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REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE NATIONAL

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Tuesday, 3rd May, 1988.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Questions Nos. 1, 9, 6 and 3

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

Provision of Food and Shelter to Flood Victims in
Merti Division, Isiolo District (Mr. Mokku)

Acute Shortage of Drugs in Wajir District Hospital
(Mr. Amin)

Acute Shortage of Water in Njoro Town (Mr. J.N. Mungai) -
Question Dropped.

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MOTION

Thanks for the Presidential Address - The Vice-
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National Heritage on 20.4.88 - Resumption of
Debate interrupted on 28-4-88 - Agreed to.

H A N S A R D

Tuesday, 3rd May, 1988

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

PRAYERS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 1

MR. MUTUA asked the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources why the residents of Nithi Division, Meru District, are refused licence to produce timber from the Chuka Forest yet non-residents are allowed.

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to reply.

The hon. Member has put his Question in such a generalised nature and manner that it is not possible to appropriately answer him. The Minister, however, would very much like to advise the hon. Questioner to ~~fr~~ frame his Question in an indicative manner such that would help the Minister to investigate the existence or occurrence, if any, of the kind of discrimination he raises in his Question.

MR. MUTUA:

(inaudible)

HON. MEMBERS: Use the microphone, hon. Mutua.

MR. NYAGAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the hon. Member repeat his question? I did not hear what he said at all.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Mutua, could you kindly repeat your question and please make use of the microphone?

MR. MUTUA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that wananchi from Nithi who have been licensed to produce timber from Chuka Forest have been denied that privilege because some other individuals have been approaching the Ministry officials for the same privileges?

MR. NYAGAH: No, Sir, the Minister is not aware of that.

MR. KILIKU: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. When the Minister was replying to the original Question, he said that he needed to conduct some investigations. Since we know that this is not a Question by Private Notice, I think the Minister should have ensured that proper investigations were carried out.

MR. NYAGAH: Sir, the Minister advised the hon. Questioner that it would be helpful to have a few more details included in his Question so that the Minister can conduct investigations over the existence, if any, of the malpractices.

MR. MUNYI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Questioner did make it very clear to the Minister that Nithi residents who were given licences are not allowed to cut timber in that particular forest. What is not clear about the Question?

MR. NYAGAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whereas the hon. Member who has just spoken may think that the Question is clear, the Minister responsible for this forest knows that it is not clear. I have advised the hon. Questioner to put his Question clearer so that he can get a good answer that offers a solution to his problem.

DR. MISOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Question is specific because it refers to a forest called Chuka, and I believe that there is only one forest by that name in Kenya. It appears that there are some non-residents of Nithi Division who are allowed to cut timber in this forest. I wonder what other clarifications are needed when we know which forest is involved and when we know that there are n people in Nithi Division who have been licensed to cut timber in that forest. Would it not be ideal for the Minister to investigate and verify as to whether there is truth in this Question or not?

MR. NYAGAH: Mr. Speaker, the question, as it appears here, leaves a lot that could be helpful to this hon. House, the nation and the hon. Questioner. Let me even say that there is nothing called Chuka Forest. What we have is Mt. Kenya Forest, which goes right round Mt. Kenya. Chuka is just a little dot along the zone. Even though, this is ~~national~~ national forest and not for the Chuka people only.

Question No. 9

MR. NDOMBI asked the Minister for Agriculture when Nzoia Sugar Company is going to pay sugar-cane farmers of Kharanda Zone who delivered their cane to the factory in October-November, 1987.

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

Out of the 201 farmers from Kharanda Zone who delivered sugar-cane to Nzoia Sugar Factory between October and 28th December, 1987, 87 of them have been paid. The rest will be paid as soon as possible.

MR. NDOMBI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while thanking the Assistant Minister for giving us the number of farmers who have been paid, can he tell this House when the remaining farmers will be paid, in view of the fact that Nzoia Sugar Company is due to receive well over KShs.1,339 million as evidenced by the paper which was laid on the Table the other day by the Minister for Finance?

MR. KARIUKI: Sir, as I said, about 201 farmers delivered their cane to Nzoia Sugar Company, and out of that number 87 have been paid. The Ministry will see to it that the rest are paid as soon as possible, possibly before the end of this month. To elaborate further on this matter, I think the hon. Member should realise that between October and December, 1987, Nzoia Sugar Company had cut cane from 201 farmers from Kharanda Zone.

END..... A.

MR. KARIUKI (CTD.):

Out of the 201 farmers whose cane was cut, the ^{Company} ~~company~~ paid 87 of them a total amount of Shs.1,330,534/= on 20th February, 1988. These are the farmers who harvested their crop between October and mid-November, 1987. I agree that there are still about 114 farmers who are still unpaid. The net amount due to them is Shs.1,680,000/=. They were supposed to be paid on 20th March, 1988, but the company was financially unable to pay them. These are the farmers who harvested their cane between November and 28th December, 1987. They are likely to be paid, as I said, in the first week of May, 1988. As the hon. Member has just said, the company may now be in a better financial position than it was before. So, I would like to assure the hon. Member that these farmers are going to be paid on or before the end of this month.

MR. ^{wa} MANG'OLI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the reply we have received from the Assistant Minister, I would like to know one thing here. This is just a question of the farmers paid money by Nzoia Sugar Company. What about the farmers who have not been paid? For a long time now, the problem has been with either the Ministry or the Kenya Trading Company not paying them in time. Could the Assistant Minister assure this House that the rest of the farmers in that zone are going to be paid? We are rightly told here that Nzoia Sugar Company is going to receive a lot of money. Could we be assured that the farmers who have not been paid in that zone are now going to be paid? Could we also know the specific time when these farmers are going to be paid?

MR. KARIUKI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Question we have here today is very specific. It seeks to find out when the farmers from Kharanda Zone will be paid. I have said that depending on the available funds in the company concerned, the farmers from Kharanda Zone who have delivered their sugarcane to the factory will be paid by the end of this month. I can also assure the hon. Member who has asked this Supplementary Question that the other farmers who have delivered their sugarcane to the factory, and who have not yet been paid, will be paid as soon as possible.

MR. MAKHANU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Nzoia Sugar Company is in my

MR. MAKHANU (CTD.):

constituency. I am very happy that the Assistant Minister has assured us that the farmers in Kharanda Zone, who have not yet been paid, will be paid by the end of this month. I assume that the other farmers within the vicinity of the factory who have a similar problem will also be paid; otherwise it will be discriminatory to pay some farmers and not pay the others. Delayed payments being a perennial problem in Nzoia, could the Assistant Minister assure us that no such delays will occur in the future? The information I have is that some suppliers of certain items to the factory are given priority over farmers. I feel that farmers are the ones who should be given priority—

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Makhamu, just ask your question, and do not make a long speech.

MR. MAKHANU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying that now that the Assistant Minister has assured us that farmers are going to be paid at the end of this month, I am sure that they will be paid. My own contention is that delayed payments to farmers is a perennial problem in that area. The information I have, which I would like the Assistant Minister to either confirm or deny, is that some suppliers of certain items to the factory are given priority over sugarcane farmers in the area. Thank you.

MR. KARIUKI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to refute one allegation that was made earlier on to the effect that the problem of payments to farmers who take their sugarcane to Nzoia Sugar Company emanates from the Ministry. I must make it very clear that the Ministry has nothing to do with the payment of farmers by the company.

As for the last Question, all I can say here is that I am not aware that the said problem arises from the company giving priority to some suppliers. However, I can say that the Ministry will do its utmost - it will do everything within its power - to see that there is no delay in paying farmers in future.

WASIKE -
MR. NDOIMBI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the course of his answer, the Assistant Minister has stated that there were some financial problems facing Nzoia Sugar Company and that that is why there was a delay in paying farmers. Is he aware that the cane that we are talking about here was cut by Mumias

MR. NDOMBI (CTD.): ^{for in}
 Sugar Company and paid/cash to Nzoia Sugar Company, and yet the latter company did not pay its farmers for seven months up to date? Where does the question of the lack of funds arise if Mumias Sugar Company paid cash to Nzoia Sugar Company? The cane was cut and crushed by Mumias Sugar Company. Where does the question of the shortage of cash arise if Nzoia Sugar Company received cash from Mumias Sugar Company?

MR. KARIUKI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think that that is a fair Question because had the hon. Questioner wanted to know what caused financial problems in Nzoia Sugar Company, I would have done the necessary research. All he wanted to know is when the farmers in this particular zone will be paid. If he wants to ask another Question with regard to the causes of financial problems in Nzoia Sugar Company, I will be glad to be given time to do research into the issue and then answer the hon. Member.

MR. NDOMBI: ^{WASIKI-}
 Mr. Speaker, Sir, instead of the Assistant Minister misunderstanding me, I would like him to understand me. The point I am trying to assert is that here is Nzoia Sugar Company with its zone of planted cane. The company has agreed with Mumias Sugar Company that the latter company cut and crush its cane. Mumias Sugar Company has agreed to do so, after which it has paid Nzoia Sugar Company in cash for that particular cane we are talking about. Why was there a delay in payment for seven months if Nzoia Sugar Company received actual cash from Mumias Sugar ~~Company~~ Company? The Assistant Minister is talking about payment being made at the end of next month, and yet schools are opening on 9th May, 1988, which means that the children of these particular farmers will not be able to go to school. These farmers are bothering me every now and then, and yet I do not have enough money to pay them.

MR. KARIUKI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has just said that Nzoia Sugar Company received money in cash from Mumias Sugar Company. I have only his word to go by because I have not been made aware that Mumias Sugar Company has actually paid Nzoia Sugar Company. However, I think the important point here is when these farmers are going to be paid. I have said, and I will

MR. KARIUKI (CTD.):

say so again, that they are going to be paid any time within this month. I think this is the answer that the Question here seeks, and I think I have given it in full and very truthfully. These farmers are going to be paid any time, maybe tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, before the end of this month.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question, Mr. Lotodo.

Question No. 6

MR. LOTODO asked the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife:-

(a) whether he is aware that 16 goats of Mr. Nyanga Mugaruka, of West Pokot District, were eaten by wild animals on 24th June, 1986;

(b) whether he is further aware that despite recommendations by the relevant authorities no compensation has been paid; and

(c) when Mr. Mugaruka will be paid.

END B



THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

(Mr. Leakey): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that 14 sheep and 2 goats belonging to Mr. Nyanga Mugaruka, otherwise known as Nyanga Mugaruka Piwot, were killed by a leopard on 30th May, 1986, ~~in~~ and not on the 24th June, 1986.

(b) I am also aware that the compensation recommended by the West Pokot District Wildlife Compensation Committee amounting to Sh.3,700/= for Mr. Mugaruka's claim has not been paid owing to unavailability of sufficient funds.

(c) Mr. Mugaruka will be paid along with others when funds are available.

MR. KIPKORIR: Arising from that reply, Mr. Speaker, Sir, several wananchi have not been paid compensation. The *Assistant* Minister has only promised that these wananchi will be paid when funds are available. Several people, even in my district have been complaining and this man is not telling the truth.

(laughter)

MR. LEAKEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think you should protect me from that comment.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE (Mr. Lalampaa): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Did you notice that hon. Kipkorir, who is an old Member of this House referred to the hon. Assistant Minister as "That man" instead of hon. Member? Is he in order?

MR. KIPKORIR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I referred ^{to} him as *an* ~~the~~ Assistant Minister for Tourism and Wildlife.

MR. SPEAKER: Order! Mr. Kipkorir, we are not here as men and women; We are here as hon. Members of Parliament. Secondly, never again use the word "lie". Members of Parliament are taken as hon. gentlemen.

(applause)

MR. KIPKORIR: I apologise for addressing him in ~~such~~ ^{that} ~~a~~ ^{manner} language, Mr. Speaker, Sir. But, I would like the Assistant Minister please answer the question... When is he going to pay that man?

MR. LEAKEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thought I had already said that we shall pay ~~we~~ when we have the money and we do not have the money now. Perhaps we will be fortunate after the forthcoming Budget when this House gives us the money. If the hon. Member ~~xxx~~ remembers to be alert at the right time he will vote the money for us and we will pay that man. However, I should point out that with regard to West Pokot District, all compensation claims that we received amounting to Sh.45,265/= up to the end of 1987 have been settled in full. This particular claim, although it was referring back to 1986, we did not receive it until early this year. I can assure the hon. Member that when funds are available, it will be dealt with.

MR. MALEBE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think we are not getting a very genuine answer from the hon. Assistant Minister. I have cases in Meru where people have never been paid since 1979. The ^{Assistant} Minister keeps on saying "When funds are available" but I do not think we are getting a very genuine answer.

MR. LEAKEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was dealing with West Pokot District. However, since the hon. Member wants to broaden the picture, perhaps it would be helpful for the ^{hon.} Member to understand how this process works.

MR. LEAKEY (Ctd.):

My Ministry can only pay a claim that has been recommended by the Wildlife Compensation Committee that exists in the districts. That committee sends claims to my Ministry and we use the funds that are available -- the ones we have been allocated by the Treasury to dispense with those claims. If there are some outstanding claims as indeed there are let the hon. Member understand that we do not necessarily always agree with the claims. We tend to agree with some claims and there are some claims that we will probably never pay. So, I hope the hon. Member is willing to be more specific when he makes such far reaching statements.

MR. CHEPKOK: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I do not think the hon. Assistant Minister is being fair. The hon. Member for Igembe was giving an example that there are some claims of 1979 which people have sent to the Ministry and they have been told to wait so that they will be paid along with others but up to this moment, they have not been paid. Why should the Assistant Minister say that the hon. Member was not referring to the Question? I think he did not answer ~~properly~~ ^{the} that ^{question} by the hon. Member for Kapenguria properly. Can the Assistant Minister give an exact answer to that question as to when those claims are going to be paid as there are some claims dating 1979?

ANI HON. MEMBER: That is not a point of order.

MR. LEAKEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as I am concerned, I have done that. I have said this will be done when the money is available and not before then.

ME. LOTODO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it appears as if the Ministry has been accumulating this money. From the figure quoted here by his Ministry there is a sum of Sh.207 million pending as unpaid claims. ~~When~~ When is he going to pay this money?

MR. LOTODO (Ctd.):

We do not want this bad language of "When funds become available".
 You tell us when ^{these claims will be settled,} whether it is tomorrow or next week or next month. We want a specific answer. ~~It might even~~ It might even be 30 years to come!

MR. LEAKEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is right. The outstanding claims amount to Sh.207 million and some of them ~~go back~~ date years back. Some of them are genuine and some of them are not genuine but we do not have the money to pay them. So I cannot stand here and say that I am going to pay tomorrow or whatever day. The hon. Member must ~~listen~~ listen ~~as~~ as soon as the money is allocated, the claims will be paid. We cannot pay until we have the money. Money does not come from the sky.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

Question No.3

MR. TANUI alimuuliza Waziri wa Ujenzi:-

- (a) kama anafahamu kuwa daraja ya mto Kipkombat katika kata ndogo ya Sorora imeharibika na haiwezi kupitika; na
- (b) daraja hii itatengenezwa lini.

THE ~~ASSISTANT~~ MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Mr. Koech):

Bw. Spika, naomba kujibu:

- (a) Nináfahamu kwamba daraja ya mto wa Kipkombat katika kata ndogo ya Sarora imeharibiwa na ~~mazirika~~ mafuriko.
- (b) Wakati huu, tunatengeza maripoti ya ~~mara~~ barabara na ~~daraja~~ madaraja ambazo zimeharibiwa na mafuriko. Marekebisho na ujenzi utaaza mara tu k pesa zitakapopatikana.

MR. KILIKU: Bw. Spika, Waziri hakulijibu Swali hili. Amekubali, lakini amesema kuwa kwa m wakati huu anatengeneza

MR. KILIKU (Ctd.):

ripoti za daraja xw zote. Ameulizwa juu ya daraja hili moja kama ripoti yake imetengenezwa au itatengenezwa lini.

MR. KOECH: Mhe. Kiliku anaweza kukubaliana nami kuwa # daraja nyingi zimeharibiwa na pia barabara nyingi zimeharibiwa. Ni lazima tutafute njia ya kupata pesa za kurekebisha daraja zote. Tunataka kuona tutafanya niini juu ya barabara na daraja zote ambazo zimeharibika. Hii daraja ni moja ya zile daraja ambazo zimeharibika.

END C.....

MR. JALANG'O: Bw. Spika, inaonekana kwamba kuna matatizo kuhusu majibu tunayopatiwa hapa kila wakati tunapouliza maswali yanayohusu pesa. Kila jibu tunalopata linaanza na "Kama pesa zitapatikana". Hiizi pesa zitapatikana lini na zitatoka wapi? Kila mwaka, kila Wizara hupatiwa ~~pe~~ pesa zake za matumizi.

MR. arap KOECH: Ninafikiri, Mhe. Jalang'o anataka kujua jibu la ~~kwa~~ kijumla la pesa ambazo hazipatikani. Lakini Swali hili ni dhahiri. Tutachunguza madaraja na barabara zote ambazo zimeharibika ili tujua gharama ya kuzitengeneza. Baadaye tutatafuta njia ya kupata pesa ya kufanya marekebisho hayo.

MR. BOY: Bw. ~~Spika~~ Spika, mhe. Mbunge huleta Swali hapa ikiwa kuna tatizo fulani. Sasa hii barabara haipitiki, na Waziri anatuambia kuwa ni mpaka apate ripoti ndipo achukue hatua. Ni heri atueleze hapa Bungeni kama daraja lolote likiharibika ingefaa magari yasimame, yeye Bw. Waziri akae bila kufanya chochote akingoja ripoti itengenezwe ili baadaye barabara na daraja zitengenezwe?

MR. arap KOECH: Ningependa kumjulisha Mhe. Boy kwamba hatuangojei. Kama kuna njia ya kurekebisha madaraja yaliyoharibika tunaweza kuyarekebisha haraka iwezekanavyo. Hatuwezi kusema, kwa sababu madaraja na barabara zimeharibika ni nyingi kwamba tunaweza kurekebisha tatizo hili mara moja. ~~Mz~~ Mwaka huu tumebarikiwa sana na Mwenyezi Mungu kwa kutupa mvua nyingi sana. Ni lazima tumshukuru kwa sababu hiyo. Tunajua hatuwezi kupata baraka mbili mara moja. Kwa vile tumebarikiwa na mvua, sasa tuna hasara kwa sababu mvua unaharibu barabara. Mimi na Wizara yangu tutafanya tuwezavyo kuona kw kuwa madaraja na barabara zilizoharibika zimetengenezwa.

MR. BOY: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Spika. Nimesema kina-ganaga kwamba hili daraja kwa wakati huu halipitiki. Waziri anasema kwamba ni mpaka apate ripoti ndipo afikirie la kufanya. Tatizo ni kwamba kwa leo daraja halipitiki. Atafanya nini sasa kama Waziri anayehusika na mambo haya? Jibu alilonipa halihusu swali langu. Ingefaa ajibu swali langu.

MR. arap KOECH: Bw. Spika, mhe. Boy anaweza kukubaliana nani kwamba hata ingawa tungekuwa na pesa, kuna barabara nyingine ambazo hatuwezi kutengeneza. Hii ni kwa sababu maji yamejaa na kuna matope mengi. Hakuna mashine ambazo zinaweza kufanya kazi katika matope haya. Ikiwa kuna daraja ambalo limeharibika na inawezekana, kiufundi, kurekebisha, ~~tena~~ tunaweza kulirekebisha. Ikiwa hiyo haiwezekani tunaweza kungojea mpaka mvua ipoe. Tunajua mvua itapoa katika mwezi huu, na itakapopoa, tutayarekebisha madaraja yoyote.

MR. KILIKU: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Spika. Ninakubali kwamba Waziri hajapata ripoti kuhusu hali ya madaraja yote. Lakini ni ripoti gani anayoingojea na bali amepata ripoti kuhusu daraja la Mto wa Kipkobot ambayo imeletwa hapa? Si hii ni ripoti ya kutosha na ingefaa aendelee kufanya marekebisha kwa daraja hili akiendelea kung^ojea ripoti kuhusu sehemu nyingine.

MR. arap KOECH: Kama mhe. Kiliku angekuwa akinisikiliza kwa makini angesikia nikijibu swali hilo lake. Ni lazima nitafute pesa za kutengeneza madaraja haya. Sivezi kuenda katika Hazina kila wakati daraja moja likiharibika kuomba pesa za kuyarekebisha ~~kunavyo~~ upya. Ni lazima nifanye mpango wa kika-milifu ili Wabunge wote watosheke.

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

Mr. Mokku

MR. MOKKU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for of State, Office of the President the following Question by Private Notice,

(a) Is the Minister aware that on 25th April, 1988 heavy rain which poured in Merti Division of Isiolo District carried over 3,500 animals and left sixteen families homeless and without any source of income?

(b) What urgent action is he taking to provide food and shelter to the affected families?

(c) Will the Minister make the necessary arrangements to airlift essential commodities to this division since the roads are impassable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

(Mr. Nabwera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware.

(b) ~~and (c)~~ As soon as the floods commenced, the affected families moved and took shelter with friends at various trading centres. I would like, on behalf of the Government, to thank the owners of the shops and ~~and~~ other buildings at those trading centres for being believers in the ~~the~~ philosophy of ~~being~~ being mindful of other peoples' welfare in this country and consequently giving shelter to our people in that area

(c) The Government took immediate steps ~~on~~ on the 27th April, 1988 and ~~to~~ airlifted 127 bags of maize to the affected families. In addition, the Government airlifted essential goods to the trading centres on behalf of the traders, so that our people could continue to receive the essential goods.

MR. MOKKU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Government for the action it has taken to supply the families with the food as the Minister has told us. I would ^{also} like to take this opportunity to thank the ~~fixed~~ field officers, especially the Provincial Administration personnel, the security personnel, the pilots and his members of staff for the action they took. ~~The question is,~~ the roads ^{still} there are impassable and the planes ^{have} which ^{have} been supplying these ^{airlifting} ~~for~~ foods and so forth ^{have} ~~gone~~ ^{back to} their base although the demand for the food is still high. I am still requesting the Minister of State, Office of the President ~~to~~ ^{ensuring} look for any other other way of ~~seeing~~ ^{ensuring} that the supply of food ~~will~~ continue until the road is passable.

MR. NABWERA: The Nyayo Government is always monitoring the farming and famine situation and problems of ~~from~~ floods throughout the country not only in Isiolo but also other areas of the country. Everything is under control and if there is any shortage, the Air Force #82 personnel will be ready to assist.

MR. MOKKU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that the Nyayo Government takes care of ~~all~~ problems of all wananchi in this country. ~~As~~ I do not know whether the Minister is aware that there are some places which have been flooded ^{for the last seven} ~~days~~ and did not get any supply of food and drugs. I am sure there is ^{at this period} need for drugs especially when there are a lot of mosquitoes and any help ^{would} ~~will~~ be highly appreciated. In areas ~~such~~ like Malta Gala, Garbet Barta, there is high demand for food supply and drugs at present.

MR. NABWERA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some drugs were airlifted to the area and I would be grateful if the hon. Member knows of any other areas in Isiolo ~~where~~ where the drugs have not been airlifted ~~to to inform us~~ so that appropriate action may be taken.

MR. JALDESSA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while appreciating the reply from the Minister, ~~in I heard him in part of his~~ ^{to} ^(c) ~~the~~ ^{Question} ~~reply~~ that they had airlifted about 150 ~~xxx~~ bags of relief food. Can he categorically confirm that what he said is true, because I come from that district and as far as I know, there was no such ^{supply of} food.

MR. NABWERA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said ^{that} Government had airlifted 127 bags of maize and not 150 bags of maize. If the hon. Member is disputing this fact, let him say which areas have not received this food. If he was good enough to come to my office, ~~w~~ he would probably get the matter ~~xxxx~~ attended ~~to~~ to faster, but I am saying, on behalf of ~~m~~ the Government, that food has been airlifted, ~~I said that it is not only in~~ ^{to} Isiolo, but also to various parts of the country including Nyanza Province and North ~~is~~ ^{arap} Eastern Province.

MR./CHEPKOK: I heard the hon. Minister say that if ~~the~~ hon. Jaldessa could have gone to his ~~o~~ ^{not} office, things could have been done faster. Does that/show that the food has not reached the place? ~~I have to check that from his reply,~~ ^{Is that} is it true?

END D.....

MR. NABWERA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that the food has reached the places that it was destined for, but if the hon. Member is aware of any other places where food is required, he should then report ^{either} to the District Commissioner Isiolo ~~at~~ or at my office. That is all I am saying.

THE MEMBER FOR MOYALE (Mr. Godana): ~~Mr. Speaker~~ On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The people who are affected derive their ^{livelihood} ~~livelihood~~ from these livestock which have been swept away by the floods. Can the Minister tell us what plans the Government has to rehabilitate these people?

MR. NABWERA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a different ~~and~~ question.

MR. MOKKU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think ~~is~~ the Minister in his reply has asked me to name some places where the food and the drugs supply has not reached, and I would like to name them. ^{like} The ~~areas~~ ^{of} Masagala location and Distabasha did not get any food or the drugs supplies.

MR. NABWERA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that if the hon. Member is good enough, ^{since he is in Nairobi} ~~I would like him to bring these~~ ^{to me} the names of the places which did not get supplies ~~to me~~, and then action will be taken. ^{if he does that} ~~By~~ tomorrow they will receive the supplies.

MR. M.D. AMIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for for Health the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that there is an acute shortage of drugs at Wajir District Hospital and that patients are forced to buy medicine from private chemists?

(b) What urgent steps is he taking to provide ~~drug~~ drugs to this Hospital?

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

(a) I am not aware.

(b) There is absolutely no shortage of drugs at Wajir District Hospital. I wish to inform the hon. Members that as at 29th April 1988, there were enough drugs which were supplied to take the hospital up to the end of July, 1988.

MR. M.D. AMIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether the hon. Assistant Minister is aware that the hospital itself was built in 1944, and yet it has only 20 beds for the women and 20 for men. ~~There are 20 beds for women and 20 for men~~ Those are the beds that we have in that hospital. I am from that area-----

MR. SPEAKER: Order! Mr. Amin, can you stick to the Question. You are an old Member in this House, so you should stick to the Question about drugs.

MR. M.D. AMIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I have said is quite true. I want the hon. Assistant Minister to answer that question because I am from that area, and I know the problem of that area. As far as the problem of drugs is concerned, I am not lying, therefore, I would like him confirm to this House whether the drugs will be supplied ~~according to what the hospital wants~~ ^{according to the needs of the hospital}.

MR. OGUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the essential drug kits which were sent to the officers on ^{25th} February, 1988, have have not even been opened. Therefore, it means that there are enough supplies of drugs in that particular district hospital.

MR. BOY: M On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think we are ^{being torn} ~~ten~~ into two pieces here. The Assistant Minister who is answering the Question is telling us that there is enough supply of drugs. The hon. Member from the area is telling us that there are no drugs in the hospital. We would like to have a ruling

MR. BOY (CTD.):

from the Chair, as to whom between the two is telling us the truth.

MR. SPEAKER: Order! The only way to establish the truth is for the two hon. gentlemen to go and discuss the matter elsewhere. Can we move to the next Question?

(MR. MUNGAI) to ask the Minister for Water Development the following Question by Private Notice:-

- (a) Is the Minister aware that there is acute shortage of water in Njoro town?
- (b) What steps is the Minister intending to take to rectify the situation in that area?
- (c) What happened to the borehole built five years ago?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mungai not here? We will leave this Question. Next Question.

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

(a) Is the Minister aware that the current floods in Nyando Constituency has ruined all the rural access roads and bridges in the areas and that road communication into the interior has been made impossible?

(b) What urgent remedial measures is he taking to reconstruct the roads and bridges in the area?

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

(a) I am aware that the current floods in Nyando Constituency have damaged the roads and bridges, making road communication very difficult.

(b) When the current rains subside, the Ministry will carry out an assesment of the damage and cost the repair that is required since the Ministry does not have any money left for _____.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Archbishop Ondiek) (ctd.):
~~flood~~ damages; ^{caused by floods} I intend to ^{look for} ~~seek for~~ more funds from the Treasury
 so that the necessary repairs could be carried out.

MR. NDOMBI: Mr. Speaker; Sir, the Assistant Minister
 has told this House that ^{he} intends to seek more funds ~~fr~~ from the
 Treasury, yet at the moment the people in Nyando are facing these
 hazards ~~of~~ ^{caused by} floods. What urgent measures is he taking to make
 sure that the people of Nyando stop suffering because ~~fr~~ of these
 floods?

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my hon. Friend should
 understand that nobody can plan for the ~~fr~~ floods because it ~~x~~
 comes automatically; it is ^{an} ~~the~~ arrangement of God. We are taking
 the necessary steps to make sure that we get the funds.

MR. JALANG'O: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as I am aware,
 the problem of Nyando floods have been there since 1940. ~~Every~~
 perennial rains cause heavy floods in Nyando ~~area~~. What action
 can the Ministry take which ^{can bring about} ~~will ensure~~ a permanent solution to
 the Nyando floods?

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is nothing
 one can do because the place is quite ~~flat area~~ flat. The only thing
 that the Government can do is to request those people to leave that
 area and settle somewhere else.

MR. OWUOR: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.
~~x~~ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had hoped that you would ^{give} me an opportunity
 to try to acquaint the hon. Members with what is happening in
 Nyando at the moment. ~~I think that~~ From the last reply from the
 Assistant Minister, it appears that the present situation ~~is~~
 in Nyando has not been fully appreciated in some Government circles.
 I am sorry to say so. ~~What is~~ ~~exists~~ What exists in Nyando today would
 be classified as-----

MR. SPEAKER: Order! What is your question?

MR. OWUOR: What I am asking

MR. OWUOR: I am saying that there is a national calamity in this area. The people have been cut off by the floods, some of them live between five and ten miles away from their homes. The sick people cannot go to the hospitals and food cannot reach them. ~~Thf~~ Therefore, more or less, this is a national calamity. So, the Assistant Minister should not say that he is looking for funds. This is an emergency. What is he doing about it at the moment? They have been cut off by the water; there are no roads to reach them; and this is a matter within the capability of the Ministry.

(END.....E)

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Owuor does realise that it is quite impossible for the Ministry to repair the roads since ^{the area} ~~they~~ is overflooded. If the problem is so serious, then the only thing he can do is to assist those people to go and settle somewhere for the time being until we ^{are} ~~will be~~ able to repair the roads. For now, it is not possible to get as far as one mile to the river in order to repair the road.

MR. KILIKU: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the Assistant Minister to tell ~~the~~ Nyando people to go and settle elsewhere when he knows very well that we have the problem of landlessness in this country? Where and in whose land are they going to settle?

Hon. Jalango said that these floods started in the 1940's. So why ^{can} the Government ^{not} come up with a permanent solution for the Nyando people, rather than to tell them to go and settle elsewhere?

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, ~~the~~ hon. Kiliku is asking me a different question. We are not saying that there is no place where they can settle. They can at least get a place to settle temporarily for the time being from people who are humane.

MR. OWUOR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, why is the Minister saying that it is impossible to do anything about it? We know that tractors and even dredgers can work right inside water. Why is it impossible for them to do anything? They should open up the mouth of river Nyando to enable the water to flow into the lake instead of sitting and saying that it is impossible to do anything about it. A lot can be done. Tractors and bulldozers can be used to drain out the water.

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is why I said that we are seriously looking for money so that we can do all that is possible in order to save the situation.

habit of saying that

MR. OWUOR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think ~~that~~ ^{the story of} we are looking for the money is becoming serious. The point that I am trying to tell the Assistant Minister is that what exists in Nyando Constituency today is a calamity; it is a catastrophe. It is, therefore, ^{not a} matter which should be planned to be done tomorrow. I note here that he says, "The roads have been damaged". My Question, however, ^{like this:} was ~~that~~, "The roads have been ruined. There are no more roads or bridges, and ~~there~~ there is no way of communication at the moment". Are we going to wait until the ~~fall~~ floods subside and then take action?

AN. HON. MEMBER: Are we going to take action after people have died?

MR. OWUOR: Is the Assistant Minister saying that he is going to do nothing about the predicaments of the Nyando people ^{since} if there is no money?

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if hon. Owuor can help in any way like providing canoes, I think it would assist for the time being.

(Laughter)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us move on to the next Order.

MOTION

THAT, the thanks of this House be recorded for the exposition of public policy contained in His Excellency's Presidential Address from the Chair on 19th April, 1988.

^{and}
(The Vice-President/ Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage (Dr. Karanja) on 20.4.88)

(Resumption of debate interrupted on 28.4.88)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ayah, you can make your contribution.

THE MINISTER FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Ayah): Thank you very much Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I start on a happy note by congratulating

THE MINISTER FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT (contd.):

you on your unanimous selection to the Chair; and also your Deputy Speaker, who was also elected unanimously. It was a very happy occasion for me particularly because I happen to know both of you two hon. Members, who have become Speaker, and Deputy Speaker of this House. It was a pleasure to note that the House recognised those qualities which I have known for some time.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I congratulate His Excellency the President on what ^{was,} in my opinion, a very succinct statement of Government Policy. ^{also} A statement which, in my opinion, clearly demonstrated the President's care and dedication to the service of this country. I was particularly happy when the President ^{the} told Members of this House that because of our election, the people of this country have put us in what the President called, "the frontline". I would like to say that before we think or do anything, we should regard ourselves as people who are in the frontline; ~~and~~ ^{if} hon. Members will remember, if you are in the frontline, it means that all the spears and guns will reach you before they reach anybody else. You should, therefore, be prepared at all times to defend yourselves - in this case to defend the people of this country, the constitution and the lawfully organised Government of the Republic of Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the areas, in my opinion, which this business of being in the frontline should concern is the question of sharing of costs for services which our Government has been giving to the people of this country. My hon. friend, the Minister for Education indicated in another place that it is going to be a policy of Government that the citizens of this country should pay for the costs of training teachers in teacher training colleges. I would, however, like to widen it up and say that it is about time we faced the fact that Government alone can no longer afford ~~the~~ to provide services which our people require. I am speaking particularly with

THE MINISTER FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT (contd.):

regard to the Ministry of; Education, Ministry of Health; and, indeed, ^{with regard} to my own Ministry - the Ministry of Water Development. There must be a time when we faced the people of this country and ~~tell~~ ^{told} them the truth. We must ourselves debate these points, publicly, openly and with ~~more~~ honesty. That we cannot anymore provide services to the ~~pe~~ people of this country freely. In any case, there is no way we can provide services freely because whatever money Government has, is either paid directly to Government by the people of this country, or borrowed by Government in the knowledge that that money will be paid ^{back} by the people of this ^{therefore,} country. The question of ~~the~~ free services is, in fact, nearly theoretical. We must now tell our people that time has come when they must be able to pay for the services which Government is providing; in education, in health and, later on, in many more ~~the~~ areas. We must not let our people think that Government is, indeed obliged to provide services freely. As I have already indicated, ~~there~~ there is no way Government can do that because it must get the money ~~from~~ from the people or Government must have the money provided, and the people will pay. I am, therefore, asking -----

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

NNP
What the Minister is saying is very serious. He is saying that the Government will no longer provide free health and education services. Does he ~~me~~ mean that people will start paying for drugs when they go to Government hospitals.

THE MINISTER FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Ayah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, probably one of these days, hon. Kiliku ~~me~~ might know what a point of order is. I am merely saying that it is important to tell the people that Government can no longer continue to give services freely as it has been doing in the past. I am ~~ask~~ asking

THE MINISTER FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT (contd.):

hon. Members not to try and hide behind technicalities. They should face the fact that this should be a Government policy, and that we should debate it openly. There is no reason why we should continue thinking that we can gain popularity by saying that ~~the~~ these services can be made free. I think that we should face the fact. I am not saying that tomorrow ~~the~~ there will be no free services in the hospitals or indeed in the universities. I am ~~not~~ merely saying that we should prepare ourselves and our people for the time when this is going to be paid for by the people of this country.

My second point ~~which~~ is related to the question ~~of~~ of open debate and facing of the facts. I am going to ~~ask~~ ask that we who have been privileged - the Ministers and Assistant Ministers particularly - should now try to tell our people, particularly in public rallies, about what the Ministries and the Government at large is doing. So often we tend to go to our public rallies and ~~talk~~ to talk about everything except what we are doing in the Ministries.

End F.....

R- Jmk.

THE MINISTER FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT (Contd.):

So often, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we tend to go to our public rallies and talk about everything except what we are doing in the Ministry, and the people remain unaware of what the Ministry of Water Development, ~~what~~ the Ministry of Education is doing ^{or} what the Ministry of Transport and Communications is doing and so on. This is unfortunate, ~~because~~ ^{because}, in any case, we are primarily employed by the people of this country, and if we are ^{secondarily} ~~secondarily~~ privileged to be appointed by His Excellency the President, we should have a responsibility to tell the people what we are doing in our Ministries so that they know what Government is doing, what the Ministries are doing and so on. This is because, in some cases, especially I remember when I was in the Ministry of Research, Science and Technology, very many people had no idea what the Ministry was all about. I think that one of the reasons why sometimes we have many arguments in the public and so on is because our people are not aware of what Government is doing, and yet we have people who are responsible for these activities; people who are responsible for the day-to-day running of these Ministries and they should be able to tell the people what these policies are.

I think, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is also a way of avoiding unnecessary squabbles ^{in public} because very often hon. Members of Parliament, particularly Ministers and Assistant Ministers, stand up in public and begin talking against people, against disgruntled elements, against this and the other. It is okay to talk about them. It is all right to talk about these people. But it is more important, in my opinion, to talk about what Government is doing so that the people would know. ^{is that}

My third point, Mr. Speaker, Sir, ^{is that} I would like to spend one or two minutes talking about my own Ministry ^{of Water Development.} ~~what development and so on.~~ I am very happy that many hon. Members of Parliament have already approached me asking me to provide water in this and that place, and

THE MINISTER FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT (Contd.):

I am very happy to know that this is a major problem in our country. But unfortunately, we are limited by so many factors, one of which is money, but that is not the only one. We also have the problem of manpower, and so many other problems.

One element of this provision of water, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the question of sources of water, or the water resources. We must also tell our people that it does not matter what Government does in providing water in a temporary manner or short-term basis. What is more important is to preserve the sources of water in this country. I would like to ~~invite~~^{tell} my hon. friends that in our public addresses we should try to ~~teach~~^{tell} the people the truth of that, that unless they conserve and preserve the sources of water, particularly rivers, and maintain ^{the} water level we are going to have many more problems with regards to provision of water. I would like to request my hon. colleagues that when they go out into the constituencies they should address themselves and let the people of this country also address themselves seriously to what His Excellency the President has very often asked us to do: to preserve the sources of water; to make sure that our rivers continue to flow; to make sure that our rivers are not polluted; to make sure that any water table is not lowered, and that when the Ministry of Water Development tries to sink some boreholes and dams it is easy because the water table is high or it has been conserved, and that this should be a national problem, and more particularly it should be the problem of hon. Members of this House who have a basic responsibility to encourage our people to do the things that should be done.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I repeat what other hon. Members have said here, and that is the question of putting the economy of our country into the hands of our people, the natives of this country.

THE MINISTER FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT (Contd.):

As one hon. Member said, there is not a single licensing officer who is a non-African; there is not a single non-African who is a district commissioner or ⁱⁿ the Customs Department and so on. Why then are we not able to do those things? It is because we formulate policies, but we forget the fact that we are also supposed to carry out those policies in our other capacities. It is important that we should not keep on blaming other people when we know very well that the problem is not only ours, but it is with us and we are the only people who can solve it.

With those few remarks, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

THE MEMBER FOR MOYALE (Mr. Godana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate you and your deputy for being elected unopposed to your respective posts. I would also like to congratulate His Excellency the President for being elected as the Member for Baringo Central and consequently as our President. I would also like to thank the electorate in Moyale Constituency for having stood by me through the hard fight until they made sure that I arrived in this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to congratulate His Excellency the President for his inspiring speech at the State Opening of the august House. We have been given the necessary guidelines by His Excellency the President, and what is now left for the rest of us to implement and put into practice all that we have been guided to do, whether as hon. Members of Parliament, senior or junior civil servants, or ordinary wananchi. It is for us all to play our part to make sure that the guidance that we have been given by His Excellency the President is put into practice.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his Address, His Excellency the President touched on many issues such as health, shelter, water and food. This shows that our President is aware of all the problems that are faced by the people.

THE MEMBER FOR MOYALE (Mr. Godana)(Contd.):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, concerning health, I would like to put in an appeal for my Moyale Constituency. Moyale is a very vast area; in fact, it is a whole sub-district. Moyale Constituency is made up of two large divisions: Moyale and Sololo. Today, 25 years after Independence, Sololo Division does not have a single health centre run by the Government. The need is obvious, but facilities are not there.

At this juncture, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Catholic Mission who are running a hospital in the area, but the area is so vast that even these private hospitals cannot fully cater for the people. Whereas I appreciate the on-going construction of the dispensaries in the constituency in places such as Orange², Tambalakwacha and Godoma, I would like to appeal to the Minister for Health to upgrade these dispensaries once they are complete to health centres. This is because this area is so vast and the nearest referral hospital is about 20 or 25 miles away. It is so bad that in case a patient needs to be referred there, or in case of an emergency that cannot be handled by these dispensaries once they are complete, the dispensaries do not have ambulances and other facilities. Again in case of a need to hospital, where a patient has to be admitted, he would have to wait until maybe a good Samaritan comes along to transport the patient to the hospital. I would, therefore, like to appeal to the Minister for Health to upgrade some of these health centres into hospitals. Let us also have health centres in places like Orange³, Godoma and Savei rather than dispensaries.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, water is such a necessary commodity that there would be no life, as we know it today, if this planet earth did not have water. However, water is such a big problem in Moyale Constituency. Right now as I speak here, there is a lot of rain in the area. In fact, there are floods. There is a lot of water


THE MEMBER FOR MOYALE (Mr. Godana)(Contd.):

everywhere, but the ~~water~~ supply for drinking ~~water~~ is a big problem. It is a little case of "water, water everywhere, but not a single drop to drink". I would like to appeal to the Government to --

MR. KILIKU: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for hon. Kamuren just to cross the Floor without bowing to the Chair? He is completely out of order!

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I did not see him do that!

THE MEMBER FOR MOYALE (Mr. Godana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I was saying, there is a serious water problem in Moyale Constituency. We appreciate the on-going construction of boreholes in the various places. We in Moyale are livestock/^{herders}handlers, and we would require water not only for ourselves but also for our herds of cattle, goats and camels.

End G. 

THE MEMBER FOR MOYALE (Mr. Godana) (ctd.):

Most of the boreholes that are currently being sunk, are being concentrated around the areas in which people live. So, we have too many of them located in the same small area. We need more boreholes ^{in the grasslands} ~~at the grass-plot~~ level. This is because the concentration of these water sources in the same small areas would mean that as soon as the rainy season is over all the herds of cattle would have to come back to these areas with water. This would lead to overgrazing, soil erosion and eventually environmental degradation which would lead to desertification.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, His Excellency the President has always voiced concern ^{about} ~~on~~ the protection of the environment. In this regard, therefore, I would like to appeal to the Ministry of Water Development to make sure that we have water sources spread out in the grazing areas rather than being concentrated in a small area. Even ^{most of} those boreholes that I had previously mentioned ~~that are~~ being sunk, ^{and} we have quite a number of them being sunk, ~~up to~~ ^{most of} them do not have functioning pumps. So, in most cases we do have boreholes which have been sunk and sealed, but you will find that there is no water to drink. I would once more like to appeal to the Government to make sure that these pumps are ~~xxx~~ available. A case in hand is a very old borehole at ^{Waldaa} ~~Waldoo~~. There is a very old pump that was installed quite a number of years ago. ~~As~~ ^{that} it is so old, ^{every} it keeps on breaking down ~~now~~ and then. May I appeal to the Ministry concerned to instal a new and more efficient pump in that place so that it supplies ^{the} ~~them~~ people with water.

I would like now to say something about transport problems in that area. As I stand speaking in this House today, all the ^small trading centres in Moyale Constituency are cut off from the District ~~h~~ Headquarters and from each other. These are centres

THE MEMBER FOR MOYALE (Mr. Godana) (ctd.):

like Godoma, Moyale, Sololo and ~~may~~^{many} others. These have become small islands and there is no communication between the people of these areas and other various areas. This has led to a shortage of foodstuffs, drugs and all other essential commodities that have to ~~be~~ be transported by road.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Moyale is on the Nairobi/Addis Ababa Highway which was meant to link Nairobi and Addis Ababa via Moyale. We seriously need the tarmacking of this road. Moyale is actually two towns in one. There is the Ethiopia and Kenyan Moyale. The part of the ~~road~~^{road} that is in Ethiopia is tarmacked. It would be less embarrassing if we ~~xxx~~ tarmacked our side of the road so that even during the rainy seasons as this, we would not face serious transportation problems as we are experiencing now. Therefore, I would like to appeal to the Ministry concerned to look ~~into~~^{into} the matter of tarmacking the Nairobi/Addis Ababa Highway from Isiolo up to Moyale.

All this could be achieved only if there is peace. I would like to join ~~s~~ all my hon. colleagues from Isiolo and Turkana Districts in condemning the cattle rustling and killing of people which was reported from there some days ago. In fact, even today in the newspapers, we read about cattle rustling in Kula Mawe in Isiolo District. I would like to appeal to the Government to make sure that cattle rustling is brought to an end once and for all. We had these problems immediately after Independence in ~~g~~ Districts like Marsabit, Isiolo and others in the North Eastern Province. But at the moment, these things have ceased in all these areas. I wonder why this problem has not ceased in places like Isiolo District up to today. I would like once again to appeal to the Government to take the necessary measures to solve ~~x~~ this problem once and for all.

I beg to support.

THE MEMBER FOR TETU (Mr. ^{Waithaka}): Ahsante sana, Bw. Spika,

kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili niungane na Wabunge wenzangu kutoa shukrani za kipekee kwa Mtukufu Rais wa Jamhuri ya Kenya kwa kuchaguliwa tena kuwa kiongozi wetu kwa mara ya nne na kwa ~~kuchaguliwa kwa~~ kuchaguliwa kwa miaka 35 kama Mbunge wa Baringo ya Kati. Ninatoa shukrani zangu binafsi kwa Mtukufu Rais kwa vile anavyoendesha Taifa letu kwa njia ya amani na maendeleo yasiyo na kifani.

Pia ninatoa pongezi kwako Bw. Spika kwa kuchaguliwa bila kupingwa kama Spika wa Bunge hili. Hii ni kuonyesha kuwa Bunge hili lina imani nawe na tunataraji kuwa utatuongoza ^{vizuri} katika siku zijazo ~~visuri~~. Ningependa kutoa pongezi pia kwa Naibu wa Spika kwa kuchaguliwa kukusaidia wewe kuliongoza Bunge hili. Hii inaonyesha kuwa hata yeye ana ujuzi kwa kuyaendesha majadiliano ya Bunge.

Ninataka pia kutoa pongezi kwa ~~na~~ mhe. Dr. Karanja kwa kuchaguliwa Makamu wa Rais, ^{na} Waziri wa Mambo ya Humu Nchini na Urithi wa Taifa na pia kama kiongozi wa Shughuli za Serikali hapa Bungeni.

Ningependa kutoa pongezi kwa ~~washimiwa~~ Wabunge wote kwa kuchaguliwa katika vita vikubwa walivyopigana katika kura ya mlolongo ~~na~~ na katika kura ya siri.

Mwisho ningependa kuwashukuru watu wote wa Tetu ambao waliungana nami mpaka wakahakikisha kwamba nimechaguliwa kuja hapa Bungeni ^{Kuungana} ~~kuungani~~ na nyinyi Wabunge wenzangu.

Nikizungumzia juu ya sehemu ya Tetu, ningependa kusema kuwa haya ni mawakilisho ~~kambayo~~ yalitoka kwa Mawakilisho ya Nyeri. Kusema kweli sehemu hii ina matatizo mengi sana. Kwanza, sehemu hii haina ^{Utawala wa Mkoa} ~~afisi~~ ya ~~Mkoa~~ Mkoa. Hii ni kwa sababu hii ni sehemu mpya. Ningemsihi Waziri katika Afisi ya Rais ambaye anahusika na mambo yanayohusu utawala wa ^{Mkoa} ~~mkoa~~ atufanyie hisani ili tupate ~~afisi~~ ofisi

THE MEMBER FOR TETU (Mr. Waithaka) (ctd.):

le. ya Mkuu wa Tarafa na za maafisa wale wengine wanaohusika na maendeleo upande ule.

Pia, Bw. Spika, katika sehemu hii ya Tetu tuna uhaba na ~~wa huduma za~~ ^{wa huduma za} ~~upungufu kuhusiana na hali ya afya.~~ Hatuna hospitali kule. Tuna kiliniki ndogo tu na kituo kidogo cha afya. Ningependa ^{kumwomba} ~~kumwomba~~ Waziri wa Afya ^{atusaidie} ~~atusaidie~~ kwani ni shida sana kwa wananchi kusafiri maili hizo zote kwenda kupata matibabu katika hospitali kuu ya Mkoa ambayo nayo huwahudumia wagonjwa wengine wengi wakati huu.

Ningependa pia kumwomba Waziri wa Ujenzi atuangalilie barabara zetu. Tetu ni mahali palipo katika nyanda za juu zenye mvua nyingi. Wakati wa mvua kama huu huwa njia nyingine haziwezi kupitika.

END H.....

THE MEMBER FOR TETU (Mr. Waithaka) (Ctd.):

Hii ndiyo sababu ninamuomba Waziri ambaye anahusika atusaidie katika upande huu.

Bw. Spika, kaitika Mawakilisho yangu ya Tetu, kuna vyuo vya ufundi vijijini vingi sana. Vyuo hivi vimeendelea sana lakini wale vijana ambao wanajitahidi na kupata mafunzo kwenye vyuo hivi, hawawezi kupata kazi. Mwito wangu ni kwamba, ni heri tupeleke Jua Kali Industries kule mashambani ili wale vijana ambao wanahitimu kutoka vyuo vya ufundi waweze kujiunga na wengine kwenye Jua Kali Industries.

Nikigusia Hotuba ya Mtukufu Rais, ninaweza kusema kwamba, Hotuba hii ilikuwa ya kipekee na Hotuba ambayo iligusia na kila jambo linalohusiana na maendeleo katika nchi hii. Ningetaka kumshukuru Rais kwa namna ambayo ameendesha mambo ya kisiasa na Kiuchumi katika Jamhuri yetu ya Kenya. Mtukufu Rais ametembelea kila mahali ya nchi yetu. Mtukufu Rais a mwenyewe amekuwa tochi ya maendeleo ambayo imeng'aa kaitika kila wilaya na kila pembe ya nchi yetu. Kwa hivyo ninawaomba Mawaziri na Wabunge wenzangu waungane na Mtukufu Rais katika jitihada zake za kuimarisha hali ya uchumi na kisiasa hapa nchini Kenya.

Tukiangalia katika upande wa hospitali, tunaona vile Mtukufu Rais anavyoshughulikia ujenzi wa Nyayo wards. Kila mahali watu wanajivunia maendeleo yale ambayo yamefanyika chini ya uongozi wa busara wa Mtukufu Rais.

Katika upande wa vivanda, Mtukufu Rais ameonyesha njia lakini sisi viongozi tunaonekana kama tumelegea. Viongozi wamelegea; Mawaziri wamelegea; Makatibu wa Kudumu wa Serikali wamelegea na wazazi wafanyakazi wengine wa Serikali wamelegea. Nii ndiyo sababu kazi ya Rais imekuwa ngumu sana kwa sababu wakati mwingi yeye ndiye anayehusika katika kila jambo ijapokuwa kuna wafanyakazi ambao wameajiriwa na wanapawa mishahara mikubwa lakini hawafanyi kazi ya kutosha kutekeleza mipango ya maendeleo.

Mtukufu Rais ~~na~~ ameamuru uchumi wa nchi yetu uwe mikononi mwa wazalendo wa nchi yetu. Hili ni jambo kubwa sana. Mtukufu Rais ameonyesha njia lakini tunaonekana kama hatuyazingatii mambo ya haya ya kuweka uchumi wetu mikononi mwa wazalendo wetu. Utaratibu huu wa indigenisation ulianzishwa miaka mingi sana

THE MEMBER FOR TETU (Mr. Waithaka) (Ctd.):

iliyopita. Mnamo m mwaka wa 1969, sheria ilipitishwa hapa kuhusina uwekaji wa uchumi mikononi mwa wazalendo lakini mpaka sasa, hakuna kitu ambacho kimefanyika. Wakati mmoja, kama nikumbukavyo, tuliwapatia Wafrika wetu maduka yote hapa mjini Nairobi na kule mjini Mombasa, lakini sasa yote yamerudi mikononi mwa wageni. Ni kwa nini tunaendelea kurudi nyuma badala ya kwenda mbele? Mtukufu Rais ameonyesha njia na sijui ni kwa sababu gani tunaikaidi amri ambayo inatoka kwa kiongozi mashuhuri ambaye ~~amri~~ ameiongoza Kenya kwa njia ya kujivunia. Ni kwa sababu gani tunarudi nyuma badala ya ~~kwa~~ kumfuata Rais na kumsaidia katika juhudi zake za kuindeleza nchi mbele?

Katika upande wa ujenzi tunaona ya kwamba karibu asilimia 99 ya ~~kandakarasi~~ kandakarasi zote hutolewa kwa makampuni ya kigeni. Imetuchukuwa miaka 25 kuwafundisha Wafrika kufanya kazi ya ujenzi k lakini inaonekana kama kuna nia mbaya katika fikira za Wafrika wenzetu ambao wamepewa jukumu la kushughulikia jambo la kuweka uchumi mikononi mwa Wafrika wetu. Kwa hivyo ni lazima kila mmoja wetu aangalie na kuona ni jambo gani ambalo anaweza kufanya katika ~~kazi~~ kuisaidia Kenya badala ya kumngojea Mtukufu Rais afanye kazi yote.

Kwa hayo machache, Bw. Spika, naunga mkono.

THE MEMBER FOR KADUYI (Mr. Makhamu): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance. First of all, I would like to joining my colleagues in this august House in congratulating you, your Deputy and other hon. Members who have been given ~~post~~ positions of responsibility in this House. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank my constituents in Kaduyi which is renamed from the ~~the~~ former Bungoma South Constituency for electing me to this House. I am very grateful to them because, I think there was a realization that the area was under-represented in this august House.

Above all, I would like to congratulate His Excellency the President for having been both re-elected unopposed ~~as~~ as the Member of Parliament for Baringo Central and the President of this country. As we all know, the Nyayo era ha

- THE MEMBER FOR KADUJI (Mr. Makhamu) (Ctd.):

brought a lot of benefits to this country and at the ~~the~~ helm of that it is His Excellency the President. A lot of projects have come up; a lot of improvements from all parts of the Republic have come up and we all see It is only a blind man who ~~may~~ probably may not see what all that means. There are quite a number of examples which I am going to probably cite. In ~~his~~ his Speech, His Excellency the President has mentioned something about the proper utilization of time in this august House. That takes ^{us} ~~back~~ ⁱⁿ history ⁱⁿ that during the fight for Independence ~~is~~ for this country, our founding fathers, some of whom are still living including ~~the~~ His Excellency the President acquired a confrontational type of politics - and it was necessary at that time. This is because we were fighting an enemy; we were fighting against the British. However, ~~since~~ I would have ~~it~~ liked to see, and I hope this sixth Parliament is going to change the trend, that we spend less time in this Parliament to raise issues which appear to be confrontational. I would like ^{us to} ~~that we~~ dwell on politics of development both here and outside. To me that wise call by His Excellency the President means an efficient, civil service and I have no doubt that we have one of the most efficient civil service in the world.

However, there are certain ~~some~~ areas ^{where} I think by mistake or so, hon. Members are forced to raise issues here which should have been handled very easily by the civil service. I may cite an example of somebody raising an issue of a certain National ~~the~~ Social Security Fund (N.S.S.F.) cheque not having been delivered to ^a certain person who had retired ~~was~~ probably several years ago. That is much of inefficiency ^{on} ~~is~~ the part of the civil servants. I would rather that we ~~feel~~ feel that Government offices and officers are open to us as hon. Members to be able to extract or to follow up some of these issues then we spare that time here to ^{dwell on} ~~clear more~~ and more pressing issues and ~~urgent~~ national issues in this country. Therefore, I would like to call upon the civil servants ^{to ensure} that issues which ~~would~~ would easily be answered ^{are} outside this House ^{be} dealt with expeditiously without an hon. Member raising an issue here.

end I.c.c

THE MEMBER FOR KANDUYI (Mr. Makhamu) (Ctd):

I would also like to thank His Excellency the President for having put a stop to the debate which has been going on, on queuing. I think that will have the effect of utilising time better, because I felt it was overshadowing most of the issues which had been raised in his Address on the 19.4.88.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of the benefits that we are getting from the Nyayo era are those emanating from the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy. This development strategy, which is the brainchild of the President, has ensured that there is an equitable distribution of the national cake. Now, we are able to see a road where it did not use to be and certain funds going direct to the ~~district~~ district where in the past that did not happen. I am very grateful that this is happening in the Nyayo era.

However, Mr. Speaker, Sir, during this Sixth Parliament, I ^{may} ~~may~~ raise an issue where we could modify the membership of the district development committees (D.D.Cs.). The membership of the D.D.Cs., as it is now, is largely 75 or 80 per cent manned by civil servants. Now, the local representation, apart from the hon. Members of Parliament, is disproportionately low. I know we have a lot of talent in the districts. I may not rehearse on any particular civil servants; they are doing a very, very good job. However, you will agree with me that when it comes to a particular project in a particular area the way a civil servant sitting on such a committee represents that matter is different from the way a local person with a talent would do it. If a retired district commissioner or professor, or somebody else from that district, is co-opted into the committee, he can accomplish more. This is because he was born there and knows the problems of the place better; so he can push ahead a particular project very well. I know that we have locational and divisional sub-D.D.C.s, but again they are manned by civil servants. So in future we may have to try and modify that area of representation in the D.D.Cs.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my Kanduyi Constituency, which is in Bungoma District, one major factory that we have is the Nzoia Sugar Company. I would like to call it my ~~darling child~~ "darling child"; so I would not like to whip it in the open. If necessary, probably, I will whip it at night in the backyard. However, I would like ~~it~~ it to produce services. It is holding the hopes of very many farmers in the

THE MEMBER FOR LAMU EAST (Mr. Madhubuti): Ahsante sana, Bw. Spika, kwa kunipa nafasi hii. Watu wengi wamelalamika juu ya ukosefu wa kazi. Lakini ~~wak~~ ukikumbuka wakati tulipojinyakulia Uhuru, Hayati Mzee Kenyatta ~~h~~ alituomba turudi mashambani. Wengi kati yetu ~~h~~ tumerudi mashambani. Lakini, kwa bahati mbaya mwananchi anayejulikana kama Mbajuni, hana ardhi. Yeye anaitwa skwota wa Serikali. Leo ni miaka 25 tangu tulipoanza kupiga kelele ^{USIKU} ~~waka~~ na mchana ya kutaka tupimiwe mashamba lakini hadi leo jambo hili halijafanyika. Utaona kwamba watu wanaotoka bara wanapata ardhi na kupewa vyeti vya kumiliki ardhi, hali sisi ambao tumekaa huko kwa miaka na miaka hatuna chochote. Hata mimi, ambaye ni Mbunge, sina hati ya kumiliki ardhi. Ninatumaini kwamba Bunge hili la Sita litalirekebisha jambo hili.

