwamba yule mtu wa Marere naye pia apate maji. Waswahili wana msemu wao ambao unasema kwamba akai karibu na nundu ya ng'ombe haachi kunona". Nundu ina mafuta mengi na ile nyama ambayo iko karibu na mafuta pia nayo ina mafuta. Lakini tuna "nundu" hii ya maji ya Marere, lakini sisi watu wa Pwani tunakonda.

End K. *GL*

MR. BOY (ctd):

Hapo n_diko kuna shida, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Ajabu ni kwamba Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) ilienda j huko Kinango na ikachimba visima - twaishukuru kwa kazi hiyo - lakini kwa bahati mbaya, Mungu si ^{Athumani} ~~Asumani~~ wala Sulemani, vile visima vyote vikatoa maji yenye chumvi. Visima vilivyochimbwa vilikuwa karibu 30 lakini vilikuwa na maji yenye chumvi kwa vile yalikuwa yameguza maji ya baharini. Mwamba unayoleta maji haya una chumvi. Maji "yakitestiwa", huwa hayawezi kutumiwa hata na mwanadamu.

AN HON. MEMBER: "Kutestiwa" ni nini?

MR. BOY: Ninamaanisha maji yakijaribiwa, yanapatikana na chumvi na hayawezi kutumiwa na mwanadamu. Mzungu anasema "unfit for human consumption." Tatizo ni kwamba bwawa la Marere lina maji ambayo ^{yanatoshelecha} ~~janatoshelecha~~ watu wa ^{kutoka} Mombasa na hali wana maji ^L Mzima Springs na Sabaki. Kitu ambacho Hoja hii yaomba ni watu wa Kinango wapate maji kutoka bwawa la Marere ambalo liko umbali wa kilometa 10. Kamati ya maendeleo wilayani ~~impepitisha~~ imepitisha mradi huu na hatutaki Waziri atwambie kwamba mradi huu haukupitishwa na kamati hii. Kwa hivyo, ni juu ya Bunge hili kufahamu kwamba Hoja hii ambayo imeletwa n_a Mbunge wa sehemu hiyo ni ya muhimu sana. Leo Hoja hii imeletwa na Mbunge wa Kinango na kesho italetwa na Mbunge kutoka Siaya kwa sababu watu wanaoishi kilometa 10 au 20 kutoka Ziwa Victoria hawana maji. Hii isionekane kama ⁿⁱ shida ya Kinango peke yake lakini ~~apozitika~~ pia shida ya watu wa Siaya ambao wana kiu na hali Ziwa Victoria iko karibu nao.

Kama kawaida, tusiifanyie Hoja hii marekebisho mengi ya kuiua na tusije tukasahau kwamba kwingine pia kuna shida kama hiyo ya maji. Sisi ambao tuko hapa ni lazima tufahamu kwamba tumechaguliwa na wananchi wengi wao wakiwa akina mama. Tunajua kwamba asilimia 70 ya wapiga kura ni akina mama na hao ndio wanakwenda ^{Kuchota} ~~kijiji~~ maji. Ni lazima tuseme ukweli. Tuko hapa, tumefunga tai na tumevalia ^{makoti} ~~koti~~, wengine tuko Mawaziri na Wabunge kwa sababu x ya wananchi waliotuchagua wengi wao wakiwa akina mama. Ni aibu kwetu sisi. Leo tuna air conditioner katika Bunge hili na

tunafikiria ni ajabu. Itakuwa aibu ikiwa Hoja kama hii tutaifanyia marekebisho kusudi ipate kifo cha kawaida cha baridi. Hii ni aibu kwa sababu ~~mwananchi~~ mwananchi huyo ndio utaambia wakati wa uchaguzi "Nilikuwa nikikuwakilisha vizuri Bungeni. ^{Nilejeshe} ~~Hiyo geshe~~ tena." Miaka mitano si mingi; tayari miezi miwili imeshakwisha. Kama ulikuwa unahesabu miaka mitano, basi jua kwamba miezi miwili imekwisha. Sasa hesabu miaka minne na miezi minane. Kila siku ikiisha, ile orodha ya uchaguzi, inakwambia k wakati unakwisha. Ni lazima, sisi kama viongozi tunapokuja katika Bunge hili, tuwakumbuke wale walio ^{tuzieleze} ~~tuleta~~ katika Bunge hili na ~~tuzieleze~~ shida zao. ^{wa wale} Ningependa kuisisitiza ili sote tuelewe kwamba wengi/walio tuchagua ni akina mama. Wengi wa wale walio kuja kwa milolongo ni akina mama. Hawa watu wanaosema sana hawakuja kwa milolongo. Watu kama hawa wanataka tu kusema ~~zizi~~ anga wapate chupa mbili lakini siku ya mlolongo ^{hawaonekana} ~~hawaonekana~~. Wanaokuja ni akina mama. Akina mama ndio wana shida ya maji. Shida hii ndio Mbunge wa Kinango ameonelea ailete katika Bunge hili kwa sababu ana matumaini kwamba Wabunge walio katika Bunge hili wanazifahamu shida za akina mama waliotuchagua kuja hapa. Mbunge huyu wa Kinango ana matumaini kwamba sisi tunafahamu shida ya maji.

Tunazunguzia swala hili la maji kila mwaka. ~~Katika mwaka hii~~ ~~ya mwaka hii~~ Mwaka jana nilileta Hoja hapa kuhusu ukosefu wa maji katika lokesheni ya Ndavaya ambayo ilikuwa katika mawakilisho yangu lakini sasa iko katika Kinango Constituency. Katika Hoja hiyo, nilikuwa nikizunguzia juu ya Ndavaya Dam. Bwawa hili lilijengwa na Serikali kwa Shs.5 milioni. Kandarasi hii ilipewa Kampuni ya Dalton Brothers. Maji yalipopatikana, bwawa hili lililojengwa ~~na~~ kwa kiasi cha Shs.5 milioni, lilivunjwa kama kuondolewa karatasi na maji. Baada ya kuleta maswali hapa tuliambiwa "Ilijengwa vibaya sana na mambo yalikuwa hivi na vile". Mpaka leo, shida inaendelea na wananchi hawana maji. Nilielezwa kwamba Government Chemist atayaangalia maji hayo na mpaka leo Wizara haijafanya chochote.

Kwa mfano, huko Tiwi, kuna bwawa linalopeleka maji South Coast. kwa ~~maji~~ mahoteli kama Leisure Lodge. Ajabu ni kwamba, hakuna maji kama kilometa tatu hivi kutoka bwawa hilo, katika sehemu inayoitwa Magotoni. Lakini huko South Coast ambako kuna mahoteli makubwa makubwa kama vile Leisure Lodge na Golden Beach tunakokwenda sisi wenye ~~mabumbo~~ ^{matumbo} makubwa makubwa - hata mimi ninalo tumbo kubwa - ndiko kuna maji. Kule ambako mwananchi wa kawaida anakoishi, hakuna maji. Kutokana na haya, ni lazima niiunge Hoja hii mkono kikamilifu.

Kwa hayo machache, ~~naunge mkono~~ ^{naomba kuafiki.}

(Question proposed)

MR. KILIKU: Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili nami niweze ~~kukutim~~ kuiunga Hoja hii mkono. Sisi Wabunge tunazoleta Hoja hapa tuna matatizo kwa sababu Mawaziri wengine hawatilii maanani shida zinazoletwa ^{hapa} na Wabunge. Ni aibu kubwa kwa sababu Waziri anaamka bila ya kujua kile kitakachoendelea Bungeni. Kwa sababu hii, Waziri wa Ustawi wa Maji hayuko nasi hapa. Hii ni kwa sababu hakutilia maanani yale Order Paper inayosema.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Mr. Thuo): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Much as I do not want to interrupt hon. Kiliku, I think he is not right in saying that the Minister for Water Development did not lay any importance to this Motion. This is because there was one Motion which was discussed earlier and quite naturally the Minister might have thought that it will take time before we come to this Motion. I think that his allegations are not justified.

MR. KILIKU: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, huko Mombasa kuna maji baharini mengi/lakini kwa bahati mbaya yana chumvi. Yale Mbunge wa Kinango - ambaye ni jirani yangu - amesema ni ya kweli. Nilitembelea sehemu hiyo na nikajionea vile watu wanavyoteseka na ukosofu wa maji. Hii tabia ya kuchukua maji na kuyapeleka mbali na kuaacha watu walio karibu bila maji ni ile ile iliyokuwa ikiendelezwa na wakoloni zamani. Hii ni kwa sababu Wazungu walikuwa wakiipeleka maji ~~ix~~ kule waliokuwa wakiishi tu. Hii ni tabia mbaya sana.

MR. KILEKU (ctd):

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11.5.88

Mtindo huu hauko katika usambaji wa maji peke yake. Hata katika upande wa stima, utaona kwamba stima inapitia pahali fulani na wale wananchi wanaoishi karibu karibu, hawawezi kuipata. Ina pelekwa mbali na hali wale wanaoishi karibu hawana. Ingefaa wale watu wanaishi karibu na chanzo cha maji wayapate kwanza. Ni rahisi kwa watu wa Kinango kupata maji kwa sababu bwawa la Marere liko karibu. Pesa nyingi ~~zote~~ hazitatumika kwa kuwapatia watu hawa maji.

END L

MR. KILIKU (Ctd.):

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Hoja ililetwa hapa Bungeni ya kuiomba Serikali ijenge mfereji wa maji wa Mizima kwa sababu watu wa Mombasa wamekuwa wengi sana. Hoja hiyo iliomba ule mfereji upitie kule Taita Taveta ili watu wa kuko wapate maji na pia upitie upande mmoja wa Kwale ili watu wa Kwale na watu wa Kilifi upande ule mwingine, waweze kupata maji na hatimaye maji hayo yaweze kufika kule Mombasa ili watu wa Mombasa pia wapate maji. Ajabu ni kwamba Mawaziri waliuia Hoja hiyo baada ya Wabunge kuyakataza mabadiliko juu ya Hoja hiyo. Waliuia Hoja hiyo na kusema, "La, haiwezi kupitishwa". Hoja kama hii inayoiomba Serikali iwapatie wananchi maji, ni Hoja nzuri. Kuna tabia mbaya ya Mawaziri kutembea kwa helicopter na kuangalia shida za wananchi kwa kutumia binoculars kama vile wakoloni walivyokuwa wakifanya. Tungetaka Mawaziri wawatembelee ^{wananchi} ~~wananchi~~ kwa magari ili wajionee vile wananchi wanavyopata shida ya maji baada ya miaka 25 tangu kunyakuwa Uhuru wetu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ukimuuliza Waziri anayehusika na mambo ya wanyama wa porini ni vifaru wangapi au ni ndovu wangapi ambao wamekufa, atakuambia ni wangapi. Atakuambia ni wangapi ambao wamekufa kutokana na ugonjwa na ni wangapi wamekufa kutokana na ukosefu wa maji, lakini ukimuuliza Waziri anayehusika na wanyama wa nyumbani ni ngamia wangapi ambao wamekufa kutokana na ukosefu wa maji kule Mkoa wa Kaskazini Mashariki, au ni ng'ombe wangapi katika sehemu za Ukambani na Masaini ambao wamekufa kwa ukosefu wa maji, utaona hajui. Hii ni kwa sababu Mawaziri wa Serikali hawatembezi ili kujua shida za wananchi. Tunge-wataka wale wanaosomea mambo ya maji, kabla ya kupatiwa hati zao za diploma, waende kule na kujenga kampi huko ili kuzijua shida za wananchi katika sehemu zinazokosa maji sana ili wanapokwenda kufanya kazi ofisini, wawe wakizijua shida za ukosefu wa maji. Utaona kwamba maafisa wengine wamesomea hapa Nairobi, na kisha wanakuwa maafisa wakubwa. Ukimwambia mtu kama huyo shida za ukosefu wa maji, atalichukua jambo hilo kama hadithi. Kwa hivyo, tungemtaka Waziri awatembelee wananchi na sio kwa helicopter, bali kwa gari na tungemtaka pia aandamane na maafisa wake na kukaa kule, sio tu kwa siku moja, bali wajenge kampi kule na kukaa huko kwa muda wa wiki mbili.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso): Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Mhe. Mbunge anaweza kuliieleza Bunge hili ni jinsi gani Waziri anavyoweza kuwatembelea wananchi kwa helicopter. Anataka kuliambia Bunge hili kwamba Waziri anatembea huko pamoja na helicopter ama Waziri anatembea kwa njia gani? Jambo hili linalipotosha Bunge hili.

MR. KILIKU: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, sidhani kama huyu Waziri Msaidizi anaelewa na Kiswahili. Ninaposema kwamba Mawaziri wengine wa Serikali wanawatembelea wananchi kwa helicopter, nina maana kwamba ni lazima Mawaziri hao wawe ndani ya helicopter na sio helicopter iwe ndani ya Mawaziri. Sasa sijui Kiswahili cha huyu Waziri Msaidizi ^{ni cha aina} ~~kiko nama~~ gani.

(Kicheko)

Bw. Naibu Spika, nilikuwa nikisema kwamba ni tabia ya Mawaziri wa Serikali kuwatembelea wananchi kwa kutumia helicopters/na nikasema kwamba ni lazima Waziri anayehusika achukue nafasi ya kwenda kule Marere na kujua sehemu hii iko wapi. Kwa wakati mwingine, ni lazima Waziri awategeme maofisa wake, lakini kwa wakati huu, yeye binafsi ni lazima aerde kule Marere na kujua shida za wananchi kule. Kwa wakati huu, watu wa Kinango wanapata shida ya ukosefu wa maji. Kama tunavyojua, watu wa Kinango, na Kwale kwa jumla, ni watu wenye bidii sana, lakini wanapata shida kubwa ya maji, ingawa wanayaona maji yakiwapita na kupelekwa mbali. Watu wetu wanaendelea kupata shida wakati tuliwaambia kwamba wakituchagua, tutawaletea maji na mambo mengine. Sasa watu hawa wanayaona maji ^{yakiwapita} ~~yakiwapita~~ na kupelekwa mbali, na tunapomwambia Waziri awatembelee watu hawa anakataa. Hoja hii imeletwa hapa kwa ajili ya ukosefu wa maji kule Marere, lakini ukweli ni kwamba si Marere peke yake ambapo kuna shida ya ukosefu wa maji, bali kuna shida ya ukosefu wa maji katika sehemu nyingi hapa nchini.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tunayo maji kwa wingi katika nchi hii na kutayanun Ni aibu kusikia kwamba watu wa Nyando wanakufa kwa sababu ya mafuriko ya maji, wakati tunafahamu kwamba maji hayo yote yanapita na kupotelea kule ^{Ziwani} ~~Ziwani~~ baharini, na ^{kuna} ~~kuna~~ baadaye, tunasikia kwamba kule/ukosefu wa maji. Hivi karibuni, utasikia kwamba watu wa Nyando na wale wa Tana River hawana maji wakati tunajua wazi kwamba hayo maji ~~yakiwaua~~ yamekuwa yakiwaua hawa watu.

MR. KILIKU (Ctd.):

Jambo hili linaonyesha kwamba wale ambao wamepatiwa madaraka ili kumsaidia Mtukufu Rais, hawafanyi hivyo. Wanangojea mpaka Mtukufu Rais atoe amri ili ~~kuanza~~ ^{wakawze} kufanya kazi. Mtukufu Rais ametembea katika kila sehemu hapa nchini, lakini ni kwa nini hatuwasikii Mawaziri wakiwatembelea wananchi? Sasa maji yote ya Mto Nyando na mengine kutoka mito mingine, yanaendelea kupotelea kule baharini, na hivi karibuni, utawasikia Wabunge wakiyaleta Mswali hapa Bungeni na kusema kwamba wananchi hawana maji. Hii kwa sababu hakuna mpango. You only need to make arrangements to bring the water right where you are! Hii ni kwa sababu tunayo maji mengi hapa. Sasa wametuaambia kwamba mnamo mwaka wa 2000, kila mtu atapata maji kwake nyumbani. Sasa watu wa Marere watapata maji hayo lini? Nasema hivyo kwa sababu ^{hapo} mnamo mwaka wa 2000, idadi ya watu hapa nchini itakuwa milioni 35 na kwa hivyo, ni lazima tianze kufanya kazi kwa bidii.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ukienda kule Kinango, utakuta kwamba mama anakwenda mtoni asubuhi na mapema. Yule mama anakiwekelea kibuyu juu ya kichwa chake na kuyabeba maji na yale maji ndiyo yatakayotumiwa na watoto nyumbani na mengine wanapeleka shuleni. Sasa yule mama, miaka yote tangu tulipopata Uhuru, amekuwa akiyabeba maji kichwani mwake na hili ni jambo la aibu. Hata Waziri akienda kule ^{sababu} na kujionea shida hii, hataichelewesha Hoja hii. Nasema hivyo kwa ~~sasa~~ wale akina mama wanateseka sana na hili ni jambo mbaya hasa tunapofahamu kwamba hawa Mawaziri wamezaliwa na wale akina mama. Sasa wanawaacha watu wa Marere kutoseka kwa ukosefu wa maji. Kwa hivyo, ningetaka Waziri asimame na kusema kwamba watu wa Marere watapatiwa maji, ili wasiendeele kuteseka kwa ukosefu wa maji.

AN HON. MEMBER: Wapatie nafasi waseme!

Wa Muda

MR. KILIKU: Bw. Naibu Spika, ninamsikia mhe. Mbunge akisema niwapatie nafasi waseme, lakini si mimi ambaye nitawapatia nafasi ili wazungumze bali ni wewe, lakini wasilete mabadiliko juu ya Hoja hii. Hata hivyo, ikiwa mabadiliko hayo yatawasaidia watu wa Marere ili wapate maji, nitakubaliana na mabadiliko hayo. Lakini ikiwa mabadiliko hayo yatakuwa na makusudi ya kuwanyima watu wa Marere maji, basi, sitakubaliana nayo.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

MR. MCHARO: Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili nami niunge mkono Hoja hii ya kuwapatia wananchi/wenzetu wa Kinango maji ya kuwasaidia. Wengine wetu tumepata nafasi ya kufanya kazi katika Kwale na kwa hivyo, tunazijua taabu/ambazo zinawakabili wenzetu katika sehemu ya Kinango kwa ajili ya ukame. Hii ni Hoja ambayo inastahili kuungwa mkono na kila mhe. Mbunge katika Bunge hili. Taabu ya ukosefu wa maji si ya Kinango peke yake, lakini ni taabu inayowakabili wananchi kote katika Kenya, hasa katika nyanda ^{za} chini ambapo ukame ⁿⁱ mkali mno. Kama vile Waheshimiwa Wabunge walivyosema hapo awali, bwawa la Marere lina maji safi sana na wakoloni hapo zamani, waliutambua usafi wa maji hayo ambayo yanaweza kutumiwa katika Mji wa Mombasa. H kwa wakati huo, hawakuwa wakiwafikiria sana wananchi wetu ambao wanaishi katika sehemu hizo. Hivi sasa kuna wananchi wengi sana katika sehemu hiyo ambao wanapata taabu nyingi sana. Kuna shule nyingi katika sehemu hii na walimu/~~kata~~ ^{wengine} ambao wanapelekwa kule wanakataa kufanya kazi kule kwa sababu ya ukosefu wa maji katika shule. Hii ni taabu inayowakabili wananchi kwa jumla. Mimi ningetaka Wizara izidishe maradufu, juhudi zao za kufanya mipango ya kusambaza maji huko. Tungewataka wataalamu wafanye mpango wa ~~katengeneza~~ maji katika bwawa hilo na kuyapeleka katika Mji wa Kinango na katika masoko mengine ili wananchi wa kule waweze kufaidi katika mpango huo. Tunajua kwamba wanafanya bidii iwezekanavyo kuyatafuta maji ya ^{visima} mabwawa, lakini tunasikia kwamba maji hayo yana chumvi. Kwa hivyo, tumaini letu kubwa zaidi ni juu ya maji ya Marere.

END M

J.K.

MR. MCHARO (ctd.):

Jambo la pili ni kuhusu Mzima Springs. Tunaiomba Serikali yetu tukufu itafute pesa za kutosha ili maji hayo ~~xi~~ yasambazwe huko njiani yanakopitia kabla ya kufika Mombasa. Maji hayo hupitia sehemu za k Kinango, na ~~kwa hivyo~~, yanaweza kuwanufaisha watu wa sehemu hiyo. Kwa hivyo, yanaweza kutumiwa na wale watu ambao hawayapati maji ya bwawa la Mafeyo. Maji hayo yatokayo Mzima Springs ni ~~kazi~~ mengi sana na kwa hivyo, kama kungefanywa mfereji wa pili, basi sehemu hiyo ya Kinango inaweza kupata maji ya kutosha watu kwa matumizi ya nyumbani, na pia kuwapa ^{mifugo} wanyama yao.

Bw. Naibu ~~xi~~ Spika wa Muda, tumeongea hapa mara nyingi kuhusu jambo la kuwapa watu wetu kazi. Tunaelewa kwamba wananchi wengi huishi mashambani. Kinango, na sehemu zingine k kama hiyo, kuna watu wengi walio na taabu ya ukosefu wa kazi, lakini kama sehemu hizo z zingepata maji, tunaamini kwamba wananchi wangepata kazi za ^{kilimo} ukulima. Baadhi ya sehemu hizo zina ~~xi~~ mchanga wenye rutuba na mchanga huo ukipata ~~xi~~ maji, unaweza kutoa mazao mengi yanayoweza kuwalisha wananchi wa Kenya bila taabu. Kwa hivyo, naomba mpango kamili wa kuhifadhi na kutengeneza maji uzidishwe mara ^{dufu} ~~xi~~ ili sehemu nyingi za Kenya ziweze kunufaika.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, sehemu kubwa ya M mawakilisho yangu huko Mwatate ni kame. Kuna maji mengi, lakini taabu ni kuhakikisha kwamba wakati wa masika, maji ya mvua yanahifadhiwa sawasawa. Tunaweza kutengeneza sehemu za kutegea maji ili tuwe na maji ya kutosha. Wakati hakuna mvua ^{na} ukame umezidi, tunaweza kuyatumia maji hayo nyumbani, kuipa ^{mifugo} na pia kuyanyunyizia mashamba yetu ~~xi~~ ili tupate mboga. Tukifanya hivyo, walimu na

MR. MCHARO (ctd.):

watoto wa shule, pamoja na wafanyakazi wengine watafaidi.

Kwa hivyo, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, langu ni kuiunga Hoja hii mkono na kusema kwamba, chochote kiwezekanacho kifanywe ili maji yale ya Marere yatumiwe na wananchi wa Kinango. Kama tujuavyo, kama maji yanapitia karibu na wanyama na ~~h~~ hakuja-fanywa mpango wowote ~~h~~ wa kuwapatia maji hayo, ndovu huivunjavunja mifereji hiyo. Pengine huenda ~~x~~ ukafika wakati ambapo wananchi ambao wanaona maji yakipitia karibu nao, na hawayapati, ~~wakayeharibu~~ wataharibu mifereji hiyo. Hatuombi hivyo, lakini natoa huo kama mfano tu.

Naiomba Wizara ya Usitawi wa Maji ijaribu iwezekanavyo ili wananchi ~~x~~ wa Kinango na sehemu zingine za Kenya wapate maji ya kutosha ili taabu walizonazo za maji ziondoke.

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

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Mweu):
Nakushukuru sana Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda kwa kunipatia ~~na~~ nafasi ili niweze kusema machache kwa niaba ya Wizara ya Usitawi wa Maji kuhusu Hoja hii, na sana kumpongeza na kumshukuru mhe. Bidu ambaye aliileta Hoja hii hapa.

Sote, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tunafahamu kuwa maji ni uhai, na ni kitu ambacho kila mtu anakitaka kiwe karibu naye. Sisi, katika Wizara ya Usitawi wa Maji, tunajaribu tuwezavyo ili tuweze kuyasambaza maji yanapopatikana. Kuhusu Hoja hii, ningependa kusema kwamba mhe. Bidu alifanya vizuri kuileta Hoja hii wakati unaofaa, na sisi, kama Wizara, hatuna ugomvi na Hoja hii na hatuna kusudio la kufanya rekebisho. Kwa hivyo, ningependa kumweleza mhe. Boy kuwa asifikirie tunataka kufanya marekebisho yoyote; Wizara inakubaliana na Hoja.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Mweu)(ctd.):

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kusema, mwanzo kabisa, kwamba, mpango wa maji wa Marere ulianza mwaka wa 1976. Huu ndio wakati ambapo mto wa Pemba ulianza kutumiwa kwa kutenge-neza bwawa kubwa la maji. Wakati huo, lengo ~~x~~ lilikuwa ^{Kwamba} maji yaweze kupelekwa kwa njia ya mfereji mpaka Mji wa Mombasa. Wakati huo, Mji wa Mombasa ulikuwa na shida ~~kwa~~ kubwa ya ^{ukosefu wa} maji, na k ni kwa sababu hiyo tukaona tuongezee nguvu maji ambayo yanatumika Mombasa. Muda si muda, tuliona njia nyingine ambayo ingetupatia maji kwa urahisi ya kuongezea maji ya Mombasa nguvu kutokana na mto Sabaki. Kwa hivyo, kulionekana kwamba hakukuwa na haja kubwa sana ya kuyapeleka maji ~~ya~~ hayo ya kutoka bwawa la Marere ~~ku~~ kutokana na Mto Pemba huko Mombasa. ^{Ni kwa Sababu} ~~Kwa hivyo,~~ hivo, Mbunge wa Kinango alipotuomba ^{hivo} tufikirie kusambaza maji katika sehemu yake, tulisema 'hewala'. Kwa hivyo, tunakubali kuwa maji hayo yaliyokusudiwa kutoa galani 20,000 kwa kila siku kupelekwa Mombasa, sasa tuyatumie huko Kinango na sehemu zingine zilizo karibu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kusema kwamba Wizara ya ~~m~~ Usitawi wa Maji imeanza mipango ya kuangalia tutafanya nini ili maji yaanze kutawanywa ~~ku~~ katika sehemu zilizotajwa na mhe. Bidu. ^{na} Vile vile, tuzifikiria sehemu zingine zilizo na haja kama hiyo.

Bila shaka, bwawa hilo lina maji ya kutosha kuwanufaisha wananchi wa sehemu za Kinango na sehemu zingine. Kile tunachokifanya wakati huu ni kuirekebisha mifereji na bomba ^{vifaa ambavyo} ambazo ~~vinge-~~ tumiwa kupiga maji ya Mombasa, ili tuweze kuanza kuyitumia na kuwapa wananchi maji ya kuzitosheleza shida zao.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kugusia jambo lililotajwa na mhe. Kiliku. Ni sawa Mawaziri na Mawaziri Wasaidizi,
~~na~~

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Mweu) (ctd.):
 pamoja na waheshimiwa Wabunge, kwa jumla, kuzitembelea wilaya
 mbalimbali na miradi mbalimbali, na ningetaka ajue ~~kwamba~~ kwamba
 tumeanza kuchukua hatua. Juzi na jana, Waziri wangu, mwenzangu
 mhe. Mwita na mimi tulikuwa safarini katika Wilaya ya Baringo.

(applause)

h/s Tumeona umuhimu wa kuzitembelea wilaya mbalimbali ili tuweze
 kujionea na kujua miradi iliyoko ya maji ili kukisemekana mradi
 fulani hauendelei, tutaweza kujua ni kwa sababu gani; au kama
 watu wanataka kuanzisha mradi ^{mdya} wa maji, tutajua mradi huo utaweza
 kuwanufaisha watu vipi. Tunataka kujionea miradi hii, na natumaini
 Mawaziri wengine wataweza kufanya hivyo. Kile ~~na~~ ambacho ningep-
 enda kusema ni kwamba tumeanza kuchukua hatua kwa sababu, kama
 Mtukufu Rais asemavyo, tuko mbioni, hatutembe.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kuwaelezea kisa
 kimoja cha hofu. Kuna mradi mmoja wa maji huko Baringo uitwao
 Posei (??). Mpango wa mradi huo ulikuwa kwamba maji yakipigwa
 kutoka katika bwawa hilo, ~~ya~~ yanapelekwa ~~katika~~ moja kwa moja
 hadi katika mji wa Kabartonjo. Lakini tulionelea kuwa haifai
 watu wa sehemu hiyo ya Posei (??) wanyimwe maji. Kwa hivyo,
 Waziri aliamuru kuwa maji yakipigwa kutoka pahali fulani, yawe
~~haki~~ ^{saki} sambazwa ~~na~~ kwa mfereji ili watu wa sehemu hiyo waweze kunu-
 faika. Kwa hivyo, huo ndio utakaokuwa mpango wetu ^{hivi kwamba} ~~ya~~ ^{kuna} ~~kuwa~~ kama
 na mradi wa maji ulio katika mahali fulani, kwanza watu walio
 hapo ~~katika~~ karibu, pamoja na mifugo kama vile ng'ombe, mbuzi,
 kondoo na punda, ~~katika~~ waweze kunufaika ^{kwanza} ~~na maji~~ kutokana na
 maji hayo. ~~Kwa...~~

END N.

JMK

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Mweu)(ctd.):

Kwa sababu hiyo, tunatilia maanani mawazo ya aina hiyo.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tunajua kwamba maji yanayopatikana chini ya ardhi katika sehemu za Kinango na majirani zake ni ya chumvi. Ni kwa sababu hiyo ambapo tumeonelea kwamba hakuna njia nyingine yoyote inayoweza kutupatia maji safi katika sehemu hizo isipokuwa njia ya kujenga mabwawa. Kwa hivyo, tumeonelea kwamba yafaa tujaribu iwezekanavyo kuwapatia watu wa Kinango maji kwa njia ya kujenga mabwawa badala ya kuchimba maji ambayo ni ya chumvi.

Ili niwapatie Wahe. Wabunge wanaotaka kuzungumza juu ya Hoja hii nafasi kufanya hivyo, kwa kifupi ningependa kusema kwamba Wazara yetu, kwa kauli moja, imekubaliana na Hoja hii. Kwa hivyo, maji haya yatakopatikana hayatatumiwa tu kwa manufaa ya wananchi wa sehemu moja bali yatatumiwa kwa manufaa ya wananchi wa Kinango na Kwale kwa jumla. Shida ~~xxx~~ ambayo tunatarajia kuwa nayo hapo mwanzoni ni kwamba hatutaweza kuwa na pesa za kutosha kusambasa maji katika sehemu hizi zote, lakini mwishowe tutaweza kurekebisha mitambo ~~ya~~ yetu ili tuweze kuyasambasa maji katika sehemu zote kama vile inavyotakikana. Kwa vile hakuna mabadiliko yoyote ambayo ningetaka kuleta katika Hoja hii, naliomba Bunge liikubali Hoja kama ilivyo.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Kisiero): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to say something on this Motion. I must, first of all, thank hon. Bidu for bringing the Motion to the House because it will ~~go~~ go a long way in helping people in his area to get water. We all agree and ~~appri~~ appreciate that water is very necessary; we need water for drinking and for other purposes. Our animals need water and our mothers should get water from as near places as possible.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Motion has revealed one thing to my mind, that there are many projects which were designed in such a way that they left out some areas. I have in mind two projects in ~~Ma~~ Mt. Elgon, where the Ministry of Water Development got water from a source inside Mt. Elgon, but the pipes ~~bypssed~~ bypassed the whole area where the water source is situated. One of the water

11.5.88.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Kisiero)(ctd.):

sources is situated on River Kimilili and when the water was tapped the pipes bypassed the whole area of Mt. Elgon. After passing the boundary into what is now Kimilili Constituency, the water was treated and then supplied as far as Webuye, which is over 20 miles away. This same pipe went through Mt. Elgon without giving the people of that area any drop of water. I consider that kind of design to be totally wrong. Our planners should, in future, design water projects which will take into consideration the whole area where the pipes pass through. A similar project is based on Kapkaten in what is called Kibichori Water Scheme. The pipes come from the middle of Mt. Elgon and they run through the area. It is only when the pipes pass the boundary that the water is treated and supplied. It is morally wrong to discriminate against people within the same district.

QUORUM

MR. MIRUKA-OWUOR: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. There is no Quorum.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Mwamzandi): Yes, there is no Quorum. Ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Mwamzandi): Order, hon. Members. We have a Quorum now. Carry on, hon. Kisiero.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Kisiero): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I was saying that when we plan within a district for water projects or any other projects, we should take the whole district as a whole; we should not discriminate against people of ~~the~~ the same district. Projects should not be designed for only one group of people or one part of a district. It is for that reason that I would appeal to my colleague in the Ministry of Water Development to do the same thing he is going to do for the people of Kinango to correct the mistakes in Kimilili and Kapkaten. The ~~Kimilili~~ Kimilili water, for example, bypasses Kapsokwony which is an urban centre with four schools ~~with~~

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Kisiero)(ctd.):

within a radius of three miles with a very high population. You might even have read in the newspapers that there has been an outbreak of typhoid in that area and we have lost many people, among them school children who have died as a result of that disease, yet next door there is a pipe taking water to another area. It is very necessary and very important that ~~pipe~~ mistakes at Kapsokweny and Kapkaten should be corrected so that the local people can also benefit from the water which, in any case, comes from their own area.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, like all other hon. Members, I was very gratified when His Excellency the President directed that a special committee be formed in the Ministry of Water Development to look into how best to put into use the excess/water that we have. Indeed, we are blessed from time to time to get a lot of water but, as long as we do not do something about conserving it and using it properly, we will continue to be poor in the midst of plenty of water. I am sure that that committee will find ways and means and ~~bring~~ bring recommendations on how to utilise that water. I, in ~~part~~ particular, was rather shocked the other day to read in the Sunday Times newspaper that there were some four or five crocodiles and several hippopotamuses in Nairobi. I must confess that I come from Mt. Elgon where there are neither crocodiles nor hippopotamuses and I do not ~~know~~ know how to handle such animals. I only know how to handle animals like elephants, leopards, lions and others. To us, ~~crocodiles~~ crocodiles and hippopotamuses are only legendary; they exist only in stories and we have not seen them physically because they do not exist in Mt. Elgon.

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THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT (Mr. arap Kisiero)
(Ctd.):

So, I am sure that with proper planning and organization, this excess water ~~wilike~~ in Nairobi will be organized so that hippopotamuses and crocodiles are not all over the place. In fact, when I look at some of the pools in towns--- I am sure that every Subot who comes from Mt Elgon thinks there is a crocodile ~~around~~ or a hippopotamus around. So, we should do everything possible to see that we put the excess water into proper use. We should put it in a place where we want it to be and not all over the town.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Mr. Thuo): Asante sana, Bw. Spika, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili nami niungane na waheshimiwa Wabunge wenzangu kwa kumpongeza mhe. Bidu kwa kuileta hapa -
Hoja hii/ambayo ni ya muhimu.

Ingawaje waheshimiwa Wabunge wengi waliozungumza mbele yangu wametoka sehemu ambayo mhe. Bidu atokayo, sisi wengine ambao tumechaguliwa kutoka mahali ambapo maji ndio mlio wetu, tunamuunga mkono kwa kuileta Hoja hii. Hoja hii inatupa nafasi ya kumpongeza na kuiuliza Wizara inayohusika kuangalia jambo hilo la kuwapa watu wa Kinango maji. Kama alivyosema, mwaka wa 1930 ndipo wazungu walitengeneza mfereji mmoja wa maji ya kutumiwa na meli ^{kwa sababu} hawakuwa wakifikiria juu ya binadamu. Kutoka wakati huo hadi sasa, ni miaka 58 ~~na ni mtz muda mrefu ambapo kamao~~ tabu hiyo ingelikuwa imejulikana na kurekebishwa. Tabu haiko kwa Serikali ya Nyayo; iko kwa Serikali ya Mkoloni. Kwa Mkoloni, mambo yaliyowahusu Waafrika sijui yaliwekwa nambari mia ngapi. Serikali yetu ya Nyayo ina mipango kamili ya kuwapa watu wa nchi hii maji na ikiwezekana, katika mwaka wa

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Mr. Thuo)(Ctd.):

200, maji yatakuwa yameambazwa kila mahali. Kwa vile Hoja hii imekuja hapa Bungeni, isionekane kuwa Serikali ingetaka tu tulete mabadiliko ili iwe kazi yetu ni kufanya hivyo tu. Kazi yetu ni kuona kuwa hatujadiliani juu ya Hoja ambayo hai-ambatani na mambo ambayo Serikali haiwezi kufanya. Tunaona sasa kuwa Wizara ya Ustawi wa Maji inaona wazi kuwa Hoja # iliyoletwa hapa inaambatana na mipango ya Serikali ilivyo. Kwa hivyo, hakuna haja ya mabadiliko ya aina yoyote kwa Hoja hii. Hoja hii imekubaliwa wazi wazi vile tu imeletwa kwa sababu ni Hoja nzuri sana.

Ninakubali kuwa mfereji unaopeleka maji kutoka mto Sabati na Mzima Springs hadi Mombasa unatosheleza maji ya kutumika Mombasa. Kwa hivyo ~~hau~~ huo mwingine ni lazima utumiwe kwa kuwapelekea watu wa Kinango maji. Nafikiria ~~ki~~ kuwa kama vile Waziri amesema jambo hilo litafanyika. Watu wa sehemu hiyo, kama watu wa sehemu nyingine, wanaongezeka. Jambo langu la kuongezea nguvu yale matamshi ya mhe. Bidu kuwa watu wa Kinango wanahitaji maji lakini sio watu wa Kinango pekee wanaohitaji maji. Tunajua kuwa ni mahali kwingi katika pwani ambako maji yanahitajika.

END P.....

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Mr. Thuo):(Ctd):

Ingawa inasemekana kwamba Mawaziri wengine hawaitembelei nchi hii, wengine wetu tumetembea katika nchi yetu kama Mawaziri na pia kama Wakenya tukiwa katika shughuli zetu. Kwa hivyo, tunayajua mahitaji ya watu wetu. Hata mhe Leakey anasema ati ametembea, sijui wapi; lakini inaonekana ni kweli ametembea.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Leakey): Nimetembea; sema hivyo.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Mr. Thuo): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ananiambia niseme kwamba ametembea. Kwa hivyo, tutaendelea kutembelea sehemu nyingi za nchi hii ili tujionee mambo yalivyo. Hata sisi tulio katikaxZx Wizara ya Hazina, kazi yetu si kukaa z katika maofisi na kungojea tuletewe taabu za nchi. Sisi pia tunataka kwenda nje na kujionea shida za nchi zilivyo. Hii ni kwa sababu tukifanya hivi mipango tutakayopanga katika ofisi itachukuana na mambo wananchi wanayotaka yatimizwe. Kwa njia hiyo tutamsaidia Rais katika kuwahudumia watu wa nchi hii.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mimi ninatoka katika sehemu yenye milima mingi. E Nilifurahi nilipomsikia mhe Boy akisema kwamba wengi wa wapiga kura ni akina mama. Pengine taabu yangu ni sawa na ile ya mhe Boy. Hii ni kwa sababu milima ya Kigumo imewaumiza akina mama sana. Kuna ule mpango wa maji wa Kigumo. Ningependa mwenzangu mhe Waziri alisikie jambo hili kwa sababu mpango huu ni mzuri sana. Ingawa nina ~~wapo~~ ngeza watu wa Wizara ya Ustawi wa Maji, taabu ya mpango huu ni kwamba hauna mifereji. Tumemaliza kufanya intake na treatment, lakini hakuna mifereji ya kupeleka maji. Kwa hivyo, mpango huu umekuwa kama "White elephant" project. Tunayaona maji, lakini yamekuwa kama nyama iliyo katika mahali pa kuuzia nyama ambayo huwezi kula. Sasa hii itakuwa nyama ya aina gani? Hii 'nyama' ambayo ingefaidi watu wa Kigumo kama mifereji ikitolewa. Hata watoto wa shule hujibebea maji kwa mgongo, na hali sisi ni nchi huru. Nina shida kwa sababu kila niendapo, akina mama z huwa wananiuliza, "The Mbunge maji yatakuja lini?" Mpango wa maji tunao, lakini mifereji itapatikana lini. Ni matumainiyangu kwamba Wizara itatafuta mifereji, hata kama itatoka kwa donors. Hata hivyo ninawashukuru sana kwa kazi kubwa ya kutupatia maji ambayo imekamilishwa; kinachobaki sasa ni kuyasambaza tu.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Mr. Thuo)(Ctd);

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, pia ~~wige~~ ningependa kuishukuru Wizara ya Ustawi wa Maji kwa kazi iliyofanya katika sehemu nyingine za Wilaya ya Murang'a. Lakini ~~kuna~~ taabu iliyo^{ko} katika mipango ya maji ya tarafa nyingine za Murang'a ni ~~hii~~ hiyo hiyo ya ukosefu wa mifereji. Wabunge wengine pia wamesema kuwa katika Wilaya yetu ~~ji~~ mifereji ndiyo tatizo kubwa katika mipango ya maji.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ~~kuna~~ ^{janbo} kuna ~~lingine ambalo~~ ^{lingine ambalo} linaweza kutusaidia sana huko kwetu. Kazi ya ~~x~~ Waziri wa Ustawi wa Maji ni ~~ji~~ kuwapa watu maji, na pia kuona kwamba watu wanawezeshwa kunyunyuzia mashamba maji. Sisi tuna vyama vya ushirika vya kukuza kahawa. Katika vyama hivi vya ushirika kuna maji ambayo hutumiwa kusafisha kahawa. Wakati ambapo hakuna kahawa inayoletwa kusafishwa, hayo maji hufungwa. Lakini mipango ikifanywa, maji hayo yanaweza kutumiwa kunyunyuzia mashamba maji wakati ambapo hakuna kahawa ya kusafisha; kazi hii haitagharimu Serikali pesa zozote, maana hayo maji tayari ~~yai~~ yako. Kinachotakikana ni kuona kwamba wakati ambapo hayatumwiwi kusafisha kahawa, yanatumwiwa kunyunyuzia mashamba.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kuhusu sehemu nyingine, ninausikitikia sana Mkoa wa Kaskazini-Mashiriki, kwa sababu ya ukame mwingi ulioko huko. Katika sehemu hizo, mara nyingi tunasikia kuwa zile mashine za kupiga maji huwa ~~zimeza~~ zinaharibika mara ~~kz~~ kwa mara.

END Q

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Mr. Thuo) (Ctd.):

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ingalisaidia kama hawa watu wangelisaidiwa kwa njia moja. Ni heri kuwawekea mashine mbili ili moja iwe kama spea. Hii ni kwa sababu moja ikishindwa kufanya kazi wakati inafanyiwa marekebisho iyo nyingine itakuwa ikifanya kazi ili watu waendeleo kupata maji. Hii ni kwa sababu tunaona kwamba watu wanaongezeka sana katika miji na kwa hivyo taabu inakuwa nyingi zaidi maji yakikosekana.

Nikimaliza mazungumzo yangu, ningetaka kutaja machache kuhusu mji wa Maragua. Mji wa Maragua unakua sana, maana watu wanaongezeka sana, biashara pia inazidi kuongezeka sana; biashara pia inazidi kuongezeka na hii viwanda vinaanzishwa huko. Tunataraji_a kuwawekea maji kutoka Kigumo Water Project. Lakini ningelitaka mhe. Waziri ayasikie na kuyaandika maoni haya. Maragua yenyewe inahitaji kuwa na mpango wake wa maji tofauti na ule wa Kigumo Water Supply kwa sababu mradi huu umeletwa ili kuwapa watu wa kata zote za Kigumo maji. Hata hivyo, kwa sasa tutawapa maji lakini ni matumaini yangu kwamba baadaye mji huu utakuwa na mradi wake wenyewe. Ninajua si Maragua pekee bali ninafikiri pia hiyo taabu ya maji iko katika miji mingine ambayo inakua. Hii ni kwa sababu ~~wakoz~~ tuna makonseli mengi ambayo yameongezeka na hata madiwani wamechaguliwa. Inafaa vile vile miji hii inavyoendelea kukua kuwe na mipango ya maji iliyowekwa ili nasi tusiwe kama Serikali ya Mkoloni kwa kuchukua miaka 60 kujua taabu ziko wapi.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

THE MINISTER FOR CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Ngala): Ahsante sana,

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia nafasi nami niku nijiunge na Wabunge wenzangu katika kuzungumza juu ya Hoja hii ya maji kuhusu Kwale. Kwanza, ningetaka kuishukuru Serikali kwa vile ambavyo imetamka mapema kwamba inaunga mkono Hoja hii, kwamba ni ya faida na pia imeletwa kwa wakati unaofaa. Hii ni kwa sababu kwa kweli haya matatizo ya maji upande wa Kwale ni matatizo ambayo yanaeleweka na kwa muda mrefu. Kama alivyosema mhe Bidu, ambaye anatoka sehemu hiyo, juu ya shida za maji ambazo zinaendelea kwa muda mrefu kuhusu wananchi wa sehemu hiyo: anayoiwakilisha, jambo hili ni la kweli kabisa. Hii ni kwa sababu sehemu hii ya Kwale ijapokuwa ni sehemu kubwa, kama alivyosema Mbunge anayetoka sehemu hiyo, ni sehemu inayohitaji msaada

THE MINISTER FOR CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT (Ctd.):

mkubwa sana kutoka kwa Wizara ya ~~na~~ Maji kuweza kuangalia ~~na~~ kikamilifu jinsi watakavyofanya mipango na matayarisho ya kuweza kuutumia mto huo uitwao Marehe. Hii ni kwa sababu mipango ambayo ilipangwa hapo awali ilikuwa ni mipango ambayo ilikuwa na kasoro, yaani iliwacha ile sehemu ambayo wananchi wangeweza kuyatumia maji hayo na kuyapeleka maji hayo ~~na~~ nje ya sehemu ya wananchi hao. Lakini kwa vile sasa Wizara imeona umuhimu na imetambua ile haja, basi tunaamini ~~x~~ kwamba ~~kwa ule wakati~~ Hoja ~~xi~~ hii ^{Ambayo} imeletwa, haitachukua muda mrefu kwa Wizara kuweza kutekeleza mipango hiyo. Sehemu hiyo ni sehemu ambayo ina mambo ambayo ~~na~~ ~~na~~ muhimu ambayo yanaweza kufaidika kama kutakuwa na maji. Zaidi sehemu hiyo ni nzuri kwa sababu---

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Mwanzandi): Ninafikiri waheshimiwa Mawaziri mnashauriana kwa sauti kubwa sana mpaka ikaza ni vigumu kumsikia vile anavyosema mhe. Ngala. Kwa hivyo ni heri ~~m~~shauriane kwa sauti ya chini zaidi.

END R...

THE MINISTER FOR CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Ngala):

Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Nilikuwa nikisema kuwa sehemu hiyo ni nzuri kwa sababu ina mambo fulani fulani ambayo yanaweza kusaidia maendeleo ya nchi hii. Hii ni sehemu ambayo inaweza kustawisha mifugo kama vile ng'ombe, mbuzi na kondoo.

Hili ni jambo ambalo linaweza kuinua mapato ~~ya~~ wananchi wa sehemu hiyo ikiwa watahakikishiwa kuwa mifugo ^{yao inaweza} ~~yao wanaweza~~ kupata bei nzuri, wanaweza kutoa maziwa mazuri na kwamba jambo hilo pia litawasaidia kwa maendeleo na mapato ya watu hawa. Wakipata maendeleo na faida hizo wataweza kujishibisha zaidi na wawe na nguvu na gera za kufanya maendeleo katika sehemu yao ili nayo ipate kuendelea mbele kama sehemu nyingine za hapa nchini.

Kwa hivyo, Hoja hii inayohusiana na matatizo ya maji ^{katika} ~~kw~~ sehemu hiyo ya Kwale, ni jambo ambalo sisi sote hapa tunaliunga mkono na pia ni jambo la kuvutia sana kuona waheshimiwa wengi wamezungumza kama Wabunge wa Taifa moja. Wamejitoa na kuzungumza juu ya hali ya Kwale iliyoko Mkoa wa Pwani. Wamezungumza kama Wabunge wa Taifa moja. Hili ndilo jambo ambalo mwanzo pale Bunge hili lilipofunguliwa na Mtukufu Rais, lilikuwa limesemekana kwamba mambo ambayo yanahusu Taifa sisi kama Wabunge katika Bunge hili tuyazungumze kama viongozi tukielewa kwamba tunazungumzia juu ya mahitaji na matatizo ya wananchi. Kwa hivyo, ni jambo la kuvutia sana kuona ~~na~~ mhe. Francis Thuo na mhe. Mcharo wakizungumza na pia wale wengine waliozungumza hapa kwa nia na sauti moja wakiomba Wizara ya Maji iangalie kwa makini sana shida hizi ambazo zimekabili wananchi wa sehemu ^{ya} ~~ya~~ Kwale ^{kutekana na} ~~kw~~ ule ukavu uliotokea. Nina hakika kwamba Wizara ya Maji, itakapopata pesa za kutosha, itaweza kutoa mpango maalum, hata kama ni ^{kuweka} ~~kw~~ mfereji mwingine kutoka katika bawa hilo la Marere ili uwe ni mfereji uliotengenezwa kwa makini kuhudumia sehemu ya Kwale au katika hiyo sehemu ya ~~kw~~ mheshimiwa

THE MINISTER FOR CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT (ctd.):

aliyeleta Hoja hii na hii itakuwa ni faida kubwa. Kwa hivyo, kukiwa na mfereji mmoja mpya utakaoanzishwa kwa mpan-go huu na ulc mwingine ambao ni wa zamani uanoendelea Mombasa, uendeleo vivyo hivyo, basi t kutakuwa kuna mipango ambayo italetu uhusiano bora. Pia itatoa faida kubwa kwa wananchi wa sehemu hiyo ili wasipate matatizo haya. Ninasema hivi kwa sababu, sehemu ninyoiwakilisha ya Ganze, ni sehemu karibu sawa na Kwale katika hali ya kimazingira. Kwa hivyo, taabu ambazo zimekuwa zikiwapata watu wa Kwale zimekuwa wakati mwingine zikiwapata watu wa Ganze ambao ninawawakilisha. Lakini huko Ganze tunashukuru sasa kwa kuwa Serikali ina mipango ambayo ishalianza. Sisi kama jirani wa watu wa Kwale tungefurahi sana kama tungeona kuwa Wizara ya Maji inaweza kuanzisha mradi wa maji kule ili tuanze kusambaza maji haya kusaidia wananchi wa huko. Kwa hivyo, sehemu hizo zote mbili ambazo zimekuwa na shida kwa miaka mingi zitakuwa zinaanza pole pole kuwaondokea na hapo watakuwa na matumaini makubwa katika maisha yao na watakuwa na nafasi nzuri ya kuutumia wakati wao mwingi kufanyia mambo mengine badala ya kuutumia kuzunguka hapa na pale kutafuta maji. Hivyo basi huo wakati utatumiwa kuleta maendeleo.

Kwa hivyo, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Hoja hii ni nzuri. Pia ni vizuri zaidi kwa Wizara yenyewe ijitokeze na kukubali kuwa jambo hili ni la kweli na linastahili kufanyiwa wananchi na wa Kwale. Tunatumaini kuwa katika mipango ambayo Wizara itakuwa nayo kama mipango ya kifodha inayokuja, kutakuwa na angalau kiasi fulani cha pesa watazokuwa wamefikiria kukitenga kuweza kusaidia katika kutayarisha mambo haya. Tunashukuru kwa bidii zinazofanywa na Wizara ya Ustawi wa Maji katika sehemu hii. Hii ni kwa sababu ijapokuwa si makusudio ya Wizara hii kuchimba visima na kupata maji yenye chumvi, lakini maafisa wao wamekuwa wakijaribu kupata

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THE MINISTER FOR CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT (ctd.):

maji. Sasa vile wamefahamu kuwa sehemu hiyo haifai kuchimbwa visima kwa sababu sehemu hiyo iko karibu na bahari na wakichimba visima wanapata maji ya chumvi, basi sasa wataleta maji ya mfereji au watachimba mabwawa ambayo yataweza kusaidia hali ile ya maji katika sehemu ile na kuwca kusaidia katika, mambo mengi ya maendeleo katika sehemu hiyo.

END S.....

THE MINISTER FOR CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT (CTD.):

Kwa hivyo, sote hapa tunaunga mkono. Kwa hayo machache, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, naunga mkono.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES (Mrs. Ogot):

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nashukuru sana kwa kunipatia nafasi ili nimpongeze mhe. Bidu kwa kuiwasilisha Hoja hii muhimu sana hapa. Tulipomsikiliza mhe. Bidu akipendekeza Hoja hii, tuliwaonea huruma kubwa watu wa Kinango kwa kuwa maji yanatoka bwawa kubwa ^{1a} ya Marere na kuipita ^{Sehemu ya} Kinango kwa karibu kilomita 10 hivi huku yakisafiri kilomita 35 kwenda Mombasa. Tunampongeza mhe. Mbunge kwa kutoa Hoja hii. Kwa vile Hoja hii imekubaliwa na Wizara ya Ustawi wa Maji na Mawaziri wameungana pamoja katika kuiunga Hoja hii mkono, tunatumaini kwamba italeta mafanikio makubwa sana kwa watu wa Kinango.

Inajulikana kwamba maji ndiyo mwanzo wa afya nzuri na uhai. Kama mhe. Mbunge ~~wa~~ alivyosema, inajulikana kabisa kwamba akina mama wa Kinango wanatembea kilomita nyingi sana kwenda kuchota maji. Kulingana na vile tumesikia kutoka kwa akina mama wanaohusika na Maendeleo ya Wanawake wa Kamu na Wizara nyingine, kama vile hii yangu ya Utamaduni na Huduma za Jamii, shida ya ukosefu wa maji imekuwa huko kwa miaka mingi na watu wameumia sana. Akina mama hawapati nafasi ya kutosha ^{2a} kuendelea na mambo yao ya kinyumbani au kazi zao za kiofisi kwa kuwa wanatembea mchana kutwa wakitafuta maji.

Kuhusu afya, hakuna yeyote anayeweza kuwa na afya nzuri bila maji. Ili kuyazuia magonjwa yote, tunahitaji maji. Tunajua kwamba mara nyingi ugonjwa wa kipindupindu umeenea katika pembe fulani za Kenya ambako watu hawapati maji safi. Tunahofu kwamba ugonjwa huu umefika huko Kinango kwa kuwa hawana maji safi ya kutosha.

Ningependa kusema kwamba Waziri Msaidizi alipokuwa akizungumza, alisema kwamba Wizara yake imeikubali Hoja hii na itaendelea kufanya bidii ili maji safi yafike huko Kinango hapo pesa zitakapopatikana. Hili ni neno la haki, lakini ningemwomba mhe. Bidu ikiwezekana aende peke yake na kuzungumza na Waziri na kumtembeza huko yeye mwenyewe. Jambo hili litawasaidia maafisa wa Wizara ya Ustawi wa Maji kwenda luko kwake naraka sana. Ingawa mhe. Mbunge

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES (Mrs. Ogot)(Ctd.):

ameiwasilisha Hoja hii hapa, uhusiano wa kibinafsi ni muhimu sana. Kwa hivyo, ingefaa mhe. Mbunge aitembelee Wizara na kuzungumza na maofisa wanaohusika ili aweze kuwatembeza huko kwake.

Jambo la pili ni kwamba kuna mashirika mengi yasiyo ya kiserikali ambayo yanaweza kuongeza nguvu kazi ya Wizara ya Ustawi wa Maji. Sijui kama mhe. Bidu amewahi kusikia habari ya shirika liitwalo Kenya Water for Health Organisation (KWAHO) ambalo msimamizi wake ni mama kutoka huko Kwale. KWAHO imezisaidia wilaya nyingi, huku hikiendeshwa na akina mama, kwa kuwapelekea akina mama wake maji. Ikiwa shirika hili haliwezi kutengeneza visima huko, linaweza kuwasadia wakazi wake kupata pesa kutoka kwa mashirika mengine yasiyo ya kiserikali. Kwa njia hiyo, shirika hili linaweza kusaidiana na Wizara ya Ustawi wa Maji hata kwa kununua mifereji. Mifereji hii ikichelewesha kazi, mhe. Mbunge anaweza kwenda kwa tawi la Wizara yetu inayoitwa Women's Bureau au ofisini ya Maendeleo ya Wanawake wa Kanu ambapo ataelezwa kinaganaga jinsi watu wake wanavyoweza kupata msaada wa mifereji. Hapo, sote tutasaidiana pamoja na kuwapelekea maji watu wa Kinango haraka iwezekanavyo.

Nikiacha habari ya Kinango kidogo, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa sana kuwauliza maofisa wa Lake Basin Authority, ambao wako chini yaj na ^{Wizara,} wanasaidiana na Wizara ya Ustawi wa Maji, watusaidie sisi watu wa Tarafa ya Yala. Ni kweli kwamba tunayapata maji safi ya mfereji huko, lakini yanafika upande wa juu wa Yala tu. Upande wa chini wa tarafa hii, hata ingawa uko karibu sana na Ziwa Victoria, una uhaba mkubwa wa maji safi. Tuliomba hivi majuzi ili shirika la Kenya Finland Co-operation (KENFINCO) litusaidie huko upande wa Ukwala, katika Siaya, na limeweza kufanya kazi muhimu sana ya kuchimba visima vingi haraka na kuwa na mafunzo ya akina mama na vijana ambao wanasimamia na kurekebisha visima hivi. Ningeziomba kwa unyenyekevu Lake Basin Authority na KENFINCO zitusaidie sana katika kata tatu kubwa huko Tarafa ya Yala ili nasi pia tuyapate maji safi.

Nikizungumza juu ya akina mama wote wa Kenya nzima, ningependa kusema kwamba tunaipongeza Serikali kwa kujaribu kwa bidii kueneza maji kote nchini.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES (Mrs. Ogot)(Ctd.):

Kuamka asubuhi na kutembea kilomita 10 ukitafuta maji, kumewaletae akina mama wengi shida kubwa sana. Hata ule wakati wanaotumia wakienda kutafuta maji wangeutumia kx kuyatunza mashamba yao, kuwalea watoto na kutunza nyumba. Tena, kuna mipango mingi ya maendeleo ya akina mama, kama vile kupanda mboga, ambayo inawezekana tu tukiwa na maji safi.

Neno lingine ambalo nilisahau kulitaja juu ya Kinango linahusu shule na hospitali. Kuna mipango fulani ya maendeleo ambayo inaweza kuendeshwa kupitia ofisi ya Maendeleo ya Wanawake wa Kanu na ofisi ya Women's Bureau, kama vile kutengeneza mabomba ya maji ya kutegea maji wakati wa mvua. Hata ikiwa watu wa Kinango wana ukame sana, kuna wakati ambapo mvua hunyesha na wanaweza kusaidiwa kujenga mabomba makubwa ya saruji na ya mabati ambayo yanaweza kutumiwa kutegea maji ya mvua. Maji haya yatatumiwa kwa kunywewa na watoto wa shule na wagonjwa walio katika vituo vya afya.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, naona kwamba Hoja hii imewasilishwa wakati mzuri sana kwa kuwa hivi karibuni tutazungumzia makadirio ya matumizi ya pesa, na tumaini, kwa vile waheshimiwa Wabunge wote wameiunga mkono, kwamba itatekelezwa haraka iwezekanavyo ili watu wetu wa Kinango wapate maji safi na kufurahi kama watu wengine wanaopata maji kwa njia nzuri.

Kwa hayo machache, naomba kuunga mkono.

END T



THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(Mr. Ogle): Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa nafasi. Kwanza, napenda kumpongeza Bw. Bidu kwa kuwasilisha Hoja hii hapa, pia tukitambua kwamba swala la maji ni la kitaifa, pia kuipongeza Wizara ya Ustawi wa Maji kwa kuikubali Hoja hii bila mabadiliko yoyote.

Pengine sisi wengine tumewahi kufanya kazi katika sehemu hizo za Kinango, na hasa tunajua kwamba sehemu za Taru na Samburu wananchi, kwa hakika, wanakumbwa na shida kubwa ya maji.

Nikitoka hapo napenda pia kuipongeza Serikali kwa juhudi kubwa ambayo inajaribu, mara kwa mara, kuhakikisha kwamba wananchi wanapata maji kote nchini. Tunatambua kwamba mahitaji ya maji hayawezi kutekelezwa kwa mara moja tu. Huu ni mpango ambao utaendelea polepole, na mara kwa mara, tunajua kwamba Serikali inapatia mipango ya maji nafasi ya kwanza, yaani first priority.

Sehemu ambayo ninatoka ya huko Wajir katika Mkoa Kaskazini/Mashiri, kama vile Bw. Thuo alivyosema hapa, ni sehemu moja ambayo hasa kuna shida ya maji mara kwa mara. Lakini hii siyo kusema kwamba Serikali haijaiangalia sehemu hiyo. Tunaishukuru sana Serikali. Inajaribu kuhakikisha kwamba wananchi wa sehemu wanapata maji. Lakini sehemu hiyo ni jangwa na ni kubwa sana. Kile tungeomba ni juhudi zaidi ziwekwe na Wizara ya Ustawi wa Maji kuhakikisha kwamba wananchi wa sehemu hiyo wanapata maji. Sisi huko katika Mkoa Kaskazini/Masharik hatutegemei sana mashamba ama kilimo, kile tunachotegemea ni mifugo, na mara nyingi wakati wa ukame huwa tunapoteza mifugo nyingi kwa sababu ya ukosefu wa maji.

Nimekwishasikia Wabunge wengine wakisema hapa kuwa kina mama huwa wanabeba maji umbali wa kilomita moja, mbili, hata kumi. Sehemu ambayo ninatoka huwa wananchi wanatembea hata maili 70 au 90, na wakati mwingine 100 wakitafuta maji. Kwa mfano, kama Wajir mjini sasa, kutoka Wajir kwenda mahali panapoitwa Dif ambapo ni mpaka yetu na Somalia ni maili 100. Mtu anaweza kutoka Wajir akitembea kwenda

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(Mr. Ogle)(Contd.):

mpaka Dif, na hapo katikati ambapo ndipo wananchi wanalisha mifugo, hakuna maji isipokuwa tu wakati wa mvua ambapo kunapatikana maji kidogo kidogo katika zile natural dams. Tungeiomba Wizara ya Ustawi wa Maji, ^{ione kwamba} kama hakuna pesa za kutosha za kuchimba mabwawa katika hiyo sehemu ambayo ni kubwa na inakaliwa na wananchi wengi, mipango ifanywe ya kuchimba mabwawa ambapo tunaweza kupata maji kidogo wakati wa mvua na kuwasaidia wananchi ambao wanaishi kati ya Wajir na Dif. Sehemu nyingine ni kama sehemu za katikati ya Habaswein na mahali panapoitwa Sabule ambapo pana umbali wa maili 70. Kunayo sehemu moja ambayo ina silanga inayoitwa Bakore ambayo ni umbali wa maili 40 kutoka Habaswein, na wananchi hasa wakati wa ukame, wanatatizika sana.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kuna mto wa Uaso Nyiro ambao unapitia sehemu hizo za Habaswein, na kuna sehemu ambapo unafikia panapoitwa Jaffer[?] Farza ambayo iko katika mawakilisho ya Isiolo Kaskazini, na ukishafika katika sehemu hiyo unazuiwa kupita, yaani unakuwa blocked. Shida hii imekuwa hapo kwa muda mrefu na wananchi wa Habaswein wame-nyimwa maji. Wakati wa ukoloni mwaka 1950/51, wananchi wa sehemu hii ya Wajir Kusini walikuwa wakipata maji kutoka kwa mto huu wa Uaso Nyiro, na mwaka wa 1952 mto huu ukawa umefungika tu sehemu hiyo, na utafiti ungefanywa ili kuweza kuurudisha mto huu katika njia ama course yake ile ya zamani kusudi tupate maji haya ya kawaida ya mto huu wa Uaso Nyiro ili tuweze kuepukana na malalamiko ya watu wakati wowote wakitaka kuchimbiwa masilanga.

Nikisema hivyo, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependekeza kuundwe "Uaso Nyiro Development Authority" on the basis of Tana^{and Atti} River Development Authority na mito nyingine za kitaifa. Maji ambayo tunayatumia huko Wajir ni ya chunvi ya visima, na ni ya kuchimbwa na wananchi wenyewe. Mtu akishachimba tu futi 10 anapata maji. Lakini tumetatizika kwa sababu hata vile vyoo tunavyotumia katika sehemu hiyo ni

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(Mr. Ogle)(Contd.):

vya kuchimba pia, na mtu akichimba choo cha futi 10 anapata maji. Hii ndiyo sababu tumelazimika kutumia choo cha ndoo. Ningependekeza Wizara ya Ustawi wa Maji ifikirie juu ya jambo hili kwa sababu kuna maji safi katika sehemu ya Habaswein. Mipango inaweza kufanywa ya kuyachimba haya maji tamu ya Habaswein na kuyapeleka upande wa Wajir kwa mifereji kwa sababu kutoka Habaswein kwenda Wajir ni umbali wa maili 70 tu. Kama Serikali yetu tukufu imeweza kuleta mafuta ya petroli kutoka Mombasa hadi Nairobi kwa mifereji nadhani hakuna shida ya kupeleka maji kwa mifereji umbali wa maili 70 na wananchi waepukane na matatizo haya ya kulia wakati wowote juu ya maji.

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

MR. J.N. MUNGAI: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the opportunity you have given me to contribute to this very important debate on water in Kinango.

Sir, we really need water. The hon. Member who has brought this Motion to this House has done a very good thing. Let me, first of all, thank the Ministry of Water Development for accepting the Motion so that water is pumped to this area where the people have the problem of lack of water.

Sir, there is nothing more hurting than when we have a problem of water, and yet we see in our own area: Maybe this water goes to serve other people elsewhere, and you are left without water. This problem is very hurting, and it is only today that it has been realised. It has only been realised because the hon. Member for the area, hon. Bidu, has brought this Motion to this House.

Sir, let me request the Ministry of Water Development to see to it that since this Motion has been accepted, it is implemented. There are two different issues here: accepting and implementing.

MR. J.N. MUNGAI (Contd.):

Several times we have debated Motions here, particularly Private Members' Motions, and passed. Wananchi ^{at home} have been given hope that whatever has been passed here - such as this Motion - is going to be implemented, but in the final analysis, they wait and wait, year in year out, and nothing is done. Let us make sure that whatever is passed in this House is the outcry of wananchi at home, particularly this area of Kinango. When such a Motion has been passed, let the Minister himself go and see the problem there, and when he sees it, let him do nothing more than to implement the Motion. It will only instil a lot of hope in our people there. if the Ministry implemented whatever is said in this House.

Sir, let us not be surprised one day - and let us not expect it when we come back here ^{to hear} with a question as to what happened to the Motion that was passed here about water in Kinango, ^{since} and the Minister promised to ^{provide that area with} ~~put~~ water there. The Motion was passed, time has gone, and no implementation has taken place. Therefore, I urge the Minister to make sure that he visits that area to see to it that that water problem has been solved.

Ind U.

MR. J.N. MUNGAI (ctd):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is only a question of installing a pump and laying pipes. The question of boreholes is clear and it should be implemented. It is not important to discuss a Motion like this one to see to it that those people have water when they, perhaps, might never have water the following year and years to come.

I would like to thank the Ministry for accepting the Motion and we hope that they are not going to delay its implementation. Water is very important and we must not underrate it. I say this because the people of Kinango are prepared to work hard to uplift their standard of living like doing zero grazing and raising poultry to feed the mushrooming hotels in Mombasa. We know that water is life; animals, human beings and plants need water for survival. If you allow me, Sir, to compare my home area with Kinango, I would like to say that we have a pipe that ~~goes through~~ runs from Njoro to Elburgon ^{Forest} and another one from Butho Spring and goes to ~~Kin~~ Njoro town and its environs. These people have had water problems for a very long time. We have been bringing questions here with regard to water. Why can this water not be given to the people in Njoro town? Nothing has been done to-date and yet water is flowing to other areas. This water has been tapped from that division and yet the people of that area do not have enough water. This water should be supplied to the local people so that they be given hope and a sense of belonging. The people should get a feeling that the Ministry is doing something about it. I would like to urge the hon. Minister to see to it that the water that is flowing from Butho Spring and Elburgon Forest is also given to the people of Njoro.

About five years ago, a borehole was sunk in Njoro to supply the people with water. This borehole served people for less than one year and ~~drizzled~~ caved in. Today, we cannot get water in Njoro town. Njoro town is serving many institutions such as Njoro Girls' High School, Egerton University and Njoro Plant Breeding ^{Centre}. The situation is very pathetic because these people depend on the Ndarugo River for their water.

At times, River Ndarugo dries up and the people depend on tankers for water, which at times break down. Some of the water from the springs that I have ~~just~~ just mentioned, that is, Elburgon Forest Station and Butho Spring, should be given to the people. At times of drought, people can get water from a water point which we believe will be constructed by the Ministry.

The Ministry of Water Development should also think about harvesting water which goes into waste during the rains. We should not only think in terms of harvesting maize and other crops, ~~Maxshack~~ but also harvesting water. The only way we can harvest water is to put up dams in various parts of the country, particularly Njoro because it is a dry area and the people there suffer a lot. If we can build dams, we can be able to harvest rain water which can be used domestically. This water is now flowing to the ocean and lakes and we shall never bring it back. We are now complaining that our people are suffering due to lack of water when we had all the time to put up dams and other catchment facilities to provide our people with water. If we continue crying here and in district development committee meetings and nothing is done, it only shows that we are ~~and~~ lagging behind a little bit when we should really be moving forward. It is very important to realize ~~that~~ that water in this country is becoming a very worrying factor and it is something that we should focus our attention on. It is clearly known that water, health and education is what our people need. If we cannot think in terms of ^{how} we can provide our people with water, then we shall be heading nowhere. If we all work together, we shall achieve something. We passed a policy on water and we should implement it. Very soon the Minister will read the Budget and it is only fair that when the Ministry of Water Development is allocated funds, they be utilized adequately. The Ministry should look into all corners of this country to see where water is needed and supplied it.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER: (Mr. Mwamzandi): Mr. Lugonzo I will give you a few minutes to speak before I call upon the Mover to reply.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR RESEARCH, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (Mr. Lugonzo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to support this important Motion which was brought by hon. Bidu. The Motion does not only apply to Kinango but to the whole country. All Kenyans want water and I would like to suggest that water planners should have long-term plans. It is easy to tackle a problem once you know its extent. Water engineers should have long-term plans. For example, ^{in my place} they did some planning which was inadequate. The planning which was done on one water project in my constituency, needs some more money to carry out fresh planning. I feel that ~~if~~ ^{there} should ^{be} a planning team in the country. We want every home to have water by the year 2000. Money should be set aside for national water plans so that when money is available, planning should not be the problem. If we can have water engineers who can plan for the whole nation, I think it will be ^{an} easier job. First of all, we shall know how much it is going to cost us and we shall be able to tackle the problem more systematically.


I also feel that from now on, permanent buildings should contain water tanks. It should be made legally compulsory for mainly public institutions and private owners or contractors ^{to} be advised to instal tanks in every building so that rain water can be stored there instead of flowing into the ocean.

I would also like to criticize some contractors. Some of them ~~do not~~ construct water systems so haphazardly and end up doing a bad job. For example, Shotoli Water Project has had a lot of problems. Even myself, I have not had water for a year simply because the contractor did a very poor job. The Ministry of Water Development should ensure that these people do a good job in order to avoid inconveniences when they have completed the work.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

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THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Mvumzandi): It is now time
for the Mover to reply.

END V 

MR. BIDU: Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Kwanza ningetaka kumshukuru Waziri Msaidizi wa Maji, Bw. Mweu, kwa kunitia moyo katika jambo hili. Ningetaka pia kuwashukuru Wabunge wote walioniunga mkono katika Hoja hii. Nasema hivyo kwa sababu Waswahili wanasema, "Kifo cha wengi ni harusi". Kama tungekufa watu wengi namna hii kwa sababu ya shida inayomhusu Bw. Bidu, mimi naona kwamba hii ingekuwa harusi kubwa sana. Vile vile, ningetaka kutia mkazo kwamba tusiye tukafurahishwa tu hapa Bungeni juu ya jambo hili. Singewataka pia watu wangu kule nyumbani wafurahishwe tu juu ya jambo hili. Nasema hivyo kwa sababu ninajua kwamba ^{habari} hatari ya Hoja hii kukubaliwa na Serikali, itawafikia leo usiku. Singewataka tu warufahi na kupiga vigelegele na hapo baadaye mambo yachukue muda kutekelezwa. Ikiwa Wabunge wenzangu wameniunga mkono kikamilifu katika Hoja hii, ningependa kumwomba Waziri awe na moyo kama huo huo. Ningetaka mambo hayo yasichukue muda mrefu kutekelezwa kwa sababu sisi tumepata taabu kwa miaka mingi sana. Kwa hivyo, ningetaka miaka michache ambayo imebaki tuweze kuzisahau taabu ambazo tulipata hapo mbeleni. Kwa hivyo, ninamwomba Waziri, kupitia kwako, afanye bidii ili katika Bajeti ya mwaka ujao wa Serikali, Kinango ipate maji.

Vile vile, ningetaka kuliomba shirika la Canadian International Development Agency (C.I.D.A.) liendeleo kutusaidia katika kazi ya kuchimba masilanga ili wakati tutakapokuwa tukiendelea na mipango ya maji ya mifereji, wawe wakiendelea pia na kazi ya kutengeneza masilanga. Pia, ningeliomba Shirika hili la C.I.D.A. liharakishe mambo haya kwa sababu ni muda mrefu tangu walipoianza kazi hii na bado tunapata taabu kule Kinango.

Vile vile, ningetaka kusema wazi mbele ya Bunge hili kwamba wa_nanchi wa Kinango wako tayari kuchanga pesa. Ikiwa shida ni ukosefu wa pesa, wananchi wa Kinango wako tayari kuchanga pesa au kufanya kazi ya kuchimba masilanga ili kusiwe na sababu ya kulichelewesha jambo hili kwa ajili ya ukosefu wa pesa. Ningetaka kusema, kupitia kwako, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwamba nilipokuwa nikiingia katika Bunge hili, watu wa Kinango waliniambia niseme katika Bunge hili kwamba wako tayari kutoa msaada wa aina yoyote kwa mujibu wa kupata maendeleo.

Vile vile, tumepewa mfano mzuri sana na mhe. Bi. Grace Ogot kwamba kuna chama (K.W.A.H.O.) kinachoitwa Kenya Water for Health Organization/ Wazungu wanasema kwamba, "Charity begins at home", na kwa hivyo, nitaazia hapa Bungeni kumwona Bi. Ogot ili aniambie

MR. BIJU (Ctd.):

jambo hili kikamilifu.

Pia, ningetia mkazo kwamba, kwa vile tunavyofahamu kwamba akina mama ndio wenye taabu zaidi, na kwa vile kuna vikundi vingi vya maendeleo ya wanawake kule kazi kwangu, lakini kwa sababu ya ukosefu wa maji, hawa akina mama hawawezi kufanya kazi ya maendeleo vizuri. Wengine wa akina mama wangetaka kufuga kuku, wengine wangetaka kujenga nyumba za kukodisha na wengine wangetaka kulima, lakini hawawezi kufanya maendeleo hayo bila kuwa na maji. Kwa hivyo, ninatia mkazo kwa niaba ya hawa akina mama ambao ndio wengi, jambo hili lifikiriwe zaidi ili mambo yasichukue muda kutekelezwa. Tungetaka mambo yachukue muda mfupi kutekelezwa ili pengine tukirudi hapa Bungeni wakati mwingine, mambo hayo yawe yametekelezwa, ili nitoe shukrani kwa ajili hiyo.

Bw. Naibu Spika, ikiwa ni lazima mimi nitoe habari kwamba mimi nitakwenda ofisini kwa Waziri, ningependa kuandamana na Waziri ili kuitembelee sehemu yangu pamoja ili ajionee mwenyewe shida za wananchi kule asiye tu akategemea vile ninavyosema hapa Bungeni, ili azidi kuyatilia mkazo mambo hayo.

Kwa hayo machache, naomba kupendekeza. Ahsante sana.

(Question put and agreed to)

ADJOURNMENT

MR. TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Mwanzandi): Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of business and the House is therefore adjourned until this afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

(The House rose at thirty minutes past Twelve o'clock)

END W

H A N S A R D

Wednesday, 11th May, 1988

The House met at thirty minutes past Two o'clock.Mr. Speaker in the Chair

PRAYERS

PAPERS LAID

The following Paper was laid on the Table:-

Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1988 - Kenya Government Guarantees of Bank Loan Facilities extended to:-

1. The Kenya Furfural Company (in receivership)
2. The Kenya Chemical and Food Corporation Limited (in receivership)
3. Kenya Fluorspar Company Limited (in receivership)
4. East African Airways Corporation (Liquidated)

(By the Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah) on behalf of the Minister for Finance)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 32

MR. MUNYI asked the Minister for Energy:-

- (a) what happened to the funds allocated for Karurumo Rural Electrification Programme; and
- (b) when the programme will be effected.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR ENERGY (Mr. M'Mukindia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

A sum of KShs.14.4 million was allocated to Karurumo-Ishiara Rural Electrification Programme which is ending up in June, 1988. Out of the KShs.14.4 million, KShs.13.6 million has already been spent and about 90 per cent of the work has been completed. All the works are expected to be completed by June this year.

MR. MUNYI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that good answer from the Assistant Minister, could he tell the House about the funds from the Danish Agency for International Development which ^{have} ~~has~~ not been included in the KShs.14.4 million?

MR. MUNYI (ctd.):

I wonder whether the Assistant Minister is aware that there were some areas which were left out when these projects were being carried out under Karurumo Rural Electrification Programme.

MR. M'MUKINDIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe that the question here is quite specific, and the answer I have given is also quite specific. If the hon. Member for Runyenjes wishes to bring another Question to the House, he is quite free to do so.

MR. MUNYI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the Assistant Minister has said that the present work which has been going on will be completed at the end of June, 1988, will he see to it that his promise is honoured at that particular time?

MR. M'MUKINDIA: Sir, as I said earlier, about 90 per cent of the work has already been completed. In fact, what is now remaining is connexion to consumers whose premises' mains do not have the appropriate licences. Otherwise, Sir, virtually everything else has been done as per the original design of the scheme. Assuming that the consumers themselves do their bit, that is, wiring their premises the right way and having them approved, then I can give the hon. Member and the House the assurance that by 30th June, 1988, this scheme will be completed.

Question No. 27

MR. KILIKU asked the Minister for Local Government and Physical Planning:-

- (a) whether he is aware that public toilets are lacking in Changamwe Constituency; and
- (b) whether he will take the necessary action to have such toilets constructed at Magongo, Kwa Jomvu, Madavuni, Tudor and other convenient places.

THE MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING (Mr. Mudavadi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

- (a) I am not aware.
- (b) Now that I have been made aware of the problem I will investigate the matter and give instructions for the necessary action to be taken.

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while thanking the Minister for that reply, could he be kind enough and tell this House when he is going to start the investigation and how long the investigation will take?

MR. MUDAVADI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Government states that an investigation will be carried out with a view to taking action, it means that the affair starts right on the spot. My officers will go to Mombasa, carry out investigations and then bring their findings. Of course, as the Minister is responsible, I may choose another form of investigations.

END..... A.

Li

Question No. 17

MR. KIBUGI asked the Minister for Livestock Development what has caused the delay in the construction of Thiba, Nguka and Kiandegwa cattle dips in Mwea Division of Kirinyaga District.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT (Dr. Wekesa):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

The construction of Kiandegwa Dip was completed in February, 1988. The delay in the construction of Nguka and Thiba Dips was due to the delay of the local community in contributing the Shs.10,000/= that is required. The money for the construction of these dips is now available, and they are going to be constructed as soon as possible. The construction of these two dips should be completed as soon as the rains have subsided. We have had problems with too much rain in that area.

MR. KIBUGI: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am very surprised to hear that the construction of Kiandegwa Cattle Dip was completed sometime back. This construction is not complete, and there are no people carrying on the work on site. As for Thiba and Nguka Cattle Dips, could the Assistant Minister tell us when wananchi contributed money and it was deposited in the local District Commissioner's office? Was this done this year or last year? Heavy rains cannot be an excuse for everything which was supposed to happen a year ago, but did not.

DR. WEKESA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as I am aware, there is only one dip there whose construction has not been completed. The other two dips are ready. The money that was supposed to be contributed was delayed by the community itself. I do not know the particular date when this money was contributed, but as far as I know, it was made available only recently. Construction would have started by now, but owing to the heavy rains in that area and in the country as a whole, our artisans are unable to continue with this work. As soon as the rains have subsided, as I have said, we will start the construction of this dip.

MR. CALGALLO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the reply given by the

MR. GALGALLO (CTD.):

Assistant Minister, is he aware that one of the major preoccupations of his Ministry is to try and control livestock diseases, particularly tick-borne diseases, which have become quite obstructing and difficult to control in the country? Would he promise us that he will intensify the construction of dips all over the country in order to control tick-borne diseases?

DR. WEKESA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am in agreement with the hon. Member. The question of controlling tick-borne diseases is at the top of our responsibilities in the Ministry. I thank the hon. Members of this House for having passed the Appropriations Bill recently. We have now got funds, and dips in Kirinyaga, and throughout the country, will be looked at as soon as possible.

(Applause)

MR. MALEBE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Assistant Minister has just said that wananchi in Kirinyaga refused to contribute Shs.10,000/= for the construction of one of their dips. Does this mean that that dip will never be contributed because this Shs.10,000/= has not been collected from the people? Secondly—

AN HON. MEMBER: Ask one question at a time.

MR. MALEBE: Okay. Thank you.

DR. WEKESA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not say that these wananchi refused to contribute money; I said that there was a delay in collecting it. It takes time to collect money, and there was a slight delay in collecting the said money. However, the money has now been received. As I have said twice before, we will go ahead and construct the remaining dip.

MR. KIBUGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, four cattle dips were approved by Kirinyaga District Development Committee, and money was made available in 1986 for all the four dips within Mwea Irrigation Settlement Scheme. As of now, only one cattle dip is complete and it is not included in my Question here. The construction of the other three dips has not even started although money was made available in 1986 and the necessary materials brought on site. I do not

MR. KIBUGI (CTD.):

understand the Assistant Minister when he says that wananchi there did not contribute any money because Shs.10,000/= was contributed for all the cattle dips.

MR. CHEPKOK: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. When the hon. Member for Mwea first asked the Assistant Minister his Question, he mentioned that no cattle dip has been constructed in Kirinyaga, but the Assistant Minister said that one ~~±~~ dip is being constructed. Which is which. The hon. Member comes from the area in question. Could he tell the House whether that dip was constructed or not?

MR. KIBUGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have just mentioned here that money for the construction of four cattle dips was made available in 1986. One of them, Kerogo Cattle Dip, is complete and it is not among the three which are mentioned in my Question. I think that satisfies the hon. Member.

~~The point I am making now is that~~ I am informing the hon. Assistant Minister, since he is not aware of this, ^{that} wananchi contributed a token Shs.10,000/= which was required by the Government as early as 1986 and materials were brought on the site. It is unfortunate that some of the sand which was brought on the site has been washed away by the rains. My question was in regard of what has caused this delay from 1986 up to now. I hope that the Assistant Minister will not tell me that the rains which came this year ~~may~~ are a good reason for the delay in the construction of these dips.

DR. WEKESA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. Member is not sure of his facts. He is probably better off than he thinks he is. We have planned to construct eight dips in this division. The construction of one of the dips has been completed, as I said. The construction of the other two dips, is going to be completed before June, if the rains subside now. We will complete this construction as soon as possible. Secondly—

END B

MR. JALANG'O: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order, Mr. Jalang'o?

MR. JALANG'O: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Assistant Minister has not answered the Question. The hon. Member specifically insists that the three cattle dips which he has mentioned, have not been constructed. That is the answer that he is looking for. He does not want to know the plans which the Ministry has for 1988.

(Applause)

MR. KIILU: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The Assistant Minister is answering another point of order.

DR. WEKESA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one dip has been completed, and the remaining two will perhaps be completed in two months' time. I was in fact going to add that the money that he has referred to is in the pipeline and these dips will be completed before August this year. The three dips are Ngucwi, Kianbini and Thumaita. They will be constructed within the next two months. This information should surely please the hon. Member.

MR. KIBUGI: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. My Question is very specific. I am asking about Thiba, Nguka and Kiangewa cattle dips. My reason for so asking is because I am aware that money was granted for the construction of these cattle dips along with the cattle dip which the hon. Assistant Minister is saying is now complete - that is Kerogo cattle dip. Thumaita cattle dip is not in Mvea Division. It is elsewhere within Kirinyaga District.

I am also aware that there are four other cattle dips which were approved by the District Development Committee (D.D.C.) last year. I am not talking about the cattle dips which were approved

MR. KIBUGI (contd.):

by the D.D.C. last year and the ones that the hon. Assistant Minister is mentioning. Is he in order, to confuse and mislead the House that I am talking about eight cattle dips, when my questions specifically talks about three cattle dips?

HON. MEMBERS: Say that you do not know!

DR. WEKESA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are several dips within Kirinyaga District. There are some dips that are under the Rural Development Fund ---

MR. CHEPKOK: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Can the Assistant Minister be specific?

DR. WEKESA: Yes, I will be if you give me time.

MR. SPEAKER: Order! Can you be sitted Dr. Wekesa?

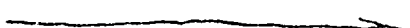
Would you kindly tell the House something to do with Thiba, Nguka and Kiangegwa cattle dips only? Please be specific.

(Applause)

DR. WEKESA: Thank you very much Mr. Speaker, Sir. Out of these dips that are mentioned in the Question, Kiangegwa was completed in 1988. Thiba and Nguka dips will be completed in the next two months.

I was just going to add that these particular dips are under a particular programme called the Rural Development Fund. There are other dips that are under other programmes.

Thank you.

MR. KIBUGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I ask the Assistant Minister to check these facts with his officers in the field? I come from that place and when he talks about the completion of two cattle dips in the next two months, I do not understand what he means because there is nobody on site and 

MR. KIBUGI (contd.):

by the D.D.C. last year and the ones that the hon. Assistant Minister is mentioning. Is he in order, to confuse and mislead the House that I am talking about eight cattle dips, when my questions specifically talks about three cattle dips?

HON. MEMBERS: Say that you do not know!

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MR. CHEPKOK: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Can the Assistant Minister be specific?

DR. WEKESA: Yes, I will be if you give me time.

MR. SPEAKER:- Order! Can you be sitted Dr. Wekesa?