Bw. Spika, jambo la pili ni kuwa ingawa wengi wanalia kuwa hawana kazi, tukiangalia sana tutaona kwamba wale ~~waka~~ wasio na kazi ni wale wanaomiminika kutoka mashambani na kuingia mijini. Sababu inayowafanya wamimimike mijini ni kwamba mazao yao hayauzwi kwa bei nzuri. Kwa mfano, leo katika Wilaya ya Lamu, ^{au} ~~na~~ Mkoa wa Pwani, tunakuza korosho, ndizi na kuvua samaki. Hivi sasa ni ~~wak~~ wakati wa kuvuna maembe, na embe ~~ni~~ moja likipelekwa Saudi Arabia litauzwa kwa Shs.50/-. Sasa taabu iliyoko ni kuwa ukialeta ^{Maembe} ~~maembe~~ hapa hutapata njia ya kuyapeleka Saudi Arabia. Jana nilileta malori mawili ya maembe kutoka Lamu, ambao ni umbali wa karibu kilomita 800. Tulikuwa ~~lak~~ tumeambiwa tulete maembe kwa kuwa ndege ilikuwa tayari kuyapeleka Saudi Arabia ambako soko lilikuwa limepatikana.

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THE MEMBER FOR LANU EAST (Mr. Madhubuti) Ctd:

Tulifika hapa saa mbili za asubuhi na tukaambiwa turudi saa sita. Ilipofika saa nne za usiku, tuliambiwa hatutayasafirisha yale maembe kwa sababu hakuna nafasi ya kuyaweka. Kufuatana na hayo, tulilazimika kuuza embe moja kwa -/50 badala ya kuliuzwa kwa Shs.50/- huko Saudi Arabia. Kwa hivyo mwananchi anapoteza wakati wake kwa kukimbia Nairobi na Mombasa kutafuta kazi. Ni lazima tuwe na ushirikiano kati na Wizara ya Vyama vya Ushirika, Wizara ya Kilimo na Wizara ya Uchukuzi na Mawasiliano. Tusipofanya hivyo, tutamalizwa kabisa.

Huko Israeli, kwa mfano, kuku akizaa yai moja, ni lazima yai hilo liwe nje ya Israeli ^{Kabla ya maza kuisha} muda wa ~~masaa~~ ^{24/} Serikali inasimamia ushafirishaji wa lile yai na vyama vya ushirika vinaangalia kwa makini uuzaji wa mazao yote yanayotoka Israeli kuelekea nchi za nje. Sisi tuko na Airbus lakini kwa bahati mbaya, nafasi iliyoko ni ya abiria peke yake, na hazi hakuna nafasi ya kuweza kuweka mizigo na kuisafirisha hadi nchi za nje. Juzi "Bw. ^{Kubo} ~~katwa~~" ^{alilia akisema} kwamba ana ndizi nyingi sana nami naweza kumuuzia ndizi zake zote lakini taabu yangu ni moja tu. Sina masanduku ambayo yamewekwa barafu ya kuniwezesha ~~niwezesha~~ kupaki ndizi hizo na kuzipeleka hadi Uingereza. Hii ndio taabu tuko nayo. Tumerudi mashambani na kufanya bidii lakini hatuna planners. Mimi sikuwa Mbunge kwa wakati uliopita lakini nilijaribu kujitahidi kuisaidia nchi hii. Kwa sababu hakuna njia ya kusafirisha mazao yetu na kuyauza katika nchi za nje, tunaona kwamba mkazo unatiliwa uuzaji wa chai na kahawa lakini uuzaji wa matunda na mboga hautiliwi mkazo.

Nilifurahi sana nilipomsikia Waziri wa Viwanda, Bw. Otieno, akisema kwamba anataka asikie mawazo ya Wabunge kuhusu viwanda. Hili ni jambo kubwa sana na ni matumaini yetu atashirikiana na wenzake kuona kwamba mazao ya wananchi hayapotei bure bali yataendelea kuuzwa kama vile watu wa Israeli wanavyofanya.

THE MEMBER FOR LAMU EAST (Mr. Madhubuti) Ctd:

Bw. Spika, sasa ningependa kusema machache juu ya maji. Katika mawakilisho yangu tuna taabu kubwa ya maji. Miezi sita iliyopita, Serikali ya Ujerumani ^{Ujerumani} ilitupatia mkopo wa karibu Shs.6 million kwa kuanzisha miradi ya maji huko Lamu. Walileta mifereji na mashine na kila kitu kinachohitajika. Sasa vitu vyote vinavyotakikana viko hapo, lakini hatuoni hata tone moja la maji. Hatari iliyoko ni kwamba sasa mashine hizi na mifereji zimeshika kutu, na itatubidi tena kuomba na kusema: "Hizi zimeharibika. Tunataka nyingine." Hatujui ni sababu gani mifereji imekaa pale pale na hali watu hawana maji.

Kwa wakati huu, watu wanaokaa ~~mpakani~~ mpakani mwa Kenya na Somalia katika sehemu inayoitwa Kiunga, wanasumbuka kweli kweli kwa sababu hawana maji na hali vifaa viko pale pale. Hatujui kama kuna ukosefu wa mafundi wa kuutekeleza mradi huo ^{ama ni ripi}.

Ningependa pia kusema machache juu ya stima. Katika mawakilisho yangu, tuna taabu kubwa ya stima. Huko Lamu tumekuwa na stima karibu miaka 25 lakini kwa mwaka mzima uliopita, tumekuwa tukipatiwa stima kwa muda wa saa moja tu. Taa zinawashwa lakini baada ya saa moja, zinazimwa tena. Tukiuliza tunaambiwa: "Generator imeharibika na vipuli haviko." Sasa tunashangaa kwa sababu viwanda vilivyokuwa vikiajiri watu vimeanza kuwafukuza ~~na~~ wafanyakazi kwa sababu ya ukosefu wa stima. Generator ambazo ziko huko Lamu ni kuu ^{Kuu} na hakuna anayezirekebisha. Ukiuliza, Bw. Spika, unaambiwa: "Vipuli ^{na} mavijapatikana." Hii inachukua mwaka mzima. Watu wanakwenda mwezini, wanarudi na hali sisi tuko pale pale bila maendeleo yoyote.

Jambo lingine ambalo ningependa kusema, linahusu ubaguzi katika nchi hii kwa wale watu wanazungumza ~~kazi~~ lugha ya Kiswahili. Ukiangalia televisheni au kusikiliza ^{habari} ~~katangaza~~ kwenye redio, utaona kwamba habari katika lugha ya Kiswahili ni fupi na ni tofauti na ~~habari~~ ile inayosomwa katika lugha ya Kiingereza. Hatufahamu ni kwa sababu gani wanafanya hivi.

THE MEMBER FOR LAMU EAST (Mr. Madhubuti) Ctd:

na hali tuhalipa kodi ya mapato na tuko sawa na watu wengine. Wakati wa habari katika lugha ya Kiswahili, wanasema tu mambo ya Gor Mahia, utamaduni na pale Mtukufu Rais amekwenda. Lakini katika habari kwa lugha ya Kiingereza, utasikia habari juu ya Nicaragua, Iran, Palestine na Marekani ambapo Rais Reagan anapatiwa ~~sauti~~ sauti na kuzungumza kwa Kiingereza. What is this? Ubaguzi huu ni wa ajabu na hali kituo cha Sauti ya Kenya ni chetu na Mtukufu Rais amesema wananchi wahidbinishwe na booster ziwekwe ili kila mwananchi aweze kuona, kupitia televisheni, kile kinachoendelea ulimwenguni.

Kwa hivyo, ningependa kuiomba Serikali, pamoja na Wizara ya Habari ~~ya~~ na Utangazaji kupitia kwa Waziri Bw. Waruru ^{Kanja} /aone kwamba ubaguzi huu katika televisheni umeondolewa kabisa.

Mwisho kabisa, ningependa kumshukuru Mtukufu Rais kwa amani iliyoko katika nchi hii hasa baina yetu na ^{nchi} /jirani. Sisi watu wa Lamu tulikuwa na taabu sana baina yetu na Wasomalia. Sasa tuko na amani na tunaweza kulina na kufuga ~~xxxxxy~~ wanyama aina mbali mbali. Nilisoma magazetini leo kwamba kikundi fulani cha jeshi letu kilikwenda kutembelea Somalia. Kwa hivyo, ninamtolea Mtukufu Rais shukurani kwa kazi kubwa amefanya kwa kuleta amani katika nchi hii. Ninamwomba ^e Mungu ampe maisha marefu.

Naunga mkono.

THE MEMBER FOR KIPIPIRI (Mr. Muregi) Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to say a few words with regard to the Presidential Speech which was delivered during the official opening of this Parliament.

First of all, I would like to thank God for enabling me to see the four walls of this House. I left this House in 1979 after serving as a Deputy Speaker and also as a Member of Parliament for ~~Kinangop~~ Kinangop and thereafter as the Chairman of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya. I am very thankful because I am now standing here contributing as the Member of Parliament for Kipipiri which is a new constituency.

THE MEMBER FOR KIPIPIRI (Mr. Muregi) Ctd:

I commend whoever brought about the idea of sub-dividing Nyandarua Constituency into three constituencies. It is because of this sub-division that I was able to come to this House. I also wish to thank His Excellency the President for the manner in which he has steered this country. His leadership is excellent and we have continued to enjoy peace and stability. I wish him long life and ~~ix~~ success in his endeavours to continued peace and stability. I also wish to congratulate His Excellency the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage for his appointment because I believe a new broom sweeps better. I am sure he will succeed in his duties if we give him the necessary support. Our support will also enable him to help His Excellency the President in steering this country ~~ix~~ further in peace and ~~ix~~ ~~stabi~~ stability.

Sir, I cannot also forget to congratulate you and your Deputy Speaker for being elected unopposed. Sir, I promise you that we shall give you our full support - I will lead in doing so - so that we can succeed to the end of this Parliament and to the future. I also wish to thank the ~~my~~ people of Kipipiri Constituency for electing me to this House. I stand to assure them that I will do my best to foster development and stability in the constituency. I wish to request those who lose during the elections to join me in developing that constituency. I will give them my support in any possible manner.

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KIPIRI

THE MEMBER FOR KIPIRI (Mr. Muregi)(Ctd.):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish also to take this opportunity to sound my concern, as His Excellency the President put it in his Address, about unemployment. I think the unemployment problem is the biggest problem facing this nation as at present. In fact, if everybody, as the President put it today when he was requested 10 per cent increase of employment opportunities, would co-operate, we would improve the situation as it stands at the moment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in many Government departments, like the Forest Department, which falls under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, there are many vacancies in the various forest stations. I am referring particularly to a forest station in my constituency where we need about 200 workers. For the last four years, the situation there has been worse and the programme for planting of trees has always been behind the schedule and I believe that if this situation continues this way/lack of enough staff, to provide the necessary labour force, we are going to be short of timber and this would be a big problem to this nation. If more people were employed in this area, I am sure this would be a big relief to the unemployment problem. Therefore, Sir, I hope that during the next financial year, the Minister concerned will make sure that all the available vacancies in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources are filled.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to my constituency, His Excellency the President has put a lot of effort into the issuance of the title deeds to the farmers. Sir, demarcation work in Nyandarua was started in 1963 when plots were demarcated and ^{title deeds} issued to the farmers. However, Sir, ⁱⁿ plots/some of the schemes ~~which~~ were allocated to wananchi as far back as 1965 or 1966, but these people have never been issued with title deeds, ^{yet} through the President's efforts, farms which were bought by co-operative societies three or four years ago have been demarcated and their owners issued with title deeds. Now, some of my constituents and other wananchi in Nyandarua District who have never received their title deeds are asking questions as to what has gone wrong with the Ministry of Lands and Settlement. Farmers need these title deeds very urgently so that they can develop

THE MEMBER FOR ^{KIPIRI}~~KIPIRI~~ (Mr. Muregi)(Ctd.):

their farms by obtaining loans from the banks and other money lending institutions. We ~~are~~ feel concerned about the unemployment problem and this is one area where farmers could also help through financial aid from these financial institutions, to employ wananchi who are looking for employment, particularly the Standard VIII school leavers who have no choice and can take up any jobs given to them. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Minister for Lands and Settlement should see to it that title deeds are issued as soon as demarcation work is completed. Mr. Speaker, Sir, wananchi in some schemes have no problems at all and I do not know ^{what}/should be done to make sure that these title deeds are issued to the farmers requiring them. However, if we knew the problems facing these farmers, we would be able to assist them so that they can obtain their title deeds.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other very important point which I would like to make is about water problem in Nyandarua. As we know, Nyandarua forms the best part of the former White Highlands and this is the best area for dairy farming. The Nyandarua farmers were fortunate enough to have taken over some of the livestock from the former colonial settlers, such as friesian, ayrshire and other breeds that are good for milk production. However, due to lack of water in this region, the majority of these livestock have died and the situation now is even getting worse. If this situation continues like this, we are going to be short of milk in this country. The only way in which we can improve the situation is to give Nyandarua District priority in the supply of water, if we need milk. We have a lot of water from the Aberdare Mountains and it is ~~at~~ only through big pipes that this water can reach places like Ndunduri, Kasenga, Siranga and Ol Kalou. These areas are very dry indeed and if we can get water, we shall be able to maintain the livestock we have and improve them into a better standard.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1984, - - -

AN HON. MEMBER: It is Ministry of Lands and Housing and Not Lands and Settlement as you have been referring to it.

KIPIPIRI

THE MEMBER FOR KIPIRI (Mr. Muregi): Thank you. Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I have been corrected here. It is the Ministry of Lands and Housing and not Lands and Settlement as it used to be although that is the best way I can call it. Sir, it is fair for me mention here that in 1984, the estimate given by the Veterinary Department regarding the loss of livestock in this area was 28,000 heads of cattle. It may be that this problem is not only special to Nyandarua, but the type of animals that we lost are very valuable and if we continue to lose these friesians and ayrshires, this would leave this country in a lot of difficulties. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can see one of the Ministers looking at me and I am sure he understands what I am saying and will assist these farmers to save the livestock they have at the moment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other point which I would like to make is about roads. Although this year is special in that we have received a lot of rain, we are facing a lot of problems because most roads ^{which have been neglected,} have been completely washed down. For the last four years - - -

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, your time is up, Mr. Muregi.

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Mr. Kwangale): Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to the debate on the Presidential Address as has been done by some of my colleagues. I would like to start by congratulating you in particular, for being elected unopposed as the Speaker of this House. I know you have an outstanding history behind you and we are sure that the experience that you have, Sir, in this House for many years, will assist in streamlining the deliberations of this August Assembly. I would also like to congratulate your Deputy and all the other hon. Members of this House who have been elected to support your work here.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make very few remarks, first, because I believe that those of us who are here are fully aware of the contribution that His Excellency the President has made to the management and guidance of this State since he joined politics in ¹⁹⁵⁵ 1965 or even earlier. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have had the privilege of being in this House yourself since 1969 and I myself was here with you and I have seen this country going through some kind

L.4.----3.5.88.

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Ctd.):

of metamorphosis in which we have grown from strength to strength. I recall that the 1969/70 period was the most tumultuous time of our State since Independence because that is when this nation was setting its foundation. the Head of State, It was our President, who played the most significant role in ensuring that this country stayed stable and peaceful. We recall, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the many trials and tribulations that our President went through at that time. Some of us at times felt very painful, but if it was not for our President, ~~today~~ those of us who have been here for all that long period, including yourself, know that this country would be in chaos today.

END L

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (ctd.):

It is through his sheer energy, dedication and commitment to this country/ ^{that the country has progressed the way it has,} ~~that~~ In particular, ~~his~~ his hard work - the amount of energy dissipated by the President in keeping this country together cannot be, in any way, counted in any context. It is enormous, and we feel that the blisters that you see on the President today, whether they are economic, political or cultural, ~~are~~ are there because he has had to keep this country, twist it from the chaos in which we were running into at the time ~~we~~ he took over, to this time now when he has been running the country for 10 years - he has had to do that alone. I am saying this because I have every feeling for all of us because we are leaders in our small way, but it is ~~them~~ through the sheer energy, work and determination of ~~the~~ our ~~a~~ President that we are where we are.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that the speeches that the President has made all along, not only during the State Opening of Parliament, but also ~~through the speeches~~ ^{forums} that ~~he~~ he has made in various ~~forums~~ - national and international - depict Kenya as a state to be respected internationally. We have also had the privilege of serving in various capacities internationally. We have also travelled to overseas countries, and I am sure that all of us here have had that advantage. There is no other African country that is as respected and honoured as Kenya. Also, ~~there~~ there are no other nationals of any other country who are as respected as the Kenyans all over the world.

Sometimes when you see some of our athletes doing so well, the tendency is to think that it is just Kenyans who do sports for the sake of it. I believe that these Kenyans are

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (ctd.):

able to do that because they come from a secure, stable and peaceful society that allows them to use all their energy to compete and succeed. We have a lot of people who come from Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan and Nigeria but they cannot participate in such competitions because ~~they~~ they come from foundations that are full of chaos and a lot of disunity. We are proud, and we should be proud of this great nation; we should be proud of this country and our President.

I also want to say, Mr. Speaker, that ~~if~~ if ~~you~~ you look at that hindside - in ~~the~~ retrospect - and you look at what the President has said to us in this particular speech, we would like to start ~~to~~ to be ~~proportionate~~ proportionate in our dealing with issues that affect this country. I say this because this country has gone beyond a stage where we should waste time as hon. Members of Parliament, or as distinguished members of this society - whether they are bishops, political leaders, educationists or businessmen. Time has come when we cannot afford to start accusing each other using strident language; uttering extreme words against this and the other; sensationalising issues ~~which~~ which should be discussed in a calm and cool manner.

When I was overseas - I only came back the other day - I was amazed by the heavy language that was used by some people on the question of queuing. Some people even went to the extent of saying that ~~a~~ queuing was not African. How un-African can you be to suggest that queuing is not African; that it is not traditional; that ^{it is} only by sitting under a ~~a~~ tree that was African? When it comes to democracy, a democracy that allows every Kenyan to say ~~what~~ what they should say, and to participate and have a political input in any decision, ~~there~~ there is no country that has done it as we have done it here. And I think

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (ctd.):

we had better start looking^{at} ourselves instead of pouring so much ~~ex~~ criticism on ourselves because we are wasting more energy criticising ourselves instead of looking into the future and building on the foundation that we have here. The unfortunate thing is that the people who are criticising this Government, the Party and the way we are, are the same people whom one would have expected to have acquired experience from elsewhere; outside this country, and, therefore, they would have better judgement. But it is surprising.

I would like to say that we have a lot to achieve and a lot to be grateful for, and I think it is important that instead of any of us leaders - whether we are leaders in the private sector, public sector or in other institutions such as churches - criticising ourselves, we should, for the first time, take these 10 great years to be the foundation upon which we can now build and expand in every ~~ex~~ sector of our country - in the economic field, political field and in the cultural field. We ~~ja~~ know we can correct our wrongs in a quiet and cool manner. I am not saying that we should not criticize what is worth criticising, but the criticism should be proportionate to the actual achievement we have had here - not just anyhow, the way it is being done.

I would also like to mention, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that this country has also passed a stage where the heads of departments and institutions should continue practising certain things such as tribalism and nepotism. Time has come ~~we~~ when such people are really expected to work for this country and everybody. There used to be a time when people would get jobs because they ~~had~~ had connections with bosses, heads ~~of~~ of departments. Such

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (ctd.):

people would terrorize the juniors because they had "connections". That era is now gone. This is the Nyayo era - its second decade - and we now have managers and leaders who must now epitomise the true models of a good manager. Let us do the correct things.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in talking about unemployment, I can assure you that in the Ministry of Agriculture alone, if we were to co-ordinate, concentrate and take advantage of the new Government - the new Ministries - the unemployment crisis we are talking about would be a thing of the past since all the unemployed people can be absorbed in the agriculture sector. I am glad to say that hon. Madhubuti mentioned agriculture. The potential in agriculture can employ thousands of people. In any case, today, agriculture is the basis of our development, whether it is industrialization or in any form of development. I am talking about agriculture in the wider context - in terms of regional development - because we are talking about irrigation and other sectors like livestock development. The scope is very wide. What ~~we~~ we have to do is sit down, co-ordinate and work as a team.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I support.

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. Oloo-Aringo):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to join my colleagues in supporting this Motion.

First of all, allow me to preface my remarks by sincerely congratulating you on your unanimous election to the highly esteemed office of Speaker of this august House, the National Assembly.

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THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (ctd.):

Those of us who have worked with you know that your accumulated wisdom and experience will come to bear in various decisions that you will make on behalf of all of us.

Let me also take this opportunity to congratulate your deputy for also having been elected unanimously to a that very highly esteemed office in this august House. We are confident that with his youthful vigour and energy he will provide that supportive role in the management of the affairs of this very important National Assembly.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair

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

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the Secretary to the Kanu Parliamentary Group, as well as the Chief Whip, for their election. It is my sincere hope that these offices will be enhanced and that the Secretary to the Kanu Parliamentary Group will rise to the occasion of being secretary to a very important Parliamentary Group and that the Chief Whip will be available and, of course, will give advice to hon. Members on matters which will be taking place in this House. In fact, these offices are extremely important and we must continuously think on how to improve or make democracy more effective in a one-party state. I think both these positions of Secretary to Kanu Parliamentary Group and the Chief Whip should be reviewed in the light of our experience as a one-party state and the services we can render to hon. Members in this House.

Sir, this is truly a Nyayo Parliament. It is a Nyayo Parliament because the agenda for this Parliament has already been set within the philosophical framework of our country. The philosophy of our country, in short, is the Nyayo Philosophy. Therefore, the context of all the agenda which we are going to discuss in this country must hinge on those tenets of the Nyayo Philosophy, the promotion of national unity, peace and political stability, the enhancement of socio-economic development. These constitute the tenets of the Nyayo Philosophy and, together,

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (ctd.):

constitute the agenda of this very important institution of parliament. In saying so, I mean that there is a very special role for parliament in the management of the affairs of this nation. That role is to supplement the efforts of the party and to supplement all the efforts of the organs of the state in the effective management of the affairs of this country. I want to say this because we can do a lot. In fact, this country will have the Parliament it deserves. We must give dignity to this House in order to make make that service available to our people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, to set an example, I want to congratulate all those who have been selected to the Sessional Committee. I will start by congratulating His Excellency the Vice-President ^{and} Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage for the very heavy responsibility which has been bestowed on him both as the Vice-President of the Republic of Kenya and as the Leader of Government Business in this House. Under his guidance, we are confident that the Sessional Committee will play an effective role. Equally important, Sir, are the other committees of this House. In advance, I want to thank the hon. Members who will be serving in the various committees of this House. We have the Speaker's Committee, the Public Investments Committee, the Public Accounts Committee and other committees. Increasingly, Parliament is also becoming a very specialised body and we must not minimise the roles of these committees for us to penetrate even further the issues which are before this House. In fact, committees, Parliament and Government must work hand-in-hand in order for hon. Members to make direct contribution. We are very lucky in this House because many hon. Members have come with vast experience. Great administrators like hon. Mahihu are here; we have intellectual university graduates and dons of all kinds in this House. We have professional engineers in this House, who have a contribution to make. In addition to the contribution made from the Floor of this House, let us also make these committees work because they strengthen the work of Parliament.

Sir, if an hon. Member is in the Library Committee, he can strengthen the information system for Parliamentarians. That is useful because we want to talk

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (ctd.):

knowledge and we want to be able to provide useful and researched opinions. In fact, this House should be truly a national council of elders where elders meet and bring their wisdom in order to help the running of this Kenya. I want to underline the importance of the Parliamentary committees because the committee system has worked elsewhere. In fact, most parliaments are now operating through committees because it is true that it is through such committees that we can be able to specialise in various aspects of our work as hon. Members of Parliament. I think, therefore, I would be failing in my duty if, on this very first occasion, I did not stress how important the committees of this House are in serving our purpose as hon. Members of this very important institution.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I too want to join my colleagues in congratulating His Excellency the President on his election. Again, we elected His Excellency the President unanimously as the people of Kenya. That is the national consensus of the people of Kenya as a whole. Why, from all the corners of this country, do we elect His Excellency the President unanimously? It is because of the wisdom and pragmatic leadership of our country. Leadership is probably the most important blessing we have in Kenya at the moment; it is an extremely useful asset because it is through this wise leadership and, more so, because this leadership is based on certain very basic principles which are His Excellency the President's philosophy. I am talking about the President's deep commitment about political democracy. You can take the reorganisation of Kenya as an example of the President's commitment to political democracy. Through the party, the people of this country can now express themselves from the sub-locations or wards to the national level. That means democracy. The people are participating in making political decisions and in recommending policies so that when we discuss the issues which affect our country here, it is because we are taking into account the feelings of our people from the grassroots upwards.

Similarly, Sir, you also know that we have in this House very free debates. To me, this is a matter of democracy. It is because of the President's

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (ctd.):

commitment to a political democracy that we have these open and free debates. We have, for instance, just returned from a ^{free} ~~great~~ and fair general election. Again, this is because of the President's commitment to political democracy. Therefore, as Kenyans, we should always start by counting our blessings. We have made strides in certain directions and we have not shied from testing what is indigenous and what is traditional in the area of democracy.

Sir, let me also stress that His Excellency the President's commitment to social justice is the one which has led to the re-distribution of land from those few so-called directors who wanted to exploit the masses of this country to individuals. If it was not the bold step that His Excellency the President took in the issue of re-distribution of land, this country would have ~~be~~ plunged into tragedy and pain. It is because of his belief in social justice that the ~~one~~ ordinary Kenyan can now claim between five acres and ~~up~~ ten acres of land.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are committed to human dignity and the respect for the individual person. I say this because in such countries as South Africa, school children are being arrested and detained. Apartheid itself is an abhorable disease; it is an example of the indignities which human beings can suffer. In Kenya we are proud that under the leadership of His Excellency the President we are committed to respect for human dignity. We must count our blessings and not take anything for granted because we, too, have enemies. We must, therefore, vigilantly defend what we believe are the principles that define the wishes of the society of the Kenya we want. We must also vigilantly defend the aims and objectives of our party, and we can only do so - as hon. Mwangale has put it - if we epitomised the examples of His Excellency the President in the manner in which he is ~~managing~~ managing our affairs.

Of course, Sir, there have been areas ~~where there have been~~ where there have been major changes. We thank His Excellency the President for, for instance, the district focus for rural development strategy which has ensured balanced development for

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THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (ctd.):

Kenya. Without balanced development there is no justice, and without justice there cannot be political stability. All these qualities have made Kenya go forward in unity. For instance, we have seen major reforms in the area of education. The 8-4-4 system is a major reform in Kenya because we are saying that we want education that is practical, that has meaning and that can make our people useful. The challenge for us is to provide the facilities and the infrastructure so that we may realise the objectives of the 8-4-4 system. Therefore, we are not lacking what to do; we have the agenda set and we know where we are going. It is very important that we now begin to see how best we can assist in improving the services to our people.

Sir, I will have more time to say a little bit more on this later on, but I want to take this opportunity to thank you once more for giving me this opportunity to support this Motion.

END..... N.

KKD

THE MEMBER FOR VIHIGA (Mr. Semo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker,

Sir, I would like to congratulate His Excellency the President on his wonderful Address which he delivered to us on 19th April, 1988. If all of us work according to that Address and do what the President says, we will have a great country. I would also like to congratulate His Excellency the Vice-President, Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage on his having been appointed to this post in this great country. I also congratulate Mr. Speaker on his having been elected unopposed. Furthermore, I congratulate Mr. Deputy Speaker on his having been elected unopposed. Lastly, I would also like to thank the people of Vihiga for having elected me unopposed. Fortunately, I did not have to go through the queuing system of election. However, I have seen this system work.

There are a lot of things that were mentioned in the Presidential Address. The foundation of the peace we are enjoying was laid ^{by} our late President, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta. The peace, unity and prosperity that we have today must continue to exist. We cannot abandon this state of affairs. I must say that the co-ordination of this peace, unity and prosperity has been enhanced by the wise leadership of our beloved President, Daniel arap Moi. He has done a lot since he took over the leadership of this country. He has, for instance, forged peace in all our provinces. Formerly, we used to have some problems in North-Eastern and Eastern Provinces, but now people there can live and sleep without problems. We also had problems on the eastern border of this country. Those problems have now been ended by our great Leader of the nation, His Excellency the President. All our five ~~ex~~ neighbours who border this country live in peace with us.

It has been said in the Presidential Address that indigenisation in this country has not been carried out properly. The common man in the street is crying, "Corruption, corruption, corruption." I was surprised to come into this House and hear a few Ministers, and other hon. Members who have spoken here, join the chorus of "Corruption, corruption, corruption." If the common man in the street feels that he is going to be helped by the Ministers and other hon.

THE MEMBER FOR VIHIGA (Mr. Semo)(Ctd.):

Members in this House, surely, we should not expect Ministers and other hon. Members to sing the same song that the common man is singing in the street. We should come here prepared to tell the nation how we are going to indigenise our country's economy and not to sing the same song that the common man is singing outside this House. I believe that Ministers have powers vested in them by the President to act in such a situation. So, there is no point in a Minister coming here to say that indigenisation has failed because of some officers somewhere. All officers are under Ministers, and the latter should discipline them. It is a shame for Ministers to come here and complain like a Back-bencher, or a man in the street. From now onwards, I think we should be more serious than just to come here to complain.

We should be very serious with indigenisation. We have been singing about it for the last 24 years. The President has mentioned ^{it} in his Address, Let we still come here to sing, "Corruption, corruption, corruption." We can put an end to this issue if the Front-benchers do their work properly. There are a few things we can look into in this regard. For instance, we should have one Ministry dealing with indigenisation; otherwise, we can talk and talk, and nothing happens. I have gone through the pamphlet showing the functions of our various Ministries, but I have not come across any Ministry directly responsible for indigenisation. I request our Government to see to it that one Ministry, at least, is given that responsibility. One department in that Ministry should deal with indigenisation. In that case, if anything comes up regarding indigenisation, we can pin-point that Ministry so that it may act upon the issue. At the moment, everybody is joining the chorus of "Corruption, corruption, corruption." Let us, especially the Front Bench, look into this issue and see that one Ministry, at least, is answerable for this situation.

As I said earlier, I am from Vihiga. Those who have not been to Vihiga may not know the social problems that are facing us there. Vihiga is a town. You may find somebody here in Nairobi with an acre or two of land, but in Vihiga, if you own an acre or more, you are lucky. You find three or

THE MEMBER FOR VIHIGA (Mr. Semo)(Ctd.):

four families there living on one acre of land. I think it is high time our Government looked into this matter. This may be a small problem now, but the area is growing in terms of population. If the Government solves the problem in Vihiga now, it could easily solve the problems in other areas where the rate of population growth is very high. One of the solutions I think of in this regard is that the Government should set up a committee of experts to carry out a feasibility study to determine what four people living on one acre of land can do to survive and get their basic necessities of life which are mentioned in this Presidential Address. The people of Vihiga do not have their basic necessities of life. I think the relevant experts should carry out a feasibility study to determine how we can live in that small area, and then come up with a pilot scheme which can be an example for the whole country. If this pilot scheme succeeds in Vihiga it should be able to succeed in Machakos and anywhere else.

I think it would be a good idea to have such a pilot scheme in Vihiga because my people there are sitting on a "time bomb" right now. I, too, am sitting on the same "time bomb". I think our great country will not look aside waiting for this "time bomb" in Vihiga to explode; instead it will try to defuse it. So, we need a feasibility study and a pilot scheme to enable us, the leaders of Vihiga, to defuse this "time bomb".

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

THE MEMBER FOR KITUTU MASABA (Mr. Mmanyi): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I take this opportunity to convey many thanks to the people of Kitutu Masaba for having elected me to this august House. At the same time, I congratulate Mr. Speaker and Mr. Deputy Speaker for having been elected unopposed to their posts. I also take this opportunity to congratulate His Excellency the President on having been elected the Member for Baringo Central and the President of this Republic. I congratulate all hon. Members of Parliament on their having been elected to this House after winning a difficult "war".

END O

THE MEMBER FOR KITUTU MASABA (Mr. Momanyi)(Ctd.):

I also wish to congratulate Dr. Karanja for being appointed the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage, and all the other hon. Ministers. I wish also to express my thanks to His Excellency the President for all the things he has done for this country. He has created ~~four~~ ^{three} more universities which have increased the chances of more school leavers in this country. The introduction of Nyayo Wards and the Nyayo Tea Zones ~~has~~ have increased employment opportunities as this country has so many unemployed people.

I also wish to thank His Excellency the President for initiating the 8-4-4 system of education which I consider the best education system for this country. But, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, parents in this country today are ~~facing~~ having a problem of buying books as they are very expensive. It is a headache for most parents especially one who has about three or four children in school. Such a parent needs a lot of money to buy these children's books. I would request the Minister for Education to look into this issue of text books. Education in countries like India ^{and Japan} is somehow ~~the~~ easy to acquire because books are very cheap. The Minister for Education should look into this matter and maybe reduce the price of books if possible, so as to make education a bit cheap.

We have many Harambee Schools in my area which have many problems. Take for instance the question of science apparatus, most of these schools have no such apparatus. Next year, the ~~the~~ pupils will sit for the national examinations, yet some of them have never seen the science apparatus that they will use in those examinations. The Minister for Education should try and help the teachers and parent ~~an~~ associations to see that such schools get ~~the~~ the necessary equipment.

THE MEMBER FOR KITUTU MASABA (Mr. Mwanayi) (Ctd.):

sometimes see tea rotting in such centres and sometimes it does not get to the factories. This tea is what ~~enables~~ enables the parents to buy school books and pay for school fees. Some examples ~~from~~ of impassable roads in Kitutu Masaba are, Kisii-Manga, Kisii-Tombe-Magombo-Keroka, and Metamaywa-Mochenwa-Gesina. These are the roads that connect the ^{tea} buying centres and the ~~factory~~ factories.

Sometimes we have a shortage of water in Kisii town and Keroka market where taps may run dry for about three days or a week. We have two water projects in Kitutu Masaba. ^{one is} ~~Kisii-Nyambarwa~~ ~~water~~ project which is under way. I would ask the Minister for Water Development to help us by seeing that this project is completed as soon as possible. The other one is ~~the~~ Mochenwa water project. These are the only two projects which we are very proud of and I hope the Minister for Water Development will help us by seeing that they are completed as ~~soon~~ soon as possible.

In Kitutu Masaba, we have got about six ~~health~~ health centres, but all ~~the~~ of them have got no vehicles although they are scattered far apart. We really need vehicles to serve these centres because in Kisii, it is very difficult to get a vehicle at night. ~~The~~ It is very difficult to get a vehicle say, from Manga to Kisii ^{Town} and ~~the~~ if there would be some GK vehicles, patients would be easily transported to the ~~district~~ district general hospital when the need arises.

Kisii is ~~one of~~ one of the best farming areas in the country. Sometimes when ~~the~~ tea has been cut, workers or anybody in the ~~plantation~~ plantation may be pricked by a tea stump which is normally very sharp ~~and~~ when he goes to the

THE MEMBER FOR KITUTU MASABA (Mr. Momanyi)(Ctd.):

Getting transport to the hospital is very difficult and ~~and~~ one might go there and miss medicine. So, I urge the Government to look into that issue of dispensaries that we have in that place.

Road accidents have become ~~to~~ very common in my place. They are worse than the disease we call AIDS. Time and again, you find people ^{are} involved in a road accident and say, ten of them ~~dead~~ ^{die} on the spot. The Minister for Transport and Communications should look into ways of minimizing these road accidents. There ^{are} very many ~~occasions~~ ^{occasions} where people are involved in road accidents and there are ~~no~~ vehicles to transport such people to ~~the~~ hospital, and sometimes ^{there is} no medicine in the health centres. Some roads in Kisii have no signs. A visitor in ~~that~~ that area can easily fall into say, a ditch because there is no warning sign. The Minister for Transport and Communications should see to it that signs are put on all roads in Kisii.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (Mr. Kimani): Thank you, Mr. ~~Sp~~ Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to join my colleagues to say a few words on the Presidential Speech.

It is an honour which I have been given by the voters of Kandara Constituency to be in this House. Before I embark on that, I would like ~~like~~ ^{congratulate} to ~~to~~ His Excellency the President for having been re-elected ~~for~~ unopposed for the fourth time by the people of Baringo Central.

END P.....

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (Mr. Kimani)(Ct)

It is a sign of showing that his leadership has been good for this nation.

I would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate His Excellency the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage for having been elected unopposed in Mathare as well. It goes the same for the Speaker and his deputy.

Sir, His Excellency the President has given us a guideline of what all of us should do. His speech has been a living goal for whatever we are going to do. It has covered practically everything about what this nation should do. All the Ministries that he has rightly chosen have been covered by his speech.

Of all the problems the leadership of this country has to address itself to unemployment is the most commendable. This is where all of us especially the Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment, Ministry of Planning and National Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry and so on have to be more innovative. In this regard, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Industry may have to shoulder the biggest responsibility. They ^{should expand} ~~would form expand~~ ~~ing~~ production not only of food for our people but also ~~greater~~ ^{greater} agricultural surplus for investment in our industries.

The Ministry of Industry may have to do more by way of directing national surplus into basic industrial development upon which rapid industrial and corresponding growth of employment opportunities will not doubt depend.

Sir, utilisation and development of energy resources go hand in hand, the former depending on the latter, and the latter depending on the former. Great strides have been taken by the Ministry of Energy. They have done a lot to take electricity to the rural areas but still there is a lot to be done mainly to the upcoming urban ~~centres~~ ^{centres}. The Ministry of Energy should be commended for that because it is a

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (Mr. Kimani) (Ct
 new Ministry which has done a commendable job ⁱⁿ for a short time.

Sir, I feel that I would be failing in my duty if I do not mention some of the few problems in my area, not because the Ministry concerned has not done a lot, but ~~it is~~ because of the nature of the area surrounding my place.

Kandara being a hilly place with plenty of valleys, ~~we~~ have plenty of bridges. With the current heavy rains, most of the bridges in Kandara have been swept. Thanks to the Ministry of Public Works. They have tried their best. They have tried to repair some of them, but due to heavy rains in the area, ^{if rains today and} the following day the bridge has been swept. I appeal to them to keep on trying because in some areas, especially where we have the hospital, it is surrounded by the rivers, and you cannot take drugs there. ^{by} The only hospital we have in my area ~~which~~ is a missionary hospital. Therefore, the Ministry concerned should try to do whatever they can, at least, to make sure that drugs will be taken to the sick people.

In the same area we have ~~a hospital or~~ a health centre which was started about 38 years ago. It has been ~~touch~~ ^{developed} a bit, but those 38 years no new development has taken place. I would like to appeal to the Ministry concerned, at least, to do something to increase its manpower to enable the people of Kandara be given proper attention.

Sir, Kandara is a coffee-growing area, and we have many coffee factories. It has been impossible to move coffee from the factories to the highway simply because we have one road known as Kabati to Kariua which is only 23 km, and which is completely impassable during the rainy season like this one. I know the Ministry concerned has tried, but it could be easier if the road was tarmacked, at least, to enable coffee-growers to bring their harvest or products to the Kenya Planters Co-operative Union (K.P.C.U.).

Sir, the other area which I think we should also be concerned

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (Mr. Kimani) (Ct):
 about mostly is education. It was only this morning that we read in the newspapers that His Excellency the President, with his foresight, has increased the number of students to be taken in our universities. He should be congratulated for his because the problem we are talking about today is that if these students are not taken in our universities or if we do not look for alternatives for them, in about five or ten years to come the problem will be doubled and we shall be unable to solve it. I would like to suggest to the Ministry concerned to ^{promote} ~~change~~ one of the diploma colleges into a university, or take a college like Kenyatta which is near Nairobi and ^{admit} ~~put~~ more students there, and at least that will reduce the number of students who cannot get a place in our universities. I think ^{this} ~~it~~ is a serious matter, if we do not help these young students who are willing to go ahead with education. For instance, if we told them to go to technical schools and their aim was to go ahead with education, then we are not doing anything good for this nation.

Sir, I hope leaders in this country are going to join hands, and forget about fighting ^{among themselves} ~~in our Ministries~~. They should seek ways of absorbing this big number of students, and I am sure the development of this nation will move faster because all that we are talking now, here today, is what will happen tomorrow. We are not talking of what happened ~~before~~ ^{yesterday}.

Since His Excellency the President took over the leadership of this country we have two more additional universities. - We are now introducing colleges to cope up with the number of students ~~of~~ ^{from} secondary schools. We should likewise think of university students because if we are thinking of secondary school students and we are not thinking of university students, then it is as if we are putting the barrier for our students and we are not doing anything good for our nation.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (Mr. Kimani) (Ctd)

Sir, I feel that His Excellency the President should be given all the credit ^{by} ~~for~~ this nation, and his address on 19th April should be taken like the "Bible". This is because if every Minister who has been appointed by him took seriously his line of work no area would be forgotten. The three ^{newly} ~~new~~ created Ministries have responsibilities to guide others. For instance, the Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment. We are talking about 10,000 students today simply because the Ministry of Planning and National Development did not take care of them.

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

End Q.

THE MINISTER FOR COMMER (Mr. arap Sego): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to join my colleagues to support the Motion.

First of all, may I take this opportunity to congratulate the substantive Speaker and his Deputy for their having been unanimously elected unopposed as Speaker and Deputy Speaker respectively. I believe that the choice made by this House could not have been any other, but that which it is now.

I wish to take this opportunity too to congratulate His Excellency the President of this country ^{en} for his election as the Member of Parliament for Baringo Central, and, also for being elected unopposed as the President of this Republic for a fourth term. His Excellency the President was elected to those respective positions because of what he is to Kenyans in particular and in general. He has contributed much towards the development of this country. He has also contributed much ^{towards} the peace that we enjoy and the respect that this country has got within and outside this Republic. On those and other grounds, the election was well deserved and it could not have been any other.

I wish also to congratulate His Excellency for the great Address that he delivered on the official opening of this House. Perusing through the Address, one will note that it covers absolutely every other aspect of our lives in this country. What remains is only for us in this august House to interpret and put into practise what is contained in the Address.

I wish to touch on an area that is very relevant to me in particular as the Minister for Commerce. We have talked on various occasions for the last 20 years or so about the indigenisation of the economy of this country. You will appreciate that the subject is a very difficult one. I believe that youngsters are on the Floor of this House. I have been very keen when

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (Ctd.):

hon. Members had been making their speeches. Quite frankly, I am glad that I have picked a few points that will help us, perhaps, in indigenising the economy. What we lack, is not that we do not have the mechanics to do this; we have the legal machinery to do so. What we lack is the moral bit of it. None of us in this House appears to be brave enough to implement the Africanisation policy which was ^{mooted} ~~noted~~ sometimes back. We as hon. Members for one reason or another have got an interest, and I am sorry to say that, which makes ^{us} ~~them~~ not to give the moral bit. For the policy to succeed, I would only call upon the hon. Members to search themselves first before we can all talk about Africanisation wholesale.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is my contention that it is not ~~is~~ very difficult to implement ^{the} indigenisation policy if we have the ~~will~~ will to do so. We have adequate legal machinery to implement the same. ^{and also} there are ^{also} various Acts of this House which are meant for the implementation of the policy. I would only call upon the hon. Members to give us the moral bit of it and we shall implement the same.

I would also like to mention something about planning of the economy of the entire life of this country. Right now we have a problem about the university entrance. I attribute the problem that we have at the moment, to the fact that about 10 thousand of our young Kenyans will not be able to enter the university, to poor planning. If somebody at the Ministry of Education had actually taken his time, he would have ^{foreseen} ~~foreseen~~ that in the ^{year} ~~year~~ 1988 we were going to have a problem. We knew some five years ago that we would be having only 3,000 places at the university. We also knew some five years ago that we had only had ^{??} ^{??} about 16 or 20 students sitting for their Advanced Level examination.

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (ctd.):

What we have now is a problem which was identifiable some five years ago. My plea is that, let us not fall into the same problem again. In that respect, I would like to urge the planners to look ahead just ^{like} His Excellency the President does. His Excellency the President is very ahead of us. He is sometimes 10 years ahead in planning. Why do we not catch up with him?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been a debate on the queuing system of election in this country. Some people have said that the system is not original or African. It is my sincere and humble belief that the system is very much African. The problem that we have is that some of us have been made to think in a western manner. To think that democracy is anything that is western. I believe we have our own brand of democracy and we can make it here. We have made it in the form of the queuing ^{system} ~~system~~ of elections. The debate that has been going on will bear fruit and I know that Kenyans support the system and that one day it will be the only system of elections.

I wish to request my colleagues to assist in the running of the affairs of this country. His Excellency, as I have said before, has done much for this country. It is ~~ix~~ now time for my colleagues and myself to assist His Excellency. Let us work and deliver goods to the people of this country and let His Excellency the President rest. The team that is presently in the Government is a very strong one which has varied and well deserved backgrounds that are necessary in delivering the goods to the people of this country.

Finally, I wish to congratulate His Excellency the Vice-President ^{and} Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage for being appointed to that post and secondly ^{having been} ~~for~~ elected as the leader of Government Business in this House.

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (ctd.):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also wish to congratulate the hon. Ministers and Assistant Ministers for being appointed to their respective areas of jurisdiction. I will not forget to congratulate the Nominated Members of Parliament for being so ^{nominated} appointed.

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



END R.....

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. Karauri): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am rising on a point of order because I could not interrupt the two hon. Members on the Front Bench because they were making their maiden speeches in Parliament. However, the impression that is being created that the Ministry of Education did not have a forward-looking planning or they lacked planning is wrong. This is because, what is lacking are finances perhaps to establish the facilities that are required at the universities and the Ministry of Education will never stop schools from growing; it will never stop a Form Five or a Form One classes being established where they are supposed to be established.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Muregi): I think that is not very necessary because if you can try to catch the Speaker's eye, you can correct the impression. The hon. Members are giving their own opinion which they are allowed to give. Try and catch the Speaker's eye.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. Karauri): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Muregi): Order! Not on that one.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. Karauri): I am trying to explain.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Muregi): Order! You cannot explain on a point of order.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE (Mr. Nooru): Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili niungane na wenzangu kwa kuunga mkono Hotuba ya Mtukufu Rais ya tarehe 19.4.88 katika Bunge hili. Kwanza ninataka kumpongeza Mtukufu Rais kwa kuchaguliwa kwake kama Mbunge wa Baringo ya Kati na pia kwa kuchaguliwa kuliongoza taifa hili kama Rais wa Jamhuri ya Ka Kenya kwa mara ya nne.

Jambo la kwanza ambalo lilitajwa na Mtukufu Rais katika Hotuba yake ni lile la kuungana pamoja sisi sote kama viongozi na pia tkiwa taifa moja. Kila wakati ~~Mtukufu~~ Mtukufu Rais ametuhimiza sisi sote tukiwa taifa moja tuwe na umoja

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
AND NATIONAL HERITAGE (Mr. Nooru) (Ctd.):

tukae kwa amani na kupendana ili tuweze kuendelea mbele. Lakini hapa na pale hatuwezi kukosa kwenda kombo tukiwa viongozi ama tukiwa wanachi. Lakini ninafikiri kwamba wakati umewadia kwa sisi kama viongozi tujitolee kwa moyo mmoja na tuwe mwangaza wa taifa hili na kuungana na Mtukufu Rais kwa mamfaa ya taifa hili na wananchi wa taifa hili.

Mara kwa mara tumeona ya kwamba shida yoyote ikitokea pahali popote Mtukufu Rais ndiye wa kwanza kujitolea. Lakini wakati umewadia kwa sisi viongozi katika Bunge hili na wale walioko nje ya Bunge hili wakiwa watumishi wa Serikali, ama viongozi wa kidini tujitolee na kusema mambo yoyote ambayo ni mamfaa katika Jamhuri yetu ya Kenya. Hatuwezi kumtegemea Mtukufu Rais peke yake. Kuchaguliwa kwetu kuja katika Bunge hili ni dhahirisho kwamba tunaweza kama Waziri, ~~Mwa~~ Mawaziri Wasaidizi au Wabunge kurekebisha mambo ambayo yamekwenda kombo. Hii ndiyo sababu tunaona uongozi ukibadilishwa wazi na wananchi wenyewe na wakati wa uchaguzi na wakati ~~wa~~ Mtukufu Rais anapowateua Mawaziri wake. Watu katika Bunge hili ni watu wa mawaidha tofauti tofauti. Tuna Wabunge wa tabaka mbali mbali; tuko na maprofesa, madaktari na ~~mwa~~ wanasiyasa wa zamani. Tuko na kila aina ya watu; ~~tuko~~ tuko na wanawake ambao walichaguliwa katika uchaguzi uliopita. Walakini wakati ~~na~~ umepita ~~k~~ wa sisi viongozi kukaa na kuongojea yale yatakayokuja. Ni lazima sisi tuangalie ~~na~~ mbele na tuonyeshe wananchi mwangaza au barabara ambayo wanaweza kufuata. Lakini tukirudi nyuma, wananchi watakuwa mbele yetu na hapo tutapoteza njia. ~~Ni lazima~~ ~~tuzi~~ tujitolee. Tukipata shida yoyote ni lazima tujitolee tutafute suluhisho la hiyo shida. Hakuna haja ya sisi kukaa kimya na kumngojea Mtukufu Rais atoe mawaidha au maoni ili sisi tuyaunge mkono. Wataalamu wote ambao wamejiunga na Bunge hili ni lazima watoe mawaidha kama ni ya utabibu, au utaalumu wa ~~ki~~ufundi na yafaa yawe mawaidha ya kujenga nchi hii. Haifai kukaa tu na kumngojea Mtukufu Rais. Kusudi la Mtukufu Rais kuwateua Mawaziri na Mawaziri Wasaidizi ni kuteua watu wa kumsaidia katika kuiongoza nchi hii. Kama Mtukufu Rais anaweza kuangalia masilahi ya

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND MINISTRY
OF HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE (Mr. Nooru)(Ctd.):

wananchi katika pembenzote za taifa hili basi sioni sababu yoyote ya sisi kushindwa kuongoza Wizara moja katika nchi hii.

Jambo la pili ni kuhusu kuzifanya wilaya kuwa kiini cha maendeleo maendeleo. Hili ni jambo la maana sana lakini kuna mambo mengi ambayo yanafaa kuangaliwa kwa makini sana. Hii ni kwa sababu miradi ikipendekezwa katika wilaya ama katika tarafa na hata kama Serikali imetenga pesa za kuhudumia miradi hii, ingali inachukua muda mrefu sana. Wananchi wanasubiri kwa muda mrefu sana. Wanaambiwa "utafiti unafanywa; plan designs zinafanywa; bado iko katika tendering stage". na mahitaji ya wananchi bado hayatimizwi hata ingawa pesa zishatengwa tayari. Hili ni jambo ambalo linafaa kuangaliwa sana kwa makini. Inafaa tuangalie kwa makini ni wapi ambapo panatakiwa kufanyiwa marekebisho ili tuweze kuharakisha miradi hii.

Jambo langu la mwisho ni kuhusu upandaji wa miti katika nchi hii. Ninafikiri Wizara hii mpya ya Utafiti, Sayansi na Ufunditafanya jambo muhimu kwa sababu wale watu ambao walikuwa wamepatiwa jukumu hilo hawakufaulu sana hapo awali.

END S.....

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE (Mr. Nooru)(Ctd):

tunaona tofauti kwa sababu Rais aliunda Wizara ya Mazingira na Maliasili na pia Permanent Presidential Commission on Soil Conservation and Afforestation. Hata hivyo huwa inamlazimu Rais kuendelea kuongea juu ya kuharibiwa kwa misitu na kupandwa kwa miti zaidi. Wale waliopewa jukumu la kufanya utafiti katika sehemu ambazo ni jangwa, ili miti ya kiasili iweze kupandwa katika sehemu hizo, bado wanahitaji kufanya kazi nyingi katika sehemu k hizo. Hatupaswi kuwa watu ambao hawalichukui jukumu lao kwa makini. Lazima tuwe tayari kulikabili jambo lolote: ikiwa lina manufaa inafaa ~~sisi viongozi tutafute njia ya kulitatua~~ tulieleze kwa wananchi kwa njia ambayo watafahamu; likiwa lina shida, inafaa sisi viongozi tutafute njia ya kulitatua. Kwa hivyo, mimi ningependa kuwaomba Wabunge wote, wawe wa Viti vya nyuma au Mawaziri, waungane ili tuweze kulitekeleza jukumu tulilopewa na wananchi na Rais kwa njia nzuri.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa hayo machache ninaiunga mkono Hoja hii.

THE MEMBER FOR SAMBURU WEST (Mr. Lengees): Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili m nami niweze kutoa maoni yangu katika Bunge hili. Ninaichukua nafasi hii kumpongeza Mtukufu Rais kwa kuchaguliwa bila kupingwa kama Mbunge wa Baringo ya Kati na pia kama Rais wa nchi hii ~~wax~~ kwa mara ya nne. Vile vile, ninamshukuru Bw. Spika na Naibu wake kwa kuchaguliwa bila kupingwa. Nina hakika kwamba watatuongoza kwa njia njema kwa manufaa ya Bunge hili.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Hotuba ya Rais ya tarehe 19.4.88 ilikuwa kipeo cha mambo kwangu kwa sababu kilituonyesha wazi wazi tunapoelekea sisi watu wa Kenya. Hii ni kwa sababu alitaja mengi yanayohusu maisha yetu ya kila siku. Rais mwenyewe ameonyesha kwamba anatupenda kama Wakenya, pamoja na taifa letu pia. Ningependa kutoa wito kwetu ambao tumechaguliwa katika Bunge hili tuwe mfano mwema kwa Rais katika mawakilisho yetu. Hili tutafanya kwa kuwasaidia wananchi kwa njia zozote. Baadhi ya yale aliyosema kuhusu maisha yetu yako katika aya ya sita ya Hotuba yake, ambayo inasema kwamba wananchi wa Kenya wanahitaji ~~ek~~ chakula bora, maji, afya na njema, nyumba nzuri na elimu pia. Kwa hivyo, mimi ninaomba sote tujichukulia kama anavyojichukulia yeye ~~mwenyewe~~ mwenyewe. Kama alivyosema, Wakenya wanayahitaji mambo haya yote, na ni juu yetu kuhakikisha kwamba wananchi wanayapata kwa kushirikiana na Serikali yetu tukufu, inayoongozwa na Mtukufu Rais.

THE MEMBER FOR SAMBURU WEST (Mr. Lengees)(Ctd):

kati ya yale aliyotaja, na ambayo wananchi katika sehemu yangu wanayahitaji, ni maji. Maji ni maisha, na ningependa kumwomba Waziri anayehusika kuwa na mpango bora ambao utatusaidia wengine wetu katika nchi hii tunaishi katika sehemu kavu. Inafaa ahakikishe kwamba maji hayatolewi karibu karibu katika sehemu moja bali jambo hili lifanyike katika sehemu zote ili watu wapate maji kwa mifugo yao. Hii ni kwa sababu tegemeo letu sisi watu wa sehemu zilizo kame ni W ng'ombe, Mbuzi na ngamia. Hata kama tukipata silanga, ~~inafaa~~ inafaa Waziri ahakikishe kwamba kuna trekta ili wakati ukame unapoingia tupate maji kwa njia ya trekata. Jambo hili litatusaidia sana na tutaweza kuwalisha mifugo wetu katika sehemu zenye malisho.

Bw. Naibu ^{Spika} wa Muda, katika sehemu yangu nina shida ya barabara pia. Katika sehemu ya ~~Rax~~ Rumuruti, ambayo iko kasikazini mwetu, kuna barabara ambayo kwa wakati huu haipitiki. Watu wa Laikipia hawajali barabara hii kwa sababu hawaitumii. Ningependa Waziri anayehusika awaombe watu wa Laikipia wawe na ~~trekta~~ trekta ya kuvuta mabasi au malori yanayopeleka chakula Maralal yanayokwama pale ili yasiwe yakilala pale kila siku. Hii hi kwa sababu kwa wakati huu hakuna suluhisho lingine la kudumu linaloweza kupatikana mpaka mvua inalizike.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, pia ningemwomba Waziri wa Afya kuhakikisha kuwa lori lililotolewa kwa watu wa Maralal linatembea. Tunaishukuru Serikali yetu kwa kutupatia lori hili, ambalo linatumika kama mobile clinic. Lori hili litatuwezesha kukabiliana na magonjwa mbalimbali, hasa ~~kati~~ katika sehemu ambako hakuna dispensari. Sasa wakati ~~kii~~ huu lori hili limesimama lakini tungependa liwe likitembea kwa sababu huu ni wakati mbaya maana ugonjwa wa malaria unaweza kuwaua watu zaidi baada ya mvua. Kwa hivyo, tunaomba kiasi kidogo cha pesa kitolewe ili lori liweze kutembea katika sehemu za Baragoi na Wamba ambazo ni sehemu ambako ugonjwa wa malaria unaweza ~~kuu~~ kuwaua watu wengi sana baada ya mvua hii.

Ni hayo tu nitakayosema leo. Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda kwa kunipatia nafasi hii.