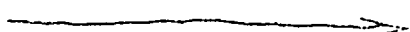
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(Applause)

DR. WEKESA: Thank you very much Mr. Speaker, Sir. Out of these dips that are mentioned in the Question, Kiangegwa was completed in 1988. Thiba and Nguka dips will be completed in the next two months.

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MR. KIBUGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I ask the Assistant Minister to check these facts with his officers in the field? I come from that place and when he talks about the completion of two cattle dips in the next two months, I do not understand what he means because there is nobody on site and 

MR. KIBUGI (contd.):

construction ^{work} has not started, Some of the materials which were brought ^{there} ~~site~~ from the district supplies office ^{have} been ~~taken~~ ^{washed} away by the rains. So, ^{he} will ^{and} be kind enough ~~to~~ check these facts, ~~and~~ come to this House and give a satisfactory answer?

(Applause)

DR. WAKESA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can assure the House, that these two dips will be completed within the next two months. As regards the dip which we are not agreeing on, I can recheck the facts and bring ^{here} my findings ^{tomorrow}.

Question No. 24

DR. WAMEYO asked the Minister for Education:-

- (a) what the difference between Boarding fees, Tuition, Development Fund, Building Fund and P.T.A. categories of payments to Secondary schools by parents is;
- (b) how the money is used; and
- (c) the amount which is recommended by the Ministry for each category.

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. Oloo-Aringo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) First of all, Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will allow me, right from the beginning, to distinguish two categories of these funds which have been raised by the hon. Member. In the first group, I will place boarding and tuition fees. I want to distinguish them as statutory fees — Fees which we must charge.

Let me call the second category development funds, because we do not encourage building funds.

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (contd.):

(b) So, we are really dealing with two groups of funds. In the first group are the statutory fees; and boarding fees if is specifically used for feeding students who board in a secondary school. Tuition fees is used for the procurement of the students stationery, text books, science equipment and materials, library books, chalk and for the purchase of home science and business education equipment.

In the second category, ^{there is the} development fund ^{which} is used to supplement the Government resources channeled to school through the district development committees (D.D.C.) to enable Parents/Teachers Association (P.T.A.) in conjunction with the ~~counciling~~ board of governors to put up the required physical facilities in schools.

MR. KUBO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has differentiated between the two types of funds. Can he assure this House that the Government auditors will also be auditing the development funds which ^{are} ~~is~~ purely voluntary.

MR. OLOO-ARINGO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to give the assurance that I run an extremely transparent Ministry. I believe in transparent management. We have nothing to hide. Let me assure the hon. Member that with immediate effect, all school funds of any kind will be audited by auditors of district treasuries.

I say this because I know the problems in schools, management of schools and problems with management of funds. I have come to the conclusion that as a Ministry we are very thin in terms of qualified auditors and equipment. Therefore, in line with the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy, I am directing that all schools will be audited by district treasuries with immediate effect - even if it means seconding the officers ^{that} I have at the provinces and the districts to serve in the district treasuries to audit all funds in schools.

(Applause)

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (contd.):

(b) So, we are really dealing with two groups of funds. In the first group are the statutory fees; and boarding fees which is specifically used for feeding students who board in a secondary school. Tuition fees is used for the procurement of the students stationery, text books, science equipment and materials, library books, chalk and for the purchase of home science and business education equipment.

In the second category, ^{there is the} development fund ^{which} is used to supplement the Government resources channeled to school through the district development committees (D.D.C.) to enable Parents/Teachers Associations (P.T.A.) in conjunction with the ~~councils~~ board of governors to put up the required physical facilities in schools.

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MR. LOTODO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister tell the House whether (permanent schools for instance, Kitale but with good permanent buildings, will have their building fund reduced? There is no point of paying about Shs.600/- when there are no new buildings being erected.

MR. OLOO-ARINGO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me put these two groups of questions together. First of all, I do not know whether there are schools that are static and which will not expand.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will allow me to use unparliamentary language. There is no situation which is static; even universities, colleges and schools too are expanding. It is, therefore, a fallacy to claim that there is any situation that is static or one that will not expand. No institution in this country at the moment is static or complete. We are a growing people and a growing nation and as long as we produce children, institutions will expand.

(Applause)

Having removed that fallacy, let me go to the second part, which is that the purpose of establishing boards of governors and P.T.A.'s was to democratise education and, therefore, to make school communities and college communities to have a say in the type of education that their children want. In this case, therefore, the power to discuss and to determine development must be vested in boards of governors and P.T.A.'s. Hon. Members of this House are both Members of boards of governors and P.T.A.'s by virtue of their position. I still think that we must allow democracy so that each area, school and community must determine the type of funds they will charge. If you for example, take an area such as Mumias, where hon. Dr. Wameyo comes from with an income generation through sugar, they are likely to have more funds for development than another area in North-Eastern Province which may not have funds.

End C.....

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End C.....

MR. OLOO-ARINGO (CTD.):

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we must allow for that distribution in accordance with the needs of each community through boards of governors and parent teachers associations. As I said, the hon. Members of this House are members of the boards of governors, and I have learned with all due respect ~~at~~ that effective management of ~~insti~~ institutions, whether schools or ~~ca~~ colleges ~~it~~ is directly related to the quality of leadership of boards of governors and parents teacher associations. I have gone out of my way to try and create board ~~og~~ of governors that can manage institutions.

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has just told this House that he is directing that all the funds in all schools be audited. Would the Minister tell this House how he is carrying out this directive? Is it just ending in this House, or will he send circulars to these schools?

MR. OLOO-ARINGO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am one Minister who implements whatever he has promised to this House. In fact, my hon. colleague did not mention that I went further than what he has said. I did say that we have had difficulties in auditing schools because of lack of qualified personnel as auditors, who are very difficult to get and very expensive to employ and retain. ~~Some~~ Secondly, we cannot have qualified auditors because of lack of equipment and other facilities like transport. These auditors cannot move to schools with their typewriters, calculators and computers. Therefore, to pull resources together in our system, the best method is for the books to be audited by the district ~~trax~~ treasuries. That is the part my hon. colleague did not proceed to complete. If he understands the District Focus for Rural Development strategy, I am sure ~~z~~ he will appreciate that the district ~~krxs~~ treasuries are closer to the institutions, and

MR. OLOO-ARINGO (CTD.):

given enough resources, they will be capable of resolving the issue of management of funds in schools and colleges.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, ~~before~~ I came to this House to deliberate on ~~this~~ this particular Question, ^{This} ~~it~~ has been my main headache over the last six months, ~~and~~ I would like to say that that directive has already been issued.

(applause)

DR. WAMEYO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I asked this Question and ~~these~~ I gave a few headings ^{of fees} ~~that xxxxxx~~ which are charged by schools. Schools are charging too much money in various categories. For example, one school here charges parents teachers association rates, building subsidy, development funds ^{and} bus, activities, wages, medical and mock ^{funds}. This amount of money is a bit too much ^{for} to the ordinary people in the rural community. This is a low cost ~~xxxxxx~~ government school. Would it not be possible for the Ministry to direct what people should pay ^{because} because I do not see why students should pay a type of fee ~~xx~~ known as wages. For who?

MR. OLOO-ARINGO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the first question is ^{this} ~~is~~ How much is too much? It ^{all} depends on each community ~~xxxx~~ ~~and~~ ~~on~~ ~~their~~ capacity and ~~their~~ income generation level. Secondly, why do we not allow ~~the~~ democracy so that boards of governors and parents teachers associations who are members of that community determine ^{how} how much is too much?

MR. ANGATIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Oloo-Aringo ~~xxxx~~ was a teacher like me and he knows ~~that~~ the income per capita of our ~~pe~~ people. It is a very misleading figure, ~~and~~ ^{and} there are people in this country who cannot raise Ksh3,000 or, Ksh.4,000 in one year. They just cannot afford that, ~~is it~~ not too much to ask them to pay Ksh.5,000 for one child and perhaps one has four or five ~~the~~ children? Is that not too much. [?] ~~The Minister~~

MR. ANGATIA (CTD):

~~Does~~ Does the Minister want to pretend that he does not know ~~what~~ what is too much for the poor people in the rural areas?

MR. OLOO-ARINGO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think my question is still very valid. We do not want to take away the powers of the community from deciding what is best in terms of management of institutions. We do guide them, but we do not want to lay a rule for the whole country because after all as he put it the ~~p~~ income per capita is not the same. Some part of the country have a higher income per capita. So, why should we stop them from developing faster if that is what they want? It depends on the income of an area. I know some schools here in Nairobi where parents can afford to ~~pay~~ ^{pay} Ksh2,000 for development fund. Why should I stop them if they are able to ~~pay~~ pay that much? On the other hand, if in Nyatike, where hon. Orao Ogur comes from, people cannot afford to pay that ~~mu~~ much, they will tailor it according to their needs. That is democracy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if there are such issues, the hon. Members by virtue of their position, are members of the school committees and the schools board of governors in their constituencies. Besides, they can rationalise these items in the district development ~~committees~~ committees. We do not want to rule the schools from Nairobi or any other part of the country. Let us ~~de~~ decentralise. Let us leave decision making with the communities. That is the purpose of the District Focus for Rural Development strategy and that is what is known as democracy.

MR. ANGATIA: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Minister is causing a lot problems. The Minister knows that he is charged with the responsibilities of running schools, moderating

MR. ANGATIA (CTD.):

fees, making sure that the equipment is ~~available~~ ^{and} teachers are available and ^{that} the children are learning properly. Can he now say that these ~~responsibilities~~ responsibilities should be pushed over to the district development committees? Will they be in-charge of everything in this country so that ~~the Minister~~ ^{Ministers} have no work ^{to do} at all? There is a ~~state~~ ^{disclosed} secondary school in my area where the district officer ~~is removed~~ ^{is removed} the board of governors, and the district officer and the chief are now running the school the way they like. I have reported this issue to the Minister, and this is the the third time that I am raising this issue. He is telling me that democracy is at work. In such a school is there any democracy? If ^a ~~this~~ school is given to the district officer and the chief to run, what will happen to those parents?

MR. OLOO+ARINGO: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Perhaps the only difference between me and my hon. colleague is that, although he is an educationist, he is not ^{versed} ~~versed~~ with the provisions of the education act. No district officer or district commissioner can dismiss a board of governors. This is a responsibility reserved for the Minister for Education, and there is no such a situation and where there have been, we have made it quite clear that the Minister appoints and removes boards of governors. There is ~~no~~ ^{no} district officer or any other person who is allowed to dismiss boards of governors under the relevant ~~Act~~ ^{Act} of Parliament. Having said so, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is absolutely nothing ~~in wrong~~ ^{in wrong} with ~~the~~ boards of governors and parents ~~and~~ ^{and} teachers association making decisions on certain issues of management of schools including fees. Apart from the ~~statutory~~ ^{statutory} fees that I had mentioned, when it comes to development funds, we must give each area ~~the~~ the freedom to decide their pace of development. I think the hon. Member knows very ~~well~~ ^{well} that I am not at all surrendering my

MR. OLOO-ARINGO (CTD):

responsibilities to the district development committees, but I am suggesting to him that through them we can actually manage and control education. In fact, there is no problem in any part of the country. ~~Ex~~ Boards of governors and parents teachers-associations ~~are~~ are working very well indeed, ^{if} only the hon. Member cared to attend some of their meetings.

MR. ANGATIA: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is that an insinuation that I do not care to attend the district development committees?

MR. SPEAKER: ~~Mr~~ The Minister was only ^{requesting} asking you to attend most of the ~~xxxx~~ board of governors meetings of ~~the~~ schools in your ~~xxxxx~~ Constituency.

MR. ANGATIA: ~~Mrx~~ On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Minister used the ~~words~~ phrase "if only I cared", The ~~im~~ implication is that he knows that I do not care attending the district ~~for~~ development committees. ^{meetings.} Can he withdraw that phrase or ^{Substantiate} ~~prove~~ that I actually ^{do} not care ^{to attending} ~~to attend~~ these meetings. It has to be withdrawn or confirmed.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure the hon. ~~Mr~~ Minister was referring to each one of you. He meant that all hon. Members should ~~pxr~~ participate in the board of governors meetings. That is what he was referring to. Next Question.

QUESTION BY

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

MR. MUNYI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Education the following Question by Private Notice-

(a) Is the Minister aware that over ten thousand students who-qualified to join various Universities in 1988 have not been admitted?

(b) What urgent measures is the Minister taking to ensure that these students are offered places at the universities?

(END.....D)

Rw

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. Oloo-Aringo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Question has, quite frankly been overtaken by events. Since this Question was ~~is~~ placed before this House for reply ^{by} ~~from~~ the Ministry of Education, a number of things have happened. One of them is that, we do not have in the first part, ~~the~~ 10,000 students who qualified for admission not being admitted in our universities.

I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank His Excellency the President for his timely and fatherly intervention in this issue and for his directive to the Ministry of Education and to the Vice-Cancellors of the public universities to review the situation of the current admission to their universities. As I speak now, my officers and the four ~~university~~ Vice-Chancellors are working 24 hours to resolve this issue. I have instructed them that this situation must be reviewed to have the majority of the number of qualified students admitted to our universities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if ~~if~~ you allow me I ~~will~~ am prepared to make a Ministerial Statement within one week on this exercise; Unless Members ^{press me} ~~more~~ to say something ^{more}, which I think will be pre-empting the exercise.

MR. MUYI: May I also take this opportunity to thank the dynamic Minister for what he has already said. At the same time, I would like to thank our great President for the action he has taken now and the action he had taken to gear ~~z~~ our nation ~~forward~~ and see to it that we now have four universities in Kenya. Kenya is now the leading country in black Africa as ~~far~~ as the university intake is ~~is~~ concerned. May I ~~know~~ know the actual figure? Is the ~~is~~ correct figure 13,832 students instead of 10,000? Finally, will the Minister—

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Muiyi, will you ask one Question at a time?

MR. OLOO-ARINGO: We are quite frank and I have outlined elsewhere that, the who actually qualified and have the minimum entry requirements to ~~university~~ are, as you have mentioned, slightly more than 13,000. Those who ^{were} ~~are~~ selected to go to university were just over 3,700. ~~is~~ Later, the President directed us to ~~take~~ take an additional 1,000 ~~more~~ students. We have ~~not~~ met with the Vice-Chancellors

and in the light of the new directive by the President, we are reviewing the situation ~~we~~ to ensure that the vast majority of those who qualified find admission into universities. ^{Since} ~~Because~~ the exercise is going ^{on} ~~g~~ and I have to be precise to this House and the country, I was begging that I be allowed to make a full statement on the present admission to the current admission in ~~the~~ this year.

MR. EKIDOR: Can the Minister tell the House whether his Ministry has any future plan of establishing ~~xxxx~~ a new university or allow the private universities to admit the remaining deserving students?

MR. OLOO-ARINGO: A lot of these issues will be covered in my statement which I intend to ~~make~~ in this House, but briefly, we have no intention of starting another ~~xxxx~~ university at the present time. In other words, let us ~~not~~ make full and efficient use of the existing universities for the present intake. I think I ~~am~~ ^{are} very clear in my mind about that. So, what ^{we are} talking about is the present universities and how best we are going to utilise the facilities and increase ^{there} ~~the~~ facilities so that the vast majority of those who qualify ~~z~~ will be admitted. ~~For~~ secondly, I have been very conscious in my public ~~xxx~~ remarks on private universities. Ideally we do not want Kenyans to be exploited, and it is for that reason that Parliament established the Commission for Higher Education which is vested with ~~the~~ the responsibility of streamlining university education in this country. Up to now, more than 14 private universities have applied for registration, but none of them has satisfied the requirements for the establishment of university education in this country. I have mentioned that some have made some advances, but to protect Kenyans, we will not allow them to register until the quality of education measures up to what it ought to be.

MR. POGHISIQ: Given the situation, that it is becoming more difficult to get ~~places~~ admission to universities, can the Minister assure ~~us~~ this House, the security of some of ~~new~~ the remote districts ⁱⁿ getting admission in those universities?

MR. OLOO-ARINGO: If I have always talked bravely and openly about the need to redress imbalances because justice is essential to stability. We will ensure that all parts of Kenya are properly served.

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MR. MALIBE: Will the Minister tell the House why they raised the points for ^{entry into} some faculties ^{because this} which made the universities not ~~accept~~ admit a larger number of those candidates who had qualified for admission. I think they raised the points [?] of entry ^{into} to university. What was the reason for this?

MR. OLOO-ARINGO: I did not raise the points for university entry. We have the University Joint-Admission Board which undertakes this issue, but I have been explaining the policy as best as I can because I am responsible for the management of the education policies. But, having clarified that issue, let me ~~say~~ say that some of the problem is inherent in the expansion of education itself, that is up to the expansion of secondary education including form five and form six. ~~As~~ Also, if one wanted a softer option, many areas opted for arts classes, such that out of those 13,000 students who qualify, 77 per cent were arts-based students. Only 23 per cent were science-based students. I want to ~~em~~ assure this House that nearly all the science students will be admitted to the university, but ^{we obviously} ~~we~~ have a problem because we cannot admit the ^{per cent} 77 ~~arts-based~~ students.

This is an opportunity for me to say once again ~~that~~ that we as leaders must make Kenyans be aware of the opportunities for training that are available in this country. In many different ~~post~~ post-school training institutions, I have mentioned national polytechnics, institutes of technology, technical training institutes which were formerly technical secondary schools which were converted into technical training institutes. There are training opportunities in ~~the~~ the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Transport and Communication ^{and in} the Kenya Ports Authority. There are many training opportunities which Kenyans must begin to realise are as useful in providing valuable skills to our people. If anything, the establishment of the Ministry of Technical Training and Applied Technology is intended just to streamline ^{training} ~~training~~ in this country. The more that leaders talk to the public and explain ~~these~~ ~~issues~~ ~~through~~ ~~the~~ ~~District~~ ~~development~~ ~~committees~~, the opportunities that are available for post-secondary schools, the more we shall utilise those that are available in this country.

E.4....11.5.88

MR. ANGATIA: I would like to ask the Minister whether he does not consider the situation of admitting students with 12 or ~~14~~ 13 points to do degree work and advising those with 12 points to go and do diploma work, is ~~not~~ making education or passing an examination a subservient to a ~~his~~ decision by a person? What I mean is that ~~the~~ those who got 10 points last year are doing degree work, those who now got 12 points this year will not do degree work. ^I They may have to go into teaching and come out as P.I. teachers. This is now making education look as if the work that the student does at the examination room does not matter. What matters is the decision which the Ministry's officials make. They are the ones to decide who should go to university and who ~~does not~~ ^{should} go elsewhere. Does the Minister not realise ~~that~~ that he is diluting the quality of education?

END E.....

Imiwang

0400-

MR. ARINGO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, ~~as~~ once again I was not talking about 12 or 13 points. I have said that the whole situation will ~~be~~ reviewed to ensure that the vast majority of those who qualify for university education find places. That means that points are an issue which will form part and parcel of my statement when I make it to this as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the second point is that even if we expanded university education, however rapidly we did that, not everybody will go to university; I think that should be made quite clear. This is not the only year when ~~there~~ all those who have the minimum requirements have not been admitted. ~~Even~~ Even in our double intake last year, large numbers of people ~~with~~ who actually had minimum requirements did not find places in our universities. So we are telling the country quite frankly and openly that not everybody who qualifies for university education goes to the university. Let me give an example; you, yourself, Mr. Speaker, Sir, travelled and trained in the Federal Republic of Germany and elsewhere. In the United States of America, with the largest university system in the world, still ~~has~~ ^{will} ~~less~~ ^{have} ~~than~~ 12 per cent ~~going to the university~~ who actually go to the university. So let us tell our people the truth, which is that people who have technical ~~skills~~ ^{skills} are extremely marketable, even in self-employment.

MR. MUNYI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Minister very much for he has said. Now, will ~~the Minister~~ ^{he} tell us what plans he has ~~for us to talk~~ to enable us talk about future planning for our universities. [?] This is important because we have ~~got~~ scientists, researchers, professors and all sorts of people in Kenya. Is it not good, although he is going to make another statement in about a week's time, for him to plan something? He mentioned the United States of America. But a country like Japan is more advanced in training technicians ~~more~~ than the United States of America. That ^{is why Japan} is ahead of any other country in technology development. Why should we Kenyans, since we are ahead of any other country in Africa, start to show ~~others~~ ^{to} in the continent the way? Our great President has already done that by creating many universities in Kenya. This is what I want us to hear from the Minister.

0400-

MR. ARINGO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am ~~am~~ not quite sure whether that was a question, ~~my~~ comment or speech. But be that as it may, let me ~~am~~ answer as follows.

MR. ARINGO (ctd):

As a result of this reflection, which is going now, on the future expansion of our universities, I wish to make ^{it} quite clear that we, as Kenyans, must face the facts. One of the facts is that as we continue to expand education, if we are going to maintain quality, we must at the same time talk about financing that education. It is for this reason that I have come out quite strongly in support of a cost-sharing. Cost-sharing means that in future the ^{beneficiaries} beneficiaries of education will have to meet the cost of personal expenses and accommodation. I have also made it clear that we shall not tie tuition to bed space. In fact, one of the restrictive factors at the moment is that we have tied tuition to bed space. Universities the world over are only interested in providing you with education; where you sleep and what you eat is the responsibility of both you and your parents. This is going to be the case in Kenya. These are some of the things over which I am going to face this House and the country, and tell the truth as it is.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the second point is ~~that is~~ this: I did mention it yesterday in the evening; ~~it is~~ that one of the areas of shortage is in staff - lecturers and professors. Part of it is due to certain past policies in the universities, but I do not want to go into that. We can exploit the resources available in Kenya. There are many qualified Kenyans who can be part-time lecturers and professors. This is equivalent to total mobilisation of this country to satisfy the public demand for university places. I have asked the universities to look into hiring part-time lecturers and professors. I have also asked them to pay overtime to university professors so that we can cope with the present load. There are other measures which I do not want to mention at the moment. But it is total mobilisation of the country to ensure that we use our resources, particularly at the universities, to the best effect.

Second Reading

The National Construction Corporation (Repeal) Bill

(The Minister for Public Works on 10.5.88)

(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 10.5.88)

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Okondo): Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for allowing me to continue from where I left off yesterday. I was saying that the

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Ctd):

purpose of the Bill is to repeal the Act to enable the abolition of the board of the Corporation. Now, the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons clearly puts the reasons for this. This is why we are debating the issue of why this Corporation should be repealed. I think this is a question that has been asked by many hon. Members who have so far spoken. Their wish is for the Government to continue funding the Corporation. Now, I quite sincerely believe that the Government is very far ahead of the Back-benchers on this issue. This is because we are moving towards ~~dem~~ democratisation of the industry, but they want the Government to constrict the industry; this is not what we do. We are moving towards wider and more open democracy. This is because democracy is not only in politics but, also, in industry as well as in other things. Obviously, here the Government is providing the facilities in the sense that we are not going to continue to constrict, but we are going to allow everybody to go into this field and try his level best without necessarily making certain Government Departments feel that they should give contracts to this Corporation, which, so far, has been unable to carry out its functions, whenever it has been ~~awarded~~ awarded contracts.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have the purposes for which this Corporation was formed. The Act clearly says that it shall engage in the construction industry. I believe it did this, but the results were not that they did, but that they only tried to do it. But it was not meant to try; it was meant to get involved and do the work. So the Corporation only tried and, in most cases, it did not justify its attempt to be in the business.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, its other function was to carry out manufacturing of building materials. After 16 years the Corporation did not even venture in that direction; I do not even think that it made proposals towards that venture. Further, it was supposed to establish, equip and maintain educational and other institutions and so on. Yet, after 16 years the Corporation has led us towards problems, and not towards even entertaining or thinking of, any activities in this area. The Corporation tried to deploy administrative and managerial staff to various corporations. But, as the Minister pointed out, this has resulted in a lot of disaster. The result has been that the Corporation has been a limping giant for most of the time, with no benefits for the community that it was intended to serve.

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Ctd):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the terms of that Act, the Corporation ~~also~~ was also expected to enter into partnerships with other companies and help to develop ~~it~~ those companies. However, the records show that the ~~Corporation used the opportunity to make it more difficult for some of the small companies~~ opportunity was used to make it more difficult for some of the small ~~the~~ Corporation tried to help; as a ~~xx~~ result of which these companies never saw light. Some hon. Members have said that what could have been done in the circumstances was to improve and develop the management of the Corporation.

END P

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (ctd.):

It was also to develop, restructure and improve this. That is the truth. That could have been done. But, it is also true that that was tried many a time; to restructure, to change the management and to adjust things. But it appears that the very way that the corporation was operating and the situation which the corporation was, it could not lend itself properly to this kind of adjustment. As a result the thing continuously and constantly failed.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if an effort, an operation or a unit is continuously failing and loosing money or causing a bleeding to the whole system, it would be folly to continue mending that unit and attempting to mend it, and the best thing is to ^{do} what we say in commerce; "When that is not working, you cut your losses". This is what the Government is doing. That in the field of this corporation, we are losing money continuously at the rate of sh.113/= million. We cannot continue to bleed. We have got to cut if somewhere. This where we are now. We are now cutting it this way and we are asking the House to support our efforts, to save some funds which can be applied elsewhere where the needs are much greater than in this particular area. A person who really wants to go into business and develop as a contractor ^{ought} ~~one~~ to be able to do so. With so many opportunities and the facilities that the Government has, we have the Kenya Industrial Estates, the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (I.C.D.C.) and other loan giving agencies that will lend money for capital operations of this kind, why can a reasonable contractor not raise funds to do these things as an ordinary businessman would do? These facilities are there and they exist. I believe it is a question of determination. You cannot get a Government corporation official, a person who is paid on his being in the office rather than on the particular results that he produces.

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (ctd.):

To get into a field that is so competitive as construction and hope that he will succeed--This is k because there are too many difficulties. Yes, construction work is an evilly competitive business. There are so many corners to cut and so many things that have to be done or not done that a corporation manned by a public officer has a very small chance of succeeding. When this corporation fails, ails or gets sick, it drags along with it anyone that was associated with it. This is what has happened to this corporation. Whenever the corporation ails or the corporation officer does something wrong, the contractor who was associated with that corporation, also gets the disease. This is because it is a contagious disease. I think in all fairness and in order to k save the African contractor who is genuinely a businessman in construction work, we do not have to take him to another nanny to help him. He ought to be able to make it and the banks have money to lend him if he is a good contractor, and then other financial corporation also have money to lend him if he is a good businessman.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if a particular individual is a poor businessman, you can pour as much money and technical assistance as possible into his system, but it is porous, like a sieve. Whatever water you throw into it, it will simply ooze out and melt out into the river and you will never see it come out again. This is what many of us are trying to do. That, because self-businessmen are failures, we should maintain a corporation simply to pump money into these failures and help them to grow. That is false and wrong. I believe that the leadership which His Excellency the President has given us, very clearly precludes that kind of action. This is why we have decided that we will not continue to waste away the funds that

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (ctd.):

could be used elsewhere rather than putting them in this ^{losing}~~useless~~?? corporation. The President has given us clear leadership and clear indication of what the nation expects us to do. I believe in that sense, Kenya expects each one of us to do the right thing and his duty all the time. Therefore, when we find an area where the nation is bleeding, like this particular is, it is a responsibility and ~~bound~~ duty of each one of us to see how to plug the hole so that the bleeding stops. This is exactly what we are asking the House to help us do. This is why this Bill is before the House. It is here so that we can plug this gap or hole and stop the bleeding of the economy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the corporation had every opportunity. I believe that it was set up in such a way, and the circumstances of the Kenya economy are in such a way that the businessmen who are swift, good and capable have made it. There are many African contractors who are working very satisfactorily and are building houses and other structures in this city and other towns without the assistance of this corporation. I am grateful to them for showing the capacity and the ability to do so. These are the people who need and must get Government assistance. I believe if they come forward, they will get the assistance and they are getting it. But, not a corporation which by all standards is simply a colander. You know what a colander does. You put in something and the water runs away with everything else and leaves you with only what you want to leave. This is what we will not have. That is why we are asking that the House agrees to do away with this operation.

There is also a lesson to be learnt from this which is that the public should now be aware that the Government is not going to hold on to its corporations which are continuously losing

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (ctd.):

money. Those officers in those corporations which are continuously sick should realise that this could happen to them also. That we may come to this House and ask it to approve the ^{demise}~~delete~~ of other corporations because they are losing money. So, public officers in all corporations ^{are} ~~is~~ hereby ^{notified} ~~noticed~~ now that they must succeed. If they do not do that, they run the risk of also being brought before the court of this nation to see whether they have any justification for existence.

Mr. k Speaker, Sir, the corporations can be useful to us. The intention of a corporation is to help the economy of this country to develop as a part of the public sector. But, ^{if} ~~it~~ turns out that that corporation is robbing us of resources that we should be using to develop other areas, then it is time to get rid of such a waste of money as this one does.

The other factor that comes up in this, is that, without discipline, not much can be achieved. We need disciplined officers to carry out their functions properly and promptly with responsibility. But, we have seen, as His Excellency the President, very often that indiscipline is misleading ^{us} ~~and~~ ^{destroying} ~~destroying~~ very many organisations that we have. I must admit that in most cases whether in a domestic circumstances or in a private company or in a private life, discipline is a product of the fear of the consequences what you are doing.

END II.....

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Ctd.):

The fear of the magnitude of the punishment; if one knew that if he makes a mistake he will have such punishment, I am sure every punishment is severe and one would not go near to that acts of indiscipline. There is a proverb which says that a burnt child dreads fire. Before a child has realized that touching fire causes a terrible pain in his ~~x~~ finger or whatever part of the body it is the child will always try to touch the fire. For us in this country we ought to punish severely the officers who misappropriate funds. They ought to be sequestrated; in other words action ~~se~~ should be taken, not only to put the culprit in jail but we should follow up his assets ~~x~~ to sell them so that the fellow is sequestrated and the funds used to pay the money he has misappropriated. Sir, when such action comes to follow the misappropriation of a particular officer, then we will have a considerable amount of discipline in the financial matters of this nation. In fact, this is what is killing us today. We talk a lot about discipline; all of us do, but very little action to cause ^{it} to take place. This is because unless somebody is afraid of being punished, he will have no reason to be disciplined in his own actions except participate for his own self-pride. We ought ~~x~~ as individuals with common sense and self-respect to behave in a disciplined manner. But then, only a few of us have got the gift or the blessing to respect ourselves in such way that we can be disciplined in all our activities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of us do need a guard rail to be disciplined and that guard rail is the fear of punishment. This has happened so many times and let me give a little example in my own constituency. The Ministry of Water Development built a dyke as a plot protection and this dyke has worked very well for a long time. However, naturally all earth dykes subside little by little, year after year, and the Ministry of Water Development put up a rule that the dyke had to be maintained, tilled, topped up every so often, cleaned and so forth. They even went to the extent of putting a camp of workers in the area to do this, and gave them jembes, tractors and wheelbarrows. The Ministry really did a wonderful thing by taking senior officers there and put them in that place and told them ~~k~~ that it was their job to maintain that dyke and nothing else

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Ctd.):

year after year. The hon. Minister for Water Development is here today and I commend him for that wonderful job he has done ⁱⁿ on that respect. But, the officers in the field who are responsible for this dyke never did the job. They sat around probably enjoying themselves day and night; they never went to the site of the dyke. Several times I went to their camp personally and asked them "why do you not maintain the dyke"? They said, "oh, we know, we have our schedule, we have our book of rules, we are going to do it —". Finally the floods came this month and the places which have sank ^{and} the water went over. Naturally we have a ~~disaster~~ disaster. Now the Government has spent millions of shillings to feed the people who have been flooded because of what? Because of the indiscipline of this particular officer who was in charge of the camp but he failed to carry out the regulations that were put ~~is~~ down by the Ministry. Such an officer should now bear the ^{consequences} consequences of his laziness; the consequences of his indiscipline. I am sure ~~is~~ the Minister and the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry know the name of this particular person. My request ~~is~~ is that like in this particular ~~is~~ Corporation, unless the officer is punished, he is going to do the same elsewhere and we are going to have a lot of problems.

Therefore, that officer with his team ought to be punished and the officers of the Corporation ~~is~~ who have for years misappropriated funds and for years caused losses should face the music so that in future we do not have to do a thing like this to another corporation.

Sir, these are the ^{reasons} ~~causes~~ why the Government has to take action every now ~~and~~ then to make sure that the public funds are not wasted. A lot of people ~~is~~ tell us that well we will set up a unit of audit and therefore—


MR. MALEBE: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Minister aware that in the revised Act of 1986, the Board of Directors exonerated themselves from any liabilities in this Corporation? In that case ^{therefore} ~~therefore~~, ~~is~~ ~~is~~ we might have a problem in punishing them.

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Okondo): Sir, I am quite aware that the amendment of 1985 did give cover to the directors, but I am not talking about directors, I am talking about the officers who are in charge of executing what the directors have decided. The directors make policies and the staff have then to implement those decisions. These are the officers I am talking about.

MR. MALEBE: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Sir, the Managing Director who is the General Manager of the Corporation is also exonerated in that ~~xxx~~ said Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Order! That was merely a point of information. I hope the hon. Member will from now know what is a point of order.

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Okondo): Sir, thank you very much. That was certainly not a point of order but a point of information. Nevertheless, the Act is very clear in that; it says that they are exonerated so long as they were functioning in the interest of the organization and in as far as they made an offence inadvertently; not when it is deliberate. In fact, that is a clause which applies nearly to all corporations; that where a directors' actions are inadvertently at fault he is not necessarily called upon to explain. So it is not just this particular Corporation. This is why time has come for us to make sure that things of ~~this~~ this kind are stopped and that we do not go on funding them even when we are now sure that the money is not being used for purposes for which it is meant to be used.

Sir, the contractor whom most hon. Members have said is going to be left in the lurch was only a part of what the National Construction Corporation was supposed to do. The rest of the things - are not necessary about the African contractor but even then suppose ~~x~~ he was the main concern of the Corporation which he is not; even then the African contractor has ~~n~~ been assisted considerably not by the Corporation but by other means. This is because the Corporation was never aimed to leave its particular premises to assist the African contractor successfully. In the beginning we had expatriates in that organization. The expatriates, I am told and I am not sure about this, were 

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Ctd.):

mainly Yugoslavs, ~~and they came, well I am not sure.~~ They came in and they were supposed to advise our local staff on how to provide technical assistance to these other contractors. But, ~~is that~~ what they did to a large extent, ^{am} I told, ~~is that~~ they provided technical assistance to the Corporation to try and go into business of construction on its own. Surely the Act allows it to do so, but what the hon. Member are saying everybody appears to have expected the Corporation to assist the African contractor. However, the Corporation could not do that; it did to a very small extent and ~~there~~ ^{with J. was} for those ~~whom~~ ^{were} associated ~~with it,~~ very few of them made success. I do not say that ~~all~~ most of it or all of it was because the Corporation was inept. No, I say ~~s~~ that some of the African contractors ~~conducted~~ conducted themselves in such a way that they were not ~~capable~~ capable of being helped. Some of them did; some made a success but some when they got their money, they did not use it for the purpose for ~~which~~ it was meant, in other words to develop ~~their~~ their business; to buy more materials, to hire technicians, to build more properties and so forth. They did not.

END H....

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Ctd.):

The point I was making is that if a person is not a good entrepreneur by nature you can pump a lot of money as you can in that organization but you will never see a cent of it. It is just exactly like the height of a man. If a man is 5 feet, 2 inches, you can push a lot of money into that man but he will never grow to 5 feet, 6 inches; he has already stopped growing. If he is 6 feet and you want him to be 5 feet, 8 inches, you can pump a lot of money into that man but he will never reduce his height to 5 feet, 8 inches. This is exactly how the entrepreneurs are; either they have it or they do not have. What is that it, Mr. Speaker, Sir? Well, a lot of people will tell you it is "IT". Either you have it; you are able to do it or you are not and the system will help you to get there. But if you do not have it, no matter how much money you pump ^{into} ~~onto~~ an organization, that money would rather be put elsewhere for the benefit of another organization. This is why it is time to save those kinds of funds and put them into another agency because there are many other agencies at present that need that kind of funding. That is why the Government has decided to thin out the unproductive units that do not contribute any more to the development of the economy as a whole.

Really, one can go on to enumerate what the corporation was set up to do, and has not done. Still, it will not take away the fact that what was ~~set~~ set up to be done has not been done because the corporation is not capable of achieving the original target for which it was set up and that is to help the construction industry to be saturated by more Africans than more functions.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

MR. CHEPKOK: Asante sana, Bw. Spika kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili nami niungane na waheshimiwa Wabunge wenzangu kwenye Mswada huu.

Kwanza, kama vile wenzangu walivyosema, National Construction Corporation ilianzilishwa kukiwa na nia nzuri sana ya kuwasaidia Waafrika kwa kuwafundisha na kuvaunga mkono-kiuuchumi. Lakini kampuni hii haikufuata matakwa yake. Wakati ilipoanzilishwa mwaka wa 1972 iliendelea vizuri mpaka mwaka wa 1978. Vituko vilianza kutokea wakati hatua fulani zilichukuliwa na Wizara ya Ujenzi. National Construction Corporation ilimalizikia hapo na ikakwisha. Ukiangalia wakrugenzi ambao walichaguliwa na Wizara waisimamie kampuni hii, utaona kwamba wao ndio walikuwa wenye kandarasi. Ukiona vile hawa wakrugenzi walivyomaliza kampuni hii, hata wewe mwenyewe utalia. Wengine wana pesa chungu nzima na mpaka sasa hawajazilipa. Waziri mwenyewe anasema kuwa shirika hili halijawahi kuleta faida yoyote. Ukichunguza utaona kwamba kila mkrugenzi wa kampuni hii ameweza kubuni kampuni yake mwenyewe akitumia pesa za shirika hili. Kwa hivyo, mara nyingi wao huleta variations katika makandarasi. Wanakaa kwa muda fulani na baadaye wanasema kuwa bei imepanda na wanaongeza gharama na wanaendelea hivyo hivyo. Ninao mfano mmoja hapa. Tenda ya ujenzi wa nyumba moja ilipewa kampuni inayoitwa M/S. Chemi Limited ya Bw. John Kahumbu ambaye alikuwa mkrugenzi mmoja wa National Construction Corporation. Hakutoa pesa zozote kutoka kwa mfuko wake. Alitumia pesa za National Construction Corporation. ~~Hakutoa pesa zozote kutoka kwa mfuko wake~~ kwa kazi hiyo. Hakuna faida yoyote kampuni hii ilipata; faida yote ilienda kwa tumbo la mkrugenzi huyo. Hadi sasa anadaiwa 0.5 milioni. Pesa hizo

MR. CHEPKOK (Ctd.):

Ziko wapi? Waziri amezidai pesa hizi kutoka kwa huyu mtu?

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Mr. arap Koech): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. My point of order is that the hon. Member is misleading the House by saying that we are not doing anything about the creditors to the National Construction Corporation (N.C.C.).

Sir, the dissolution of the N.C.C. means that the Ministry is going to take up the creditors and the law is going to take its own ^{course} ~~course~~. The hon. Member should not mislead the House by saying that we are doing nothing; that we are going to leave ~~the~~ things just the way they are now.

MR. CHEPKOK: Mimi sipotoshi Bunge hili, Bw. Spika. Wakati Waziri alipopendekeza Mswada huu, hakueleza chochote. Hakutueleza ni kwa nini kampuni hii inataka kumalizwa, alisema imekwisha tu ^{inayoleta} na hakuna faida ^{iliyoleta}. Waziri angetueleza kwamba watu walioimaliza ni fulani na fulani, ~~na kampuni ikakwisha hivyo~~. Hivyo ndivyo tungeelewa ~~ya~~ kwamba kampuni hii haileti faida yoyote na tunastahili kuimaliza.

Kampuni nyingine ambayo mpaka leo inadaiwa Sh.14 milioni ni kampuni ya Kanyi Waitihaka---

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, ^{that} the matter is sub judice.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sub judice ni kusema nini?

AN HON. MEMBER: Hayo mambo yako kortini.

MR. CHEPKOK: Asante sana, Bw. Spika. Lakini hilo ndilo jambo Waziri angeeleza Bunge hili. Angeeleza Bunge hili kwamba kwa sababu ya mali hiinyote, fulani na fulani wemeshtakiwa kortini na tunangojea uamuzi wa korti kama vile taarifa ya Non-Governmental-Organizations ilikuwa imetolewa.

I:4...11.5.88

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Can the hon. Attorney-General tell us what criminal case number this case is instead of just saying that the matter is sub judice? We have not read of any case in court---

MR. SPEAKER: Order! Mr. Wasike-Ndombi, you realize that you can only raise an issue that concerns another hon. Member in the House through a substantive Motion. So, we are not going to bend our rules just to satisfy you. Let us move on.

MR. CHEPKOK: Asante sana Bw. Spika. Hilo ndilo jambo ambalo Waziri angetuambia wakati alikuwa akipendekeza Mswada huu ili nasi tuelewe kikamilifu. Vile walifanya katika N.C.C. ni kama vile mtu nyumbani humwambia mwingine "Nipe shilingi moja, nataka kwenda kununua sigara dukani" lakini baadaye hatajua ni ~~kitu~~ kitu gani kinachoenda kununuliwa. Mamilioni ya pesa yalilipwa wananchi wakati wa mkutano wa # Non-Governmental-Organisations lakini haijulikani ni nani aliyapokea.

END I.....

MR. CHEPKOK (Contd.):

Bw. Spika, nilisema zamani mambo ya Kenya Meat Commission (K.M.C.) na wengi walisema "hapana"; ni ^{wawungo} ~~wawungo~~ Watu walikula, na wanakaa hapa wakiwa na matumbo makubwa. Hata wengine ^{walikuwa} ~~walikuwa~~ hapa na ^{kusema} ~~wanasema~~ "hapana", na mwishowe ^{ikawa} ~~ilikuwa~~ ni kweli.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Omido):

Jambo la nichamu, Bw. Spika. Mbunge anayezungunza anasema kwamba alipozungunza hapa mambo ya K.M.C. watu wengine walikataa. Hata wengine wanakaa hapa ambao walikula na pia wana matumbo makubwa. Je, anaweza kuliambia Bunge hili hawa wenye matumbo makubwa walio- kula na ambao wanakaa hapa ni kina nani?

MR. SPEAKER: Order! Hatutakubali kutajwa jina la Mbunge yeyote hapa. One can only do it through a substantive Motion, and I would like hon. Members to stick to that rule.

MR. CHEPKOK: Bw. Spika, sikusema kwa ubaya. Nilisema wale ambao walikuwa hapa na ambao hawako leo; walifutwa na raia na wakaenda nyumbani. Hawako hapa siku ya leo. Raia waliangalia wakaona kwamba ng'ombe wao wamekuliwa basi wakawaambia watu hawa waende nyumbani. Hayo ndiyo mambo ambayo pia yanataka kuimaliza National Construction Corporation (N.C.C.).

Nami nataka Waziri atakapokuja kujibu atueleze ni Local Purchase Orders (L.P.O.) ngapi ambazo zilienda kwa mtu fulani na ambazo ni cha kiasi fulani cha pesa. Hatutaki mambo ya kueleza kwamba eti halmashauri hii haifanyi kazi yoyote ambayo ingeleta faida kwa Serikali. Tunajua kwamba ilifanya kazi. Hata wenye makandarasi wengi walikuwa ni Wafrika ambao ^{walifundishwa} ~~wafundishwa~~ kazi na N.C.C. Kwa hivyo, si kweli kutuambia eti hawakufanya kazi; walifanya. Mimi najua kwamba N.C.C. walifanya kazi.

Bw. Spika, nikiendelea, nataka kusema ^{Kwamba} ~~hakuna~~ faida ambayo tutapata kwa sababu N.C.C. imepigwa marufuku. ~~Lakini~~ ^{sioni} ni kwa nini N.C.C. haiwezi kurekebisha. Ikiwa K.M.C. ilirekebisha, ni

MR. CHEPKOK (Contd.):

kwa nini N.C.C. haiwezi kurekebisha? Hata K.M.C. ilipoteza mamilioni ya pesa. Ni kwa nini haja yetu ni "kuua" tu? ~~Lakini~~ nataka tufahamu kwamba "tukiua" halmashauri hii tunawaua Wafrika wenzetu ambao wange-endelea mbele.

Bw. Spika, naiomba Serikali iisaidie N.C.C. ili iweze kuendelea mbele. Tena, vile Waziri ametuambia kwamba wale wafanyakazi wa N.C.C. watachukuliwa na Wizara ya Ujenzi, nafikiri angetuambia leo kwamba tayari wafanyakazi hawa wameshachukuliwa na Wizara hii badala ya wengine kuachiliwa nje. Mpaka leo wafanyakazi hawa wangali nje. ~~Lakini~~ Waziri anasema kwamba wafanyakazi hawa watachukuliwa mahali pengine, yaani they will be absorbed elsewhere, but where? Ni kwa nini hawakuchukuliwa pamoja na wale wengine? Wengi wameshapata barua zao kusema kwamba wataenda kwa Wizara fulani fulani, na kadhalika. Wale ambao wako sasa wanajua mahali wanapokwenda. Lakini kuna wengine ambao hawajui mahali watakapokwenda.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you sure? Is that true?

MR. CHEPKOK: Of course! Mimi sisemi ^{uwungo} ~~uwungo~~ Nitakuwa Mbunge wa mwisho kusema ^{uwungo} ~~uwungo~~ katika Bunge hili. I will be the last person to tell lies in this House. I speak my mind always. Tena mimi ^{Kuahirisha} simwogopi mtu! Mtu akinitaka tukutane pale nje baada ya Bunge. Mimi siogopi na nasema ukweli, ukweli mtupu!

Bw. Spika, Waziri atakapokuja kujibu nataka atueleze majina ya wafanyakazi hawa 52. ^{Ni jambo la kuhuzunisha} ~~It is a pity~~ kuona kwamba halmashauri nzuri kama N.C.C. inataka kupigwa marufuku. N.C.C. ndiyo ina Wafrika ambao wanajaribu kuijenga nchi hii. Ni sawa ~~na~~ vile Mbunge mmoja alivyosema hapa kwamba tunakuja kuiweka N.C.C. ndani ya "kaburi" na kufunga kabisa kwa sababu ^{Kifo kinachotwa} imekufa natural death. Ni nani "ameiua"? Nime-taja watu wawili hapa ambao wako na pesa za N.C.C. ^{ni yule} ~~na~~ pengine mmoja wao ^{alikuwa anasema} ~~ambaye~~ kwamba tunakuja "kuifunika" hapa ^{teye} ~~ni~~ mmoja

MR. CHEPKOK (Contd.):

ya wale ambao wanaketi chini hapa.

Nikimaliza, Bw. Spika, namwomba Waziri afikirie tena jambo hili la N.C.C. na atueleze zaidi. Ahsante.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Onyancha):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance.

I support this Bill. Maybe when the Minister will come to reply he will give a little history how the N.C.C. worked during those few years. However, I understand that since its inception, we have had about four boards appointed. The one that has been on is the last one; the fourth one.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may support those who have indicated that maybe N.C.C. failed because of corruption, although we do not have the details about that. I may also support the fact that it is possible that N.C.C. failed because of mismanagement. One thing I know today is that if we let N.C.C. continue, we will continue losing money. The original aims of N.C.C. have already been mentioned, and we are clear about them. Most of them had not yet even started to be effected because when N.C.C. was started and funds were given to it, it would appear that one or two lines of its aims were taken up and others were never ever started.

The aims were good, but maybe, Mr. Speaker, the structure of N.C.C. was never good right from the start.

End J. *EE*

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Onyancha) Ctd:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the first three boards were effectively removed by the Government because of mismanagement and corruption of senior officers and some directors. Some of names were mentioned ~~and~~ ^{but} I do not want to go into them because it will be unfair to some of the officers and directors who are not in this House since they cannot defend themselves and who, ~~may not~~ probably, never contributed to this mismanagement and corruption. What I understand is that the last board was set up after the third one was removed specifically to find out what the ailment of the N.C.C. was. They were to investigate why the N.C.C. has failed for many years. That was their main task. If I understand it well, they had no money to start a bigger ^{operations} ~~portion~~ of its functions. Their main aim was to find out why the N.C.C. had failed and why all the three boards were removed.

If it was a question of some officers being corrupt or mis-managing the Corporation, one would think that when the first lot was removed, the second or even the third lot could do much better. The first, second and third lot failed and it was proper for the Government to investigate and find ^{out} what the problem was. If I understand well, the third board, which is the last one, is on until now. This board should explain to the Government what has been the problem and who was wrong. There are many details which cannot be brought in here. Who was wrong?

For example, although we are talking very well of the African contractors, about Kshs.90 million are still being owed to the N.C.C. because the small contractors took the money- without security - and they had no obligation to pay it back. That money is still outstanding. This money was supposed to be paid back so that the Corporation can continue functioning. Since the money was never repaid, how do we expect this Corporation to continue functioning? I understand one of the recommendations was that unless the structure of the Corporation is completely changed, then it has to be brought to an end. The money which was

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Onyancha) Ctd:

required to, probably, restructure this Corporation and start it a ^{new}. In this way, the Corporation could eliminate some of the functions which had been found to be unworkable and go into those which could possibly work. About Kshs.200 million could be needed for such an operation. The Government wisely decided that this Corporation should be done away with.

Privatization is a good thing and it can do well but some of these Corporations were set not only with the aim of making profits but to give services. Some of them may never even make profits but as long as they provide services, offer security and so on, the Government may find it necessary to continue supporting them. We do not want to be taken for a ride by anybody.

Briefly what I wanted to say is that - maybe the Minister may come up with something else - the last board ~~which was removed~~ ^{was formed} to find out not only the functions of the Corporation but its ailments. It should not be condemned. In fact, some of the officers of the Corporation are very good officers and they should be protected in this House.

I support the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

MR. A.K. KINYANJUI: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to say a few words on this Bill. The Bill before us deals with one of the parastatal bodies that we have in this country. The idea of creating a number of parastatal organisations in this country was very well aimed at. Indeed, N.C.C. was very well aimed at. From the speeches we have heard in this House, it is true that the aim and idea that was initiated in the Act that we are repealing has not worked out. A number of speakers have clearly stated that not a single contractor who was protected by this Act has proved to be ~~a reasonable~~ of a reasonable type. We have wasted a lot of money, the Corporation has gone down and it may never survive.

This Bill is appropriate and we should not allow money to be spent in the same way. The ~~main~~ question is this: Why is N.C.C. dying?

The other day we had the problem of the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC). We are now glad that KMC is now operational. It is only the other day that we also had a problem with the Uplands Bacon Factory which is in my constituency. This factory is now dead. Nobody knows what is going to happen with our industries. How do we start a promising industry in this country which will be bringing in millions and millions of money from overseas? We should have at least one of the best industries in Africa. As a country, where are we heading to? The Uplands Bacon Factory is dead and the N.C.C. must be done away with because ~~they~~ ^{there are} have no funds, to save it.

I support the Member for Mbooni who spoke yesterday. He said that we should not only think about the N.C.C. but also ^{about} most of the other parastatal organisations that we have in this country which are not coming up and which are draining our peoples' resources. Such parastatals should also be looked into. It should be made clear to us why ~~the~~ parastatals like the H.C.C. and other have failed. I thank the Minister for bringing this Bill because it is very necessary. We ^{should} also think how we can save the others from collapsing.

The other day, Questions were brought to this House regarding the sugar industry. The one in Mombasa ~~was~~ ^{is} dying while the other one in Western Kenya ~~was~~ ^{is} ~~at~~ ^{the} verge of collapsing.

END K

MR. A.K. KINYANJUI (Ctd.):

We hear that factory is going to be closed down but ~~we have put~~ ^{has been pu} a lot of money/ there by the Government. We have experienced people in this country running these institutions and we have put a lot of money in them. Therefore, public money which has been put in any of these institutions for trading purposes, must be taken care of. We had the Halal Meat Factory and the salt factory where Government put in a lot of money which went down the drain. So, we have had enough lesson^s to learn, but how long will it now take us to rectify things that are going wrong in these other institutions? This is why I am saying that it is only fair to co-ordinate the activities of most of the paras-
tals that we have because they are not delivering the goods to the people as was expected of them when they were established.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said, we have industries like the Uplands Bacon Factory which I know/^{too} well about since it happened to be in my area, which employ^s many people. This particular Bacon factory was employing between 300 and 400 people and at the same time catering as a market for pigs from thousands of farmers. It was also catering for organizations rearing pigs such as women organizations which ^{had} ~~has~~ started organizing themselves in the pig industry. However, we saw this industry going down the drain and I think it is important that something is done so that these things do not continue to happen. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that we do not need to repeal Acts governing most of these organizations when they are already dead as hon. Members have said, but instead should look at the problems that are facing us in other institutions.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of these organizations are doing a wonderful ^{doing} job. We appreciate the good job that the Kenya Tea Development Authority is/ for the small-scale farmers in this country. This Authority is very well managed and now thousands and thousands of small-scale tea farmers are getting a lot of help from this Authority. Nobody would have believe/ that tea can be grown by the small-scale farmers in this country, but this is being done. So, if there are some organizations which are doing a good job, why not look

at those which are not doing well and rectify them. Therefore, it would be very unfortunate to allow the repealing of the Acts governing institutions which are doing a good job. Let us take the Kenya Tea Development Authority as a good example. We do not have to bring in this House Bills to repeal the Acts governing most of the organizations which we already have, but we should rather rectify their positions before they become worse.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

MR. GICHUA: Ahsante sana, Bw. Spika, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili niungane na Wabeshimiwa Wabunge wengine katika majadiliano juu ya Mswada huu wa National Construction Corporation. Ni kweli kwamba wakati halmashauri hii ilipoundwa, shabaha yake ilikuwa nzuri sana, yaani, ~~wa~~ kuwasaidia Wafrika wenye kufanya kazi ya kandarasi ili waweze kushiriki katika biashara hii ya ^{Ujenzi} kandarasi. Lakini tunavyosikia vile mambo yanavyoendelea, tunasikia huzuni sana, hasa sisi kama viongozi wa nchi hii. ^{Tuna} sikia kwamba halmashauri hii imekuwa ikipata hasara tangu mnamo mwaka wa ¹⁹⁷² ~~1962~~ wakati ilipoundwa ingawa hakuna mtu yeyote ambaye amesema hivyo tangu wakati ule. Tunajua kwamba kuna w_ akaguzi ambao wanakagua hesabu katika halmashauri za Serikali na kuna ripoti ^{lewa} ^{yoyote} zinazoto/ kuhusu jambo hili, lakini ajabu ni kwamba hakuna ha tua/ ambayo inachukuliwa. Kwa hivyo, kuzungumza juu ya jambo hili ni kama kuyarudia rudia mambo ambayo yamesemwa hapo mbeleni. Hivyo ni kusema kwamba tunaposema kwamba ni lazima uchumi wa nchi ^{hii} uwekwo mikononi mwa Wafrika, ingefaa tujue kwamba jambo hili hali tawezekana. Nasema hivyo kwa sababu ikiwa halmashauri hii ilikuwa ^{kama} daraja la kandarasi Wafrika kuvukia ili waende wakafanye biashara hii, basi ~~iki~~ daraja hii ^{imevunjika} ingawa Waziri anasema kwamba daraja hii ^{linaweza} ~~kwa~~ kutengenezwa kwa njia nyingine. Je, wale ambao watakuja kuhisimamia halmashauri hii, si ni wale wale Wafrika ambao waliiangusha?

Mr. Speaker left the Chair

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Muregi) took the Chair

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kulingana na maoni yangu, jambo ambalo ningetaka kusema ni kwamba wale ambao wanafanya kazi mbaya katika halmashauri yoyote ya Serikali ni lazima waadhibiwe. Jambo hili limesemwa na Wabunge wengi katika

Bunge hili na mimi ninawaunga mkono kabisa. Ninaunga mkono Mswada huu kwa sababu tumeambiwa kwamba enilingi ¹¹³ ~~313~~ milioni zimepotea na tungetaka kujua ni pesa ngapi ambazo zitakusanywa. Nasema hivyo kwa sababu hatutaki kila mara kuletewa mtu ambaye amefariki. Tungetaka kuletewa mtu aliye hai ili tuweze kumkimbiza hospitalini. Mara kwa mara, tunasoma magazetini juu ya watu ambao wameiba pesa ~~ya Serikali~~ ^{hesabu za} na kupelekwa kortini, lakini wakati/halmashauri ya Serikali zinakaguliwa na ~~kugunduliwa~~ kwamba pesa zimeibiwa, hakuna hatua yoyote inachukuliwa na hii ni kazi bure kabisa. Kwa mfano, Mbunge wa Lari alisema kwamba kampuni ya Kenatco ilififikisika na vile vile, ile nyingine ya Upands Bacon Factory ilififikisika na kufuatiwa na ile nyingine ya Kenya Meat Commission. Mimi ningetaka kujiunga na Wabunge wenzangu kwa kusema kwamba ni lazima tuletewe halmashauri yote ya Serikali ambayo haifanyi kazi. Lakini ikiwa kuna halmashauri nyingine ambazo tunaweza kurekebisha, basi, tutaweza kufanya hivyo. Kama sivyoo, mambo yote tunayosema hapa kwamba ni lazima uchumi wa nchi hii uwe mikononi mwa Wafrika, yatakuwa ya kupoteza wakati bure.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tunasema leo kwamba Wafrika wanafinywa kibiashara na kwamba hawana biashara za kufanya. Wakati Serikali ilipounda halmashauri hizi, ilikuwa na nia nzuri ya kuwasaidia Wafrika. Lakini ikiwa hatutakuwa na halmashauri zitakazokuwa zikifanya kazi chini ya Wizara za Serikali ili Wafrika waweze kusaidiwa, basi tutaendelea kusema kwamba tunafinywa na mageni na kwamba tunataka kuwa na indigenization, lakini tutakuwa tukipoteza wakati. ~~Regi~~ Indigenization hii itatoka wapi wakati njia ambayo Wafrika wenzetu wamekuwa wakipitia tumeivunja? Basi ni wajibu wetu kama viongozi kuuweka uchumi ^{kuwa na} wa nchi hii mikononi mwa Wafrika kwa njia ya ~~halmashauri~~ halmashauri za Serikali. Ikiwa kuna makosa katika halmashauri yoyote ya Serikali, basi makosa hayo yangerekebishwa. Kama makosa hayo hayatarekebishwa, tutakuwa tukiletewa Mswada katika Bunge hili na kuipitisha kwa sababu Waziri atakuwa akituambia hivi na vile wakati pesa za ^{UMMA} ~~uma~~ zitaendelea kupotea. Pesa za ^{UMMA} ~~uma~~ ni lazima zichungwe sana. Kuna jambo ambalo linaweza kusababisha hasara kubwa sana. Ikiwa halmashauri ~~ya~~ fulani imefanya kazi kwa miaka 20 na haijafifikisika, lakini wanaopatiwa madaraka ya kuiongoza halmashauri hiyo wanaiangusha, sioni ni kwa nini ~~haya~~ tunasema

MR. GICHUA (Ctd.)

L.4.-----11.5.88.

kwamba halmashauri hiyo ni mbaya. Lingekuwa ni jambo la busara kutafuta ni nani anayeiharibu halmashauri hiyo na kumwondoa ili halmashauri hiyo iweze kuendelea. Ni juu ya wale wanaohusika na kazi ya kuendesha halmashauri hizi katika kila Wizara, kuangalia mbele na kutuambia, "Mimi naona kuna jambo mbaya hapa", kabla ya halmashauri kuharibika kabisa, ili tuweze kujua ni nini tunaweza kufanya. Tukifanya hivyo, bila shaka, tutaweza kuwasaidia wananchi wetu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, sitasema mengi zaidi ya hayo kwa sababu nitakuwa nikiyarudia yale yaliyosemwa hapo mbeleni.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

END L.

THE MINISTER OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

(Mr. Nabwera): Thank you Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance to support the Bill before the House on the National Construction Corporation.

Listening to what hon.Members have been saying, it seems to me that there is a bit of confusion as to what the Government's intention is. There has been a definite change in Government thinking, and it is that thinking that has led to this Bill. The change in policy is not whether, or not, the Government is introducing policies that might not help in indigenization. Surely, indigenization cannot mean that ~~the~~ public funds ~~are~~ should be pumped into a parastatal which is losing money all the time; that is the very antithesis of indigenization. Indigenization means helping African farmers, businessmen, and those who are out to develop themselves economically succeed in doing so; it does not mean keeping the National Construction Corporation alive when it has been losing money since its inception.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the National Construction Corporation was set up it had a two-fold aim. One was to promote and help the African contractors so that they could also develop themselves. But there ~~was~~ was an even more important aim which was that the Corporation would also go into business and be able to ~~make~~ make money, and instead of going to the Exchequer every year, it would be able to pay some dividends and even some profit to the ~~the~~ Exchequer. In the second case, the Corporation has been a disappointment because it has been losing money year in, year out. Therefore, ~~it~~ on that ground alone, it should not be allowed to continue.

THE MINISTER FOR STATE, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Nabwera)(ctd.):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as to the question of the Corporation helping African contractors, it ^{is} the African contractors ~~we~~ who are to blame. ~~because~~ some of those African contractors who have gone to borrow money, and have been helped by this Corporation, have ~~h~~ been people who are ~~x~~ not competent contractors, and they have taken this money and used it ~~to~~ for other things, ~~and~~ they have not repaid the money they borrowed from the Corporation. This has, therefore, meant that the Treasury has been throwing money down the drain to these unscrupulous so-called African contractors every year. These ~~para~~ people are not even contractors.

The National Construction Corporation should now be building our roads. After 20 years, we should not be bringing in expatriate firms to construct our roads. These so-called African contractors cannot even ~~xxxx~~ construct a simple murrum road. So, why keep the ~~x~~ Corporation alive; why should the Exchequer be expected to bail out a corporation that is worthless? It is ^{the} Government ^{is} policy that every parastatal ^{body} should be able to pay its way; ~~if~~ ^{each one} every parastatal must make a profit and pay ~~profit and~~ dividends to the Government. This Government will not take tax-payers' money and put it in a parastatal ^{body} which is going to lose that money year in, year out. Therefore, the boards of directors of parastatals ^{bodies,} together with their management, must make sure that they change their tactics so that ~~they~~ they become profit-making organizations. If they do not do so, they ~~xxx~~ will face the same fate that is ~~x~~ going to face the National Construction Corporation.

That is ^{the} Government policy, and ~~therefore~~ it is right in doing that. The Government cannot continue asking the Kenyan tax-payers to help a few individuals who are the members

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THE MINISTER OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Nabwera)(ctd.):
of the boards of directors, or members of the management of those
parastatals ^{bodies,} when the country is, in fact, not gaining.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, ^{am} I ~~was~~ surprised
when hon. Members equate these money-losing parastatals ^{bodies} ~~to~~ with
indigenization. Whom are we helping? It is the Chairman of
the parastatal, ^{body} members of the ^{board} ~~board~~ of directors, the managing
director and a few other people working in that parastatal, ^{bodies we are helping} and
punishing the 22 million Kenyans by ~~trying to~~ failing this House.

(applause)

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is the truth.
There has been confusion in this House. When I listened to some
hon. Members who contributed to this Motion, I formed the opinion
that they seem to give the impression, and want ~~to give~~ the
country to believe, that by abolishing the National Construction
Corporation, this Government is hurting the indigenization policy.
That is far from the truth. To the contrary, the Government wants
the Africans in this country to have a ~~say~~ cake. But they must
make money. We cannot use the parastatals ^{bodies} as a way of helping
two or three people enrich themselves at the expense of ~~w~~ 22
million Kenyans. That is why the National Construction Corporation
must go and very quickly.

MR. ANGATIA: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary
Deputy Speaker, Sir. I think the House is being misled because
the point that has been hammered since yesterday by hon. Members
is that the intentions of the National Construction Corporation
were very good and ^{whether we} ~~so~~ can we find a substitute for it? I do
not think there is any hon. Member who is saying that money
should continue being 'poured' into the National Construction
Corporation in order that indigenization may take ~~place~~ place.
I do not think there is any hon. Member who is that myopic

MR. ANGATIA (ctd.):

to say that the money goes in for indigenization. There is no equality of that kind.

THE MINISTER OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Nabwera): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is not a point of order; it is a point of argument. I wish the hon. Member for Malava could let me develop my argument. He spoke yesterday and I did not interrupt him. I, therefore, do not see why he should interrupt me.

I was saying that all parastatals ^{bodies} in this Republic must now take note that they will face the axe unless they begin making profits. The hon. Member who has just spoken asked that if the National Construction Corporation is abolished, what shall we do? The Government knows that we have very many institutes of technology and polytechnics in the country. We also have a Ministry which is charged with the responsibility of training the Kenyan manpower so that we can have qualified people who can even construct roads, modern buildings, bridges and what have you.

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THE MINISTER OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Nabwera)(ctd.):

The Government has that policy and there is a Ministry specially charged with that responsibility. So, there is no point in shedding crocodile tears over the scrapping of the National Construction Corporation, as if the Government had no alternative policy. There is an alternative policy, and we shall produce better qualified people who can construct bitumised roads in this country and people who can construct modern storey houses instead of having this money drainer. It is important that we, as Parliament should convey to the public what is true so that the Kenyan public, whenever the Government takes a decision or takes some corrective measures, is not confused by what is said in this House. We should not come here just to win debating points; we should be very serious.

We have in this House a Public Investments Committee, which will be chaired by a Back-bencher, whose responsibility will be to look after public investments. Another of the functions of this committee will be to ensure that Government investments are profitable and that Parliament ^{does not become} ~~cannot be~~ party to Government investments that are money losing. I am sure that hon. Members who are members of that particular committee will be vigilant and will take each Minister to task if they notice that we are proposing public investments that will cause the Exchequer money without a good return.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the last 25 years this country has been taken for a ride. There have been numerous parastatal bodies that have been introduced in this country just to end by throwing away millions and millions of shillings. We remember what happened to state corporations such as Ken-Ren, where millions of shillings ~~were~~ were lost. We also lost millions of shillings through Halal, Kenatco, Kisumu Molasses and others. In the case of Kisumu Molasses, we lost more than KShs.1 billion. This Nyayo Government will never want to be party to any money losing parastatal body. Parastatal bodies will have to make profits, otherwise they will be axed.

Sir, with those few remarks, I wholeheartedly support this Bill which will be an example to other parastatal bodies, that unless they pull up their socks they will face the same fate.

MR. K'OMBUDO: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance to contribute a few ideas on this Bill. I must frank and say that originally I was going to oppose this Bill but, after listening very carefully to hon. Nabwera, I am convinced that the Bill is important and I am going to support it.

Sir, you see, this country has scarce economic resources. We do not have oil yet, and we pray for the day when it will be discovered. The little economic resources that we have come from the sweat of the coffee farmer and other farmers. Those little economic resources must be conserved and used properly. A situation has been going on for the last two decades now, whereby corporations set up to help the Exchequer augment its little resources have had bottomless holes through which the country has been losing millions and millions of shillings. What we should learn from the losses of the National Construction Corporation is that this is the beginning of a similar practices. We should look into the operations of such organisations as the Kenya National Trading Corporation. The Government should not involve itself in selling salt, sugar and other small commodities. We have more than enough people in this country who can sell sugar and salt. Let the ~~free~~ Government stick to major public investments and policies; let Government ~~x~~ get out of petty trade. In fact, in a way, it is the Government that hampers the indigenisation and Africanisation of commerce and industry by involving itself in petty trade. Let the Government get out of this petty trade and allow local people to take up such businesses.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, why should such an organisation as the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation involve itself in the running of star light night clubs? My God! That corporation was set up to industrialise this country and not to run such petty businesses. Why should I.C.D.C. tie up public funds in a night club venture? Does the Government have any business to run super markets? The Government has enough to do elsewhere ~~than~~ rather than running Uchumi Super Markets. It is a pity that I.C.D.C. should involve public money in running Uchumi Super Markets selling Roiko Mchuzi Mix, Unga and so forth. Ululululululu! This is unbelievable and, therefore, I very highly commend the Government in the move it has taken now.

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11.5.88.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND SETTLEMENT (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. We know that there are only two official languages that are allowed in this House. Can the hon. Member on the Floor tell us what language he has just spoken and how he expects it to be written by our HANSARD staff?

MR. K'OMBUDO: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, "Ulululululu" is not translatable and, therefore, I am unable to help my hon. friend.

Sir, I want to thank the Government again for taking this move. Each one of these parastatal bodies should be examined. I am grateful that hon. Nabwera has drawn the attention of the Public Investments Committee, of which I am a Member, to this fact. We seem to have a very good role now, and I can assure hon. Members that no stone will be left unturned.

MR. ANGATIA: It will never meet! It will never meet!

MR. K'OMBUDO: It will meet. I am the chairman and I will call the meeting. Who says that the Public Investments Committee will never meet? I give a warning to parastatal bodies to be aware that this is a new look Parliament.

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MR. K'OMBUDO (CTD.):

They had better be aware now that every cent shall have to be accounted for. I believe that we will have to proceed along the usual lines of the Public Accounts Committee of producing a report. The Attorney-General will help us. I think that there are going to be a lot of criminal prosecutions. We owe a duty to this country to be vigilant because we do not have much money here, and the little we have has to be used properly.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not used to speaking for long, because other hon. Members also want to contribute. With these few words, I support this Bill.

THE MINISTER FOR ENERGY (Mr. Bivott): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Bill and support it fully. I think that the intentions of the Government are very clear. They are to ensure the ~~existence~~ ^{efficient} existence of the most sufficient organisation of Government business in such a manner that any institution that operates under the auspices of the Government, and guarantees money on its behalf, function ^S effectively for the good of the nation.

The National Construction Corporation was established in the beginning to do a specific job - to enhance the role of the African in the construction business. The functions of the Corporation, at that time, are stipulated in chapter 493 of the Laws of Kenya, section 15, sub-section (3). These noble motives are clearly stipulated here. The Corporation was to engage in the construction industry. It had to come up and engage in construction business. It was also to deal with the manufacture, process and assembly of building plants and all building materials, and so on. It was also to establish, equip and maintain educational and training facilities. It was to furnish managerial, technical and administrative services and to enter into partnership with or acquire any business. It was to invest, ~~money~~ after consultation with the Treasury, any funds which for the time being trustees were authorised by the law of the land to invest, and to place money at interest-bearing rates, and so on. The Corporation was also to award contracts through a works committee

THE MINISTER FOR ENERGY (CTD.):

consisting of a few members.

All those were very noble objectives and the philosophy involved was very clear. The African was new in the construction business and he had to be nursed and supported in order to enter this business, but one thing was forgotten: the African was the boss of his own land and the Kenyan himself is in charge of his own destiny. Any business that was to be given was to be given by the African. I would like to correct the impression given by a few hon. Members who spoke before me that the Government is abolishing the National Construction Corporation and leaving the situation open for large companies and corporations to come in. One thing should be very clear. The Government cannot act against its own interests or the national interests. The Government is not here to support the interests of exploiters; but rather to ensure that the interests of the mwananchi are catered for.

Let us now look a back at the situation. In 1972, the country was only nine years old. It was, indeed, an infant. I think, ~~that~~ at that time, there was need for some form of guidance, hoping that some private motive-vested individuals with technical skills in construction would come forward and be supported. Hopefully, in the course of time, and in pursuit of this infant industry, these individuals would stand on their own and compete against everybody else in the business. The same intentions were made in the case of the Kenya National Trading Corporation and the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation which have been referred to. That happened 16 years ago.

At that time, there were many public-spirited individuals who came in to enjoy, ~~themselves~~ and take advantage of the opportunity so given. So, today we have this document I have here. I will not lay it on the Table, nor will I say who the individuals concerned were, but they were the beneficiaries of the National Construction Corporation. All of them are big debtors of this Corporation. These are Africans who have ~~got~~ loans from the Corporation, and have been assisted to engage in businesses, but who have failed to live up to expectation. What do you expect such a corporation to do? Firstly, it must

THE MINISTER FOR ENERGY (CTD.):

collapse, if its services are not utilised in the way they were intend to be. The corporation will continue to incur losses, and nobody will allow such a situation to continue because we do not have money to waste. We have to generate money and circulate it in order to allow other people to benefit. Today, we have lost money which will never be recovered, however hard we try. This is a result of the fact that we wanted the African to do business.

This is not to say that the African cannot do any job, but the African who benefits must do so in a manner that benefits the country as a whole. When you have an institution that nurses people, and then those people forget that they are expected to stand on their own feet, the whole thing becomes a drag. So, what have we done? We have said that we will incur no more debts in this way. We have tolerated this situation for the last 16 years, but today we are old enough to compete and work. We have set up district development committees of which hon. Members are members. It is up to hon. Members to ensure that all the construction activities taking place in their own districts are given to Africans. It is up to these Africans to ensure that they get money through banks guaranteed by the amount of money that is going to be generated through the execution of the projects that are undertaken. In this way, the Africans will be prudent, responsible and know that if they falter, it is they themselves who will be responsible for that.

That is the kind of substitute that hon. Members are asking for. There is a large avenue of substitution where genuine, viable and authentic African companies can flourish. It is only the African who is not interested in exploiting other people who will succeed. The Africans who have been nursing this National Construction Corporation have never succeeded, firstly, because, by nature of things, people tend to take anything that belongs to the Government for granted because there is a godfather called "the Government" which will always come to their rescue. These people have failed to succeed.

We had a similar ~~case~~ situation in the case of the Kenya National Trading Corporation and the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation,

THE MINISTER FOR ENERGY (CTD.):

besides many other Government institutions. I think that we are now moving away from that situation to a level where people become responsible and act on their own. We are not to kid ourselves into believing that we do not have Africans who are capable of building. Today, we have many Africans who are capable of building. We have many Africans who are already known in our banks and many others who control a large part of our economy, but we need Africans to reassure themselves that they are capable of doing these things. This mentality of talking about the Asian, large companies, and so on, is, in fact, retrospective thinking which lacks confidence and includes some degree of inferiority. It also displays lack of confidence in our own Government. Who gives the Asian business? Is it not the African? Where is an Asian who administers contracts? He gets contracts through the African himself because the latter is too lazy to depend on himself. Who does the job? Is it the African or the Asian, even when the Asian is given the job? Is it not the African?

The African is capable of doing these things himself. What he needs are managerial skills that cannot be acquired from an organisation that cannot even collect so much money.

END O



THE MINISTER FOR ENERGY (Ctd):

It is the weakness of that organisation which, in fact, has 'killed' it. I was very encouraged to hear my colleague, hon. Nabwera, say that if this National Construction Corporation (N.C.C.) had lived up to its expectations, today we would be having national construction companies everywhere building roads, bridges, houses and so on. But now we are encountering it everywhere: in roads and bridges construction, building houses and so on. But nobody now hears about it because it has failed. Now ~~nothing~~ anything that fails has to be scrapped in order to save money. This will also allow the new systems to flourish under the district development committees.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me appeal to ~~human~~ hon. Members that to note ~~that~~ that whenever a Bill is ~~now~~ brought here by ~~is~~ the Government, this is done after due consideration. There is no Bill that is brought to this House without, first considering the interests of the nation, ^{its} the merits and demerits of ~~the Bill~~. Least of all, the Government will never, under whatever circumstances, act against the interests of the nation, ^{interests} itself, and general well-being of the society. So there should never ^{be} any inkling in anybody's mind ~~that~~ that the Government, perhaps, has failed to take into account the interests of the small man. After all, who votes? It is the small man; that is, the majority of people who give us votes to come here are the small ones - people who do not ~~have~~ own much; those are the people we care most about. So we ^{will} ~~will~~ not ~~accept~~ accept ~~is~~ exploitation, or the activities ~~of those who know how to exploit~~ that benefit those who know how to exploit the masses.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do ^{not} ~~not~~ want to go into the details of the Bill. Those have been gone into by the Minister who moved this Bill; and also by the Attorney-General, who is the most learned man in the legal aspect of the Bill. However, I thought it better to clarify the situation. The Government has ~~thought~~ several times about the N.C.C.; it has looked at it and found that it is no longer in a ~~poor~~ position to serve the interests for which it was created; that it is no longer appropriate, and that ^{one} the present District Focus for Rural Development is capable of enhancing the Africans' chances of getting jobs in their own districts. The African we are dealing with today is more competent than the ~~one~~ ^{one} we were

THE MINISTER FOR ENERGY (ctd):

dealing with in 1972. Above all, the N.C.C. has failed in its functions to live up to our expectations. It has only succeeded in accumulating a considerable amount of debts which, in ~~turn~~ turn, has made it impossible for it to continue being in existence. For that reason, the Government finds that the N.C.C. no longer serves any useful purpose. Now like everything else that ceases to serve any purpose, it must be repealed. We have, therefore, accordingly, sought its repeal through this Bill.

With those few remarks, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support the Bill.

MR. SALATE: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Would I be in order to move that the Mover be now called upon to reply?

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

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Mr. J.K. Koech): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to thank the hon. Members for all the comments they have made in elaborating on the problems that the N.C.C. has faced. Now, several issues have been raised. One of the issues has been that the N.C.C. should not have been dissolved and that, instead, it should have been improved. As it has been said by the last speaker, the Government has considered and re-considered the problems which have faced the N.C.C., and has come to the conclusion that the only thing that can be done, in the good of the nation, is to dissolve the N.C.C.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not only mismanagement which has made me dissolve the N.C.C. The very nature of the incorporation of the N.C.C. has made it extremely difficult for this particular Corporation to work. It ~~is~~ does not matter even if we put in new people - new board of directors and executives. It seems that we will not get anywhere. This is because there have been changes from time to time before which have not brought any change to the N.C.C. This is because its monopolistic characteristics did not enable it to be efficient^{ly} in discharging the noble duties it was charged with. So we thought it better to dissolve this particular Corporation, and still pursue

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Ctd):

the goals of the Corporation through other Government arms.

L.L.C.
 Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have already set up a Department within my Ministry to ensure that the original goals of the N.C.C. are still pursued. ~~In~~ In other words, my Ministry is not ^{going to} to ~~abandon~~ the goals of assisting the ~~indigenous~~ indigenous Kenyans to ~~assist~~ establish themselves in the construction industry. However, we need to be very honest in this particular regard. What ~~has~~ has made African entrepreneurs fail? The African entrepreneurs are themselves to blame for their failures. We may be blaming other people for the failure of Africans, and yet, we, ourselves, ~~are~~ are to blame. I think we have to re-think our position, as Africans, and make sure that ~~whatever~~ we are sincere in whatever we do. This is because quite a number of African entrepreneurs "sell" themselves to the foreigners. ~~For~~ For this reason, Africans ~~can~~ can never come up. So we need to be honest in this, and stop blaming the Government; the Government cannot replace an individual's initiative. If an individual entrepreneur does not create his own drive, so as to succeed in whatever he is doing, the Government cannot become a substitute for him in that kind of enterprise. So, the initiative and self-drive has ~~got~~ to originate from the African entrepreneurs. The Government only comes in to motivate and assist them so that they can succeed in whatever they are doing. The Government has done a lot, but, we, ourselves, have ~~got~~ to do a lot more. We have ~~got~~ to rise and do something more seriously; we need to devote more time to what we do, but not to leave it to other ^{people} to do it for us.

END P

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (ctd.):

One hon. Member said that maybe this particular corporation should have been sold. But who would have accepted to buy a corporation which is in such a mess? I do not think anybody would be willing to do it. So, the only solution would be to dissolve the corporation. I do not want the fact that there was mismanagement in corporation, to remain in the minds of the hon. Members. It was not only mismanagement, as mismanagement is a human element. I am talking about the totality or the inward structure of the National Construction Corporation (N.C.C.) itself which could not work. Even if we were to put in more people, it would still not work.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I said before, in my Ministry I have established a Department which is going to follow the original ideals of the N.C.C. in order to assist the upcoming entrepreneurs. I also have quite a good number of highly qualified technical manpower, like competent engineers, quantity surveyors and architects who will be also to advice the indigenous Africans on their jobs if only these would make real use of our departments and have their own initiative and drive. I believe the original noble objective, is going to be pursued. I know from time to time we are going to get a lot of ideas from this House as to how to shape ourselves up. The ideas that will come from the hon. Members will assist us to shape this department which is still young or at infancy, so that we can assist the upcoming African entrepreneurs.

As for the workers, I had been asked to lay down the names of those who had been working with the N.C.C. We are going to consider everybody. The Government is working within the law. We have the law that established the N.C.C. and the Kenya Law. We are going to follow these in redeployment of staff.

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (ctd.):

It is not true that we are laying off some workers and that we are not going to absorb them into the various departments of the Government. I want to assure the House that we are following the law to ensure that the workers are not going to be penalised. Each of them is going to get the benefits which they had been assigned for. We have, in fact, already absorbed some of them and we are still going on with the process of absorbing the others. So, it would not be correct to say in this House that we have already dismissed some workers who were originally with the N.C.C. We are working round the clock to ensure that we absorb them and put them in their right places where their services and their skills are required most.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are, of course, doing this within the law. This is because there are certain conditions which may also force us to pay gratuity. If the workers will be satisfied with what we ^{will} ~~would~~ have done, because he had signed for it, I do not think, another person will say that we have not followed the law. We are going to do that to ensure that everybody is assisted as by the law.

Now let me say something about the debtors to the N.C.C. The N.C.C. is now dissolved and we are going to take care of all the assets and liabilities of N.C.C. These will be absorbed by the Ministry. If there are some debtors, the law is going to take its own course. I do not think there is any need for me to come here with any list of the debtors. We are still awaiting the Report ^{of} ~~of~~ ~~Controller and Auditor-General's~~ ^{Corporations} Report. When we get it, then it is going to be brought to this House. This is because the ~~Controller~~ ^{Corporations} and Auditor-General is going to bring the Report to Public Accounts Committee. Once the Public Accounts Committee which is made up of hon. Members of this House, ~~and they~~ have deliberated on it,

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (ctd.):

then the law will take its natural course. There is no shortcut. We are not going to bring things here which have not been assessed and analysed sufficiently by the Controller and Auditor-General and those that the Public Accounts Committee has not made the necessary recommendations to this House. Once that has been done and this House adopts that Report and its recommendations, then the law will take its own course.

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

~~THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Mr. Muli) seconded.~~

(Question put and agreed to)

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

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

(Order for Committee read)

^{The} Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kabingu-Muregi) left the Chair

IN THE COMMITTEE

^{The} Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Kabingu-Muregi) took the Chair

The National Construction Corporation (Repeal) Bill

(Clause 2 agreed to)

Clause 3

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Mr. arap Koeh): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:-

and THAT, clause 2 be amended by deleting sub-clause (8) by inserting in place thereof a new clause as follows:

"Every member of the staff of the corporation not under notice of dismissal shall under the written law governing employment in the public service become a member of the public service on the terms and conditions of service applicable under the public service".

(Question of the amendment proposed)

MR. ANGATIA: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, when the Minister informed us yesterday that he was going to bring an amendment on this particular sub-clause, we thought that he was going to correct only the word 'Corporation' which we thought ^{had} ~~have~~ been entered there by error and instead insert the words 'public service'. We expected that the rest of the words would remain as they were. Instead he has gone ahead and removed a very essential clause from the original Bill. I am referring here to the fact that the services of the People who have been in N.C.C. will ^{render} be continuous services into the Ministry. I thought their service was not going to be broken ~~it~~ into two different parts. The amended sub-clause leaves ^{out} that essential element.

I know that the Ministry has tried very hard this afternoon to convince us that those staff members of N.C.C. who have already received letters terminating their services, ~~we~~ should not have ^{any} fear ~~for these people~~. They will certainly be taken on by the Ministry. But, now the Minister is contradicting that assurance by leaving a very essential phrase which ^{is} part of sub-clause (8) which says:

"under the Corporation and employment with the Corporation and in the public service shall be deemed to be a single continuing employment".

This is a very essential part for the protection of the workers who are being transferred from the N.C.C. to the Ministry of Public Works. His leaving it out is going to create fear and worries among the employees. Could ~~he~~ the Minister tell us why that particular part has been left out? Could he also assure the workers and not only us alone, that they should not fear following this amendment? The amendment could ^{tell} ~~spell~~ something ^{that} ~~will~~ determine

MR. ANGATIA (ctd.):

that the Minister is leaving out something of importance. Why has he brought it minus a categorical statement that he had made saying that the service will be continuous?

END Q.....

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Mr. Muli): Sir, I would like to clarify the position. The position is this; the officers who were working with the Corporation which is the subject of repeal were not on pensionable terms and for the purpose of the Pensions Act, only continuous service in two pensionable services can be deemed to be continuous for a purpose of a pension. Those officers in the Corporation were in ~~the~~ contract terms of service or terms which were ~~not~~ terminable on notice or any other term. However, the service itself was not pensionable. As a result therefore, at the close of the Corporation that service ~~was~~ must come to an end and ^{it}~~one~~ cannot be joined up for pension purposes with the current service they are going to assume in the Public Service. They will be entitled to their terminal benefits as it were contained in their letters of appointment. On that termination, they would then either be engaged on pensionable service in Public Service or on contract whichever they will opt to be. So, the ~~was~~ question of continuous ^{service} was rather erroneously used in the original draft and the amendment removed that concept. As you will appreciate, one cannot make continuous service of two services in a case where one was pensionable and another not pensionable. Therefore, the amendment as it stands now ^{clarifies} ~~clarifies~~ that ~~position~~ position.

MR. ANGATIA: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, let me thank the Attorney-General for clarifying the point of gratuity and pension only. But Sir, continuous service had implied that earning will also be continuous. What is now coming out of the Attorney-General's explanation is that these people are going to be hired a fresh. This now will be a question of take it or leave it. This means that the salaries will change. To be fair the Minister should indicate in the Bill the terms under which these people will now be engaged in, the salaries and inform them that the service is going to start the time they start working with the Ministry. Some of them are probably going to work there maybe for three years, five, a few will work for probably ten to 20 years. In that case those ones who work for up to 20 years are the ones who may qualify for anything meaningful called pension. These people might be going in for a different salary from what they have been earning before, and

MR. ANGATIA (Ctd.):

I remember this point was raised by hon. Wasike-Ndombi; whether there is going to be a change in salaries. Now it appears as if there is going to be a change in salaries. I can ^{see} from the Bill that they are going to be employed under the Public Service terms of service. ~~What we are~~ actually telling these people that salaries will change and it will be a question of ~~we~~ either take it or leave it. This is obviously a big ~~big~~ disadvantage to the workers since they cannot have any option. Many of them will just have to quit because the conditions will be unfavourable.