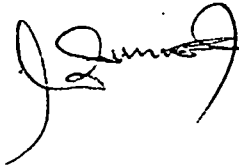
THE MEMBER FOR MAGARINI (Mr. Ndzai): Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili niujiunge na wenzangu katika ~~m~~ kumpongeza ~~Mtufax~~ Mtukufu Rais kwa Hotuba yake ya tarehe 19.4.88. Watu wa Magarini bado wana shida kadhaa, ingawa ~~Sax~~ Serikali

T.3. 3.5.88

THE MEMBER FOR MAGARINI (Mr. Ndzai)(Ctd):

imejaribu kuwasaidia. Wengi wa watu wa Magarini ni wakulima ambao wanakuza korosho, mhogo, ufuta na mimea mingine. Shida ya kwanza ya watu wa Magarini ni ukosefu wa soko; wanauza mazao ~~yako~~ yao kwa bei ya chini. Kwa hivyo ningeiomba Wizara inayohusika kuwatafutia watu wa Magarini soko, ili mavuno yao yapate bei nzuri. Ingawa mmea wa korosho ni muhimu sana Magarini, watu wanaokuza hawalipwi.

END T



THE MEMBER FOR MAGARINI (Mr. Ndzai) Ctd:

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, bei hairidhishi na ~~izi~~ inachukua miezi na miaka na mwishowe watu hawa hawalipwi. Kwa wakati huu, ningependa kukuhakikishia kwamba kuna watu ambao watoto wao wameacha shule kwa sababu wameuza korosho na hawajalipwa mpaka sasa. Ninaiomba Wizara inayohusika ione kwamba bei ya korosho imeongezwa na wakulima wanapouza korosho zao walipwe papo hapo.

Kingine kinachovafanya watu wa Magarini wasiendeleo kama watu wa sehemu nyingine ni barabara. Tuna barabara mbili ambazo tungependa ziangaliwe sana. Moja ~~x~~ ni ile inayotoka Malindi hadi kurawa na nyingine ni ile inayotoka Marekebuni kuelekea Pate, Garachi na Baricho. Barabara hizi hazipitiki na hali kuna wakulima wengi wanaohishi karibu nazo. Hali hii inamlazimisha mkulima kusafirisha mazao yake kwa kuyabeba kichwani. Sasa inakuwa vigumu kwa wakulima ~~kuax~~ kusafirisha mazao yao hadi soko la Malindi. Ningependa kuiomba Wizara inayohusika ione kwamba barabara inayotoka Malindi kuelekea Kurawa imewekwa lami na ile barabara inayotoka Marekebuni ~~kazi~~ hadi Pate, Garachi na Baricho ilimwe na kuwekwa ^{murram} ~~maran~~. Hata kama Wizara haitaweka ^{murram} ~~maran~~ katika sehemu yote ya barabara hii, lakini waweke ^{murram} ~~maran~~ katika sehemu ya daraja D555. Acha wafanye hivyo hata kama ni kwa kilometa tano kwa kila mwaka badala ya kuiacha kabisa na wananchi kupatwa na ukosefu wa magari.

Jambo lingine linahusu ardhi. Watu wote katika sehemu ya Magarini ni maskwota. Hata mimi mwenyewe ni skwota. Ningependa kuwaomba wenye mashamba kwamba wanapouza shamba, ingefaa wamjulisha skwota kwanza. Katika mawakilisho yangu, wenye mashamba hawawaambii maskwota eti wanauza shamba. Wanasema "Shamba hili ni langu." Kwa njia hii, skwota anahaamishwa na anaweza kuwa na wenye shamba wanne au watatu kwa mwaka. Mwenye shamba mmoja anamuuzia ~~mtu~~ mtu mwingine bila kumjulisha skwota, keshoye, anamuuzia mwenzake. Wakati umefika ambao ingefaa skwota naye awe na haki fulani mahali anapoishi - wengi wao wameishi huko kwa miaka 50 au 60. Mtu anaishi

THE MEMBER FOR MAGARINI (Mr. Ndzai) Ctd:

pahali kwa muda wa miaka 50 au 60, anajenga pale na kupanda miti ya kudumu na baadaye anaambiwa aondoke. Hata mwenye shamba ~~amwaambii~~ skwota kwamba analiuzua shamba lile na skwota ashindwe kulinunua halafu aliuze mtu mwingine. Skwota huyo akiondoka pale, anakokwenda huwa hana nguvu na anakufa tu. Haendi kufanya kazi tena. Kwa hivyo wakati umefika ambao ingefaa ~~siku~~ skwota naye awe na haki fulani. Kama mwenye shamba anataka kuuza shamba lake, basi skwota awe mtu wa kwanza kuulizwa kama anataka kulinunua. Akishindwa, mwenye shamba anaweza kuliuzia mtu mwingine.

Katika sehemu ya Magarini kuna lokesheni nne zinazojulikana kama Bungale, Adu, Fundisa na Magarini. Watu wa sehemu hii, wanaondoka asubuhi saa kumi na mbili kutafuta maji, na kurudi nyumbani saa kumi na mbili za jioni ~~mbili~~ pengine na ndoo moja tu la maji. Umefika wakati ambao ingefaa sehemu hizi ambazo zina shida na maji zifikiriwe. Ingefaa watu hawa wafikiriwe na wapatiwe maji. Ni aibu kuona kwamba watu wa sehemu hizi wanakula chakula mara moja kwa siku. Wakipika mchana, wanangojea hadi keshoye mchana ndio wapike. Kwa sababu ya ukosefu wa maji, wamesahau kuoga kabisa. Ninaiomba Wizara ya Ustawi wa Maji ifikirie sehemu hizo na iondoe shida hii ya maji.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tunashukuru sana kwa sababu Wizara ya Afya imejaribu kujenga ^{dispensary} zahanati kule. Katika mawakilisho yangu, shida tulio nayo ni ukosefu wa zahanati. Wananchi wa Magarini ni lazima wasafiri mwendo usiopungua kilometa 20 au 30 kupata huduma za afya. Ningependa kuiomba Wizara ya Afya ijenge zahanati katika sehemu hizo na ikiwezekana kila zahanati iwe na ~~afisa~~ ^{mas fisa} wa afya wawili badala ya mmoja kama iliyyo ~~ku~~ kawaida. Hii ni kwa sababu afisa mmoja akiwa mgonjwa, zahanati hiyo inakaa kama imefungwa. Kwa hivyo, ninaiomba Wizara hiyo ichunguze ~~z~~ mambo haya.

Kitu kingine kinachosikitisha sana ni mahakama. Watu wa Magarini hawana mahakama. Mara nyingine mtu akiwa ameshitakiwa kortini, barua ya kuamshika inatumwa kwa chifu na pengine chifu huyo hana askari wa kutuma ili ^{Wamjulizhe} ~~wamjulizhe~~ mshtakiwa. Mtu huyo akiwa kujua habari ya ile barua, pengine

THE MEMBER FOR MAGARINI (Mr. Ndzai) Ctd:

kesi pengine iliamuriwa miezi miwili iliyopita. Sasa yule mtu anachukuliwa kama mjeuri. Haya yote yanatokana kwa sababu ya umbali na kutokuwa na habari za kutosha. Tunamwomba Mkuu wa Sheria afikirie jambo hili ili kuwe na mahakama katika sehemu hii ili wananchi wa Magarini wasikose haki zao.

Ningependa pia kusema machache juu ya elimu. Mara nyingi sehemu za mashambani hukosa walimu. Sehemu hizi zikipata walimu, wanakuwa ni wale ambao ~~hawajafuzu~~ hawajafuzu. Tunaiomba Wizara ya Elimu ijaribu sana ili wale walimu ambao wamefuzu wapelekwe kule ~~na~~ mashambani pia. Utaona katika shule nyingine, walimu wote, hata mwalimu mkuu, hawajafuzu, na hali katika shule nyingine walimu wote wamefuzu. Ingefaa Wizara ya Elimu ijaribu kuona kwamba walimu ambao wamefuzu wanatumwa katika kila shule. Ingefaa pia wale walimu ambao wamefundisha kwa muda mrefu wafikiriwe kwanza wakati Wizara inawatuma wanafunzi kwa vyuo vya walimu. Kwa mfano, mwalimu anaweza ~~kufundisha~~ kuwa amefundisha kwa miaka minane au 10 na hali hajawai kupelekwa katika chuo cha walimu na mwingine anamaliza shule na kupelekwa huko mara moja. Utapata kwamba mtu kama huyu hata ana wajukuu na hali hajawahi kwenda katika chuo cha walimu. Ingefaa wale ambao wamefundisha kwa muda wafikiriwe kwanza.

Tunajua kwamba Mawaziri wamepawa kofia mbili. Kofia ya ~~kwana~~ kwanza wamepawa na wananchi ^{na} ya pili wamepawa na Mtukufu Rais. Ingekuwa heshima kwamba wakati Waziri anapotembelea sehemu ya Mbunge mwingine, amjulisha.

(Applause)

Inakuwa aibu mara nyingine kwa Mbunge kupata barua kutoka kwa mkuu wa wilaya kwamba Waziri au Waziri Msaidizi atatembelea mawakilisho yake siku fulani. Hii ni aibu kubwa kwa marafiki zetu. Kwa mfano, Waziri akiwa anakuja ~~ka~~ kwangu na amenijulisha, huwa najua la kumwambia anapokuja. Mbunge tu atapata barua kutoka kwa mkuu wa wilaya kwamba Waziri fulani atakuja kesho. Je, mbona siambiwi na hali niko karibu na Waziri Msaidi ya mkuu wa wilaya. Ingefaa tuheshimiane ili Mawaziri wanapotembelea sehemu zetu


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THE MEMBER FOR MAGARINI (Mr. Ndzai) Ctd:

watujulishe ili tuweze kuwaambie shida zinazotukabili kama wanasiasa wenzao. Je, huwa wanaziba nini ikiwa hawataki kutuambia wanapotutembelea sisi kama Wabunge wenzao?

Kwa hayo machache ninaunga mkono.

END U 

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

Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Kwanza ningetaka kuchukua nafasi hii kuwashukuru wale wote walionitumia rambirambi ^{kutokana na} kwa kifo cha baba yangu. Vile vile, ningetaka kuwarudishia shukrani wale wote waliohudhuria mazishi yake. Mimi ninaiwakilisha sehemu ya Starehe na ningependa kuwakaribisha Wabunge wote kule starehe. Vile vile, ningetaka kuchukua nafasi hii kumpongeza Bw. Spika pamoja na Naibu Spika, kwa kuchaguliwa bila kupingwa katika kazi ya kuiongoza Bunge hili. Ningetaka pia kuwashukuru wa'u wote wa Starehe na Nairobi kwa jumla kwa kumchagua kama Mbunge wao.

Baada ya kusema hivyo, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningetaka kusema machache juu ya Hotuba ya Mtukufu Rais. Hotuba hii inatueleza na kutuonyesha yale mambo/ ambayo tunahitaji kuyafanya. Katika Hotuba hii, nitazungumza juu ya utajiri katika nchi hii. Watu wetu wamekwishasema juu ya kuuweka utajiri wa nchi hii mikononi mwa wananchi. Jambo muhimu katika nchi hii ni kuuweka utajiri wetu mikononi mwa wananchi. Kusema juu ya jambo hili ni rahisi, lakini kulitekeleza ni ^{vigumu} ngumu, na ni lazima sisi sote kama Wabunge tulitilie jambo hili ^{myazo} ~~bidii~~ kwa roho moja na kwa umoja. Tunaposema kwamba utajiri wa nchi hii uwekwe mikononi ~~na~~ mwa Wafrika, ni lazima tujue kwamba wale wanao utajiri huu mikononi mwao, wamefanya biashara kwa miaka mingi. Hivyo ni kusema kwamba kuna tofauti baina ya mtoto wa miaka 12 na yule mtu wa miaka 60. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima Bunge hili likate kauli na kuna njia nyingi za kufanya hivyo. Unapoingia katika Mji huu wa Nairobi, utaona kwamba ^{kati} ~~baadhi~~ ya maduka 100, hakuna hata duka moja la Mwafrica kwa sababu yote ni ya wageni. Hivyo si kusema kwamba Wafrika hawawezi kufanya biashara kwa sababu wao wanaijua hata zaidi, lakini walipopatiwa biashara hizi, walikuwa wakizinunua bidhaa zao zote kutoka kwa hao wageni, na kuna njia nyingi za kuwamaliza Wafrika katika biashara hizo. Unapokwenda kununua bidhaa kwa dula la jumla, mwenye duka hilo anakwambia kwamba kuna faida utakayopata ukinunua ~~na~~ shati 10,000. Hiyo faida inaweza kuwa Shs.5/- kwa kila shati, lakini unaponunua shati 100, huwezi kupata faida yoyote. Hivyo ni kusema kwamba wananchi hawakuweza kuzinunua bidhaa hizo kwa wingi kama vile ~~na~~ matajiri wanavyowataka wafanye.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Kimondo) (Ctd.)

Utaona kwamba tajiri mgeni ananunua shati 10,000 wakati Mwafrika mfanyabiashara anaweza ~~ku~~ kununua shati 100 peke yake. Anapokwenda kuziua hizo shati, yule/ ^{mgeni} ~~xxx~~ ataipunguza bei ya kila mmoja ya hizo bidhaa kwa Shs.2/- wakati yule Mwafrika ataiongeza bei ya kila mmoja kwa Shs.2/-. Sasa ni nani atakayenunua hizo bidhaa kutoka kwa ^{Mwafrika} ~~Wafrika~~? Hakuna kwa sababu kila Mwafrika mwenzake atakwenda kununua shati kutoka kwa yule mgeni. Walipoona kwamba biashara zao zimezoroteka, wale Wafrika walifikiria kuwauzia wale wageni biashara zao na wakafanya hivyo. Kwa hivyo, hatuwezi kuwalaumu hawa Wafrika wafanyabiashara kwa kuziua biashara zao.

Unapokwenda katika upande wa viwanda, utaona kwamba Mwafrika yeyote ambaye ameweza kukianzisha kiwanda, ananunua raw material zote kutoka kwa wageni. Wakati mwingine hawa wageni wanakataa kuwauzia Wafrika raw materials na hata wakati bidhaa hizo zimejaa kwa maghala, wanaambiwa, "kuja kesho", lakini Mhindi mwenzake anapokuja kununua, anauziwa kila kitu anapokitaka. Yeye anajua kwamba wakati wake wa kuendesha hiyo biashara utakuwa ni mfupi. Hawa wageni hawataki Serikali ijue kwamba Wafrika wanaweza kufanya biashara ya kawaida. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima Serikali iwe na mpango ili tujue kwamba mfanyabiashara asiye Mwafrika, ^{hatakuwa} ~~atakuwa~~ akiuza chai, ~~xxx~~ au kama atakuwa akiendesha/kiwanda au kama atakuwa akiuza magari. Ikiwa atauza chai, basi hata sisi tutakuwa na nafasi ya kuuza chai. Ninavyotaka kusema ni kwamba Bunge hili ni lazima ijaribu kutafuta njia ya kutoa leseni za biashara kuufuata utaratibu wa vyeo. Hivyo ni kusema kwamba leseni ya Mwafrika itakuwa kutoka A, B, C, D au E na ile ya mfanyabiashara asiye Mwafrika iwe ikitoka B, C, D. Tukifanya hivyo, tutaweza kumaliza hongo kwa sababu kila mtu atakwenda kuichukua ile leseni ambayo anahitaji.

Mimi ningetaka kusema machache kwa sababu ninaona kwamba wakati wangu uko karibu kwisha. Ningetaka kusema juu ya nyumba katika Nairobi. ^{ya nyumba} Taabu ^l liliyoko hapa Nairobi ya nyumba imezidi kwa sababu raia wa kawaida hana nyumba za kuishi. Hii ni kwa sababu gharama ya kukodisha nyumba imekwenda juu sana. Kwa wakati huu gharama ya kukikodisha chumba kimoja inaweza kuwa kutoka Shs.300/- hadi Shs.400/-. Mwananchi wa kawaida, ^{atazipata} ~~atazipata~~ pesa hizo kutoka wapi?

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

Nyumba zote zinazojengwa hapa Nairobi ni nyumba za bei ya juu sana. Hii ndiyo ~~shabari~~ sababu wananchi wa kawaida hawana pahali pa kukaa na hii ndiyo sababu vibanda vya kuishi vimejaa katika Nairobi na sasa Nairobi umekuwa Mji mchafu sana. Utaona kwamba watu wanajenga vibanda hivi hata kando kando ya barabara kwa kutumia chochote wanachopata. Hizo barabara zinahitaji kurekebisha, lakini hakuna pesa za kuzipanua.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nikisema juu ya City Commission, ningetaka kusema kwamba haina ubaya wowote isipokuwa kwamba ^{kuna} ~~na~~ watu wengi katika Nairobi ambao hawawezi kuisaidia. Ningetaka kusema katika Bunge hili kwamba mimi mwenyewe minalipa pesa nyingi kwa huduma ninazopata kutoka kwa City Commission. Ikiwa nimepatiwa nyumba na City Commission, ni lazima nilipe kodi juu ya nyumba hiyo. Wakati Umefika wa City Commission, kama wanavyofanya ^{makonseli} ~~makoseli~~ mengine, kutoa huduma zinazohitajika kwa wakaaji wa Nairobi. Ikiwa City Commission itatoa huduma hizo, basi ni lazima kila mtu alipe huduma hizo ili City Commission iweze kuendelea na kazi yake, ili Mji wa Nairobi usiendeleo kuwa mchafu. Ikiwa sisi tunakaa hapa Nairobi na ~~hizi~~ hatuwezi kulipa City Commission kwa zile huduma tunazopata, sasa tutapata huduma hizo kutoka wapi? Tunataka watoto wetu waendeleo kwenda shuleni na vile vile tunatapa huduma nyingi ^{ne} kutoka kwa City Commission. Ni lazima City Commission iketi chini na kusema kwamba ni lazima mkaaji ~~ni~~ yeyote wa Nairobi ambaye anataka kupatiwa huduma, alipie hiyo huduma.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninapokwenda katika ^{makonseli} ~~makoseli~~ mengine kama ile Konseli ya Murang'a, ninaulizwa, "Wewe ungetaka tukufanyie kazi? Hebu utwambie ni pesa ~~na~~ ngapi unazolipa Konseli ya Murang'a? Ni ~~hizi~~ lazima ulipe shs.40/- ili tukupatie huduma na ikiwa huna Shs.40/-, basi ~~na~~ ni lazima uondoke ^u ~~u~~ kazitafute pesa hizo, ili k tukupatie huduma. Kwa hivyo, ili Nairobi uwe Mji ^{msafi} ~~mchafi~~, ni lazima sisi tunaokaa hapa ~~hizi~~ Nairobi tutoe kodi kidogo ili City Commission iweze kulipa huduma zake.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT, MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE (Dr. Karanja): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, ~~I beg to reply.~~

Yun on → I wish to start ~~z~~ by thanking hon. Members who have spoken ~~x~~ on the Presidential Address from the start. This has been an historic occasion and I think we have ^{set} made a record ⁱⁿ that we have given the Presidential Address exactly ~~x~~ the seven ~~xy~~ days proposed by the Sessional Committee, almost to the last minute. This shows hon. Members' seriousness regarding the Presidential message and the way in which they have taken the message from His Excellency the President.

The contributions of hon. Members ^{have} ~~has~~ been remarkable for their clarity, competence and relevance. The ~~low~~ level of debate has been excellent, forthright and cogent, and I think this augurs well for the Sixth Parliament. I ~~xxx~~ wish to thank all the hon. Members for the very kind words they have spoken about me, and I am deeply touched by their generosity and goodwill.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, several things have been notable in the debate. First, every hon. Member has expressed the desire to maintain our national ~~xxx~~ unity and peace. All hon. Members have stressed this important aspect of our country's present state and have lauded His Excellency the President's position and his efforts in this significant contribution for the development of this nation.

Secondly, the theme of forward-planning has been reiterated by almost all hon. Members and, as you will appreciate, to ~~x~~plan is to choose. Therefore, there is need for our country,

THE VICE-PRESIDENT, MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE (~~The Karamia~~) (Ctd.):

and for this House, and for everybody else, to get our priorities right. Having gotten our priorities right, Ministries should ~~coordinate~~ co-ordinate their work. They are all interdependent and their aim is the same - to get the services to the people. Their work should be seen in that context ^{what} to make sure that ^{the} good we do here is to help enhance the living conditions of the population of this great Republic. As one speaker said, ~~there~~ there are no easy ~~p~~ options any more available to us. We have to look at the realities of today, as has been suggested by our ~~p~~ President. The realities of 25 years ago are not the realities of today. Having planned for our national development, let us execute and carry out the plans to their full issues. We will be judged, not by the money we return to the Treasury, but ~~k~~ by how well we have utilized the money allocated to us to deliver ~~k~~ goods and services to the people.

The theme of population control is an urgent one. It is at the heart of our future growth and ~~pr~~ prosperity. We must educate our people to plan their families, because more means less. In other words, more people mean less services and goods. This Parliament must be an effective source to propagate ~~k~~ the vital need of ~~pr~~ planned parenthood.

On industries, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the emphasis has been on the need ~~to create more industries~~ and to create more efficient industries, or to make the existing industries much more effective and much more productive - to work to their capacities. That goes together with import substitution and the desire to restrict imports to only those things that we really must have, which we cannot produce ourselves. As one speaker said ~~we~~ here, we must get rid of this colonial mentality, or hangover, ~~that~~ that what is produced overseas is

THE VICE-PRESIDENT, MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

(~~Dr. Kagame~~) (ctd.):

better than what is produced in our country.

(applause)

Together with this is the need to improve rural conditions by bringing industries to the rural areas where the majority of the people live. This is necessary if we are going to stop or stem the exodus from the rural areas to the city and other towns where the people come in search of jobs, and they cannot get them because the jobs do not exist. Equally important is that we must attempt to set aside land for industries, particularly in the rural areas. Equally, also, we must set aside a bureau for small businesses. This has been stressed because most of our up-coming ^{businessmen} ~~businesses~~ are small and have no experience. Sometimes they do not have enough capital and expertise. We should ~~we~~ have a kind of advisory board to teach them how to run their businesses because this would take them along with the process of indigenization and Africanizing the economy of our country.

The other thing, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, is technological advance. Technology is a ~~major~~ measure of modern development. In this regard, technical education has been stressed as an essential component of this new trend. We have set up a new Ministry of Technical Training and Applied Technology, and we need to make this an effective tool of national development. I am sure that the people who are charged with this responsibility will accept it as a real challenge because without technology, there is no modern development. We have spent a great deal of money on formal education, and time ~~an~~ has come for us to invest more heavily in informal education, and it is time that we changed our emphasis because ^{the} ~~the~~ jua kali industry is the vehicle of future development in our country. We must

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THE VICE-PRESIDENT, MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL
HERITAGE (ctd.):

teach our young people to accept that a diploma of any kind,
which is not based on technology, is not, in itself, a ticket
to a job. One of our biggest problems is that we have taught
our children to ~~see~~ expect that working in offices, doing white-
collar jobs, is, in fact, the greatest respect they can earn.
Today, competence of industry will come from people ~~who~~ who
have a technological background; they are the people who are
going to make the machines that will help us to engineer our
progress.

END W.



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JMK

AND

THE VICE-PRESIDENT; MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE (ctd.):

In this regard, we must encourage high technology. As one hon. Member suggested, we should be more reasonable in our taxation system in this regard so that we do not make technological facilities inaccessible or too expensive.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, unemployment is a continuous problem and a serious one too. As our President described it, it is a social time-bomb whose solution should be found in a variety of ways. I dare suggest that all Ministries in this Government have a role to play in job creation, whether they in in agriculture, industry, jua kali, public works or in training, particularly relevant training and, of course, the school system of our education planning. We must make the 8-4-4 system of education a ~~vehicle~~ very effective vehicle for national transformation.

Tourism was also mentioned and described as a great asset particularly in the form of earning our foreign exchange. We have to expand this particular industry to make it possible to earn more foreign exchange and to create more job opportunities for our people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, housing is also one area which was touched on by hon. Members. When I talk about housing, I mean low-cost housing in all areas and, particularly, in the cities. Our people in both the rural areas and the urban areas are poorly housed; many of them are without shelter. This has been emphasised again and again in the speeches that have been made here, and we have to create houses which are affordable. We are not going to do that just because we want to remove slums, but because we need to house more and more people, particularly in our cities where ~~messy~~ squolar is a ~~messy~~ pattern which must be eliminated from our midst. I am speaking as an hon. Member, who comes from one of the constituencies which is almost entirely a slum area. I, therefore, feel ~~that~~ particularly concerned that we should provide decent housing for our ~~messy~~ people.

Sir, many hon. speakers have emphasised the ~~messy~~ need for all hon. Members to travel round the country so that they can see how their brothers and sisters live, and not to confine themselves to their constituencies. I think this is a very good

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3.5.88.

^{AND}
THE VICE-PRESIDENT / MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE (ctd.):

and necessary step if we are going to create an atmosphere not only of national unity, but of getting to know one another, because that is why we are here as leaders.

Sir, the question of borders was also mentioned, touching on the security on the ~~security~~ security of our people who live along our borders. I want to assure hon. Members who have raised this question that it is the responsibility of this Government and its commitment to all the people of Kenya that their property and lives are to be protected. Every measure is being taken, either in Turkana District or in Isiolo District, to safeguard the lives of our people because it is our bounded duty and the bounded duty of His Excellency the President. We must discourage intruders and foreigners, and the House will concur with me that this is a very important aspect of our national well being and our national integrity. No stone will be left unturned to ensure that all our people are safe and can go about their businesses without being ~~xxx~~ molested by ~~inter~~ external intruders.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another aspect that has raised a lot of debate in this House is the question of democracy and elections. On this day when His Excellency the President has called ~~xx~~ on us to stop this debate, it is my bounded duty to say a few words about this debate. I would like to say that I am one of the staunchest supporters of the queuing system, and I embrace it with both hands because ~~it~~ if it ~~has~~ had been used before I would have come to this House long ago.

END..... X.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT, MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE (CTD.):

However, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are several points I feel obliged to make in this regard, particularly in view of the statements that have been made by clergymen and a certain section of the Press. We, as a party, have adopted the queuing system of election. We have tested it, and are satisfied with the way it has been conducted to a good effect. Let us not be apologetic about it. The system is simple, peaceful and inexpensive. The Kenya Government spent Shs.250 million in order to carry out the ballot system whereas it spent only Shs.4 million in carrying out the queuing system.

(Applause)

The queuing system is free from all manipulation and corruption. We have to remember that the secret ballot is the conduit for subverting our own system. Money is being used in a ludicrous way so as to completely buy the nation. If we are not careful, hon. Members, this House will be bought by crooks. We have to defend the right of democratic choice, and not money, because sooner than later this House will be composed of millionaires only.

(Applause)

This cynical manipulation has to come to an end. The vote should not be bought. It cannot be bought if we queue up in elections.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to stress that we believe in the freedom of expression. We will defend this freedom both here and outside the House. However, in the so-called "mission" of rebuking evil by clergymen, extraordinary speeches have been made. Similar claims have been made by these people. Some of these bishops have said that Kanu "is bludgeoning Parliament", "we are justifying unpopular issues", "we are organising intimidative rallies", —

HON. MEMBERS: Shame! Shame! Shame!

THE VICE-PRESIDENT, MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

(Dr. Karanja): — "we are pre-empting decisions" and "we are forcing a constitutional cringe (?)". These are claims by venerable bishops and moderators. Worst of all, they have claimed that we are "instituting a totalitarian regime."

THE VICE-PRESIDENT, MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE (CTD.):

How, hon. Members, can we be accused together with our party, which is led by one of the most democratic leaders in the world, of being so unnecessarily maligned?

(Applause)

We object.

Let me say that there is no evil here to be rebuked. These bishops must know that they have no monopoly over wisdom. Equally, their arrogant claims that the Church is the conscience of the nation is pompous nonsense.

(Applause)

Politicians ^{too} are the custodians of the national conscience and public will, and hon. Members are the representatives of that will. Bishops do not have that fortune. They are not elected by anybody. This National Assembly is the personification of the Kenyan people, and its independence is synonymous with our Independence. If bishops wish to create their own opposition to Kamu, let them say so. We must support our President in his action and decision and wait for the party decision at the appropriate time to take the appropriate action. Distortion and exaggerated views, which are ugly, will not lead us anywhere except into sterile confrontation, particularly with people who have axes to grind.

Finally, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is clear that all hon. Members support His Excellency the President and his message and call to work hard in the frontline. As one hon. Member put it, let us highlight our success while not hiding ^{our} setbacks or troubles. Let us be efficient and effective, particularly in the control of public expenditure. The task ahead is tremendous and onerous. Let us not be diverted from it by voices of discord.

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

(Applause)

(Question put and agreed to)

ADJOURNMENT

~~THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Muregi): Hon. Members, it is now time for the Adjournment of the House. The House is, therefore, adjourned.~~

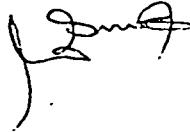
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ADJOURNMENT

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Muregi): Hon. Members, it is now time for the Adjournment of the House. The House is, therefore, adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, 4th May, at 9.00 a.m.

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

END Y

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be 'J. Muregi', located below the 'END Y' text.

H A N S A R D

Wednesday, 4th May, 1988

The House met at Nine o'clock.Mr. Speaker in the Chair

PRAYERS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 10

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI asked the Minister for Public Works when he is going to repair the Nzoia Bridge, situated at Sikubale, to enable sugarcane farmers to deliver their cane to Nzoia Sugar Company.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Archbishop Ondiek):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

My Ministry has started the preparation for the repair of the timber decking on the Nzoia-Sikubale bailey bridge. The repair of the bridge had been hindered by the unavailability of hardwood timber required for the deck construction. The timber is now available and it is expected that repairs will be completed by late May, 1988.

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while thanking the Assistant Minister for the steps he intends to take, I want to know whether he will try to speed up this work because the sugarcane farmers around that area have now to travel an extra 20 kilometres to deliver their canes to Nzoia Sugar Company as they have to go down near Bungoma in order to reach the company's factory. In view of the fact that very many tonnes of cane have gone bad by the time they reach the factory, will the Assistant Minister make sure that this repair work is done rather more urgently than his answer provides for?

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are going to try our best to see that this repair work is done as soon as possible.

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a lot of respect for the Assistant Minister. He has said that the necessary timber is now available.

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI (CTD.):

The bridge in question is accessible because the road over which the bridge lies is gravelled. So, how does the question of this repair work being done as soon as possible arise? Could the Assistant Minister not just say that timber will be delivered there tomorrow, instead of saying that this work will be done as soon as possible?

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know why my hon. brother cannot understand that saying the work will be done as soon as possible means that it can be done even this evening.

MR. KILIJU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell the House what he means when he says that this work will be done as soon as possible? Why does ^{he} not say that it will be done within maybe a month or two months, instead of saying that it will be done as soon as possible?

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my earlier reply was that this work is going to be done within this month, and this means that it will be done either by 15th or at the end of this month.

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are talking about sugarcane farmers who are paid in cash. Besides this question of losing cane while being transported over a long distance, the cane continues to lose weight. So, when the Assistant Minister says that the repair of this bridge will be done within this month, he does not understand the question of the cane losing weight. Will he tell us whether he is going to tell the responsible Provincial Engineer to deliver this timber to Nzoia Bridge tomorrow or even this evening?

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member should appreciate that we are really making an effort to make that timber available there. He should also realise that this timber was not available earlier on, and that that is why repair work on the bridge could not start. This work is now going to start immediately because timber is now available.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us go to the next question, Mr. Lotodo.

Question No. 13

MR. LOTODO asked the Minister for Health:-

(a) whether he is aware that Mr. Ngorimuke Rima, a worker at Kapenguria District Hospital, has not been paid since November, 1987 up to now; and

(b) when he will be paid.

(silence)

MR. SPEAKER: Is anyone here from the Ministry of Health?

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

(a) I am aware.

(b) My Ministry will not pay Mr. Ngorimuke Rima because he has never been an employee of the Ministry.

MR. LOTODO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there must be something strange here. In part (a) of his reply, the Assistant Minister said that he is aware of the situation, but in part (b), he said that he is not going to pay this person because he is not an employee of the Ministry. What is he aware of then?

MR. OGUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fact is that the complainant volunteered to offer free services whenever he was free with the hope that when opportunities for employment occurred, he would be considered. However, he was stopped from giving free services in February, 1988, when it was realised that such opportunities were not forthcoming.

MR. LOTODO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the person in question was employed sometime in 1983, and he has been receiving payment until November, 1987. Is that what the Assistant Minister calls free services?

MR. OGUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a category of casual workers such that if you are in it, you cannot be engaged whether there is a chance for you to give services as such or not. Should there be no occasion for you to be engaged, we have no reason to keep you as a casual worker, particularly when there is no hope of engaging you on permanent ~~or~~ terms of service.

MR. KILIKU: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. First of all, is the Assistant Minister in order to deliberately mislead this House by denying that this person was not an employee of his Ministry? He now says that Mr. Rima was a ~~man~~ casual labourer. Could he apologise for having misled this House?

(applause)

END A

MR. SPEAKER: Order! Will you be seated. I am sure what the hon. Assistant Minister meant to say must be "permanent employee".

MR. LOTODO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a casual worker is only there for three months, and we know that, but after three months one has to be absorbed or sacked. However, this person has been there for over three years. So what the Assistant Minister is saying cannot arise.

MR. OCHOLA-OGUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this person was not there for three years continuously. He was offering his services freely, but not continuously. So it is not true that he was there for three years.

MR. NDOMBI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, early this year the Minister for Labour announced to the nation that any worker who worked for 30 continuous days and is paid on a monthly basis would be absorbed into the establishment. Now, the Assistant Minister tells this House that this worker was ^{working} on a voluntary basis; in other words, he was offering free services. At the same time, the Assistant Minister tells us that this worker is not going to be paid because he was not a permanent employee. Now, which is which because the Government, according to us, should be the best example to the private sector? If the Government itself announced that any worker who continues to work for 30 days would be on a permanent establishment in the end, and yet here is a Government Ministry refusing to accede to what the Government announced early this year, ~~Now~~ can the Assistant Minister clarify this issue?

MR. OCHOLA-OGUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no such law yet.

MR. NDOMBI: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. We are doing a serious business, and here is an employee whose livelihood is at stake. He has all his hopes based on his employment with the Government. Now, the Assistant Minister says there is no such thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Order! Will you be seated. I am sure what the hon. Assistant Minister meant to say must be "permanent employee".

MR. LOTODO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a casual worker is only there for three months, and we know that, but after three months one has to be absorbed or sacked. However, this person has been there for over three years. So what the Assistant Minister is saying cannot arise.

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MR. NDOMBI (Contd.):

What does he mean? What is not there? Is it the announcement by the Minister for Labour that anybody who continues to work for 30 days becomes a permanent employee? What is not there?

MR. OCHOLA-OGUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, free service is free service. My Ministry will be willing to have this gentleman back to offer free service, and if there are any funds to pay a casual worker on a short-term basis while waiting for an opportunity to absorb him later, the Ministry will consider that.

MR. LOTODO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am aware that the Ministry is soon going to have five vacancies at Kapenguria District Hospital. Can he assure the House that one of the vacancies would go to this gentleman?

MR. OCHOLA-OGUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he may be considered among other Kenyan applicants, specifically.

Question No.2

MR. MUTUA asked the Minister for Education:-

- (a) if he is aware that after the abolition of school fees in primary schools parents have to shoulder the heavy burden of paying building fund, and buying all the school equipment for their children; and
- (b) what steps he is taking to ease this burden.

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

(a) My Ministry does not charge building funds in primary schools, but has encouraged the parents, teachers associations and the school committees to be responsible for the promotion of education of their children in schools by constructing physical facilities through the spirit of Harambee.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware that parents buy all the school equipment for their children as my Ministry spent KSh.68 million

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. M'Maitisi) (Contd.):
 during 1987/88 Financial Year for the procurement ^{of} primary school
 equipment. I know that will not be enough to cater for all the
 primary schools, and that is why we have continued to encourage the
 parents to subsidise the education of their children throughout the
 Republic.

(b) My Ministry will ^{Certainly} continue to encourage the parents,
 teachers associations and the school committees to provide physical
 facilities in schools through organised Harambee fund-raising meetings.

MR. MUTUA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that unsatisfactory
 answer from the Assistant Minister, is he aware that the Government
 scrapped out the Kenya School Equipment Scheme? It is only a poor
 man's son or daughter who is out of school because of unnecessary
 school equipment payments.

MR. M'MAITSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure we knew that if we
 charged fees then the poor man's son would definitely be out of school
 all the time. That is why we are encouraging leaders like my friend,
 the hon. Member, to go to these areas and organise Harambee fund-
 raising meetings to assist the schools so that the rich will bring in
 more money to help the poor.

MR. NDOMBI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure the Assistant Minister
 is a parent just like me, and I am sure he is also aware of the fact
 that with the introduction of 8-4-4 system of education, we, parents
 do buy things like jembe, thread, pieces of cloth or kitambaya, needles,
 and so on. I agree that we have a system of organising Harambee fund-
 raising meetings. However, is the Assistant Minister not aware ^{of that} or is
 he not also buying these things for his own children? This is exactly
 what hon. Mutua is asking. The parents have the burden of buying these
 things even before a Harambee fund-raising meeting is organised for
 any particular primary school.

MR. M'MAITSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I said my Ministry allocated KSh.68 million which was available, and divided it proportionately to the districts to dish out to schools. As I said, ^{this money} ~~it~~ is not adequate to cover all that the children needs. However, I am sure that if they have this initial grant my friend will realise that he will only add his Harambee effort to subsidise, as we say it is not enough.

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as I know, we have free milk in schools, and teachers salaries are paid by the Government, but nothing else is ^{given} freely. Can the Assistant Minister specify now or outline things that should be given freely in schools so that the parents can know them, apart from milk and the ^{salaries} ~~salary~~ of teachers?

MR. M'MAITSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not have to go to schools and divide this little money that we give for whatever kind of equipment. The District Education Board (D.E.B.) is there to function, and my friend, the hon. Member, is a Member of the D.E.B. They decide on what items to allocate the money ^{to} and, therefore, they are in a better position to advise the schools.

MR. MATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the Assistant Minister to agree with me that with the introduction of the 8-4-4 system, education has become very expensive to most parents. There are very many children who do not go to schools because education has become very expensive. Can the Assistant Minister agree that the Ministry these days only pays, as my colleague has said, ^{salaries} ~~salary~~ of teachers and nothing else, and as a result of this, very many children do not go to schools these days because education has become terribly expensive?

End B.

VWV
 MR. M'MAITSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree with that. We have that element of free education, and we also help the poor people by organising Harambee meetings where money is collected to help them.

MR. MATE: ~~MR~~ On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I think it is unfair for the Assistant Minister to use the phrase 'free education because there is no free education. We pay for everything ~~in~~ including pieces of chalk. Whatever is used in the schools is paid for by the parents and so the Assistant Minister is misusing the word free. ~~The~~ 'Free' is a very important word which should not be misused. He is misusing it because there is no free ~~free~~ education, the parents pay for everything except the teachers salaries. Therefore, he is misusing the word 'free'.

MR. M'MAITSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the burden of paying ~~text~~ teachers salaries and giving the initial grant for starting a school is not ~~met~~ met by the parents, but by the Ministry. The schools are started by the Ministry and the parents are left to organise the other things which are subsidised through cost sharing. We/^{are} actually stressing on the need for sharing costs. So, the parents may have ~~not~~ realised that. We are trying to help the poor parents who cannot buy the necessary school equipment. That is why His Excellency the President through a circular instructed us to organise Harambee meetings to raise funds~~for~~ for buying library books and other commonly used textbooks.

MR. MUTUA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister honestly tell this House what went wrong with the Kenya School Equipment Scheme which used to supply books to school children?

MR. M'MAITSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you know very well, we decentralised that scheme, and that is why we had to send this money back to the District ~~and~~ Education Board so that they can arrange for the purchase of school equipment. Thank you.

Question No. 4

MR. TANUI k alimuuliza Waziri wa Ustawi wa Maji:-

- (a) Kama anafahamu kuwa matambo unaopeleka maji Sarora, Kaiboh, Kurgug, Ngoroim, Kipkaren na Salient uliharibika zaidi ya miaka saba iliyopita, na
- (b) mtambo huu utatengenezwa lini ili ufaidi wananchi wa sehemu hii?

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

Bw. Spika ~~nzaka~~ naomba kujibu.

(a) Naam, mimi nafahamu kuwa mtambo unaopeleka maji Sarora, Kaiboi, Kurgung, Ngoroim, Kipkaren na Salient uliharibika zaidi ya miaka saba iliyopita. Ingawa hivyo, Bw. Spika, mtambo huwo haukuwa chini ya Wizara ya Ustawi ya Maji, kwa sababu ~~iki~~ ulikuwa mali ya Baraza ya Wilaya ya Nandi ambayo ilishindwa kusimamia vyema mitambo ya maji.

(b) Mtambo huwo hauwezi kurekebishwa. Lakini Wizara imechora mradi mwingine mpya ambayo utatosha kuhudumia sehemu ~~nyingine~~ zilizotajwa, lakini kukamilika kwa mradi huo kutatengemea ~~kama~~ kupatikana kwa pesa kutoka kwa Serikali, au wananchi au shirika lolote ambalo litajitolea kusaidia huu mradi. Hivi sasa ~~mradi~~ mradi wa Sarora unaendelea, na utakapokamilika, utahudumia Sarora, Kaiboi na Kurgung. Mradi wa kuhudumia sehemu zilizobaki bando haujaidhinishwa na Kamati ya Maendeleo ya Wilaya ya Nandi.

MR. MUNYI: Ahsante sana, Bw. Spika, Waziri Msaidizi anajua vizuri sana kwamba kuna taabu ya maji ingawa kuna mvua kila mahali ^{na} Hata hapa katika Bunge atakubaliani nami kwamba hakuna maji, ^{na hata hapa} Awali kisima kilichimbwa hapa lakini ^{haujauwekwa.} Kwa hivyo, ningependa Waziri ^{Msaidizi} atueleze ^{Kile} Wizara yake ^{Utaakachofanyo} itafanya ~~kwa~~ kutatua matatizo ya maji inayopatikana kila mahali katika Jamhuri yetu ya Kenya. ^{Afaridhali} ^{Kile atakachofanyo} ~~Wacha~~ atuambie sasa ~~atafanya~~.

MR. MWEU: Bw. Spika, hilo ni swali pana sana. Lakini ningependa kumweleza mhe. Muni kwamba tutaendelea kutatua kila tatizo pesa zikipatikana.

MR. TANUI: Bw. Spika, jibu ambalo ^{limetawala} ~~linda~~wa na Waziri Msaidizi ni tofauti kabisa, kwa sababu mradi wa maji wa Sarora ~~haujasimamiwa~~ haujasimamiwa na Baraza la Wilaya ya Nandi; ulianazishwa na European Economic Community (E.E.C.). Mradi wa maji wa Loitriget na Kabienet husimamiwa na Konseli ya Nandi, lakini mradi wa maji wa Sarora ~~na~~ ulianzishwa na E.E.C. baada ya kupitishwa na Kamati ya Maendeleo ya Wilaya. Bw. Spika, tafadhali Waziri Msaidizi aende afany homework ili aje kulijibu swali hili wiki ijayo.

MR. MWEU: Bw. Spika, najua kwamba hiyo miradi ambayo mhe. mhe. Tanui ametaja hapo huchukuliwa kama mradi moja na ilipatiwa pesa za kuirekebisha kutoka kwa E.E.C. lakini hapo awali miradi iliyokuwa ikiendeshwa na Konseli ya Nandi.

MR. MUTUA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is continuously misleading us. It is said that water and air are next to life. Why has the Ministry-----

MR. SPEAKER: Mhe. Mutua, uliza swali kwa Kiswahili.

MR. MUTUA: Bw. M Spika, nauliza kwa sababu mhe-----

(Hon. Midika crossed the Floor)

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Omido): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon. Midika is an old Member of this House, but he has just ~~not~~ crossed the Floor of the House without bowing to the Chair. He should apologise for ~~that~~ that.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Midika): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will apologise but I bowed right down.

HON. MEMBERS: Apologise! Apologise!

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Midika) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I apologise but hon. Omido seems to be noticing only me. Maybe, I should go to the Bar and bow.

(Hon. Midika went to the Bar and bowed to the Chair)

MR. MUTUA: Bw. Spika, nilikuwa namuuliza Waziri Msaidizi kama anajua kwamba kuna msemu wa maana sana unaosema kuwa maji na hewa zinakaribia uhai sana. Ni kwa nini Wizara yake imechelewesha kutengeneza ~~m~~ mtambo huu ili wananchi wasipate taabu ya maji, ambacho ni chombo kimoja kilicho karibu na uhai?

MR. MWEU: Bw. Spika, nakubaliana na maoni ya mhe. Mutua, lakini ningependa kumweleza kwamba hatukuchelewesha chochote kwa sababu kulikuwa na mambo yaliyohitaji kurekebisha ili maji yaweze kutiririka pahali ambapo ilikuwa ~~m~~ ikitakikana. Kwa hivyo, ~~h~~ hatukuuchelewesha mradi huu. Tulibidika kufanya michoro na mambo mengine, kama hatungefanya ~~h~~ ~~h~~ hivyo, mambo yangeendelea kwenda kombo kama vile yalivyo.

MR. MUNYI: Ahsante sana, Bw. Spika. Hata ikiwa Waziri Msaidizi alisema kwamba lile swali nililouliza ni pana sana, mimi ningependa kujua ni kwa nini maji yana matatizo mengi ~~y~~ kila mahali. Hata leo tulisikia hivyo kwa radio. Wizara hii ina wataalamu wa maji. Hata hapa Mbungeni tuna mtaalamu mmoja anayejua mambo ya visiwa. Yeye alichaguliwa juzi kutoka Meru. Ningependa Waziri Msaidizi atuambie ni jambo gani Wizara itafanya ili haya matatizo yatatuliwe. Tungetaka anzie hapa Bungeni kwa sababu kuna kisiwa kilichochimbwa hapa k lakini hakijatengenezwa. Hata ikiwa haya maji hayawezi kutumiwa na binadamu yanaweza kutumiwa kwa mambo mengine. Ningependa kujua Wizara itafanya nini ili kutatua hili tatizo la maji. Maji ni kitu muhimu sana na ni lazima tujue ^{kila} Waziri Msaidizi atafanya. Tuko tayari kumsaidia hapa Bungeni. Pia, ni lazima tuanze kutatua hili tatizo la maji hapa katika Bunge letu.

(END.....)

MR. MWEU: Bw. Spika, nakubali kuwa kuna matatizo ya maji, lakini ningemuomba Mbunge wa Runyenjes alete Swali hapa ili nasi tulijibu. Kwa sasa, hili swali ambalo ananiuliza hapa halihusiani na mambo ya Nandi.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Order.

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

(MR. MUNGAI) to ask the Minister for Local Government and Physical Planning:-

- (a) Is he aware that there is no water in Molo slaughter-house?
- (b) Can he take urgent steps to supply water to the said slaughter-house?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mungai not in? Next Question.

MR. MUNGAI:

MR. P.K. KINYANJUI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Education ~~Physical Planning~~ the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Why was Mr. Titus Muchai, the Headmaster of Ngure Primary School in Kikuyu Division, transferred from that school?

(b) Why was he later transferred back to the same school despite the protest by the parents?

(c) Would the Minister replace him with another headmaster in order to improve the performance of this school?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. M'Maitisi):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to request the House to give me time to reply to this Question tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Order. X Do you want to speak, Mr. P.K. Kinyanjui?

POINTS OF ORDER

MR. P.K. KINYANJUI: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. In the current issue of The Weekly Review, there is ~~extra~~ report on an interview between the magazine and the Assistant Minister for National Guidance and Political Affairs, hon. Nassir, the Member for Mvita. This is on page 7 and 8 of The Weekly Review, of 29th April, 1988. On page, 8, when the Assistant Minister was replying to a question, he said, and I quote:

Lthings "And most of the ~~things~~ said at petitions are pure lies. It is a waste of time and money. I know it because I have been there three times, and I tell you that the money I wasted was enough to buy the Kenyatta International Conference Centre."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my concern here is that the cost of Kenyatta International Conference Centre is estimated at Sh.200 million today. I think it is wrong for an hon. Member of this House to make such a fallacious statement. I would like to ask the ~~Assistant Minister for Tourism~~ *Ministry of Tourism* and Wildlife, which is responsible for the Kenyatta International Conference Centre and should therefore, know its cost or worth - to clarify this statement because it is misleading wananchi.

MR. SPEAKER: Since Mr. Nassir is not in, let us continue.

MR. TANUI: Bw. Spika, jana katika kipindi cha Sauti ya Kenya cha Leo Katika Bunge, waliripoti kuwa "Mbunge wa Mosop, Bw. Robert Mibei---" badala ya Robert Tanui. ~~Makini~~ Maripota wa Daily Nation waliripoti sawa sawa, lakini maripota wa Bunge hili katika Sauti ya Radio walisema "Robert Mibei". Ningependa ^{Kuwajulisha} ~~kuwajilisha~~ maripota hao kuwa Bw. Mibei ana nywele na mimi sina nywele, na vile vile yeye ametoka Kericho na mimi nimetoka Nandi.

(laughter)

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

Mr. Speaker, Sir, since we do not know this Sauti ya Radio, can the hon. Member put the record straight that it is supposed to be the Voice of Kenya, not Sauti ya Radio.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Order.

MOTIONS

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:-

THAT, in view of the fact that the cost of textbooks for primary and secondary schools has become so high that many parents cannot afford to buy sufficiently for their children, this House calls upon the Government to establish an effective programme of supplying textbooks to schools without demanding payment from parents.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Government announced that there will be free primary education, many Kenyans thought that every child would in future go to school because the Government would meet all the expenses of school equipment, including textbooks. As it is now, many parents have decided that their children should not go to school because of the many demands in school, especially the textbooks. Most of the textbooks, especially those used in the primary and secondary schools are published by private companies, most of which are owned by non-indigenous Kenyans. The price of these textbooks has been frequently increasing because those publishers' aim is not to supply the books but to maximun their profits at the expense of the prosperity of our children. I think it is the Government policy for every child to go to school, but these are some of the obstacles which are working against the spirit of the Government to give free education. Let us be told the truth.

MR. KILIKU (cont.):

They should have known this before. Next year will be the end of the ^{former} ~~existing~~ system of education. If ^{10,000} ~~10 thousand~~ students cannot find places in the universities, then what will happen in 1990 when we ^{shall be having} ~~are going to have~~ form four and six streams ^{Students} all waiting to enter the universities? Why can the Government not ~~be~~ come up with a policy of providing education to every child? It is through education that we can achieve economic independence and everything else.

At present we are told to buy text books, pay school ^{building} funds and everything else except the school milk and ^{to pay} teachers' salaries. Due to this, if you tell the poor parents that there is free education, they will ^{think} ~~feel~~ that you are abusing them. - According to them there is no free education since they cannot afford to buy these text books. The most important equipment in the schools are the text books and teachers. Free milk is not a priority ~~of education~~.

I thank the Government for ~~supplying~~ free teaching to students, but why can they not do the same ^{with} ~~to~~ books? The other problem is that the planners at the Ministry of Education change the syllabus every year. If you have a child in standard four this year, when he goes to standard five next year, his brother or her brother cannot use those books. This is because the syllabus keeps on changing. I do not know why this is happening; maybe it is to benefit the publishers. There must be a plan between some people in the Ministry and the publishers which makes the syllabus to change ~~form~~ from year to year. The books which were used ~~in~~ ^{two} years ago in the schools are no longer useful due to this fact.

Parents are tax-payers, and they have every right to be provided with free education for their children, as was promised by Government in the Sessional Paper ^{No. 10} of 1965.

MR. KILIKU (contd.):

Free education should also include the free issue of text books and everything else that is required. They should not just be told that there is free education whereas that is not the case.

Since independence, this country has achieved development in many fields, one of them being in education. As things stand at present, however, it appears as if we are going back to where we started. We started offering free education and health services, but it seems as if this is no longer the case.

The standard of living in this country is being lowered because of the short-sightedness of the planners. We are here for the welfare of the poor and the rest who elected us to this august House. I plead with ^{the} hon. Members to support this Motion. It is the Motion of the electorate who have elected us to ^{Come to} this House. If the Ministry for Education is not going to change its attitude, then it means that in a few years to come poor people will not be able to send their children to school because of the obstacles and expenses involved. Every term, the prices of text books increase according to the demand ^{or} of the text books. Why can the Ministry of Education ^{not} come out with a policy ~~at~~ so that they have publishing teams at the district level, ^{or} because they know how many children are in school and how many are likely to be in some years to come, ~~to publish these books.~~

I think it was quite unfair when the Minister for Finance said that they had reduced the Ministry of Education's Vote from ³⁷/~~29~~ per cent to ²⁰/~~25~~ per cent of the Budget. This means that education will now be very expensive. This country is very rich, and I think we have enough money which can be diverted to the Ministry of Education's Vote instead of being brought back to where we started. We should shout loudly so that the Minister will hear the noise being made ~~by~~ by the people. Why are we allowing the standard of living in this

MR. KILIKU (contd.):

country to be lowered by people who are unable to perform their duties in the Ministries? If somebody does not work well, then he should be sacked and be replaced by someone ~~who~~ who can do the job.

It is unfortunate that we are being told that sooner or later we will start paying for the health services, yet ~~the~~ Sessional Paper ^{No. 10} of 1965 ^{was} assured that there would be free health services. According to the ~~re~~ recent statements by the Ministers for Health and Education, the expenditure of the two Ministries are being ~~re~~ reduced. This is ~~because of~~ ^{due to} misallocation of resources and people not planning properly. We should not accept such attitudes of the Ministries. I do not know what is going wrong with the economy of this country. As we are now talking on this issue, the Minister must tell us the truth about where the problem lies.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are some pupils who are ~~not~~ in school because they cannot afford ^{to buy} text books and other equipment which are ~~demanded~~ ^{needed} in the schools. After 25 years of ^{we should} independence in this country, we should be ourselves ~~and~~ and go by our promises. Let us not be promised something by the Government and later on we are told that due to economic constraints, that cannot be done. The Ministries, and the Government at large, should not commit ^{themselves} ~~itself~~ to the things which cannot be done. As things ^{stand} are at present, if you tell the people ^{in you} ~~in~~ the constituency that there is free education, they ~~will~~ will not believe you. Since they are asked to buy text books and other things, they do not believe that there is free education. Parents are told to contribute to build classrooms and many other things on harambee basis. Everything in the country ^{these days,} including weddings, are done on harambee basis. This is a very big burden on the parents who are also ~~the~~ tax payers. We are here to protect

MR. KILIKU (contd.):

the tax payers and people in general; including the children.

I congratulate the hon. Members for being elected to this august House by the people of this nation. I think that you are going to support this Motion because ^{it is} ~~it is~~ ^{to protect} ~~to protect~~ the people who ~~have~~ elected us. If we keep ^{quite} ~~quite~~, then tomorrow or the day after, the Ministry of Education will come with other proposals, and this will make ~~more~~ education very expensive.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is usual to find that ~~most of the~~ children from the ^{poor} families do better than those from rich ^{due to} ~~from~~ ones, but ~~because of~~ some obstacles and lack of money, these children are unable to get proper education. I think ~~that~~ the Ministry of Education should have come with a Ministerial Statement telling this House why the ^{10,000} ~~10 thousand~~ students are going to ~~miss~~ miss university education. The Ministry is now sleeping; they have not done anything or told Kenya what they are doing and why the ^{10,000} ~~10 thousand~~ students are going to miss university education. They are just keeping ^{quite} ~~quite~~ because they are taking these things lightly.

I think that a time will come when ^{if} the Minister does not do well according to the House ^{expectations} ~~we~~ will propose a Vote of no confidence in ^{him} ~~the~~ Ministry. It is ~~not~~ too shameful to be told that out of the four universities, ~~a~~ less than 3,000 students can be taken in those universities, ^{that} ~~yet~~ the remaining 10 thousand students cannot be taken. Since ~~the~~ Minister is ~~not~~ educated and has everything, he does not care for the people, ^{people's} ~~education~~ ~~their~~ education, and the welfare of this country. He is just taking these issues lightly.

End E.....

R. JMK

It is ~~ng~~ high time the Minister came to this House and issued a Ministerial Statement to this effect. I thank His Excellency the President for having issued a Statement to this effect the other ~~2~~ day. He said that the universities will admit an extra 1,000 students. The Minister was sleeping, ~~that~~ else he should ~~have~~ have done something to that ~~2~~ effect. He should not wait until the President says something and then come here to say that he ~~is~~ supports it. He has been elected and ~~is~~ appointed to help the President in running the Ministry, but not ~~for~~ to wait until he says something.

We can establish more universities in the districts and provinces before 1990 when the demand for uni_verseity places will be very high. To be able to absorb the high number of students who need places, there should be a crash programme to get places for the 10,000 students who cannot get places in our universities.

With those few points and with ~~ch~~ due respect to hon. Members and hon. Ministers, let me conclude by ~~this~~ saying that this is a very straight forward Motion which affects everybody in this House. I think hon. Members are going to support it without amendments, quarrels and differences in opinion. With your ~~per~~ permission, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to call upon hon. Ndombi, the Member for Lurambi to second the Motion,

MR. NDOMBI: Bw. Spika, ~~Mx~~ mimi ninaunga mkono Hoja hii kwa sababu mbili tu. Kwanza, sisi zote Wabunge 188 tulichaguliwa na tikiti ya Kanu. Manifesto ya Kamu inasema ~~ni~~ kutakuwa na elimu ya bure; hatujageuza mwongozo huo. Kwa ~~hivyo~~ hivyo, sisi tukiwa hapa, kazi yetu ni kuisaidia Serikali kuona kuwa Kanu Manifesto inafanya kazi. Ninakubali kwamba tangu tulipotengeneza Kamu Manifesto mwaka wa 1960 mpaka leo, kumekuwa na ~~na~~ mabadiliko mengi kwa sababu nchi inakua. Ni lazima tukubali kufanya ~~na~~ mabadilisho. Mambo ya elimu ya bure bado yako katika Kanu Manifesto na mpaka chama cha Kamu kitakapogeuza haya maneno, msimamo wetu

ni kwamba kuwe na elimu ya bure katika nchi ya Kenya.

Hoja hii inataka mambo yale yale Waziri wa Elimu alisema ~~ni~~ juzi kuhusu cost-sharing. Hoja hii inaomba Serikali iwapatie wanafunzi vitabu shuleni bila kuwalipisha wazazi. Ni kwa sababu gani? Wazazi kulipa karo za wanafunzi katika shule za upili, wakati mwingine karo huzidi Shs.12,000. Ninaweza kutoa mfano wangu binafsi. Nina w kijana anayesoma katika shule ya upili ya Ruiru na katika muhula moja hulipa Shs.4,000. Hizo kwa jumla ni Shs.12,000 kwa mvaka. Hizo ndizo pesa ambazo zingetumiwa kwa kununulia vitabu.