Sir, for example you and I having been in a good salary and for no mistake of ours, the Corporation ^{is} dissolved and then offered some other job in a different organization. Now this other type of employment happens to have poorer terms of service than the one ~~one~~ one had had before for ~~no~~ no mistake of his. ^{the} is this not very unfair? Are we treating these workers in way we have been promising ~~it~~ in this House? Can the Minister please explain ~~to~~ this to us so that the workers do not get ~~in~~ ~~disadvantaged~~ unduly disadvantaged?

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Mr. Muli): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, let us be quite ~~clear~~ clear in our mind that the Government is not to blame for what is happening. This is not unusual. ~~It~~ When a company becomes bankrupt as this Corporation is, it is said to be insolvent. What happens is ~~it~~ that the company is wound up and the officers of the company cannot blame anybody; they will have to leave the services of the company because it wound up. But the Government is sympathetic enough to these officers who work in this Corporation ^{and} in fact, some are young and is assuring them of a future by absorbing them in the Government service. There is no obligation or anything ^{on the Government} that they can claim against the Government that the Government was responsible for what happened. Therefore, it is not unusual when a company ~~is~~ or a corporation becomes insolvent. ~~In~~ In the case of a corporation it is supposed to be dissolved by an Act of Parliament and that would be the end of the matter. However, the Government is sympathetic to see that these officers who for no fault of theirs, or probably

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Ctd.):

some of ~~z~~ them may have been involved in what happened are given a hope and in so doing, they must be absorbed in the public Service. But all the same they cannot be given priority over and above other civil servants as far as salaries are concerned. They will be remunerated ^{at par} ~~as per~~ - or ~~what~~ whichever law is applicable, or in some cases, they may end up with their own salaries which they were enjoying. I cannot go into that one because it depends on the Public Service as far as employment is concerned.

Let me make it very clear that the Government is not to blame: This is not a branch of ~~a~~ the Government; it happens ~~z~~ to have been a corporation operating as an individual legal entity, just like any other company. This now ~~is~~ is being ~~w~~wound up. A lot of people will suffer, creditors may lose, Government may lose its contribution there since it is a shareholder in that ~~xxxxxx~~ Corporation but we cannot with all fairness, give preference to these officers, when ~~z~~ they ~~assumetheir~~ positions in the Public Service. They may either opt to ^{be} on contract or to be on permanent and pensionable terms of service and the salaries will be ^{at par with those offered to} ~~like~~ other civil servants. I believe the Government is very ~~xxx~~ sympathetic and these officers and hon. Angatia should appreciate the action the Government is taking in respect of these officers.

MR. ANGATIA: Sir, certainly I am appreciating. Okay, ~~I agree that the~~ ~~xxxx~~ these people will get ~~x~~ gratuity, but if the ~~situ~~ situation is like the Attorney-General described that it is an independent organization which has ^{been} ~~wound~~ up. There is another law of ~~x~~ redundancy which ^{applies and} ~~apply~~, ^{if} that law of redundancy can be brought ~~xxxx~~ forward together with the option of joining the Government service then I think that would be reasonable. Let the workers know whether they are being declared redundant ^{because} ~~if~~ the Corporation has ^{gone} ~~an~~ bankrupt. If it ~~is~~ gone bankrupt, there is a ~~xxx~~ law in this land which governs this. If the Attorney-General seriously considers that this was an independent institution well it can be argued ~~that~~ otherwise because the Government was the main shareholder and ^{since} ~~it~~ has gone under, then the law of redundancy applies. Give the workers

MR. ANGATIA (Ctd.):

the option. Let them either take ^{advantage of} the law of redundancy if that gives them ~~benefits~~ better benefits or opt for the Government ~~offer~~ offer to accept the jobs. Here it looks as if there is no option. They are just being told "this has gone under, & you either go to this one or ~~go~~ go home". I do not think ~~we~~ we who make the laws and give these people to work with the companies, the corporations or the Government should disregard this aspect. This is because we are now showing the private firms that they can do the same. Sir, you can be sure the Government ~~would~~ would not be happy if a separate private ~~company~~ company was to do the same. ^{They may} ~~whereby they~~ take advantage by not giving the people the options of ~~either~~ either going ~~for~~ for redundancy, ~~or~~ compensation or go for the jobs in the Public Service. This again needs to be explained.

END R.....

GGN

S.1.11.5.88

Chairman, Sir,

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Mr. Muli): Mr. Temporary Deputy

I do not see ^{any} the bone of contention here. In the Minister's opening remarks and also in my ^{seconding} opening remarks, I said that an option has already been given to those who wish to retire and have to receive their terminal benefits - whether by way of gratuities or other benefits that they are entitled to. If they ~~are~~ opt to do that, they will not get their terminal benefits and they will look for employment elsewhere. I also said that those over the age of 45 will also be asked to retire if they wish to do so and they will be entitled to terminal benefits. There will also be option for those officers who ~~will~~ would like to be taken over by the Government Service. There again, if they are given that option, they will be paid off what they were intitled to under the old terms of employment and assume new employment in the Public Service. So, I cannot see any difficulty about that.

On the other hand, this Act of repeal has nothing to do with the continuous service for pension purposes. If that was the case, we would have brought the Pensions Act here for the amendment in order to make that the service in the corporation as a pensionable service in which case the question of continuity arises. But since that is not the case, the question of continuous service does not arise. So the option will be there and these officers have been given those options and as the Minister has just said before he sat down that some of them have already been identified and given the various duties which they are going to assume in the Public Service. So I cannot see any difficult about what the hon. Angatia is trying to raise here.

MR. ANGATIA: Redundancy!

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: The question of redundancy

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Ctd.):

does not arise. Redundancy arises where a continuing solvent company is not insolvent - wishes to ~~not~~ reduce its staff and ~~reduce~~ ^{retain} some of its staff. In such a case, those who are going to be reduced are given what is called redundancy benefit because they are being laid off and the company continues with less officers or less servants. That does not arise here; the corporation is not continuing.

(Question that the words to be left out be left out, put and agreed to)

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

(Title agreed to)

(Clause 3 as amended agreed to)

(Title agreed to)

(Clause 1 agreed to)

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Mr. J.K. Koech): Mr.

Temporary Deputy Chairman, I beg to move that the Committee doth report to the House its consideration of The National Construction (Repeal) Bill and its approval thereof with amendments.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

(The House resumed)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kibingu-Muregi) in the Chair

CONSIDERATION OF REPORT AND AMENDMENTS

THE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION (REPEAL) BILL

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Mr. J.K. Koech): Mr.

Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, a Committee of the whole House has considered the National Construction Corporation (Repeal) Bill and has approved ~~the same~~ the same ~~to the House~~ with amendments.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORT AND THIRD READING

The National Construction Corporation (Repeal) Bill

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Mr. J.K. Koech): Mr.

Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, a Committee of the whole House has considered The National Construction Corporation (Repeal) Bill and has reported the same to the House with amendments.

I therefore beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee in the said Report.

THE MINISTER FOR ENERGY (Mr. Biwott): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee in the said Report.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Mr. J.K. Koech): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the National Construction (Repeal) Bill be now read the Third Time.

THE MINISTER FOR ENERGY (Mr. Biwott) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

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

Second Reading

The Cotton Bill

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Mr. Mwangale): Mr.

Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that The Cotton Bill be now read a Second Time.

Since ~~the~~ 1965 when the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board was first established, the Kenyan cotton ~~industry~~ ^{industries} has gone ~~through~~ ^{let off} through a very unstable period and also a ~~little~~ ^{little} crisis.

S.4.....11.5.88

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Ctd.):

This Act ^{gave} gives the Board the monopoly of ~~mak~~ marketing all its cotton and also the entire control of the industry. During this period, no changes have been effected in the Cotton Board as a result of which the country has been going down and down in the production of cotton and in some cases we have been forced to import.

END S.....



THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Contd.):

Just looking at the figures of our production for the last 20 years, starting from 1966, we produced 23,430 bales of cotton. ~~in 1966~~ From 1966 up to 1976, which is exactly 10 years, we had only increased our production to 31,553 bales of cotton. Between 1976 and 1986, we increased our production from 31,000 to just about 49,000 bales of cotton, with only two big peak periods when the cotton production went far beyond 50,000 bales of cotton; that was in 1979 when the country produced 62,129 bales of cotton, and in 1985, ^{when we produced} 70,149. This was as a result, especially for 1985, of the initial payments for cotton produced to the farmers which encouraged farmers to produce much more for that year.

When we look through the reasons why this production has remained almost stagnant, that is between 40,000 and 60,000 bales of cotton, it is because of the monopoly powers that we gave to the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board (Cotton Board) and the Cotton Board being unable to pay the farmers in time. If the farmers were paid more and paid in time they would be able to produce all the cotton that we require not only for this country but also for export.

Sir, the best example is that one of 1985 when the farmers were paid in time. But I must also say that the Government has continued to give incentives to the farmers by announcing producer prices for cotton seed every year, and looking at the price, for example, from 1980 up to this year when we announced the new producer prices, the price has gone up from KSh.3/- that we were paying per kilo to the farmer of his cotton seed to now KSh.6/- ^{per kilo} that we are paying today. So, incentives in the form of announcing producer prices in ^{advance} ~~advance~~ before the season and also by giving them additional incentives by increasing producer prices, the Government has given the maximum co-operation and support to the farmer.

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Contd.):

Unfortunately, Sir, as I was saying, we have been going down and down. It has, therefore, become necessary for us to look at the entire structure of the cotton industry, and in particular, the role played by the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board to see whether by restructuring it we can be able to promote the cotton industry so that we can produce more cotton. Maybe I should mention here that this country has 15 ginneries which have an installed capacity of 112,000 bales of cotton per year. In other words, we are only today producing at half the capacity of our installed capacity of our ginneries. The ginneries themselves have that capacity of 112,000 bales, but all they are now producing is between 50,000 and 60,000 bales of cotton each year.

I would also like to mention, Sir, that when you take the total area of our country which is suitable for cotton production we find that this country can produce as much as 224,000 bales of cotton, taking the present area of our arable land that we have, even without touching irrigation and other marginal areas that we have not taken into account. So, we are being held behind in our cotton production because of the type of constraints that are being imposed on the industry by the monopoly powers that were conferred upon the Cotton Board itself.

I would also like to mention, Sir, that of the 29 textile mills that we have in the country, these mills are only using about 50,000 bales of cotton. In other words, if we could produce more cotton we have the capacity and the potential to expand the present factory capacity in our country by as much as twice or three times. This means that this will also increase employment opportunities in the industry and ~~create more employment for our people and~~, of course, our farmers would stand to gain more.

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Cond.):

The objective of the Government is to ensure that the farmer who is the producer of any crop today is paid and paid well and paid in time. We have instituted this policy now and following the ^{President's} ~~present~~ directive that farmers ~~would~~ ^{should} be paid as and when they deliver their crop, we have now to restructure most of our boards so that they can respond to that directive, and ensure that farmers are paid when they deliver their crop.

Hon. Members are already aware that changes have already been made, for example, in the sugar industry, and we are doing so by rehabilitating the factories and expanding some factories and, of course looking forward to establishing more factories. The Government is already re-organising the National Cereals and Produce Board with a view to paying the farmer as and when he delivers his crop, and we are now going to do the same for the cotton industry.

I would also like to mention, Sir, that today there are some areas which are producing cotton, but the capacity of the ginneries are not enough, whereas in certain areas where there is less cotton but a greater capacity in the form of ginneries that are lying there doing, say, half capacity or idle capacity. Today we require a big ginnery in Bura, Lamu, Tharaka and Taveta. There are also many other areas where ginneries would be required, but we are hampered by the fact that the powers that have been conferred on the Cotton Board make it impossible for them to be able to have paid because they do not have that amount of money to be able to pay to the farmers when they are required to pay this money.

Part of the reason, Sir, is the inherent problem of the marketing system itself. Unlike the marketing of coffee or tea, which is done by auction and the farmer is paid immediately after the auctioning through a specific time-table, the cotton industry does not have that. So, we have realised that if we are going to assist the farmer

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Cont.):

we also have to change the system of marketing of cotton now. First, to remove the monopoly powers that have been conferred on the Cotton Board so that we can now allow not only the co-operatives or the unions, but also individuals who may wish to buy cotton, and private companies to buy cotton so as to encourage the farmer to be able to produce more.

So, the purpose of this Bill is very crucial. It is very important, and I would like hon. Members of Parliament to take a lot of time to study it because it has far-reaching implications for the industry as a whole, and more important, it touches on almost every individual hon. Member of Parliament in this House. Unlike what has happened in the past where once a farmer planted cotton, the moment he planted cotton and it came out of the soil or germinated, that cotton belonged to the Cotton Board. However, we are now saying "no". Once the cotton is planted it belongs to the farmer himself, and the farmer will decide whether he wants to sell it to the union, co-operative society, or if he wants to sell it to an individual, it is up to him. What he should be looking for is money and to be paid in time. I think it has far-reaching implications because this is part of the structural programme that the Government has undertaken in changing the entire system of our agricultural industries and certain parastatals so that we can now, for the first time, pay the farmer or the producer what he really deserves.

End T.

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (ctd):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the truth of the matter is that the Kenyan farmer has been subsidizing too many institutions just what has been said about the National Construction Corporation. The Kenyan farmer pays through the union, co-operative society and through the Cotton Board. At every stage, there is a cess being imposed on that one kilogramme that the farmer is producing. As a result, these bottlenecks tend to ~~create~~ take a large amount of money out of what should have been paid to the farmer. The subsidies which the farmer has been giving to institutions must stop.

This morning I was talking to the Board and I was informed that even when the cheque has been released from the Board to go to the union, it is banked by the union and cleared. This takes two or three weeks. Later, the union writes another cheque to the society. This also takes another two to three weeks. Again, the society writes a cheque to the farmer. From the time when the farmer is supposed to be paid to the time when he receives the money, it is anywhere between two to three months from the time the Board pays from Nairobi. We want to eliminate that type of thing.

The ~~lintrauction~~ system which ^{we} are introducing will have two implications. The first one is that the Government will provide a fixed price for the cotton and cotton seeds at the beginning of each season. For example, like the way we did recently where we raised the price of cotton seed AR and BR by as much as 20 per cent. We will provide that as a fixed price at the beginning of a season but during the course of the year when the cotton is harvested, it will be auctioned on ~~an~~ open markets and the farmer will be paid additional amount of money resulting from the ~~actual~~ auction. This will ensure that the farmer gains both from the fixed prices which the Government will have established in consultation with the Board and from the money realised from the auction.

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (ctd):

At the same time, it will also ensure that the farmer keeps in touch with the international market place. This is because the international market place will determine the rates at which he will be paid. It will also depend on the quality of the cotton that is produced. It will, therefore, encourage farmers who are good producers of cotton to be able to use better husbandry, apply all the inputs and use insecticides in order to get better quality cotton so as to earn more money. This is happening in the case of coffee and tea. In fact, we are in the process of re-organising the tea industry so that most of the tea will not ~~be~~ ^{be sold} by the so-called private charter but by auction. This is a very important procedure.

Parts (5) and (6) of the Bill, talk about licencing which will be done by the Board. In Clause 41, the Bill empowers the Minister to make rules and regulations, generally for the better carrying out of the objectives and functions of this Act. When these rules are made, they will be similar to those of the Coffee Act. Those rules will be brought before this House to be debated and if there are any refinements from the Members of Parliament, we will be in a position to incorporate them.

I am sure that many hon. Members will have a lot to say with respect to this Bill, particularly, on the industry itself. In the last three years, the cotton production has moved from the West of the Rift Valley to the East of the Rift Valley. Now, the largest production of cotton is found in the East of the Rift Valley. When you look at the ~~reasons~~ reasons why this is so, you will find that in the West of the Rift Valley, we only have co-operative unions and societies which have not been able to pay the farmers. As a result of that, cotton production has gone down whereas in the East of the Rift Valley, the majority of those ginneries are either owned by the Board itself or by private individuals. In this case, the farmers have been paid and have better incentives than those that are being provided for by the societies and unions.

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (ctd):

Sir, I hope that with the introduction of these structural changes in the Board itself by removing these monopoly powers, not only will the societies and unions improve their performance but also that those of us who come from cotton growing areas, particularly, Nyanza, Western and Rift Valley Provinces where we now have problems of non-payment of farmers' money by unions, we will encourage the private sector to come. We believe that some of the hon. Members will encourage co-operative societies to expand their ginneries and improve them so that their capacity, together with that of the private sector, we can now get the potential that lies in our areas to be realized in cotton production.

I beg to move.

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Okondo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to second this Bill. The development of cotton in this country is of primary importance. The acquisition of fibres which had given cotton a run, like rayon - whatever you call them - that had become very popular at one stage, have now been found to be unpleasant and are now receding. As a result, cotton has come to the forefront and we all now want to have cotton shirts and, of course, our pretty girls want to have cotton dresses. For this reason, cotton has come back in into the market and it is a very good product.

However, the way cotton has been treated in the past in the country, has not been very fair to the farmer. As a result, cotton has receded as an important crop in this nation. The reasons were mainly that the Act, as it was formulated by the former colonial authorities, had been ~~form~~ formulated for certain purposes so that ^{cotton} it could be controlled by the then colonial government in such a way that only small proportions could reach the international markets. In this way, their markets could not be disturbed where they were growing cotton, elsewhere in the United States

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (ctd):

of America and other countries. We do not have to follow that. That is why, the Government in its wisdom, has seen it fit to amend that Act so that we can grow more cotton for the benefit of this nation. This is the purpose of this Bill. We need to facilitate the development of cotton as a major cash crop. This is the purpose of this Act, and that is why a number of ~~clauses~~ ^{Sections} in the old ~~Bill~~ ^{Act} have been forgotten all together and a new Bill is proposed to support that purpose.

How did we fail? We failed mainly because those who were put to run the Board, did so in accordance with what they thought was in their best interest. There was no way of ~~ex~~ correcting them because that Act protected them. The best way to do it, was to remove the Act in order to control the better running of the Cotton Board. It is proposed that the marketing of cotton will be re-organised. This is the primary thing in any ~~commodity~~ crop that is commercial like coffee.

END U 

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Ctd.):

Sir, the marketing of cotton is very important. How does the farmer make money from the crop he is growing? If the farmer cannot benefit from the crop, then, Sir, you can say goodbye to it. So, the whole orientation, is to make sure that the farmer who produces the cotton benefits from producing it and then he will have the interest to produce more, and the more he produces, the better for us and for the nation as well as for the cotton grower. That is what the Bill proposes to facilitate so that the farmer will benefit in the same way that the coffee and the tea farmer has benefited from the production of his crop. Similarly, the cotton farmer must be made to benefit and that is the purpose of this Bill so that it encourages the cotton farmer.

The prices of cotton are, of course, like the prices of any other commercial international crop which are controlled internationally by international markets. That is precisely why the marketing of cotton has to be so organized ^{so} that the farmer does not unduly suffer from the yearly fluctuations of prices. This is provided for in the Bill so that a fund can exist through the operations of the Cotton Board to make sure that one year the farmer ^{does not} get so much money while the other year he gets nothing. This will make sure that the prices are well regulated so that the farmer gets a regular income very year. That is the major consideration here.

The other consideration, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, is that the producer of cotton should be paid on time when he delivers his cotton so that he can benefit from it. What has happened to cotton has been that when the farmer delivers it, he is given a chitty and then he has to wait for a month before he goes to ask for the payment. However, when the farmer goes for his money, he is told that there is no money and then he goes there the next month, the third month, the fifth month ^{and} he finds that there is no money. In the sixth month or the seventh month, the chitty gets lost and he cannot trace it anymore and the money is no longer ~~payable~~ payable. By the time the money is available two years later, the old chap has forgotten all about it,

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Ctd.):

and has said good-bye to cotton growing and was not going to produce any more cotton. As a result, the cotton acreage began to shrink and even at some stage, we have had to import cotton when we can really produce more than our consumption and have surplus for export. So, this question of prompt payment to the farmer when he delivers his cotton is one of the sole point which the previous Cotton Board lost sight of consequently, making it difficult for the cotton grower to increase the production.

However, Sir, provision has now been made so that the farmer will be paid promptly so that he does not have to wait for too long and this will enable him to produce more cotton. As the Minister has just pointed out to hon. Members when he moved the Motion, the farmers' cotton will be his so that he can sell it himself. Since the reorganization of marketing will provide a provision for the farmer to sell his cotton ^{to} a particular local co-operative or to other people to organize the marketing as well and this will help tremendously, especially because we already have some textile mills in the country which needs cotton and can therefore buy directly from ginneries and enhance the development of cotton.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, cotton is an incredible crop, and can only grow properly in certain areas. I think it is an incredible plant because it is capable of growing ^{to} as a very big shrub and if you feed it with water and fertilizers, it will grow into a very big tree and have not fruits on it. However, if you do not give is enough water, it will be a stunt little thing without a crop. So, cotton needs a certain measured amount of ^{rainfall} ~~water~~ or irrigation water to ~~grow~~ grow into a proper size of three and a half feet to produce properly. This is why cotton is usually grown only in certain areas with a certain amount of rainfall because those areas give it only the amount of water to grow to a height at which it produces best. Some people have said that cotton is a marginal area crop but this is not true, because cotton is not grown in marginal areas. Cotton is grown in a cotton climate country. In other words, at very high altitude, you cannot grow cotton and in very cold, you cannot grow

it. Just like sugar-cane will grow in certain places, cotton will also grow only in certain places and these cotton growing areas in Kenya are very vast. Therefore, we could grow a lot more cotton than we are doing at the moment but we have not done so because of problems with cotton management on part of the old board which was largely due to the arrangement of the previous Act.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the appointment of the Cotton Board in the past has always been a problem but as the Minister has explained, it is now proposed to appoint the Board in a manner that will encourage the development of cotton throughout the country. Cotton can be grown in the Coast Province, in Eastern Province, in North and in the North-West of Kenya. It can also be grown in Nyanza, in the Rift Valley, in the Western Province and so on. Cotton can be grown all over Kenya and it should be grown there. I believe very sincerely that in future, cotton will be grown in every province of Kenya. I am saying this because there is money in cotton growing. This is because we need clothes all the time. I can ask any of you hon. gentlemen here, who has ever said that he had enough shirts and that he will not buy anymore? I do not think there is anyone. Every week you will need a nice shirt because you want to change clothes all the time, and so does your wife. Your wife has never said that she has had enough blouses and therefore, the consumption of textile is growing by leaps and bounds in this country as well as anywhere else. Cotton is one of the best fibres for textile. With cotton blouses or cotton dresses or cotton shirts, you do not feel the ~~heat~~ sweat because it can be absorbed and ^{go} goes away, and the dress or shirt looks nice and cool. Cotton, when properly ironed, gives a very comfortable feeling so that you do not have to scratch or feel itchy. This is why cotton is such an important fibre. This is where some of the developed countries like the United States of America grow so much cotton that if we did not control it from our own market, they could literally fill our market with cotton because they grow a lot of it. They plant it by machines, they wind it by machines and they pick it by machines and they ~~have~~ produce ~~tons~~ millions of tons of it.

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Ctd.):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we in Kenya have a very large labour-intensive system of growing cotton, but nevertheless, this is a crop that our nation needs and it is a crop that we do not have to import. We can grow more and more of it and this is why the Government has taken the step by making sure that from now on, we shall concentrate on growing more cotton for our textile, for our mills, for our factories and we will enact the law to make that kind of development possible.

It is explained in the Bill that there will be provisions for various licences dealing with cotton such as ginners licences and this is going to open up the field of business so that those of you who feel that ^{they} can join hands with co-operative societies and do ginning business with them, will have a new opportunity to do so. This is a new opportunity which is going to provide more jobs and this is why we ~~are~~ are asking hon. Members this afternoon to support this Bill to re-organize the cotton industry so that it can be more productive thereby creating more employment opportunities so that the ~~new~~ new ginneries can handle the increased quantities of cotton. Some of you hon. Members as well as some of your relatives and ~~xi~~ friends outside will be able to participate in the development of the cotton industry, either as farmers, as ginners or as millers or as textile factory owners that can weave and spin cotton into fibre.

END V

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (ctd.):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a wonderful opportunity that the Government is providing ~~k~~ for us ~~to do~~. This shows how the democratic part that is ~~being~~ ~~ex~~ ~~blazed~~, that has been so clearly blazed by the President is benefitting the ordinary mwananchi in the country. Some of us think that the little mwananchi does not ~~know~~ ^{know} anything. That little mwananchi ~~knows~~ very often knows much more than we do, and ~~we~~ he is appreciating the democratic system that is being given to him by the President. This Bill is giving the ordinary farmer a lot more muscle to bring himself up. Other countries and other Governments would have said, "well, let this thing be done on a large-scale farm basis, it will be much better and much easier". Yes, you can do it that way, but, then, what ~~z~~ does the ordinary citizen get? This Bill is drafted in such a way that it will help every little citizen who is interested in developing cotton to ~~develop~~ benefit very widely from it, as it is organized at present.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are weaknesses in anything that anyone of us does. No-one is ~~per~~ absolutely perfect; we all have faults. This ^{is} why we bring Bills to the House so that those who have any criticism can air them. If the criticism is properly put, and it is genuine, we will listen to it. The Minister is here to listen to what criticism there is to improve on the Bill, whichever way an hon. Member may feel. No-one has the monopoly of wisdom or knowledge such that everything he says is correct. But the spirit of the Bill, its ~~ex~~ general crux and its general provisions are in the interest of the small farmer - the cotton grower - and the person who is going to handle the cotton, so that we reduce the profits of the middlemen who sit

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (ctd.):

and wait for the small farmer to do the dirty work. We want the cotton grower to get the most benefit from ~~his~~ his labour. We want also the person who gins the cotton to get the most out of his operation. We also want the person who spins the cotton to get the most out of that exercise of spinning. That is why this ~~ex~~ Bill is so.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in operations like these, we must aim at export because there are other things that we want; that the country needs such as text-books, spare parts of machines and various other things. Recently, we bought new aeroplanes, but we have no factories to make spare parts for them in Kenya, and we will not have them for a long time. So we must import them. But where do we get the money from unless we ~~x~~ export goods from Kenya? This is why we aim to make cotton a good product produced in large volumes so that we can export some of it and earn foreign exchange to buy spare parts that we need for our equipment, and text-books, and for paying other foreign bill commitments.

Therefore, this Bill also assists us to produce more cotton; it gives the facility so that the farmer - the little man - can produce more cotton. Cotton is such a crop that is amenable to small-scale production. One acre of cotton can do something. The little farmer can have one, two or three acres of cotton depending on his capacity. If you have ~~four~~ 4,000 acres of land under cotton, you are also most welcome; you will be accommodated. So, whether you are a small-scale farmer, a medium-scale farmer or a very large-scale farmer, cotton is still your crop - you can still make money ~~make~~ out of it. That is why we are bringing this Bill into this House so that you may also see what it is. You may debate it, and discuss and and carry word throughout

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (ctd.):

the country that this is what His Excellency the President's Government is doing for the farmer who wants to go into the production of cotton.

The Bill also provides for the export of cotton, but, of course, cotton being such an ~~inter~~ international crop, we would ~~expect~~ prefer that ^{its} ~~the~~ exporters are the Cotton Board of Kenya, so that the benefits of the ~~ex~~ export trade come directly to the Board rather than to individuals. There are people who say that we should allow the exportation of cotton to be in the hands of individuals. That is also a possible outlook, but in our circumstances in Kenya, where we need so much foreign exchange ^{earnings} for our purposes, ~~the~~ I think it is only fair that we have the export trade handled by the Board so that all the foreign exchange ^{earnings} ~~comes~~ to the nation for the benefit of the nation as a whole.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, these are some of the provisions of ~~p~~ this Bill which are very important. There are, also, provisions for the transition, because at present there is a Board which is running the cotton industry. The transition is very important so that we do not ~~z~~ have a breakdown between the old Board and the ~~H~~ new Board. These transition facilities are laid down so very well in the Bill that they ought to work, ~~so~~ and, I believe, they will. But, of course, the wisdom of other people is always helpful, and views of other hon. Members are always welcome to tell us where we need, if we do, any improvement in this Bill so that we can make an improved layout for the success of this crop.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from an area that grows cotton. In Western Province we grow cotton. In fact, for a very long time, most of the cotton in Kenya used to come from Western Kenya. It is only recently that the eastern

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (ctd.):

parts of Kenya have surpassed us in growing cotton because of irrigation and so on.

I have seen cotton pay for ~~my~~ my school fees, my clothes and employ a lot of people in my district in the past. But I have also seen cotton shrink into almost nothing - into a non-crop in my district. This has been largely due to the carelessness of some members of the Board who refused to pay the workers - the producers - who denied the producers of cotton their rightful reward for having worked. The Bill here proposes the alterations of those things so that the producer will get his money on time. It may be that it will, in that way, return the power of cotton to western Kenya as well so that probably we will, again, be able to grow a lot of cotton in Busia District, Bungoma District, Kakamega District and in other parts of Nyanza and other parts of the country. It has been discovered that growing cotton in the Rift Valley is a feasibility.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, ~~XXXXXX~~ all this is important, but there is nothing more important than getting the views of the House on how to proceed because ~~the~~ that, finally, is what counts in that hon. Members, ^{are the} ~~as~~ representatives of the wananchi, and the Government is the leader in this issue. The Government has made its proposals very clear, and now it is up to the House to approve this Bill as soon as it can, so that we can implement the proposals in the Bill ~~at an~~ ^{as} as early as possible, ~~date~~.

I beg to second.

(Question proposed)

END W

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Awori): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, for allowing me to make my comments on this Bill that I consider to be of great importance. I want first of all to thank the hon. Minister for Agriculture and his Seconder for the very lucid way in which they have put the Bill to the House.

Sir, cotton as a crop has not really been taken very seriously in this country. In fact, it is a crop that has been very much abused. In our country, we have had many important crops such as coffee, tea, pyrethrum and others. Most of those crops, like coffee and tea, were known as Wazungu crops in the past. In fact, it was cotton that was a native crop. It was because of this that the crop was never taken very seriously.

Taking the example of coffee, it is the farmer who has the say; it is the farmer who is the important person. The coffee farmer has his individual co-operative society. From the individual co-operative society there is the union and, from the union, then we go right up to the Kenya Planters Co-operative Union. Only a few months ago, we witnessed the importance of coffee growers. That was the time the country started discussing the possibility of changing the Kenya Planters Co-operative Union. In fact, it just needed a "Gakunju" to stand up and say, "No, you cannot do that. You have not consulted the farmers", and, of course that ~~was~~ was the end of the matter. K.P.C.U., which is very important to the coffee farmer, does all the mechanics of growing coffee. It is only after the K.P.C.U. that you have the Coffee Board of Kenya which deals with the marketing policy of coffee. The same thing applies to tea growing. All that is ~~happ~~ happening to encourage and improve the growing and marketing of coffee and tea. Why can it not happen where cotton is concerned? As I said earlier, cotton was known as a native crop; it was not a Wazungu crop and, therefore, it had to be discriminated against. In fact, there was no intention ~~or~~ whatsoever of encouraging large scale farming of cotton. Because of this, I ~~believe~~ believe, this Bill is very important.

In fact, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, looking at the Clauses here, I would say that probably the Bill does not carry all the importance it deserves.

11.5.88.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Awori)(ctd.):

However, luckily, that is why the Bill has been ^{brought} ~~brough~~ here so that we can debate it and improve on it with a view to seeing if we can make cotton as important as coffee and tea. The farmer is the most important person. Have we consulted him? We will need consultations. Coffee is a very delicate and sensitive crop. It is like a beautiful woman, and it needs coaxing in order to win ~~the love of a~~ ^{it} beautiful woman. You have to coax ^{it} ~~her~~. Similarly, cotton like coffee. How do you coax cotton? You have to prepare your ground properly. You have to plough your farm properly, unlike in the case of maize and beans. After you have prepared your farm properly, there is the planting. It does not just take one period of weeding. Cotton needs ~~f~~ three or four times of ~~we~~ weeding.

END X

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Awori)(Ctd.):

It is a crop that requires great care. After you have done all that, it is then that you have to pick it. Even in the picking, you have to be very careful so that you do not pick it when it is still wet because when you do that, the lint will not be ripe. Having gone to all that trouble, as farmers do, you expect a reward. What has happened to-date? With all those problems, the cotton farmer has ended up with a piece of paper - the promisory note which says, "You have delivered 10 kilogrammes of cotton" or "You have delivered 100 kilogrammes of cotton, and we will be able to pay you", but when will you be paid? As I stand here in May, 1988, I know farmers who delivered their cotton in March, 1987, and received their promisory notes, but they have not been paid for it up-to-date.

How many of our peasant farmers are able to keep an important piece of paper like that in their pockets for a year? A good number of them go with their labour unpaid because they lose their pieces of paper. Sometimes, the wife washes the man's shirt, forgetting to look into the pocket, and the man's promisory note gets destroyed. Occasionally, the wife may put things out to dry, and she may forget that there is that promisory note among those things she has put out to dry. The little goat comes and eats the paper up. It does not matter how many times that man goes to the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board and says that there is a duplicate of his promisory note showing that he has delivered 100 kilogrammes of cotton to the Board.

Cotton is a crop which requires a lot of labour, but so far that labour has gone unrewarded, and yet in the last 25 years, we have established a textile industry. The Minister mentioned that we have 25 textile factories in the country. If we have so many industries, why do we take cotton so lightly? Why do we not take it seriously so that we are able to feed these industries with the cotton we grow here? For a while, cotton went out of fashion because the oil-based nylon and ^{Synthetics} synthetics came and took over the show. However, it has slowly been realised that you cannot have a substitute for cotton. Today, we know, for instance, that India is reaping benefits out of

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Awori)(Ctd.):

cotton. All the textile that can ~~pr~~ be produced out of cotton go to the United States of America because today, once again, cotton fabric has become the hope of many. Why should it only be India, and not Kenya, producing this crop? This is a crop in whose growth we can dominate other countries.

Cotton should be taken as seriously as coffee or tea. We want to make the farmer to have the say here. How do we do that? We must go right to the base and help the farmer to organise his co-operative society properly. A lot has been said that is wrong with co-operative societies, but that is no reason why we should not try to look at how we can organise the movement. We would like to start organising the local co-operative societies, with just a few farmers, just like ~~a~~ is the case with the coffee industry. From there, let us go to the regional union.

ADJOURNMENT

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Kabingu-Muregi): Hon. Members, it is now time for the adjournment of the House. The House is, therefore, adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, 12th May, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at thirty minutes past Six o'clock.

END Y 

R E P U B L I C O F K E N Y A

T H E N A T I O N A L

A S S E M B L Y

OFFICIAL REPORT

Tuesday, 12th May, 1988

PAPER LAID

NOTICE OF MOTION

Soft Loans and Grants to enhance Agricultural Production in marginal Lands (Mr. Galgalo)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Questions Nos. 39, 33, 26, 28 and 16

Question No. 40 - dropped

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

Provision of a Ferry at Mokowe Jetty (Mr. Rujra) - Dropped

Failure by Nzoia Sugar Company to harvest mature Cane (Mr. wa Mangoli)

Reasons for the sacking of some Ministry's Staff in Kapenguria (Mr. Lotodo)

Kitale Municipal Council's Failure to remit Workers' Deduction to their Savings and Credit Society (Mr. Wasike-Ndombi)

Cause of Shortage of Nails and Barbed Wire in the Country (Mr. Misoi)

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

Re-appointment of Members to save in the Pensions Management Committee

BILL

Second Reading

The Cotton Bill - The Minister for Agriculture on 11.5.88 -

Resumption of Debate interrupted on 11.5.88 - Debate again interrupted without question put

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment of the House to A Day Other than the Next Normal

Sitting Day - The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage - Question Proposed - Agreed to

H A N S A R D

Thursday, 12th May, 1988

The House met at thirty minutes past Two o'clock.Mr. Speaker in the Chair

PRAYERS

PAPER LAID

The following Paper was laid on the Table:-

The Kenya Law Reform Commission: Fourth Annual Report;
1st September, 1985-31st August, 1986.

(By the Attorney-General (Mr. Muli))

NOTICE OF MOTION

MR. GALGALLO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following

Motion:-

THAT, in view of the fact that food production for local consumption and export is a matter of top priority in the National Development Plan; and since our attention towards the achievement of such objectives has been concentrated in highly potential areas; this House urges the Government to integrate minor irrigation schemes in marginal areas into high-yield agricultural projects by providing facilities such as soft loans, grants and establishing pilot schemes in order to enhance agricultural production in marginal lands.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 39

MR. BIDU alimwuliza Waziri wa Nchi katika Ofisi ya Rais kama, kwa vile tarafa ya Kinango ina shida ya ukame na mawasiliano, anaweza kufikiria kuwapa wafanyakazi wa Serikali katika tarafa hii marupurupu, yaani hardship allowance.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Onyancha):

Bw. Spika, naomba kujibu.

Marupurupu ya shida, yaani hardship allowance, yalianza kulipwa kama hatua ya muda ya kuwasaidia wafanyakazi wa Serikali katika sehemu ya Jamhuri ambazo zilikuwa na ukosefu au uhaba wa vifaa fulani ambavyo ni muhimu kwa maisha ya kawaida. Marupurupu haya yalianza kulipwa mnamo Oktoba, 1966; na

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Onyancha)(Ctd.):

ilikuwa nia ya Serikali kuendelea kuchunguza hali ya marupurupu haya ili kuyaondoa pole pole kutokana na kuenea kwa maendeleo katika sehemu hizo. Tume ya Ndegwa na ile ya Waruhiu zilitoa maoni kwamba hakuna sehemu yoyote ya Jamhuri hii ambayo ni mbali, yaani remote, kwa wafanyakazi wa Serikali. Kwa hiyo, tume hizi zilipendekeza kwamba nchi yetu inapozidi kuendelea, lengo la Serikali lingefaa kuondolewa mbali kwa marupurupu haya ya shida. Hivyo basi, si nia ya Serikali kuanza sasa kuwalipa marupurupu ya shida wale wafanyakazi ambao wako katika sehemu ya Kinango.

MR. BIDU: Bw. Spika, inaonekana kuwa Waziri Msaidizi hakujibu Swali hili sawa sawa kwa sababu ikiwa ni nia ya Serikali kuwasaidia watu wenye taabu, na sasa ^{imechihirika} imetihirika kabisa kwamba watu wa Kinango wana taabu, Waziri Msaidizi anachukua hatua gani kuona kwamba watu hawa wanapewa marupurupu haya ya shida?

MR. ONYANCHA: Bw. Spika, kulingana na vile nilivyosema, hatua ya kuwalipa wafanyakazi wa Serikali marupurupu haya ilichukuliwa mwaka huo wa 1966 ili kujaribu kuwasaidia wafanyakazi ambao walikuwa wametoka sehemu nyingine za Kenya na kwenda kufanya kazi katika sehemu zenye shida. Hatua hii ilikuwa ya muda mfupi tu, huku ikiendelea kuchunguzwa ^{Sihi} kama vile nchi yetu inavyoendelea kukua ndivyo taabu hizo ^{Zinayoendelea} zingendelea kumalizika. Tume nilizotaja, ambazo ziliteuliwa kulichunguza jambo hili, ziliona kwamba wakati umefika, si wa kuongeza hesabu ya sehemu ambako marupurupu haya yangeendelea kulipwa, lakini wa kuyaondoa marupurupu haya kabisa. Hapana sehemu yoyote ya Kenya ambayo haina maendeleo wakati huu.

MR. ADEN: Asante, Bw. Spika. Kutokana na jawabu la Waziri Msaidizi, na kwa vile mpaka wakati huu hapana hatua iliyochukuliwa kuyaondoa marupurupu ya shida - bado yanaendelea kulipwa - anaweza kufikiria kuiweka sehemu ya Kinango katika orodha ya sehemu nyingine ambazo zinafaidika kutokana na malipo haya mpaka pale yatakapoondolewa kabisa?

MR. ONYANCHA: Bw. Spika, nimekwishasema kwamba uchunguzi wa jambo hili ulikuwa ukiendelea. Kuna sehemu fulani za Pokot, kwa mfano, ambako wafanyakazi walikuwa wakilipwa marupurupu haya, lakini hawalipwi sasa kwa kuwa

MR. ONYANCHA (CTD.):

nchi yetu imepata maendeleo. Kulipa marupurupu haya kulikuwa nia ya Serikali ya kuwasaidia wafanyakazi wake kwa muda tu. Kwa hivyo, si nia ya Serikali sasa kuongeza hesabu ya sehemu ambako wafanyakazi wangeendelea kulipwa marupurupu haya, bali ni kuyaondoa kabisa. Nimesema pia kwamba tunayo mapendekezo sasa hivi ya kuyaondoa marupurupu haya kabisa.

END A

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Bw. Spika, jawabu hili ambalo limetolewa na Waziri Msaidizi ni la kulipototisha Bunge hili. Sababu ya kulipa malipo ya namna hii ni kuwawezesha wafanyakazi ambao wako katika sehemu zile kununua vitu kwa jumla. Hii ndiyo sababu kwa maana kama uko Nairobi, kwa mfano, unaweza kununua kilo moja ya sukari lakini kule sukari haipatikani namna inavyopatikana Nairobi. Kwa hivyo, inakubidi kununua sukari kilo tano au kumi. Kila kitu unakinunua kwa wingi kwa sababu kinatoka mbali. Kwa hivyo, pengine Waziri Msaidizi hajui ni kwa sababu gani Serikali imefanya malipo haya kuwa pande zile, lakini siyo tu kwa sababu ziko mbali. Ni kwa sababu ya malipo ya uchukuzi, ~~yaani transport costs~~, na pia kwa ukosefu wa sababu ya vifaa hivi kupatikana kule. Kwa hivyo, yeye kusema kwamba siyo nia ya Serikali kueneza huduma hii katika sehemu nyingine ni kulipototisha Bunge hili. Kwa hivyo, anaweza kulihakikishia Bunge hili kwamba wafanyakazi hawa ambao wako pande hizo watalipwa kama wenzao ambao wanalipwa katika sehemu nyingine? Hata Meru wanalipwa!

MR. ONYANCHA: Bw. Spika, Kinango ni karibu umbali wa kilomita 36 tu kutoka Mombasa. Kwa hivyo, si vigumu sana kwa wale wakaaji wa mahali pale kupata mahitaji kama haya ambayo Mbunge anazungumzia. Kwanza, ^{Katika} Kinango siyo wafanyakazi wa Serikali tu ambao wanakaa pale. Kuna wananchi wengine huko ambao pia hupata manufaa haya. Lakini jambo ambalo nilisema ni kwamba hakuna, kwa wakati huu, mahali katika Kenya mahali ambapo ni mbali sana, yaani very remote, ^{at etc} ~~of~~ chakula hakiwezi kufika huko. Kwa hivyo, hakuna ugumu wowote.

Question No.40

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. M. D. Amin is not here? Next Question.

Question No.33

MR. MUNYI asked the Minister for Health what happened to the construction of Ugweri Health Centre in Kagaari South Location of Runyenjes Division.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Mr. ~~Ochola~~-Ogur):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

The construction of Ugweri Health Centre has not yet started. According to the priority ranking of projects in Embu District, the project is scheduled for funding in 1989/90 Financial Year.

MR. MUNYI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that unsatisfactory answer from the Assistant Minister, is he aware of the resolutions that were passed by both the sub-D.D.C. and D.D.C. (district development committee) for the last three years, and the latest one was on 25th April, 1988? It was agreed that this health centre should have been constructed, but it has not yet been started. The resolution is with the Assistant Minister in the Ministry. Is he aware of that?

MR. ~~OCHOLA~~-OGUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am aware the D.D.C. of which the hon. Member is a member determines the order of priority projects and the financial years of implementation. The Embu D.D.C. did not, therefore, consider it necessary to start the construction of Ugweri Health Centre earlier than 1989/90 Financial Year.

Question No.26

MR. KILIKU asked the Minister for Commerce:-

- (a) what caused the delay in the indigenising businesses in the country; and
- (b) what he is doing to expedite this indigenisation process.

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (Mr. arap Sego): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Right from Independence in 1963, the Government recognised the need to indigenise businesses in the country, and my Ministry was charged with the task of overseeing the implementation of this policy. The Ministry has, therefore, instituted various programmes to speed up this process despite the following constraints:-

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (Contd.):

(i) Lack of both capital and management skills among the indigenous population.

(ii) Too early diversification into other business lines. On the whole, Sir, the process may appear too slow, but it must be recalled that development is a long and arduous process.

(b) Presently, the Ministry is intensifying those indigenisation programmes under its purview to help speed up the process. This includes a review of the various legal instruments that are required to support the implementation of this policy.

MR. MUNYI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that answer from the Minister, can he tell the House about that legal process because we are aware of what was agreed ^{upon}? Even the former Minister had promised the House that action was going to be taken, but so far no action has been taken.

MR. arap SEGO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the moment there is a draft on the amendment of The Trade Licensing Act, and soon it will come to this House for debate.

MR. WAMANG'OLI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply from the Minister, is he trying to drag us back as if indigenisation has not been in the process by saying that he is going to bring the legal documents? As much as we know, indigenisation is there except in some cases where the Ministry is not seen ^{to be} participating or pushing it hard especially in the distribution business. This is where the manufacturer is not supposed to distribute the goods he manufactures. However, today the manufacturer or his brother distributes the goods he manufactures.

MR. arap SEGO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, indigenisation of businesses has been going on. Nonetheless, it has not been going on satisfactorily in view of the legal limitations, and hence the need to amend the Trade Licensing Act.

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I heard the Minister well, he said that one of the factors which has contributed to the delay in the indigenisation process is lack of capital. Could he tell us what the Government policy is now to make capital available to the indigenous Kenyans and to avoid importation of capital facilities which has been draining our ~~scarce~~ or meagre foreign exchange?

MR. arap SEGO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have the ^{District} Joint Loans Boards which are administered by my Ministry. It has been offering financial facilities to small traders. Nonetheless, the situation has not been satisfactory because the demand for loans has been outstripped by the supply of funds, ^{but} and we are looking for ways and means of having this fund increased.

End B.

Question No.28

MR. KILIKU asked the Minister for Labour:

- (a) whether he would take the necessary urgent action to have employees of the former Kenya Rayon Mills and KENATCO paid their terminal dues since the companies have been liquidated and their assets sold, and;
- (b) how much they would be paid by each company.

ASSISTANT

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Midika): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) (i) The liquidation process of the Kenya Rayon Mills is still in progress. However, the workers have been paid ~~their~~ their preferential claims, that is to say, wages up to the ~~date~~ date of discharge.

(ii) The liquidation process of KENATCO has been completed and all the money realised after the sale of the assets has been paid to some of the preferential creditors. These include wages claims of the workers, up to the date of ~~its~~ discharge.

(b) The outstanding unsecured claims by workers of the two companies cannot be paid due to lack of ~~own~~ funds because the sales are over.

MR. KILIKU: When I brought a Question here last year, the Minister for Labour promised this House that ex-employees ^{in connection with Kenya Rayon Mills} of ~~Kenya Rayon Mills~~ ^{of the company} would be paid Shs.5 million. Now, I do not know whether the Assistant Minister is correctly ~~saying~~ ^{to} that these former employees ~~of Kenya Rayon Mills~~ will not be paid their benefits because of lack of funds.

MR. MIDIKA: My very good hon. friend heard me clearly say that they ~~have~~ have been paid all their wages.

MR. KILIKU: ^{On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.} The wages were paid for the days that they worked, but that is not part of their terminal benefits, ¹ is the ~~the~~ Assistant Minister in order to say that?

MR. MIDIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when one gets a wrong ~~an~~ Question, the answer is likely to be wrong. If he had asked ^{the} ~~that~~ Question ^{the way} he has asked now, his Question I would have answered/exactly the way he wanted it answered.

MR. KILIKU: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I think the Assistant Minister did not respond to my point of order, because ^{has said} ~~he says~~ that these workers were paid their wages for the days they worked, but that is not part of their terminal benefits. Will the Minister clarify that issue?

MR. SPEAKER: Let us carry on to the next Question - Mr. Kibugi.

Question No. 16

MR. KIBUGI asked the Minister for Regional Development:

- (a) whether he is aware that rice farmers of Mwea Irrigation Scheme have not been paid for their 1987/88 ~~crop~~ crop; and
- (b) when they would be paid in order to enable them prepare their fields for the next crop.

THE MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Okwanyo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Yes, I am aware that rice farmers of Mwea Irrigation Scheme have not been paid for their 1987/88 crop.

(b) The following arrangements have been made to pay the farmers in order to enable them to prepare their fields for the next crop:-

(i) Farmers who have already completed the harvesting and have delivered their produce at the Scheme's reception centres have been paid harvesting advances at the ~~rate~~ rate of Kshs. 30/- per bag ~~delivered~~ delivered.

(ii) While awaiting for harvesting in the whole scheme to be completed, by the end of May 1988, an interim payment of Kshs. 10 million has been made to the rice farmers.

(iii) As soon as harvesting is completed in the whole scheme by the end of may, final farmers' accounts will be worked out and the National Cereals and Produce Board will be requested to pay the balance of approximately Ksh. 32 million which will be paid out to the farmers as final payment.

MR. KIBUGI: I am very surprised to hear from the hon. Minister that rice harvesting in this scheme will be completed ^{by the end of} ~~in~~ May. There is no harvesting of paddy right now during the rains. The harvesting season is over. Is the Minister aware that the amount of money paid to the farmers - Shs. 30/- per bag delivered is supposed to be for payment of the workers who are hired to harvest and deliver the paddy?

MR. OKWANYO: In reply to part ~~ka~~ (b) of the Question ^{I did say} that Shs. 10 million has already been advanced to the farmers to pay for the ~~work of the~~ preparation of the next crop.

MR. MUYI: Since the Minister has said that Shs. 10 million have been advanced to the farmers, may we know whether that money has been sent and paid to the farmers or [?] (it is) being processed to be sent.

MR. OKWANYO: ~~It~~ I am advised that the money has been paid to the farmers.

MR. MALEBE: Unlike the marketing of coffee which takes quite some time before it is sold overseas and farmers paid later, ~~the~~ rice is a produce which requires to be paid ^{for} immediately the farmers deliver ~~the~~ it to the reception centres ^{because} it belongs to the National Cereals and Produce Board. Is the Minister ^{that} aware ^{that} the delay in payments are all attributable to the National Cereals and Produce Board?

MR. OKWANYO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of that.

MR. KIBUGI: The National Irrigation Board is supposed to prepare accounts and present the same to the National Cereals and Produce Board and sometimes there are a lot of delays in preparation of these accounts. Now that I have informed the hon. Minister that the harvesting season is over, will ~~the~~ he make sure that the preparation of these accounts by the National Irrigation Board for presentation to the National Cereals and Produce Board ~~is~~ are done immediately to enable the National Cereals and Produce Board ~~to~~ to remit the payment to the National Irrigation Board for payment to the farmers?

MR. OKWANYO: ~~It is~~ I cannot promise anything, but I ~~will~~ will take note of that.

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

(BV. BUJRA) kumuuliza Waziri wa Afya:

- (a) Waziri anafahamu kuwa wananchi wa sehemu ya Mokowe - Hindi, Bargoni, Maunumbi, Mipeketoni na Witu wanapata Shida ya kuwavukisha wagonjwa wao kwa matibabu huko kisiwani Lemu kwa ukosefu wa mashua, hasa wakati wa usiku?
- (b) Waziri anaweza kuamuru kupelelewa mashua Mokowe Jetty ili iweze kuhudumia wananchi wa sehemu hii?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bujra is not here? We will leave ~~his~~ his Question until the end.

MR. WAMANG'OLI: Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Agriculture the following Question by Private Notice.

- (a) Is the Minister ~~see~~ aware that Nzoia Sugar Company Ltd., has not harvested farmers' cane some up to 45 months old now?
- (b) Is he further aware that Mumias Sugar Company Ltd., do harvest ~~some~~ farmers' cane between the age of 18 to 26 months?
- (c) Can the Minister direct Mumias Sugar Company to harvest Nzoia cane which is between 28 months old and above ~~x~~ irrespective of the distance pending the expansion of Nzoia Sugar Company Ltd?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Mr. Ngaruro): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to reply.

- (a) Yes, the Minister is aware.
- (b) Yes, the Minister is aware.
- (c) ~~Already~~ Already Mumias Sugar Company has been assisting Nzoia Sugar Company to uplift the overgrown cane from the outgrowers on Nzoia sugar area.

MR. WAMANG'OLI: Arising from that situation, I ~~have~~ hope the Minister is also aware of the number of tonnage which is going to waste now in Nzoia Sugar Zone.

END C.....

MR. NGARURO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of that, but the hon. Member will recall that the Government has already ^{has} plans to expand the facilities at Nzoia Sugar Company. I will refer the hon. Member to the Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1988 which this August House was asked to approve for the expansion of those facilities at Nzoia Sugar Company.

MR. MAKHANU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, ^{is he aware according to} the arrangement between Nzoia Sugar Company and ~~Mixx~~ Mumias Sugar Company is that ~~Mixx~~ Mumias Sugar Company cannot ^{crash} more than 2,000 ^{million} tonnes per year. Is ~~the~~ ~~Assistant Minister~~ aware that the Nzoia Sugar Company is about to close down for the annual maintenance. ~~What~~ If he is aware of that, what arrangements are there to cut the already over-grown cane, because some cane is already 45 months old?

MR. NGARURO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to the few facilities that exist ~~in~~ those two sugar companies, the only thing that the Government can do is to expand the facilities in those areas so that in future there is no cane which is lost. Already this House ~~has~~ ~~already~~ approved the necessary expenditures and we shall speed up the expansions and renovations ~~to~~ so as to ensure that in ~~future~~ future the farmers will not ~~incur~~ ~~get~~ any losses.

MR. WAMANG'OLI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the Assistant Minister to take some of these questions more seriously. We are talking about Nzoia Sugarcane zone with almost 1,000 million tonnes of sugarcane which ^{is} ~~and~~ due for crashing. That is why I am requesting the Ministry ~~to that~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ~~can~~ ~~to~~ direct Mumias Sugar Company to try and save the situation. The parents from that area cannot raise any money. They cannot even pay the Agricultural Finance Corporation (A.F.C.) loans, and the Corporation has already moved in and started selling ^{people's} land.

~~the~~ ~~land~~

MR. WAMANG'OLI (CTD.):

We are now being promised ^{that} a factory ^{might} ~~which maybe will~~ be available ^{built} there after one year? What will happen to this ^{over} outgrown sugarcane?

~~The~~ The farmers have got a contract with the Nzoia Sugar Company. Mumias Sugar Company can crash ~~by~~ ~~the~~ sugarcane between 18,000 and 26,000 tonnes in a year. So, why can't the factory not be directed to crash all the ~~the~~ sugarcane that is about to get lost? We are also aware that in the past, Mr. Speaker, Sir-----

MR. SPEAKER: Order! You are now giving a speech. Can you ask your question?

MR. WAMANG'OLI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister direct Mumias Sugar Company to spare at least one month ^{to} ~~and~~ crash these sugarcane for the farmers in this zone so that this ~~the~~ problem can be solved?

MR. NGARURO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, obviously, the facilities at Mumias Sugar Company are also fixed. ^{Therefore} they can only ~~try~~ ~~to~~ work to a ~~certain~~ capacity to assist the farmers in Nzoia area. In fact, by 31st March, the Company had already ^{taken} ~~fitted~~ in 157,572 tonnes. We are hoping that as soon as the renovations are completed ^{the} two factories will be able to ~~a~~ crash 50,000 tonnes, and this will ease the problem. Obviously, the hon. Member is aware that we are concerned about ~~about~~ the losses and that is why we are trying to ~~expand~~ expand the facilities in Nzoia ^{growing} Sugar ~~the~~ area. The Government ~~is~~ ~~definitely~~ definitely takes the matter very seriously and that we are prepared to incur ~~these~~ costs to improve the facilities of this company.

MR. WAMANG'OLI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not fairly satisfied with those answers. The Assistant Minister is telling us of the future plans, but he is not telling us of what is being done now ~~ix~~ with the 1,000 million tonnes of sugarcane. ~~ix~~ What are we doing about it?

MR. NGARURO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said the facilities in Mumias and Nzoia Sugar Companies are fixed; they can only crush a certain capacity of sugarcane. All that the Government has done is to make arrangements to have these facilities expanded so that in future losses are avoided. Now are there any suggestions that----

MR. CHEPKOK: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister has not answered the hon. Member for Webuye's Question. He has ^{asked} asked the Assistant Minister to tell us what he is going to do with the 1,000 million tonnes of sugarcane that is overgrown? What will he do with that sugarcane? Will the Government pay for the losses?

MR. NGARURO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government will not pay for the losses. But, as I said, as soon as the ~~renovations~~ renovations that are being carried out in the factories are completed they have closed down the factory for maintenance - we shall increase the intake of sugarcane from the Nzoia area to about 50,000 tonnes per day in Mumias Sugar Company. So, we are doing something about it. At the same time we are also considering increasing facilities for future use. At the moment we have limited facilities and that is all we can do.

MR. CHEPKOK: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. My question has not been answered. Right now the farmers are losing 1,000 million tonnes of sugarcane.

MR. SPEAKER: Order! We should move on to Question No.3 by Private Notice.

MR. LOTODO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for ~~the~~ Water Development the following Question by Private Notice:-

(a) Why were Messrs Julius Tuwot, Gabriel Kurgat, Samwel Lopolonyang, John Pkemoi and Paul Kundu, all employees of his Ministry based at Kapenguria, sacked on 6th April, 1988?

(b) Why have they not been paid for the months of February, March and April?

(c) When will they be paid?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Mwita):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Messrs, Julius Tuwot, Gabriel Kurgat, ~~Samwel~~ Samwel Lopolonyang, John Pkemoi and Paul Kundu were all casual employees of my Ministry, and were based in Kapenguria. They were laid off on account of funds for the project they were working on having been exhausted.

(b) These casual employees have not been paid for the months, mentioned because project funds have been exhausted.

(c) However, my Ministry is in the process of identifying funds from which they can be paid.

MR. LOTODO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Question was put to the Ministry over one week ago. Can he tell the House what the position is right now. Has he identified the account from which these ^{employees} will be paid. He must have known by now/which vote he will pay them. from.

MR. MWITA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said, we are in the process of identifying a fund under which we can pay ~~the~~, them, but new developments have ~~ix~~ occurred and I was informed that yesterday an Authority to Incur (A.I.E.) was issued for K£15,000 for paying the casual workers.

MR. LOTODO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Assistant Minister for that supplementary reply. Will they be paid and then laid off or will they be ~~xxxxx~~ absorbed again in their jobs?

MR. MWITA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we will lay them off until the next Financial Year, but I think the hon. Member will realise that this is just like building a house. When you build a house and it is completed, then you lay off the workers.

(END....D)

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Co-operative Development the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that Kitale Municipal Council has made salary deductions from workers amounting to Shs.800,000/- over a period of eleven months and yet this money has not reached the workers through their Co-operative Society, namely Kitale Municipal Employees Co-operative and Savings Society?

(b) What corrective measures is the Minister taking to ensure that this money reaches the workers immediately to enable them secure loans to pay fees for their children?

THE MINISTER FOR CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Ngala):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Yes, I am aware that Kitale Municipal has made salary deductions from workers amounting to KShs.768,077.15^{but not shs 800,000/-} which has accumulated from June, 1986 to April, 1988, ~~and not KShs.800,000/-~~

I am also aware that this money has not reached the workers, through their Savings and Credit Society, namely Kitale Municipal Employees Savings and Credit Society. The Council has been experiencing cash-flow problems.

(b) However, through the efforts of the Ministry and the society's officials, the Council has now undertaken to repay the outstanding amount within twelve months starting from June this year. The Ministry has received/written commitment from the Council to this effect vide their letter, Ref. No.AD/1/13/E of 11th May, 1988.

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the answer given by the Minister, it appears that he is now condoning the Council for the mistake it has made (by failing to comply with Section 4, (5) of the Employment Act, In that the

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI (contd.):

Council has retained part of the employees salaries without their consent, ~~and~~, Therefore, this council should not be allowed to pay the (deducted money) in ¹² ~~twelve~~ instalments. Will the Minister take the appropriate action and take this Council to court, so that the workers can get ^{back} their money now? Otherwise, there is no use of saving any money through the co-operative societies.

MR. NGALA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully support the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member. The Ministry of Co-operative Development will in due course introduce the specific measures to make it unlawful for any employer to withhold money which is due to the co-operative movement. At the time when that ^{will} ~~is~~ done, we will be able to take the necessary steps to prosecute people who withhold money belonging to the co-operative societies.

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we thank the Minister for the steps he intends to take. ~~The fact, however, is~~ ^{Municipal} that this very Council is paying other creditors. It is paying for power and water and yet it is failing to ^{submit the} employees' contributions ~~into the~~ to the Co-operative Society. Will the Minister, therefore, instruct this ^{Municipal} Council to put aside other payments, and pay this money to the Co-operative Society? The workers cannot at the moment get loans from this Co-operative Society to pay school fees for their children.

MR. NGALA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is why I said that the Ministry has now been assured by the Municipal Council concerned that they are going to make the necessary deductions, and make sure that the money is covered within the period of as specified.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us move on to Dr. Misoi's Question.

DR. MISOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Commerce the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that there is an acute shortage of nails and barbed wire in the country?

(b) If so, what has caused this shortage?

(c) What urgent steps is the Minister taking to ensure that wananchi get the nails and barbed wire?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (Mr. ^{Karingi}~~Korigi~~): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware of the existing shortage of nails and barbed wire in the country.

(b) The following factors have contributed to the shortages:-

(1) the restrictive trade practices by the various producers in the Iron and Steel Industry;

(2) an upsurge in demand for the nails and barbed wire by the construction industry which has picked up in the last few years.

(c) The Government has taken immediate action, in order to:

(1) to allow for temporary importation of nails and barbed wire to make up for the shortage; and

(2) for the future, Restrictive Trade Practices and Monopolies and Price Control Bill once enacted should enable the Government to prevent a recurrence of this shortage.

Thank you.

MR. MUNYI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that even the other declaration by the Ministry of Finance on

MR. MUNYI (contd.):

decontrolling of prices will bring a more serious problem of shortages of many other items? They will use this declaration as a cover-up to be given a chance of importing the items or increasing their prices.

MR. KARINGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware that such decontrolling of prices will bring a similar problem of shortages.

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that Mariakani Rolling Mills is the only company with a monopoly of importing steel raw materials? This company has many subsidiary companies which it supplies with the raw materials after importing them while denying the others. That is why it curtails the supply in order to increase the prices at the expense of the consumers. What will the Assistant Minister do now to make sure that this company does not continue using the monopolistic powers to exploit wananchi?

MR. KARINGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, once again, my Ministry is not aware of that discriminative practice, and we will, therefore, endeavour to investigate the matter further.

MR. CHEPKOK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the answer given by the Assistant Minister, can he tell the House how many people were given licences to import barbed wires and nails? When will these items arrive? Right now, people who want to construct buildings cannot do so because of the shortage of nails and barbed wires.

MR. KARINGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Ministry processes the applications as they are received. Even now, as we sit here, I want to believe that there are some that are coming in.

MR. KARINGI (contd.):

I can, however, not give the exact number of people who were given licences.

On the question of arrivals, it is really up to the licensee to arrange to bring them in from abroad.

Thank you.

DR. MISOI: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Arising from the reply given by the Assistant Minister, to part (a) of the Question, could he tell the House when this shortage was noticed by the Ministry?

In part (b)(1), he talks about "restrictive trade practices". Could he tell us what exactly they are and whether the Government could take an emergency step to rectify the situation?

When he talks of "an upsurge of demand", this would suggest ----

MR. SPEAKER: Ask one question at a time.

DR. MISOI: When was the shortage noticed?

End E.....

MR. KARINGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I had said in my original reply, the Ministry has been aware of the shortage of nails and wires in the country for sometime now. That is why I said earlier on that we had as a result instituted a measure whereby import licenses for nails and barbed wires were to be issued to importers until the situation is rectified.

MR. CHEPKOK: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I think the Assistant Minister is misleading the House. This is because even last year the same thing had happened. I asked a question in this House about the same commodity, but what we were told by the Minister concerned was that the importation licenses were being authorised for the importation of raw materials for manufacturing these nails and wires. Now up to this moment the same thing is being said in this House; that licenses are being processed for importation of nails and wires. Could the Assistant Minister tell the House whether it is exactly true that these things have been ordered or not? This is because I know this to be wrong. It is now about eight months since we were told last year that these licenses were being processed. It seems as if the Assistant Minister does not know anything about it.

MR. KARINGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to add that, in awareness of this problem since last year, ^{an} Inter-Ministerial Committee has already been meeting to discuss ways and means of ~~bring~~ ^{bringing} order to the industry.

MR. KILIKU: On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to inform the hon. Assistant Minister that Brollo and other companies that manufacture nails and barbed wires, do not ^{have} enough raw materials from the rolling mills in Mariakani. Having been informed of that fact could he now undertake to investigate the true facts of these commodities, that is nails and barbed wires?

MR. KARINGO: Yes, we will be more than willing to investigate that, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us move on now.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

MINISTER
THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL
HERITAGE (Dr. Karanja):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg the indulgence of the House to announce that the Sessional Committee has recommended that the following: That pursuant to the provisions of Section 19 of Parliamentary Pensions Act, 1983, the following hon. Members are re-appointed to serve in the Pensions Management Committee:

Hon. Dr. R. J. Ouko
Hon. M. A. Karauri
Hon. M. C. Wamalwa

And ~~is~~ pursuant to Section 20 of the ^{afesaid} ~~fore-said~~ Act, Hon. J. J. Nyagah, be re-appointed as a Member of the Parliamentary Pensions Appeals Tribunal. Thank you.

(applause)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us now go on to the next Order.

BILL

(Second Reading)

The Cotton Bill

(Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Mwangale) on 11.5.88)

(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 11.5.88)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Awori, could you please continue with your contribution.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Awori):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I was saying last night, lack of rewards to the farmers was responsible for the dwindling of production of cotton, particularly, in Western Kenya and in most parts of the country where cotton is being grown. This lack of rewards was

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Awori) (ctd.):

because no farmer was ever being paid on delivery. Most farmers who are peasant farmers, were receiving pieces of paper which really did not mean much. As a result, most of our ginneries were working only half-time. ^{Luanda Cotton} ~~One important~~ ginnery, for instance, was working for no more than three months in a year. This was not helping the ^{cause} ~~course~~ of employment at all. This is because when a facility which is supposed to run for 12 months, runs for only three months, then all it can use, is the seasonal employees.

Recently, Mr. Speaker, Sir, His Excellency the President's Government spent over sh.20 million, rehabilitating Luanda Cotton Ginnery in my Constituency. When this facility was rehabilitated its intention was to increase its capacity. As it so happens now because of lack of cotton, it will probably be working for no more than a month in a year. This is not a very good way of investing public funds. It is, therefore, very gratifying to see ~~that~~ the Ministry of Agriculture bringing up this Bill. This Bill, for the first time, now recognises the importance of cotton industry. The cotton industry is a labour-intensive industry. To grow cotton, you need a lot of people working there. It is not just the question of preparation of fields. As we know, a lot of cotton is grown in areas where people utilise no more than between two acres and a maximum of 10 acres. On such acreage you cannot very well use machinery. You have to use your hands. This is, in fact, beneficial to the people in the rural areas. This is because it provides them with employment. The activities of weeding and later on that of picking, would also require labour.

This Bill will return cotton to the farmers. In the past as we were told by the Minister for Agriculture, immediately cotton had been grown or planted, it shot up, it was no longer the property of the farmer. It became the property of the Kenya

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Awori) (ctd.):
 Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board. This Bill, in fact, helped to return me to Parliament. In my public rallies all over, I explained to the people that there was a Cotton Bill pending and that my friend, the Minister for Agriculture was soon going to Table it in the House, and that it was going to change their lives. I further told them that they were not going to get mere worthless pieces of paper and, in fact, they ^{will be having} ~~were going to have~~ money in their pockets. There is only one way of doubling the production of cotton. That is by paying the farmer for his sweat.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as hon. Members of Parliament, we now have an opportunity to try and create a proper policy that will govern the cotton industry. First of all, this Bill has got to guide the farmers and create ~~re~~conditions where the farmer will be guided in the mechanics of growing and looking after cotton. This means that that the Ministry of Agriculture has got to ensure that we have qualified extension officers in the rural areas in order to help the farmers to grow their cotton properly.

END F.....

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Awori)(Ctd):

About 10 years ago I was astounded when a young man on motor-bike approached me at my home. He was a Norwegian aged about 21 years. When I asked him what he wanted, he told me that he had been appointed to come and teach the farmers the right methods of growing cotton. He also told me that he had seen a cotton plant for the first time only the day before; he had never seen cotton before and, yet, he had been sent out to help cotton farmers. Now, we hope that this Board is going to ensure that only qualified people will guide our farmers. So it is my hope that the very first thing this Board will do is to ensure that our farmers are properly guided.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second point concerns co-operatives. As the House knows last evening I was discussing the importance of co-operative societies. I know that co-operative societies have not worked very well in the past. But this is no reason for us to look at them as if they are not important. I believe, quite clearly, that the only way of promoting good cotton farming is by organising co-operative societies in the cotton growing areas. We would like qualified people to teach our co-operative societies' officers and officials the right methods of running those co-operative societies.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the first thing is, probably, the organisation of seminars to teach the officials about the ~~EX~~ Co-operative Societies Act; this is extremely important. Where management of cotton itself is concerned, we would like to ensure that there is quality management. We would like the workers in the societies to be trained in book-keeping and accountancy so that they can manage societies properly. This concerns the primary societies which operate in the local areas.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we also have to see that this Bill provides for organisation of societies on a regional basis, so that the question of inputs in the growing of cotton is taken care of. We ~~would~~ would like to ensure that the right chemicals reach the farmers. The best way of doing that is through the ~~EX~~ societies organised on regional basis. Then we, of course, would like to see that we have a national ~~EX~~ Co-operative movement; I would like to call it the national cotton co-operative movement. This, is of course, reminds me of other important crops that I dealt with yesterday. In other words, we would like to see the

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Awori)(Ctd):

national cotton co-operative movement controlling the the cotton industry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like to ensure that that national cotton co-operative movement provides advisory services, not only to the regional and primary co-operative societies but, also, to the cotton farmer. ~~For~~ For ~~an~~ instance, we know that cotton is susceptible to insects that ~~do~~ ~~not~~ stain the lint. We would like to have an advisory body for informing the farmer that he should grow cotton continuously on the same belt and not switch from shamba to another, so that all the bushes can be cleared. We know that the insects that come and stain the ~~cotton~~ lint always live in bushes. If we have an advisory service from ~~an~~ a national cotton co-operative movement, then this will ensure that farmers in a whole ^{whole region} grow cotton and clear all the bushes. We would, of course, like that same organisation to help in advising the farmers on when cotton should be planted. This is because you cannot plant cotton any time; there are proper times for planting cotton.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this same organisation will also make sure that there are roads in the cotton growing areas. ~~Many~~ Many times ^s we have, in this august, House, debated and allocated funds for roads to be constructed in areas where coffee and tea ~~is~~ crops are grown. We would like to ensure that similar treatment is given to cotton growing areas. Of course, there is the question of the storage of the cotton itself, after it has been picked. All these are areas where the national cotton co-operative movement will play a major role. It is my hope that this Bill will be supported by ~~an~~ almost all the hon. Members here, and that they will give ideas as to how we can improve the cotton industry.

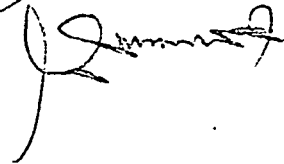
Mr. Speaker, Sir, following ~~the~~ the picking stage is the selling stage of the cotton. So far, the whole process has been in the hands of the farmer, ^{that} ~~but~~ the farmers has grown, tendered, picked and stored it ready for sale. The sale of cotton has ~~to~~ to be through that ~~national~~ national cotton co-operative movement. So co-operative societies are, therefore, very important to the growing of cotton. They should not be anything new to Kenyans. In fact, they are the answer to what the President has always preached to us; that is togetherness. To me, this is what co-operative ~~societies~~ societies mean, being mindful of other people's welfare; in fact, ~~the~~ co-operative societies ~~in~~ really form the true Nyayo spirit. So we would,

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Awori)(Ct):

in fact, like this spirit to spread. I am very happy to see that, although we are discussing a Bill on cotton, the Minister for Co-operative Development is listening very keenly. So we want to encourage our own people to run the cotton co-operative societies and not to rely on foreigners.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, ^{on} ~~at~~ to the issue of officials of these cotton co-operative societies, we want to ensure that they themselves are cotton farmers. We do not want to have people from areas where cotton is not grown at all.

END G

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J. Awori', written in a cursive style to the right of the 'END G' text.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Awori) (Ctd.):

They have got to be thoroughly trained in everything. We know of co-operatives which have been brought before the courts because they have failed to send in returns. We want to make sure that this does not happen to the cotton co-operatives that we require.

When we come to the question of selling, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like to know that it is the question of supply and demand that guides us on the ^{pricing} prices of cotton. What a pleasure it was for us to read in the newspapers ~~two~~ ^{about} two days ago of our Minister of Agriculture having increased the price of cotton to Sh.6/= a kilogramme. I am sure that people in Samia are now singing the name of hon. Elijah Mwangale. It has taken a long time for this to happen. It has always been difficult ^{conduct} ~~in~~ to ~~run~~ ^{meeting in my constituents} the question of Harambees.

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Mr. Mwangale): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I do not want to interrupt my very good friend, the hon. Member for Samia, but is it correct for him to mislead the House by saying that it is me who raised the prices ^{commodities} of ~~that commodity~~ from the usual price when in fact, it was the Government that that raised these prices?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Awori): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the price of cotton had been reduced from Sh.5/= to Sh.4/=, the person who would have been blamed would not have been the Government but hon. Elijah Mwangale. So, since the price has gone up to Sh.6/=, we know what our people there are saying. But I take the point of order that it was the Government, represented by the hon. Minister for Agriculture who did this.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Awori) (Ctd.):

and Sir, if this Bill goes through - as I know it will, - ~~if~~ the pricing of cotton continues to be raised and if ~~x~~ our farmers get paid cash on delivery, I can almost ~~gar~~ guarantee that the production of cotton will double in 1989. I can almost guarantee that the production of cotton will treble in 1990. For that, we have got to thank the Government and for that, I have got to urge my colleagues to support this Bill.

Coming then to the proposed board, I would like to see that the board, as the Government agent, sticks purely on the matter of policy. I would be very much ~~aff~~ afraid if the board became too powerful in relation to what I was suggesting ~~about~~ ~~as~~ the National Co-operative Union. ~~We would in fact, when looking at what~~ ~~as~~ I have suggested ~~as~~ the national co-operative union ~~to~~ ^{should} be ~~me~~ very much more powerful while the board, as the Government agent, deals with the policy in order to regulate the cotton industry. We would not want the board to dominate the side of the farmers. In the Bill, quite a lot has been put down of what the board intends to do and that is on pages 8 and 9 - which is just about the right things that the board should do - the planning, ~~no~~ monitoring and all that. I will not go into the details because all the hon. Members have got the Bill with them. I just want to point out one very important point that we would like the board to definitely put a lot of emphasis on, that is, ~~on~~ the question of research.

It is stated that the current cotton that we are growing ~~right now~~ is not of ~~the~~ a very high quality; that its lint is light and not very long. There is no reason why research cannot be carried out ~~the~~ to ensure that our cotton

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Awori) (Ctd.):
 has a heavier lint and a good fibre to ensure that the resultant lint is of the quality that will be acceptable internationally. Egypt has done it and I understand that now Egypt is producing excellent cotton. After all, Egypt is using the waters whose source are from our own waters here and if they can do that 3,000 to 4,000 miles away, there is no reason at all why we cannot do the same.

If I may turn to the question of membership of the board, I would like again to borrow a leaf from the coffee and the tea industry. If I look at the coffee industry, who runs the Kenya Planters Co-operative Union (KPCU)? It is people who actually grow coffee. Who are on the coffee board? You will find that they are mainly people who may have a few acres of coffee. And what about the Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA)? We have a ^{distinguished} nominated Member of Parliament here who only the other day was telling us about tea - hon. Mahihu; he is a tea grower, I am sure. Yet, the cotton board up to now has had people who have never seen cotton even when they were young. If I may recollect, for quite some time most chairmen of cotton board are not growers of cotton. Managing directors of the cotton board were never growers of cotton. It would take a very dedicated person to look after the cotton industry properly as a managing director if he has no vested interest in the industry. In fact, what I am saying is that there is a great deal to be said for those very well run organizations like the KPCU, Coffee Board and the KTDA for having officials who are actually growers of coffee and growers of tea. We would, therefore, like to ensure that the new board that the Minister is going to constitute is a board that has got people with vested interests in the cotton industry to make

H.4.12.5.88

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Awori) (Ctd.):

sure that it becomes one of our leading crops.

We would like the ^{new} board to ^{regularly} consult with the national co-operative union - if such a ~~board~~ union will be constituted.

Through the national co-operative union, the views of the farmers; the difficulties that the farmers are facing or the benefits the farmer expects to get will then be translated to the board. We would like the board to make consultations with the ginner^{ies} - these are the people who remove the seed from the lint - and they have something to say. We would like the new board to have constant consultation with the textiles industry because these are the end users of our lint. I am hoping that the new board will indeed respect cotton in the way coffee and tea is respected in this country.

On the opening of this Parliament, His Excellency the President in his speech ~~expressed~~ has told us to look for much more than ^{coffee} ~~cotton~~ and tea. He stated that we must not depend too long ^{much} on just those two crops.

END H.....

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Awori) (Ctd.):

In fact, we already have a crop called cotton; let us respect it and let us 'exploit' it in the right terms. Let us exploit ^{it} so that it becomes a third crop to the other ~~crop~~ two main crops, tea and coffee.

I would like the Board ~~to~~ to look into the possibility of growing two crops in a year in certain areas particularly the areas of Western Kenya. We are the reservoirs of water in this country. We have ~~the~~ Lake Victoria; why can we not use it for our benefits? Why do we have to read every time of tragedies only on the lake of footballers getting drowned or fishermen getting drowned on the lake? We would like to see ~~the~~ that the lake now becomes useful to us and I would like to see the Board taking some steps to utilize ~~the~~ the water.

Sir, although my constituency lies along the lake, it is under a rain shadow; rain is very unreliable. With irrigation ~~it~~ it would not matter, in fact, we will be able to have two crops in a year. If we did that then our ginneries would be working to full capacity. If our ginneries ~~work~~ work to full capacity, employment will be increased; we will be able to save on foreign exchange on importation of cotton. In fact, we will be earning foreign exchange ~~for~~ this country. We will ^{be} responding to the request of His Excellency the President to look for an additional foreign exchange earner.

Sir, 50 years ago peasant farmers were rich in their own way because they depended on cotton. We can make our farmers equally rich if we ^{indeed} ~~do~~ support this Bill and develop our industry properly. We would like to strengthen our textile industry and to do this we must grow and produce more cotton. Occasionally our textile industries have shut ~~it~~ down for lack of cotton yet we have the capacity to produce cotton that will keep the 25 textile industries ~~it~~ operating throughout the year. We would like more textile industries to be incorporated so that we can deal with the question of employment; so that we can export the cotton that we do not need. Cotton can be equal to coffee. In fact, it ~~is~~ could very ^{well} exceed coffee when one looks at this way; that with coffee that has been a boom to this country, we only use the coffee bean and ~~it~~ occasionally the boilers may use husks.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Awori) (Ctd.):

However, with cotton, besides the ~~x~~ lint, we have the seed and this seed is oil bearing. It can save us a lot of money in ~~forming~~ foreign exchange. Companies like East African Industries which do ~~xxx~~ manufacture household goods spend a lot of money importing oil to produce soap, to produce edible ^{oils} and other oil based products. If we increased the production of cotton, we would have enough seeds that will help to produce oil that will be utilized by such giant ^{companies like} ~~company~~ called East African Industries. I cannot mislead this House in stating that we will be able to produce ~~xxxx~~ enough seeds that will supply all what is needed by East African Industries. But at least we will be able to reduce their importation of oil.

Besides the textile industry, in the rural areas we require cottage industry. In my own constituency for instance, where there are more women than men, we would like to start cottage industries on spinning and weaving. This cannot be done right now because whatever we do we have to buy threads that have been imported with the result that what the women in Samia produce maybe too expensive for the local market. If ^{we} increase the production of cotton, then there will be enough lint being produced locally and, therefore, the price will be ~~lowered~~ down.

Sir, we would like the Board ~~xx~~ in fact, ~~is~~ to be very supportive of the farmer; to be supportive of the farmer, we want to avoid the Board ~~to be~~ too big; too fat, ^{and} ~~L~~ empire-building. We know for instance the difference between a chicken which is very fat and broiler ~~like~~ and that ~~is~~ one which is lean which runs and picks up things. ~~The~~ lean chicken is very ^{much} more ~~xxx~~ sweater and ^{much} ~~much~~ better than a broiler. We would like to ensure also that the new Board is not too big; that it is just slim, lean, it is right and it is supportive of the farmer. We would like the ~~xx~~ Board as I am sure is going to be - to work only in the interest of the farmer; the mzalendo, the man who is actually producing the cotton.

As to the system of appointing the ~~the~~ buyers of cotton, again the Bill is ^{this} outlining ~~L~~ very efficiently and very rightly. We would like ~~xxx~~ in the initial stages possibly to try the question of ~~xxx~~ tenders; to put out tenders for those

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Awori) (Ctd.):

people who are capable of buying the cotton. However, I would like to suggest that anyone who ~~wa~~ wins the tender to buy cotton must put aside an insurance bond of a value equivalent ~~x~~ to what the season would be. This is because, ~~x~~ if we do not that it is possible that once again there would be people offering pieces of paper with ~~the~~ promises that they will pay later. We want to make it absolutely clear and certain that whoever is buying cotton has got the money. In fact, this is nothing new; in the 1930s and 1940s a buyer of cotton carried a sack of money and he went to the farmer. I appreciate that at the time there ^{was} fewer ~~re~~ robberies; there were no gunnings and all that, so it was safer for the buyer to carry his sack of money. However, with our efficient police, with so many security organizations there should be no fear of a buyer having his millions of shillings in a sack and travelling either to Taveta or to Samia to buy his cotton.

Let me ~~also~~ ^{on} touch the issue of ginning. In the Bill it is ^{stated} ~~stating~~ that the ginning maybe the ~~the~~ responsibility of the Board. I would like to humbly suggest that this ginning should be left to the co-operatives. As of now it is the only source of income for the co-operatives; to take the cotton to the ginneries.

END I...

J-K.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Awori) Ctd:

Sir, as of now, the cotton belongs to the Board and the only way the co-operative ^{society} can earn its money is through the cotton ginning commission. I would like to suggest that this continues to be the case. Once again, I would like to see kiln cotton reign.

Thank you.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (Mr. Amayo): Asante sana, Bw. Spika, kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili niseme machache juu ya Mswada huu ambao uko mbele ya Bunge hili tukufu. Kwanza kabisa ningependa kumshukuru Waziri kwa kuleta Mswada huu katika Bunge hili. Hii ni kwa sababu wale ambao walionichagua kuja katika Bunge hili hawana njia nyingine ya mapato isipokuwa ~~mapato~~ kupitia kwa pamba. Watu wa Karanhuonyo, South Nyanza, Siaya na Kisumu wanaokuza pamba wana taabu. Nina ~~amini~~ ^{furaha} kwa sababu Mswada huu una marekebisho mengi ambayo yamefanywa kwa sheria ile iliyotungwa na wakoloni. Ile sheria iliyosimamia ukuzaji wa pamba hapa nchini, ilikuwa ikiwafahidi wakoloni. Kwa mfano, mwenye kulima alikuwa ni Mwafrika, shamba lilikuwa lake na mbegu ikikua, basi inakuwa mali ya Cotton Board na hali shamba ni la mwenyewe. Unafanya kazi yote na mwishowe, pamba inakuwa mali ya Cotton Board na hali hawa ~~ku-~~ kusaidi kulima au kupalilia. Pamba ikivunwa na kupelekwa katika ghala, pia inakuwa mali ya Cotton Board. Mtu anafanya kazi yote, lakini pamba inakuwa mali ya Cotton Board. Mkulima hata anafanya kazi ya kutawanya grade I na grade II. Hii inakuwa mali ya Cotton Board na hali hawakusaidii ~~kufanya kazi yote~~ ^{Kuchambua} kulima, kupalilia na ~~katawanya~~. Nimetoa shukurani zangu kwa sababu sasa sheria hii itarekebishwa. Sijaona sheria mbaya kama hii ya Cotton Board. Kulingana na sheria ya zamani, mkuzaji hana sauti. Marekebisho ambayo yamefanywa katika sheria ya zamani ni mazuri isipokuwa kuna pahali fulani ambapo tutatafuta njia ya kufanya masahihisho ili mambo yote yawe sawa sawa.

Bw. Spika, shida ambayo wakuzaji wa pamba wanayo ni kuhusu malipo na ingefaa jambo hili liangaliwe. Wakuzaji pamba hufanya kazi nyingi ya kulima, kupalilia, kufuna, kupeleka pamba kwa ghala na mwishowe

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (Mr. Amayo)

(ctd):

kuiuza kwa Cotton Board. Shida iliyoko ni kwamba wakulima hawa hawalipwi papo hapo. Inachukua hata mwaka mzima bila ya malipo kutolewa. Hii ni njia moja ya kuua kilimo cha pamba. Hili ni jambo baya sana.

Katika kilimo cha pamba, vyama vya ushirika vinaingia huko na sheria zao na Cotton Board inafanya vivyo hivyo na hali mkulima hana sauti. Tukitaka kusaidia kilimo cha pamba katika nchi hii, ni lazima tuhakikishe kwamba yule anayekwenda kununua pamba kutoka kwa wakulima ana pesa za kuwalipa. Si vizuri kwa mtu yeyote kuanzisha biashara ya kununua pamba na hali hana pesa za kulipa wakulima. Hili ni jambo baya zaidi. Hata Bw. Awori alisema kwamba hili ni jambo baya. Kama ni vyama vya ushirika, ni lazima viwe na pesa za kutosha na kama si hivyo, basi wanyinwe leseni, ili ~~vya~~ vyama vya ushirika vya kibinafsi au union wakubaliwe kununua pamba hiyo. Ingefaa jambo hili litekelezwe badala ya wakulima kukaa bila malipo kwa muda wa karibu mwaka mmoja, miwili au mitatu. Jambo hili linajulikana na tumepeleka malalamiko kwa Wizara ya Vyama vya Ushirika na kwa Wizara ya Kilimo.