Katika shule za msingi, sisi kama wazazi hununua vifaa kadhaa. Kwa wakati huu tunanunua vitabu, wakati mwingine tunajenga shule kwa moyo wa Harambee, wakati mwingine hununua majembe ili wanafunzi wajifunze kulima, wakati mwingine tunanunua nyuzi ili wanafunzi wajifunze ~~kwa~~ namna ya kushona; na wakati mwingine tunanunua kalamu au wino na ~~na~~ kadhalika. Nina watoto 13 na nimeitikia ule mwito wa Mtukufu Rais wa kupanga uzazi. Tungetaka wakati Waziri atakapoamuka kuijibu hii Hoja, ajua kwamba sisi tunamuunga mkono kuhusu cost-sharing. Sasa tungetaka Wizara ichukue ile sehemu ndogo ya kutoa vitabu bure. Hiyo ndiyo ~~jinsi~~ jinsi ya ~~ku~~ kugawanya gharama ya matumizi.

Wakati huu tuna upungufu wa walimu katika nchi hii. Hivi sasa wengine ambao ~~ni~~ waneenda katika nchi za ng'ambo kuwaajiri walimu. Waziri wa elimu amesema kwamba wale watakaenda kujifunza ualimu wataanza kulipa karo ya Shs.5,000. Mimi naona hii kama ukinzani, kwa ~~ni~~ sababu kikwazo hiki kitawafanya wanafunzi waliopita kwa ~~kwa~~ viwango vya juu na ambao wazazi wao hawana pesa za kulipa karo, wasipate nafasi ya kusomea ualimu.

Ninamuomba Waziri wa Elimu kwamba - ~~hilo~~ alifikirie hili jambo la kuwalipisha vijana watakaotaka kwenda kusomea ualimu na kadhalika. Inaonekana kwamba sasa ameweka ~~ku~~ vikwazo na hatu-taweza kupata walimu wa kutosha ikiwa tutakuwa na mambo haya.

~~Kabla...~~

MR. NDOMBI (CTD):

Kabla Waziri wa Elimu kutamka jambo hili angefikiria vyuo vingine kama vile vya afya, chuo kikuu, chuo cha maji, chuo cha utibabu wa mifugo na vinginevyo. Agizo hili huenda likaleta matokeo mabaya. Kwa huenda vyuo vingine vikaanza kuhitaji wanafunzi walipe karo.

Kama nilivyosema mbeleni, mwenendo wetu ni ~~kuwamba~~ kuwa na elimu ya bure. Ninajua kwamba wazazi wameku bali ~~kuwa~~ kugawanya gharama za matumizi. Ninapendekeza Wizara ya Elimu ikubali kutoa vitabu kwa wanafunzi bila kuwalipisha wazazi. Kule mashambani tuna maafisa wa utawala ambao wana magari ya ~~SR~~ Serikali ambayo yanaweza kutumiwa kusafirisha vitabu kwa shule.

Bw. Spike, sasa kuna wachapishaji wa vitabu ambao huchapisha vitabu kwa sababu ya kutengeneza ~~xx~~ pesa.

END F....

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI (Ctd.):

Kwa hivyo tunaiomba Serikali iweke vikwazo na irudishe ile Government Publishing House ili tuweze kuwa na bei sawa ya vitabu. Hili ni jambo ambalo linahusu kila mzazi na linahusu elimu ya kila mtoto katika nchi hii. Ni matumaini yangu kwamba Waziri wa Elimu ataiunga mkono Hoja hii ili iweze kufanya kazi. Pia ningetaka kunkumbusha Waziri wa Elimu kwamba, akiikubali Hoja hii, yafaa pia achukue hatua za kuitekeleza mara moja. Hii ni kwa sababu wakati mwingi tunapitisha Hoja H hapa, lakini kutekelezwa kwake kunakuwa ni shida nyingine.

Bw. Spika, ninaiunga Hoja hii mkono kwa kusema kwamba sisi kama wazazi tunakubaliana na Kanu Manifesto kwamba vitabu vitoleo bure na Serikali na pia elimu yote kwa jumla iwe ya bure. Lakini kuna mambo mengine kama ujenzi wa shule ambayo tunafanya kwa njia ya harambee.

Kwa hayo machache, Bw. Spika, naunga mkono.

(Question proposed)

MR. CHEPKOK: Asante sana Bw. Spika, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili nami niunge Hoja hii mkono. Kwanza ninampongeza Mbunge wa Changamwe mhe. Kiliku kwa kuileta Hoja hii katika Bunge hili. Hoja hii yenyewe ni ya maana sana. Sisi tulio hapa tunaweza kulipa malipo haya, lakini kuna watu wengi sana hapa nchini ambao hawawezi kugharamia malipo haya ya vitabu na vitu vingine kwa watoto wao. Katika nchi hii asilimia 90 ya wananchi hawawezi kugharamia ununuzi wa vitabu. ^{Kwa} Bahati mbaya mimi sikuweza kupanga uzazi, kwa hivyo hutumia shs. 90,000/- kwa mwaka kwa kulipa karo, kununua vitabu na vifaa vingine. Ilikuwa ni bahati mbaya lakini ninamshukuru Mungu kwa kunipa hawa watoto na kuniwezesha kuwaelimisha. Lakini kuna watu wengine hapa nchini ambao hawawezi kugharamia malipo haya. Hii ndiyo sababu tunaiomba Wizara ya Elimu iikubali Hoja na kuchukua jukumu hili la kuwanunulia wanafunzi vitabu. Kwa hivyo ninamuomba Waziri atakaposimama kuijibu Hoja hii, akubali kwamba Wizara imekubali kulichukua jukumu hili. Sisi wazazi tunakubali kujenga shule, kununua nguo za watoto na vifaa vingine, lakini tunaiomba Wizara itusaidie kununua vitabu. Juzi nilimulia watoto wangu vitabu vyenye thamani ya shs. 30,000/-. Walikuwa wameambiwa warudi nyumbani kwa sababu hawakuwa na vitabu hivyo. Lakini ninajua wazi kwamba ~~mtu~~ watu wengi ~~kwa~~ hawangaweza kupata

MR. CHEPKOK (Ctd.):

hizo pesa. Pia ninayaunga mkono maneno ya mhe. Wasike-Ndombi kwamba kulingana na Kamu Manifesto elimu pamoja na vitabu vitatolewa bure na Serikali. Kwa hivyo yafaa tuigawane gharama hii; Wizara imunue vitabu na sisi wazazi tuwamumilie watoto nguo na vitu vingine.

Nikigusia vyuo vya walimu, ninataka kusema kwamba ule mpango wa quota-system ambao unatumia wakati wa kuchukua wanafunzi kujiunga na vyuo hivyo umekuwa na shida sana. Sijui ni njia gani inayotumiwa katika huu utaratibu wa quota kwa sababu wakati mwingine tunaona ya kwamba katika wilaya nzima, ni wanafunzi wanne tu wanaochukuliwa kujiunga na vyuo hivi. Kwa mfano katika Wilaya ya Elgeyo Marakwet ni wanafunzi wanne tu waliochukuliwa kujiunga na vyuo hivi vya walimu. Je, hiyo ndiyo quota? Ninatarajia kwamba Waziri atakaposimama kujibu Hoja hii ~~na~~ atatoa ufafanuzi kuhusu huu mpango wa quota-system. Juzi tumesikia kwamba Wizara inaenda kuwatafuta walimu kutoka nje, na hali wakati huu kuna vijana wengi sana hapa nchini ambao hawajajiunga na vyuo vya elimu vya Diploma ama University ama vyuo vingine vya walimu wa shule za msingi hata ingawa wamepita vizuri. Wangali wanakaa nyumbani. Kuna wengine ambao wamepata 11 points ambazo zingewawezesha kujiunga na vyuo vikuu lakini wanaambiwa kwamba hakuna nafasi huko. Hii ni aibu kubwa sana. Hii ni mipango ambayo ingepangwa zamani; miaka 10 iliyopita. Wakati huyu Waziri wa sasa wa Elimu alipokuwa kwenye Viti vya Nyuma, na ninajua wengi wenu watarudi hapa kwenye Viti vya Nyuma wasipofanya kazi vizuri, alikuwa akimshambulia Waziri wa Elimu sana. Lakini kwa vile sasa ni Waziri wa Wizara hiyo anasema anafanya kazi sawasawa k lakini hajarekebisha yale yote ambayo yalikuwa yakimfanya aishambulie Wizara hiyo hapo awali. Alikuwa akishambulia Wizara akisema kwamba kuna ukosefu wa walimu, na shule lakini tangu achukue usukani wa kuiongoza Wizara hiyo, hajarekebisha mambo hayo.

Kwa hivyo ingefaa zile shule ambazo zimeendelea sana na vyuo vingine ambavyo vimeendelea vifanywe kuwa vyuo vikuu ili watoto hawa wapatao 10,000 ni ambao watabaki nyumbani waweze kujiunga na vyuo vikuu. Hakuna sababu ya hawa watoto kukaa nyumbani na huku tungali tunasema hatuna walimu. ---

MR. CHEPKOK (Ctd.):

Jambo lingine ambalo ningetaka kugusia ni kuhusu kupandishwa vyeo kwa walimu. Mwaka k jana nilisema kwamba walimu wanapandishwa vyeo kulingana na vile mtu anavyojulikana. Tulisema ~~mtkx~~ mwaka k jana, tutasema leo na tutasema kesho? tutasema mwaka ujao mpaka wakati tutakaposikilizwa. Kupandishwa vyeo kwa walimu kunafanywa na Assistant Primary Schools Inspectors na wengine--

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Mr. Muli):. On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. What has the promotion of teachers got to do with text-books?

MR. CHEPKOK: Haya ni mambo ya elimu na si mambo ~~yxz~~ ya sheria na kwa hivyo ni heri Mkuu wa Sheria afahamu kwamba hatujagusia mambo ya sheria. Kupandishwa ~~xz~~ vyeo kwa walimu kunahusiana na elimu.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Mwanzadi): Order! Hoja hii inahusu jambo fulani ambalo ni vitabu. Kwa hivyo yafaa tuzungumze juu ya vitabu peke yake.

MR. CHEPKOK: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nimekubali lakini elimu ni elimu; elimu inahusiana na text-books. Yule mtu ambaye ni mwalimu leo alisoma text-books ili awe ~~mtkx~~ mwalimu.

END G.....

MR. arap CHEPKOK (CTD):

Mtu ambaye leo ni mwalimu ameshika nafasi hii kwa kusoma vitabu. Mambo ya vitabu ambayo tunaongea juu yake ndivyo tulivyosoma na kupata elimu iliyotuwezesha kuingina katika Bunge hili. Ni kwa sababu ^{hiiyo} ~~adipo~~ nilisema kuwa ^{Kupandishwa} ~~kupandishwa~~ vyeco kwa waalimu katika nchi hii inafaa kufanywe kwa njia inayofaa. Haifai jambo hili kufanywa kwa njia ya undugu na kujuana.

Kwa hivyo, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nikimaliza ninamwomba Waziri ataposimama kuijibu Hoja hii akubali kwamba vitabu vitakuwa vikirunuliwa na Wizara yake.

Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda.

MR. JALANG'O: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker for giving me this opportunity. This is an important Motion because we are talking about education. Even when wherever the President goes he ~~emphas~~ emphasises on education. ~~xxi~~ When we talk about education, we are not just talking about primary school education, but are talking about education covering every facet, facility and institution of our society. So, a Motion on education, and text books form the basis of education, ~~it~~ becomes a Motion whose debate we have to consider very seriously; it is not something to be taken lightly. When we talk about provision of text books to schools and the burden that is being put on the parents, we are ~~a~~ not talking about a light issue. We should debate on it ~~serio~~ seriously and the Ministry concerned should also take it seriously. We are not objecting to cost-sharing because the cost of things has continued to rise, and we understand this. However, the burden on parents today is more than one can afford.

Mr. Temporary Deputy ~~a~~ Speaker, Sir, let me be more specific about text books. We have certain publishers in this country who year after year are producing the same book with just a few revisions in it, and want schools to switch to ~~the~~ to using the new book they have published. I have an example of one text book for Standard Eight; every year a new edition of this book is published. It is by the same publisher and is edited by the same person, and it has to be given to all schools every year. One time my daughter brought me that ^{book} and said that her ^{teacher} insisted that the book had to be changed. When I looked through that book, I found that only two pages had been changed in that book, and yet the child was required to

MR. JALANG'O (CTD):

buy a new book every year. Is the Ministry aware of this? When we talk of day-light robbery, this is part of it; it is robbery without violence, which is carried out in broad day ~~ex~~ light. Why do we allow publishers to cheat? We have specialists in ~~var~~ various Ministry, especially in the Ministry of Education, who, from time to time, I believe, should be able to review the contents of these books and see whether there is any need to have a book revised.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we also have some schools ~~which~~ in this country which, year after year, insist on changing books. There must be an interest somewhere; it just cannot be that text books have to be changed. After all the syllabi has remained unchanged, ~~except~~ except when when we introduced the 8-4-4 system of education. Again the examination set is a national one. So why should certain schools of the same level, grade and so on have to get a new set of text books? This is simply because a publisher has recommended that such books should be used during that year; then the Ministry simply accepts that such are the books to be used. I ~~think~~ feel that it is high time the Ministry of Education standardised ~~text~~ even if it will give them to schools ~~for~~ free of charge - the use of text books in schools. This is because we are being taken for a ride. From now on the Sixth Parliament is not going to accept being taken for a ride.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, finally, when you look at the quality of these text books, they leave a lot to be desired. I am not sure whether the Ministry ~~even~~ ever looks at the cost of the production of these books. Does anybody ever look at the cost of the production of these books? Where is the quality? Does it really warrant the price that is being charged for it? ~~EXEM~~

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING

(Mr. Mbori): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. While I appreciate the contribution of my good friend, the hon. Member for Rarieda, is he in order to say that the Ministry is not taking any interest ~~and~~ directing the kind of books that should be used in schools? To the best of my knowledge there are subject panels at the Kenya Institute of Education who are incharge of all the work of recommending books for buying and distribution to schools. Is he in order in what he is saying?

H.3. 4.5.88

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Mvamzandi): I think your^s is not a point of order but a point of argument.

MR. JALANG'O: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for coming to my rescue. The cost of text books ~~is~~ in general today is exorbitant. I am once again taking a particular case. I have six children.

AN HON. MEMBER: - Did you not practise family planning?

MR. JALANG'O: By the way by the time it came, it was too late for me to do that. The children are in Standards two, three, four, five, six, seven and form one. I have ^{been} surprised because my ~~form~~ Standard Eight child can use the books used in form one, and the one in Standard two can use the books used in Standard three. So I am have been unable to understand why the g books are being changed every year by schools, yet these are /same ~~books~~ schools using the same ~~same~~ syllabus throughout the ~~same~~ country.

Mr, ~~is~~ Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the cry over text books is everywhere. For example in my constituency, right now I have requests from 27 schools for assistance in form of text books, yet I have been in Parliament for only one month! How many such requests am I likely to get by the time I have been in Parliament for six months? This shows that something is wrong ~~somehow~~ somewhere, which we have to rectify. This Motion is very specific. I hope when the Minister come up to reply, his reply will also be specific.

END H

MR. JALANG'O (ctd.):

This is because, this is something that affects all our children. If we continue to tell these children that they are the future leaders of this country, and, if we cannot support them right now, then how are we going to support them in the future? How will we make them the leaders of tomorrow if we cannot do it now?

Sir, the syllabus specifically shows the topics that a child has to cover before he/she sits for the examinations. Unfortunately, we do not show them how they should prepare for these examinations. I think it would be proper if the Ministry of Education accepted this Motion totally without any amendments. I am saying that whereas we accept cost sharing, the question of textbooks which is the basic thing that is required for each child should be looked into. Textbooks should be given freely in all schools without any exemption or any conditions having to be met.

Last week when I was talking to one of the inspectors of secondary schools the issue of textbooks came up but I did not realise that hon. Kiliku was going to raise the issue so soon in Parliament. If we are true supporters of the Nyayo Philosophy, as we are, and if we fully support the Sessional Paper and the Kanu Manifesto--

With these few remarks, I fully support the Motion.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. Karauri): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to move an amendment to this Motion. Therefore, I beg to move that the Motion be amended by deleting all the words appearing in the ^{fourth} ~~fourth~~ and fifth lines and substituting with the following words:

"hasten the production of textbooks at cheaper cost in subsidized institutions".

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. Karauri) (ctd.):

Such motion as amended should read as follows:

THAT, in view of the fact that the cost of textbooks for primary and secondary schools has become so high that many ~~man~~ parents cannot afford to buy sufficiently for their children, this House calls upon the Government to hasten the production of textbooks at cheaper cost in subsidized institutions.

I am sure that no hon. Member here would expect the Government to meet the cost of textbooks alone. In fact, the burden on the Government is quite high as it ^{is} doing a lot for schools. ~~The Minister~~ ^{My Ministry} knows that the cost of textbooks for primary and secondary schools has increased considerably in the last few years, but so has everything else. The responsibility of provision of textbooks is shared between the Government and the parents. For instance, my Ministry provides £20 per class for Forms One to Four; £50 per class for Forms Five and Six for the purchase of textbooks. Another £10 per pupil is provided to Forms Five and Six and £2 per pupil in Forms One to Four for special subjects such as Home Science and Business Education. My Ministry will also spend shs. 68 million in supplying textbooks and other instruction materials to primary schools in the Republic during this Financial Year.

In order to protect the parents from exploitation by private publishers, my Ministry encourages parents to purchase prescribed low-cost books that are ^{prepared} prescribed by the Kenya Institute of Education (K.I.E.) and published by the Government parastatals of Jomo Kenyatta Foundation and the Kenya Literature Bureau. Already several teachers have been deployed at the K.I.E. to write manuscripts for publication by the Jomo Kenyatta Foundation and the Kenya Literature Bureau. This will go a long way towards reducing the prices of books.

The Government has further directed that all ~~pan~~ publishers print the price of all textbooks on the covers so that parents are

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. Karauri) (ctd.):
not exploited by the publishers. It has also been recommended that the students should be encouraged to share textbooks to cut down on costs.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my Ministry will continue to encourage parents to supplement the Government's efforts to reduce costs by sharing the cost of education, in this case, the purchase of textbooks. I wish to remind hon. Members that this Motion is specific. It is on textbooks. Let them no wander all over the Ministry looking for faults. Let them talk about textbooks. Let them also be realistic that this Government cannot meet all the costs of our education.

MR. KILIKU: Why?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. Karauri): This is because the Government is doing a lot on education. It does not just pay teachers. It does much more in other fields.

This is more so at this period when the Government is trying to reduce the Ministry of Education Budget from 35 per cent to less than ^{30 per cent} ~~that~~ so as to develop other sectors of our economy. When the budget goes up ^{to} 35 per cent and we admit that we cannot buy all the textbooks, it should be understood ^{There are} ~~it is because of~~ financial constraints. That budget should be reduced as there are other facilities that the Government would like to provide and these should be provided. That is why we are calling upon the hon. Members, even when they are addressing their constituents to educate them that the Government cannot do everything. The time has come when we must be prepared to put in a little also. The Government ^{like anybody else} does not ^{have} ~~inexhaustible resources like for example~~ businessmen. So we must educate our people that the Government is doing a lot in education and that is why the ~~same~~ education

I.4...4.5.23

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. Karauri) (ctd.):
budget takes 35 per cent of the Budget of this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot of people erroneously assume that the Government said that there was going to be free education, yet there is no free education. If one stopped to think of the colossal sums of money that go to paying teachers' salaries, he would realise that the Government is doing a lot. Parents cannot be stopped from opening either a primary school or a secondary school through Harambee. They cannot be stopped from starting a secondary school if ~~they~~^{they} contribute ~~enough~~ enough money to put up the facilities. The Government takes up the burden of supplying teachers ~~and~~^{and} paying the salaries of ~~these~~^{these} teachers in the Harambee schools. The salaries of the teachers go up to over sh.400 million per month. What I am calling upon the hon. Members to do, is to educate the people, for the Government is doing a lot for the education of this country. That is why the budget is so high. They should try to remove that ~~x~~ erroneous feeling about free education which people think is not free. It is free, but at the same time the Government cannot provide everything to the students.

END I.....

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. Karauri) Ctd:

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is also a period when large school enrolments are sharing limited facilities. Hon. Members, even the new ones to this House, know that the Ministry has done a lot and the people must supplement the Government's efforts through the Harambee spirit. They should be encouraged to construct the required facilities. The ~~par~~ parents should also be asked to buy books that cannot be bought by the Government. I have enlisted the manner in which the Government has been able to supply the schools with books but it cannot do everything.

Hon. Members talked about standardization of text books. This has been done. But parents ----

THE MEMBER FOR NYANDO (Mr. Omuor): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Would the hon. Assistant Minister, before he sits down, try to elucidate the amount of costs borne by the parents in terms of school fees and other facilities apart from the costs incurred by the Government? This will enable the hon. Members to discuss the matter properly.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. Karauri): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think you will do ^{us good if} you can to educate the ^{new} hon. Member to the effect that if he wants to put a Question to the Minister, he must do it during Question Time and not during a debate. I am sure that he will get his chance to speak and air his views.

What I was saying is that books have been standardized and that our children must have a wider knowledge ~~in~~ of education in order to broaden their minds. We cannot stop them doing this.

MR. ANGATIA: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I think the Assistant Minister is taking advantage of the fact that the hon. Member who raised the point of order is new to this House to brush aside a very important point. The Assistant Minister is responsible for education and he has said what the Government contributes in terms of education. Now, can he also ----

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Mvamzandi): Order! Sit down Mr. Angatia. That was not a point of order. You should try to catch the Speaker's eye rather than interjecting in the middle of a speech.

(Applause)

MR. ANGATIA: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member asked the Assistant Minister ^{to} give the amount of costs borne by parents. What the hon. Member was in effect saying is that the Assistant Minister was misleading the House. Let us now face it. The Assistant Minister is misleading the House and giving us the impression that the Government is footing the whole bill without giving us the costs borne by the parents. We shall not allow the House to be misled.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Mvamzandi): Order! I said that that was not a point of order but rather a "point of argument". You should try to catch the Speaker's eye to enable you air your views.

MR. ANGATIA: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I now rise on a point of order that the Assistant Minister is trying to mislead the House. Can he give us the true facts of the situation?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. Karauri): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the information I was given is the most accurate and I am not misleading the House in any way. If the hon. Member has any contrary information, he can give it when he gets a chance to speak.

With these few remarks I beg to move the amendment.

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Mr. Mwangale) Seconded.

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

Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few things in support of this Motion as amended. The argument which has been put to this Motion is missing one important point. This is the ~~fact~~ fact that Kenya has been going through a transitional period, that is, moving from the old system of education to the 8-4-4 system. In my view, this is the reason why we have experienced a constant change of text books. The authors have to visualize how the children who are now being phased out from standard one to four will be admitted to ~~school~~ school and ^{how will} they ^{up} cope with the 8-4-4 system when it becomes fully operational. This is the reason why these changes have been occurring now and then. I think it is very important for the ~~an~~ hon. Member to realize this very important fact. It should not be assumed that our planners in the Ministry of Education are asleep and that they do not foresee what is likely to happen in future. It should also not be assumed that they are not planning properly.

Hon. Members should appreciate what the Government has been doing. We should not come up and say that we are moving from the 8-4-4 system of education without fully equipping them to enable us phase out Form Five and Six. If this is done, the country would be in complete chaos as far as education is concerned. I feel strongly that this is the reason why this kind of change has ~~not~~ taken place.

The hon. Members who have spoken before me said that the cost of text books is very high and that the Government should do more than it has done. The hon. Members are failing to see one important point. The Ministry of Education spends 35 per cent of our national Budget, which is more compared to other Ministries. If this were to be increased, other services would suffer. This is because we have other services which are equally important, such as, the defence of this land, the health of the people and food production. These are also very important services. We should not, therefore, focus our attention to only one particular aspect, namely, education. You can educate people but if you do not feed and protect them; then there will be wars all

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

over. Therefore, the Government has to spread its meagre resources evenly. The Government agreed with a lot of pain that the Ministry of Education should get the lion's share of the national Budget. Hon. Members should take note of this important point and be thankful of what the Government has done.

One other thing which I would like to point out to hon. Members is with regard to text books. I heard hon. Chepkok saying that he spent Kshs.30,000/= buying text books for his children. Very few parents can afford that. In my opinion what the hon. Member did is that he went to high-cost shops and bought those books.

HON. MEMBERS: No! No!

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are governments -----

END. J

MR. CHEPKOK: On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Assistant Minister knows very well, that if a certain text book for mathematics is written by a Mr. Patel, for example, it will have the same marked price on it in every shop that sells the book. So, if, if the Assistant Minister thinks that the same book can have a lower price marked on it in certain bookshops, he ought to tell us now.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member should deny or accept that he bought those books from high cost bookshops. There are Government institutions which are subsidized by - - -

MR. N. MUNGAI: On a point of order, Sir. My point of order here is this. The hon. Assistant Minister has repeatedly said that there are certain bookshops high cost/and therefore, he must be aware of the existence/of these high cost bookshops/which do not subsidize/prices/to our people. So, let him tell which these high cost shops are.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, - - -

AN HON. MEMBER: On a point of order, Sir: - - -

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am responding to another point of order. When the Assistant Minister for Education was speaking, he gave ~~an~~ advice text to this House that the present publishers must mark the prices of/books on the cover so that the parents are not exploited. This, Sir, in turn means that there are publishers who actually sell these books at higher prices in ^{comparison} ~~comparison~~ to Government institutions or parastatals which sell these books cheaply because the Government does subsidize these institutions. Therefore, the question which the hon. Member is raising does not hold any water. (The response that I have given regarding this particular point can be checked and verified to be correct. I do not have the number or the names of these institutions but - - -

MR. MAKAU: On a point of order, Sir. Could the hon. Assistant Minister tell where we can find these bookshops where he says we can buy books at a cheaper price? I am asking this because the books published by the Ministry of Education or by the private publishers are sold in all bookshops at the same price and there is no bookshop which sells these books at a lower price. I think the Assistant Minister is just imagining things.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Mwamzandi): Order! I would request hon. Members to study the relevant Standing Order to know what a point of order really is. What is happening now is that hon. Members are just raising points of argument under the guise of points of order. So, please, when hon. Members stand on points of order, they should identify their points of order through the relevant Standing Order.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso): Sir, hon. Members should be patient. When an hon. Member catches the Speaker's eye, then he has the time to put his points across. The hon. Member who has just raised this point of order is an interested party because he is a publisher of books and I think he ought to have declared his interest in the first place. However, Sir, I do not want to dwell too much on this because the most important thing here is that ^{it is known that} where there is a price bargain on any item, certainly prices will be different; some will shoot up while others will go down. What I was saying is that Government institutions and parastatal organizations and also the Jomo Kenyatta Foundation and other publishers, are subsidized by the Government. Therefore, the prices of books that are published by these institutions are not the same as those published by private institutions, and sold in private bookshops. Therefore, I was advising hon. Members to look for the cheaper places where these books can be found.

HON. MEMBERS: Where are they!

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso): They can obtain these books in cheaper bookshops instead of buying them from very high cost bookshops for the sake of pride or anything like that.

Finally, Sir, I would like to say that what Government has done is quite a lot and therefore, I support this amendment because it will give the

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

Government time and opportunity to look into the problem. I support this amendment also because it will enable the nation to know what the Government is doing to hasten its plans in subsidizing the price of these books.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

MR. BOY: Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili niunge mkono Hoja hii. Hoja yenyewe inajieleza ^{Kinga Ubaga} ~~Kinga Ubaga~~ kwa sababu ikiwa tunazungumza juu ya suala la elimu, ni lazima tusema ukweli. Elimu inayotolewa na mwalimu kwa mwanfunzi, inapitia kwa kitabu na hicho hicho kitabu ndicho kinachukuliwa nyumbani na yule mwanafunzi na kukikariri. Vile vile kitabu hicho hicho ndicho kinatumwa kesho-kutwa ^{kurafundisha wanafunzi} ~~kurafundisha wanafunzi~~ wengine. Suala linalotututiza katika Wizara ya Elimu ni kwamba idadi kubwa ya wananchi katika nchi hii, wanakaa katika sehemu za mashambani na hali ya uchumi ya watu hawa ni ya kiwango cha chini sana. Vile vile, sio wananchi wote wana-^{au Mombasa} okaa hapa Nairobi/wana uwezo wa kununua hivi vitabu. Kwa hivyo, ikiwa vitabu hivi vitaendelea kuuzwa kwa bei ya juu, matokeo ni kwamba wale watoto wa watu maskini wanaokaa ^{Kule} ~~kule~~ sehemu za mashambani, kwa mfano ^{Kule} ~~Kule~~ Kwale, Bondo, Lamu, Kilifi na kadhalika, watahindwa kupata elimu. Hii ni kwa sababu hawataweza kununua vitabu kwa sababu havinunuliki. Sisi sote tunakubali kwamba vitabu ni muhimu kwa elimu ya watoto wetu. Vile vile, tumekubaliana sisi sote kwamba ni lazima njia ya kumsaidia mwananchi asiyejiweza, itafutwe. Sisi hatuwezi kusema kwamba Wizara ya Elimu inafanya kazi mbaya, bali tunasema kwamba Wizara hii imefanya kazi nzuri. Lakini pabali ambapo kuna makosa yanayostahili kurekebisha ni lazima ^{patajwe ili makosa hayo yaweze} ~~tusema pana makosa yanayohitaji~~ kurekebisha. Hivyo si kusema kwamba Wizara ikifanya kazi nzuri, basi makosa yakitokea yasi yasisemwe. Kwa hivyo, tungetaka kusema kwamba vitabu ^{Vikwaga} ~~kuna~~ na bei ya juu, ni makosa mabaya. Tunaposema hivyo, tunamfikiria yule mwananchi kule mashambani kuzi kwa sababu hawezi hata kununua school uniform kwa mtoto wake. Ni kweli kwamba kuna watu wengi sana ambao hawawezi kuwanunulia watoto wao school uniform ambayo inagharimu Shs.60/- peke yake. Sasa ikiwa mtu hawezi kununua school uniform ya mtoto wake, atawezaje kukinunua kitabu kinachouzwa Shs.150/- hata ikiwa hivyo bei imopunguzwa? Huo ni mfano tu ambao nimetoa na sisemi kwamba kuna kitabu kinachouzwa kwa Shs.150/

MR. BOY (Ctd.):

Nasema hivyo, ili mhe. Mbunge yeyote asisimame kwa jambo la nidhamu. Hata...
 ninaweza kumwona mhe. Mbunge mmoja ambaye yuko tayari kusimama kwa jambo
 la nidhamu. Nilikuwa nikisema kwamba kuna mzazi ambaye hawezi kununua school/^{uniform}
 hata kama bei yake imepunguzwa. Lakini yule mzazi anaambiwe akanunua kitabu
 kwa bei ~~sh~~ ya Shs.60/-. Jambo hilo haliwezekani kabisa. Yule mzazi ndiye
^{alikesimama}
~~alikesimama~~ kwa mlolongo ili kutuchagua sisi ambao tumeingia katika Bunge hili.
 Hivi majusi tulichaguliwa kwa kura ya mlolongo na wengine wetu hapa wamekonda
 sana hata wanaweza kuanguka wakipigwa na upepo. Muda wa miaka mitano si mrefu
 sana na hata wananchi wanajua hivyo.

Kwa hivyo, sisi ambao tumeletwa hapa na wananchi, tuna jukumu ya
 kuwatetea na kuzieleza shida zao katika Bunge hili. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima
 tuzitilie maanani shida za ^{yule} ~~yule~~ mtu mnyonge ambaye hana uwezo. Ninasema juu ya
 yule mtu maskini kule Kwale, Murang'a na kadhalika. Ni lazima sisi ambao
 tunafaa ~~katika~~ na ~~kusuti~~ zuri ya velvet tuwafikirie watu hawa. Ninasema hivyo
 kwa sababu sisi tunaweza kuvinunua vitabu hivi kwa bei ya juu, lakini yule
 mwananchi katika sehemu za mashambani ana matatizo mengi. Lakini swali ni kwamba
 ni kwa nini imechukua muda mrefu namna hii kwa Wizara kuchukua hatua, mpaka
 Hoja inaletwa hapa Bungeni? Sasa Wizara inayohusika imetoa badiliko la kusema,
 "to hasten the production - - -". Wakati huo wote Wizara hii imekuwa ikifanya
 hatua yoyote ambayo
 nini? Sasa inaonekana kwamba hakuna/~~hata~~ inaweza kuchukuliwa mpaka sisi Wabunge
 isitoshe,
 tulete Hoja hapa Bungeni, na/~~mabadiliko~~ juu ya Hoja zetu yanatolewa kwa haraka.
 Mambo yanayohusu vifaa vya shule ni lazima yafanyiwe mpango wakati unaofaa.
 Nasema hivyo kwa sababu wakati huu, wananchi wanazijenga shule kwa njia ya
 Harambee na sisi kama Wabunge tunafanya mikutano ya Harambee. Hata Wabunge
 wengine wameingia katika Bunge hili kwa kufanya mikutano ya Harambee na kujenga
 shule chini ya mpango wa 8-4-4. Sisi katika Bunge hili, tunafanya mikutano ya
 Harambee kwa kushirikiana na wananchi, ~~karibi~~ lakini yule mwananchi ^{anayechanga pesa} ~~anayetea~~
~~Harambee~~ kwa mpango wa 8-4-4, au kwa kujenga zahanati na kadhalika, anahitajika
 kununua vitabu kwa watoto wake. Jambo hili linamuumiza sana yule mzazi.

END K

MR. BOY (ctd.):

Mzigo alionao mwananchi huyo ni mzito sana. Kinachofaa kufanywa na Wizara hii ni kuichunguza Idara ya Kenya School Equipment Scheme. Ilivyo sasa ni kwamba kuna mahali pengine ambako vifaa vya shule hupelekwa hali mahali pengine havipelekwi. Kama ni pesa ambazo zimepungua katika Wizara hii, idara ya Wizara hii inayohusika na fedha ihakikishe kwamba pesa zimepunguzwa katika idara ambayo haizihitaji sana, na ziongezwe ~~kika~~ katika idara ya vifaa vya shule. Lakini tukiendelea hivi, tutapata kwamba ~~wa~~ watoto wa matajiri ndio watakapata elimu nzuri nao wale wa masikini, wanaotuleta hapa, hawataipata elimu nzuri.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, matajiri hawaendi kupiga kura; wala hawaendi kupiga mlolongo. Wale wanackwenda kupiga mlolongo ni wale masikini wa mashambani. Hao ndio wanaopiga mlolongo nyuma yetu. Hao masikini ndio wametufanya tuje hapa; tumezifunga tai hata hatuwezi kumeza mate. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima tuwe na watu hao wa mashambani ndani ya mawazo yetu. Twakubali kwamba Wizara imefanya kazi ^{nzuri} katika pande mbali mbali, lakini upande wa vifaa vya shule, kuna ulegevu mahali fulani. Kuna nati ambayo imelegea; kuna mtu mmoja katika idara hiyo ambaye hana pesa au mwenyewe ~~nikata~~ amelala. Nasema hivi kwa sababu shule za Nairobi zina vifaa vifaavyo, lakini ukienda mashambani, utaona kwamba hakuna vifaa. Kitu cha muhimu ni tukubali kwamba mfumo wetu wa ^{elimu wa} 8:4:4 ambao umeonyesha kwamba ni mzuri, hautafaulu kama vifaa vya watoto wa shule, hasa vitabu, havitakuwako kwa wingi. Bila vitabu kwa wanafunzi, mfumo huo hautafaulu. Tutakuwa twaimba nyimbo kufurahishana na kusemezana maneno mazuri kusudi ^{Mtu} fulani afurahi. ~~Esaka~~ Lakini ukweli ni kwamba baada ya muda fulani, itaonekana kwamba mfumo huu wetu unazidi kufifia. Ukweli ni kwamba, kufaulu kwake kutategemea upatikanaji wa vifaa vya shule, vifaa vya kufanyia hesabu na

MR. BOY (ctd.):

vile vya sanaa na ufundi. Lakini, ikiwa vifaa hivi vitapatikana tu katika shule za Nairobi, ~~hizi~~ na vikosekane katika shule za mashambani. ~~iki~~ itakuwa kwamba mfumo huu wa elimu ~~hizi~~ una manufaa tu kwa watoto wa Nairobi lakini si^o kwa watoto wa mashambani.

Mimi, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, natoka mashambani na ninajua kwamba mzazi wa mtoto wa shule wa Kwale hawezi kugharamia mavazi rasmi ya mwanawe. Nitakuwa najidanganya nikisimama hapa niseme watu hao/^{wauziwe}~~hizi~~ vitabu kwa bei nafuu; najua hawawezi kuvinunua vitabu hivyo hata wakiuziwa kwa bei nafuu. Hata ni afadhali nikvambie hawawezi, ukasirike, useme Boy alisema ukweli. Nakwambia watu wa k Kwale hawawezi kununua vitabu. Na huyu ni mtu aliyenipigia mlolongo.

Wengi wetu hapa tulipigiwa mlolongo na akina baba na akina mama ambao hawajiwezi kwa uchumi, kwa hali na mali. Mavazi rasmi ya shule huuzwa Sh.60/- - shati na suruali. Leo hii, kuna watoto wengi sana ambao hawawezi kwenda shule kwa sababu hawana mavazi rasmi ya shule. Sasa, kama mzazi hawezi kumnunulia mtoto wake mavazi rasmi, atawezaje kumnunulia vitabu? Kilicho cha mukimu ni nini? Ni mavazi rasmi ya shule au ni vitabu? ~~Sasa~~ Hao wananchi wanapewa kazi ngumu.

M Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ni lazima tulikubali rekebisho lililolelwa kwa sababu tukitazama hapa mbele tunaona kwamba walio katika Viti vya Mbele wako wengi sana - wameitana. Lakini si vizuri kwa kungoja tu mpaka Hoja iletwe ~~katika~~ Katika Bunge hili ndio watulettee marekebisho haraka haraka. Kwa mfano, Waziri ameleta rekebisho linalosema:-

"... to hasten the production of textbooks at a cheaper cost in a subsidized institution".

Rekebisho hili linge kuwa limefanywa na Waziri akaja akatwambia kuwa hiyo imefanywa tayari, tumeharakisha uchapishaji wa vitabu,

MR. BOY (ctd.):

na vitakuwa vikiuzwa kwa bei nafuu. Lakini yuaja sasa na kufanya rekebisho. Sisi tutalikubali rekebisho hili shingo upande - tufanye nini na nguvu hatuna? Walio ~~kix~~ katika viti vya mbele wamekuwa wengi.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

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

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

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Mwamzandi): We are doing this because we ~~are~~ are short of time and we might have one or two people to talk on this amendment before I put another Question.

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. Oloo-Aringo): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity, first of all to thank my Assistant Minister for moving the amendment, and secondly, to thank the House for accepting it. But equally important, to have the opportunity to say certain truths because we should only say those truths both ^{to} ~~this~~ this honourable House, and to the country at large.

The truth is that this country has done very well in the development of education. In fact, education is one success story in Kenya, both ^{quantitatively} and qualitatively. If you take the level of pre-primary schools, you will find that the number of ~~pre-primary schools~~ in the country has expanded enormously so that we have more than half-a-million pre-primary school children at pre-primary schools at a certain ~~with~~ time. Similarly, primary schools have also expanded enormously, from the few hundreds at ^{the attainment} Independence in 1963, to more than 13,000 from a small population of a few thousands - less than 10,000

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (ctd.):

to almost 5 million children in primary schools. That is ^a phenomenal expansion.

Similarly, the secondary ~~sh~~ schools have moved from a few hundreds to 2,600, with a population of a few thousands in 1963 to more than half-a-million in 1988. That is, again, a phenomenal expansion.

The third factor is that we have enormous expansions in post-school training institutions, such as technical training institutes and institutes of technology from ^{the attainment of} nil at ~~I~~ Independence, to more than 15 institutes of technology, recruiting more than 2,000 children to train for middle-level skills every year. That, again, is considerable expansion.

Teacher-education has expanded considerably, and continues to expand, so much so that this year, we ~~have~~ have taken in 6,000 trainees, out of 60,000 applicants who ~~w~~ are all qualified to train as teachers. Again, that talks ~~in~~ a lot about the pressures that we have.

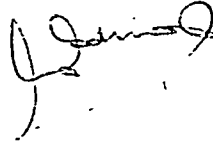
Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the higher level - at the university level, we have moved from a few hundreds who were attending the University College of Nairobi, or Makerere at that time, to more than 18,000 at university colleges or public ~~w~~ universities in this country, with, of course, more than 10,000 overseas. I am suggesting these figures to this House to show the quantitative expansion of education. But at the same time, there has been enormous improvement in quality. We have a very strong curriculum development centre - the Kenya Institute ~~ms~~ of Education, - which continues to develop and improve the curriculum in all subjects. In fact, when the ~~ms~~ challenge of the 8:4:4 system came, we responded immediately. I can ask all those who have looked at the ~~ms~~ syllabus and curriculum which we are fitting

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THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (ctd.):

in schools that ~~where~~ there is ~~present~~ enormous quality, with great emphasis on practical subjects, which is intended to change the attitudes of our people, to encourage them to go to training and acquire skills. These qualitative things must be registered. Therefore, the Kenya Institute of Education continues to provide this direction in providing ~~every~~ the very importance, ~~the~~ which is the centre of education - the curriculum, the contents of what we teach.

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THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (ctd.):

I am sure that most of my colleagues have not mentioned that point but, of course, coupled with that one is the area of the provision of books. This Government has taken a step to join in the publishing industry. In fact, the Government, through the Kenya Institute of Education, the Jomo Kenyatta Foundation and the Kenya Literature Bureau, is now involved in the production of books for schools. As I speak now, we have produced books for all subjects for the entire school system. Practically, every subject has got a pupils' book and a teacher's guide. Let us be given a credit for what we have done. I think what we have achieved is enormous. We have, similarly, supplied text books and we have reduced the prices. Those text books are available in book shops and they have been recommended to schools for Forms I and II. As I talk now, much work is being undertaken by the Jomo Kenyatta Foundation and the Kenya Literature Bureau. Where those two institutions cannot cope, we send some work to private publishers to assist us in the production of books. During every holiday, teachers from secondary schools, teacher training colleges and the universities meet at workshops to produce these books.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we in fact went a little bit further. We wanted to beat our rivals at their own game and, therefore, as a Government we agreed to provide for and pay some honoraria for would-be authors. We are now doing that, even though we retain our copyright. To me, we have made a breakthrough in that exercise. I am sure, as I speak now, that the purpose of that policy of producing text books was to make them cheaper. Secondly, we wanted to make them available because even if they were cheap and not available in all the corners of this country, we would not be serving a very useful purpose. We are making the books we publish available to all parts of this country.

Sir, I am stressing this because, as my Assistant Minister had said earlier on, we have limited resources. Therefore, as the Minister for Education, I am telling this country the truth, that we must move to cost-sharing. It is not a new policy because we are practising cost-sharing at all levels. Nursery schools or pre-primary

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (ctd.):

schools are actually run either by private individuals or by communities, churches or by local authorities. That is cost-sharing. Even where there are community schools, it is the parents who are putting up the physical infrastructure such as classrooms. Similarly, in the primary schools there is cost-sharing. In fact, parents are providing the physical infrastructure; they are providing the classrooms. When the issue of Standard VIII came up - and I would like to thank the country and this House in particular for what we did - the total mobilisation of this country ended up in providing the classrooms in all primary schools. That is cost-sharing. Of course, the Ministry continues to provide the professional services such as the provision of syllabi and curriculum, the inspection of schools and the employment and remuneration of teachers. That ~~is~~ constitutes a very heavy burden. In fact, contrary to what many people say, the heaviest expenditure of the Ministry of Education is in recurrent expenditure. You are aware, Sir, that my Ministry receives the highest ~~high~~ budgetary allocation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the moment we receive 37 per cent of the total national budget. If this House would like to give the Ministry more than that percentage, then I would be the happiest person. But you cannot justify that more allocation in terms of our need to ~~is~~ diversify our development into more productive area. Therefore, the Sessional Paper of 1986 demanded that we reduce the money allocated to the Ministry of Education in order for us to be able to provide for other services. Let me point out to this House that 70 per cent of the money that is allocated to the ~~Ministry~~ Ministry of Education actually goes into paying teachers' salaries; only four per cent of the total allocation goes into development. Therefore it is necessary that we tell the country of the inevitability of extending the existing ~~is~~ policy into cost sharing. Indeed, cost-sharing is not new; it is the extension of that ~~is~~ policy into areas where it has not been effectively applied before. One of these areas is the area of teacher education. After all, ^{while} we have private teacher training colleges in this country and people are paying to go into those colleges, there is nothing wrong with that. So long as they sit and pass

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (ctd.):

our national examinations and qualify as teachers, we do allow private teacher training colleges in the country. In such private colleges, parents are already paying over KShs.10,000/- per year. For instance, we have Kamagambo Teacher Training College which offers Pl courses and Nyambururu Teacher Training College in Kisii where parents are paying. In each college, there are more people in the waiting list who want to join. So, as a result of that, it is important that as a Government, we should urge parents to accept that there will be need for some fee paying particularly for personal expenses and accommodation. Even if you ~~stay~~ stayed at home with your son or daughter, he will still eat. Why do we not extend that one into teacher training colleges.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have been criticised and told - just as I have just got a criticism from hon. Bcy - that we do not plan for the university intake. Far from it. We have planned because previously we ~~had~~ had only one university. ^{the last five years} In ~~the last five years~~ we have had four universities, That is a phenomenal growth. No other country has been able to do that miracle but, under the leadership of President Moi, we have achieved it. We have to evaluate what we have done. Let me put it that when we are asking that ~~the~~ cost-sharing be extended to teacher training colleges and the universities, it is already there; we are only stating the obvious. After all, we have the loan scheme which is actually cost-sharing. What really happened is that the scheme did not work ~~effect~~ effectively. In other words, we were only able to recover about 20 per cent of the total loans given to university students. As I said, in 1984/85 we did not recover some KShs.600 million because the Ministry was ill-equipped to do so. What we are saying should be done now is to improve the management of the loan scheme. In fact, I am going to suggest to this House and to the nation - and we are going to produce this in a Sessional Paper to this House - that parents and the people of this country debate this policy because we have democracy and we want parents to participate in decision making, including decisions ~~of~~ on education. So, since cost-sharing is ~~not~~ not new, we are

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (ctd.):

appealing to hon. Members to support it. I am also asking hon. Members not to tie admission to the universities to bed-stay because that is restricting us. At the same time, the most important thing is that when we have cost-sharing, there will be cost saving which we can use to expand other facilities in the country.

With those few remarks, Mr. Temporary ~~De~~ Deputy Speaker, Sir, I ~~may~~ beg to support the Motion as amended.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (Mr. Amayo): Absante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili nami niliunge badiliko lililopendekezwa kwa Hoja hii. Jambo lililo mbele ya Bunge hili tukufu ni la muhimu sana kwa sababu linawahusu vijana ambao watakuja kuwa viongozi wa nchi hii katika mambo mbali mbali. Kilicho cha muhimu zaidi ni kwamba watu wa Kenya wameelimishwa na ~~hizi~~ viongozi walioko katika Bunge hili kuwa elimu ni kitu cha muhimu, na wameona umuhimu wa kuwapatia watoto wao elimu. Tatizo la vitabu vya mafundisho limekuwa ~~hizi~~ kubwa sana hapa nchini. Watu wengine ambao wana watoto kama 13 hivi hawaoni rahisi kununua vitabu vya mafundisho.

Bw. Naibu Spika, mimi naliunga ~~hizi~~ mkono badiliko lililopendekezwa kwa Hoja hii, na pia ninamshukuru mhe. Mbunge aliyeyleta Hoja yenyewe Bungeni kwa sababu ni ~~ya~~ ya muhimu sana. Ingawa hivyo, kuna jambo moja ambalo Waziri wa Elimu ametaja na ambalo ningependa kuzungumzia. Waziri ametaja ~~hizi~~ jambo la kugawany gharama ya elimu, kitu ambacho ni cha muhimu sana. Amesema kwamba wazazi wanafanya kazi ya muhimu katika kusaidia kujenga shule na ~~ya~~ nyumba za walimu. Amesema ~~na~~ pia kwamba wazazi wanakabiliwa na jukumu la kuwanunulia watoto wao nguo rasmi za shule, jambo muhimu ambalo wazazi wanafanya.

END..... M.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

(Mr. Amayo)(Ctd.):

Pia, wanarunua madawati yaliyomo katika shule zetu. Pana kazi nyingi wanayoifanya ili kusaidia kazi inayofanywa na Wizara yetu ya Elimu. Wizara hii inafanya kazi muhimu kuwasaidia watoto wa nchi hii kuelimika. Ninatoa shukrani kwa yale yote ambayo Serikali yetu tukufu inafanya ikiongozwa na Mtukufu Rais.

Hata hivyo, kuna mambo mengine ambayo ingekuwa vizuri tuyafikirie. Mojawapo ya mambo ambayo Wizara hii ingeangalia ni ugawaji wa bei ya vitabu. Wizara imesema kwamba tunafaa kugawana bei ya vitabu, nasi tumekubali, lakini pana kitu fulani hapa ambacho kinafaa kuangaliwa na kuchunguzwa. Katika Kenya, kuna vifaa fulani vya lazima na bei yake husimamiwa na Serikali. Ni kwa nini bei ya vitabu pia isisimamiwe? Ingekuwa vizuri Wizara iwaangalie wenye kuchapisha vitabu ili ijulikane kwamba bei ya kitabu fulani inafaa kuwa kiasi fulani. Usimamizi wa bei ya vitabu unafaa kuwoko kwa sababu vitabu ni mojawapo ya vifaa muhimu katika Kenya. Wizara ikifanye hivyo, itakuwa ikiisaidia nchi hii pamoja na wale ambao wametutuma katika Bunge hili. Kazi yetu kubwa hapa ni kutunga sheria na kuangalia ni wapi nchi yetu inakoelekea. Pia tunaangalia kama watu wetu wanapata usaidizi au la. Ni muhimu sana kusimamia bei ya vitabu vinavyochapishwa kwa kuwaelimisha watoto wetu shuleni.

Jambo lingine ambalo ningependa kusema ni kwamba ninamwunga Waziri mkono-kuhusu ugawaji wa bei ya masomo ya walimu, lakini ningependa walimu wanisikilize kwa makini kupitia kwako. Tukitaka wanafunzi wanaofundishwa katika vyuo vya walimu walipe karo kidogo, tunafaa kufikiri kwamba huu unapaswa kuwa mwongozo wa Serikali kwa wanafunzi wote wa aina hii. Kila mwanafunzi aliyemaliza Kidato cha Mhe na anataka ^{Kuingia} chuoni kingine cha mafunzo anafaa kulipa karo. ^{Si} Walimu peke yao ~~sip~~ wanaofaa kulipa karo, huku wenzao wanaokwenda mafunzoni ya kazi ya posta, wenye kufunzwa kazi ya polisi wa kawaida au polisi wa utawala au na wanaofunzwa kilimo hawalipi karo yoyote. Hii ni vibaya. Inafaa tuwe na mwongozo kwamba wanafunzi wote wanaomaliza Kidato cha Mhe na kuingia mafunzoni mengine walipe karo hali moja, badala ya walimu wanafunzi kulipa na wenzao wasilipe karo.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

(Mr. Amayo)(Ctd.):

Huu hautakuwa mwongozo mzuri hata kidogo. Serikali yetu haifikirii kufanya jambo lolote ambalo litawafanya wanafunzi kupea ualimu na kuingia katika mafunzo ya aina nyingine. Aina zote za mafunzo ni muhimu kwa nchi hii, na tunataka vijana wetu wapate nafasi ya kuelimishwa na kuisaidia nchi hii. Wanafunzi wakiikimbia kazi fulani, tutalemewa na mzigo upande mmoja. Waziri anafaa kuliangalia jambo hili na kulirekebisha.

Ningependa kusema juu ya vitabu, huku nikifurahi kusikia Waziri akisema kwamba vitabu vyote vya shule za msingi vimechapishwa tayari na kuwa vitapeleka katika sehemu zote za Kenya. Ningependa kuzungumza juu ya taabu fulani ambayo nimeona mwenyewe. Katika sehemu ninakotoka, nimeona kwamba kusafirisha vitabu hadi shule ambako vinahitajika ni taabu. Wakati fulani unakuta kwamba wanafunzi wanatolewa shuleni waende kubeba vitabu kutoka umbali wa maili kadha. Wakati mwingine gari haliwezi kubeba vitabu hadi shule kwa sababu barabara huko haipitiki. Tunakubali kwamba nyingi za barabara zetu ni mbaya, lakini ikiwa ni wajibu wa Wizara ya Elimu kupeleka vitabu shuleni halafu wanafunzi wanavibeba, wanafaa kulipwa. Ikiwa mwalimu ndiye amebeba vitabu hivyo akitumia gari lake, yeye pia anafaa kulipwa kwa sababu bei ya kusafirisha vitabu mpaka shuleni huwa imekisiwa na pesa zinazohitajika zikatolewa. Katika makisio ya Waziri wa Elimu hapa, anasema kwamba bei ya kitu fulani ni kiasi fulani, ya kusafirisha kitu hicho hadi kinakohitajika ni kiasi fulani, na kadhalika. Kwa hivyo, watu wengine wakisafirisha kitu hicho, wanafaa kulipwa.

Mambo ni hali kadhalika kuhusu usafirishaji wa maziwa ya Nyayo, ambayo watoto wanayapenda sana. Tunamshukuru Mtukufu Rais kwa kuleta maziwa haya shuleni. Uchukuzi wa maziwa haya unafaa kuzi kuangaliwa. Ikiwa watoto ndio wameyabeba vichwani mwao hadi shuleni, mwenye kandarasi ya kuyachukua maziwa hayo anafaa kukatwa pesa fulani ili watoto waliyoyabeba walipwe. Mwenye kandarasi hafai kuendelea kuzifurahia pesa alizolipwa bila kufikisha bidhaa zote shuleni.

Kwa hayo machache, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Mada, nalinga mkono badiliko hili.

proposed
 (Question of the Motion as amended ~~out and agreed to~~)

Resolved accordingly:

~~THAT, in view of the fact that the cost of textbooks for primary and secondary schools has become so high that many parents cannot afford to buy sufficiently for their children, this House calls upon the Government to hasten the production of textbooks at cheaper costs in subsidised institutions.~~

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Mwanzandi): Hon. Members, at this stage, we can only afford to debate the Motion for five more minutes. I give this chance to Mr. Wamalwa.

MR. WAMALWA: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support this Motion as amended. I would like to congratulate the hon. Member who brought this Motion before the House because it is very much in line with the declared policy of this Government. At the attainment of our Independence, the battle cry of this Government was its determination to get rid of ignorance, poverty and diseases. These are three very major obstacles facing any nation. I could not agree more with the Minister for Education that this country has done extremely well, vis-a-vis its declared goals. It has done particularly well in the field of education, that is, the eradication of ignorance.

I, too, agree that there has to be cost-sharing between the Government and the people. Cost-sharing, as far as education is concerned, is very important because, as has been pointed out, education accounts for a very huge part of the national budget. This is in keeping with our ~~it~~ belief that people must be educated in order to make the nation move forward. It is, indeed, in keeping with the declaration of Thomas Jefferson many centuries ago. He said that you cannot expect a people to be free and ignorant; if you do, you expect what never was and what never will be.

MR. WAMALWA (Contd.):

In keeping ~~up~~ with that, this Government has made tremendous strides in the field of education. I would like to urge, however, Sir, that while ~~we~~ ^{there is} consent wholeheartedly to cost-sharing as far as education is concerned, I would like to appeal that the Government would consider it fit to do a little more sharing where books are concerned. The words of hon. Juma Boy that the people in the rural areas who are unable to buy even uniforms for their children - and that is essential - to be asked to pay very high costs for the text-books is almost ^{like} trying to get water out of a stone.

We share as far as the building of classrooms is concerned. In some schools we share as far as the building of teachers houses is concerned. In Harambee secondary schools we share as far as the payment of teachers salaries is concerned. We share readily on so many funds.

I will be prepared to go so far, Sir, as to say that if the cost of sharing where books are concerned is going to be too high or continues to be too high upon the parents, it might be reasonable to consider perhaps dropping the school milk programme and substitute it for textbooks because textbooks are so much more essential. The number of textbooks that are prescribed for any class are never sufficient. Children must read beyond their prescribed textbooks in order to do well at school, and for that reason it is not enough just to buy the three textbooks that are asked for in the syllabus, but it is important that parents also have money to buy supplementary books to encourage their children to read over and beyond the syllabus. This is what makes for a better student or an ace student as opposed to an average student.

Sir, it is important that we encourage the habit of reading among our people. Our people must be able to read and write so that in future, even for those who come to this House, they can take the

MR. WAMALWA (Contd.):

trouble to read the Bills before they contribute to them. However, for those who do not come to this House, they will have no better companion in their old age than a book, when they have nothing else to do.

For this reason, Sir, while I congratulate the Ministry of Education for the tremendous amount of work it has done to uplift the standard of our education, I would like to appeal most sincerely that the Ministry considers, within the ^{parlance} ~~balance~~ of cost-sharing, that as far as textbooks are concerned, the Government does a little more sharing than it is doing at the moment. I am not saying to provide all the books, but to do a little more sharing than it is doing at the moment, particularly in rural primary schools and Harambee schools

With those few words, Sir, I beg to support.

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

MR. KILIKU: Thank you very much, Sir. Before I continue, and with your permission, Sir, I would like to call upon hon. Makau, Member for Mbooni, and give him five minutes to contribute to the Motion.

MR. MAKAU: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think somebody had said that I have an interest in this Motion. However, this is a Motion that touches me and everybody else in this House.

Thank you very much hon. Kiliku for the five minutes. Here (we have two issues, and that is the reduction of price of books, and the availability of books to the students in this country. The first issue is about the price of books. We can keep on discussing about the price of books, but it is not the publisher or the book-seller who decides the price. The price of books is determined by the 70 per cent input that comes from the paper.

Sir, as every hon. Member here is aware, the supply of paper

MR. MAKAU (Contd.):

in this country is a monopoly of the Webuye Paper Mills. As I speak now, I congratulate the Minister for Education for starting the scheme of producing books in this country. However, the price of paper in this country is such that it is the most expensive because of the monopoly of the Webuye Paper Mill. I am saying this because --

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

On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. It is a normal procedure, and I do not want to interrupt my hon. good friend over there. ~~However, it is a normal procedure~~ that if anybody speaking on a Motion on a matter that he has interest in, he should, first of all, declare his interest. The hon. Member speaking now is a book publisher, and we are not asking anything to the contrary. He should state his interest and then speak on the Motion so that we can read how he is moving.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Mwamzandi): Order! I think he has already declared his interest.