Jambo lingine ambalo ningependa kusema ni kwamba ingefaa malipo ~~ya~~ ^{yafanywe} papo hapo, yaani, mkulima apate pesa zake mara tu anapopeana pamba yake. Wakati wa ukoloni - hata ingawa walitengeneza sheria kama hii - kulikuwa ^{na} kitu kimoja kizuri. Kwa mfano, wakulima walipokuwa wakiuza pamba yao, walipatiwa risiti iliyowawezesha kupata pesa zao papo hapo. Hiki ndicho kilikuwa kitu kizuri katika sheria ile ya zamani. Sheria hii ya sasa imewanyanyasa wakulima wa pamba zaidi. Ajabu ni kwamba ~~mkulima~~ mkulima anachukuwa mkopo kutoka kwa benki ili apate kukuza pamba na hawezi kulipwa haki yake anapouza pamba na hali mkopo ule unazidi kutozwa faida. Sasa ile pesa ambayo mkulima anadai Cotton Board huwa haitozwi faida. Hili ni jambo baya sana. Sasa inakuwa mwananchi wa Serikali yetu tukufu akiwa na mkopo, anatozwa faida kwa ule mkopo na kama ni mwananchi anayeidai Cotton Board, faida yoyote haitozwi kwa zile pesa. Tukiacha mambo haya

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

(Mr. Amayo) Ctd:

yaendelee, tutakuwa tunajidanganya eti tunajenga taifa. Ikiwa tunajenga taifa hili, ni lazima tufikirie pande zote. Ingefaa mambo kama haya yaangaliwe sana. Ingawa tunazungumza juu ya pamba, ni lazima ukuzaji wa mazao mbali mbali uangaliwe kwa sababu wakulima hao pia wana taabu kama hizi.

Jambo lingine ambalo ningependa liangaliwe linahusu maghala. Wakulima wanapopeleka pamba yao kwa wale wanaoitumua, baada ya siku mbili au tatu, wanaambiwa "maghala yamejaa". Wakulima wakiweka pamba katika maghala yao, ~~inaaribika kwa sababu~~ ^{maharibika} inaaribika na gredi yake inarudi chini kwa sababu pengine hayo maghala hayakujengwa vizuri. Ingefaa jambo hili liangaliwe sana ili maghala ya kuweka pamba yawe karibu na wakulima.

END J

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

(Mr. Amayo)(Ctd.):

Bw. Spika, jambo lingine ambalo linaweza kuwatia wakulima moyo ili wapande pamba kwa wingi, ni kulipwa kwa wakati unaofaa kila mara. Ninayo furaha kuona kwamba Serikali yetu tukufu imeongeza bei ya kilo moja ya pamba. Tungetaka Wizara ilifikirie jambo la kuwalipa wakulima kwa wakati unaofaa kama wenavyowafikiria wakulima wa kahawa na chai, ili wakulima wanaopanda pamba waweze kufaidika.

Bw. Spika, baada ya kufikiria kuwalipa wakulima wa pamba kwa wakati ambalo unaofaa, kuna jambo lingine muhimu/linahusu kiwanda hiki cha pamba nalo linavihusu vyama vya ^{Ushirika} shirika vinavyosimamia uuzaji wa pamba. Ni lazima vyama vya ^{Ushirika} shirika vihakikishe kwamba wale ambao wamechaguliwa kuangalia mambo ya pamba, wana ujuzi wa kutosha wa kufanya kazi hiyo. Nasema hivyo kwa sababu kuna watu wengine wanaochaguliwa kufanya kazi hii bila kuwa na ujuzi wa kutosha. Pia kuna wengine wanaochaguliwa kufanya kazi hii hata ingawa si watu waaminifu. Watu kama hawa wanawa danganya wakulima wanapopeleka pamba yao ipimwe kwa fatili. Utaona kwamba ikiwa mkulima ana kilo 140 ²⁰ ~~aha~~ pamba, anaambiwa kwamba/ni kilo 120. Hivyo ni kusema kwamba kilo 20 ²⁰ ~~aha~~ pamba zimekatwa, na sasa wale wanaojuana kwa vilemba, watakuwa wakifaidika juu ya udanganyifu huo. Jambo hili halifai kabisa na hatuwezi kulijenga taifa kwa njia kama hii. Kwa hivyo, tungetaka udanganyifu huu uondolewe kabisa ili tuwe tukijenga taifa hili letu kwa njia nzuri.

Jambo lingine ambalo pia linafaa kuangaliwa linawabusu wale maofisa wanaojiriwa na Serikali kuwasaidia wakulima wa pamba, yaani, extension officers. Nasema hivyo kwa sababu kwa wakati huu, wakulima hawapati mafunzo ya kutosha kuhusu ni wakati gani ^{wanapaswa} ~~kuwasaidia~~ kupanda pamba yao au kuhusu ni mara ^{ngapi} ~~gani~~ wanapaswa kupalilia. Nasema hivyo kwa sababu kuna ²⁰ ~~jeira~~ nyingine ya pamba ambayo Ukiipalilia mara moja, huwezi kupata mavuno mengi. Tungetaka maofisa wa Serikali ambao wana ujuzi wa aina hii wawe wakiwasaidia wakulima ili waweza kufaidika kutokana ^{bora} na ukuzaji/wa pamba.

AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (Mr. Amayo)(Ctd.):

Bw. Spika, ningetaka kusema kwamba kazi katika kiwanda hiki cha pamba ni nyingi. Kwa wakati huu, bei ya pamba imeongezwa, lakini unapoviangalia kule Kendu Bay vyama vya shirika/vinavyohusiana na kazi ya pamba, utaona kwamba vimefanya bidii kubwa sana, na sasa vimemunua ginnery chini ya Karachuonyo Union. Wakulima hawa wamenunua ginnery kutoka kwa Wahindi na hata wale wa Homa Bay, walinunua ginnery yao pia kutoka kwa Wahindi. Wakati wa ukoloni, faida ya waliokuwa wakitengeneza pamba ilikuwa ya juu sana lakini kwa wakati huu, faida hiyo imerudi chini. Kazi hii sasa inafanywa na wananchi na ikiwa faida ya utengenezaji wa pamba imekwenda chini, basi ^{gharama} ~~gharama~~ ya kutengeneza pamba ingeongezwa. Sasa ikiwa faida ya utengenezaji wa pamba itaendelea kurudi chini, nafikiri kwamba jambo hili litakiangusha kiwanda hiki cha pamba. Kwa hivyo, jambo hili ni lazima liangaliwa na Wizara ili wafikirie kuongeza bei ya pamba ambayo imetengenezwa.

Jambo lingine, Bw. Spika, ni kwamba mitambo ya kutengeneza pamba ambayo bado yako mikononi mwa watu binafsi - - -

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. My good friend over there, the Assistant Minister, is not observing the Standing Orders of this House in that he just passed between the hon. Member speaking and the Chair, without bowing. Can he take note of that?

AN HON. MEMBER: Which one?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (Mr. Amayo): Bw. Spika, hatukujua ni Waziri Msaidizi gani ambaye mhe. Mutiso anasema juu yake, na kwa hivyo, tutaendelea.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of information, Mr. Speaker. I meant the hon. Nduati-Kariuki.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Mr. Kariuki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, actually, I did bow and it is only that the hon. Member did not see me doing so.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (Mr. M Amayo): Bw. Spika, nitaendelea kwa sababu mhe. Nduati-Kariuki amesema kwamba alifanya lile jambo ambalo alihitajika kufanya.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

(Mr. Amayo)(Ctd.):

Bw. Spika, ningetaka kusema kwamba taabu ya wakuzaji wa pamba na hata wale ^{wenye} ~~wana~~ mitambo ya kutengeneza pamba katika sehemu ya Karachuonyo, ni ~~taabu~~ ^{sababu} kubwa sana. Hii ni kwa / maji kutoka Ziwa Victoria yameingia katika ^{magala} ~~magara~~ ya pamba na hata katika mitambo ya kutengeneza pamba na hii ni taabu kubwa sana. Wananchi wa sehemu hii kwa wakati huu - - -

AN HON. MEMBER: Sema tena!

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

(Mr. Amayo): Ninasema kwamba mitambo ya kutengeneza pamba sasa ^{imo} ~~jake~~ ndani ya maji kwa ajili ya mafuriko katika sehemu hii. Taabu hii inaviliusu vyama vya ^{ushirika} ~~shirika~~ vinavyohusiana na ukuzaji na utengenezaji wa pamba, kwa sababu wananchi hawatapata pahali pa kupeleka pamba yao. Sasa mitambo ya kutengeneza pamba imechukuliwa na maji. Sijui kama hicho ni Kiswahili kizuri.

AN HON. MEMBER: Imezama ndani ya maji.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

(Mr. Amayo) Mdio, mitambo imezama ndani ya maji. Kwa hivyo, ninaiomba Wizara iliangalie jambo hili ili kuwasaidia wakulima wa pamba katika sehemu hii kwa sababu wamepata taabu kubwa. Jambo hili linaihusu Wizara ya Kilimo na vile vile Wizara ya ~~Hi~~ Ustawi wa Vyama vya Ushirika. Maghala yote manne katika sehemu hii yamezama ^{ndani ya} ~~lawa~~ maji na kama ^{vile} ~~nimesema~~, hata mitambo ya kutengeneza pamba pia imezama ^{magini} ~~lawa~~ maji. Hii ni taabu kubwa ambayo Serikali yetu tukufu inapaswa kufikiria na kupata njia ya kuwasaidia wananchi watukufu ambao wanakaa katika sehemu hii.

Jambo lingine ambalo ~~hi~~ ningetaka kusema ni kwamba ^{bei ya} ~~inputs~~ za kukuza pamba imekwenda juu. Kwa mfano, bei ya dawa ya kuwaua wadudu pamoja ~~ya~~ ^{na} bei ya mbolea, imekwenda juu sana, na isitoshe, hata kuzipata ni vigumu. Sasa tutafanya nini? Ningeiomba Serikali tukufu pamoja na Wizara inayohusika, itusaidie. Kuhusu jambo la maofisa wanaowasaidia wakulima kule mashambani, Wizara ina wajibu wa kutusaidia kwa kutupatia maofisa hawa kwa wingi ili waweza kuwasaidia wakulima katika sehemu yangu.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

(Mr. Amayo):

Bw. Spika, hata kama bei ya pamba imeongezwa, bila kuangalia bei ya vitu vinavyotuniwa ^{KAKIKA} ukuzaji wa pamba mpaka wakati wa kufvuna, wakulima watakuwa wakifanya kazi kubwa bure. Ongezeko la bei ya pamba limesaidia kifogo tu na kwa hivyo, ni lazima jambo linalohusu bei ya ^{inputs} ~~inputs~~ lifikiriwe sana kwa sababu ukuzaji wa pamba unaharimu ^{wa} mkulima pesa nyingi zaidi.

END K

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY
(MR. AMAYO) (ctd.):

Bw. Spika, jambo lingine ambalo ningependa ku^{ku}Figusia ni kuhusu utafiti. Ni kweli kwamba utafiti kuhusu pamba umefanywa, lakini si kwa wingi. Ningependa kuwahimiza wale wanahusika na utafiti huo wawe^wzidisho juhudi zao ili tuweze kupata mbegu nzuri zaidi ambazo haziwezi kuharibiwa na wadudu. Wakifanya hivyo tutafurahi. Hakuna haja kwetu kuwa na mbegu ya aina moja tu kwa miaka hii yote. Watafiti wa kahawa na majani chai hugundua mbegu ~~mpya~~ mpya mara kwa mara. Hata katika ~~wk~~ kilimo cha mahindi, utaona kwamba watafiti hugundua mbegu mpya mara kwa mara. Mbona hatupati mbegu mpya za pamba? Ingefaa sana kama utafiti ungefanywa na kugunduliwe mbegu mpya za pamba ambazo zinaweza kutoa mazao ~~h~~ yasiyo na takataka nyingi. Nasema hivi kwa sababu mbegu tunazopanda za AR, ile^{aina}/nyeupe, na aina ile nyingine ya BR, iliyo na rangi, hutoa mazao ya bei ya chini. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima tuyaangalie mambo haya ili tuweze ~~kuwe~~ kuwasaidia wakulima wa pamba.

Sasa Bw. Spika, ningependa kusema juu ya vyama vya (shirika vinavyowasaidia wakulima wa pamba ~~kwaxut~~ katika ^{Kilimo} utulime na uuzaji wa pamba kabla ya pamba hiyo kupelekwa kwa Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board. Ingefaa kama hii Cotton Board of Kenya ^{itakayoundwa} ingefikiria kuwalipa wakulima wa pamba kwa wakati unaofaa, na wikipolewa kuwalipa, iwe ikitozwa faida. Tunajua kwamba wale waliochukua mikopo kutoka kwa Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board walitozwa faida walipochelewa ~~kik~~ kuilipa. Nasema hivi ili ^{isiwe Kilamba} kusiyekwa mkulima ndiye anayemnia na hali Cotton Board of Kenya na Serikali haziumii. Ningependa kuongeza kuwa yafaa pamba ikipelekwa kwa Cotton Board of Kenya, wakulima wawe ~~wax~~ wakilipwa mara moja, na hata malipo yakicheleweshwa, yawe ~~x~~ yakitolewa angalau baada ya mwezi mmoja au miwili.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY
(MR. AMAYO)(ctd.):

Ikipita miezi miwili, basi Bodi hiyo yafaa ianze kutozwa faida kwa pesa za wakulima. Hiyo itawafanya wale wanaochukua mali ya wananchi kufikiria mara tatu kabla ya kuichukua kwa sababu wanajua kuwa wakichelewa kuirudisha, watalipa pesa nyingi.

Ninasema hivyo kwa sababu mkulima wa pamba ^{amapopelika} ~~apeleka~~ pamba yake kwa Cotton ~~Sex~~ Lint and Seed Marketing Board, huwa akingojea pesa kutoka kwa Bodi hiyo ili aweze kulipa karo ya shule na kutayarisha shamba lake. Sijawahi kumwona mkulima yeyote ambaye ana shamba linalompatia faida, na mambo ~~ni~~ yaki-haribika, kama vile mfanyakazi wake awe mgonjwa, havezi kwenda kumwona. Hiyo ni aibu kubwa na inaonyesha kwamba mkulima huyo hajui biashara.

Kwa hivyo, nasema kwamba Cotton Board of Kenya, itakapoundwa, iangalie kwa makini na ione kwamba haicheleweshi malipo kwa wakulima. Tunajua kwamba kuna wakulima wengi wa pamba ~~sex~~ ambao wametupilia mbali kilimo cha pamba kwa ajili ya matatizo hayo niliyoyataja. Vile vile, tunajua kwamba nchi yetu ya Kenya inapoteza pesa nyingi za kigeni kwa kuagiza pamba kutoka nchi za kigeni kama vile Tanzania, Uarabuni na ~~pamba~~ pande zingine za ulimwengu huu. Kwa nini iwe vile na hali tuna udongo wa kutosha na wakulima ambao wanaweza kukuza pamba ya kutosha matumizi ya humu nchini? Ni aibu kufanya hivyo. Tunajua kwamba pamba ikiagizwa kutoka nchi za nje, hununuliwa kwa bei ya k juu sana, na hali tukisema hapa kuwa hao wakulima wawe wakisaidiwa ili watoe mavuno mengi, hawasaidiwi. Kwa hivyo, ningependa kuiomba Bodi mpya na Serikali yetu tukufu, kupitia kwa Wizara ya Kilimo, ~~z~~ ili iangalie jambo hili ili wakulima wa pamba wapatiwe usaidizi utakaofanya ~~mkazi~~ kilimo cha ~~z~~ pamba kuongezeka humu nchini badala ^{ya} ~~yetu~~ kuwa tukipoteza f pesa za kigeni.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

L.3....12.5.88

MR. GALGALLO: Ahsante sana Bw. Spika kwa kunipa nafasi hii nizungumze machache juu ya Mswada huu. Pamba ni mali. Hivi ndivyo ilivyo katika maandishi, lakini kwa ukweli, kama kuna wakulima walio na shida katika nchi hii, ni wakulima wa pamba. Nasema hivyo kwa sababu nafikiri katika mawakilisho yangu ndiko kunakokuzwa pamba zaidi ~~ya~~ katika nchi hii, kuliko sehemu nyingine ~~yoyote~~ yoyote.

Bw. Spika, hali ya maisha ya wakulima wa pamba ni mbaya sana. Mpaka sasa, watu wengi waliokuwa wakulima wa pamba wameazimia kutoroka na kuachana na kilimo cha pamba.

MR. SPEAKER: Order. In view of the ~~ix~~ time, and that we have to adjourn today, I am now calling upon the Leader of Government Business to ~~x~~ move the Motion for the adjournment of the House.

END L.

JMK

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment to a Day other than
the next Normal Sitting Day

THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

(Dr. Karanja): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:-

THAT, this House do now adjourn until Tuesday,
14th June, 1988.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is customary or traditional for the House to go into recess the period preceding the Budget, and this is the moment. We have had lively debates and hon. Members' contributions have been outstanding, and that shows our commitment to tackle the problems that face our country. We will now go back to the people who elected us in our constituencies. Let us listen to them and plan with them so that when we return here we will be better placed to echo their feelings and their hopes in this House. We should participate with them in tree planting and in food production and in other activities that are preoccupying them at this time when the rains have come in such ~~abundant~~ abundance. Let us go home to our constituencies in the Nyayo philosophy of love, peace and unity ~~always~~ always ready to assist our President in his noble and onerous task of managing the affairs of this great Republic.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our country is justly led by our President, and all of us know only too well that the welfare of all the people - other than the advantage of a few - is the conerstone of our public policy. We should be patriotic and care deeply about the happiness and the well being of this country and all its people.

Dr. Kosgei,
In this regard, I wish to commend our High Commissioner in London/very highly for her brilliant and spirited ~~defence~~ defence of this country against the malicious attacks which appeared in the Sunday Times of London. Hon. Members will remember that that article was written by a convicted criminal who was fined by our courts for foreign exchange regulation violation.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Omido): Is she still in this country?

12.5.68.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

(Dr. Karanja): No, she left. That article was a tenacious denudation of our free and unfettered judiciary presided over very ably by Mr. Justice Miller who is, incidentally, a Kenyan. As our High Commissioner said, we are Kenyans and proud of it, and we will not be clowns of the British. I dearly hope that the Kenyan society will be as quick to rise to the defence of their brothers on the Bench as they are quick to warn Parliament against imagined amendment of the Constitution.

Finally, Sir, I wish to commend our civil servants and managers of our parastatals. They are vital to the administration of this Republic and, indeed, of our economic development and management. We demand the highest standards from them, and we should accept nothing but the best from them. When we criticise them, however, we should do so without giving way to superiority or despair. Let us criticise based on available facts, but not for the purpose of capturing tomorrow's headlines. Let us uplift the morale of ~~our~~ our civil servants and managers of our parastatals.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish all hon. Members God speed and, with those few remarks, I beg to move.

THE MINISTER FOR ENERGY (Mr. Biwott): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I arise to second this Motion on Adjournment. I am sure that hon. Members have already settled after being elected recently to this august House. I think it is time they went back home to meet their electors in their ~~respective~~ respective constituencies, this time with a different objective of sitting down together and working out projects and programmes that they will be undertaking in the course of their representation. A more opportune moment than this could not have come because we are having a lot of rain and the people at home are planting. ~~It~~ The people at home would also like hon. Members to advise them on ~~soil conservation~~ soil conservation measures. They would also like to be enlightened on the contents of the Cotton Bill which is now before the House. I believe that those people who live in cotton growing areas are anxious to know what exactly the Bill is going to do for them. Is it going to

THE MINISTER FOR ENERGY (ctd.):

benefit them in terms of advancing their cotton and in terms of getting their money which, up to now, they have not been getting?

Inevitably though, Sir, there will be issues that are critical and that require further explanation. For example, the queueing system is a maiden system that Kenya has developed. There is nowhere in the Bible where a method of election is mentioned, and I think this is a secular methodology which Kenyans have developed and it requires ~~explicit~~ explanation so that the people may know that there will not be intimidations and that the system is not intended to divide our society. It is a method that has been used in the past to elect chiefs, and it has been used today to elect co-operative society officials. It is also used to elect church leaders by public show of hands. So, there is really ~~nothing~~ nothing to antagonise our own society. If anything, the system is intended to enhance the democratic processes of this country. The most important part of it is that it is a true African initiative. That is one aspect of the kind of things we should do when we go into recess.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we should also educate our people on the Nyayo philosophy and tell them that we have one party in Kenya, one people and one philosophy of peace, love and unity. So, we would like to maintain a closer corporation with all sections of our society, be they religious, co-operative societies or our adversaries who we defeated in the elections. Our sole objective is to have a common bond so that we remain united in one spirit and in one motto of Nyayo philosophy. We should show love and we should show tendencies that bring us together and, as far as possible, we should move away from the ~~the~~ things that divide us. In fact, our enemies would like to see the church and the Government and the people divided, but we would like to tell those ~~enemies~~ enemies that Kenya will never be divided. Kenyans are religious people with their own religion of organisation and they will never be used anyhow. We are a united nation today and we will never accept any aspect of tribalism to come in our midst.

M.4.
12.5.88.

THE MINISTER FOR ENERGY (ctd.):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we know that we have problems that emanate from population explosion. Those are the things we should use to help our people to know how to shoulder the responsibilities of building more schools, providing better education, producing more food, getting better organised systems and to ensure that our district development committees work better.

END..... M.

THE MINISTER FOR ENERGY (CTD.):

The thrust of our development process is in the district, and this is where hon. Members need to spend ^{more} mach time in order to help forge very effective district development committees where all their constituents' development projects are formulated. This will also enable hon. Members to acquaint themselves with civil servants so that there may be little friction between the two parties.

With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to second.

(Question proposed)

MR. KABINGU-MUREGI: Asante sana, Bw. Spika, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili niyaseme machache kuhusu Hoja hii ya kuahirisha Bunge. Ni kweli kwamba inafaa twende nyumbani na kuwa pamoja na wananchi waliotuchagua ili tuweze kuyaona matatizo ambayo wamepata wakati huu wa mvua kubwa. Hii ni nafasi nzuri kwetu kutembea kila mahali katika mawakilisho yetu.

Ningetaka kusema kwamba tunataka usaidizi mkubwa katika mawakilisho yangu, hasa kutokana na ^{uharibifu} ubahifu unaofanywa na wanyama wa porini ambao wanaua mifugo, kama vile kondoo na ng'ombe. Jambo hili limekuwa likifanyika mara nyingi, lakini hakuna ridhaa inayolipwa. Hivi majuzi, tulisoma katika magazeti juu ya mkulima fulani huko Nyandarua ambaye ^{amwaua} amwaua chui saba. Hakufanya hivi kwa kupenda kwake, na kama korti ^{ingejua} ingejua vile watu wa Nyandarua wana taabu ya wanyama wa porini, isingeamua mkulima huyu afungwe jela. Hata hivyo, ni lazima sheria ifanye kazi yake.

Ingefaa Waziri anayehusika na jambo hili achukue hatua kuona kwamba, kwa vile kuna sheria inayosema kwamba wanyama wakiua mifugo na kuharibu mimea shambani, wakulima wanaohusika wanafaa kulipwa ridhaa, ^{basi} wakulima wanaohusika walipwe ridhaa kama inavyostahili. Ikiwa ombi la kulipwa ridhaa linawekwa bila kutekelezwa kwa miaka minne, na huku mkulima anayehusika alikopa pesa za ^{mifugo wake} kununulia ^{nyama} nyama wake kutoka kwa mpango wa makao, anaendelea kulipa mkopo huu na chui wameua kondoo wake, mkulima huyu ataulipaje mkopo wake? Mkulima huyu luanda ana watoto. Ikiwa ng'ombe wake ameuawa na simba kutoka milima ya ^{Aberdares} Aberdares na mkulima hajalipwa ridhaa, hii inaonyesha kwamba kuna hitilafu mahali

MR. KABINGU-MUREGI (CTD.):

fulani, hasa katika Wizara inayohusika na kuwalipa wakulima ridhaa wakati ambapo wanyama wa porini wameua mifugo yao. Huenda mkulima ametoa ombi la kulipwa ridhaa ya shilingi milioni nyingi, lakini anatazamiwa kulitupilia mbali ombi hili kwa kuwa halipwi ridhaa. Nafikiri kwamba jambo hili linafaa kuangaliwa, na hata ikiwezekana tuelete Hoja hapa kuomba kwamba wakulima ambao wamepoteza mifugo yao kwa wanyama wa porini walipwe ridhaa upesi. Hapana mkulima yeyote anayefaa kupoteza mifugo yake cvyo tu kwa njia hii.

Kila mhe. Mbunge hapa anajua kwamba wananchi huko nyumbani wanalia kwamba kuna mvua nyingi, lakini maji haya yote z yanaachwa kwenda katika Bahari ya Hindi bila kuwasaidia. Hapo zamani, Wizara ya Kilimo ilikuwa na matingatinga ya kupasua mitaro ya kuzuia mmonyoko wa udongo. Wananchi wangetaka matingatinga haya yapewe wakulima, hata ikiwa watalipizwa pesa kiasi kidogo, ili wajitengenezee mabwawa yao wenyewe ya kutegea maji. Akitumia tingatinga, mkulima mmoja anaweza kujitengenezea bwawa mdogo kwa muda wa masaa matano. Akilipizwa kama Sh.1/= kwa kila sea anayofanya kazi, anaweza kutengeneza bwawa mdogo mahali panapofaa, na bwawa hili litamsaidia yeye mwenyewe pamoja na mifugo yake. Lakini, inaonekana kwamba Wizara inayohusika haijalifikiria jambo hili. Wizara ya Kilimo inafaa kutwambia kama matingatinga haya yanaweza kupatikana ili wakulima waweze kujisaidia nayo.

Bw. Spika, yale mabwawa machache kama haya ambayo ninewahi kuyaona katika mawakilisho yangu yamewasaidia wananchi sana, hasa wakati wa kiangazi. Kama nilivyosema majuzi hapa, wakati wa kiangazi cha 1982, wananchi wa mawakilisho yangu walipoteza mifugo kiasi cha 28,000 kutokana na ukosefu wa maji ya kunywa. Kama Wizara ya Kilimo ingekubali kutupa matingatinga, wananchi wa mawakilisho yangu wangehitaji kama mawili, na haya yangetosha kwa wakulima wetu huko.

Naona kwamba kuna mambo mengi ambayo tunafaa kusaidiwa na Serikali. Sisi kama Wabunge, hasa waheshimiwa Wabunge wa Viti vya Nyuma, tunahitaji msaada. Kama ningepata nafasi ya kuonana na Waziri anayehusika na jambo ambalo ninataka kusaidiwa nalo, ingekuwa afadhali Waziri huyo akubali kunisaidia.

Kwa hayo machache, Bw. Spika, naunga mkono.

MR. ARTE: Asante sana, Bw. Spika, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili nami niungane na wenzangu katika kuiunga Hoja hii mkono. Ni muhimu sana kuahirisha Bunge leo kwa sababu tangu tuchaguliwe wengi wetu hatujarudi nyumbani hata kuwarudishia shukrani wale waliotuchagua.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kabingu-Muregi) took the Chair

Zaidi ya hayo, huu ni wakati mzuri wa kuahirisha Bunge kwa sababu mvua imenyeshwa kila mahali katika nchi hii yetu, na ni wajibu wetu, kama viongozi, kuwaambia watu wetu jinsi ya kuyatumia maji ya mvua ya mwaka huu. Ni wajibu wetu kuwaambia watu wetu umuhimu wa kulima mashamba yao, kupanda miti, na kadhalika.

Kama unavyojua, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mvua ya hivi majuzi imetuletea taabu nyingi sana. Barabara nyingi ziliharibiwa na maji, na mpaka sasa naweza kusema hapa kwamba sina barabara ya kupitia katika mawakilisho yangu. Barabara ambayo ningetumia imeharibiwa na maji mengi ya mvua. Watu wengine wanaomba barabara za kwao ziwekwe murram, lakini kwangu hatuna hata barabara ya kawaida sasa. Ni lazima tuipeleke taabu hii yote kwa kamati ya maendeleo ya wilaya na kuizungumzia ili tuone tunaweza kujisaidiaje.

Kuna mambo mengi ambayo tunahitaji kuwaambia watu wetu na, kwa kuwa tumekaa hapa Bungeni kwa muda fulani sasa, naunga mkono kuahirishwa kwa Bunge kwa muda kidogo ili turudi nyumbani na kuwaeleza watu wetu yale ambayo tumepitisha hapa hadi sasa na ni kitu gani ^{Kipya} ambacho tutaweza kufanya kutoka sasa. Kwa kawaida, kinachotuleta hapa ni kufanya mambo ambayo wanahchi wanataka. Tunapokaa hapa, hasa wale wetu ambao wanatoka mbali kiasi kwamba hawaoni kila siku yale yanayoendelea kwao, tunapata shida sana. Tunapoondoka hapa kila siku, wengi wetu hawawezi kutembea kila mahali katika mawakilisho yetu. Naiunga Hoja hii mkono kwa sababu wakati ule ambapo Bunge limeahirishwa kwa muda wa kutosha ndipo tunaweza kuwaona watu wetu wote, huku tukizitembelea tarafa na kata tukiwaeleza watu wetu ni kitu gani Serikali yetu tukufu inataka.

Kwa hayo machache, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, naiunga Hoja hii mkono.

END N

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (Mr. Gakunju): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nimesimama kuiunga Hoja hii mkono ili twende nyumbani. Pia ningetaka kuchukua fursa hii kuiomba Wizara ya Ustawi wa Vyama vya Ushirika isaidie vyama vya ushirika huko nyumbani kwa sababu sijui tutafanya nini kwa sababu huko kwetu nyumbani watu wanangojea malipo ya pesa za kahawa sana. Wao wamangojea kwa muda mrefu sana. Lakini wale maofisa wa vyama vya ushirika wanachukua muda mrefu sana kuwalipa wale wakulima, na kwa wakati huu wa mvua wakulima wana haja sana ya kupata malipo ama advances ili waweze kulima, na vile vile kuya-tengeneza mashamba yao sawasawa.

Shida nyingine iliyoko ni mambo ya barabara ambazo zinaunganisha viwanda vya kahawa na pia huko pande za juu za Gatundu ambako kuna barabara za majani chai zinastahili kuangaliwa. Wakati kama huu kuna shida sana, na inakuwa ni shida kwetu sisi kutembeleana. Tunge-taka, tukiondoka hapa, mambo haya ya barabara yaangaliwe vizuri sana kote nchini. Pia tungependa vyama vya ushirika viwalipe wakulima ili waweze kuyaendesha mambo ya kilimo sawasawa. Tutachukua nafasi hii kwenda kuzungumza na watu wa nyumbani tukitumaini kwamba watayaendesha mambo ya kilimo sawasawa.

Kwa upande wa biashara, tumataka kuona kwamba Wabunge wanapokwenda nyumbani mahali popote, wajaribu kuwaeleza wananchi wetu kwamba mambo haya ya indigenisation of the economy na mengine mengi ambayo tunayazungumza hapa Bungeni hayawezi kufanyika mpaka watu wetu wafanye kazi kwa nguvu, na vile vile waitii sheria. Pia wale wafanyakazi katika maofisi ya Serikali, hasa wale wanaohusika na utoaji wa mikopo au mambo ya kuwafundisha wafanyabiashara, yafaa yafanywe vizuri ili watu wetu wapate ujuzi mwingi zaidi katika mambo haya, na vile vile waweze kufanya biashara kwa njia nzuri. Jambo hili litaweze kana tu ikiwa Wizara zote zitafanya kazi pamoja na kuwahudumia wananchi wote sawasawa,

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (Mr. Gakunju)(Contd.):

^{hona}
 wakati huu ambapo kunaweza kuwa na upungufu wa bidhaa kwa sababu ya mvua. Pia tunawasihi wale wafanyabiashara ambao wanasemekana wana-ficha hiki na kile wasifiche tena; watoe bidhaa ~~na~~ ^{kwa sababu} kuna bidhaa nyingi ambazo zinaanza kukosekana kwa maduka na yafaa zipatikane ili wananchi wasipate taabu.

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

THE MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(Dr. Onyonka): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for affording me an opportunity to say a few words. I think this is an appropriate time for the House to adjourn, but before the hon. Members leave, I thought there is a point that I would like to put to them this afternoon.

As hon. Members know, there has now been established what we call "the district industrial development committees" which will be chaired by the district commissioners. This will really be something like a sub-committee of the district development committees (D.D.C.).

I would like to tell the hon. Members that there is a section that allows for hon. Members to be co-opted. So, it is my hope that under this section ~~that~~ some of the hon. Members would be co-opted to attend that committee so that they are able to follow what is going on.

Also, Sir, I ~~should~~ ^{would} like to add here that in order for us to proceed more systematically in line with the instructions given by the Head of the Civil Service, Mr. arap Leting, in that connection, we propose that the Ministry of Planning and National Development jointly with the Ministry of Industry ~~to~~ ^{should} produce detailed guidelines from different districts and areas in the country so that when the committees are assessing potential projects for investment, the whole thing is done more systematically to avoid us going forwards and

THE MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Contd.):

backwards and causing confusion. So, it ^{will} ~~is~~ not a question of simply saying "we want this ^{or that} project". We want to know more systemtically, ~~spelt out~~, what is it that this project has to offer and what needs to be done, and also to prevent the idea of passing the buck from the district to the headquarters.

The other point, Sir, that I would like to make in this connection is with respect to ~~the~~ question of population. We really have a problem, and indeed a very serious problem. The rate of increase of between 3.8 and 4 per cent ^{it} ~~is~~ going to be very difficult to be able to provide most of our public services in a country with fertility rate which is still over 8 per cent. Recently, one senior officer said that he hopes that by the turn of the century the figure would drop almost to half of what it is now. I think that is being unduly optimistic! It takes a good 10 or 15 years before we can see tangible results from some of these family ^{planning} programmes.

I feel, Sir, that ~~the~~ time is coming when we may have to resort using incentives so that we can bring this ^{population problem} ~~under~~ control. It is quite obvious that in many countries where effective programmes are being implemented the results are tangible, and that the country is able, ultimately to grow at a rate that renders it possible to improve the welfare of the people. However, ^{at} the current rate ^{it} can be quite ~~espe-~~ ^{frightening} ~~cially~~ when we take note of the fact that it is only about 15 or 20 per cent of the country is arable. We are going to have enormous pressure on the land resources.

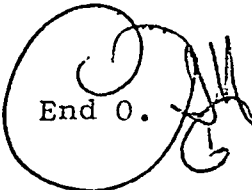
As we all know already, Sir, we are moving to a point where we have to start using marginal land. However, to be able to use marginal land the capital investment requirement for irrigation and related activities, ~~they~~ are so high that that is the sort of capital that we just do not have.

THE MINISTER FOR 'PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Contd.):

Already, we know what is happening with the university admissions. Obviously, we have the numbers, ^{but if} and look ahead another ^{you will} five to six years ~~and~~ see that those numbers will just be double what we are talking about now. So, I only want to emphasise one fact: It is not the problem simply for the Ministry of Education alone; it is a question of nationally deciding the trend of how much more money are we going to put into education vis-a-vis the other good things that we treasure in this country.

So, the true realities are now before us. We have to make a choice. I am not saying we should not because it is not my right to do so, but only to point out that the crunch has come and we are in a position ~~wherever~~ ^{where whatever} we do, we will have to sacrifice resources from other sectors or sub-sectors to be able to cater for investment in all, and more importantly in education. I am not saying it is a bad thing, but the truth of the matter is that it is here, not as a temporary problem, but a problem we are likely to face for quite some time to come.

Thank you, Sir.

End O. 

NOMINATED MEMBER (Mr. Masinde): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support the Motion on the Floor today.

As you all know, the time that we have spent here is enough. I know that most hon. Members would like to go back to their constituencies to see what has happened for all that time they have been here.

Before I say anything regarding this Motion, I would like to say that this is my first time to speak since 18 years ago when I was here. I am indeed very grateful to His Excellency the President for giving me this chance to be able to join this august House.

My main point this afternoon is that, we as a nation are losing a lot because of the floods that keep on recurring every now and then. This happens every year during the rainy seasons. This happens when our rivers overflow their banks while flowing into Lake Victoria. Every year we cry about the floods when they occur after which we do not do anything about these big rivers that flow into the Indian Ocean and into Lake Victoria. I think, it is high time that the Ministry concerned takes this matter seriously so that we can have big dams across River Nzoia and those others that flow into Lake Victoria and into the Indian Ocean. This will help us because we will take water to big towns like Eldoret where every year the industries that have started there fail to get water. As a result, these industries might be forced to close down in the next few years. I think the Ministry concerned should look into that situation.

The next point that I wanted to raise here concerns our roads. I do not know what has gone wrong with contractors of our roads in this country. All roads that they have constructed have

NOMINATED MEMBER (Mr. Masinde) (ctd.):

~~opened~~ and have become leeways of water into farms. The old style of constructing roads whereby water could not flow into farms have gone. Most roads in the country have overflowed into farms such that these farms have become waterlogged.

With these few remarks, I support.

MR. K'OMBUDO: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance to say a few words in support of this Motion.

First I would like to thank His Excellency the President ^{the} for peace and stability that we enjoy as a nation.

Having said that, I have only one other point to talk about. My people of Nyakach today are mourning. We are mourning our dead. You saw the headlines this morning in the Kenya Times where six sons and daughters of Kenya were swept away by ^{ferocious} ~~furious~~ tides of the Miriu River. They all died instantly as a result of the floods. The floods are having a heavy toll on us. While appreciating the fact that the Government is aware of the situation and is monitoring it ^{closely} ~~closely~~ and has promised lasting action and that food, medicine and clothing ^{have} ~~has~~ also been extended to the affected people, I still think this is not yet enough for those who have lost their loved ones. It is also not enough that food and blankets were brought to these people. What will satisfy the people, and indeed this nation, is a serious and concerted effort to eradicate the menace of the floods. This country can do it. We have the expertise and we can marshal the necessary resources. We can do it, if not immediately when the floods are on, but when they recede. We can manage it as a people. I plead that something be done. People are dying now. I do not know even now how many more people have died in Nyakach. This is a loss to Kenya. We

MR. K'OMBUDO (ctd.):

should do something and do it now. We should do it immediately. We cannot afford to wait because people are dying. The most valuable resource of this nation, ^{are the} ~~is~~ people. It is for the people that we are working. It is people that we leaders lead. So, this requires prompt action.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to hon. Burudi Nabwera, the Minister of State, Office of the President, for his concern and sympathy in this matter. I hope that action will be taken and that our people would not have died for nothing.

I do not think I have more to add ^{on} to that. Thank you.

MR. wa MANG'OLI: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving this opportunity once more to contribute to this Motion for the Adjournment.

As we adjourn today, I as the Member of Parliament for Webuye, ^{am} ~~is~~ so worried. This is because of two things. One ^{is} that the farmers of Nzoia Zone ~~is~~ for whom I had put a Question in this House will not have their sugar-cane cut. Therefore, money in million ^s of shillings is going to be wasted. I will ask, maybe, through this House, and through the Minister of Agriculture, to appeal to His Excellency the President to may be give a directive to Mumias Sugar Company to stop operating for one month. This would help the Nzoia Zone farmers. If not million ^s of shillings would be wasted.

I would not at the same time forget to thank His Excellency the President through the Minister for Agriculture for increasing the price of sugar-cane. Because of the increase of sugar-cane price, I anticipate an increase of sugar-cane production from one million tons which is in waste today to almost 10 million tons. What shall we do when we have that ^{happens} ~~increase~~?

MR. wa MANG'OLI (ctd.):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I appeal once more to His Excellency the President through this House to come to the rescue of Nzoia Zone people. In fact, last week, ^{many} ~~most~~ of these people came to my House and most of them complained of school fees problems. When I added the amount of money needed for paying school fees, the amount came to about sh.500,000/=. They expected their Member of Parliament to pay for them or find a method of paying these school fees. The only salvation would be to cut the sugar-cane which is available. This would fetch hard cash money.

The other problem that has been worrying me is the pollution of the environment by the PanAfrican Paper Mills (E.A.) Limited. I was told when I was there by my people: "Let us not just talk. What is the Government doing about this pollution?" This is because, if you see the rust on peoples houses in Webuye, this is when you will realise that if there are any side effects of this pollution, the future of these people in Webuye in about five or 10 years to come, is in danger. Probably some of them may become impotent or they may have other worse side effects.

END P.....

MR. wa MANG'OLI (Ctd):

I would like to appeal to the Government to see that something is done.

Mr. Temporary & Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting this Motion for the Adjournment, I will not forget to thank the people of Webuye for electing me to this House. I would also like to urge that the losers in the last ~~xx~~ election should now dismantle their groupings and come forward so that we build Kenya. I also wish to propose here that in *future* we bring a Bill in this House requiring election losers to pay Shs.1 million for filing a petition. This is because petitions waste time, give people worries and divide the people; they are also not in line with the Kwaya style of doing things. Incidentally, when I was in Webuye I came across a group of people who were saying that they had not had an hon. Member of Parliament for Webuye. I want to assure them, through you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that I am the hon. Member of Parliament for Webuye, and if I find anyone gossiping somewhere about my election I will ask the security authorities to take ~~action~~ action against him without hesitation. This is because time has come for us to be development conscious. We should stop politicking; if somebody has petitioned, the case is in court and I am waiting for it; when it comes up, we will be ready for it. So let us join hands and build one nation in Kenya. This is what the President is talking about everyday.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I said before, there is another worrying problem in the Panafrican Paper Mills (E.A.) Limited. Actually the workers in that company are these ones who elected me to this House. I have asked a Question, which has not yet ~~xxx~~ come to this House, on the salary structure of this company. Something must be done about salary scales in that company. You cannot expect an accountant to earn only Shs.1,200/-; this is unfair because the ~~xxx~~ company has been making millions of shillings. So the time has come for this company to ~~xxx~~ realize that all of us are human beings, and cannot be treated like dogs. The time has come for us to tell this company that these are hard working workers who must be paid fairly. They have produced good results for the company and, so, ~~they~~ they should be paid well.

Lastly, I pray that God----

MR. MOKKU: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving this chance to contribute to this Motion for the Adjournment. Before I go further, I wish to take this opportunity to thank the President and the Government for the action it took during the current floods in Isiolo District. ~~xxxx~~ The Government took a swift action to supply food to those people who had been surrounded by water.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting this Motion I wish to say a few words. To begin with, I will be forced to say something which I would have said during the answering of ^{my} a Question by Private Notice, which I have put. I am doing this because that Question will come up next month and I cannot wait up to that time. My Isiolo North Constituency has been invaded by army worms, which are dangerous. ~~They eat up the grass and the pasture~~ At present we have enough pasture, but these army worms will eat it up. So I am appealing to the Minister for Agriculture to do something during our recess so as to control those army worms in Isiolo District.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to take this opportunity to appeal to the Minister for Public Works to see to it that the only bridge we have, which links my constituency to Isiolo Town, and which was washed away by the current rains, is repaired during our recess.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also take this opportunity to appeal to the Minister for Health to ~~ensure~~ ensure that the supply of medicine is constant. This is because there is constant outbreak of malaria in that area.