MR. MAKAU: Thank you, Sir, for protecting me.

What I was saying is that in this country we have a monopoly of supply of papers through Webuye Paper Mills. The distributors of paper in this country are from one group. The printers are also from one group, and the book-sellers are also from one group. Now, the price of paper in this country, as I said, ~~Kenya has~~ ^{is very} ~~the most~~ expensive paper because if we import paper from Hungary, pay duty and bring it to this country, we would be able to produce books cheaply than when we buy paper from the Webuye Paper Mills. This is a fact.

Sir, one of the points that I wanted to stress is that one hon. Member has spoken about expensive bookshops. We do not have books that are cheap and others that are expensive. What we have is that the paper that we buy from Webuye Paper Mills keeps on increasing

MR. MAKAU (Contd.):

its price almost after every one month. For instance, about three weeks ago there was an increase in the price of paper, and this makes every printer in this country keep on talking about the increase of price of paper. This accounts for about 70 per cent of the cost of book, the finished product. Even the Government books are being produced and we are told that they are very cheap. However, if you go to a bookshop you will find that the books for secondary schools produced by the Kenya Literature Bureau are of the same price like any other book produced by any commercial publisher. So, here there is no question of saying that ^{books are expensive} unless the Minister for Finance or the Ministry concerned subsidises paper from Webuye Paper Mills books will always be very expensive.

Sir, another factor that makes books very expensive in this country is the freedom of importation of books into this country. By the time books land in this country, the landed cost due to the strength of the Sterling Pound makes the price of books prohibitive. So, if there could be a control of importation of books, books would be cheaper. In 1986, books imported or printed material imported into this country was worth KSh.70 million! Also books for nursery and primary schools are being imported from Hong Kong! Now, if a stop ^{of books,} could be put on importation ^{and we ask} or put a ceiling of about 500 books to be imported into this country, ^{to} the Webuye Paper Mills ~~trying to ask them~~ not ^{to} increase prices because of monopoly they have, books would be cheap.

Sir, the other point is that we can talk about producing books by the state publishing firms, but today as I speak now, there is not a single book for Form III from the said publishing companies apart from that of Malkiat Singh and Patel. We have no books for Form III from the state publishing companies! Next year they will be

MR. MAKAU (Contd.):

in Form IV and they will be doing exams. How do we expect them to do exams when there are no books? When we talk about state publishers and yet indigenous publishers are never given the encouragement to produce books, it is bad.

Sir, I beg to support the Motion so that we get books in school

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. Oloo-Aringo): On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I just wanted to inform my colleague that I did mention in my statement the fact that it is true we have produced all books for all subjects for primary schools, including Forms I and II in secondary schools. In fact, set books for Forms III and IV will start being available in the market by June. In fact, the manuscripts are ready with the Jomo Kenyatta Foundation and Kenya Literature Bureau, and by the end of the year the books for Forms III and IV will be available for all schools.

End O.



MR. KILIKU: Thank you, very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to thank all the hon. Members who have supported this Motion and all the hon. Members who wanted to contribute but did not have the time.

This Motion, ~~which~~ is in fact, a message of the complaints from parents to the Ministry of Education. Since now the Minister has known the various complaints the parents have will now go by his promises. Unfortunately, I expected the Minister to ~~th~~ tell this House the fate of the 10,000 students who have qualified to go to university. Where are they going to be accommodated?

Nobody is opposing cost-sharing in education. The parents are the ones who construct the classrooms, they buy school ~~in~~ uniforms and other things. Why should the Minister not take the responsibility of supplying the textbooks now so as to make cost-sharing meaningful? We thank the Government that our children now get free milk and that the salaries of teachers are paid by the Government, but the most important basic need in education is textbooks. Actually, what the teachers offer in education is only 30 per cent of the education and the remaining 70 per cent is got from the textbooks. A child with the necessary textbooks will take the opportunity, when he goes home, of relying on those textbooks especially during the holidays like now. I hope what the Minister has just said will come into being because the ~~the~~ Ministry is usually behind its plans. We have now given him the information that there are no books for Form III and the Minister has promised that these will be ^{supplied} ~~supplied~~ to the schools soon or later.

The Minister of Education is a very active one. Why can he not make sure that ~~ex~~ each child benefits equally? For instance, the children of ^{the} Ministers and ^{those of} hon. Members have every-

MR. KILIKU (Ctd.):

thing while the children from poor families have nothing. Some of the hon. Members keep on saying that - and I agree with them - parents in the rural areas have a low income. But even in the urban areas, due to the decline in their purchasing power and other economic forces, some of the parents cannot afford to buy textbooks. Some earn very low salaries; some are not employed and others work on casual basis. So, this problem is everywhere not just in the rural areas.

With those few points, I beg to move.

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

Resolved accordingly:

THAT, in view of the fact that the cost of textbooks for primary and secondary schools has become so high that many parents cannot afford to buy sufficiently for their children, this House calls upon the Government to hasten the production of textbooks at a cheaper cost in subsidized institutions.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Mwanzadi): Next Order.

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

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 debt; 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.

(END P....)

MR. KILIKU (Ctd.):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have deemed it necessary to move this Motion in this House in view of what were told during last Parliament that this country owes ^{92.6} per cent of Gross National Product both locally and abroad. However, ~~mentioned~~ ^{quoted} in the Financial Review of 18.4.88 ^{that figure as} equivalent to shs. 100.7 billion. It also revealed that in the next four years we are going to borrow shs. 25.6 billion and out of that, 90 per cent will be used to service the debts and 10 per cent will be used in the productive sector of the viable products.

The Government has done a lot since we attained Independence and we appreciate what it has done and is continuing to do. However, there are some strategies which were contained in the Sessional Paper No. I of 1986 which have not been followed well. Although we talked about ^{Import} Substitution Policy in that Sessional Paper, it appears that that policy has not been so effective. For example last year we had complaints about the ~~importation~~ importation of sugar at the expense of the sugar factories in this country. Probably that is the reason why most sugar companies are facing problems now because the market has been flooded with imported sugar. For instance Ramisi Sugar Company ^{is} experiencing a lot of financial problems which probably might have been caused by the importation of sugar. This is because the Substitution Policy is not being followed. Also East African Bag and Cordage which manufactures gunny bags faced the same problem due to this importation. I am asking; why can the Minister for Finance ^{not} have ^{as to} guide-lines of what should be imported and what should not? Since we are self-sufficient as far as sugar is concerned, why should we allow importation of it? The same case applies to gunny bags: Since we can manufacture ~~enough~~ enough gunny bags, why should the Minister allow importation of gunny bags? By doing so, he is interfering with our economic growth. When we import sugar or any other commodity we use our most scarce foreign exchange. It is for the Ministry to see that those goods which can be domestically manufactured here and satisfy the domestic needs are not imported to this country.

MR. KILIKU (Ctd.):

Sir, indigenisation of the economy is the major objective of the Government. In fact, when the Minister for Commerce was addressing his officials in his Ministry, he said that the first major thing for him to do as the Minister is that he will make sure that he will take effective measures in the indigenisation of the economy. Sir, you will wonder if you happen to go to Biashara Street in Nairobi, Biashara Street in Mombasa and also in Changamwe and even in Kisumu because those places look like Bombay. This is because non-indigenous Kenyans are owning everything. Why can the Minister not look into all those businesses and see who owns them? I hope and I suggest that the Government should have a commission to make a very good research on the indigenisation of the economy. It should be made sure that the findings of this research are reported back and the country is told what measures the Government is taking regarding indigenisation. This is because, most of these businesses can be done by the indigenous Kenyans. For example, the other day the Minister for Commerce said: "how we are going to indigenise the Clearing and forwarding business; we are going to indigenise the warehousing; we are going to indigenise transport; we are going to indigenise everything".

END Q...

MR. KILIKU (CTD):

But let us not have this talk only in the newspapers; let us be seen ~~any~~ doing something about the issue.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, now we have the multi-national companies and other foreign companies which repatriate their profits to their respective countries at the expense of the economic growth of this country; this is very simple to understand. But now if a business is owned by the Minister for Finance, hon. Prof. Saitoti, whatever profit he is going to earn will circulate within our economy - it still be our money invested in the productive sector. Now, if profits are repatriated, do we benefit from the ~~repat~~ repatriation of such such profits? So this is where we are making a mistake, and it is high time the Minister came up with a clear-cut Government policy on indigenisation so that we can stop such things.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, they are the same people from whom we borrow money and buy manufactured goods, and this way the money goes back to where it ^{was} borrowed from. I think, economically, it has been proved that we only benefit from 33 per cent of foreign aid while 66 per cent goes back to the donor countries in form salaries, overseas allowances, research allowances and so on. In order to avoid such a situation, we must indigenise the economy. Our wananchi are now conversant with business aspects in this country. So they can run them well.

However, Mr. ~~Senior~~ Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, African^S have barriers when it comes to taking over businesses. If you want to take over a shop somewhere, you may be asked for ~~goodwill~~ an amount of goodwill which this ^{Seller} knows you cannot afford. So, ~~instead~~ let the Ministry waive payment of goodwill in the case of Africans taking over businesses from foreigners. This is because payment for goodwill is one of the drawbacks to Africans who want to take over businesses from foreigners. If you are told to pay Shs.500,000/- as goodwill amount for acquisition of just a small shop, you simply cannot afford it. This is why Africans cannot take over businesses from foreigners. So, the Minister should come up now and tell us how he is going to make indigenisation of the economy possible. This matter has been discussed in the newspaper^S very much; the Minister has issued statements on it. But now it should start working at a high speed.

MR. KILIKU (CTD):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I ~~am~~ appreciate ~~what~~ the discussions the Ministers for Finance, Planning and National Development and Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation had with the Secretary-General of United States Agency for ~~in~~ International Development (USAID) at the ~~the~~ Hilton Hotel; they explained our policy well. So ~~when~~ when foreigners give us money they should not tell ^{US} what we should finance. This is ~~some~~ because some of the projects are not productive. It should be for our Government to decide which projects are to be financed at any given time; the Government should be left to finance ~~to finance~~ those projects which are viable; we should not ~~rely~~ rely on what they ~~are~~ tell us. Of course this is one of the problems of relying on foreign aid: the conditions attached to foreign aid are not favourable to the economy of a developing country like ours. Now instead of such foreigners giving us money, and leaving us to go to any market where we can ^{buy} high-quality goods at reasonable prices, they ~~insist~~ insist that we must buy from their respective countries.

END R

MR. KILIKU (ctd.):

For example, if we want to buy locomotives from Britain and we know that West Germany locomotives are cheaper and more durable, we ~~should~~ ^{should} buy from West Germany. But the British tell us that we must buy ~~from them~~, but we know that the quality of their locomotives is poor and very expensive. These are some of the draw backs of foreign loans. It is time for the Minister to find ~~ways~~ ^{ways} of avoiding such things and save the country's economy. If he does not do this, then no doubt we shall have an economic crisis; we are going to face a debt crisis. Such a situation is very dangerous. In fact, without economic independence, we cannot be proud of our Independence. Economic independence is very important. With economic independence we can speak our mind.

Sir, I thank the Minister ^{for} of Energy for his efforts. I know sooner or later we might have oil. When we strike oil, that foreign exchange that we use to purchase oil from ~~the~~ foreign countries might be saved. I think the Minister concerned should tell us whether we are ^{really} ~~really~~ going to get oil or not.

Let me now go on to part (c) of the Motion which says:

"to intensify the search for foreign markets for Kenyan goods and services to earn foreign exchange".

Hon. Madhubuti yesterday told us that there are fruits in Malindi which are rotting because they do not have a market. These are fruits like mangoes and oranges. Why can the Ministry concerned not have a proper programme of exporting these horticultural crops abroad while fresh where there are markets? Why should those fruits be allowed to rot just because we do not have a market for them here? Where are our market research specialists who should find a market for these fruits? What is the Kenyan External

Trade Authority (K.E.T.A.) doing? Could they inform us of the markets that they have found for our products this year.

I was in ~~the~~ America last year in July

MR. KILIKU (ctd.):

where I discovered that the Americans want Kenyan coffee but they do not have a way of acquiring it. But there is no one to tell them about Kenyan coffee. People in other parts of the world apart from the western region of the United States of America (U.S.A.) drink and have knowledge about our coffee. These people in the U.S.A. want our coffee, but have no way of acquiring it. I think our market research people should go to that part of the world. I even met one American who told me that he flies here after every two months to ~~come~~ come and buy coffee for his cafe. Why can our people not find markets in all parts of the world, except South Africa our products? It is shameful that we ^{cannot} ~~can~~ find markets for our products.

Last year, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I remember the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife saying that they were looking for market for baboons as these animals do not have any economic value to the country. The Minister suggested that the foreign exchange earnings that would then be realized would be given to the farmers to buy tractors to increase crop production. We have a good economy, but we lack planners and market researchers.

We must discourage foreign borrowing. Even the other day the Kenya Airways was reported to have borrowed Sh.100 million to buy spare parts for the Airbus which was purchased the other day. This is a lot of ~~the~~ money taking into account that the Airbus is almost new. It was further reported that this loan would be repayed by 1997. Although the money was borrowed locally, why can we not discourage this borrowing?

The other area where we spend a lot of money unnecessarily, is on the ^{Managing} ~~Managing~~ directors of parastatals. You will find that these directors are never in their offices. They are always travelling to Nairobi to settle even matters that could be settled by telephone in order to ~~to~~ earn subsistence allowance.

MR. KILIKU (ctd):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, some things that can easily be settled over the telephone are always referred to Nairobi. Why is this so? We must control our ~~own~~ economy. The economy of this country lies in the hands of the Minister and his Assistant Ministers. If something goes wrong with the economy, they will be blamed by everybody. Some loans we are advanced have a grace period of 10 years and are payable within a period of 50 years. This means that the children ^{that} are not yet born today, are the ones who will repay those loans because we shall not be there. If you add the grace period with the period of repayment, it totals 60 years and we shall definitely not be there.

I did not agree with the Minister when he said in his speech that the problem is in the inability of tax collection. It is my believe that the people of this country pay tax. Something must have gone wrong somewhere with the management of the economy. Those people who are in Kenya today and have money outside this country, should bring it back. Although the Minister might say that that money is earning foreign exchange, we know that it is not enough. It is better to put that money into ~~in~~ circulation to assist in the growth of the economy of this country. Those people who have deposited money outside this country, should bring it back. These are people like Shahs and others. These are the people who are killing us economically. Why did they detain our money abroad when we have scarce foreign exchange in this country?

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Prof. Saitoti): On a point of order Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Did I hear the hon. Member say that we are broke? I think he made an indication to that effect.

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not say that we are broke. I said that we are going to be killed economically by those people who are detaining our money abroad. That ~~s~~ money should

be brought back and put into circulation or invested elsewhere. This will develop the economy of this country. Those people who are here and have deposited money abroad should be told to bring it back to the country. We cannot keep on borrowing money all the time ~~time~~ when we have money abroad. We should not do that. That is poor planning and laxity in the Ministry of Finance. The Minister should find out the amount of money we have abroad and bring it back to the country. This money will be used to expand our factories; it will assist ~~in~~ in the indigenisation of industries in the country; it will be used in the economic growth of the country.

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Prof. Saitoti): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. It is quite clear that the hon. Member is, as it were, extending a debate which was exhausted in the last Parliament with regard to the issue of the so called billions and billions of shillings abroad. Clarification was made with regard to the money that was claimed to be abroad. I think it is up to the hon. Member to tell us the ~~sum~~ quantity of this money which he believes can be utilized for development. When we are in this hon. House, we speak ~~unintentionally~~ to the members of the public and the worst thing we can do is to misguide them. Facts must be given.

MR. KILIKU: I think the Minister will have time to respond to the Motion. Last year, we read in the Press about people ~~in~~ like Shahs and so on who were arrested because they had remitted Kenya money abroad. That case has died a natural death. We have not been told whether they have brought that money back or not. These are the kind of people I was referring to.

With those few ~~remarks~~ remarks, I beg to move

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Prof. Saitoti): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. It is well known ^{people} that those/who had exported our products and had not remitted the money in accordance with the laws, were taken to court, punishment meted ^{out} to them and the money was brought back to this country. It is also on record that the Government

(Applause)

took action to amend the Foreign Exchange Act to make it even much more difficult to get clearance to pay money abroad. I think it is wrong for an hon. Member to create the impression in this House that the Government condones people to export Kenyan money and keep it there illegally.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Mwanzandi): The hon. Member was questioning the outcome of the 'Shah cases' which were before the court. The Minister has now told us what happened and I am sure the hon. Member now knows that action has been taken.

(Applause)

Who is seconding your Motion, Mr. Kuliku?

MR. KILIKU: With your permission, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I call upon my hon. friend, Member for Malava, Mr. Angatia, to second the Motion.

MR. ANGATIA: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Mover of this Motion for giving me the opportunity to second his Motion.

When we talk about the economy and the problems ~~is~~ that we are having, we are not blaming the Minister for Finance or the Government. I think, in some respect, we have done quite well. We have to be honest with ourselves ~~by saying~~ and say that although we have done well, we could have done much better. There are many areas where we could have carried out corrections and we are calling upon the Government to be much more vigilant. Those cases that have been referred to, which I would also like to refer to, have been going on for a very long time. People have been exporting money ~~is~~ from this country for a very long time before the

Government cracked down on them. Last year, The Weekly Review gave us a figure of Kshs.84 billion that was being held outside this country and which should have been here to be used by the people of Kenya. The Minister has never explained that. We have never been given an explanation on it. That figure has been growing and in a period of two years, it had risen from about Kshs.25 billion to Kshs.84 billion. If that growth is still going on -----

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Prof. Saitoti): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I think it is important that clarification be given here. The issue of the so-called billion export of money was a major issue in the last Parliament. I did clarify and gave the composition of that money. Quite clearly, the impression which was then created was rectified. I think it will be in ~~our~~ order for the hon. Member on the Floor, if he really wants to project a true picture of the state of facts, to refer to the HANSAARD of the last Parliament, so as to refresh his memory with the facts.

MR. ANGATIA: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was proceeding to say that we expected action to have been taken. We also expect that that kind of situation will not prevail this year. This is because if the export of money from this country continue at that rate without being stopped, you can imagine the terrible situation we would find ourselves in. If the Minister has taken corrective measures to ^{show} ~~ensure~~ that he has stopped this kind of outflow of our funds, we stand to be informed. Until he does that, we will continue asking questions up to the time we are informed that the situation has been put under control and that we are not going to lose money any more.

We have a worry to the effect that we have not programmed our borrowing and the repayment of loans properly since Independence. I ~~asked~~ asked a Question last year and it was answered. The answer was very worrying and this Motion has come quite in time. The Minister can now explain to us whether it is true that, in fact, we ^{are} ~~in~~ debt and that our indebtedness is over 92 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product. When the Minister

MR. ANCATIA (ctd):

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responds to the Motion, he should explain to us whether it is true that we are, in fact, ~~indebted~~ indebted in everything we have including the soil of this country, to outsiders and local money lenders up to 92 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product. He should also tell us whether it is true that we are going to borrow more money, probably to the tune of Kshs.25 billion in order to service the other debts. If we are indebted up to 92 per cent of our Gross Domestic Product and we go to ~~borrow~~ ^{borrow} some more in order to service that other loan, then we must be nearly over 100 per cent indebted.

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MR. ANGATIA (Ctd.):

This is the kind of question which we would like the Minister, when he comes to reply, to explain, not only to this House, ^{but} to the nation as a whole, so that the people who are misinformed, become properly informed; so that our economy can be said to be performing properly in order that we can stop worrying about these debts. Sometime last year, we received information that 90 per cent of the money that we were going to borrow for the next three or four years, will be used to service the existing debts. Obviously, we ^{would} call for the proper planning of our borrowing programmes and what we pay back. If we are going to use 90 per cent of what we borrow to service our debts, what will happen in the next five years? It means that we shall continue borrowing and spending 100 per cent of what we borrow to service our debts. If that happens, then where shall we be? Therefore, Sir, we are entitled to ^{proper} explanation by the Minister on this matter. We have read a lot about huge debts in Africa, in South America and in other countries and we have always believed that we in Kenya are a little bit all right. However, when we begin to borrow money to service the existing debts, then this situation worries us very much. I hope that when the Minister stands up to reply, he will make sure that we are properly educated on this matter and that in future he will improve the situation so that we have no cause to worry. If he does not do that, then we shall have cause to worry and I think this is the time to take ~~ixs~~ this matter much more seriously than we have done before.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the solution to this problem lies in our increased production and in our increased sales. If we borrow money to build roads, to supply electricity or even to develop agriculture, we expect this development to be productive enough to realise enough money both for local use and also earn us some foreign exchange after exporting some items abroad. Sir, right now, we are not able to ask the Minister to tell us what happened to every bit of loan that was borrowed, be it ^{for} ~~ix~~ agriculture, education, for the supply of water or electricity and so on. Has the Minister measured the ~~ix~~ effect of these loans on our economy and if so, is he satisfied that, in fact, those

loans generated enough production to warrant ~~the~~ borrowing? There are certain loans that have been borrowed only to help us sink deeper ~~it~~ into poverty. These loans have made us more poor than we were before. This means that such loans should never have been borrowed. Twenty-five years after Independence, we are supposed to be enlightened enough to know that such loans should never have been borrowed. There are many examples of such loans and I am sure that the Minister does not want me to quote these examples because they are a shame on part of the people we have put in the Ministries or in the parastatals and in various other areas to implement Government projects.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Omido): On a point of order, Sir, I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member, but he has made a categorical statement that the Government has borrowed money to make this country more poor. I think this is a very serious statement. Therefore, can the hon. Member substantiate that Government has borrowed money to make this country more poor? Can he also tell us which these ~~a~~ loans are?

MR. ANGATIA: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not sure what the Assistant Minister wants. I have just explained that if we had 25 per cent of our gross domestic product indebted, and then we borrow another Shs.25 billion to repay the existing loans, then where do we stand? How would we fair ~~economically~~ economically? ^{Would we} ~~be~~ ^{the} we in credit or in/red. The hon. Assistant Minister knows very well about some very famous projects, such as the Kenren and the Kisumu Molasses, which collapsed. Have these projects made this country any better off economically? Sir, the Kisumu Molasses ~~project~~ project has made us poorer than we were before without it. Does the Assistant Minister want any more ~~ex~~ examples? I do not think so. So, Sir, may I continue.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we should have invested this money in areas that would have been more productive for the benefit of our own local wealth and also for earning us foreign exchange through the ^{exportation} ~~importation~~ of the production to the outside world. Sir, there are many areas which stand begging for more investment ~~ex~~ for development. If we put money in a project like the Nzoia Sugar Factory or in the Awendo Sugar Factory, we would benefit a lot.

Sir, I think it is time we stopped and considered whether, in fact, we are better off economically by borrowing that money and investing it whether we in certain areas or have we become poorer? There is a Sessional Paper which is going to come before this House in which Government intends to borrow more money ^{in order} ~~and inject it~~ ^{re-activate} to Nzoia Sugar Factory whereas the money we spent there to set the factory off, has not yielded any profit at all and has just disappeared. However, we are intending to borrow some money to inject into the same project with the hope that with God's help, it will be productive to enable us to make some money out of it.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, by now, we ought to have learned better. Are we spending wisely or unwisely? Are we spending money to increase our wealth or to open channels for more loss of money that has been hard-earned by Kenyans? I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to some of the luxurious items being imported to this country. Why do we have to import these luxurious items into the country? There are still very many luxurious items that are imported into this country, and a lot of effort has been made to try and ^{chase} ~~save~~ people who are importing video equipment and television sets and all sorts of funny things. These things are not productive and they merely take out our money. When ^{these people} ~~these~~ responsible are importing these things, where are the officers employed to see that this does not happen? Where do these people get the money to pay for these imports? The Minister has a very well documented bill on what we pay outside which shows the amount of money which we pay for export. Why does he not consider taxing the people who are importing these things from outside before they import them?

With those few remarks, I beg to second..

(Question proposed)

MR. A.K. KINYANJUI: ^{Temporary Deputy} Thank you, Mr./Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance to say a few words on this Motion. Time and again, we have repeatedly said in this House that we really need economic independence. We have said so many times in all debates in this House and I think this Motion gives us a bit of enlightenment. Sir, the Motion in part (a) says that we as a country

MR. A.K. KINYANJUI (Ctd.):

should stop the importation of manufactured items which we can manufacture here locally. However, the question number one puts us in a very big dilemma. This morning, the Member for Mbooni gave us a very good example regarding the problem we have today of the very high cost of text books for our schools just because one of the factories we have here in Kenya, is importing paper from China. I wish the hon. Member gave us the ^{Comparison} ~~comparation~~ in price between the locally made paper and that imported from China so that we understand what we are saying.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are in a dilemma here because most of the manufacturers we have in this country today, whom we want to protect, are not helping us at all. The other day, a Question was ^{one} brought to this House by/of hon. Members from the Coast where we have a sugar factory, and what he said paints a very black picture on our sugar industry.

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MR. A.K. KINYANJUI (ctd.):

We heard from hon. Angatia a few minutes ago about what is happening to our sugar in Trans Nzoia District. These are some of the manufacturers that we are aiming to protect by this Motion.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have a dilemma. We have manufacturers in this country who will benefit us. The idea behind creating the sugar factories we have in the country was to protect ~~the~~ foreign exchange ^{earnings} by making sugar locally instead of importing it. That was a very noble idea. When ~~the~~ the Panafrican Paper Mills at Webuye ^{was} ~~were~~ established, we said "Hallelujah!" because we knew we were saving our foreign exchange. The question ~~is~~ now is, how does our Government do its planning, and how do we defend those manufacturers; how do we clear these manufacturers? The management of our economy is what we need to rehabilitate. I am saying this because if we say that we should protect these fellows, they are going to get us by the necks.

The other day, I mentioned about the vehicle assemblies we have in the country. The ~~people~~ people who sell us the idea of starting an assembly plant tell us that the intention of starting the assembly plants is in order that we may save the country foreign exchange ^{earnings}. They present us ^{with} very good papers that they have done. But when you look at the whole idea, you are fascinated by the amount of money we ~~spend~~ are supposed to spend in importing the parts needed ~~in~~ in the assembly plants.

Therefore, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we would like the Minister for Finance, and our Government, to carry out studies to find out the viability of starting industries in this country and compare it with the raw materials that we need. For example, it was viable to start the Panafrican Paper Mills at Webuye because we have the raw materials needed by the mills

MR. A.K. KINYANJUI (ctd.):

locally available. We need the factory very badly, but, surely, how is it being managed, and how does it compare with other such factories in other countries? Let us see ^{what} ~~how~~ we can do to make the factory more productive economically.

I am glad that the Minister for National Guidance and Political Affairs is here. I think his Ministry has a lot of work to do. Our people need a lot of guidance. If a certain civil servant authorizes a factory to be established here, he should follow it up. But the problem we have ~~in~~ is in following up. The civil servant should ask himself how economically viable the factory is. The question now is, what happened to the sugar factories we are talking of? They are not delivering the goods because they were not properly followed up. Starting the factories was a good idea since we have the sugar cane and our sugar cane farmers would then get employment. It was a very good idea, but were the factories really supervised? Was the supervision done well? That is the question we have.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true that we should restrict the importation of goods which are similar to those manufactured in this country, but we have to see which ones to restrict and which ones not to. Before we do that, we must control the factories we have and overhaul the whole manufacturing industry. Otherwise, we ~~would~~ will have to start from zero.

Hon. Angatia asked whether we should continue putting more ~~more~~ money into ~~the~~ the Nzoia Sugar Company, ~~which~~ which is "limping." I say we should, but how do we manage that? We have talked of the indigenization of our economy. We have be strict and say that no non-Kenyan will be allowed to engage himself in industry.

MR. A.K. KINYANJUI (ctd.):

What is wrong ⁱⁿ ~~is~~ not allowing any company to import cars into the country? We know Japan and other countries want to sell us their vehicles. We have a wide market here. We say that we have imported so many cars and yet they are still coming in. We must catalyse local vehicle assembly plants.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is wrong in saying that our horticultural ^{business} ~~crops~~ must be done by our people? We should have restrictions such that non-Africans do not compete with our own Kenyans. We should say that "If you are a non-African, you should not do it". And we shall ~~not~~ do it. If we do not have the courage of saying what we like and what we do not like, then we will never indigenize our economy. We have said this many times.

Today, we have people toiling day and night to produce coffee, tea and horticultural crops, but, unfortunately, these people do not enjoy the fruits of their labour. Those products get us foreign exchange ^{earnings} ~~which~~, unfortunately, is used in importing luxury goods such as ~~the~~ television sets to be used by people who never toil on the land. We have to subsidize our people, and impose high taxes on the importation of luxury goods.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the ordinary farmer in this country is very poor, and, yet, without coffee, ^{earnings} tea and horticultural crops, we would ~~not~~ get foreign exchange. Very little foreign exchange ^{earnings are} ~~is~~ brought in by the exportation of industrial products, which cannot be compared with the money we get from agricultural produce. Let us take care of those who bring us that foreign exchange ^{earnings}.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Nwamzandi):

Would you like to respond, Prof. Saitoti?

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Prof. Saitoti): On the very outset, I would like to support this Motion. In so doing, I am basically supporting the spirit of the Motion, but I would like to amend it by:-

"deleting the whole of clauses (a) and ~~(b)~~ (c) and then replace (a) with the following:-

*Replacing them
with Intensifying*

to formulate measures of protecting locally manufactured goods while intensifying the search of foreign markets of these goods and services in order to earn foreign exchange." *earnings*

I think I ~~would~~ should elaborate on the reasons why I am offering the amendment. There can be ~~no~~ no argument that there is need to protect some of our own infant industries but, at the same time, one must do so when ensuring that the industries that are being offered protection are going to be competent enough and efficient because unless that is so, inefficient industries, knowing very well that they have a captive market, can charge any price of their goods. They may not care very much about quality control. To that extend, the wananchi, who such a measure is intended to protect, will be helpless. They can be exploited. The Government, obviously, cannot allow a situation of that nature to come about. If we have such industries which do not care and have a captive market, they ~~will~~ can, in the long run, become net consumers of foreign exchange. *earnings* This is so because they would spend more foreign exchange *earnings* than they can earn; they would not become competitive.

END V *[Signature]*

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THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (ctd.):

It is important that when protective measures are being formulated, they are formulated in cognisance of the fact that ~~the~~ these industries must be competitive and outward looking; they must export their goods. Our industries can only export their goods as long as they are efficient because, that way, they are able to capture the export market. Capacity utilisation will then be effected to the maximum and it could be expanded. That way, job opportunities will be created. However, I think as we talk about industry here, it is important to know that ~~a~~ one major problem of ~~a~~ fundamental importance that is facing this nation, and one problem to which we all must address ourselves fully seriously, is the problem of unemployment. We have to find a ~~xi~~ solution to this problem now.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, those who have had the opportunity to peruse Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 on Renewed Growth for Economic Management, will ~~a~~ know that it is stated there ~~is~~ that by the year 2,000 another between ~~a~~ six and seven million people will be entering the labour market. It is not far away between now and the year 2,000, and that means that we have to create those jobs now. You do not get those job opportunities by being inward looking; you ~~have~~ have to make sure that our own industries become active and efficient so that our foreign exchange can be ploughed back for ~~multi~~ utilisation. We must, at the same time, ensure that our own agricultural ~~growth~~ grows. Only then can we solve this problem of unemployment. This is a fundamental problem to which I urge all hon. Members to address themselves seriously.

At this juncture, Sir, I must say that we must thank the President for having created a new Ministry in the name of Manpower Development and Employment, which is geared towards formulating and checking where jobs can be created. It is an area that we must pay attention to. Any time we talk about the industry, the first time that must always come to our minds is how to expand our own industries. We do not want our industry to remain static; we want our industries to become dynamic to earn foreign exchange in order to enable us employ more people. That is

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THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (ctd.):

why I have amended this Motion so that the spirit contained in parts (a) and (c) is merged into one, namely, that while recognising the fact that every country in the world has the duty to protect its own industry, we must also protect ours. We might do so and, at the same time, allow our own industry to become more efficient. If I may use a certain jargon here, we must use the carrot and stake strategy; that is, we give the industries the carrot and use the stake. That is precisely what we want to do.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I sit down, let me say that a number of views have been aired here. For the interest of the members of the public, because whatever utterances we make here are taken by the public seriously, let me say that where there is any kind of distortion, the situation must be corrected. I think an impression has been created in this House that Kenya is over-indebted and that Kenya is in a kind of a debt crisis. That implies that the economy of the country is mismanaged. We have heard these things before, but I think it is high time that the detractors of the Government who believe in giving distorted information to the public were told the truth. Kenya is not in a debt crisis. The position of the debts—— What mars the idea is the combination of the debt position and the Gross National Product; the relation of the two is irrelevant and does not carry the proper light. The most fundamental thing is whether we are able to service our debts. I say that our debt is slightly 30 per cent and we want to bring it down. But I also want to say that the debt is 33 per cent serviced as a proportion of our own export earnings. That is to say that we are using slightly over 30 per cent of our foreign exchange earnings to service the debt. I also submit that we do have many countries in Africa which have more than 100 per cent of their total foreign exchange earnings going to service debts. I also want to state something else which should be the pride of every Kenyan. This country has not had to go to the Paris Club to ask for rescheduling of its ~~debt~~ debts. We are one of the very few countries in Africa which have not had to go to the ~~Paris~~ Paris Club to ask for debt

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (ctd.):

a debt rescheduling. We have also not have had to the London Club for the purpose of rescheduling the so-called commercial debts. Many African countries have ~~also~~ done so.

On the international ~~sa~~ scene, Sir, credit has been given to Kenyans. I think it behoves us Kenyans, particularly we leaders, to also recognise those facts rather than indulge in imagined crises which do not exist. I also go further to make it further clear here in matters of monitoring economic management. I challenge any one of the hon. Members here to point to us one country which exceeds Kenya on that point. I would be quite happy to say that we have managed our economy on the micro-economic level and on the monetary and fiscal level and we ~~continue~~ continue to manage our economy properly. It is, indeed, true that currently we are facing the challenge as a result of the major rise in our population. It is known that our population has grown and, as a result, the demands have ~~increased~~ increased in the areas of education, health and others. Our economy has not grown at the same pace as the ~~pp~~ population, and that is the problem. Therefore, the problem of economic management does not exist.

On the issue of debts, let me also say one more thing. It is the intention of the Government to bring the ratio I stated right down. For the time being, the Treasury has already established a Debt Management Division, whose purpose will be to ensure that it examines every debt that has to be incurred by this country. For the time being, the first count is on grants. If we do not go for grants, the next count is on concessionary loans. The Kenya Government does not go for commercial loans any more.

As my time is coming to an end, Sir, let me point out one more thing, that the issue of debt is not the magnitude; it is the end use of that debt that is the magnitude that must be understood. You can borrow very little but, if you misuse that money, it becomes a loss.

With those few remarks, Sir, I beg to move the amendment.

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ADJOURNMENT

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

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

END..... W.

Wednesday, 4th May, 1988

The House met at thirty minutes past Two o'clock.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair

PRAYERS

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

MR. BIDU: Bw. Spika, naomba kutoa taarifa ya Hoja ifuatayo:-

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 bali na kutumiwa katika sehemu za Mombasa pekee yasambazwe kote katika sehemu za Kinango ili kuwaondolea wakazi wa huko shida ya maji.

MR. KILIKU: Bw. Spika, naomba kutoa taarifa ya Hoja ifuatayo:-

Kwa vile hali ya nyumba za Baraza la Mji wa Mombasa zilizoko katika mitaa ya Tudor na Changamwe imeendelea kuwa mbaya zaidi ingawa wapangaji wamekuwa wakilalamika kwa muda mrefu bila kufanikiwa; Jumba hili linauliza Wizara iamuru Baraza la Mombasa litcheleze yafuatayo:-

- (a) irekebishe paa la kila nyumba zake;
- (b) ipake rangi nyumba zote zake;
- (c) irekebishe milango na madirisha yaliyovunjika; na
- (d) irekebishe mifereji yote ya maji iliyoharibika.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 11

MR. NDOMBI asked the Minister for Health what is delaying the opening of Bushiri Health Centre.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Mr. ole Sompisha):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

The delay in opening Bushiri Health Centre has been caused by lack of water and electricity. The Kenya Finland Company has now sunk a borehole on the health centre and a water pump has been purchased to pump water into an overhead tank which is already installed. A generator had also been provided for production of electricity. As soon as the district development committee (D.D.C.) releases funds for the installation of the water pump and the generator the health centre will start rendering services to the wananchi. This is expected to be before 31st July, 1988.

MR. NDOMBI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am surprised that the Assistant Minister is talking of the D.D.C. releasing funds for the installation of the water pump and yet this health centre was built and financed by aid from the British Government. All the funds that have put up this health centre have come from Britain. How come now that the D.D.C. ^{has} come in?

MR. ole SOMPISHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, even if the health centre was started by an outsider, or help from outside, there are some parts like the pumps which must be aided at home. So, the D.D.C. is charged with the responsibility of putting other extra amenities in such an institution.

DR. MISOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, was it foreseen that once the health centre was completed these facilities were necessary and required; and why were there no plans made to ensure that these facilities were also provided at the right time so as not to delay the opening up of the health centre?

MR. ole SOMPISHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when one section of a project is completed it does not mean that all the sections of such a project should be completed systematically. So, when one section

MR. ole SOMPISHA (Contd.):

is completed, there are other smaller sections that are to be completed later on. However, all the sections cannot be completed at the same time.

MR. MALEBE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Assistant Minister whether there is any coordinated planning within the ~~Ministry~~ ^{Ministries} because it is common for one Ministry to do one portion of the work and the other Ministry to take over the other portion? I think the delay is due to lack of coordination in the ~~Ministry~~ ^{Ministries}.

MR. ole SOMPISHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether I heard the hon. Member properly. However, if he is talking of two Ministries, then a D.D.C. is not a different Ministry. It is in charge of the whole district, or it is in charge of all the departments. So, I am not talking of different Ministries.

MR. MUNYI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from what the Assistant Minister has just replied, because British Government was just a donor to the project, what contribution was given by the British Government, and what other contribution was to be given by the Kenya Government or from other sources?


MR. ole SOMPISHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that the British donors only gave money for the real project, but the other small amenities like pumps, water tanks and so on were to be provided locally. That is why I said that the D.D.C. had to release money for such small projects within the main one.

MR. NDOMBI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is aware that a hospital cannot be a hospital without water, and any foreign donor cannot leave out the question of provision of water when estimating the cost of putting up a health centre of the magnitude of, say, Bushiri Health Centre. Now, can the Assistant Minister tell us whether the British Government excluded the provision of water when giving funds for this health centre? How can a hospital function

MR. NDOMBI (Contd.):

without water?

MR. ole SOMPISHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I have already answered that one. I said that the British Government only donated *aid* towards the construction of the main health centre, but the other smaller amenities like water pumps and electricity were to be provided locally. That is why the D.D.C. had to come in ^{because} as we all know that they provide the other small amounts of money for the finishing up of the work in the health centre.

End A. 

MR. NDOMBI: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Since Assistant Minister has said that the water pump is going to be installed when is the health centre going to be opened?

MR. SPEAKER: Let us move on to Mr. Kibugi's Question.

Question No. 8

MR. KIBUGI asked the Minister for Regional Development:-

- (a) what the total acreage of Mwea Irrigation Settlement Scheme is;
- (b) how many tractors and rotavators there are in each of the five sections of the scheme, i.e. Mwea, Thiba, Wamumu, Karaba and Tebere sections; and
- (c) whether he could consider increasing the number of tractors and rotavators in order to serve the farmers effectively.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Muturia):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The total area for Mwea Irrigation Settlement Scheme is 30,000 acres. Out of this acreage, 14,420 acres are under irrigated rice cultivation. The cultivated acreage is divided into five sections as follows:-

(i) Mwea	-	2,993 acres
(ii) Thiba	-	2,833 acres
(iii) Wamumu	-	2,766 acres
(iv) Karaba	-	2,638 acres
(v) Tebere	-	3,190 acres

(b) A total of 30 tractors and 30 rotavators are available in the scheme for land preparation. However, due to old age, a good number tend to break down frequently. Consequently, at any time only about 26 tractors and rotavators are operational. These are distributed as follows:-

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THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Muturia) Ctd:

Mwea	-	4
Thiba	-	6
Wamumu	-	4
Karaba	-	6
Tebere	-	6

(c) The present number of tractors and rotavators would serve the farmers adequately if they were all in good condition. There is need to replace those machineries which have lived ~~the~~ beyond economical age of repair. ~~Consequently~~, the Government has, in collaboration with the Japanese International Co-operation Agency, carried out and concluded a study to rehabilitate the whole of Mwea Settlement Scheme. Implementation of the rehabilitation programme will include replacement of all old tractors and rotavators.

MR. KIBUGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Assistant Minister for that lengthy reply. I am happy that the Assistant Minister has admitted that a good number of tractors tend to break down frequently. During this and the last season, there were only 10 tractors covering the total acreage of 14,420 acres. This has caused delay in the harvesting of paddy. The highest yields are obtained between August and December or January. As I speak now, there is paddy in the fields. Is the Assistant Minister aware ^{that} of the harvesting of paddy is being delayed ^{and} ~~is~~ getting ^{current} spoiled by the ~~heavy~~ rains?

MR. MUTURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am aware and that is why the Ministry is trying to rehabilitate the whole scheme. That is why the Ministry is busy repairing the old tractors. The destruction caused by the rain is a natural calamity that is being experienced everywhere. Elsewhere, the rains are ~~x~~ damaging tarmac roads and railway lines. We have noted this and we are busy trying to help the farmers.

MR. MUYI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can we know from the Assistant Minister when the feasibility study report by the Japanese International Co-operation Agency will be implemented?

MR. MUTURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already answered that question. I said that the report is already concluded. What is remaining is its implementation. We are going to implement it as soon as possible.

MR. KIBUGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, right now the first group which has harvested paddy and delivered it to the National Cereals and Produce Board is preparing land for the next crop. Now there are only 10 ^{serviceable} tractors in the whole settlement scheme. When is the Ministry going to add more tractors for land preparation this season so that paddy yields are not affected?

MR. MUTURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure that the Member for Mwea, hon. Kibugi, will bear with me ~~that~~ in this respect. What the Government is trying to do is to rehabilitate the whole project. I accept that the tractors and rotavators which are currently servicing the scheme are very old. We are trying to repair as many as possible in order to assist the farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us move on to Mr. Mutua's Question.

MR. EKIDOR: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister should be specific and tell us whether these tractors would be available in the next one or two months so that the farmers can plant the next crop?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member who has just asked a question should clearly know what a point of order is. He should not exploit the phrase 'point of order' to ask a supplementary question.

(Applause)

Next Question.

Question No. 7

MR. MUTUA asked the Minister for Lands and Housing:-

- (a) what has delayed the surveying and demarcation of land in Kaanwa, Karimba, Mutino, Kajuki and Kamaende Sub-locations of Nithi Division; and
- (b) when the residents of these areas will be issued with title deeds.

THE MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mbela): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) It has taken a long time to complete adjudication work within Nithi Division because most of the adjudication sections in the area were declared under the Land Consolidation Act Cap. 283 whose process is long and complicated.

(b) Arrangements are under way to speed up the finalization of the adjudication registers for Mariani I and II, that is, Kaanwa, Upper Karimba and Lower Karimba adjudication sections to enable land owners to get their title deeds by the end of ~~1988~~ 1989.

Mutino Sub-location ~~is~~ has not yet been declared adjudication section but it is scheduled for declaration in 1989 subject to the boundary dispute between Chuka and Tharaka being settled first.

Kajuki and Kamimi, that is, Kamaende, Sub-locations have not yet been included in the adjudication programme because they have not been approved by the district development committee. Once the approval is given, the Ministry will take up the issue.

MR. MUTUA: Is the Assistant Minister for Lands and Housing ---

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Muturia): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member is referring to the Minister as an Assistant Minister. Can he correct that?

MR. MUTUA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the hon. Minister for Lands and Housing aware that land demarcation is not yet completed in Nithi Division? Land owners have nothing to do but to wait for the Ministry to complete

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THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Muturia): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member is referring to the Minister as an Assistant Minister. Can he correct that?

MR. MUTUA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the hon. Minister for Lands and Housing aware that land demarcation is not yet completed in Nithi Division? Land owners have nothing to do but to wait for the Ministry to complete

demarcation. The people are now demanding their title deeds to enable them to get loans to develop their land. Is the Minister aware of that?

MR. MBELE: I am aware of that, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Although it is true that land owners are asking for title deeds, we cannot ignore objections which are raised. The committees have to sit, check the objections, finalise them and issue title deeds thereafter. According to our assessment, this cannot be done before the end of 1989.

END B

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has said that the progress is too long and complicated. Is there no other method, apart from this complicated one, which the Ministry can use to help wananchi?

MR. MBELA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the process used in land consolidation is quite long. It involves gathering the various fragments and putting them together and demarcating them afterwards. While this is being done, objections may be raised. You have to give time for these objections to be heard, before you can finalise the register. Until these things are finished, you cannot start issuing titledeeds.

MR. MALEBE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that there some areas where land consolidation has been completed, but title deeds cannot be issued because the land cases keep on coming up due to lack of a second District Officer who can assist in settling land cases? There is only one District Officer in Chuka or Maua. If there was a second District Officer there these cases would be settled quickly. At the same time, it seems that the Ministry's officers have a habit of keeping cases pending and complicating the scheme by bringing people from outside to come and settle on someone's plot so that the cases can be brought before the committee.

MR. MBELA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Ministry is anxious to see that this process of land consolidation and adjudication is completed. In fact we have a total of 60 new officers whom we are trying to deploy to make sure that these delays are brought to absolute minimum.

Question No.5

Mr. Chepkok asked the Attorney-General:

- (a) whether he is aware that ~~Mr~~ Messrs Pius K. Chelimo and Lucas Koske Manyei lost their lives on 29/5/84 in a road accident involving vehicles No. GK 959 ~~z~~ and KSZ 988;
- (b) whether he is also aware that the beneficiaries of the deceased were compensated Kshs.185,000/- as per his letter Ref. AG/A/4814; and
- (c) what action he is taking to ensure that the ~~here~~ claimants are paid without further delay.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Mr. Muli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

I am aware that Messrs Pius K. Chelimo and Lucas Koskei Manyei lost ~~their~~ their lives on the 29th April, 1984, in a road accident involving vehicles Nos. GK 959 and KSZ 988.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we negotiated a settlement out of court in this particular matter and the sum of money amounting to Shs.185,000/- should be paid to the dependants of the deceased ~~p~~ persons and that settlement was reached in 1986. Unfortunately, when I wrote to the client, Ministry - the then Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock - they did not send the cheque to me for onward transmission to the advocates for the dependants of the deceased. I know that there has been quite a lot of changes in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development having been split into two Ministries and this might have delayed this settlement. Nevertheless, I have been assured by the ~~Ministry~~ Ministry of Agriculture that I will receive that cheque tomorrow and I will pass it on to the advocates of the beneficiaries.

MR. J.N. MUNGAI: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The hon. Attorney-General says that the split of the then Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development into two ~~MM~~ Ministries led to this delay of payment to the beneficiaries. We know that the Ministries have a collective responsibility and they should have undertaken to pay this money long time ago. When the Attorney-General says that the split of the Ministry led to the delay, does he mean that the collective responsibility ceased to operate when the Ministry was split into two?

MR. MULI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to tell the hon. Member anything else. All that I am saying is that the delay may have occurred due to reorganisation from time to time within the Ministries. I have not received a concrete or good reason why this happened. I have now been assured that the cheque is forthcoming and as soon as it arrives, I will pass it on to the dependants of the deceased.

MR. arap CHEPKOK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Attorney-General for what he has done. I would also like to suggest that the Attorney-General should have paid this money to the beneficiaries and then claim for a refund from the ~~money~~ Ministry. That was very simple. Why should this claim be delayed for so long while the Attorney-General knows that these people lost their lives?

MR. MULI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member does not seem to appreciate the role of the attorney-General as a legal advisor to all the Ministries. He does not keep any money with him just like an advocate does not ~~keep~~ keep money for clients unless so arranged. So, I rely on the Ministry ~~to~~ to pay as soon as they are advised that there is a liability. In this case, I am happy ~~to~~ that it was settled quickly and the delay from 1986 to 1988 is not too long, but the money is forthcoming.

MR. NDOMBI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the attorney-General assure this House that cases of this nature, which are common, ^{in future} will/be processed as quickly as possible? Can the Attorney-General send a circular to all Ministries instructing them to process cases of this nature as quickly as possible so that no blames are attributed to his office?

MR. MULI: I do not think that there is any blame attributable to my office from the hon. Members. They were seeking to know the cause of the delay, and I have explained that the Ministry concerned did not remit the money in a good time. Of course every Ministry is instructed that it should pay ^{the} money as soon as a liability arises without ^{any} ~~further~~ delay. This is a continuous sort of instruction to all Ministries.

MR. arap CHEPKOK: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Can the Attorney-General ^{in form} ~~confirm~~ to this House when the money is going to be paid? *

MR. SPEAKER: Question by Private ~~Et~~ Notice. Mr. ...

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

MR. KINYANJUI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I ask this Question, I would like to inform the House that the Question has been overtaken by events. Mr. Heda has now been refused the use of M.P. Shah Hospital. With that Information, Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Health the following Question by private Notice.

(a) Why was Mr. Prakash M. Heda an orthopaedic Consultant Surgeon suspended from the use of the Social Service League M.P. Shah Hospital?

(b) Is the Minister satisfied that this suspension was justified?

(c) Will the Minister investigate and take remedial action on the mistreatment of doctors by the administration of M.P. Shah Hospital?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Mr. Somp^uisha):

~~xxxx~~ On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I heard the hon. Questioner say that ~~that~~ his Question has been overtaken by events. Why is he then asking it if it has been overtaken by events. Why is he asking the same question then?

END C.....

Rw

MR. P.K. KINYANJUI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all I am saying is that the matter has now become more serious.

(applause)

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

(a) Dr. Prakash M. Heda was suspended from the use of the Social Service League M.P. Shah Hospital after the Board of Governors disagreed with the manner in which the doctor handled a particular emergency case.

(b) The matter is under investigation.

(c) I will investigate, and subsequently, take the necessary action.

MR. P.K. KINYANJUI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not a new issue. In fact, this matter was raised in this House earlier on, and the then Minister for Health, hon. Matiba, told the House that he had set up a committee which was investigating the matter. The Assistant Minister's reply is very confusing. I have with me here a letter written by no other than the Director of Medical Services, Professor Thomas Ogada. The letter clearly says that Dr. Heda was exonerated. Could the Assistant Minister tell us the sequence of events? Since this letter is dated 9th March, 1988, could he tell us the truth about this matter?

MR. SPEAKER: Order! Why do we not allow the hon. Assistant Minister to continue with his investigation, and then probably come here with a real reply ^{that} ~~which~~ will satisfy the House?

(applause)

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Mr. Sompisha): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Could the hon. Member lay the specific letter he was purporting to have been written by the Director of Medical Services on the Table?

AN HON. MEMBER: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Order! We cannot deal with numerous points of order at the same time. Could you kindly lay the said document on the Table?

(The hon. P.K. Kinyanjui laid the letter on the Table)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us move on to the next Order.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

AND

THE VICE-PRESIDENT / MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE (Dr. Karanja): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to make a Ministerial Statement. In ^{pursuance} ~~pursuant~~ of the Provisions of Standing Order No. 154, I wish to announce to the House that the following hon. Members have been nominated by the Sessional Committee to serve in the various committees ^{of this House}.

These are the proposed ~~sessional committees membership~~ for 1988:

The Public Accounts Committee;

Hon. F.B. Tuva
 Hon. J.M. Angatia
 Hon. M.S. Aden
 Hon. K.B. Mvamzandi
 Hon. P.R. arap Chepkok
 Hon. John Kyalo
 Hon. B.F. Jalang'o
 Hon. M.S. Makhanu
 Hon. Joseph Malebe
 Hon. J.M. Mureithi
 Hon. M.A. Galgallo

The Public Investments Committee;

Hon. Ojwang' K'Ombudo
 Hon. J.K. Kiliku
 Hon. S. Mate
 Hon. J.M. Gachui
 Hon. K.K. arap Kones
 Hon. D. Jaldessa
 Hon. F.N. Kagvima
 Hon. (Dr.) J.K. arap Misoi
 Hon. T.M. Lewa
 Hon. S. Kionda
 Hon. Eliud Mahihu

AND

THE VICE-PRESIDENT, MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

(contd.):

The Library Committee;

Hon. S.K. Musyoka
 Hon. Philip Leakey
 Hon. F.P.L. Lotodo
 Hon. E.K.K. Bomett
 Hon. W. Kariuki
 Hon. P.P. Ang'elei
 Hon. D.M. Amin
 Hon. E.M. Mcharo
 Hon. J.M. Makau

The Speaker's Committee;

Hon. M.K. arap Keino
 Hon. G. (Prof) Saitoti
 Hon. Laban Kitele
 Hon. Mwai Kibaki
 Hon. K.N.K. Biwott
 Hon. Peter Oloo-Aringo
 Hon. E.W. Mwangale
 Hon. J.M.L. Lalampaa
 Hon. G.K. Kariithi
 Hon. (Dr.) E.W. Wameyo
 Hon. Kyale Mwendwa
 Hon. A.J. Omanga
 Hon. Ibrahim Salat

The Privilege Committee;

Hon. M.K. arap Keino
 Hon. M.G. Muli
 Hon. J.H. Angaine
 Hon. Waruru Kanja
 Hon. Kinaiyo K. arap Segoo
 Hon. M.C.O. Midika
 Hon. K.F. ole Kaparo
 Hon. Masinde Muliro
 Hon. (Mrs.) A.M. Ndetei
 Hon. (Dr.) Njoroge Mungai
 Hon. J.K. ~~Uzai~~ Ndzai
 Hon. E. Barng'etuny

The Standing Orders Committee;

Hon. M.K. arap Keino
 Hon. S.K. Musyoka
 Hon. K.N.K. Biwott
 Hon. Ndolo Ayah
 Hon. J.K. Muhoho
 Hon. P.H. Okendo
 Hon. Mwacharo Kubo
 Hon. J.J. Kamotho
 Hon. (Dr.) Bonaya A. Godana
 Hon. M.K. Wamalwa
 Hon. Kathigi Kibugi
 Hon. M.S. Amin

D.4.....4.5.88

AND
THE VICE-PRESIDENT / MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

(contd.):

The Catering Committee;

Hon. M.K. arap Keino
Hon. (Mrs.) G.E.A. Ogot
Hon. M.B. Keah
Hon. R. Chesire
Hon. Boy Juma Boy
Hon. N.K. Waitthaka
Hon. M.P. ole Nampaso
The Clerk of the National Assembly
The Sergeant-at-Arms

The Estimates Committee;

Hon. John N. Mungai
Hon. S.K. Kiilu
Hon. Peter S. Lengees
Hon. P.J.W. Masinde
Hon. A.I. Mohamed
Hon. I.N. Mutua
Hon. David Mwenje
Hon. A.A. Mwidau
Hon. W. Ndombi
Hon. S.L. Poghio
Hon. S.K. Katurkana

End D.....

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PROCEDURAL MOTION

THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND

NATIONAL HERITAGE (Dr. Karanja): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in pursuance ^{of}
~~of the provisions of~~ ~~to the~~ Standing Order No.143(3), section 3, the Committee of Supply
 is limited to one day, and may I suggest that the debate in the
 Committee be limited in the following manner:-

THAT, each Member speaking be limited to not
 more 10 minutes excluding the Mover in moving
 and replying who shall be limited to 20 minutes
 in either case.

THE MINISTER FOR ENERGY (Mr. Biwott): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I be
 to
 / second.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY
 MOTIONS

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Speaker,
 Sir, I beg to move the following Motions:-

- (a) THAT, a sum not exceeding K£142,051,959 be granted from the Consolidated Fund to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1988 in respect of Supplementary Estimates of 1987/88 (Recurrent) having regard to the proposed savings of K£49,488,920 therein appearing
- (b) THAT, a sum not exceeding K£91,898,478 be granted from the Consolidated Fund to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1988 in respect of Supplementary Estimates of 1987/88 (Development) having regard to the proposed savings of K£81,686,757 therein appearing
- (c) THAT, a sum not exceeding K£8,910,314 - 5s. 25 cents be granted from the Consolidated Fund to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th, June, 1982 in respect of Statement of Excesses No.1 of 1981/82

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (CTD.):

- (d) THAT, a sum not exceeding K£825,048 - 7s. 35 cents be granted from the Consolidated Fund to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1983 in respect of Statement of Excesses No.1 of 1982/83.
- (e) THAT, a sum not exceeding K£20,952,0222 - 16s. 5 cents be granted from the Consolidated Fund to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1984 in respect of Statement of Excesses No.1 of 1983/84.