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Leakey): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the Floor. Let me begin by repeating the words of a previous speaker: let this recess be a time for mending fences throughout the country. ~~xxx~~ Let us forget all the political differences that came during the election. We should all go back to our constituencies and use this recess usefully. We should try to bring ^{back} ~~to bring~~ those who were unfortunate as not to be elected ~~back~~ into the process of development in the spirit of Nyayo, that is ~~peace~~ love, peace and unity.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Leakey)(Ctd):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to take this opportunity to make an appeal to the Ministries responsible. In the last few days, we have had a decontrol of prices of certain commodities in the country. I, strongly, appeal to the Ministry concerned to monitor very carefully what is happening. We do not want this to be an opportunity for unscrupulous businessmen to exploit wananchi unnecessarily; wananchi are waiting to see what will happen. I am sure that if the Government is vigilant, and I am sure ^{that} they will be ^{so}, we can prevent any problems arising from this decontrolling of prices. Let me also take this opportunity to appeal to the business community to be mindful of others, and not to exploit the situation. I believe that we have to be exceedingly careful so as to ensure that the manufacturers of those goods, whose prices have been decontrolled, are adequately supplied with raw materials. This is because if they experience any ~~deixy~~ shortage today of raw materials, because of delay in licensing or something else, they will immediately use it as an excuse to increase the prices and wananchi will suffer. So, once again, I appeal to the Ministries concerned to be extra careful and ensure that this exercise of decontrolling prices is as successful as it is supposed to be.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, finally, I will appeal to wananchi in Langata to assist the Government, and the Nairobi City Commission, where they can, in reconstructing roads in my constituency, particularly in Kibera. Recently, we were fortunate because the Government graded all our roads, but they have all been washed away; there is no way you can ^{drive} a vehicle to the bottom of Kibera. So, the people themselves, not only in Langata, but throughout the country, have to join hands and do ~~how~~ something about this problem. I believe it is high time the chiefs also brought in Harambee efforts so as to solve some of these problems. There is ^{no way} we can depend entirely on Government resources to solve this problem; it must be solved with the efforts of all the wananchi.

With those few remarks, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support this Motion.

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY (Mr. Otieno): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to make just a few remarks. First of all, I would like

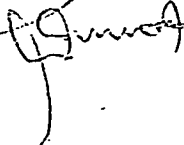
THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY (Ctd):

to thank my colleagues, the hon. Members, who have given me a very good response. I have received a lot of ~~enquiries~~ enquiries from the hon. Members and their investor colleagues, who would like to start industries in Kenya; thank you very much for that. I hope that these enquiries will lead to breaking ground ^{creating} and employment ^{opportunities} of our people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ~~not~~ mention something which we tend to ignore in this country, and that is capital formation.

END

Q

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'G. M. O.', written below the 'END' and 'Q' text.

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY (Ctd.):

At present, we have too many people who earn money and consume 100 per cent and sometimes 120 per cent of what they earn. That ~~mean~~ means that when it comes to investing, we do not have local resources which we ~~we~~ can invest. Many times, with a good salary of Sh.8,000/=, you will find that somebody spends Sh.8,200/= which means he is in debt of Sh.200/= every month. At the end of the day we will be complaining that even the small industries which are being started are owned by foreigners yet it has been our own fault of having inadequate capital formation by indigenous Kenyans. The few Kenyans who are earning reasonable income are not saving enough for use in investments. I mention this during this Motion for Adjournment because hon. Members can help considerably in organizing our people in the countryside to undertake income generating activities. They may be ~~xx~~ small groups; women's group co-operative societies, but if they are assisted with leadership or backed ~~down~~ ^{down} Instead of breaking ~~down~~ a certain women's group because the chairman did not support you in the elections, you should assist the group so that the capital accumulation at ~~rural~~ rural level is increased.

I would like to appeal to the District Development Committees (DDCs) that so far, many of the DDCs tend to plan for Government expenditure and they are not adequately planning for private sector capital formation. Most of the ideas are that a hospital should be built by the Government; a bridge there should be built by the Government; a road to be constructed by the Government; and that a school should be built by the Government. The impression ~~is that~~

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY (Ctd.):

given to our people is that the purpose of the DDC is to forward projects for implementation by the Government. It is time ~~that~~ hon. Members started planning ^{for} private sector development within their own divisions. It is time we encouraged five, 10 or 20 people to start some small industries in the rural market centres which the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 clearly explained that we are going to assist in the development of rural market centres. But our people must be ready with capital to use those centres.

Lastly, in this country, apparently, the merchant skills are over-developed & we have too many traders and too few industrialists. Let us, as politicians, discourage smuggling. These people are too smart; they smuggle goods & left and right at the expense of the industries that we are going to start. They will even start smuggling items in the Jua Kali industries and by so doing kill those industries. Hon. Members should be firm in discouraging smuggling.

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

DR. N. MUNGAI: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the Motion and at the same time say a few words about the City of Nairobi.

The City of Nairobi is a very important city not only for us, but in fact, throughout the world. At the same time, the City of Nairobi is becoming very very dirty. You have garbage accumulating in every estate and every section; you have rats now raiding in those garbage hips. Rubbish is accumulating everywhere and I think something must be done and done soon to make this City clean. Right now, during the

DR. N. MUNGAI (Ctd.):

rainy season we have rain and most of the drainages are blocked and water does not flow as it used to. Sometimes even when you are on Uhuru highway, your car may not move to Westlands because of the water there. ^{and} sometimes you are forced to sleep there. It is very important - I think that we do something about this. I understand that Government Ministries; Government Departments and Government parastatals owe a lot of money to the City of Nairobi. I would, therefore, request that some of this money be made available for this particular purpose of cleaning the City of Nairobi. If those Government Ministries do not have money now, I would like to ask the Minister for Finance to include this in his Budget so that we make sure that the City does not deteriorate any more. Look at some ~~of~~ ^{of} the ~~bridges~~ and the smaller bridges where children have to pass when going to school have been washed away. Those children cannot get to school today. There is one school here in Nairobi which is already closed because it is under water. Something must be done about this. The other day, His Excellency the Vice-President visited a City Commission garage and when he saw what he saw, he asked "Is this a garage or a grave-yard?" May be they did not give the Vice-President an answer. You can only liken that to an intensive care unit in a hospital that has no oxygen. The vehicles there were not dead; they were just ~~moribund~~ ^{moribund}; all you require is a little oxygen in form of money and then they will be able to import spare parts and those vehicles will be ~~on~~ on the road once again and they will do the work of cleaning up the City.

Sir, we talk of small businesses and how we would like to help the small ^{businessmen} businesses. I am very much for the idea of rural development but I must say that there are also

DR. N. MUNGAI (Ctd.):

people, particularly in the City of Nairobi, who require help. I congratulate His Excellency the President for saying that Kenya Commercial Bank should sell their shares. I would like those small businesses, particularly the very small ones - kiosk operators, market women and such others to be given priority in purchasing shares in the Kenya Commercial Bank. Imagine the pride they ~~would~~ will have when passing in front of Kenya Commercial Bank with an industrialist going to bank money there and a kiosk operator like that saying "This is my bank"? I would like some special programme made up for these people so that when they ~~hear~~ ^{hear} that we are ~~talk~~ talking about small businesses, they honestly know that we are thinking about them in this House and the Government is ~~XXXXX~~ doing something about it.

Let me go back a little bit to tourism because Kenya is very important in tourism. We would like to see more people coming here as tourists. Most of our tourists today always come from Western Europe - we are European oriented and a little bit American. Yet, the biggest tourists today are coming from Paris and South-East Asia and there is no direct connection by airline between Far-East or South East Asia and Kenya today. ~~Ex~~ There is no Japan Airlines; no Korean Airlines; no Taiwan Airlines; no ~~South Pacific Airlines~~ no ~~Carthage~~ Pacific Airlines; no Qantas from Australia; no Singapore Airlines; no Malaysian Airlines or ~~Tai~~ ^{Thai} Airlines and yet, that is where the world's tourism is now coming from. We would like the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife to do something

DR. N. MUNGAI (Ctd.):

about it so that if we are not selling ~~any~~ anything to Japan, we can get Japanese coming here and using their Yen here although we are not selling anything to them.

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Kibingu Muregi):

Yes, the hon. Member sitting next to hon. Malebe.

MR. JALANG'O: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to talk briefly. I apologize to my hon. friend who is sitting next to me ~~that~~ because it is me who caught ^{your} eye, not him.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to talk briefly on the adjournment Motion.

HON. MEMBERS: Use the microphone.

MR. JALANG'O: I am trying to be as close as possible to the microphone. I go on recess ~~as~~ being another very unhappy Member of Parliament.

END R.....

MR. JALANG'O (Ctd.):

As I talk in this House today, all the five roads in my constituency have been rendered impassable by the heavy rains. As I will need time to go ^{with my people} round the constituency to discuss ~~with them~~ their problems, I would like to take this opportunity to make a very special appeal to the Ministry of Public Works at least to make one road in the constituency ~~pass~~ passable so that we can move. I particularly appeal to the Ministry to look at the condition of Road C.28 which links Ndori-Aram up to Lwanda KpOtieno so that least we can move.

Three days ago I was in the constituency and I tried to look at the three fishing beaches ~~in~~ there. Most of the major ^{fishermen} fish ~~species~~ come from my constituency with a daily output of about 1,000 kilogrammes of ~~is~~ fish every day. As I speak in this House now, the ~~is~~ fishermen are losing approximately 600 kilogrammes of fish every day because there is no access from the three beaches to Kisumu. I am making this ~~a~~ special appeal because it is not only a total loss to the fishermen but it is already causing a health hazard to the ~~is~~ three beaches. This is because when one cannot move the fish out, the alternative left is either to throw it back ~~to~~ into the sea or try to bury in the beaches. I am making a very special appeal to the Ministry of Public Works so that at least one road can be ~~can~~ made passable.

Secondly, Sir, the area I come from is a major cotton growing area. It has the blackest of the black cotton soil that we can find in this country. This is where all the ~~major~~ cotton is coming from. With the heavy rains now, the people of that area have already started planting cotton, but the problem is that even the cotton seeds cannot reach the area. In fact, this afternoon we have been debating the Cotton Bill and this is a major cash crop. When we talk about cotton it is not only for my area but for the whole country. Furthermore, we also talk about groundnuts and my constituency is an area which produces lots of groundnuts ~~is~~ which once again is a major cash crop commodity. With all these, I think ~~w~~e should encourage the people and everybody else to be ^{conscious} ~~conscious~~ about their production. This is the time ~~is~~ for the cash crops to be put in; this is the time when we are weeding, this is time when we have to prepare

MR. JALANG'O (Ctd.):

the cash crops but this cannot be done because of the poor state of roads in area. I do appreciate the problem facing the Ministry because the status of roads is not just unique to my constituency, however, I am appealing to them just to make it passable. I believe if the planning is proper and the gravelling unit is given little funds, I am sure these roads can be made passable. This is because it is not just this year only that the roads are impassable.

The fish industry in my constituency require cold storage facilities, because I believe if we were able to have cold facilities, we would be able to store these fish & even for a week when the roads are impassable. Therefore, I appeal to both the Ministry of Co-operative Development and the Ministry of Industry to least come to our aid and instal at least two or three cold storage facilities in the constituency. This will go a long way in alleviating the present problem

With few remarks, I beg to support.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT (Dr. Wekesa): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I will use the five minutes first of all to congratulate the Government for what it has done in my area. Recently we have had a lot of cattle rustling, and for quite some time people of Kwanza and Trans Nzoia could not sleep at night. However, recently the Government strengthened security personnel in these areas of Kolongolo, Kwanza, Chepchoina up to ^{Timboroa} ~~Timboroa~~. For a strip of about 20 miles in the area bordering Uganda - West Pokot there was nobody keeping either cattle or sheep. People in this area as elsewhere in Kenya depend really on what they get from their cattle, sheep, chicken and so forth and the issue of rustling was a worrying matter. I am glad to report to the House that people in this area are now sleeping and we hope that in a few months time, people will start bringing and buying cattle so that they can keep them.

Well on the issue of cattle, I would like to remind the hon. Members that food policy of our Government is one of our priorities, thus it is very

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT (Dr. Wekesa) (Ctd.):

important that we educate those ^{whose} ~~whose~~ livelihood depend on cattle to improve management; animal husbandry, ~~with~~ those with plots of land and those with big farms, I urge you to ~~we~~ educate the peasant farmer to also plant grass. A cow cannot do well without eating; so is every body else here, ~~One~~ cannot do well unless he has g food in his tummy. We expect to get a lot of milk from a cow but we cannot get milk from a cow unless it is given food and food for a cow is grass. We in the Ministry of Livestock Development, when we travel around the country side we want to see maize, coffee and ~~x~~ we also want to see a nice patch of grass, because that is what is going to bring milk and meat. We all know that meat ^{has} ~~is~~ got proteins and the doctors who are here will agree with me; we need proteins just as much as we need ~~x~~ carbohydrates. We get carbohydrates ~~x~~ from grains such as maize but we want these cows all over the country to look nice and round so that when a farmer goes to sell the animal he gets enough money from it.

I would also like to say that we want to ~~is~~ diversify our livestock - there ^{are} ~~is~~ sheep, and goat^s. Therefore, for those hon. Members who come from the dry areas of the country, sheep and goat would do well if one cannot be able to keep other animals. In the Ministry now we have a rehabilitation programme where we are going to make sure ~~that~~ that the dipping facilities ^{throughout the country} will be enhanced. In ~~the~~ this way the Ministry is looking for way of producing enough meat and enough milk so that we can export. ~~Now~~ ^{are} We ~~are~~ always looking for foreign exchange and ~~every~~ everybody thinks that the foreign~~er~~ exchange will come from coffee, tea or from tourism. Little do we know that we can get a lot of foreign ~~exchange~~ exchange by selling our milk outside this country; selling our meat to Middle East. We cannot sell our meat or our milk if we have neglected livestock. This afternoon ~~we talked about~~ ~~we~~ we talked about cotton, we know that to feed animals, we need proteins as well. The by-product of cotton which called cotton feed cake is a major product that has a lot of proteins for the cattle.

Thank you very much.

END S.....

THE MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

Prof.
(*H.* Ongeru): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance. I would also like to take this opportunity to contribute to this Motion of Adjournment. Experience now ~~has~~ shows, with the few days we have been here, that we have quite an impact in terms of job creation and employment because of the young kids who have either just completed Standard 8 or secondary education. I ~~think~~ think this is a form that we will have to contend with both within and without to be able to look for jobs for these kids. I see it as a time bomb and unless some effective measures are taken, we are likely to land ourselves into a very difficult situation.

On some occasion, I did refer to active participation by hon. Members of Parliament in trying to create some form of skills or facilities for these youngsters so that they can be absorbed at the local level. As the House Recesses now for a period of one month, it is my sincere hope and plea that every hon. Member of this House makes some efforts to locate some area where we can be able to set up either a youth polytechnic or Nyayo sheds to be able to assist in creating some form of skills for our young boys and girls. Unless we do so, we are going to run into some difficulties.

This can be done in several ways. First, as an ~~initial~~ ~~initi~~ initiative and as a first project by every Member of Parliament to try it on Harambee basis. Secondly, as the time goes by, the Government will look into ways and means of trying to assist, however minimal it may be, to be able to, at least, create these centres and be made available to our people to engage in useful activity.

There is also a feeling that everybody must be on the road towards a white collar job. This is a very sad situation because those of us who have had the occasion to meet these young boys and girls, will have noticed by now the problems we have in our offices. I think we need to change the attention of ~~the~~ these young people to feel and know that

THE MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (Ctd):

working with their hands is a dignified way of getting a gainful employment. It has happened elsewhere and I think we have to have total mobilization both from within the rural ~~sector~~ and the urban centres to be able to reach these objectives fairly quickly.

- I would like to say that in as far as the institutes of technology are concerned, we are doing well. For example, we have Harambee institutes of technology which are doing very well and others are still lagging behind. We know that there is an imbalance in terms of standards which are applied to these institutes of technology. It is our hope that in the near future, we will be able to go through these institutes of technology that are now run by both district and provincial levels as it were and partly by the Government. We hope that we will be able to standardize the level of courses that are being offered in some of these institutions so that there is a clear cut line of thinking in terms of skills attainable within these institutes of technology.

I would like to turn very briefly to a ~~very small~~ small sector which hitherto has been looked upon but has not been exploited. This is the tripartite relationship between the Government, labour movement and the Kenya Federation of Employers. We have a scheme that is in itself expected to build up training skills so that our people can be absorbed to specific industries. As I look through the figures, I see that some of the industries have done extremely well while others have not done very well. I would like to request the industrialists who have multi-nationals in this country, that may be, it is the time they transferred certain medium technologies to the peripheral centre. In this way we can be able to halt the ~~mass~~ movement of the rural/urban migration and reverse the order, so that if openings are available in provincial and district centres, we might be able to absorb more of these kids, and train them with that sector. For instance, I do not see any reason why tobacco leaf should be brought all the way from ~~Koyats~~ Oyani Centre to a Nairobi tobacco

THE MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (ctd):

company when we can do medium grading of that leaf in Oyani Centre or in Murang'a Centre and provide the skills within that given area.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

MRS. NDETEI: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to support this Motion of the Adjournment. I would like to say that I am also one of the majority of the Members of Parliament who are going on recess with a very heavy burden on our shoulders. As we adjourn today, I would like to say that a Member of Parliament has become a crucial person in the constituency. The Member of Parliament has become a "labour recruitment bureau" either in his own house or in his office.

(applause)

As we sit in this House, many of our constituents are waiting for us to get them jobs. These people come as early as 6.30 a.m. This is almost an impossible task.

AN HON. MEMBER: Particularly when you are a Back-Bencher.

MRS. NDETEI: We are also supposed to initiate permanent water wells in our constituencies. We are supposed to tell our people where they are going to get water from. We are supposed to tell them where they are ~~going~~ going to get good roads from and where ~~they are going to~~ there children are going to acquire skills from. As such, I must say that we have a duty to do. This duty is not only for Members of Parliament but for every Kenyan. Every Kenyan has a duty to do his job well, faithfully, diligently and honestly. The little bit that every does, will constitute the total sum of the performance of this nation.

Over the last couple of days, we have been discussing how the National Construction Corporation should be wound up. I strongly feel that we should have also discussed how to create another corporation to get more employment for our people. The winding up of Government parastatals has come about as a result of somebody not performing his duty well. This

is a secret which we can no longer hide. This is causing many Kenyans to suffer. The winding up of corporations or companies makes those who were once employed to join the many jobless Kenyans in the street. It is ~~the time~~ high time every mwananchi took up the duty of working honestly and faithfully for the welfare of this nation.

The total sum of everybody's contribution, will, as I said, make this nation a better place to live in for the present and the generations to come. Many Questions are brought here framed "Is the Minister aware that this and that has not been done in my constituency?" This is not what we are supposed to do. We are supposed to give proposals to the Ministers so that more work can be done in the constituencies. When we ask "Is the Minister aware...", it means that somebody somewhere is not doing his job. I ~~would~~ would like to request the civil servants who are in the rural areas to do their jobs well. As I go home, I am faced with one water project which is yet to be completed. Women start looking for water from 8 o'clock because the pumps to the available boreholes are not working. When they they ask the pump operator why the pumps are not working, they are explained in very technical language. They should be explained in a layman's language and not in very technical language because they do not understand anything. As a result of this, that drop of water is not getting to the person who is supposed to have it and yet we have civil servants receiving a salary at the end of every month. Proper explanations are not forthcoming and that is why we have to come here and ask "Is the Minister aware..." The Minister is not some sort of god. Civil servants should make sure that they deliver goods to the people who are supposed to receive them.


(Applause)

I have another problem that has lived in my constituency for many years and, that is, the Kyulu boundary. About three boundaries have been shown to the people. There is one that is called Kamati boundary and

another that were drawn by tractors. Someone is not moving in fast enough to tell the people the final word as far boundaries are concerned. They should tell the people not to occupy such boundaries which the Government has reserved as soil conservation areas. This has continued over the years. The people who are living along those boundaries have been harassed ~~over~~ ^{out} *ear* the year; they do not know where they belong and schools have been closed. This has resulted in many children roaming about doing nothing and that is a loss to that generation.

I would like to request the Minister for Lands and Housing to do something about these boundaries. I know that the matter is being handled by a special committee composed of representatives from several Ministries and myself. Once this committee completes its work, I request the Minister for Lands and Housing to ensure that this problem is solved.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

END T 

THE MINISTER OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Nabwera):

Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Motion. I would like to support this Motion for the Adjournment and I would straightaway like to make two points. The first point, Sir, is that sometimes, we Kenyans do not feel proud as we should and this is why we are being attacked by foreign journalists. Ours is among the few countries on this continent that can feed its people and have more than enough to eat and to export to earn foreign exchange. Sir, we pay our debts on time and therefore, we are Independent. Over the last 25 years, we have not as a country behaved in the manner in which maybe our enemies would have liked us to behave. I am sure that this is why a section of the British Press has made it its duty to be attacking the Kenya Government and the people of Kenya. The British Government and the Kenya Government have good relations and the people of Kenya get on very well with the British people. However, I cannot understand why there is a lot of animosity on the part of the British Press towards Kenya.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, judging by the article which appeared this week, I imagine that the problem lies with some of the Kenyan politicians who might have been over-ambitious and as Shakespeare said, they over-reached themselves and fell on the other side. It is not the problem of this country that people who are over-ambitious find themselves in those difficulties. It is not the business of the Kenya Government to try and rescue such people. Politics is a very dangerous game and if you do not play it carefully and according to the rules, you will find yourself in trouble. So, if one of the "darlings" of the British Press over-reached himself and found himself out of business, it is not the Kenya Government to blame, but the ambition of an individual or individuals.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that unless the British Press stops attacking the Kenya Government and the people of Kenya, we as a nation will have to reconsider our relationship with the British people. I am saying this because we cannot continue to have our Government abused, nor can we continue to see the Head of State of this country being attacked by

THE MINISTER FOR STATE, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Nabwera)(Ctd.):

a foreign press. After all, it is not only Britain as a country that we have dealings with. There are very many countries in Western Europe and on other continents where we could strengthen our relations and therefore our economic relations with the British Government, are likely to be affected by this kind of unnecessary attacks by the British Press. So, I hope; that the British ^{Press will make} it its duty to observe the norms ^{of} good inter-state relations so that we can continue to do our business with them without any difficulties.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the second point which I would like to make before we adjourn, is the question of an individual speaking on behalf of his society as if the society itself had met and discussed the matter and taken a decision. I am referring here to the Chairman of the Kenya Law Society. Sir, the Chairman of the Kenya Law Society seems to believe that he can direct this House on how to do its business. This House, since our Independence, has amended the Kenya Constitution many times and it will continue to amend the Constitution in the interest of the people of Kenya. Sir, we are the elected representatives of the people of this country and we speak on their behalf and in our system there is no provision for a referendum. Parliament is the supreme organ in matters of legislation and therefore, this House is the only competent body in this regard and we are the only body allowed by the Constitution of Kenya to make laws for this country.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR SUPPLIES AND MARKETING (Mr. Chesire):

Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Ujama. Ninapoiunga mkono Hoja hii ya kuli-hairisha Bunge kwa muda wa mwezi moja, ningependa kuchukua nafasi hii kumpongeza Mtukufu Rais kwa vile ametupatia amani katika nchi hii yetu ya Kenya na tunafurahi kuona kwamba tuna Bunge ambalo linaendelea vizuri kabisa. Mtukufu Rais anayafikiria maslahi ya watu wengine na yeye ametufanyia mengi, na kwa hivyo, mimi kama Mbunge wa ^{Eldoret} ~~Eldoret~~/Kaskazini, ningetaka kumtolea shukurani Mtukufu Rais kwa kutupatia mabas ya Nyayo katika Mji wa Eldoret ambao muz

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR SUPPLIES AND MARKETING (Mr. Chesire)(Ctd.):

~~umekuwa~~
umekuwa haraka sana. Sasa watu wa Eldoret wanaweza kusafiri mbila taabu kubwa kwa sababu wamepatiwa mabas ya Nyayo.

Pia, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningetaka kuchukuwa nafasi hii kumpongeza Mtukufu Rais na Serikali kwa kuongeza bei ya mahindi, ngano na ~~kazi~~ kadhalika, ili wakulima waweze kutoa chakula kingi cha ~~ku~~ kuweza kuyatosheleza mahitaji ya nchi hii yetu kwa upande wa chakula. Hivi sasa ninapozungunza, tuna chakula cha kutosha, hasa mahindi na ~~zizi~~ tunamshukuru Mungu kwa kutupatia ~~mbua~~ ^{Mvua} nyingi. Inaonekana kwamba mwishoni mwa mwaka huu, tutakuwa na hata chakula ~~ku~~ kingi zaidi kutokana na mvua nzuri ambayo Mungu ametuletea na pia kutokana na ongezeko la bei ya ~~ku~~ mahindi na ngano. Hii ni kwa sababu wakulima wamelifurahia jambo hili ~~ku~~ na kwa hivyo, wataweza kukuza mahindi/na ngano nyingi zaidi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, hii ndiyo ~~zizi~~ ^{mar} safari yetu ya kwanza, hasa kwa wale Wabunge wapya. Sasa tutaenda nyumbani baada ya kuwa hapa Bungeni kwa muda wa wiki sita na kukutana na wale waliotuchagua. Itatubidi kukaa nao na kuzungunza nao na kuona ni/njia gani tunavyoweza kurekebisha mambo kule nyumbani. Kama vile imetajwa katika Bunge hili, kuna vijana wanaohitaji kazi, na pia kuna barabara ambazo zimeharibiwa na mvua, ambazo zinahitaji kurekebisha. Lakini jambo tu ambalo ningetaka kusema/kuamba, mimi kama Mbunge wa Eldoret Kaskazini, ninawaalika Wabunge kule Eldoret ili ^{wajione} ~~ku~~ wajione vile ~~ku~~ tunavyoendelea, ili kutusaidia katika mipango yetu ya maendeleo. Tuna mambo mengi ambayo tungependa kuyarekebisha, na tunaweza tu kufanya hivyo, tukiwa pamoja. Jambo muhimu katika mambo haya ni umoja wa wananchi na Mtukufu Rais amekuwa akituhimizia juu ya jambo hili. Ni lazima tupeleka umoja kutoka Bunge hili mpaka kule nyumbani kwa wananchi, tukiimba wimbo wa Nyayo wa kupendana bila kugombana na kushirikiana katika ~~ku~~ kazi ya maendeleo. Nasema hivyo kwa sababu ikiwa tutafanya kazi bila kuingiliana, tutaongeza maendeleo yetu maradufu.

END U

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR SUPPLIES AND MARKETING (Mr. Chesire)(ctd.)

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kuchukua nafasi hii kuwafahamisha ^{ma} ~~kuwatajia~~ viongozi wa ^{ma} ~~kanisa~~ kwamba wengine wetu ambao ni wakristo, tunapenda sana kwenda makanisani kushirikiana nao katika maombi, na hakuna ~~mk~~ kitu kizuri kushinda kuwa na kasisi anayekuomba dua na kukutakia heri katika maisha yako. Tunawaomba viongozi hao wazidi kutuomba na wayaache mambo ya siasa kwa wanasiasa; watuachie mambo ya siasa, wafanye kazi yao ya kutuomba. Hiyo itatufanya kuwa tukienda makanisani bila masharti yoyote. Siasa ni ^{za} ~~ya~~ Bunge hili; kwa hivyo ni ^{zetu} ~~ya~~ yetu. Sisi hatuyaingilii mambo ya dini; tunawatakia heri katika shughuli zao za kidini.

Kwa kumaliza, ningependa kuichukua ~~mf~~ nafasi hii kuwatakia waislamu heri na fanaka katika wakati huu wa Ramadhani na kuwa tumia salamu za Idd ul Fitri.

MR. KAMUYU: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, ^{Siv} for giving me this opportunity to join my colleagues in supporting this Motion for the Adjournment.

As we prepare to ~~to~~ go back to our constituents, we have many problems facing us. I, for one, have many problems facing me. One of the biggest problems facing my constituents right now, apart from the ~~Ex~~ petition which has been filed by the former Member of Parliament for the area, is trying to re-unite a society that is continually getting disunited by my local political opponents. I have been appealing to the Government in the past - to the relevant Ministry - to try and bring peace in Dagoretti.

Since I became a Member of Parliament, there have been five murders, and ~~at~~ I am getting very worried about this. Also, there have been many night ~~at~~ meetings and yet nothing has been done about this. I, therefore, appeal, through you, to the relevant Ministry to try and assist us.

MR. KAMUYU (ctd.):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are many young men and women in Dagoretti who qualified to go to university but they could not do so. They have joined the other 10,000, or so, young Kenyans who cannot find places in the local universities. By this time next year, we will probably have another 15,000 of such young Kenyans who cannot find places in the local universities. That will make a total of 25,000. So, I am appealing, through this House, to the Ministry of Education to encourage the setting up of private universities ^{and have them} supported by the Government. If you look at India, where there have been many private universities, technological advancement has taken place quite a lot. So, I do appeal that due consideration be given, ^{to} not only giving encouragement to private universities in this country, but ^{to} also establishing joint ventures between private developers of universities and the Government.

We have many ~~good~~ good institutes of science and technology in this country, and, I think, some of them can be elevated to become university colleges. ~~From~~ I would, therefore, like the Ministry of Education to try and consider this very seriously because ~~w~~ if we do not give better chances to ~~t~~ those students ~~xx~~ who have attained the grades required ~~n~~ for university entrance, we shall discourage those in high schools and also those in the lower classes because we will kill their initiative and incentives if we do not show them that their seniors have already found places in the local universities.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, during this period every year, there are shortages of basic ~~require~~ requirements of our people in Kenya. There are many unscrupulous businessmen who adopt hoarding measures in anticipation of increase in prices

MR. KAMUYU (ctd.):

of some commodities when the Budget is about to be read. This morning, we were talking about nails and barbed wire. These goods are important in the construction industry, and if we do not take very serious measures to make sure that the missing items are found, and that the relevant Government officers and the Ministries go to the factories to find out why hoarding is taking place, we ~~may~~ shall have our Kenyans again losing jobs when factories close down. Things like flour and other basic foodstuff should never miss in the market. Everything should be done to ~~we~~ ensure that they are not hoarded just ~~now~~ before the Budget in ~~the~~ anticipation of increase in their prices.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would now like to talk a little bit about Dagoretti. The only Harambee high ~~a~~ school we have in that area is now half-submerged under water. This has happened for the last two weeks. Therefore, nearly 500 ~~p~~ students cannot go back to school because of this particular problem. Also, the pit latrines in that school have also been affected by the floods.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES (Mr. J.M. Kinemia): Thank you ~~to~~ Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support the Motion for the Adjournment.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank His Excellency the President for having led us wisely in this country and for the wise leadership which he has given us, and which has led us to a lot of political stability ⁱⁿ ~~of~~ this nation. I would also like to thank him for showing us the way and for giving Kenyans all the opportunities to develop themselves to greater prosperity.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES
(Mr. J.M. Kimemia)(ctd.):

I would also like to urge all elected Members of Parliament to join the President in leading this nation ^{through} the example that he has set. He has given us a lot of peace all these years.

I would also like to say that in this country, we need to work as a team. As leaders, we should work closely on nationally important events and help the President lead this nation. As such, I would also like to urge all leaders to have patriotism - our love for this country should be fore-front. We should use patriotism as the corner-stone in all ways of our lives. If we love this country, we ~~will~~ shall never go astray in support of the Government and the President's words. I would, therefore, like to say that patriotism should be enhanced and ~~is~~ encouraged, and all of us ~~should~~ should lead ~~in~~ in showing wananchi ~~the~~ ~~the~~ way and tell them that ~~is~~ this is our motherland, which we should always love and support. We should always fight those few who try to discredit our Government and its work in the name of spiritual work. ^{we have} Like our fellow citizens in the name of ~~wisdom~~ ~~where~~ ^{usually} bishops who prophesized ^{on} ~~that~~ ~~and~~ ~~other~~ evils and ^{or} tell ~~is~~ us that this is wrong, ^{or} and this is right. We should always live as the Vice-President, ~~and~~ Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage said last week, that we should also lead in telling the bishops that we know where this country is heading to and so they ~~is~~ should not tell us. ~~is~~

END V.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES (Mr. J.M. Kimemia)(ctd.)

We are aware that some bishops serve their foreign masters, and we know that some political speeches made by some bishops are written by foreigners. The bishops only come forward and tell the congregation to say "Amen" over such speeches because they have forgotten that this is our motherland which we should always love.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to thank my electorate for having elected me to this House. I would also like to thank His Excellency the President for appointing me an Assistant Minister in one of the important Ministries in this country. I do call upon my colleagues to follow the example of His Excellency the President in improving the environment. It is the poor rural people who suffer most when environment is destroyed. We are aware that the biggest problem in the whole of Africa is the destruction of environment, which has caused a lot of suffering in many countries. As we know, wananchi depend very much on firewood and other products of our environment. If, therefore, we do not protect our own environment— As much as we need to exercise population control in this country, we need to control our environment. As time goes, we may not ~~not~~ not have any trees and that could bring a lot of suffering to our people.

With those few remarks, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support the Motion.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. Karauri): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to also support this Motion for the Adjournment.

In supporting this Motion, I would like to say that we have a problem when it comes to elections. I would like to appeal to the Attorney-General to find ways and means of making the ~~voter's~~ voter's card permanent so that when elections come around we do not have to rush for registration. In fact, making the voter's card permanent would save the Government a lot of money. There should be permanent registration centres in the constituencies so that as ~~girls~~ boys and girls grow up to ~~attain~~ attain the age of 18, they can go and register as voters. It would ~~be~~ only

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. Karauri)(ctd.):

need to strike off from the voters' register the name of a person who dies. In the same way, those who wish to transfer from one constituency to another could be struck off from one register and registered wherever they want to vote. That way, elections can be called anytime without there having to be any panic and such a system would end the question of transporting people to be registered in certain places. So, I am appealing to the Attorney-General to look into this matter ~~here~~ because having permanent voters' cards and permanent voters' registers could ~~xxx~~ save the Government colossal sums of money.

Mr. Temporary ~~Dept~~ Deputy Speaker, Sir, another thing I would like to talk about is the question of roads. Our roads will never be good, and the Government will continue spending colossal sums of money on murraming roads. After the roads have been murramed, there should be a team left behind to ensure that where murram has been carried away by rain water the road is repaired immediately. We have seen the Government spend a lot of money murraming roads which, after only three years, are washed away completely such that you can not tell whether the roads were ~~mura~~ murramed or not. It is, therefore, important to leave a few people behind to ~~mura~~ maintain the roads after they have been either gravelled or tarmacked. That way, it will cost less than having to regravell the roads once more.

I would also like to take this opportunity to call upon road engineers and the Ministry of Public ~~W~~ Works to ensure that road signs are properly installed. During the rains your car wipers may not work so fast as to wipe all the rain water falling on your windscreen. So, if there is no that white line showing you the edge of the road, you are likely to ~~fall~~ go off the road due to poor sight. After all, how many vehicles have we heard going off the road during rain season? If roads are ~~mark~~ marked properly so that the edges are visible, and if the bumps on the roads are painted white, we could avoid a lot of accidents.

With those few remarks, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support the Motion.

W.3.
12.5.88.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (Mr. Kachila):

Ninakushukuru sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili nami niseme machache kuunga mkono Hoja hii ya kuahirisha Bunge ili twende kwa mapunziko kidogo.

Nataka kuchukua nafasi hii kumpongeza Bw. Spika pamoja na naibu wake kwa kuchaguliwa kwa wadhifa waliopewa. Nataka pia kumshukuru sana Mtukufu Rais kwa sababu anatuongoza vyema. Msimamo wake ni unajulikana hapa Kenya na duniani kote. Vile nilivyochaguliwa bila kupingwa, Mtukufu Rais alinichagua kuwa Waziri Msaidizi katika Wizara ya Habari na Utangazaji, na ninamshukuru sana kwa vile alivyonifanyia.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nimependezwa na umoja wa Wahe. Wabunge ambao tuliwakuta hapa, na nimependezwa sana na makaribisho tuliyopewa na Wahe. Wabunge wa zamani. Nashukuru kwa sababu sikujua kama kuna umoja kama huo. Tulipokuwa kule nje ~~hizi~~ hatukujua kama kuna umoja wa aina hiyo.

Mambo mengi yamezungumzwa hapa, na nataka kutoa shukrani kwani nimepata bahati kuja kuwakilisha watu wangu wa Voi hapa Bungeni. Nina hakika kwamba kutoka na umoja ambao nimeshuhudia kati ya Waheshimiwa Wabunge na Mawaziri niliopata kuzungumza nao, matatizo mengi yanayoikabidhi Kata ya K Voi yatasuluhishwa. Wale wanaoifahamu sehemu ya Voi wanajua kwamba eneo hilo limezungukwa na mbuga za wanyama pori ambao tunajua wanatuletea pesa nyingi sana za kigeni. Nitakuza urafiki na Waziri wa Utalii na Wanyama wa Porini ili ajaribu kunitatulia matatizo ambayo yanaletwa na wanyama pori. Wakulima wa Voi huingiliwa sana na wanyama pori na wakati huu kuna kilio kikubwa sana kwa sababu wanyama hao wameharibu mimea ya wakulima.

END..... W.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (Mr. Kachila)(Ctd.):

Hata hivyo, nina hakika kwamba, kutokana na umoja niliouona, Waziri wa Utalii na Wanyama wa Porini atanisaidia kuyafanya mambo mengi.

Nikiongea zaidi juu ya Voi, ningependa kutaja hali ya maji. Maji yote yanayonywewa Mombasa hutoka katika Taita-Taveta. Tuna taabu ya ukosefu wa maji ya kutosha huko, lakini ninafurahi kwa sababu nimeongea na Waziri wa Ustawi wa Maji na nina hakika kwamba atatuwezesha kunywa maji hayo ambayo yanapita kwetu kwenda Mombasa. Watu wangu wana shida sana. Ukienda kule Marungu, kwa mfano, utafikiri kwamba watu wa huko hawako katika Kenya hii. Watu wa Mbololo, pale ninapotoka, ni hali kadhalika. Hata mimi mwenyewe huenda nje bila kunawa uso wakati mwingine kwa sababu hatuna maji ya kutosha. Hata hivyo, nina hakika kwamba, kutokana na umoja niliouona, na vile Mawaziri wanavyoyafikiria maslahi ya watu wa sehemu mbali mbali, nitapatiwa maji kwa manufaa ya watu wangu. Kuna miradi ya Serikali ambayo imeanzishwa kule kwetu, lakini kuna matatizo fulani ambayo siyajui sasa na nitaanza kuyajua. Natumaini kwamba matatizo haya yatarekebishwa.

Singependa kwenda nyumbani bila kusema juu ya barabara. Mambo mengi yamezungumzwa hapa kuhusu barabara, huku watu wengine wakisema kwamba madaraja yamevunjika, lakini kule kwangu Voi sina barabara. Ningependa Wizara ya Uchukuzi na Mawasiliano ituangalie upande huu. Barabara zilizoko kwetu ni mbaya, na nikitembea huko kwa gari langu ndogo linakwama mara nyingi na ninafika nyumbani wakati ambao sikutarajia. Nina hakika kwamba nikibisha mlango wa ofisi za Wizara hii nitapatiwa msaada ambao utanifanya niwe nikiiwakilisha sehemu yangu sawa sawa bila kuchelewa kuhudhuria mikutano na miradi mingine.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nitagusia kidogo habari ya biashara. Ninashukuru kwamba Wizara inayohusika inataka kupantua biashara na kuwahimiza wananchi wajijenge vizuri kibiashara. Ningependa kuomba niangaliwe vizuri upande wa biashara kwa sababu huku biashara kwetu inaendelea kule Voi mjini tu. Mawaziri na waheshimiwa Wabunge wengine wanapopita mjini Voi huona kwamba biashara inaendelea, lakini ukiingia katika vitongoji vya mji huo,

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (Mr. Kachila)(Ctd.):
 utashangaa kwa kuwa huko unaweza kukosa hata soda. Singependa kutembelewa
 na mhe. Mbunge yeyote halafu tukienda mahali fulani tukose kitu ~~mb~~ muhimu
 ambacho tungekipata katika duka lingine lolote hata kama ni ndogo namna gani.
 Hata hivyo, nina hakika kwamba tutayarekebisha mambo haya yote. Moyo ambao
 nimeuona hapa ndio unacnifanya kusema kwamba matatizo mengi yatarekebishwa.

Kuhusu elimu, ninaishukuru sana Wizara ya Elimu.

Kwa hayo machache, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, naomba kuunga mkono.

MR. KILIKU: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.
 In view of the fact that this is a very important Motion and many hon. Members
 would like to contribute to it, would I be in order to request the Chair
 whether ^{to} you can extend this sitting up to 7.00 p.m.?

(Noise)

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Kabingu-Muregi): Order, hon. Members!
 I think ~~that~~ you are being unfair because you seem to judge the matter before us
 for the Chair. The point of order raised by hon. Kiliku is very valid, and you
 should let me listen to what he is saying.

Mr. Kiliku, you may complete raising your point of order.

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my point of order is
 whether, in view of the fact ~~that~~ most hon. Members would like to contribute
 to this very important Motion, I would be in order to request the Chair to
 allow this debate to go on up to 7.00 p.m.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Kabingu-Muregi): Well, I think
 that even if I allowed the debate to go on for another hour, this would not
 solve any problem. So, I cannot allow what you are requesting for.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso): Thank
 you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

(Laughter)

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Kabingu-Muregi): Order, hon. Members!
 I have allotted this time to hon. Mutiso to speak.

~~THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING~~

X.3 - 12.5.88

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this very last opportunity to say a few words in support of this very important Motion. I would like to say two things here. Firstly, I would like the hon. Members of this House, and the country in general, to be particularly grateful to God the Almighty for having given us such heavy rains.

END X



THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso)(Contd.):

It is only a few years ago when this country was faced with the hardest drought that we have ever seen. It forced our beloved President to be running to overseas countries in search of food for our people. However, now that the rains have come in "arrears", it is only good for us that we must be very appreciative and grateful to God because there is nothing that is good that does not have its adverse effects. The floods are as a result of great blessings and, therefore, we must be very grateful for this.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Members are making too much noise and I need your protection.

MR. MATE: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker. I think there is a lot of noise in the House and we cannot hear the hon. Member speaking. Could there be less noise so that we can be able to follow whatever contributions he is making?

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Kabingu-Muregi): Order!

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso): Thank you, Sir. I think the hon. Members have now cooled down a bit.

The second point I want to put across to the House, Sir, concerns the Minister for Agriculture. We have the horticultural crop which is very important in earning us foreign exchange. I come from one of the areas growing horticultural crops and I do see our farmers suffering a great deal. After producing these crops many of the farmers do not get the maximum benefit from them. I am told that the turnover or the returns that come into the country after the sale of the horticultural crops annually is in the region of KSh.1.8 billion. We do not know where this money goes because certain airlines reject to airfreight some of our horticultural crops. I would like to request the Minister for Agriculture to make sure that the space for airfreighting horticultural crops is given

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso)(Contd.):
 to all exporters, and particularly the indigenous people. There are many Africans who are engaged in this business, but they do not benefit as they should. The majority of the exporting companies are run by Asians. Therefore, those that are run by indigenous people must be given the maximum protection, ~~and especially given~~ ^{and} space in the aircraft so that their crop can bring returns back to the people.

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

(Question put and agreed to)

ADJOURNMENT

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Kabingu-Muregi): It is now time for the ^{adjournment of the House} ~~interruption of business~~. The House is, therefore, adjourned until Tuesday, 14 June, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at thirty minutes past Six o'clock.

End Y.