(His Excellency the President has given his consent to these Motions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as hon. Members know, in June last year, that is, 1987, His Excellency the President created three new Ministries, to give broader management to our national resources. The Ministries were, the Ministry of Research, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Supplies and Marketing and the Ministry of Industry. In addition, in forming the new Government, after the just concluded General Election of 1988, again His Excellency the President created ~~and~~ four more new Ministries which are as follows, the Ministry of Technical Training and Applied Technology, the Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment, the Ministry of National Guidance and Political Affairs and the Ministry of Regional Development.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, these Motions are seeking provisions of giving statutory financial functions ^{to} the seven new Ministries that I have just mentioned. What appears to be an additional provision in the Supplementary Estimates under the new Ministries is largely ^a transfer of services that had been hitherto voted under the various Ministries. Actual additional provision is shown by the general administration and current sub-votes for the recurrent votes of these new Ministries.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, funds to be voted under the Ministry of Research, Science and Technology, are for the national research,

~~development expenditure~~

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (CTD.)

development policy as well as for the national council for ^{Science} ~~for~~ ^{for further and} ~~Technology~~. The ~~funds~~ ^{to be voted} under the Ministry of Supplies and Marketing are for purchases of strategic food reserves, as well as the, ~~some~~ construction of additional food stores ~~began~~ by the National Cereals and Produce Board. The funds to be voted for the Ministry of ~~Industry~~ are for industrial development policy, industrial standards and for the development of ~~the~~ large and small scale industries. In the creation of the new Ministry of Technical Training and Applied Technology, funds that will be voted for the Ministry will be used in providing ^{increased} technical training opportunities for the increasing number of school leavers to enable them to be self ^{Supportive} ~~supportive~~. Here, the Ministry of ~~Technical Training and Applied Technology~~ ~~will~~ ~~is~~ intended to provide technical ~~train~~ knowledge and vocational skills necessary to enhance the pace of development for this nation. Again, this Ministry is ^{also} expected to encourage self-employment while at the same time ^{to} ~~producing~~ produce skilled artisans who can start their own industries. Technicians and technologies ~~for~~ for both formal and informal sectors will also produced in this venture. The Ministry will, also ensure adequate supplies of trained manpower at all levels within the industry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the money to be voted ~~for~~ ~~the~~ under the Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment will enable the Ministry through its ^{two} technical departments, namely Manpower Development and ~~the~~ National Employment Bureau, ~~to~~ evoke, develop and maintain an information data ~~and~~ system upon which the Government will base its future actions for identifying ~~the~~ the root causes of unemployment, placement of job seekers,

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (CTD.):

or rationalisation of wage rates and income ~~enrich~~ conditions within the republic. The Ministry will also control and hopefully regulate the supply of our manpower resources in the country through continued appraisals of training and educational programmes and activities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members are aware that His Excellency the President has time and again emphasised the ~~the~~ necessity for the Kenyans to be well informed. To this end, the funds to be voted under the Ministry of National Guidance and ~~Public~~ Political & Affairs will enable that Ministry to provide a ~~an~~ political, social and cultural framework ~~is~~ for the ~~main~~ sake of our national life. This entails ~~more~~ mobilisation and co-ordination ~~by~~ of Kanu so that it can govern affairs through the promotions of Nyayo philosophy of Peace, Love and Unity. ~~These~~ These steps will obviously promote Kenya's image both locally and internationally.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, funds ~~is~~ will also be voted for the Ministry of Regional Development. This Ministry has the primary responsibilities of providing and uplifting the standards of living of the rural people by ~~is~~ turning the marginal lands into economically and viable lands, and ^{setting} ~~set~~ up food productions through irrigation.

(END.....E)

RW

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (CTD):

The Ministry is attempting to balance development in the country through the establishment of development authorities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, indeed funds are required to be voted under the following recurrent votes: Office of the President, Office of the Vice-President, ^{Ministry} and Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage, the Ministries of Public Works, Education, Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation, Health, Office of the Attorney-General, ^{Ministries of} Culture and Social Services, Livestock Development and ~~Housing and~~ Lands and Housing.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Office of the President requires additional funds to meet ~~st~~ salaries and ~~h~~ house allowances ~~of~~ of the new recruits ^{Administration} to the ^{Administrativ} Police Force. ~~It~~ Again, funds are required in the Office of the Vice President, ^{Ministry} and Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage for purchase of vehicles. The additional funds appearing under the Ministry of Public Works are being received from the Ministry of ^{Transport} ~~Transport~~ and Communications to meet the expenses on road works. This is really an effectation of a transfer. The additional funds required in the Ministry of Education are to meet salaries and house allowances for the newly qualified teachers who have been employed by the Teachers Service Commission. The Office of the Attorney-General needs additional funds to meet expenses for registration of voters and elections, which are now over. This should be appreciated in view of the fact that in the current year's printed Estimates no provision was made in respect of the ~~gi~~ general elections; so we have to meet the additional expenditure of that very important function, whose effect is what is appearing here.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Culture and Social Services requires additional funds to defray expenses arising from the 4th All-Africa Games and the the World Girl Guides meeting, both of which were held in Kenya last year. In this respect ~~moreover~~ I would like to state here that the Ministry of ~~a~~ Culture and Social Services had the responsibility of organising what was clearly the most successful continental games ever held in the history of ~~the~~ Africa. Due to the various costs which were over run it is necessary to provide ~~this~~ additional revenue for this Ministry. ~~Text~~ Also in the the case of the World Girl Guides conference which was held last year at Egerton University; again ~~n~~ as no provision had ~~n~~ been

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (CTD):

made in this current year's printed Estimates, we have ~~got~~ to provide for it in within these ~~current~~ Supplementary Estimates.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in order to maintain our hospitals with adequate with medical supply, it has become necessary to increase our purchase of ~~the~~ drugs and dressing materials ~~at~~ at the Ministry of Health. In this case, I would only like to say that this is an area that continues to call for extra expenses. While it is the main, and it has always been, Government policy to provide medical services to the wananchi - and this is a noble idea - it must at the same time be pointed out that the burden is getting heavier and heavier, just as it is in the Ministry of Education. As time goes on, we will have to explore various possibilities to ~~ensure~~ ensure that these noble objectives are met while not diluting the quality of the services; this may require us to re-examine ourselves.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Development Votes, additional funds are required in the Ministry of Education for ~~the~~ the construction of halls of residence for ~~the~~ ^{the} Nairobi and Kenyatta universities, mainly to cater for the increased university students' intake. Again, as I said, this is a major area of education which continues to require extra expenses. That the area of education continues to require additional expenses is not a fact that we must be sorry about; it is an indication ~~that~~ of the measure of our own growth; it is a ~~measure~~ measure of the literacy level achieved in this nation. ^{That, in itself, underlines the success of the Government educational policy.} ~~Nevertheless~~ Nevertheless, as you may have read in the newspapers, more students will be qualifying for university places; they will need to join the universities. From a point of equity, once again, a major issue must concern the hon. Members: what kind of a balance must be struck to ensure that we cater for the majority of the ~~students~~ students who have qualified to enter the universities, and ~~on~~ on whom sacrifices have been made by their parents, but cannot join ~~with~~ the universities. The Government continues to bear full ~~for~~ expenses for the few students who are admitted to the universities. This is a major issue that must ^{be} addressed rather squarely and a solution found to it. I hope that solution will come out of our debates here.

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (CTD):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, additional funds are also required by the Office of the President for the Government Commuter Bus Service for the construction of the building at Gilgil, Naivasha and Industrial Area Police Unit. I do not need to elaborate on the importance of the role that is currently being played by the Nyayo Buses. Suffice to that the credit goes to the President for his foresight in launching the Nyayo Buses.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a need to alleviate the office accommodation problems within the Ministry of Finance, especially in the new Treasury Building, which houses both the Ministries of Finance and Planning and National Development. To this end, additional funds are therefore required for the purchase of a new office building. This is a building at the Wilson Airport, which has so far been owned by the Geo-Survey, and which is now being sold to the Government, so that additional space can be found for the Customs Department.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, finally, I wish to say that the Motion also contains a Statement of Excesses for the Financial Years 1981/82, 1982/83 and 1983/84. This is the amount of money which was overspent by the Ministry or department mentioned in the Statement during those financial years. The Statement has been circulated, and hence the differences are available to the hon. Members for perusal and comment. In this respect, the Public Accounts Committee had earlier on considered and approved these over-expenditures. In short, I am now asking the House to formally approve this Motion of the expenditures referred to ^{so as to} ~~just to allow~~ ensure the Government fulfill its obligations to the mwananchi.

Mr. Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these remarks I beg to move.

THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

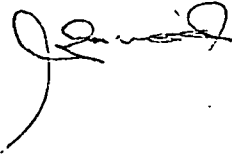
(Dr. Ouko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to second the Motion which has been so ably moved by my colleague, the hon. Minister for Finance. I would like to comment by paying tribute to the Minister for Finance for the manner in which the nation's finances have been handled, since he took over as the Minister for Finance.

(Applause)

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, Sir, as this august House knows, the purpose

THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION (Dr. Ouko)(Ctd):
of Supplementary Estimates is manifold. First, it is usually to cater for expenses
which were unforeseen at the time of the Budget formulation, or, if the Estimates
were foreseen, then it was considered imprudent to make provision for them in the
first place.

END F



THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION (Ctd.):

Secondly it is meant to cater for the continuation of the national development projects which would otherwise come to a halt in the middle of the year. Given the very critical situation in which the country is now, regarding employment it would be disastrous if the projects which are offering employment to our people were to come to a halt because ^{of} lack of funds to complete the year. Thirdly, the Supplementary Estimates usually assist the Government in catering for national emergencies which occur from time to time. This time, there was no emergency in that sense but the nation required storage facilities for the storage of additional grain which the nation require^s.

Sir, I am sure this hon. House is unanimous about the importance of keeping industries going because industries now have got a very crucial role in supplementing the role of agriculture in our economy. In order for the industries to take off, it will be necessary for the activities in the commerce sector to move faster so as to enable the indigenous people of this country to accumulate surpluses ^{with} which to enter into industry. Therefore, the role of agriculture, commerce and industry ~~is~~ has become ^{intertwined} ~~intertwine~~ and part of the funds the Minister now requires is to assist the Ministry of Industry which is a new one, not just to pay salaries and pay for rented accommodation but really to assist the Ministry to get its foot into the task of industrialization of this economy.

Sir, the hon. House is aware of the critical problem we are now facing with regard to education. I would not like to attribute this problem to any deficiency in the management of the Ministry of Education, I think it is a consequence of Kenya's success that we now have more students than we can cater for in our universities. The Government is going out of its way to find additional ways of solving this national problem of students who have qualified but cannot get places in our universities. Last week we had a very useful conference, and I want to pay tribute to the Ministers who took time off to come ^{and} take part in our conference to look at the recurrent implications of the Government investments and to find ways of dealing with this problem. The Minister for Finance himself in

THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION (Ctd.):

his key-note address did ^{draw} attention to this problem. But the basic problem of recurrent costs in this country is that recurrent revenue cannot cope with recurrent expenditure and this is arising from two factors. Firstly, the increased demand of services and goods in this ~~an~~ economy and secondly, the inability of us in the Ministries to save where ^{we} ~~cannot~~ save so as to make money available for development projects. In such cases there are ~~an~~ certain expenses ^{even} which ~~the~~ Ministry of Finance or the parent Ministry cannot proceed. For example in the Diplomatic Service, the money voted in this House is voted in terms of the Kenya Shilling, but this ~~the~~ Kenya Shilling is used to buy foreign exchange in order to pay our missions abroad. When the exchange rate fluctuates, then it distorts the estimates of the parent Ministry and somehow the Ministry of Finance estimates a little more money available not as additional to the estimates but to compensate for losses occasioned by fluctuations in the exchange rate.

Now, these are some of the reasons why the Minister for Finance comes to this House only when he must to ask this hon. House to approve his request for additional funds. I have no doubt in my mind that this hon. House will approve this request because in his wisdom, His Excellency the President has established new Ministries; last year and again this year, either to streamline Government machinery or to focus attention on national activities which must be given sharper focus in the national development. This is why the President has created a new Ministry of Research, Science and Technology. The application of science; he is calling us to focus ^{our} attention in this area because that is the future of the world. He has set up a new Ministry of National Guidance and Political Affairs to give Kenyans a great awareness of the political circumstances in which development takes place. ~~It~~ This is done in his wisdom: Now part of the request of the Minister for Finance are financial implications of Presidential decisions made in the context of his authority under the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I beg to second.

(Question proposed)

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso): Thank you very much Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise to support this Motion because it has been very clearly stated and explained by the Minister for Finance. The way he has explained the need for this House to pass this Motion is very eloquent and very clear. Sir, we know that in pursuance of our national development and progress in various fields, our country has been slowly progressing in the right direction under the wise leadership of our beloved President His Excellency Daniel arap Moi. In his wisdom, he has found it fit to create several new Ministries for the smooth running of the country and also for the enhancement of our national development. As the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation has explained that it is a consequence which has forced the Minister for Finance to come into this House and ask for this Supplementary Estimates.

Sir, we know there are new Ministries which have been created recently and these Ministries cannot run without finances.

END G....

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

Mr. Speaker, Sir, apart from the Ministers themselves there are some other people who to be employed to be the wheels, the bolts and nuts for making those various Ministries run smoothly. In order to do that we need funds to make them run. We know that before the last Parliament was dissolved, nobody knew that those Ministries would come into being. In his own wise leadership, His Excellency the President thought it fit to create these new Ministries so that our country can continue keeping up with the new pace of national development and to also make our national progress easier in various fields. Because of that it is necessary that this House agrees to grant the request that the Minister for Finance has put before it.

When the Minister for Finance was moving this Motion, he mentioned a few important points. For example, he mentioned that the funds would facilitate the training of school leavers in order to make them useful citizens and to put them into a position where even if they did not find positions in the universities, they could take care of themselves. They would acquire the necessary skills through training. This can only be done if there are funds available for that purpose. It is in this regard that the Minister for Finance thought it fit to bring this issue before this august House.

There is also the new Ministry of National Guidance and Political Affairs. In the previous Parliaments, we have talked here of the need for this country to be guided with a kind of discipline. This discipline would, of course, apply not only to politicians themselves, but also to every other citizen of this country. In order to do that, personally, I must congratulate His Excellency the President for seeing it fit to create a Ministry which will

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso) (ctd.):
 come out with a policy and ideas to guide this nation politically
 in the Nyayo Philosophy of peace, a love and unity whereby every
 citizen shall be ^{Subject} ~~subject~~ to a guided political discipline, under-
 standing and maturity. I am personally happy to see that there
 is a Ministry responsible for this kind of thing. I am sure with
 the able leadership of the Minister of that particular Ministry
 and his Assistant Ministers, this will be given a blue print of
 political leadership through which this country will travel.
 In order to do that we have to have funds for this particular kind
 of exercise.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister for Finance also touched
 on Nyayo Buses and their maintenance. We cannot ^{use} appropriate
 words in which ~~we~~ could express enough praise or thanks to His
 Excellency the President for his own wisdom in introducing the Nyayo
 Buses. We have seen the usefulness of these buses here in the City
 of Nairobi. I am happy to learn that they are not only operating
 here in the City, but also that the services have extended to
 various big towns in this country. It was only recently that
 matatu operators were threatening to bring transportation to a
 stand still if certain conditions were not met. In my view, this is
 tantamount to holding the Government to ransom. It is not possible
 for the Government to provide alternative transport if the private
 matatu and bus operators decided to go on strike or refuse to trans-
 port people. There are certain people working in essential sections
 of the economy of this country who must reach their places of work. I
 think it was a good idea for the Government to introduce the Nyayo
 Buses. This means that those services manned by these important
 people would never suffer. Furthermore, it means that the Govern-
 ment is assured of continuity in activities day and night because the

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Matiso) (ctd.):
 Government itself has its own buses. That way no private transport operator can blackmail the Government by threatening to withdraw their services by going on strike. Because of these reasons I personally feel that this is a very important Motion which should be supported by the House.

I beg to support:

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Ahsante sana, Bw. Spika, Mimi pia ninaunga mkono hii Hoja iliyowasilishwa na Waziri wa Fedha. Hii ni kwa sababu nizi ni pesa ambazo tayari zimotumika na hatuwezi kufanya jambo lingine tofauti. Kitu ambacho ningependekeza ni kwamba yafaa kwa wakati huu Waziri aombe pesa zaidi kuambatana na mambo mabaya yametokea katika Wizara ya Elimu. Angeomba pesa zaidi ili vijana 500 waende Kisii Teachers Training College; wengine 500 waende Kagumo Teachers Training College; wengine 500 waende Kenya Polytechnic; wengine 500 waende kusomea ^{Chuo} diploma huko Moi University; wengine 500 waende Mombasa Polytechnic na wengine pia waende kwenye vyuo vile vingine kama vile vilivyoko huko Nyahururu na Kamagambo. Jambo kama hili likifanyika utaona kuwa vijana hawa wapatao 10,000 ambao tunazungumzia watakuwa wamepatiwa nafasi ya kwenda kusoma. Kwa hivyo, ningemuomba Waziri wa Fedha atoe pesa zaidi zitumiwe na Wizara ya Elimu. Hii ni kwa sababu nchi hii imekuwa katika hali ya wasiwasi kwa sababu Waziri wa Elimu alikosea kidogo alipotangaza kuwa hawa watoto hawatapata nafasi katika Chuo Kikuu. Yeye angewaita wakuu wa hivi vyuo vya ufundi na kulijadili jambo hili ili wajue vile watakwoweza kuwasaidia hawa watoto 10,000.

END H.....

MR. WASIKE NDOMBI (Ctd.):

Baada ya kuzungumza nao, dipo angekuja kujulisha wananchi kwa sababu sasa ~~hizi~~ tumeshikwa na wasi wasi kwa hawa vijana 10,000 wanaokaa bure.

Natua shukurani zangu kwa Mtukufu Rais kwa sababu ameleta shuluhisho moja - kwamba watoto 1,000 ^{wengine} waingie kwenye vyuo vikuu vyetu ^{Vinne} ~~hizi~~. Ningetaka kuongeza kuwa vyuo ambavyo hutoa masomo ya diploma vichukue watoto 500 kila moja. Vyuo hivi ~~hizi~~ ni karibu 14 na kwa hivyo, watoto 7,000 watakuwa wamechukuliwa vyuoni; halafu tuangalie vile tutawasaidia hao vijana 3,000 watakaobakia. Hili ni jambo linalohusu taifa nzima na lazima tuliangalie haraka iwezekanavyo.

Bw. Spika, pia ningemuuliza Waziri wa Fedha aombe pesa zaidi kwa sababu mvua nyingi imeanza kunyesha. Daraja zimebomoka, barabara zimeharibiwa, watu kadhaa wamekufa maji, mbuzi kule Isiolo ~~zimekufa~~ ^{wamekufa} maji na kule Nyando ^{kuna mafuriko} ~~mwenzangu~~ Mbunge wa huko alikuwa ~~akisema~~ akisema hapa kuwa watu huko hawawezi kutembea kwa sababu ya mafuriko. Pesa zaidi ziombwe za ~~kununua~~ chakula cha kusaidia watu kutoka sehemu ambazo ~~zime~~ zimekumbwa na shida hii.

Naona kuwa hili jambo ambalo Waziri wa Fedha amelileta hapa ni la muhimu sana. Haya mambo yote yaliyotekea ^{na} ~~si~~ hatukuya-tarajia; Hakuna mtu awezaye kutawala mvua; imeanza kunyesha sasa na imeleta shida nyingi ambayo sisi kama binadamu ni lazima tuwe tayari ^{Kuikinga} ~~kuyalinga~~. Ningetaka kumshukuru sana Waziri wa Fedha kwa sababu nchi hii imeendelea vizuri. Ningetaka tu kuhimiza kuwa akiomba pesa kama hizo katika Bajeti ijayo tutakayojadilia labda ~~ni~~ katika mwezi wa Juni shida kama hizo zitiliwe maanani ili mwaka ujao asiye akarudi na tarakimu kubwa kama hizi zinazotushtua.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

1.2.4.5.88

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

I stand to support this Motion which calls for the continuation of the activities ~~of what~~ we need in this country.

There is one area that the Minister for Finance mentioned that I think that it is of very big concern to to all the Kenyans - the provision of expansion of accommodation for the university students. I feel that some of the alarm that was caused by the announcement that 10,000 students would not get university places--- I agree with the hon. Wasike Ndongi that sometimes, it is not necessary to make this big announcement because the parents do not see why their children should go to Form V and VI if they end up getting 10,000 of them not going to the universities after qualifying. It is ^{not good} ~~is~~ announcing all these things and making the parents start losing interest. Even many students do not see why they should be taken to Form V and VI. If these 10,000 will not get places in the universities, it worries everybody. There is something that the Minister for Education mentioned about the loan scheme for university students. One thing that he mentioned is that they were not able to recover the money they had given to those people ~~who~~ offered loans in that scheme. I would like the Minister for Education and the Minister for Finance to see to it that they do not confine these loans to ^{only those} ~~the~~ students studying in this country. ~~The~~ The Minister for Finance ~~must~~ should ask for more money so that students who go to India and other places can benefit ^{from} ~~with~~ this scheme. If a student is to go to India ~~every year~~ at least Sh.20,000 is enough for ^{him in} ~~here and~~ India, every year. For those parents who are unable to go round doing harambees and whose ~~is~~ children have already passed these examinations, they could be given these loans. For three years, it would be about Sh.60,000 and if ~~the~~ such students were ~~if~~ offered these

1.3.4.5.88

MR. MAKHANU (Ctd.):

loans, they would go to India, study and come back with their degrees or any training that they would like to pursue instead of continuing to say that we will look for places. There is no time now to look for these places. If these loans that are given to students of Kenyatta University and other local universities could be extended to ~~by~~ those who qualify for university entrance and have been admitted to places like India where it is not very expensive to educate a university student, then parents and people in Kenya will find such a ~~huge~~ burden ~~of~~ like the one of 10,000 will no longer worry ~~all~~ the people. So, I urge the Minister for Finance and the Minister for Education to extend this scheme to those students who ~~want~~^{go} to India. I am not including the United States of America because it is very expensive - probably it is about Sh.0.5 million to educate a student per year today. So, instead of confining the loan scheme to Nairobi or to those ~~who~~ who qualify to study locally - because there are no places - let us extend it also to those students who ~~can~~ can find places in countries like India. That would solve this problem that we are talking about.

I was very happy to hear the Minister for Finance raise ~~issues~~^{things} about the transportation problem that has been solved by the Nyayo buses in this country. I was very happy to hear that the Minister for ~~fi~~ Finance was concerned about trying to get services to improve the transportation situation within Nairobi. We should urge ^{that} those people who are able to buy buses - not matatus - to be allowed to buy buses to ease the congestion and transportation problems in Nairobi. If more people are allowed to buy buses, ~~these and the Nyayo buses,~~ we shall ease this transportation problem in Nairobi.

MR. MAKHANU (Ctd.):

Many a times we have tried with difficulty to get licences from the Transport Licencing Board to ~~get~~ ^{operate} buses in Nairobi.

The other point that arose out of this discussion is on the new Ministries that have been created, especially the Ministry of Technical Training and Applied Technology. There has been a lot of talk about the Jua Kali industry. We are very happy that the Jua Kali industry is working but it has been confined in the major towns only. The Minister concerned should get more money to be able to ~~get~~ start these Jua Kali industries all over ^{the country} because if we ~~get~~ establish these Jua Kali industries outside the big town, we will be solving the rural-urban migration problem. Many people go to Nairobi and other towns ~~where they exist~~ but if they ^{jua kali industries} are also established in smaller towns ~~give these mechanics help~~ many people will not be migrating to the towns after they get their training. They would end up staying in the rural areas and that would be a big problem solved because they would be self-employed.

I would also like to urge the Minister for Applied Technical Training and Applied Technology is that immediately after ~~as~~ those who go to the ~~vitta~~ youth polytechnics or any other institutions get their certificates, a method should be devised to change their attitudes. They feel that they go for these trainings in order for them to get jobs, but there are few job opportunities now. What needs to be done is for that Ministry to try and give every graduate from those institutions a tool-kit. One thing is for them to graduate with certificates - trade tests or whatever they are called - but if they do not have tool-kits to enable them to go and start on their own it is difficult to buy them because they have no money. ~~When you look~~ On the other hand, they are very expensive. If you look at this 8-4-4 education

MR. MAKHANU (Ctd.):

^{system}
~~scheme~~, those workshops that need ^{tool} ~~tool~~ kits, have none because most schools cannot afford to buy them. After taking somebody to the youth polytechnic and after getting a certificate and no tool kit and he has got no place he can get money to buy them, then you have created a worse unemployed person ~~man~~ because he is trained, he knows he can do the job but there is no help that he is getting. So, if the Ministry concerned could devise a system whereby those who are graduating from the polytechnics are given tool-kits so as to be able to work. If one is a trade ~~an~~ artisan and he has no tool-kit there is nothing he ~~is~~ can do.

Those are the two points I wanted to mention. The loan scheme be extended to those Kenyans who can get places in ~~areas~~ ^{countries} like India where ^{university education} ~~it~~ is not very expensive. The Ministry should also be given more money because the solution of unemployment in this country and the solution of lack of skills in this country depends entirely on the new Ministry of Technical Training and Applied Technology.

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

END I.....

wa
 MR. MANG'OLI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the Motion and to make a few observations. After looking at the Estimates which have been brought here by the Minister under this Motion, ^{and} since some of the money has been spent apart from that allocated to the new Ministries, we do agree with him in these estimates. I personally support him so that he can go ahead to make sure that the money is made available to the respective Ministries, especially the new ones so that they can become functional.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we look at the new Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment as our saviour because the unemployment problem especially in the rural areas which we represent in this House, is a problem we do not seem to know how to solve. We would like to see this Ministry becoming more practical. We would like to see it going ahead and drawing up programmes on how to alleviate the unemployment problem. Unemployment problem in this country is a very serious problem and since His Excellency the President has seen it fit to create this new Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment, we are very grateful to him. This Ministry should be given the powers to deal with this problem. I am saying this because the owners of certain industries in this country seem to have a tendency of employing more and more foreigners and giving them much higher salaries than our local people. For example, Sir, you may find one foreign manager earning a salary of 2,000 local people. The new Ministry should come up with a policy of making sure that these industries also use our local materials so that we are able to employ more local people. When you look at an Industry such as the Pan African Paper Mills, you will find that up to now, this industry is still run by foreigners. You will find that the managers there earn much more than the local people despite the fact that their working conditions ^{of our people} are very bad. This place is badly polluted and I do not know whether any research has been done to find out whether these people are really working under hygienic conditions. We do not know for how long this pollution is going to go on. Our people are working under very difficult conditions in this industry and earning very little money.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am told that the establishment of this Pan African

Paper Mills was not done by the Minister for Labour. You will find that Africans employed in this industry are earning only Shs.300/- per month and it is high time that the Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment looked into this problem because it affects our local people. I am saying this, Sir, because I come from that area. You will find an accountant in this particular industry earning a salary of Shs.1,200/- when his senior is earning Shs.100,000/- per month. This means that this particular industry is not catering for the interests of the people in this country. Therefore, I would like to ask the Minister for Finance to look into the management of this particular industry and others which have been established here by foreign investors. The foreign investors should be encouraged to establish more industries here and employ more local people. However, at the moment, these foreign investors are employing more foreigners than the local people and make sure that they earn much more than our people who do the donkey work.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is also another new Ministry called the Ministry of Technical Training and Applied Technology. I think this is where the jua kali business comes in. There are funds available in the Treasury which should be ~~channeled~~ ^{channeled} through that Ministry and given to the jua kali ^{people} who are readily available in the local areas so that they can use that money to alleviate the unemployment problem. I am grateful to His Excellency the President for seeing it fit to create these two Ministries, that is the Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment and the Ministry of Technical Training and Applied Technology. We have a lot of hope in these two new Ministries, particularly because they are headed by experienced Ministers. We hope that they are going to be practical and pray that they go a long way in alleviating the unemployment problem which is very serious, particularly in the rural areas.

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

THE MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (Prof. Ongeru):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I rise to support the Motion for the Supplementary Estimates, more so, Sir, because my Ministry is directly involved in these new Supplementary Estimates. I would like to record my thanks to His Excellency

J.3.---4.3.88.

THE MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (Ctd.):
the President for having seen ^{the} wisdom in setting up this and other new Ministries particularly to cater for Kenyans. Once again, His Excellency the President has demonstrated his greater vision for this country. He has also demonstrated the pragmatism involved in getting some of these programmes off the ground. We have been allocated some funds specifically to get this Ministry in motion between now and 30th June. Thereafter, we shall be requesting ^{for} more funds through the Minister for Finance to enable this Ministry to function much more efficiently and effectively.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to turn my attention at this stage to what I consider the highlights of this Ministry in that we have a responsibility in imparting the technical skills to our youth in this country. In my last speech, I did indicate, for example, that in 1987, there were roughly about 355,000 school children who finished their ~~Primary~~ Certificate of Primary Education and out of that lot, only 145,000 were able to go through the formal education in secondary schools. The bulk of 210,000 children were left behind and some place must be found for them under some form of training or activity so that they become better citizens of this country. Similarly, those who went through the secondary education were roughly about 130,000 in 1987 and only 15,000 went to form V and VI and the ~~the~~ balance of 25,000 went to other institutions but a balance of 19,000 were left out and are fending for themselves.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is for this specific reason that His Excellency the President has set up this new Ministry of Technical Training and Applied Technology. There has been, I think, a wrong belief that those who finished their primary education are school drop outs and the same thing has been said of those who cannot ~~even~~ make it to the University. I was a little surprised yesterday and the day before yesterday when I read some of the comments that were attributed to the training of people in the technical field. It appears to me that people ^{want to} think this is an inferior type of training. I want to put it very clear in this House, Sir, that technical training, in fact, is the ^{hallmark} ~~whole mark~~ of a nation in terms of economic power, because these are the people who will be required to provide the technical know-how.

END

THE MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (*Ud*):

(Prof. Ongeru)

These are the same people who will be required to provide skills which are extremely necessary for our people to ~~the~~ develop. It is in these lines that we intend to make our mark and create an impact in as far as the Republic of Kenya is concerned.

I must say that a lot has been said about the 'jua kali' industry. I am a full supporter of the industry. The author of the industry, ^{no lesser person than} His Excellency the President, has given us a practical example of what the 'jua kali' industry should be like. Those of you who have not had the opportunity to visit the 'jua kali' sheds, I would like to invite you, through Mr. Speaker, to visit them because the end product of the industry, that we see in most of our urban centres, particularly in Nairobi, are extremely impressive. The artisans turn the scrap metal, which is of no value in terms of other individuals, into a very fine product. The cost element attached to these products is almost minimal. The best example is the body building in some of the 'jua kali' establishments where the ~~x~~ body ^{building} of a 9 tonner or 10 tonner vehicle costs roughly Sh.50,000/-. When you compare the body from these establishments with those produced by those body builders who call themselves of high-standard ~~ix~~ level, you find that the quality and content of the body is the same, if not better at the 'jua kali' than from those other establishments. You will also find that those bodies from the so-called ~~ix~~ high-quality establishments are three times the cost of the ones you will get from the 'jua kali' establishments. Those who are in doubt are welcome to visit the Nyayo Engineering Works at Kamukunji, to see for themselves the kind of products that are being produced in those places.

THE MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (ctd.):

We are going to make a deliberate policy to be able to get into the district level, but this will require a lot of participation from the hon. Members, to assist the new Ministry, and to get the idea ~~is~~ established in the minds of our people that technical skills are not mediocre; technical skills are dignified qualifications that can ~~is~~ enable an individual to get a very ^{decent} different living. And I think the sooner we get our people thinking in that way, the better it is for this nation.

I might also add here, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that funds have been made available, ~~is~~ for us to establish 'jua kali' sheds in most parts of the country, and, shortly, we will be making an effort to see which the priority areas are in catering for ^{these} ~~this~~ Nyayo sheds. But I must say something ^{else} ~~else~~, and that is that ~~if~~ we are going to channel the youth through the youth polytechnics, which are going to be ~~the~~ the training institutions - at a lower level - ~~is~~ for training the artisans and craftsmen to be able to interfuse with the 'jua kali' people, because they ^{must} ~~have to~~ have a mutual relationship where the 'jua kali' artisans who will require an advanced training will go to the youth ~~at~~ polytechnics for polishing up; and ^{vis-a-vis} ~~likewise~~, those who are in youth polytechnics will go to 'jua kali' establishments for apprenticeship. We feel this will be a healthy approach, a healthy exercise so that we can have a local supply of skilled manpower which will cater for the industrial need for that specific area. I think it is only ~~is~~ important that each hon. Member - if we were to work on this programme - should be in a position to set up, at least on a Harambee basis, one youth polytechnic in each location in the ^{constituencies} ~~locations~~ they represent. It would then be able for the Ministry of Technical Training and Applied Technology to provide some tools to provide ~~is~~ these youths with tools

THE MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (ctd.):
that are necessary for their training.

I must now touch on ~~the~~ the national polytechnics and institutes of technology. We are working along the lines of streamlining the ^{standards} ~~standards~~ of these polytechnics so that there is a clear-cut policy that, for instance, ~~is~~ if somebody went through an institute of technology, what do you expect him to be capable of discharging within the industry? I will be able to bring this before the attention of this House shortly so that hon. Members are clear ^{on} of what is expected of these people. But in a nut-shell, let ~~me~~ me say that through this programme, we should be able to have upward mobility whereby ~~an~~ a post-primary education candidate, who has completed the primary education can go into training as an artisan for two years and then train as a craftsman for three year, during which time, he would be able to get ~~the~~ the craftsman I, II and III certificates. As I have said, if such a candidate would like to move upward in the line of training or technical education, he can achieve a diploma level of training in one of these institutes of technology. Those who still want to go further, can go for the higher diploma ~~and~~ level training in some of the national polytechnics like the Kenya Polytechnic, the Kenya Technical Teachers Training College and the Mombasa Polytechnic, and many others which might be coming up along the development programme.

Let me, Mr. Speaker, Sir, also say that those who opt to go along the formal education line can have a technical component in their ~~as~~ secondary school education. After fourth form, ~~they can~~ they can divert ^{and} to go to the technical colleges to take up a diploma course, instead of going direct for university level ~~at~~ education. So, the needs of our staff will be catered for.

THE MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (ctd.):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me say that we will need more funds and the support of this House because we feel very strongly that we now have an avenue in trying to give skills to our youths so that we can create a decent society, and not a society of misfits.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

MR. MAHIHU: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to support this Motion. In doing so, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister for Finance to an issue which I consider to be very important. Having money, especially in the Ministries, will go a long way in improving the Government image. Ministries spending money and having no money to pay out is a very serious matter.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do travel a little, and I do hear of ~~many~~ occasions when Government departments order items from various sectors, and, sometimes, ~~there~~ there is delay in payment. In this regard, I support this Motion fully because I am sure it will go a long way in making the Government Ministries, and especially the Treasury, a little better than they have been before. At the same time, I would like to ask the Ministry of Finance to find ways and means of creating ^{an} investment policy. We need an investment policy for this country to ~~create~~ attract more and more investors. If we have to expand our industries, we ^{must} have to have new capital. Our beloved President has said in the Presidential Address that we need to attract more and more investors in order to create more employment opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have a great President and a great country, and it is important that hon. Members appreciate

MR. MAIHU (ctd.):

that we have a unique position in Africa. ~~and~~ In connection with this, I would like to comment on what is called Government image. Government image can suffer from lack of action being taken by Government officials. For example like now ~~in~~ when it is raining, there are some specific areas in which the Government image could suffer. A bridge ^{between two towns} might be washed away by rain ~~rain~~ water. How long would it take to repair that bridge? Sometimes, it takes a long time to repair such a bridge and the many people who travel between those two points wonder what the Government is doing. Now that the Government will get money, it is my hope that Ministries will seriously consider ~~remedying~~ remedy where the Government image would appear to suffer because of lack of action.

The other day, there was ^{news} ~~news~~ in our newspapers about trollies at the airport. Tourists would arrive, but they would have nothing to carry their luggage in.

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MR. MAHIDHU (ctd.):

That is not a big item in our financing system, but if it is broken it will take a long time to repair. I am mentioning this particularly because we are in the very real subject of money. Now that the Ministry of Finance has brought this Motion to us, it is only my hope that the Ministries of the Government will take a serious note so that they do not only spend on new projects, but also on the maintenance of the existing projects. There is also need to take note of the institutions in our Government centres. In every provincial headquarters you visit, you find very many broken down vehicles lying around. If a vehicle breaks down and there is no money to repair it, it lies at the centre for a very long time. I am speaking on this matter with experience because, as you know, I was one of those officers responsible for clearing these old vehicles. I know that the system is so long because it took me many years until I retired without sorting out that particular problem. I am hoping that this situation where you find old Government vehicles lying around will be taken care of. I do remember that at one stage our President ordered that these broken down vehicles be removed because they were an eye-sore. I hope that now that the Government has been given more money, this mess will be cleaned up.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to make a comment on the maintenance of Government institutions, offices and buildings. At the same time when we are calling for the cleaning of cities and towns, we also call upon municipalities to do something about their houses by way of repainting and repairing them. These areas are important in the public eyes in as far as the ~~public~~ Government image is concerned.

Sir, I do feel that ^{the economy of} for this country to expand, we need ~~an~~ investment policies and co-ordinated ~~approach~~ approaches so that the Ministries can co-operate and liaise with each other. That way, one Ministry will be able to even look at the affairs of the other Ministries. At this juncture, I would also like to say something about the departments which are revenue ~~x~~ earning. I have in mind, for example, the Port of Mombasa, which is in competition with other ports in Eastern

MR. MAHITHU (ctd.):

Africa. If the revenue from the Port of Mombasa goes down, it does not only mean that the Treasury will not get the maximum profits, but that employment will be affected; it has a chain all the way through. When cargo does not move to East and Central African countries because the Port of Mombasa does not operate, we know that warehousing and all the people employed in those institutions will suffer. I do really commend the Ministry of Finance, which is a very important Ministry in our Government, because apart from receiving the revenue, it also allocates the money to Government Ministries and departments. When the Treasury issues money to the institutions that look after the institutions that earn money for the Treasury, those money-earning institutions are closely watched so that if there is some problem it is taken care of and revenue continues to flow.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my hon. colleagues have spoken about some important areas of job creation. I can only recommend them and hope that the Ministries concerned have taken note. This is especially so with the new Ministries which are supposed to take care of unemployment, training programmes and other job generating areas. These areas are all important if our young school leavers are going to find employment. The expansion of industry is a two-way traffic. The new investors will first talk to the existing investors here before they come and invest in this country. If the new investors find the climate conducive and come to invest here, industrial expansion will be realised and the employment that is worrying us will be available. I do want to impress upon the Ministries concerned with industries to take a very serious view of what is worrying this country at the moment. The problem of unemployment cannot be overemphasised, and it is important that we should encourage those industries that are specifically oriented to foreign exchange earning. As the Minister for Foreign Affairs ~~stated~~ and International CO-operation stated earlier on, the Kenya shilling ^{foreign} ~~can~~ only be used in this country. When we convert it to ~~local~~ currency, it becomes ~~very~~ difficult for us to meet our demands. It is important, therefore, that we ~~must~~ earn more Kenya shillings in order to be able to have more foreign currency.

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

MR. CACHUI: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for allowing me this opportunity to comment on the Supplementary Estimates which have been presented by the Minister for Finance.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair

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

Let me start by congratulating His Excellency the President for establishing the new Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment, and make a few comments relating to the Estimates as presented. I feel very strongly that this country needs a definite income policy which relates particularly to wages, industry and guidance. Interest rate is a major factor in production, and to the extent that the interest rates in this country have been allowed to escalate so high, definitely they will affect the general development and the increase of production. If interest rates are allowed to go so high, the tendency is to discourage investors from using additional capacity available in their respective industries. In doing so, we will be mitigating against establishing situations of additional employment. When industry does not develop additional capacities or do not use the additional capacity, then unemployment will continue to grow. If rates of interest are in favour of production, then the tendency of an investor is to develop his industry further and develop whatever scope is available and generate additional room for employment. That also relates to income policy. In some instances, wages in this country are below what one would consider to be the poverty line. Some wages paid to workers in certain industries are so low that they do not relate to his ability to meet his basic needs such as transport to and from work, shelter and even the basic requirements of food. These are the ~~basic~~ basic areas which, I think, the Ministry of Finance should address itself to in determining the kind of policy we need in terms of income.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, prices are also a major area of an industrial investor. If ~~under~~ an industry needs to be locally protected, it is important that the same industry needs to be looked into in terms of the prices it charges for the end products of goods or services. We were advised this morning by

MR. GACHUI (ctd.):

one hon. Member here that the prices of certain products, particularly the timber prices, are extremely high. The reason for this escalation is because of the monopoly situation that exists as far as the industry is concerned. The industry is protected and the prices are not controlled, and that will affect other industries.

Sir, while still on the question of prices, may I also mention that the prices paid to farmers for their products are sometimes also very low. This, again, mitigates against further investment in agriculture.

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MR. GACHUI (CTD.):

If they want to encourage agriculture as a major industry, they have to consider not only the size involved, say one or ~~½~~ half an acre of land, but also how often the goods they sell, particularly to parastatal bodies, are paid for. Some farmers have to wait for periods in excess of eight months to receive payment for goods delivered to parastatal bodies, such as the National Cereals and Produce Board. It is true that these farmers have borrowed funds from banks which keep on accumulating interest. In the end, their investment in agriculture is made unviable because of delays in payment. So, there is need for properly co-ordinated management of these matters so that one decision-maker does not erode such ^{better} management ^{that} as has been used somewhere else.

The Ministry of Agriculture may do a very good job in field services and encouraging agricultural farmers to grow certain kinds of crops, and yet when it comes to marketing, it is made unviable because the prices prevailing at the time are not proper and payments are not made in time.

I also want to make another point here, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. With regard to the question of interest ^{rates}, I would like to comment specifically on the current situation of ~~the~~ Treasury bonds which are being marketed at uneconomical rates of interest. They are currently being marketed at 16.5 per cent interest. I imagine that these rates are being paid by the Treasury's officials. They are not for the real market. Why should the Government borrow at a higher rate of interest when money is cheaply available ^{and} ~~then it is~~ left to operate ~~and~~ in a free money market? I feel that this is an area where the Minister should consider withdrawing Treasury bonds and let them operate as free market paper, able to be freely and cheaply marketed in our markets.

Let me make a further comment on the question of interest rates, as I consider this issue to be very major. The interest rates in this country, which are normally fixed by the Treasury and other organs of the monetary sector, do not seem to consider other factors that can deter the policies of

MR. GACHUI (CTD.):

other sectors from being implemented. With regard to housing, we have estimated that we will require so many hundred thousand units of housing, say, by the year 2000. Yet, the policy being instituted ~~through~~^{through} the interest rate factor makes it appear as if achieving that goal is very basic, as it is the goal we have set among ourselves to achieve. All this applies, as well, to other areas of Government development in terms of finance.

Let me now come to the question of the protection and indigenisation of local industries by the Ministry of Industry. When locally owned by indigenous people and these industries get into cash-flow problems, they are condemned, whereas some industries that are not locally or indigenously owned are assisted when they get into cash-flow problems. Our own local investments are hardly assisted. So, I think that there should be a definite will on the part of the Ministers for Industry and Finance to assist local industries by providing incentives in the form of specific essential requirements in order to enable them to stay in business. This is very vital if ~~it~~^{we} are to indigenise our economy.

I would like to call upon the Minister for Finance to consider carrying further the policy of allowing the local people to own 60 per cent of all means of production in this country. It has happened elsewhere and the economy has not ~~been drastically~~^{affected}. This Government has a ~~33~~ policy already where insurance companies are required to be 33 per cent locally owned. Why not make them 60 per cent locally owned? This policy has been in force for the last three or four years. I consider that if it demands us to improve our industries, with respect to the level of ownership, from 33 ~~per~~ to 60 per cent, that is one way of transferring ownership to the indigenous people, curbing the outflow of foreign exchange ^{earnings} in the form of dividends and ensuring further employment because the local earnings will end up in the hands of the community in this country. The local community will end up in employing additional local people.

MR. GACHUI (CTD.):

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

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Muregi): Hon. Members, there is just a simple request that I would like to make to you. We do not know most of you by name, and it would be proper for the Chair to call an hon. Member to speak in his name or his constituency. So, do not get tired of introducing yourselves whenever you catch Mr. Speaker's eye. That will help us to know you better.

DR. MISOI: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Motion moved by the Minister for Finance deserves the support of all the hon. Members in this House. It deserves our support because it designed to help provide funds to run Ministries up to the end of this financial year.

I would like to make a few comments especially on the new Ministries which were created to help manage and run the affairs of this country effectively and efficiently. The Ministry of Research, Science and Technology is very important. We expect it to come up with relevant research findings, product development and solutions to our problems. We expect the Minister also to guide our research scientists into solving the problems which this country faces. We also expect that the question of ^{foreign} ~~foreign~~ researchers coming into Kenya to carry out their research and finally ^{going} ~~to~~ back with their research findings to publish it in foreign journals will be controlled. I think we need to promote our scientists and provide them with all the necessary facilities.

I am happy that the Ministry has said that these scientists should be paid well so that they may do a good job. I believe that we have good scientists in this country who deserve support, fun and good treatment. For their work, they deserve respect.

I also believe that the Ministry of Marketing and Supplies will help to streamline the marketing and supply of the produce in this country. Hopefully it will be able to ensure that whenever farmers deliver their produce to buying

DR. MISOI (CTD.):

centres, they are paid promptly. It is not fair for farmers to deliver goods and wait for six months before they get payment for them. They have problems to solve, commitments to meet, and so on.- So, we assume and hope that the intention of the creation of this Ministry is to facilitate good service to the country.

Regarding the Ministry of Technical Training and Applied Technology, the Minister himself has given us a good presentation of what his Ministry intends to do. We are waiting to see how far the products of this Ministry will go through the population of this country, especially the youth, most of whom are ~~max~~ unemployed. Most of the youth have no skills, schools to go to or money, and yet they need to survive. It is the role of this Ministry to ~~work out~~ work out a policy which can help the growing population of people who cannot either go for further education in secondary school or the university. ~~NA~~ Most of us are looking up to this Ministry hoping that it will emerge with solutions to our current problems.

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DR. MISOI (Contd.):

Sir, the other Ministry which is very relevant as a new Ministry is the Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment. Yes! Our expectations are that they will plan, come out with policies which are relevant to the problems of this country, and to the problems we have been talking about and employment. These are students who cannot go to the university, or students who cannot pursue their technical skills because either we have no facilities, or we have no funds or no infrastructure for such broad number of our youth. We hope that they will work out long-term plans and not short-term plans. We are not satisfied by management by crisis. Suddenly, we have a Minister announcing that we cannot do that because we have no funds, or we have no spaces for students because we have never tried to make them. What have we been doing all these years? We need people who can plan. We know our population growth. We know the projection. We know the output and we can predict. We expect the new Ministries to do that.

Sir, the other Ministry which is very important is the Ministry of National Guidance and Political Affairs. It is a new Ministry that has been created. Its intentions are good. We expect them to work and guide us in our political development, social interactions, and provide us with teachers who will guide this nation into a disciplined nation. We also expect them to provide us with policies which are well-evaluated, and policies which cannot just be corrected after two days. We have recently read in the newspapers statements from the Ministry and statements which are just created out in people's minds. This is a serious Ministry and everybody expects this Ministry to be serious with what they say if we have to move ahead with our development.

Sir, the other point that I would like to mention touches on the Ministry of ^{Ministries} Education, Health and other Ministries that provide

DR. MISOI (Contd):

services. I am happy that the Ministry will provide funds for teachers. We need teachers. We do not have adequate trained teachers in all schools. We are struggling very hard. We have untrained teachers, and the result of that is that the performance of our schools is not up to standard. We also believe that the funding to expand facilities in the universities, especially the Kenyatta University, will facilitate the intake of more students into institutions of higher learning.

The other question, Sir, which perhaps we may not have yet resolved is what to do with the 10,000 students whom we are told have nowhere to go. This is a problem and we require a solution to it. What can we do about it? I recall that in early 60's or later, there was an airlift of students to America and other places. I believe that was the effort of Harambee. Now, is it not possible for us to sit down and think very hard whether in some of these countries where they offer education at reasonable costs we cannot really dispatch a good number of these students? We are thinking of places like India, Pakistan and other places where a student needs to spend about KSh.30,000/- per year, and if he is there for three years, he will spend about KSh.90,000/-. Why can we not really think hard and request these countries to see whether they can help us? I think we can find out. We can do Harambees and send, at least, 1,000 students to those countries. I think our people are ready to help them. We do not need to send them to the United States or United Kingdom. We shall need to spend about KSh.150,000/- per year. No, that is not the right direction. Let us look for appropriate solutions to the problems we have.

We know we cannot expand the institutions we have here. ^{Member} One ~~time I had~~ suggested that we send students to the training colleges. Again, we need facilities. If there are no buildings, there are no accommodation facilities, then we are stuck. Let us look for

DR. MISOI (Cond.):

appropriate solutions, and I believe with all the brains in this House and elsewhere, we should be able to get solutions.

The other aspect, Sir, I would like to commend about is the Ministry of Health. I am also pleased that funds should be available for drugs. For the last few days we had talked about shortage of drugs in virtually all the health centres and hospitals in the country. That is pathetic and it should not be allowed, especially when we know that a sick person can hardly reach a hospital, and when he reaches there the doctor tells him, "There are no drugs". He is given a prescription to go and buy those drugs. To make it worse, we are supposed to be paying for the cost of those drugs. So, I think, the Government has done well, at least, to provide some funds to run these institutions up to the end of the year.

The other aspect, Sir, which I appreciate very much is the construction of the maintenance and repair workshops for the Nyayo buses. This is a unique project which initially many people thought it was just a theoretical proposition. It has worked, and we need to expand it. We need perhaps to request other countries to provide more Nyayo buses. Along with that, I think, we need also to encourage our people to form co-operatives and buy buses. Buses have more space, and they are more safer than the matatus. We have been trying to rehabilitate them. This House has passed laws and regulations which have not worked. We need to get solutions.

Sir, I think the damage the matatus have done to this country is great. We need to instil into the owners, drivers and others a sense of discipline. There was some training the other day by the Police Force, and I hope they will continue to train these drivers and other fellows because unless they are disciplined, they will be mad running up and down looking for money.

I think we need to be more serious. It is not enough to

DR. MISOI (Contd.):

condemn. It is not enough to warn, and it is not enough to caution them. We need to take practical steps. If it means giving them proficiency licences every year, then let the Government do that otherwise we shall be singing day in day out and no solution will come out of that.

Sir, the other point that I would like to mention relates to the Ministry of ~~Planning and~~ Regional Development. We do expect that we will have a balanced development throughout the country in the field of food production, or in the establishment of infrastructure which is geared to help in uplifting the standard of living of our people.

In conclusion, Sir, I think that the Motion which has been presented is quite appropriate. We will support it, but I stress that we need products from this Ministry.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. MUNYI: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker. I would like to join other hon. Members in supporting this very important Motion which has been moved by a very able Minister for Finance.

Sir, as we all are aware, we have very ^{important} good Ministries, and it is good that we are discussing Ministries of importance in our country. I would like to come to one of our new Ministries, and this is the Ministry of Research, Science and Technology. This is a very important Ministry because it deals with matters connected with research, research activities, research work, and research operations.

As we all are aware, we talk of advanced countries in the world because of research. ^{A good is} For example Japan. We talk a lot about Japan today. We hear of a vehicle which has been manufactured in Japan, and if they want to improve on that new vehicle, they do

MR. MUNYI (Contd.):

research on that particular vehicle and then they improve on it.

Later on they will make another model of vehicle which will be better than other models ever made there before, or made in other countries.

It has come a time when we should follow the advice given by our great President, Daniel arap Moi, of starting research fund in the ^{Universities} ~~university~~

This fund is very important, and if it can be followed ^{up} we shall not be having any problems at all. I want to tell the Minister for Finance that we shall not be having any problems with vehicles which have been thrown away, or vehicles which cannot be used any longer because they can be repaired by our Jua Kali mechanics who are young people. They can do that very well. It is a very simple technology. Those Jua Kali mechanics are not limited to only repairing Datsuns, Ford cars and so on. They can repair anything.

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MR. MUNYI (ctd):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to give an example of missionary doctors who were trained many years ago. These doctors could treat all types of diseases. Therefore, our technicians should also be able to repairs all parts of different types of vehicles. This afternoon we were talking of water pumps which have broken down and cannot be repaired. These pumps and engines can be repaired by the jua kali people. I would like to give an example with regard to what Prof. Ongeru said this afternoon. If you go to Kirinyaga Road, you will find ordinary jua kali technicians repairing door locks ~~using~~^{using} very simple technology. These technicians charge very little money but if you go to other technicians and engineers on Kenyatta Avenue, Moi Avenue and other places, you will be charged five times as much.

We were told by the Minister for Technical Training and Applied Technology that the jua kali technicians are preparing a body of a vehicle. I think, at present, there are some bodies of vehicles which are being prepared by jua kali mechanics. Some of those bodies are being exported to other countries like Uganda. These bodies are being prepared in our jua kali workshops. These people get orders from Uganda, Tanzania and other countries. These workshops are a source of employment in this country.

I would like to give an example of the simple macadamia nut which was improved recently by some ~~exp~~ research experts from Japan. The amount of money which was used to do that research was not so much. At present the market of macadamia nut is unlimited. Our mangoes can have ready market in Japan. Macadamia nut is marketable because research has been carried out on it. The amount of money that was used by the Japanese to carry out that research was equivalent to Kshs.110 million. At present, one macadamia nut tree is producing 60 kilogrammes compared to the previous 12 kilogrammes. Production has increased by about five times because of the research which why do we not do research on our crops.

My colleague, hon. Manihu, said that we have so many vehicles, pumps and tractors which cannot be repaired. This afternoon we were talking about tractors which have not been repaired. To repair tractors and bulldozers will not cost us much. It will only cost us about Kshs.50,000/= to repair a bulldozer. Now, vehicles are completely out of use because of having no concentration to the effect that something can be done to repair a bulldozer which can be used in a rice scheme. For example, in Kano Plains where rice is grown, there are some tractors and bulldozers which are completely out of use because of very simple technology. That is the technology which we want to use. It is high time we concentrated on that.

I would like to say something about the new Ministry of National Guidance and Political Affairs. This is a very important Ministry. This is the Ministry which will assist our people to be more patriotic. Somebody mentioned yesterday: "When you come to our Ministry, all the senior officers, such as, licencing officers and so on, are Africans." But how come that some products ~~manufactured in Kenya~~ which are produced in Kenya are being imported from abroad. This is being done due to lack of patriotism. Why should we import commodities which are manufactured locally? I fully support what the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage said yesterday. He said that we should be proud of the items that are made in Kenya. We should not be proud of what is made in Britain or elsewhere. When you go to Britain, New York, Japan and so on, and you talk of something which is made in Kenya, those people feel proud. Why do we not feel more proud than those people because they are proud of things which are made in our own country? We should be proud of things which are made in our country. That is what we call national identity and patriotism. We should be proud of our country and our skin colour. The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage, the Minister for Finance and all other hon. Members are proud of having a very good colour. We should use that as our identity. We must be proud of it.

(Applause)

When you go to Australia, India and so on, you will find that black people are discriminated against. Why should we be discriminated when we are ~~black~~ black. Everything good is black; diamond comes from Africa and even gold comes from Africa. We must be proud of ourselves. I would like to ask the Minister for National Guidance and Political Affairs, hon. Njiru, to come forward and tell the people that national guidance is patriotism. We should be patriotic and be proud of ~~anything~~ everything that is made by Africans.

With those few remarks, I beg to support but I wanted more time.

Thank you, Sir.

MRS. NDETEI: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to say a few words about this Motion. The Motion which was moved by the Minister for Finance, this afternoon, deserves support from all the hon. Members of this House. As we sit in this House, we know that essential services are lacking in some ^{rural} areas. Therefore, the Government needs finances to ~~have~~ provide those services.

We know of hospitals and clinics which have ground to a halt because they do not have basic drugs like anti-malarial tablets and so on. The Ministry of Health will definitely need money to get health services closer to the people. We know that many accidents take place on Mombasa Road throughout the year. You will find that hospitals ^{like Voi and Makindu which are} along that road do not have essential services like X-ray, theatre and so on. The next hospital that is along that road is Machakos District Hospital. Valuable lives are lost between Voi and Machakos because there are no facilities to save the lives of the people. We are all potential users of that road. The Ministry of Health should work effectively to provide the wananchi with services.

END

MRS. NDEFEI (CTD):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, previously the youth polytechnics used to be under the Ministry of Culture and Social Services, but now these youth polytechnics have been moved to a different Ministry. In the past the Ministry of Culture and Social Services used to provide some assistance to these polytechnics by way of donating such things like a tailoring machine, a dead engine and so on. Today the same Ministry continues to give donations to women's groups. While we appreciate the efforts that Ministry in doing so, and while we understand the basic underlying these donations, I would appeal to that same Ministry to make a follow-up of some of these projects. This is because some of these projects are like misdirected missiles; they are of no economic value to the women. In fact, in some cases, I have seen some of them becoming a liability to the women instead of being an asset. So you find that these women need a guide; someone who can tell them, 'This is no longer economic for you; so you need an alternative project so that you can get moving'. Now it is the work of the Ministry of Culture and Social Services to both continue giving donations and offering valuable guidance to the women groups. As we know most of these groups are composed of illiterate or semi-illiterate women, so they need a lot of assistance from the Government extension-officers, who are in the field.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another comment that I would like to make on this Motion on the Supplementary Estimates concerns the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage. In some of the areas identity cards are no longer being issued because there are no films; even when you go to the divisional and district headquarters you find that there are no films. Now as the youth wait to be issued with identity cards some of them miss the opportunity of sitting examinations, such as the Government Trade Test Examination. Whenever they go for these examinations they are told to go and get identity cards from their divisions and then go back to sit the examination. Now, since they cannot get their identity cards, they cannot sit for these examinations. As a result they are frustrated, although they do not know that they would be more frustrated after sitting the examination because of lack of employment. So I think it is very important for the Office of the Vice President, Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage to see to it that these facilities are brought close to the people immediately this motion

MRS. NDETEI (CTD):

goes through this House.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another area that I would like to comment on is the newly created Ministry of Technical Training and Applied Technology. Today, 25 years after ^{the attainment of} Independence, we can longer afford to be caught unawares by the growth of the informal sector. We know that we have a lot of unemployment in this country. When we invite a foreigner to come and invest in Kerya, he will give us the number of employees he is going to absorb; he may say that he is going to take 1,000 workers, but later on you may find that he has only 500 workers; he may even keep on reducing the number of his employees. This is because as use of high technology increases, the number of employees declines. So we can no longer rely on foreign investors coming to invest in our country and thus absorb our labour force. We need our own planned growth of the informal sector. We know that the informal ^{sector} is the elastic bulb, in which we can get a lot of our people fitting in: unemployed mothers, fathers, ^{single parents,} school leavers who cannot find formal employment, graduates of our institutes of technology and youth polytechnics and so on.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is important for Ministries of Local Government and Physical Planning and Technical Training and Applied Technology to come together and carry out a proper planning ^{of the growth of} for the old, new and future urban centres. We need a ~~proper~~ planned growth of the informal sector - 'the jua kali'. We have a lot of young people going through the youth polytechnics. The Government has to provide facilities to enable these people start their own small industries in the urban centres. Some of these facilities are electricity, water and sheds. Now we can ~~be~~ no longer afford to be taken by surprise by the need for such facilities. We know that such facilities are needed now and will continue to be needed even in the future. So the Government must do proper planning so as to ~~maintain~~ take care of eventualities likely to arise from the population growth.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know that the Ministry of Technical Training and Applied Technology has taken over the Directorate of Industrial Training, which has been taking care of trade testing system in ~~this~~ this country. I also

MRS. NDEFEI (CTD):

know that the mode of industrial ~~as~~ training, as a trade test scheme, was overhauled last year with a view to taking those services closer to the people. In the past, people used to come and do their trade test only in Nairobi. This created a lot of dissatisfaction among the employers who were taking in the candidates after they passed their examination. Now, this overhaul has taken ^{into account} ~~the~~ District ^{Focus} ~~Focus~~ for Rural Development Strategy ~~concept~~, the facility has been drawn closer to people in the provinces and, where possible, in the districts. However, there are still areas where this facility is ~~still~~ lacking. I would request the Minister in charge of this Ministry to ensure that this facility is brought still closer to the people. The rural mwananchi suffers when he has to cover a very long distance ~~in order to~~ in order to do a trade test examination in, say, tailoring. First of all, ^{a lady} ~~she might~~ ~~have~~ not had enough sleep or proper food to eat and so on. Such conditions might contribute to her failure in the examination.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the way I see this Ministry, it has a lot of work to do. With the ~~current~~ current population growth, lack of university places in this country, lack of jobs in the formal sector, that Ministry will need a lot of assistance from all the hon. Members of this House, so that its objectives could be realised. So for our benefit in the long run we need proper planning.

Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, and I beg to support this Motion.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Opembe):

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise in support of this Motion ~~because~~ with all my strength because without money in various Ministries we cannot function. I have only a few points to make. One is that I think that 'jua kali' is becoming a very important industry, in its own right. I ~~have~~ believe that it is a foothold in the industrialisation of this country in the near future. So our interests should be directed at developing and nursing it well so that it can take off well with proper planning. I am not saying ~~that~~ that it is not properly planned, but I believe that it could graduate into a co-operative type of movement. This way various kinds of knowledge that are gained ~~can~~ can be brought together and expanded in order ^{that} ~~even~~ even bigger quantities of whatever products they are producing at

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Openbe)(Ctd):
are produced,
the moment, and also to infuse a special marketing knowledge so that some of these things are expanded not only for Kenya but also for export to ~~the~~ other countries. I know that this is necessary. Take, for example our kiondo, which was originally made for our ladies in this country, has now broken through to the world market.

END P



THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Opembe) (Ctd.):

I think this is an example which shows that if properly organized however small, however insignificant, some of these products may be they can ^{find} markets overseas. We talk about bigger industries in the country and I believe that we can do something Kenya-wise. As far as industries are concerned in this country, we need some kind of a marshal plan; a marshal plan to utilize some brains in this country who are in a position to work out a feasibility study to find out the type of projects ~~ix~~ which are relevant to this country. I also strongly believe that there are maybe some brains, and as the Swahili saying "Akili ni mali", ^{goes} why do we not use those brains in order to ~~ix~~ turn that akili :: into mali. This is why I believe ~~ix~~ that we can ^{do} a little bit more; introduce some form of a marshal plan. But what can we do? How can we go about ~~ix~~ getting the necessary finances to finance some of these projects? I am saying this because there are various people in this country who have tried to work very hard on their own to introduce an industry big or small. But there is a handicap in financing them and as a result they end up on the ~~ix~~ shelf to gather dust.

Sir, when we come to the question of managing our economic affairs in the country, I believe that there is a system of management that we could use in order to ensure that our resources are properly nursed, encouraged and developed. It reminds of the Ndegwa Commission of 1971, whereby there was a system of management that was found to be suitable as far as that Commission was concerned and that system was called Management by objectives. Listening to my colleagues' contributions, they have used the ^{term} ~~division of system of~~ "Management by crisis". I believe we can improve in our management of our resources by highlighting what targets we want to achieve, for how much and within what time. This is a management by objective, and I think after 25 years of managing our country, we need to re-examine the systems of management in various corporations ^{or} Government & ^{should} This is not a criticism; it is a suggestion that ~~ix~~ we ^{should} improve on the systems of management by objectives, that each individual is charged with a specific responsibility as to what he is supposed ^{to do}, how long he is supposed to do it and what sort of results are expected of him. But it is not only that, but

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Opembe) (Ctd.):

within the same system, there must be supervisors who supervise to ensure that the progress of that particular ^{individual} performance is going on according to the designed ^{work} work. This system has two probabilities: One, it gives an individual a source of pride and satisfaction in whatever he has done or he is doing. He goes away and looks behind and says 'I have done a job'. I believe, in some other ways we manage things but sometimes we do not ^{know} what we are looking for to produce. I feel that the ^{system of} management by crisis should be replaced by the ~~system of~~ management by objectives. So that ^{for} whatever money we pass here, we should look to definite results. I am not saying that we do not get results, but the results we get could be improved and increased.

On agriculture, I believe that this is the biggest industry in our country. In fact, it is ~~is~~ still the backbone of our economy, but after 25 years can we not look back and ask ourselves, "how far have we performed? How well have we done it? What is lacking and what sort of new inputs can we put in to increase the productivity of this sector?". Time has come, I believe, when we should change to start marketing a finished product instead of a raw material. The finished product would give us increased employment opportunities within our ~~our~~ country; a finished would give us a pride to be able to market that particular commodity with our own initiative and technology in order to ensure that if other countries accept our commodity, ~~we~~ they accept it from a finished product. Let me take coffee for example, I think it is a very popular crop which we market overseas, but must we continue to market in a raw material form or could we not create industries so that we can market it as a finished product. ^{And} Taken for example tea ~~tea~~ ^{and} ~~tea~~ for example sugar, sugar can grow very well in this country and I think we have proved that we can produce a lot of sugar, not only for self-sufficiency but also for export ~~market~~. This is an area which could create a lot of employment ~~and~~ opportunities for our people in this country. I say this because I was privileged by ~~the~~ His the President to run some of these organisations and I do know that we have a blue-print where not only can we ^{can} produce sugar for export.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Opembe) (Ctd.):
sugar for ourselves but we can ~~not~~ produce it for export in this country.

Sir, I believe that as far as other activities are concerned, we need research and I am very gratified to see that there is a special Ministry to carry out these researches in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture. Why should we have a lot of fruits in this country rotting? I believe we can increase the marketability of these products.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Kuguru): Thank you very much Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion. I believe that it is high time we passed this Motion so that we can get money to be able to run our Government affairs.

I wish to thank His Excellency the President for the untiring work he is doing for this nation and more so during the Kamu Registration exercise. During that particular time, he moved to all corners of the country and we must congratulate him for that work he performed. We owe him a lot and we are grateful to him for the work he has done.

I would also want to say that, when the last Parliament was dissolved, it used to have 158 hon. Members.

EH END Q...

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Kuguru) (ctd.):

When we came back there were more hon. Members because of the creation of new constituencies. This is because His Excellency the President, his Ministers and other people concerned had studied the situation and seen the need to create new constituencies. For this we must thank His Excellency the President for tirelessly contributing towards the welfare of this country day and night.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we can see that our population is increasing and stands at around more than 20 million people. We have also heard that there are about 10,000 students who have failed to secure entrance to the university. I think the problem here has to do with planning. The Ministry of Education should have foreseen this problem and planned to build more universities. This is because in another five years we might have about 20,000 students seeking entrance to the university, and if the situation remains the same, we might not be able to find places for them. Therefore, the Minister for Planning and National Development, the Minister for Finance and the whole Cabinet should work hard to make sure that there is a real plan for everything in this country. Everything should be studied and planned before anything is put into operation. This will ensure that everything runs smoothly.

During the campaigns of 1983, there were more old men and women than young men. But, in 1988, there were more young men and women campaigning for the Parliamentary candidates than old men and women. Therefore, the Ministry concerned should find ways of creating job opportunities for these young men and women. There are so many of them looking for employment everyday in all our towns. When an hon. Member of Parliament goes home, many young people come to his house asking if they can get a job somewhere. Therefore,

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Kuguru) (ctd.):
 all of us elected Members should work hard to make sure that we create job opportunities for this young generation. I think we should ~~we~~ even work harder.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me now say something about the coffee factories and co-operative societies. Most of the time you will find that the Kenya Planters Co-operative Union (K.P.C.U.) sells the farmers' coffee to the ~~Kenya~~ Coffee Board of Kenya, but you will find that the Coffee Board of Kenya does not have money to advance to the farmers to pay for their children's school fees. That is why you find that the farmers are dissatisfied with their committees which are supposed to get these advances from the K.P.C.U. and Coffee Board of Kenya to give to their members. Without this money, ^{the} ~~the~~ farmers cannot send their children to school since they do not have any other way of getting money to pay for school fees. We are happy with the payments for the tea as the payments are made to the farmers every month.

I would like to thank His Excellency the President for starting the Nyayo Tea Zones. In fact, we should plant more tea so that we can create employment for our young generation. We hope that the tea factories would be increased by the Ministry concerned. At the moment you will find more tea than what these factories that we have can handle. If you go to places like Magutu, ^{Iriani} ~~Iriani~~ and even Nyeri you will find a lot of tea waiting for about three days for collection after picking. So, more tea factories should be built. There should also be proper planned methods of paying the farmers for their produce. While we thank the Government for what it has done, we would at the same time like to request it to do more to ~~and~~ help the farmers so that

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Kuguru) (ctd.):
the farmers can be paid on time and can therefore send their
children to school. You will find that parents have to not only
school fees, ^{to pay} but also ^{they contribute to the} building fund for their children. So parents
who do not have big coffee or tea farms, cannot manage to meet
these costs. You will further find that most of them do have more
than one child in school.

With these few remarks, I beg to support.

MR. KIILU: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy
Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance to speak on this Motion
which was Tabled by the Minister for Finance. This is a very
important Motion. The Ministries concerned need the funds to
do their work and so I do not see why ~~xxx~~ anyone should refuse
to support the Motion.

END R.....

MR. KIILU (Ctd.):

We all support the Motion, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. But, we need the Minister and his ~~qu~~ people who are qualified to do the work of advising other Ministries because unless we have money, nothing can be done in the other Ministries. We all agree that the Ministry of Finance should be given authority to spend this money.

It is ^{great} of importance that when a Ministry ~~is~~ is given this money, it should spend the money properly. It should spend the money in a way that the intended service reaches the people concerned - those who are supposed to be helped.

(applause)

It is unfair if this money is granted to the various Ministries, then ~~in~~ after a certain duration, the same money is brought back to the Government ~~again~~ without having been spent. That would only mean that there are no qualified people who can really find the means and methods of spending this money. We need qualified people who will assist in seeing how this money should be spent. It would then be easy for the Members ^{to pass motions of this nature} when the Minister brings ~~them~~ ~~the same Motion again - to pass it~~ because we know that the money has been spent properly.

The Ministry of Health is a very important Ministry. It is good to consider this Ministry seriously and if possible, give more money to this Ministry because it deals with the lives of people. It is quite unfair for hon. Members to keep on asking Questions here about drug shortage only to be told that that problem will be solved when funds will be available. Such an answer is not good because wananchi cannot be happy to be told that only when the money will be available will their drugs

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MR. KIILU (Ctd.)

be brought ~~to~~ ^{for} a certain ~~not~~ health centre or hospital. This Ministry is very important because it deals with the lives of people and, therefore, it would be advisable for the Minister for ~~of~~ Health and the staff concerned, to consider seriously the eradication of problems within this Ministry. Money should not be brought back to the Minister for Finance because it has not been properly spent. That would really be good.

In my opinion, the Ministry of Supplies and Marketing does not need to spend any money on the buying centres. I do not think that this is very important because we have got some agents who can buy food and later send it to the depots. By creating buying centres, the Ministry spends a lot of money buying machines, employing people for a very short a time and when the food is no longer available, the buying centres are sometimes ~~destroyed~~ ^{closed down.} That ~~mean~~ means that you have spent a certain amount of money which in a short time discontinue with the project because these buying centres are not there full-time ^{but they are there when} ~~it is when~~ the crops are ready. Therefore, I do not see ~~why~~ why that Ministry should have the buying centres. Instead of having that money spent ~~on~~ that way by this Ministry, the money could be diverted to ^{be} ~~if~~ another Ministry where it could be spent on something reasonable.

The Ministry of ~~a~~ Education is another very important Ministry. But we do not have enough trained teachers under this Ministry. Sometimes, the officers concerned with the ~~staff~~ management of teachers do a lot of mistakes. You find some schools are under-staffed while others are well staffed and sometimes you see that some ~~sh~~ schools are staffed with qualified teachers while others have unqualified ones. That just means that

MR. KIILU (Ctd.):

the Ministry takes very little pains to see that the field officers of that Ministry work properly. Such under-staffed ~~sh~~ schools suffer a lot and that is why we have poor ~~results~~ examination results. It would be advisable that at the beginning of the year, the officers concerned be trained so that they ~~can~~ try to ~~as~~ equalize the ~~sh~~ staffing of teachers. Even if we do not have enough teachers, let us have all schools ~~g~~ given the same number of staff. That would also help the parents because they are the ones who suffer most. The Ministry should be careful to try and rectify this. When we go to the polytechnics and other institutions, ~~we~~ you find that when these young people complete their courses - and they fall under the same Ministry - the Government does not mind very much about them. You find many of them ~~ix~~ loitering looking for employment no matter how qualified they may be. There must be found a solution to see that when these people complete their courses, they are either take_n to various Ministries and be assisted in getting ~~them~~ jobs. That would also help the parents because most of the young generation in Kenya comes from poor families. Some struggle to educate their children and deprive themselves of clothing. If this continues, then most parents will start thinking that education is not worth ^{anything}. It is good to assist such a parent. There are some parents who do not know the importance of education especially thos living in the rural areas.

With these few remarks, I beg to support.

END S.....

MR. MUHAMMADI: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving me this chance to support the Motion by the Minister for Finance, because it is through this Motion that every part of this country will be assisted. At the moment, we have urban and rural areas where we would like to see light industries being established, where it is possible. We need these light industries to generate employment within both rural and urban areas. Where there are no co-operative societies, money should be made available to assist in forming co-operative societies to start light industries so that we do not keep on having people moving to large towns looking for employment.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have a problem in ^{some of} our schools in that ~~area~~ these schools are unaided by Government. We would like money to be made available to assist these schools. I am saying this because it is important to have schools in densely populated areas, like the area I represent, being fully aided by Government. Sir, we also have a problem of lack of teachers. We have qualified teachers in schools in certain areas while in other areas, we do not have qualified ^{teachers} ^{also} to teach our children. We have ^{also} discussed the problem ~~with these expenses~~ of the present educational system which has either got to change or ^{be} improved. When you come to consider the 8-4-4 system of education, you will find that some schools have all the facilities they need while others do not have these facilities. Therefore, it has become impossible for the teachers in those schools ~~to~~ teach properly due to lack of these facilities. You will find that some secondary schools do not have laboratories while others do have these facilities. So, it is very difficulty for students in those schools to pass their examinations due to lack of these facilities. Therefore, we would like the Ministry of Education to look into this problem.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are certain areas where the standard of education is good, but you will find areas where the ~~standard~~ of education is not good at all. We would like to see the ~~standard~~ of education in these areas being improved. The Ministry of Education should make some of the borrowed money available to ^{schools in} these areas to improve the ~~standard~~ of education there so that we can have a uniform standard of education everywhere in the country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something about the Ministry of Agriculture. There are certain areas where you find Government officers just sitting idle without any work to do. If these people could be given work to do, they would be assisting us very much. As we know, there is a lot to be done in the field of agriculture because, as we all know, Kenya is an agricultural country. So, I would like to request agricultural officers to assist our farmers so that they improve in the production of cash crops which in turn would earn us a lot of foreign exchange.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have sugar-cane growing in certain areas in this country. However, we find that the cost of sugar ^{in this country} is higher than in other countries. I do not know why this is the case. I would like to support the idea of setting up more local industries so that we can produce more locally manufactured goods which can be sold here locally at cheaper prices.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have a lot of problems in other areas of our development and we would like these problems to be looked into. At the moment, we have the problem of unemployment which can create danger in this country. If we do not work harder in this area of unemployment, we are going to have a lot of problems. This is why I am suggesting that light industries should be started both in rural and urban areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the moment, we have the problem of heavy rains which have caused a lot of damage to our roads. We have bridges washed away and for this reason, money should be set aside to improve roads and construct bridges in the affected areas. I hope what I have said will assist the Minister in solving the problems in those areas.

With those few remarks, I support the Motion.

MR. MWENJE: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for allowing me this chance to contribute to this very important Motion which has been brought very able by the Minister for Finance. It is equally important, Sir, to point out the shortcomings we have and the wastage we have in the funds allocated to certain Ministries and Government institutions. It is worrying, as one hon. Member said before in this House, to note that Treasury is creating a rx problem here. I am

MR. MWENJE (Ctd.):

T.3.--4.3.88.

saying this because when they attract Treasury Bills at the rate of 15.5 per cent, you find every financial institution in the country wanting to buy the Treasury Bills rather than lending ^{the} public that money. It is not surprising that you do now find that when you walk into any financial institution wanting to borrow money, they simply tell you that they do not understand why they should lend you the money, when the Treasury Bills are offering a higher figure than the allowed rate of interest. Therefore, Sir, I appeal to the Minister to look into this problem because with the kind of campaign that the Treasury is undertaking by quoting this kind of rate for the Treasury Bills, they are denying the public the chance to borrow from financial institutions. I do know that the Treasury has an obligation to meet and that is why they have to attract this money, but it is equally important to ^{allow} ~~let~~ the public ~~be able~~ to borrow money directly from the financial institutions so that they can also meet their own obligations. This figure is perturbing, Sir, and I would appeal to the Minister to reconsider it.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will also find that a lot of money is being wasted ^{on} ~~in~~ certain projects which are viable and have been neglected or in projects which are not viable at all. I would like to give an example of such a project in my area, where we have an estate which has ^{Nairobi} for the last ten years, been developed by the [?] City Council and now by the Nairobi City Commission, and this is the Umoja Inaco. Sir, the infrastructure in that place cost well over ^{Sh.} 70 million shillings and it is now being wasted. This infrastructure is not being utilized and when the time comes ~~xx~~ for this project to take off, it will require another Shs.50 million to be revived.

END T

MR. MWENJE (ctd.):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am aware that the Minister for Finance is very conscious about money being wasted. Money has been borrowed from outside the country yet the same money is now being wasted in our own country. The foreign donors, looking at this kind of project, surely, will not be happy to assist us in this kind of field. So, I would appeal that this kind of wastage be minimised so that we are able to utilize the funds we have fully.

htrs
The 'jua kali' industry, about which almost every hon. Member has talked, is one of the most important industries today, and it is going a long way in solving the unemployment problem we have in the country. It is important that we have a 'jua kali' set-up in, at least, every estate in Nairobi, and at least one in every urban centre in the country because the people who work in the 'jua kali' sheds are extremely pressurized; they are able to do things that are not done in the big garages of the big industries. So, I would appeal that the 'jua kali' industry be taken seriously. I am glad that His Excellency the President was the first person to take the initiative to assist the 'jua kali' industry. We should also do the same, and, particularly, the Ministry concerned. More funds should be allocated to this industry which will certainly go a long way in solving the unemployment problem in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, ^{one of} our main problems in this country is management. It is important that even those people in the 'jua kali' industry get the assistance of the Ministry of Technical Training and Applied Technology by being boosted by with people to assist them in ^{the} management of the ^{iv} industry. This should be done in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance so that

MR. MVENJE (ctd.):

any amount of money which is allocated to the ~~Ministry of~~ ^{Ministry of} ~~Industry in~~ Technical Training and Applied Technology is properly used, properly ~~manag~~ managed and eventually reaches the people it is intended for, so that it can benefit this country. This can only happen if the money is properly managed. We do waste a lot of money through the mismanagement of our finances.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you also find that a lot of money is also being wasted in the Ministry of Health. As one hon. Member said, dispensaries are built but, eventually, you find that they are not opened. I can cite Dandora Health Centre, which is in ~~my~~ constituency, as an example. That health centre was built 10 years ago and up to today, it has not been opened; it has ~~not~~ not been operative. Although it falls under the Nairobi City Commission, which is under the Ministry of Local Government and Physical Planning, ~~but~~ I think the Ministry of Health should intervene and check why this dispensary has not, up to now, been operative because we are wasting funds on such projects. The building was put up but it ~~is~~ is not being used for the ~~the~~ purpose it was originally ^{meant} built for. We should avoid this kind of wastage by the Ministries when money is allocated. Surely, the Treasury usually has limited resources, and so we ~~we~~ should utilize whatever is allocated by the Treasury properly.

You also find that wastage comes because of the process of licensing. Our process of licensing is a little bit cumbersome; it is a little bit too long, and I think it is high time that the Ministries concerned, including the Ministry of Finance, ^{try to} that ~~they try~~ to ease and shorten the system of licensing in this country. Sometimes, one is not even sure that he will get the licence he applied for. I think this system should be reviewed so that our ~~people~~ people are sure of ~~getting~~ getting the licences

MR. MWENJE (ctd.):

to enable them to do what they want to do. If it continues to be so cumbersome, it is going to be scaring and waste a lot of time and we will, in effect, waste a lot of funds waiting to get the licences to starting operating. So, I would appeal, again, that the system of a licencing be reviewed & so that everybody is able to get a licence which is considered viable for any particular project.

It is equally worrying to note that foreign borrowing is going to put us in chaos. I am saying this because the rates of the dollar and the pound sterling continue to rise. I do not know whether these people sit down overnight and decide on what figure they will put against the Kenya Shilling or the other currencies. I do not know what happens because I am just baffled. I will cite one example where money was borrowed to put up an estate in this city, and the ^{rate of} repayment has risen so much that those responsible are not able to meet that rate of payment. The interest rate ^{has risen} was so high; the rate of the dollar has become so high, and you find that the burden of repaying this money has been passed on to the wananchi. So I would appeal that in future, where possible, the Minister should consider borrowing in local currency, & even if it is foreign borrowing. I do not know how it would work, but the Minister should be able to work out how we should be able to borrow and repay at the standard rate of the time when the money was borrowed. It inflation continues to rise at this rate, our people will suffer when they are told to meet the difference.

To end my remarks, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch a little bit on the point of payment to coffee farmers. Small scale farmers should be paid by the large scale farmers.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (Dr. Koech): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to support the Motion that was tabled by the Minister for Finance. I would also like to congratulate him for managing our finances properly and for having insight into the future of ~~the~~ our institutions ^{most of which} which were created recently. We have had the creation of ~~the~~ new Ministries which would not function unless they ^{have} got finance. I would also like to thank him for having ~~be~~ thought seriously and bringing these Supplementary Estimates, to assist the institutions which His Excellency the President has created ^{in order} to cater for the needs of our country.

I would like to mention ~~which~~ something which I mentioned earlier, which I want to emphasise very much, ^{and this} which is the social treatment of the technical training and technical products of our institutions. We are used to treating those who undergo such training as drop-outs or rejects. We call ~~these~~ these institutions second-chance institutions, which means that if you do not succeed in pursuing an academic career, you could always choose a technical career.

END U. J. J.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (Dr. Koech)(ctd.)

This, of course, has lowered our technical capability and has not made us achieve the technical level that we should achieve. I am appealing that there should be a new thinking in our country that all people who are recruited to take technical education should be geniuses and should be treated as much as those who are entering our own liberal institutions. I would also like to call for equal pay for equal work. We can only achieve that by creating a social treatment; we should be able to give the emphasis that we should give to technical education.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention that jua kali has two faces; jua kali has an apprentice portion. If you visit some of the jua kali institutions in your areas, you will find that there is a certain amount of teaching in those institutions. We, in the Ministry of Technical Training and Applied Technology, intend to very strongly support the apprenticeship which has been developed by these entrepreneurs. We would also like to be able to add to their production ability by training them in production units and production system. We have already ~~been~~ been interested in the institutes of technologies' production units, and it is also good that we should follow the production system and create them in youth polytechnics and even in some of the universities so that, at least, we have very practical people in our institutions. It is very important that we avoid this white-collar type of approach to business so that a student going to school should be able to have and to create a practical mind, a mind that will help him to use his hands to be able to do things which will help him to live later on.

Sir, I would also like to encourage training for employment. Our Ministry will work very hard to be able to train people to go and start businesses to create jobs. There are too many jobs in the market now and ~~there~~ there are too many looking for these jobs. It is our ~~responsibility~~ responsibility to be able to train these young people to learn how to ~~make~~ create jobs themselves. We are looking for jobs which are not available and which nobody has trained people to create. It is, therefore, very important that we work very hard to be able to produce people/who can create

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (Dr. Koech) (ctd.):
job opportunities.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to reiterate what I said earlier on, that it is not possible for people who have been trained to create jobs to start as entrepreneurs unless they have some capital. There needs to be some money given to our institutions to enable these people to create jobs. At the moment, it is very difficult for a graduate of an institute of technology or a youth polytechnic to start business unless he has a certain amount of guarantees to be able to get capital. We do not have many people owning farms or buildings and, therefore, we should create a requirement in our institutions to cater for creation of jobs, that is, to be able to have a developmental sector within our ^{financial} institutions. Those institutions should have a certain percentage, say, 10 per cent or so, to be put into creation of jobs and to support the entrepreneurs.

(There was noise in the Chamber)

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Muregi): Order, hon. Members! There is a lot of noise in the House. Could hon. Members consult quietly please so that we can hear what the hon. Member on the Floor is saying?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (Dr. Koech): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that there should be a creation of a developmental factor within our financial institutions to give these upcoming entrepreneurs money which can be entrusted to them with, as I said, some developmental—— We can be able to lose some amount of money, to sacrifice, so that these people can start their own business. It is also necessary that we give out these funds with very little interests. Our people cannot create jobs ~~we~~ unless they have a certain amount of money which will be able to earn small interest to the loaning institutions. In other words, if we want to ~~we~~ have an ~~entrepreneur~~ entrepreneur starting a business, we cannot charge him 19 per cent interest on loan and expect him, without injecting new capital, to survive in the market. I would request the Minister for Finance to find some way of creating that developmental percentage.

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THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (Dr. Mwach)(ctd.)
lending institutions to be able to give to our young people a break in starting business. Even if we had to give these people loans at a rate of interest of five per cent or 10 per cent, we are not going to lose if we are going to share their profits. I am only requesting that, maybe, a law could be established here that will require all the banks and financial houses - as has been done by the Ministry of Agriculture - to give certain percentages ~~interest~~ for entrepreneurship in industrial development in this country. It is only necessary that we do so if we have to meet the requirements of the unemployment in this country and if we are to save some of our ~~exp~~ people that we are now producing from youth polytechnics and polytechnics so that instead of ~~having~~ having them go and look for jobs, they can go to create jobs on their own.

Sir, I would also like to suggest that where land is not available, the Government should be able to provide land as they have done with jua kali. The Government should set aside some land for these people who need to create their own jobs without the capital. I would like, therefore, to support the Motion and to thank the Minister for Finance in thinking about the Ministry of Technical Training and Applied Technology and also for putting emphasis on ~~a~~ jua kali institutions. Somebody else suggested that we ~~create~~ establish jua kali industry in rural areas, but that can only be possible if hon. Members of this House could assist these young people to have land and societies which can work with them.

With those few remarks, Mr. Temporary ~~Deputy~~ Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support the Motion.

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

(END..... H V)

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Temporary Deputy

Speaker, Sir, ~~I beg to reply.~~

run on
76c. From the very outset, I would like to thank all hon. Members who have made their contribution^s to this Motion in a very positive manner, indeed. There is no doubt that at this time, I have greatly benefited from the contribution which has been made, as I am right in the mainstream of formulating the budget for the next financial year. As for the issues surrounding the budget at this time, those suggestions have come in at the right time.

As I made clear in my exposition when I moved this Motion, the extra money that is being requested for in this Motion fall^s under a number of categories. Firstly, there is the Recurrent Vote category. There is also the Development Vote category and the category of giving effect to certain excesses which were incurred many years earlier but which have been passed by the Controller and Auditor-General and the Public Accounts Committee of this House. I gave the background of the nature of these expenses which we are about to approve.

I made it clear that His Excellency the President, in his own wisdom, created three Ministries. At the time ~~for~~^{of} the formulation of the budget, those Ministries had not been envisaged and, hence, no provisions had been made in this regard. Nevertheless, we are grateful to His Excellency the President for having created these extra Ministries, as his intention in doing so is noble and is meant to enhance efficiency in Government management so that the Government may be able to offer improved services to the *inwananchi*.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, four other extra Ministries have also been formed by His Excellency the President, following the just concluded general elections. Listening to the contribution^s made by hon. Members here, I have no doubt at all that all of them appreciate the fact that these Ministries have been created. I believe that the Ministry of Technical Training and Applied Technology has received the greatest attention here. It is supposed to develop technical education and know-how through the "Jua Kali" industry.

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (C.F.D.):

and youth polytechnics. The goals of that Ministry are the ones we want to achieve within the near future.

The Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment is also there. Again, the basis of the creation of this Ministry is quite clear to us. We are faced with a major problem of unemployment in this country. I, myself, treat this as the single most difficult problem. With the youth we have in school and the ones in the streets, time has come when all of us - not just the ~~ex~~ Government, but everyone who calls himself a leader - are expected to make our contribution^s towards how we are going to create employment opportunities. This is a difficult task. This must clearly be seen as a major problem for anybody who thinks in terms of the stability and the welfare of this nation. If we do not solve that problem, it may deteriorate. This Ministry is new and calls for extra appropriation of funds, and yet we all ~~xxx~~ recognise that it is important for it to be able to scrutinise various areas and identify others where employment opportunities can be created and those where manpower is required so that the manpower we have been developing in this country is appropriately applied and cater for the next stage of industrial growth. I talk about industrial growth because Kenya is currently on a stage. The necessary infrastructure is there, as is manpower. With proper formulated policies, there is no reason why we should not be able to take off industrially, but this calls for a great deal of imagination from all of us.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are all aware of the kind of propaganda that this country was subjected to in the past, both locally and abroad. It is for this reason that I believe that in his own wisdom, for which we thank him, His Excellency the President created the Ministry of National Guidance and Political Affairs. It is important that any nation has a national ~~ethic~~^{ethic} formulated that becomes the mainstay of the nation. We know where we are going under the leadership of His Excellency the President.

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (CTD.):

This policy must be clear and articulated broadly and clearly. At the same time, it is necessary to have some machinery in this country to deal with hostile propaganda which is meant to destabilise this nation. We wish this Ministry the best. We have got a lot of faith in the Ministry and in the person of the Minister responsible for it.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the creation of the Ministry of Regional Development is, once again, an appropriate one. This is the Ministry that is supposed to be looking into the interland, both arid and semi-arid, with a view to developing the region. When one looks at that particular portfolio, one cannot help but be fully satisfied that should those functions be met, we will be on the road to proper development as far as rural areas are concerned. When that has been done, it will be major fulfilment of our own goals of achieving what we call the rural-urban balance. This in itself means that we must strike a balance in development between rural and urban areas. We must take development to rural areas. That is really where it matters. When we develop rural areas, employment will be generated there and farmers will be able to have markets in rural areas. People will be employed in the farms there. In that way, we will create more employment and stabilise the rural-urban migration and avoid the kind of congestion we are now beginning to see in Nairobi and other major urban centres in the country.

This becomes an issue. What do we do with our urban centres. It is important that we have decent urban centres that are properly planned and catered for. This is important. We must avoid having our own major cities, such as Nairobi, sinking low and low until they become slums. The only way in which to do this is to have them planned and establish a proper strategy for rural-urban balance. These are areas where money is required.

Money was also required to mount the recent general elections, but at the time when the budget for the year under review was being formulated, I myself had no clue that Kamukama elections would have been held this particular year.

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (C.D.):

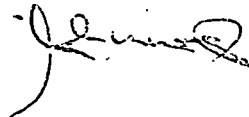
Therefore, the amount of money which has been spent in that respect is not contained in the printed Estimates for 1987/88. Once a decision was made that we had to have the elections, we had to move since that was an important political aspect. Having elections is an important political move for any country. It supersedes anything else. In Democracy is important to the people of Kenya. We are a democratic country, and it is important that we hold elections regularly.

(applause)

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is where we must always pay tribute to His Excellency the President - for having maintained democracy in the country. He has always maintained stability in the country. Therefore, when we were asked to pay the money that was required during that time, we had to do so. There is no price for stability. Stability is priceless, and you can pay anything for it because we need it. That is the mystery of development and of everything else.

I also mentioned the fact that ~~because~~ universities were required to admit extra students over and above the number they were required to admit, and we must thank His Excellency the President for having sympathised with so many of these students who had qualified to go to university but who could not because of the lack of the necessary facilities.

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THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Contd.):

He urged that these students be taken there. Therefore, our national universities require, first, the expansion of residential halls at Kenyatta University, Nairobi University and others, and also for ^{and} lecture accommodation. These are facts that is why the funds are required. We are grateful that our own young people are being trained. They are going to be leaders of tomorrow. They are going to be builders of this nation.

On the whole, therefore, Sir, and in a nutshell, I can only think that the funds that are being requested are legitimate. The funds that are being requested, it is not that they were left out through an oversight. This is a fact I would apologise if that was the case. It is because these were unforeseen obligations that any Government must be prepared to meet, and we are meeting them now.

However, I must say once again that in areas like education, health and so on are the sectors which are ^{public} published. I said because of the rapid growth of our economy very big demands are being nailed on the Government. Of course, the Government can go out of its own way and tax the people, but if you overtax the nation, or if you overtax the economy what can happen is that you can contract development. However, we do not want to overtax the nation. We want to make sure that we tax this nation, and tax the economy fairly so that it continues to grow.

These are issues of the day which we must face: How are we going to be able to meet the demand being made by education, health, water, and so on? I think, as I said, I donot want to pre-empt the debate at this stage, but I think we are going to come up with measures to agree on what to do in order to serve more people rather than fewer people, and in order that our universities will not only cater for fewer people who pay heavily, but cater for those who are qualified even if we spread the expenscs.

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Contd.):

Of course, in saying that, Sir, one must take into account the fact that no one in this country - no kid - who qualifies for university should be denied the benefit of education by virtue of poverty. That should never happen. We should find ways of helping them. However, at the same time, those who are able to pay, let them pay. That is very important. Then the savings can be spread to the poor people. These are issues of the day. These are issues of services for education, health and other social welfare, and also the problems of employment. Those are the major issues of the day today. The only way we are going to solve them, as I have said, the economy must grow.

Sir, before I end up my remarks, I think, I had better touch on a few points that were made by one of the hon. Members. I think there were two hon. Members who did touch on the issue related to the Treasury Bonds and argued that the interest being offered by the Government is too attractive, and as a result, the financial institutions are having difficulties.

Sir, I would only like to state as follows: That the reasoning behind that kind of argument, when we want to draw the budget, we have the revenue on one side, and we do have the expenditure on the other side. The comparison between (a) and (b) usually has a gap. In other words, we are not able to finance all our expenditure out of the revenue generated. There is a gap, and that is what we call the deficit. How do we finance that deficit? We finance it through borrowing. We borrow from the banks, financial institutions and from all sorts of institutions. However, what we prefer to do is to borrow that money from the non-inflationary sources. We choose not to borrow that money from commercial banks.

End X.

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (ctd):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this case we wanted to attract money from institutions like parastatals and assurance companies avoiding the banks. We took into account that financial institutions are already charging 17 per cent interest. So there is already a margin. That is the basis of it. We keep on monitoring the situation and we can decide to lower that rate depending on the circumstances. The intention is not in any way to compete with financial institutions. We want to raise money from the non-inflationary sources. This is because we must control inflation which we have so far had.

I would also want to touch on another issue although I do not have much time. The same hon. Member said that we borrow money ^{externally} to finance a number of projects. The money borrowed is usually cumulated in foreign currency. But because of the appreciation of this money against the Kenya currency and if you pass on the burden to mwananchi, then there will be problems. I only want to inform the hon. Member that that problem has been recognized by the Government. We take that into account when we come to some Government projects.

Recently the Government borrowed money from United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for the construction of buildings. In this case, the Government has already worked out a machinery to take care of exchange rates. When this money is passed on to the mwananchi, he will repay in the Kenya shilling and the ~~exchange~~ exchange rate will have been met.

I also gave the example of the rural enterprises fund which is money that we borrow from the USAID - cheap money. We have decided that that money will be repaid over a long period of time. Repayment will be met in the Kenya shilling and the exchange rate will be met by the Government. Those two examples suffice to demonstrate that the Government is conscious of the problems of the mwananchi and that it has no intention of passing the exchange ^{rate} to the common ^{mwananchi} mwananchi. We take that into account.

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (ctd):

With regard to jua kali, I only want to mention that during this Fiscal Year, the Government has established the district development fund. Within that particular fund, there is already provision of £2.5 million, and much of ^{that 2.5 is for} ~~it about 2.5~~ million is supposed to be for the construction of jua kali sheds. I would like to urge the hon. Member to sit on the district development committee meetings because letters have already been sent to district development committees asking them to identify ~~places~~ ^{plots} where jua kali sheds can be built. The money is there.

(Applause)

At the same time, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member's that the Government has already taken steps to give some kind of loans to the jua kali artisans. An experimental programme has been established at the Kenya Commercial Bank where the bank has lent money to the jua kali without securities but rather using a certain cushion fund. If the borrowers default, the bank will have funds to ~~subsidize the loan~~ subsidize the loan.

(Applause)

That programme has been established with the Kenya Commercial Bank which is a Government bank. This emphasizes the Government's commitment to the ^{artisans and mechanics} jua kali ~~mechanics~~. We will continue to speed up things for the jua kali artisans since all small scale industries belong in there.

Noting that the time is over, I would like to thank the hon. Members for their very constructive contributions to this very important Motion.

With these few remarks, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

ADJOURNMENT

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Muregi): It is now time for the interruption of Business. The House is therefore adjourned until ~~tom~~ Thursday, 5th May, 1988 at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at thirty minutes past Six o'clock

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
THE NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Thursday, 5th May, 1988.

NOTICES OF MOTION

Tapping Lake Victoria Waters for use in the Country
(Mr. K'Ombundo)

Promotion of Tourism in Western Kenya (Mr. K'Ombundo)

Promotion of Economic Growth Through Labour Intensive
Projects (Mr. K'Ombundo)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Questions Nos. 12, 21, 23, 14, and 19.

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

Reasons for the Transfer of Mr. Titus Muchai as Headmaster of
Ngure Primary School (Mr. P.K. Kinyanjui)

Impassability of Roads in Molo Division (Mr. J.N. Mungai)

POINTS OF ORDER

Misreporting of A Member's Speech by the "Daily Nation" -
The Paper should Correct the Wrong Impression.

Omission of An Hon. Member Portfolio by the "Daily Nation" -
The Member should enjoy that Portfolio whenever he Speaks -
Outside or Inside the House.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment of the House Under Standing Order No.20 to Discuss
the Havoc Caused by Floods in Kano Plains by River Nyando
(Nyando Constituency).

BILLS

First Reading

The Supplementary Appropriation Bill.

Second Reading

The Supplementary Appropriation Bill - The Assistant Minister
for Finance (Mr. Keah) - Question Proposed - Agreed to.

In the Committee, Report and Third Reading

The Supplementary Appropriation Bill - Agreed to in Committee -
Reported without Amendments - Read the Third Time and
Passed.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment of the House Under Standing Order No.20 to
Discuss the Havoc Caused by Floods in Kano Plains by River
Nyando (Nyando Constituency - Mr. Miruka-Owuor Question
Proposed - Agreed to.

H A N S A R D

Thursday, 5th May, 1988

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

PRAYERS

NOTICES OF MOTION

MR. K'OMBUNDO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motions:

THAT, while appreciating Government efforts to provide clean piped water to every Kenyan home by the year 2,000, this House urges the Government to mobilize domestic and ~~xxx~~ international finance for the construction of a huge water pipe to pump water from Lake Victoria to a man-made dam in Timboroa, and to use the said water to supply homes and irrigate most parts of Kenya.

THAT, since tourism potential in Western Kenya is tremendous and untapped, this House urges the Government to embark on the development of the Lambwe Valley Reserve, Lake Victoria and the Kakamega forest bird and game sanctuary in order to promote tourism in Western Kenya.

THAT, since the gross investment level has remained constant during the first two years, this House urges the Government to undertake major labour intensive investment projects in order to promote economic growth.

ORA L ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 12

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: asked the Minister for Health:—

- (a) whether he is aware that the new doctors' flats at the Kakamega Provincial Hospital are unoccupied for lack of electricity and access roads; and
- (b) what step he is taking to rectify the situation.

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

(a) I am aware. The flats are accessible by a murram road.

(b) Electricity is not connected because the required 100 KVÁ transformer is out of stock in the country. However, the Kenya Power and Lighting Company has, in the meantime, agreed to provide an alternative source of power to the flats.

Tarmacking of the access road was not on the original contract but my Ministry has undertaken to re-allocate funds for this project. Construction of the access road will commence as soon as we receive the relevant estimate that is now being ~~worked~~ worked out by the Ministry of Public Works.

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister confirmed that these flats are unoccupied. Kakamega is one of the areas with acute shortage of houses and the hospital has not attracted doctors because of lack of accommodation. Will the Assistant Minister, therefore, with the interest of the wananchi of Kakamega and the interest of the health of the people at heart, speed up the work on these flats so that doctors can occupy them immediately?

MR. OGUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is being done right away.

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, If I heard the Assistant Minister correctly, he said that electricity has not been connected to the flats because the transformer was not available in the country. What action has the Ministry taken to avail that transformer?

MR. OGUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, electricity will be tapped from the hospital to the flats while efforts to get the right transformer from abroad continue to be made.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question

Question No. 21

MR. KILIKU alimuuliza Waziri wa Serikali za Wilaya na Kipango ya Miji:-

- (a) kama anafahamu kuwa mji wa Mombasa ume-
tapakaa takataka karibu kila mahali; na ~~na~~
- (b) hatua anayochukuwa kurekebisha hali hii.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING

(Mr. Mbori): Bw. Spika naomba kujibu.

- (a) Nafahamu.
- (b) Manispaa ya Mombasa iliagiza magari sita ya kutoa takataka.

Hivi kajibuni Cooper Motors Corporation (CMC) itakabidhi magari hayo sita Manispaa ya Mombasa mwezi huu wa Mei.

MR. MADHUBUTI: Bw. Spika, huko Mombasa tuko na hii taabu ya takataka na hasa Mtukufu Rais alilalamika a sana juu ya jambo hili. Je, ni kwa nini Wizara haipeani kandarasi kwa makampuni mbali mbali ili yausafishe mji huu kwa vile ~~kwakwa~~ trakta na magari mengine ya Manispaa huharibika kila wakati?

MR. MBORI: Bw. Spika, nilisema kwamba mipango imekamilishwa ya kuleta magari yatakayosaidia kutoa takataka na ghasia nyingine kutoka Manispaa ya Mombasa. Kwa hivyo hakuna haja ya Wizara kupeana kandarasi kama vile mhe. Mbunge alivyouliza.

END A

MR. CHEPKOK: Bw. Spika, sidhani Waziri Msaidizi analijibu Swali hili sawasawa. Anaweza kulieleza Bunge hili ni kwa nini Wizara yake inangojea mpaka swali kama hili liulizwe hapa Bungeni ili kurekebisha jambo hili?

MR. MBORI: Bw. Spika, kama mhe. Chepkok. angetakuwa akinisikiliza vizuri, angesikia nikisema kwamba mpango ulikuwa umefanywa hapo mbeleni ili kurekebisha hali hii, lakini wakati ulikuwa haujafika wa kupeleka magari hayo kule Mombasa. Sasa wakati wa kuyapeleka magari hayo kule Mombasa umefika na kwa hivyo, hakuna makosa yoyote katika Wizara yangu.

MR. MUNYI: Ahsante sana, Bw. Spika. Kulingana na jawabu la Waziri Msaidizi kwamba magari yatapelekwa kule Mombasa, anaweza kulieleza Bunge hili ni magari mangapi ambayo yatapelekwa kule na ni ya aina gani na ni wakati gani ambapo yatapelekwa kule Mombasa? Ni lazima atueleze mambo hayo ili tuyajue.

MR. MBORI: Bw. Spika, kama mhe. Mbunge ambaye ni rafiki yangu angetakuwa akinisikiliza vizuri, angesikia nikisema kwamba magari ya magari hayo ni sita idadi yatatoka katika kampuni ya Cooper Motors Corporation. Bw. Spika, sidhani kuna na yatatolewa kutoka hapa kwa Cooper Motors Corporation. Bw. Spika, sidhani kuna haja yoyote ya kusema magari hayo yatakuwa ya aina gani.

MR. BOY: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Spika. Sidhani swali la mhe. Munyi limejibiwa vizuri. Yeye aliuliza kinaganaga ni magari ya aina gani yatakayopelekwa kule na ni lini yatakapotolewa? Sasa Waziri Msaidizi anasema kwamba magari hayo yatatoka kule Cooper Motors, lakini tungetaka kujua tarehe ambapo magari hayo yatakapotolewa.

MR. MBORI: Bw. Spika, nikijibu swali hilo kwa kinaganaga, ningetaka kusema kwamba magari haya yatatolewa mnamo tarehe 10 mwezi huu wa mei.

NDZAI: Bw. Spika, kulingana na jawabu la Waziri Msaidizi, anataka kulieleza Bunge hili kwamba Manispaa ya Mombasa haikuwa na magari ya kuondoa takataka hapo mbeleni na kwa hivyo, inayangojea hayo magari sita yatolewe ili kufanya kazi ya kuondoa taka-taka?

HON. MEMBERS: Answer the question!

MR. MBORI: Bw. Spika, mhe. Ndzai anaweza kulirudia swali lake?

MR. SPEAKER: Would you repeat your question, Mr. Ndzai?

MR. NDZAI: Bw. Spika, ningetaka Waziri Msaidizi alieleze Bunge hili kama

Manispaa ya Mombasa haikuwa na magari ya ^{Kubeba} ~~laendelea~~ takataka hapo mbeleni? Anaweza kutuambia kama haya magari ambayo yatatolewa ni mapya au kama ni yale ya zamani ambayo yalikuwa yakirekebishwa?

MR. MBORI: Bw. Spika, magari ambayo ^{yataketwa} ~~yatatolewa~~ kutoka/Cooper Motors Corporation, yatakuwa magari mapya. Hivyo ni kusema kwamba yale magari ambayo yalikuwa ~~ka~~ yakifanya kazi hapo mbeleni, sasa hayafanyi kazi.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question. Dr. Wameyo!

Question No. 23

DR. WAMEYO asked the Minister for Health:-

- (a) since the number of children born with congenital Aids is on the increase in the country, whether he could consider advising schools against compulsory swimming by school children as a measure against the spread of Aids, and
- (b) when he will issue a statement advising Kenyans to practise circumcision as a measure against the spread of sexually transmitted Aids.

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

(a) There would be no justification for my Ministry to advise schools against compulsory swimming because there is no scientific evidence that Aids victims can spread the disease through swimming.

UC. (b) It is not clear from the question which sex is alleged to spread the Aids virus by merely not being circumcised. Nevertheless, there is no available evidence that a circumcised individual is more protected against getting the Aids disease than the one who is not. The Minister will therefore not issue a statement advising Kenyans to practice circumcision as a measure against the spread of Aids in the light of the available medical knowledge on the transmission of the disease.

UC. DR. WAMEYO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was very specific, namely that since the number of children born with congenital Aids is on the increase—
The Minister should have denied or accepted that the number of these cases is on the increase. However, by being silent, ^{I think} he accepts the position.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when small children are swimming, they can get Aids because the disease is transmitted through body fluids. This is because they pass urine in the swimming pool, vomit, cough and drink the water. Is the Assistant Minister right in saying that one cannot get Aids through such a method if the swimming pools are not looked after properly? We know that the swimming pools in schools are not looked after properly.

MR. SOMPISA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we know that Aids is a fatal disease and therefore, when a child is born with Aids it will die before reaching the age of going to school. So, ^{children} ~~children~~ infected with the disease will have died before going to swim in the swimming pools and if they would still be alive at that age, they would be too weak to swim because of the Aids.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The hon. Questioner seems to have concrete evidence that the number of children born with congenital Aids is on the increase.

AN HON. MEMBER: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, - - -

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso): I am on a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Therefore, Sir, could the hon. Questioner substantiate his statement that children born with congenital Aids are on the increase?

DR. WAMEYO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a question that the Minister for Health has avoided to answer. However, statistics from the Ministry do show that the number of people suffering from Aids is on the increase. I may refer you, Sir, to the Weekly Review where you can find these statistics. Although I cannot remember the date of that Weekly Review, I can give you its heading which was, "The Kibaki Factor in the General Elections". The last pages of that Weekly Review, will show you very clearly ^{that} ~~the~~ number of Aids patients ^{is} /going up although we have not been told about it. However, those delivering babies in the field do know that we have a number of mothers suffering from Aids and giving birth to children infected with Aids. These children do not necessarily die, but continue living and remain Aids positive. This is not a matter that is being raised here for the first time and therefore, the Minister should give details of these statistics. If these children are allowed to go on swimming carelessly

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

(b) Mr. Speaker, Sir, ^{the} construction of the abutments and wing walls for Marurumo bridge was completed last year.

However, deck has not been put. This is because the bailey parts to be used for the deck were ordered from Britain and had not arrived until three weeks ago. It is scheduled, therefore, that the deck will be put before the end of May this year.

For Karoti bridge, there is no delay. The work is in progress. Foundation ^{has been} completed and work on abutments and wing walls is going on. The bailey parts are available, and the deck will be put as soon as the abutments are completed. The bridge is expected to be completed by the end of May.

(c) As I have explained above, ^{the} construction work on the two bridges has already begun.

MR. KIBUGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very surprised to hear the reply given by the Assistant Minister on parts (b) and (c) of the Question. Construction of Marurumo bridge started in 1986, and went on up to October of the same year. From then - October 1986 - nothing has been done. All these bailey parts which he has talked about are lying there. The people who were working on the site moved ^{away} with some of the material. Is the Minister right in telling this House that bailey parts are not available when I actually ^{saw} ~~was~~ them on the site in 1986? They were thereafter removed from the site, ~~after I had seen them.~~

MR. MAIYANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have explained, the type of bailey parts which are needed for that particular areas ^{were} ~~have been~~ ordered from Britain. The ones which he saw were not suitable for that particular site. We now have suitable ones, ~~and~~ I have stated very clearly that this work is going to be completed by the end of this month. I would like to ask the

MR. MAIYANI (cont.):

hon. Member to be a little bit patient and wait to see whether what we are saying is going to happen or not. What he is saying is correct. The bailey parts he is talking about were not the right ones, they were wrongly sent there, and so, they had to be removed.

MR. KIBUGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the hon. Assistant Minister when those who were working on the bridge will come back on site to go on with the construction of both bridges? [?] ~~Even~~ Karoti bridge is ~~also~~ ^{away} not under construction. I come from this area and it is roughly two kilometres ^{away} from my home. I personally went there to check to see whether ^{the work was} going on, and ¹ found out that it was not ^{going on.}

Would the Assistant Minister, therefore, check on the facts from his District Engineer to find out when ~~this~~ ^{work} construction ~~will~~ ^{will} ~~commence~~ ^{commence?}

MR. MAIYANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have given instructions for this work ^{to} work to commence and ^{to} be completed.

Question No. 19

MR. MATE asked the Minister for Public Works;—

- (a) when road No. C 92 in Embu was last gravelled;
- (b) whether he is aware that this particular road has always been given first priority for gravelling by Embu District Development Committee (D.D.C.) since 1984; and
- (c) if that is the case then what has prevented it from being gravelled.

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Mr. ^{avap} Koech): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

The road No. C92 in Embu East was last gravelled in

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

1979 by the Kenya Central Gravelling Unit (G.B.C.).

(b) I am aware that the road has always been recommended as a first priority for re-gravelling by the Embu District Development Committee (D.D.C.) since 1984.

(c) We have not been able to re-gravell the road due to lack of sufficient funds.

MR. MATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply from the hon. Minister, who is my friend, is going to be most disheartening to my constituents and to the people in Embu in general. This is because the road No. C92 is so important as it leads to the District Hospital and also to Embu Town where people can get food and other facilities. He has said that the road was last gravelled in 1979, which is almost ten years ago, due to lack of funds. Can he inform the House whether the funds are going to be made available or not.

MR. arap KOECH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am considering as to whether the road can be re-gravelled along with other roads in the very near future.

MR. MUNYI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that answer, given by our very dynamic Minister for Public Works, may we know from him what happened? The road from Kiambere via Ngoche, Ishiara, Karurumo up to Ugweri was to be tarmacked by the Tana River Development Authority (T.R.D.A.). The funds to tarmack that road were to come from the T.R.D.A. as a sign of goodwill to the people who had given them land in that area. We only hear of other roads being tarmacked. Why then is this particular road not tarmacked?

MR. arap KOECH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad to hear from hon. Munyi that other roads in Embu District have been

MR. arap KOECH (contd.):

tarmacked. That is correct. This particular road is receiving some attention from my Ministry. We shall try our best to improve the road so that it is motorable throughout the year. As regards the promise given by the T.R.D.A. to tarmac the road, I think the hon. Member would be able to get the answer from them.

MR. EKIDOR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether the Minister is serious in answering this Question. He says that the road has not been gravelled since 1979, which is almost 10 years ago, due to lack of money. Can he tell the House what has been happening to the money that we have been Voting in this Parliament for the improvement of roads in Embu District during the last ten years?

End C.....

MR. arap KOECH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell hon. Ekidor that inspite of the fact that we might have lacked funds to re-gravel this road, we have a lot of funds to improve other roads, even in this ~~hpa~~ particular district. Therefore, other ~~orads~~^{roads} have been re-gravelled. I would like to say that I am serious on this issue. Other ~~roads~~^{roads} are being re-gravelled. I am also considering ~~this~~ re-gravelling this one.

MR. MUTUA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, even if the Minister denies it or not, we all know that Parliament voted for funds for different Ministries including funds for re-gravelling roads. The funds are used by his officers instead of being used for re-gravelling the roads.

MR. arap KOECH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not get that ~~q~~ question.

MR. MATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the importance of this road ~~can~~ cannot be underestimated, because as I said earlier, the Embu District Development Committee, has always given it the first priority. I am happy to hear from the Minister that he is going to do something about it. Can I know ~~wh~~ when re-gravelling will be done. This matter is disturbing us so much and we would like ~~to~~ it to be attended to immediately. Can he give us specific date as to when he will attend to this road?

MR. arap KOECH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe it is proper for my hon. friend to know that we are very serious about re-gravelling this road and we are giving it a very good consideration. We shall do everything possible as soon as we are able to do so.

MR. MATE: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. As the Minister knows, the phrase 'as soon as possible' is very ~~g~~ vague. 'As soon as possible' could mean anything; it could even mean another ten years to come. So, can he be specific and tell us whether the road is going to be re-gravelled during this Financial Year or next year? 'As soon as possible' to me is most unpalatable. Can he give a concrete answer?

wrap
 MR. KOECH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to assure the hon. Member that we ^{are} already maintaining this road. We are *doing* ~~some~~ *some* patching *in bad areas.* ~~some potholes~~, and I think the hon. Member should be very grateful for that.

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE & NOTICE

P.K.
 MR. KINYANJUI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Education the following Question be Private Notice:-

(a) Why was Mr. Titus Muchai, the Headmaster of Ngure Primary School in Kikuyu Division, transferred from that school?

(b) Why was he later transferred back to the same school despite protest by the parents?

(c) Would the Minister replace him with another headmaster in order to improve the performance of this school?

MR. KUBO: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. This Question appears to be discussing ~~about~~ the character of an individual who cannot protect himself in this House. The last part of the Question (c) tends to incriminate the person named; that in fact, he is responsible for the poor performance of this school. So, is it in order to have such ~~kind~~ type of Questions?

lu.
 MR. SPEAKER: I am sure the hon. Minister concerned is capable of protecting the said Gentleman.

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

(a) Following Mr. Titus & Muchais' application for transfer from this ~~school~~ school he applied to be transferred from this school purely on medical grounds, ~~and~~. He wanted to join one of the three

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

schools mentioned, that is, Muthure Primary School, Nduaro Primary School ~~x~~ or Rukubi Primary School.

(b) Mr. Muchai, TSC No. 35859, and a Pl headmaster, who had been at Ngure Primary School, was then transferred to Rukubi Primary School as he had applied. The district education officer transferred him there as an ordinary teacher. After learning that he was being ~~x~~ transferred as an ordinary teacher, Mr. Muchai made an appeal against that decision and demanded that he should be transferred with his responsibilities of headmastership. Consequently the proposed transfer was revoked on 2nd, February, 1988, pending deployment to another school where there was a vacancy for a headmaster.

(c) In view of the declining performance of Ngure Primary Schools pupils in Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (K.C.P.E.) examinations for the last three years, my Ministry will certainly consider deployin_g Mr. Muchai in another school as soon as we find a vacancy for a headmaster. Therefore, he will be posted to another school as he wishes.

MR. P.K. KINYANJUI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister told this House that Mr. Muchai had requested for a transfer on medical grounds. Could he tell us what was "medically" wrong with Ngure Primary School? That is one question. Secondly-----

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kinyanjui, ask one question at a time.

MR. M'MAITSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether the hon. Member ~~ix~~ is ~~xk~~ asking about the health ~~zk~~ of Ngure Primary School or the health of the teacher. The headmaster could perhaps be in a better position to say whether he used to get ~~zix~~ sick while in that because of travelling long distances and that is why he wanted to be transferred.

MR. P.K. KINYANJUI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wonder whether the Assistant Minister knows where Ngure Primary School is and where Rukubi Primary School is. They are hardly a kilometre apart. So, I do not think the reason that he has given is correct. My concern and that of the parents of Ngure Primary School is on the performance of this headmaster which has been so poor. That is why parents insisted that he should be transferred. ~~Taxsa~~ To save time, would the Assistant Minister tell us when this headmaster will be replaced by a more effecient headmaster?

MR. M'MAITSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the headmaster had requested for a transfer, but the district educaiton officer has not yet ~~inrk~~ identified a school which has a vacancy for a headmaster. I would like to assure the hon. Member that as soon as a vacancy is identified, this headmaster will be transferred. He has also shown an interest of moving to that school. We will do that.

MR. KIILU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister do a fayour to the hon. Questioner so that the public in that ~~sm~~ surrounding can be satisfied?

MR. M'MAITSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I have already told the hon. Member that the headmaster in question had shown interest of being transferred. As soon as a ~~xxme~~ vacancy becomes available, he will be transferred. The same headmaster does not also like being in that school.

MR. KINYANJUI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has stated that the headmaster has shown interest of ~~mx~~ moving out of that school. Is he being transferred according to his wishes or is it be his performance is poor or in the interst of the school which has been affected adversely?

(END.....E)

MR. M'MAITSI: Mr. Speaker Sir, I protect both the teacher and the school, although the teacher can also be protected by the Kenya National Union of Teachers.

MR. J.N. MUNGAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I ask my Question, I would like to inform you that I have not received a copy of the written reply. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Public Works, the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) is the Minister aware that the roads from Molo to Olenguruone Muchorwi to Willars Centre, Kamwaura to Ikumbi and Sitoito to Tomoyetta are impassable?

(b) Can he take urgent steps to repair the said roads?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Archbishop Ondiek): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I ~~was~~ thought that my hon. friend had received the written reply, but if he has not I will pass one to him.

Mr. Speaker, sir, I beg to reply.

The impassable section of Molo to Olenguruone Road was repaired on 3rd and 4th May, 1988 and is now passable. The damage had been caused by the recent heavy rains. The following roads: Muchorwi/ Willars Centre, Kamwaura/ Ikumbi and Sitoito/ Tomoyetta have been damaged by the current heavy rains making them impassable along certain sections. Funds have been issued to the districts and repair ~~xxx~~ works will be carried out as soon as the ~~xx~~ rains stop and the surface dries up to enable the repair works to be done.

Mr. J.N. MUNGAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, ~~I~~ while thanking the Assistant minister for his reply that the funds for repairing the roads have been sent to the districts, may I also inform him that I came from that place on the 3rd May, 1988 no repair work had been started on those roads. Can he assure this House that if I go home I will find that the roads have ~~xxx~~ been repaired and if that will not be the case, will he be able to explain to this House why the road have not been repaired?

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems as though the hon. Member did not listen ^{carefully} to my reply. I said that the repair work will start when the ~~xx~~ rains stop and after the road surface has dried.

find that MR. J.N. MUNGAI: Mr. Speaker Sir, if I refer to HANSARD, I will find that the Assistant Minister said that the ~~xxx~~ road between Molo and Olenguruone was repaired on 3rd and 4th of May, 1988. That is the section I am referring to. This road has not been repaired. If the roads have not been repaired due to the heavy rains, let the Assistant Minister assure the House that ~~it will~~ they will be repaired. I was at that particular section ~~xxxxx~~ and saw that the road has not been repaired.

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very clear that we have allocated funds to the district and the road is going to be repaired.

MR. Aŕap CHEPKOK: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I think the Assistant Minister is ~~xx~~ misleading the House. In his first answer he said that the ~~xx~~ road is being repaired and that the ~~xxx~~ road is now passable. Why does he now turn round saying that the funds are being allocated to the district for the ^{repairing} repair of the road; which is which?

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the road was repaired, ~~but~~ and because of the heavy rains, ~~having damaged it~~, it became impassable.

MR. J.N. MUNGAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister tells us that the ~~xx~~ ^{roads} between Muchorwi to Willars Centre and Kamwaura to Ikumbi became impassable due to the damage caused by the heavy rains. The Assistant Minister should be aware that that particular section - Willars Centre and Kamwaura Ikumbi was not passable even during the dry season. Motorists used to drive on the edge of the road and some motorists even went to Public Works Depot to ask why this section of the road had not been repaired.

MR. J.N.MUNGAI (CTD):

The rains ~~season~~ ^{have} found that road impassable and ~~has~~ even made it worse. Can the Assistant Minister assure this House that as soon as the rains ~~has~~ stop that section will be repaired?

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Speaker Sir, the roads were passable before the heavy rains started, but since then, the roads have been damaged and they are going to be repaired when the ~~re~~ rains stop.

POINTS OF ORDER

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. Karauri): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker Sir. ~~I~~ I rise on a point of order to correct the impression given by the ^{to a} ~~'Daily Nation'~~ ^{spends} and for having misquoted me. When I was moving an amendment ~~by~~ the Motion by hon. Kiliku, I said that Ministry of Education ~~spent~~ ^{spends} over ~~400x~~ Shs.400 million per month to pay teachers' salaries. That error ~~by the paper~~ must be corrected. The ^{spends} ~~'Daily Nation'~~ wrote that I said that the Ministry of Education ~~spent~~ ^{spends} Shs.400 million per annum. The difference is colossal; the truth is ^{that} the Ministry of Education spends over Shs.480 million per month to pay teachers' salaries per month, but not per year. Thank you.

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

On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise ~~xxx~~ on a point of order to inform the ~~Nation~~ ^{that} ~~'Daily Nation'~~ reports that ^{although} I appreciate the fact, first and foremost, I am Member for Yatta. ~~Constituency~~ ^{when} ~~xxxxxx~~ ^{even} when I ~~z~~ make statements in this House and outside, I would like them to refer ~~me~~ to me as an Assistant Minister for Lands and Housing. I am not simply the Member for Yatta, ~~Constituency~~ as they ~~has~~ have referred me.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE
ADJOURNMENT UNDER STANDING ORDER NO.20

MR. MIRUKA-OWUOR: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. With your permission. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give Notice ~~Order~~ under Standing Order No.20 of a Motion for the Adjournment of this House/to allow me to raise a matter of definite national importance concerning current floods taking place throughout Kenya with particular reference to Nyando Constituency. I would ~~like~~ be grateful if you could allocate us time to debate that matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I may agree with what you are saying Mr. Miruka-Owuor but you will need to get the necessary support.

(Several Members stood int their places in support)

Okay, you can sit down please. Okay Mr. Miruka-Owuor you will be allowed to raise that matter at 5.30 p.m.

BILL

First Reading

The Supplementary Appropriation Bill

(Order for First Reading read - Read the First Time- Ordered to be read the Second Time Today by leave of the House)

Second Reading

The Supplementary Appropriation Bill

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Mr. Keah): Thank you Mr. Speaker Sir, for giving me the Floor. I beg to move that the Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1988, be now read a Second Time

In moving this Bill, I would like to draw the Members' attention to the various Motions that were presented to this House yesterday, very ably by the hon. Minister for Finance, hon. Prof. Saitoti. Those motions contain the various amounts that were to be spent during the Financial Year ending 30th June, 1988.

END E.....

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

This Bill contains details of the 1987/88 Supplementary Estimates of both Recurrent and Development Estimates of Expenditure.

Excuse, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am a bit disturbed by the loud discussions being held by hon. Members ^{and} ~~such that~~ I cannot concentrate. May I ask that we ^{have} a little bit of silence please?

MR. SPEAKER: Order! I have also ^{noticed that there is} ~~noted this~~ that is ^{a lot of consultations} ~~the discussions~~ among the hon. Members. Could hon. Members please carry on with their discussions in low voices?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Mr. Keah): Thank, you for that protection, Mr. Speaker, Sir. We new Ministers need your protection.

I will start again by repeating the fact that yesterday the hon. Minister for Finance, Prof. George Saitoti, very capably presented to this House a Statement of the Supplementary Expenditures for the year ending on 30th June, 1988. This Bill in fact contains the 1987/88 Supplementary Estimates of both the Recurrent and Development Estimates of Expenditure. The Bill also contains the Estimates of Excess No. 1 of 1981/82, 1982/83 and 1983/84.

The documents that I have just mentioned were Tabled ~~and laid before~~ ⁱⁿ this House on Thursday, 20th April, 1988 and the hon. Members have had time to look at them and study them in great detail. They were, in fact, privileged to make comments after yesterday's Motions.

Some hon. Members may wonder why we are moving a Bill which contains, in the main, details of what was discussed yesterday in this House. This is a constitutional requirement. This Bill is for an Act of Parliament to authorise the issue of certain sums of money out of the consolidated funds, and their application

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

towards the service of the years that I have just mentioned and all culminating in the year or all to be spent or to be allocated in the year ending 30th June, 1988, and to appropriate those sums for certain public services and purposes. The amounts involved and contained in this Bill will come from the Treasury which will issue the sum of £8,910,314-5.25 out of the Consolidated Fund and apply it towards the supply granted for the service of the year ending 30th June, 1982. The Bill also seeks to give the Treasury authority to issue the sum of £825,048-7.35 out of the Consolidated Fund and apply it towards the supply granted for the service of the year ending 30th June, 1983.. The Bill will also authorise when passed as an Act of Parliament, the Treasury to issue the sum of of £20,962,022-16.05 out of the Consolidated Fund and apply it towards the supply granted for the service of the year ending 30th June 1984.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bill will also, when passed as an Act of Parliament, authorise the Treasury to issue the sum of £102,774,760 out of the Consolidated Fund and apply it towards the supply granted in the service of the year ending 30th June, 1988.

The main reasons for this as was explained yesterday by the Minister for Finance, is the fact that several Ministries have been created over the last two years by His Excellency the President in order to give a broader management of the nation's resources. These Ministries were named yesterday by the Minister for Finance as: The Ministry of Research and Technology, the Ministry of Supplies and Marketing, the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Technical Training and Applied Technology, the Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment, the Ministry of National Guidance and Political Affairs and the Ministry of Regional

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Mr. Keah) (ctd.):
Development.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill will make provisions for giving statutory financial sanctions to these new seven Ministries. I need not elaborate any further other than to merely thank all hon. Members for their various contributions which they made yesterday. We have taken note of their points with ^{grateful} ~~greatful~~ thanks.

The details of all these expenditures are contained in the documents that have been passed to the hon. Members.

With these few remarks, I beg to move.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Mutoria)
Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for allowing me to second this ^{Bill} ~~Motion~~ that has been moved by my friend the Assistant Minister for Finance.

The Minister for Finance yesterday gave details of what ^{all} is wanted. We also ^{all} went through the document. While seconding this ^{Bill} ~~Motion~~, I would like to point out a few things. These concern, particularly, the Ministry of Lands and Settlements. I have noted that this Ministry does not operate on--

MR. MUNYI: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Could Assistant Minister please refer to that Ministry as the Ministry of Lands and Housing and not the Ministry of Lands and Settlement?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Mutoria)
Thank you very, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for that correction. I had been an Assistant Minister in that Ministry for a very long time and that is why I keep on referring to this new Ministry as the Ministry of Lands and Settlement.

This particular Ministry has somehow been overlooked while it is a very important Ministry. It seems as if this Ministry

F.4...5.5.88

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Maturia) (ctd.)
only operates on Recurrent Estimates and has no Development Estimate.
You will find that the vehicles that were bought for this Ministry
were bought as far & back as 1975. The equipments that are
supposed to be used in the fields are not there. These are tools
like chains, pangas and many others. This Ministry has very many employees
who do not seem to be earning their salaries properly. This is because
they sit idle. For example, you will find that a chain which is
used for demarcation work and requires two people to handle it, is
being handled being handled by as many as 20 labourers. In the
process many of them just sit idle as they do not have anything to
do.

END F.....

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Maturia) (Ctd.)

I think the Treasury should look into this. ~~because~~. For example, in my own constituency, the Land Adjudication Board started way back in 1966. Also in hon. Karauri's constituency and other areas in the ^{district} it also started in 1966 and so far, nothing has taken place. I think it is the right time that the Treasury, in collaboration with this Ministry, ~~should avail~~ ^{availed} funds to make sure that the work carried on by the Ministry is done faster and finished on time.

I would also like to touch on the Ministry of Education. There are areas in the country where teachers are not enough. Some areas are badly under-staffed while others are over-staffed. For example, in Meru, you can find a school which is under-staffed by as ~~few~~ ^{many} as eight teachers. I am sure that this can be seen elsewhere in the country. I would urge the Ministry to make funds available to employ more teachers because there are many unemployed people. His Excellency the President said the other day & said that those 10,000 people who could not be admitted to the universities were a burden to everybody. It should not be the burden of His Excellency the President alone. ~~and~~ we should think about it. Apart from these 10,000 people who [≡] could not enter the university, there are many of their colleagues who got two or three Principals in the Kenya Advanced Certificate of Education who had no places to go. I think there should be created a crash programme of ~~of~~ ^{as many} employing/untrained teachers as possible. They are also useful ^{and} in some cases the untrained teachers are better than ~~the~~ some of the trained teachers. Untrained teachers work hard because they know and fear that this is the job they have to do well because if they

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Maturia)(Ctd.)
do not, they can be sacked. SO, I would urge the Ministry of Education, through the Teachers Service Commission, to have a crash programme of employing these young boys and girls to go and assist the trained teachers in areas where schools are badly under-staffed.

With those few remarks, I beg to second.

(Question proposed)

MR. KILIKU: Asante sana, Bw. Spika kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili niunge mkono Mswada huu. Kuna mazoea mabaya ambayo nimeyaona na ni lazima tuyarekebishe.

Public Accounts Committee ya Bunge hili imewahi kuketi na kuangalia vile pesa za umma zinapotumiwa na kuleta ripoti ^{Katika} Bunge hili. Ripoti hii husema pesa kadhaa zilitumiwa vibaya na nyingine zilitumiwa vizuri. Wabunge nao wanauliza, "Je, hawa watu, ama mtu, au Wizara imetumia pesa vibaya; kwa nini hakuna hatua inayoweza kuchukuliwa ili wakati mwingine Bunge hili likipitisha pesa wasizitumie vibaya?" Kwa sababu hawa wamezoea, kila mwaka Bunge hili hupitisha pesa na wanapewa. Wakizitumia vibaya, hakuna hatua huchukuliwa. Naona kuwa wakati umefika wa kuangalia pesa za umma sawa sawa. Mtu akiwa Accounting Officer na pesa za Wizara hiyo zimetumiwa vibaya, lazima hatua ichukuliwe na wananchi waelezwe kuwa hatua imechukuliwa ili wakati mwingine tusiwe na tatizo kama hilo. Sasa hapa, tunaambiwa tupitisha pesa ambazo zilitumiwa vibaya mmamo mwaka wa 1981, 1982, 1983 na 1984. Hayo ni mazoea mabaya na ikiwa tutaendelea hivyo, Bunge hili litakuwa likitumiwa kama muhuri - watu wanatumia pesa vibaya; wanapewa nyingine na tunapitisha matumizi hayo mabaya na mambo yanaendelea hivyo. Mwananchi

MR. KILIKU (Ctd.):

akipatikana na hatia ya kutumia pesa za mwajiri wake, utasikia amefutwa kazi au amefungwa. Kwa nini Serikali kama mwajiri wa hawa watu wanaopewa pesa na kuzitumia vibaya--- Tunakubali kwa sasa kupitisha pesa za kuumaliza Mwaka huu wa Fedha kwa sababu mambo mengi kama ya mafuriko yametokea. Lakini pesa ambazo zilitumiwa vibaya na ripoti ikaletwa kwa Bunge hili kwamba zimetumiwa vibaya - watu wakasimamia Molasses ya Kisumu na Kenren ya Kipevu kule Mombasa Vibaya - kwa nini hakuna hatua iliyoweza kuchukuliwa ili Public Accounts Committee ifanye kazi ikijua kuwa ikitoa ripoti yake Serikali itachukua hatua? Mwaka uliopita, nilikuwa mwanachama wa kamati hii na niliona vile pesa za Serikali hutumiwa ~~vik~~ vibaya. Kwa mfano, ^{mtu} hupatiwa tenda ya kutengeneza barabara fulani ~~na~~ au ^{ya kujenga} ajenge hospitali na aimalize kwa mda fulani na anaweka sahihi. Halafu kabla ya ule wakati kufika, mtu huyo analeta maombi mengine ya kufanya variation labda kwa sababu ya ongezeko ya gharama ya vyombo vya ujenzi. Kwa mfano, utaona kwamba, kama Serikali ilitenga Sh.20 milioni Serikali italipa zaidi ya Sh.30 milioni. Hayo ~~mbiyo~~ ndiyo matumizi ya pesa yanayoingia pale kwa sababu ya variations. Wizara hukubali mabadiliko hayo ~~ya~~ ya pesa ~~yanayoingia~~ ambazo zingetumika na kwa hivyo, hawa wenye tenda wamezoea kuleta maombi kama hayo ili waziongeze pesa walizokuwa wamekubaliana. Pia, kunatokea kutoelewana wakati mwingine. Kwa mfano, mwenye kandarasi fulani alipewa tenda ili ajenge hospitali kule Mukowe, Lamu lakini kukawa hakuna maeleano na ikaibidi Serikali kujenga hospitali nyingine. Mambo kama hayo hutokea lakini si ~~kwak~~ kwamba makosa hufanywa na wale

MR. KILIKU (Ctd.):

wenye kandarasi; makosa ni ya wale walioko ofisini ya Hazina. Pesa zote hutoka kwenye Hazina na kama kuna makosa yoyote imefanywa na mwenye kandarasi, Mkuu wa Sheria huulizwa, "Tutafanya nini hapa au tutashtakiwa?" Wakati mwingine, ningependa kumuuliza Mkuu wa Sheria, kupitia kwako/^{kwamba} kukitokea # mambo kama hayo ya variations na Mkuu wa Sheria aonekwamba hakuna makosa hapo, basi asipeane ruhusa ya kufanya variations. Hazina pamoja na ofisi ya Mkuu wa Sheria ni lazima walinde pesa za umma.

Kuna matatizo ya dawa sasa - ni vizuri Waziri wa Afya yuko hapa leo - na ukiuliza kila Mbunge kama hospitali ilioko kwenye mawakilisho yake ina dawa, atakvambia hakuna dawa. Naona ni vyema tuupitishie Mswada huu ili pesa za kununua dawa zipatikane. Waziri alikubali juzi hapa kuwa katika Coast General Hospital, kwa mfano, mtu akienda huko, anasimama kwa laini mpaka labda saa kumi ndipo anaambiwa hakuna dawa na hakuambiwa asubuhi alipofika hapo. Sijui kama ni pesa ambazo k hakuna katika Wizara hii au kuna nini? Pesa ni lazima zipatikane kwa sababu nchi hii kama nyingine imekumbwa na ugonjwa unaoitwa UKIMWI yaani AIDS.

END G.....

MR. KILIKU (Ctd.):

Mahali pengine ambapo ninaona Serikali itatumia pesa ni katika kupambana na ugonjwa wa Ukimwi. Hii ni kwa sababu ni lazima Serikali iitengee Wizara ya Afya pesa za kupambana na ugonjwa huu mbaya wa Ukimwi. Pia ningetaka kusema kwamba yafaa tusiwe na ile kasumba ya kufikiria kwamba ni Wazungu tu ambao wanaweza kuvumbua dawa ya kutibu ugonjwa wa Ukimwi. Hata hapa Kenya tunaweza. Ni matumaini yangu kwamba Wizara ya Afya itajaribu kutafuta njia za kuvumbua dawa ya Ukimwi na pia kuwa-elimisha wananchi jinsi ya kujikinga na ugonjwa huu. Tukifanya hivi, tutapunguza gharama za kupambana na ugonjwa huu. Jambo muhimu ni kuwa yafaa watu wawe waminifu kama njia moja ya kujikinga kutokana na ugonjwa huu.

Pia, Bw. Spika, mimi sikubaliani na Wazungu wakati wanaposema kwamba ugonjwa wa Ukimwi ^{ulianzia} hapa barani Afrika. Hao ndio wenye shida ile kubwa ya ugonjwa huu hata ingawa sisi pia tunayo. Hata hivyo ni lazima pesa zitengewe Wizara ya Afya ili iweze kuwaelimisha watu jinsi ya kujikinga na ugonjwa huu. Tena ninaomba maafisa wa Serikali wajifunze kuzungunza na wananchi kwa sababu wakati mwingine hawa maafisa wanashindwa jinsi ya kuongea na wananchi. Pia ni wajibu wao kujifundisha kuongea kwa lugha ya Kiswahili. Hii ni kwa sababu wengi hawaelewi. Wananchi wengi hawawezi kuelewa. Kwa hivyo ni heri wajifundishe lugha ambayo inaweza kutumiwa katika kuwaelimisha wananchi na lugha ambayo itaweza kueleweka. Pia inafaa hao maafisa watumie lugha ambayo itakubaliwa na wananchi na wala si kuwambia watu kwa mfano; "mkizaana namna hiyo hakuwa---". Ni vizuri kuwaeleza maana ya mpango wa uzazi lakini si vizuri kwa kuwambia 'msizaane namna hiyo'. Hayo ni kama matusi na sisi Wafrika hatuongeti ~~ku~~ namna hiyo. Kwa hivyo ni lazima wajaribu kuongea na watu vizuri kwa kuwaonyesha mamfaa ya mpango wa uzazi.

Jambo lingine ambado limegusiwa hapa mara nyingi ni kuhusu kuharibika kwa daraja nyingi hapa nchini. Swali langu ni hili; kwa nini daraja hizi zetu zinaharibika wakati mvua inaponyesha? Hava watu ambao wanatengeneza wanajua wazi kwamba, wakati mmoja mvua ~~za~~ itanyesha na kweli tunafurahia mvua ikinyesha lakini kwa ninikwa wasichukue hatu zifaazo wakati wanapojenga huku wakijua kwamba wakati mmoja kutanyesha? Hii ni kwa sababu wale watu ambao wanahusika na kutengeneza hizi daraja

MR. KILIKU (Ctd.):

wanafanya kazi hiyo vibaya wakijua kwamba daraja kx ikiharibika wataitwa tena kuitengeneza. Hii ndiyo sababu tunaona Wizara mbali mbali humaliza pesa kabla ya muda uliowekwa. Hapo ndipo Waziri anapokuja hapa na kutuomba tupitische Mswaada kama huu ili Wizara ziweze kupata pesa nyingine. Kwa mfano, barabara ya Magongo ilitengenezwa na kampuni iitwayo Isako lakini baada ya miezi miwili ile barabara iliharibika. Mimi ninaishukuru Wizara iliamuru mwenye kuijenga barabara hiyo arudie kazi hiyo tena. Hata hivyo, mimi ningelipendelea airudie kazi hiyo bila malipo mengine kwa sababu alikuwa amelipwa tayari. Hii ni kwa sababu kama contractor atatengeneza barabara vibaya na halafu baadaye airudie na kulipwa tena, basi wengi watakuwa wakitengeneza vibaya ili waweze kulipwa mara mbili. Hii ndiyo x sababu pesa zinamalizika kabla ya mwisho wa mwaka.

Wizara zitatusaidia sana kama zitatumia pesa za umma vizuri kwa sababu nchi hii kama nchi nyingine ni lazima iwe na pesa. Pia ni jukumu la Wizara ya Fedha ione kwamba pesa hizi zinatumiwa vizuri. Na huu mtindo wa kuomba pesa kila wakati kutoka nchi za nje si mzuri. Kuomba pesa na kuziweka hapa hakutusaidii hata kidogo. Kile ambacho kinatusaidia ni ule usimamizi mzuri wa zile pesa. Hiir ni kwa sababu juzi nilisoma katika gazeti moja kwamba Kenya Airways imeomba mkopo wa shs. 100 milioni za kugharamia umunuzi wa vipuri vya Airbus na Serikali ikawapa kibali lakini sikuona ombli la kibali hicho likiletwa hapa Bungeni. Ombi lililoletwa hapa hivi ~~xxx~~ majuzi lilihusu kiasi cha shs. 500 milioni za kununua ndege aina ya Fokker Friendship ~~xx~~ 50. Lakini kx kibali cha zile shs. 100 milioni hakikutolewa kulingana na Sheria kifungu nambari 461 ambayo inasema ni lazima vibali vyote vipitie hapa. Sijui kama kuna Bunge lingine huko ambako Kenya Airways ilipitisha hicho kibali cha kununua vipuri hivyo maana Bunge ilikuwa imevunjwa. H Hizi Airbus zilimunuliwa juzi: kiasi hiki cha shs. 100 milioni za kununua vipuri ni kikubwa sana. Si huu ni ulanguzi? Huu ni ulanguzi kwa sababu pesa za Serikali zinakwenda na hali sisi ~~xxx~~ tuko hapa. Huu ni ulanguzi kwa sababu tungeweza kuimunua ndege nyingine kwa hizo pesa. Lakini wao wanasema wanataka kununua vipuri. Hayo ni mazoea mabaya sana. Tena nimona

MR. KILIKU (Ctd.):

kwamba tusipojihadari katika Bunge hili, tutakuwa tukitumiwa kama rubber stamp. Juzi kibali cha shs. 500 milioni cha Kenya Airways kililetwa hapa---

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Mr. Muli): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I do not think that the hon. Member is correct to say that the guarantee for the purchase of the Airbus of about a billion was not laid before this House. I have just checked with the Clerk of the National Assembly and he has confirmed that it is in our records. That document was laid here. And in respect of Fokker Friendship 50, that document was laid here last year.

MR. KILIKU: Bw. Spika, sikuongea juu ya pesa za kununua Airbus. Sijui kama utaniruhusu niongee kwa Kiingereza ili Mkuu wa Sheria aweze kuelewa. Mimi niliongea juu shs. 100 milioni ambazo zilikopwa humu nchini na Kenya Airways za kugharamia vipuri vya Airbus ambayo ilimunuliwa juzi. Hicho kibali sikukitama hapa na sijui kama kilipitia hapa. Mimi nina hakika Bunge hili halikuombwa kutoa idhini.

Nikiendelea, ninasema kwamba tusipojihadari, tutatumwa kama rubber stamp kwa sababu ile guarantee ya shs. 500 milioni ambayo ililetwa hapa ilikuwa imewekwa kwa muda wa siku saba ili iweze kukubaliwa. Wakati wakurugenzi wa Kenya Airways walipokuwa wakitoa hotuba wakati wa mkutano wa Afraa, waliongea juu ya ndege zile ambazo watanunua hata kabla ya kibali hicho kama kutolewa na Bunge hili. Walitaja ndege aina ya Fokker Friendship 50 na hali idhini ya kuinunua haikuwa imetolewa. Walijuaje kwamba tutatoa idhini?

THE MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (Mr. Matiba): On a ~~xxx~~ point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I do not know whether the hon. Member is not misleading this House. If he is ~~is not~~ not definite about any loans ~~in~~ which the Kenya Airways might have borrowed to buy spare parts for the Airbuses--- Unless he is suggesting that the Government has given guarantee--- However, at the time of speaking I am not sure of exactly what happened. Kenya Airways might have borrowed commercial money from the banks and that does not necessarily require a Government guarantee. This is because what the hon. Member is trying to suggest is that the Government has guaranteed money without bringing guarantee to this House.

H.4...5.5.88

MR. KILIKU: Bw. Spika, nikiendela, hata wewe mwenyewe---

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Mr. Muli): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The points of order raised by hon. Matiba are quite correct. The hon. Member is misleading the House that the Kenya Government would borrow money and not bring the guarantee to this House contrary to the laws which are laid down for appropriation. The position is that, the purchase of spare-parts as was explained earlier on was in respect of a syndicated loan by the banks locally and the Government does not have to guarantee that.

(applause)

END H.....

MR. KILIKU: Bw. Spika, ninashukuru Waziri anayehusika na Mkuu wa Sheria. Lakini mimi ninavyofahamu ni kwamba ~~pesa~~ ^{wahitaji} mikopo ya mashirika ~~hustaji~~ kibali cha Bunge hili. Hata ingawa ninamshukuru Waziri anayehusika, na Mkuu wa Sheria, Shs.100 milioni ni nyingi ikiwa kwa kweli ni za kumunua vipuri. Ninawasbukuru kwa maelezo yao, lakini Shs.100 milioni za kumunulia ndege ya airbus vipuri, na hali ndege hii ilinunuliwa juzi tu. Ikiwa tumekopa Shs.100 milion kwa vipuri vya hiyo airbus ya juzi na hali tulinunua ndege mbili za airbus, baada ~~yam~~ ya miezi miwili tutakuwa tumekopa pesa ngapi za vipuri? Inaonekana tutakuwa na ~~mazi~~ matatizo.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE (Mr. Nooru): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member has repeatedly talked about Shs.100 million, whether it has been guaranteed or not, I really do not understand where the hon. Member is trying to drag the ~~the~~ House. This is because this is not a matter before this House. I have tried to look for it but I find that it is not mentioned anywhere in the Supplementary Estimates. So, could he be specific and tell the House where he has got Shs.100 million, because it is not mentioned anywhere in the Supplementary Estimates?

MR. KILIKU: Bw. Spika, ninamsikitikia huyu Waziri Msaidizi, ambaye ni Mbunge wa zamani. Hii ni kwa sababu tunazungumza juu ya pesa zinavyo weza kutumika. Kwa ~~kwa~~ kuwa kila wakati huwa tunaulizwa kupitisha pesa kwa ~~matumizi~~ matumizi ya Wizara, ni lazima tuzungumze kuhusu vile pesa za uma zinaavyotumiwa. Mimi nilikuwa nikitoa maoni yangu, na mhe Mbunge atapata nafasi ya kutoa ~~maoni yake~~ maoni yake. Kwa hivyo, maoni yangu ni kwamba Shs.100 milioni za kumunua vipuri ni pesa nyingi.

THE MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (Mr. Matiba): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I think the hon. Member may have a point ~~that~~ that he wants to make, but let him not alude to the wrong examples. Aircraft spare parts are very expensive, just as the aircraft themselves are. If we shall need Shs.100 million ~~for~~ to guarantee the safety of passenger, then we shall have to spend that amount to achieve that safety. So I think the hon. Member should not be alarmed by such large figures as Shs.100 million. In fact, when you come to the aviation industry, this is not a lot of money.

MR. SPEAKER: I think it is important to ~~to~~ know what points of order are: Mr. Matiba, that was a point of information?

MR. KILIKU: Ahsante sana, Bw. Spika, kwa kumwelimisha mhe Waziri; lake halikuwa jambo la nidhamu.

Bw. ~~Spika~~ Spika ~~nik~~ nilikuwa nikisema kwamba ni makosa kwa Kenya Airways kutoa taarifa ~~wake~~ wakieleza juu ya idadi ya ndege watazokuwa nazo, na pia, kusema kuwa watanunua ndege mbili aina ya Fokker 50 na hali Bunge hili lilikuwa bado halijatoa kibali cha pesa za kumunulia ndege hizo. Ile guarantee ya pesa za ~~ndege~~ ndege hizi ililetwa hapa juzi tu. Hii inaonyesha kwamba tusipojihadhari tutatumiwa kama mhuri tu. Walijuaj~~u~~ kamaxx tutaipitisha guarantee hiyo ikija katika Bunge hili? Walijuaj~~u~~ kwamba guarantee hiyo ikija hapa ~~itaibaki~~ ^{kukubaliwa?} Haifai watu kufikiri kuwa kitu kikiletwa katika Bunge hili kitapitishwa mara moja. ~~Ma~~ Mtu aliyetoa taarifa hiyo alifanya makosa, kwa sababu guarantee ya Shs.500 ^{milioni} ambayo ililetwa hapa juzi, ilikuwa bado kukubaliwa na Bunge hili.

MR. K'OMBUDO: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I need the ~~z~~ guidance of the Chair. Is the hon. Member not dragging this House into rumour mongering? If he is not sure of the basis of the facts touching on such things like the guarantee, and the Shs.100 million, he should leave this matter out of his speech. Many contracts are signed subject to many conditions, including guarantee by the House. The Kenya Airways ^{corporation has} ~~have~~ entered into a contract for purchase of the Fokker 50 aircraft, and so on, subject to the approval of Parliament; there is nothing ^{wrong} with that. So, if we are not sure of our facts, we had ~~had~~ better leave them out of our speeches. Now, if we ~~drag~~ drag them into our speeches we are involving the House in rumour mongering, which is below our status.

MR. ^{KILIKU:} ~~KILIKU:~~ Bw. Spika, mhe K'ombudo angeuliza, "Je mhe Kiliku anaweza kudhibitisha mambo anayoyasema?", ndipo nikishindwa kudhibitisha angesema niyaondoa matamshi yangu. Sasa anasema hotuba yangu ni "rumour mongering." Mimi nasema, kupitia kwako Bw. Spika, niombwe kudhibitisha ninayoyasema, ndipo niseme kama nitadhibitisha au la. Nitayadhibitisha matamshi yangu Jumanne. Ninanwomba mhe K'ombudo asichelewe kufika ~~Bunge~~ Bungeni, maana nikidhibitisha ataomba ~~ms~~ msamaha kwa ajili z ya kunikatiza katika hotuba yangu.

MR. K'OMBUDO: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member to pretend to be ordering as to when I should come to the House?

K'AMBUDO (CTD):

has not authority to tell me when I should come to Parliament or not. Does he have that authority?

MR. SPEAKER: Order! I am sure that Mr. Kiliku must have felt offended, particularly by the term 'rumour mongering'. Of course, Members of Parliament do not rumour monger. These are hon. gentlemen, who carry on an honourable debate of business.

MR. KILIKU: Bw. Spika, inazendelea kwa kumshukuru Mtukufu Rais kwa kuunda ara ambayo itahusika na ukosefu wa kazi. Kwa ajili ya matatizo tuliyo nayo, Rais ayewe aliona kwa kweli ni lazima kuwe na Wizara ya kuangalia mambo ya vijana wote hawana kazi; ninamshukuru sana Rais kwa sababu vijana ambao hawana kazi ni wengi sana, ni wengi ~~mix~~ mijini na mashambani pia. Sasa ni juu ya Wizara ya Fedha kuirikiana na Wizara hii mpya ili kuweza kupata suluhisho la kuwawezesha vijana wote kupata kazi. Njia moja ya kuwapatia kazi watu wetu ni kwa kuwaambia wenyewe wampuni kuwaajiri vibarua kazi ya kudumu ikiwa wamefanya kazi kwa muda mrefu. Hii itatuwezesha kujua ni nafasi ngapi ~~ambazo~~ ambazo zimebaki. Hoja ilipitishwa mwaka jana ikisema kwamba mtu akifanya kazi kama kibarua kwa muda fulani, basi kibarua kurekurewe kudumu katika kazi hiyo kulingana na sheria zetu. Kwa hivyo, wakati wa kazi kwa Serikali kutusaidia ili waajiri watekeleze hoja iliyopitishwa na Bunge. Hii ni kwa sababu vibarua wakiajiriwa kudumu ndipo wale wengine wasio na kazi watapopata nafasi ya kutuma maombi ya kuajiriwa. Pia inafaa Serikali ihakikishe kazi mashirika yake hayaendelei kuajiri watu kazi ya kibarua.

END I

MR. KILIKU (ctd.):

Kwa mfano mashirika ya Wizara ya Uchukuzi na Mawasiliano, ~~yama~~ kama vile, Mamlaka ya Bandari ya Kenya, Shirika la Posta na Simu na Shirika la Ndege la Kenya yamewaajiri watu wa kibarua. Kama mashirika haya yangewaajiri watu hao kuwa watu wa kulipwa kila mwezi badala yao kuwa vibarua, hata makampuni ya kibinafsi yangefuata mtindo huo. Lakini si vizuri kuyaambia makampuni ya kibinafsi kuwaajiri ^{watu} kazi/ ~~wakawajiri~~ kufanya kazi ya kila mwezi na hali mashirika ya Serikali hayafanyi hivyo. Hivyo ni vibaya sana.

Bw. Spika, nawashukuru Mawaziri wetu kwa vile wanavyofanya kazi; si ati hawafanyi kazi. Lakini inatakikana watu waione kazi hiyo wanayoifanya ~~ku~~ Mawaziri wetu. Hakuna haja ~~ka~~ ya kutangaza kuwa kazi itafanywa. ^{Inayo fanyika} ~~Itafanyika~~ hivyo, basi inajulikana kwamba kazi hiyo haijafanyika. Ili tuwe na pesa, tusiulizwe tulileta pesa na nini; ni vizuri kuwe na nidhamu kati ya watu wanaosimamia pesa. Humu Bungeni kuna nidhamu. Nikitaka kwenda pale alipo B Mhe. Keah, bila kuinama, nitaambiwa sina nidhamu na kurudishwa pale nyuma ili niiname. Kwa hivyo yafaa nao Mawaziri wawe na nidhamu ya ~~kawajiri~~ kuchunga k pesa za umma. Kama nidhamu hiyo iko na itatumika, basi hatutakuwa na shida.

Bw. Spika, kosa moja ninalolijua sana ni lile la maofisa kuchukua imprest na badala yao kuirudisha imprest hiyo kwa wakati ufaao, ^W janaomba ~~ku~~ ^W ahamishwe kutoka Wizara ^W aliyokuwa ^W akifanya kazi na kupelekwa katika Wizara nyingine. Ina chukua muda kumfuata ^{mtu kama huyo} na kisha unasikia kuwa ofisa huyo amestaafu na kupata kazi katika kampuni ya kibinafsi, na bado hajailipa ile imprest ya Serikali. Inafaa ofisa akienda safari na kuchukua imprest, ^{akijudi} arudipo arudishe kwa wakati unaofaa. Tunaweza kutoa mfano mzuri sisi waheshimiwa Wabunge kama ~~ku~~ tuchukuapo imprest

MR. KILIKU (ctd.):

na kwenda safari, tunairudisha mara tu baada ya kurudi. Hivyo, hesabu za Bunge zitakuwa sawa sawa.

Bw. Spika, sitaendelea sana lakini ni lazima nitaje matatizo tuliyo nayo. Sisi waheshimiwa w Wabunge ~~kama~~ tunao-wakilisha sehemu za mijini, tunapatiwa shida sana na Wizara ya Serikali za Wilaya na Mipango ya Miji kwa sababu mabaraza ya miji ^{haya} imekuwa ~~haina~~ pesa kwa muda mrefu. Kwa hivyo, watu wanaoishi mijini, kama vile Mombasa, wanaendelea kuteseka na huku wanalipa kodi ya Serikali. Kila mwezi ni lazima watu ^{wanaoishi} ~~wafshio~~ mijini walipe kodi ya Serikali, kama ni mwenye duka au mfanyakazi.

Ninaposema hivi, nina mitaa ya Changamwe na Tudor ^{katika mawakilishi} ~~mavazeni~~ yangu. Mitaa hii ina nyumba za Baraza la Mji wa Mombasa. Wakati huu ambapo mvua inanyesha, paa za nyumba zingine zinavuja vibaya sana hivi kwamba watu walio ndani wananyeshewa kama wale walio nje. Ni afadhali yule mtu aliye nje anyeshewe badala ya yule aliye ndani ya nyumba. Watu hao w hawalali. Na tukiuliza swali tunaambiwa kuwa baraza hilo la mji halina pesa. Nafikiri Mswada huu ni wa maana kwa sababu pesa zitapatikana sasa. Ni matumaini yangu kuwa pesa hizi zitakapopatikana, Wizara hii itapeleka pesa moja kwa moja ^{hadi} Changamwe na ~~Ch~~ Tudor ili watu wanaoishi huko waweze kupata usingizi. Watu hao hawalali kwa sababu nyumba ziméharibika kabisa. Si nyumba za baraza la mji tu zinazovuja; hata zile za Serikali huko Tononoka.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING (Mr. Wagura): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Hon. Kiliku is making a serious allegation that people at Changamwe are not getting sleep because the houses they live in are leaking. Can he substantiate that allegation? This is a very serious allegation. The Government ~~can~~ cannot allow its people to be living in houses that leak. He even goes fur-

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING
(Mr. Wagura)(ctd.):

ther to say that those who sleep outside are better off than those who sleep in those houses. Since this is a serious allegation, can he tell us the truth of it?

MR. KILIKU: Bw. Spika, mimi ndiye Mbunge anayewakilisha ^{Sehemu za} Changamwe na Tudor. Mwisho wa wiki iliyopita, nilitembelea mitaa hiyo wakati mvua ilipokuwa ikinyesha na nikajionea kwamba paa za baadhi ya ~~m~~ nyumba hizo zilikuwa zikivuja. Mwaka uliopita, Waziri wa Serikali za Mitaa alikubali kuwa nyumba zile zitatengenezwa. Mpaka sasa, bado hazijatengenezwa. Watu wanaoishi katika nyumba hizo wananyeshewa na mvua wakiwa ndani ya nyumba ~~hizo~~. ~~W~~ Naweza je kulidhibitisha jambo hilo na hali siwezi kuzileta ~~na~~ nyumba hizo hapa?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING (Mr. Wagura): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Could hon. Kiliku tell the House to whom those houses belong? Do they belong to the Government, the Municipal Council of Mombasa or private individuals? Can he clarify that point?

MR. KILIKU: Bw. Spika, nyumba hizi ni za Baraza la Mji wa Mombasa, si nyumba za watu binafsi. Nimesema pia kwamba zile ~~x~~ za Tononoka ni za Serikali. Nilikuwa ninalitaja jambo hilo kwa sababu tutazipitisha pesa hizi na ningependa Baraza la Mji wa Mombasa ^{wa} lipate pesa ili ^{wa} iweze kuzirekebisha ~~p~~ nyumba hizo ^{wa} ili watu ~~na~~ waweze kupata usingizi. Hapo kuna makosa gani?

Nikiendelea, ningependa kusema kwamba inafaa Mwafrika awe akipewa leseni za kuleta vitu kutoka nchi za ng'ambo badala ya kuzipatia leseni hizo watu wasio Wafrika. Nasema hivi kwa sababu itakuwa ni makosa kusema kuwa tungependa Mwafrika amiliki biashara hapa nchini na bado sisi wenyewe ndio tunaojiua. Nasema

MR. KILIKU (ctd.):

hivi kwa sababu ukienda katika Hazina ya Serikali, au katika Wizara ya Biashara, utaona kwamba ni Wafrika ~~wanao~~ watupu wanaofanya kazi huko; ~~hata~~ si Wahindi wanaotoa leseni. Ndugu zetu Wafrika ndio wanaotoa leseni na ndio wanaoamua k ni kitu gani kitakacholetwa kutoka nchi za nje. Nashindwa ni kwa nini tuna-zidi kusema kuwa biashara ni lazima x zipewe Wafrika. Wazalendo wa nchi hii wakiwa ndio tu watakaokuwa wakipewa leseni, basi bila shaka tutazisimamia biashara zetu. Lakini kama mtindo huu wa kutoa leseni kwa watu wasio Wakenya halisi, ^{utaendelea} hatutaweza kumiliki biashara humu nchini. Tutakuwa tukiongea tu ili tujifurahishe. Ni kwa nini hatuwezi kuwauliza wale watu waliopewa jukumu ^{la} ~~ya~~ kutoa leseni kwa nini ~~hesari ya Wafrika~~ hawawezi kutoa leseni kwa Wakenya peke yao na kuwanyima wale wasio Wafrika? Kuna ubaya gani; tunaona haya?

Bw. Spika, namshukuru Mtukufu Rais kwa sababu yeye hutwambia tujifikirie sisi wenyewe - we should be ourselves. Hata ukienda nchi za ng'ambo, utakuwa ukitambulikana kama Mwafrika. Nilisoma katika gazeti moja kwamba "in America, unless human nature changes, there is no way a black American can become the President." Ndipo nikaona kuwa watu weusi wanabaguliwa kila mahali. Kwa nini Wafrika weusi hawapewi leseni nao wale wasio Wafrika weusi wakanyimwa na kwambiwa kuwa tunataka Wafrika wamiliki biashara humu nchini?

END J

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MR. KILIKU (ctd.):

Je, mnaogopa nini? Si ni kuogopa huko? Itakuwa vibaya ikiwa tutakuwa na tabia ya kuwapatia Wahindi leseni za biashara kwa sababu ya kutupatia pesa za Harambee. Ni lazima tuwasaidie watu wetu kwa njia ya kuwapatia leseni za biashara. Tunaona vibaya sana watu wetu wanapoambiwa hakuna kazi tena katika kiwanda cha sukari cha Ramisi. Karibu familia 36,000 zimetatizika kwa sababu ya jambo hili. Tumeambiwa pia kwamba hakuna kazi tena katika kiwanda cha East African Cottage. Huenda ikawa pengine matatizo haya yametokana na wenye hivyo viwanda kutopatiwa leseni. Je, ikiwa hawatapatiwa leseni, magunia wanayotengeneza watayauza wapi. Ikiwa leseni za kuuza sukari hazitatolewa, sukari itauzwa namna gani?

Bw. Spika, tunaona vibaya matunda yakizidi kuoza katika Wilaya za Lamu na Malindi. Mimi mwenyewe nilikwenda kusalimia rafiki yangu kule Malindi na tukaenda kwa ~~shamba~~ shamba lake. Kila hatua unayopiga ek katika shamba hilo unakanyaga maembe. Nilipoona hivyo, nilimwuliza rafiki yangu, "Je, kwa nini mnakanyaga maembe jinsi hii? Mbona hamwezi kuyauza haya maembe?" Rafiki yangu ~~aliniuliza~~ aliniuliza, "Je, kwa vile wewe ni mhe. Mbunge, unaweza kunisaidia nikapata soko la kuyauza maembe yangu? Nikipata soko, nitayasomba haya maembe yote nikayauze huko". Ikiwa maembe yanaoza kwa sababu ya ukosefu wa soko na huku tunawaambia watu wetu waongeze bidii, ni bidii geni watu wa Lamu na Malindi wanayotakikana kuongeza? Ikiwa watu hao wameweka bidii ya kutosha na kupanda ~~maembe~~ miembe na michungwa na wanatoa maembe na machungwa ya kutosha si ingefaa Serikali kuweka bidii ya kutafuta masoko ya kuyauza hayo mazao? Ajabu ni kwamba ukipeleka hayo maembe katika uwanja wa ndege na uambiwe ndege itaondoka saa kumi na mbili jioni, mwishowe utakuja kuambiwa kwamba kwa sababu ya matatizo ambayo hayangeweza kuepukika maembe yako hayangeweza kupeleka nje na hiyo ~~maembe~~ ndege, na huku maembe yako yanaendelea kuoza. Unaweza kuona maembe ya mtu fulani yakisafirishwa haraka haraka na ~~ya~~ ya watu wengine yakiachwa kuoza katika uwanja wa ndege. Maembe yakikaa katika uwanja wa ndege kwa muda wa siku mbili au tatu, basi yatakuwa yameoza na huwezi kuyapeleka k nje kuyauza. Hiyo inakuwa ni gharame kubwa ~~sana~~ sana kwa Wakenya ambao wana ndege zao. Je, huo ni uchumi wa aina

5.5.88.

MR. KILIKU (ctd.):

gani ikiwa sio uchumi wa kutafuta soko? Ikiwa tunashindwa kutafuta soko la kuuza maembe, ni soko lingine gani tutakaloweza kutafuta? Kama tungepata soko la kuuza maembe tunayotoa, tungekuwa na pesa nyingi sana ~~xxx~~ za kigeni leo. Ikiwa mambo yataendelea vile yanavyoendelea kwa wakati huu, yaani Mawaziri kuwa na nguvu nyingi na kutaka kuisaidia Serikali, bila shaka tutafaidika.

Bw. Spika, jambo lingine ambalo ningependa kutaja linahusu Wizara ya Ustawi wa Maji. Wizara hiyo imetwambia kwamba kufikia k mwaka wa 2,000 kila mtu katika Kenya atakuwa na maji. Sasa leo ni miaka 11 na miezi sita iliyobakia tufike mwaka wa 2,000 na hakuna dalili ya ahadi hiyo kutimizwa. Je, ni hatu gani ambazo Wizara hiyo imechukua kuhakikisha kwamba ahadi hiyo itatimizwa? Kila wakati tunasikia habari ya mafurika katika Kenya; maji yameua mbuzi na mifugo wengine hata na watu pia. Maji hayo huwa yanakwenda katika bahari na baadaye kidogo unasikia kwamba tun_a ukame. Je, si tungeweza kuyahifadhi haya maji yanayoua mifugo na watu katika sehemu za Nyando na Tana River ili tuyatumie baadaye? Mungu ametubarikia mvua na ni x lazima tumshukuru sana. Ni lazima Waziri wa Ustawi wa Maji afahamu kwamba siku moja atakuja kuulizwa ni kwa nini, alipokuwa Waziri, aliyaachilia maji ya mvua kwenda hadi baharini na huku watu wanakufa kwa ukame. Ni kwa nini hawezi kuyahifadhi haya maji ndiposa ~~xxx~~ yaweze kutumiwa wakati wa ukame kunyunyizia mashamba? Jambo hilo lingesaidia sana kwa sababu yangeweza kutumiwa na watu wa Mwea, kwa mfano, kunyunyizia mashamba. Yangeweza pia kutumiwa na watu wa Ukambani kukuza chakula ili tusiweze kwenda kuomba chakula x katika nchi za nje. Kwa njia hiyo, pia, itakuwa pesa za Serikali zinatumika sawasawa. Lakini kwa sasa tunayaachilia maji kwenda katika bahari na baadaye tutaanza kulia kwamba hakuna maji. Huo si mfano mzuri. Nafikiri wakati umewadia ambapo Wizara ya Ustawi wa Maji ingeomba pesa na kujaribu kupeleka maji katika sehemu za Ukambani na kwingineko ambako hakuna maji. Kwa mfano, mhe. Madhubuti ametoka kutuambia hapa kwamba hakuna maji kabisa huko Lamu ingawa kuna maji mengi ya bahari ambayo ni ya chumvi.

Bw. Spika, kuna Hoja ilipitishwa hapa ambayo ilikuwa inaiomba Serikali ianzishe mtambo y wa kupiga maji kutoka Mzima Springs na kuyapeleka moja kwa moja

MR. KILIKU (ctd.):

hadi Mombasa huku watu wa Taita Taveta wakinufaika na maji hayo pia. Tulitaka hivyo kwa sababu watu wamezidi kuongezeka katika mji wa Mombasa na tumelazimika kuwa tuki-pimiwa maji kila wakati. Kila mahali katika mji wa Mombasa watu wanapimiwa maji na huku tunaambiwa kwamba huo ndio utakaokuwa mji mkuu wa Kenya wa pili hivi karibuni. Wakati unewadia ambapo Wizara inapaswa kuanzisha huo mtambo ~~katika~~ kupiga maji kutoka Mzima Springs kwenda Mombasa huku watu wa Taita Taveta wakinufaika pia. Mtambo huo ukianzishwa maji hayo yatapitia kwa mhe. Keah kwa sababu ~~ni~~ maji yatapia Kaloleni, Mazeras hadi Mombasa. Hilo ni jambo lingine linaloweza kutusaidia sana, na tuki-endelea namna hiyo itakuwa hakuna shida nyingi kwa sababu Mawaziri watakuwa wanafanya kazi sawasawa.

Bw. Spika, ninashukuru kwa vile tunapoleta Maswali hapa Mawaziri huwa wanayachukua hayo maswali kuwa ya wananchi. Nimesikia tukiambiwa hapa kwamba chakula kitapelekwa kwa ndege hadi sehemu ambako watu wamekabiliwa na tatizo la mafuriko, lakini hilo si suluhisho la tatizo hilo; suluhisho la kudumu ni kuwapatia watu maji ili waweze kukuza chakula cha kutosha. Hatuwezi kununua maji kutoka nje kama vile tunavyonunua mafuta. Hatuwezi kununua maji na kuyaleta Mombasa halafu kuyapiga vile mafuta hupigwa na kupelekwa watu. Tunayo maji hapa na kilichobakia ni kuwa na ~~na~~ mipango ya vile maji hayo yatakavyoweza kupelekwa mahali yanakohitajika. Hii ndiyo mipango ambayo Serikali yafaa kufikiria kila wakati.

END..... K.

MR. KILIKU (CTD.):

Hatuwezi kusema kwamba hatuna mvua ya kutosha hapa Kenya miaka nenda, miaka rudi. Tumebarikiwa kuwa na mvua nyingi kuliko Israel, lakini sasa Israel ndiyo ^{nchi} inayouza nje machungwa yale matamu sana. Israel pia huza nje mayai ya kuku kila mahali. Zamani Kenya ndiyo iliyokuwa ikiuzia mayai Israel, lakini hatuiuzii mayai tena kwa sababu watu wa Israel wana mayai na machungwa ya kutosha. Sasa itakuwaje hapa Kenya, na hali tumebarikiwa kuwa na mvua ya kutosha, uongozi mzuri chini ya Hayati Mzee Jomo Kenyatta ambaye aliudumisha utulivu wa kisiasa, na chini ya Mtukufu Rais Daniel arap Moi ambaye anatuongoza sawa sawa? Ni kitu kingine gani ambacho tumbakiza na hali tuna siasa imara nchini? Nchi yoyote ikiwa na siasa imara kama hii yetu, bila shaka itaendelea kiuchumi.

Kwa hayo machache, Bw. Spika, naunga mkono.

MR. K'OMBUDO: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance. I would like to support this Bill with a few observations. I promise that I will not take long.

The first thing I would like to say is that we appreciate the effort that our Nyayo Government is making to alleviate poverty among our people, to accelerate development and to enhance the social welfare of our people. My thanks are due to His Excellency the President for the great effort he is making.

With regard to this particular Supplementary Appropriation Bill, I would like to say that I support it because with these funds, it will be possible for our various Ministries to embark on much needed projects and the services required by our people. One of these services, as you know, is the provision of fresh water for our people's use in their day-to-day lives. In my own constituency of Nyakach, I must say that we are lucky in that we have a very good water project, Nyakach Water Project which covers most parts of the constituency. However, it is sad to note that this water project, which has been under construction for the last 10 or more years, is not complete.

This is just one project. The cost of construction here has been rising from year to year. Right now a whole location, West Nyakach, has no water, and yet

MR. K'OMBUDO (CTD.):

pipes have been laid everywhere. My people have been waiting to see water flowing out of public tank pipes. I would urge the Ministry of Water Development to move fast and push the contractor concerned to finish this job. It is going to be cheaper for everybody, the Government, the contractor and my people, if we move with speed in the implementation of projects. What is remaining to be done for Nyakach Water Project is very little, indeed.

I am very sad today to note that, looking at the Supplementary Development Estimates we have now, one of the items whose allocation has been reduced is Nyakach Water Project. The money that was voted for the project was £450,000, but I see that this money has now been reduced by £238,000. Yet this is still an on-going project, as it is not yet complete. We know that the Government policy is that on-going projects have to be completed first before we embark on new ones. That makes sense. However, in the case of Nyakach Water Project, we are reducing the estimated cost of an on-going project, with pipes and public tank points already installed. This project is, in fact, 90 per cent complete. I hope that the Minister for Water Development will address himself to this particular problem.

We, in Nyakach, are thankful for the road that is being built from Katito, in my constituency, to Kendu Bay. It is being tarmacked and is costing a lot of money. I am very happy that in the Supplementary Development Estimates that we are now talking about, that project is being added some £100,000. That project is welcome because it is going to stir development along the lake shore. We will now be able to bring fish to Nairobi and even export it more easily once that road is completed. However, as is said, development has several side effects. One bad side effect of this very welcome project is the fact that the contractor involved, in the execution of his job, has made certain trenches to take away water from the road. In doing so, this contractor has contributed a certain excess to the original cost of the project. He has contributed colossally to the on-going plan at Sanguruta by making it several times more expensive.

MR. K'OMBUDO (CTD.):

As I said earlier, we welcome this road, and this project has to be completed. We are very happy about it, but the contractor should have the welfare of the people at heart also. He should not just take water to their homes in the execution of his contract. He should be told that there are people living in the interland, away from the road.

I am glad that the Minister concerned has just walked into the Chamber again. I would like his Ministry to remind this contractor of his duties. I am thankful that the Minister for Water Development also has come in. He will read today's HANSARD tomorrow. The floods at Sanguruta have been exacerbated. The cost of the Katito-Kendu Bay Road Project needs to be looked into. This contractor should also be told that the policy of the Government is that, with regard to non-skilled jobs, the people of the area concerned are to benefit. This is our policy. When he needs non-skilled labourers, the people of the area concerned should benefit by being recruited.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair

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

What is the HZ Company doing now? You will find that trench diggers are coming from everywhere. Of course, they are Kenyans, but they have housing problems.

END I

MR. K'OMBUDO (Contd.):

He is employing even watchmen from -- I do not know. I do not want to say it because an hon. Member will jump on his feet that these people have a right to employment.

AN HON. MEMBER: From Kisii!

MR. K'OMBUDO: All right, if you like!

The point, Sir, is that the people who should be recruited for non-skilled jobs should come from Nyakach and Karachuonyo areas only because that is where the road is passing through.

Now, Sir, the district focus for rural development is the best idea that came in Kenya's way in recent years as far as development efforts are concerned. Scholars of economics have written theories such as by Professor ROSTON 'The Take Off Point', and so on; things which are not applicable to our situation at all. However, we have conceived the idea of district focus for rural development here in Kenya, to take the development initiative to the people. Sub-district development committees and district development committees in my constituency discuss development at the chiefs' level and at the assistant chiefs' level, which is very good.

However, Sir, I think we need a clean definition of the role of the district development committees. There is a committee they call the district executive committee, which seems to be even more powerful than the district development committee (D.D.C.) itself. They decide on projects and brings a list of them, the approved ones.

Secondly, despite the fact that it is Government policy that all on-going projects be completed first, there are now small projects started everywhere which look like museums or graveyards, which are not yet complete, and yet new projects are being started all over the place. This kind of thing should stop quickly. First projects should be completed first, whether they are district development committee

MR. K'OMBUDO (Contd.):

projects or whatever, ~~but~~ ^{once} started, they should be completed first before embarking on others.

For example, in Nyakach, we have health centres and dispensaries that have been under construction for God-knows since when; for so long, year in year out. I think the Minister for Planning and National Development ought now to put his foot down and see to it that they are completed. I am talking about this in respect of the whole country. There are very many projects - district development committee projects - which are not complete. They are just hanging there everywhere, all over the country, and yet when this one starts, the other one is started.

Sir, there is this omni-present problem of ~~the~~ drug shortage. I say "omni-present" because year in year out we find there is ^a drug shortage almost everywhere in the country. Can something not be done about it? They devised the kit system which was supposed to solve the problem, but even that kit system has bogged down. For instance, last March there ~~was~~ ^{were} no drugs almost everywhere all over the country. May be there was some at Kenyatta National Hospital, but in Nyakach there were no drugs. They trickled in a little bit the other day when the floods showed up, but otherwise they were not there. ~~Then~~ ^{When} I went to Kisumu to enquire what was going, I was told that even in New Nyanza General Hospital there were no drugs. Who has a hand in this? Is it the private sector, the pharmacist? Who is frustrating all this effort of the good Nyayo Government to mistreat its people? Who is it? Can we not find out and deal with him? Is it this monster, the Ministry of Health? ^{is} Where ~~is~~ this man hiding? This is because we have resources. We have voted money here in Parliament for the purchase of drugs, and nobody has come to say that this money has been exhausted, and yet lack of drugs is persistent. It is only the missionary health centres that have drugs. For instance, ^{we have} Nyambone

MR. K'OMBUDO (Cotd.):

Health Centre in my area; ~~and~~ ^{but} even those ones are still complaining because they are subsidised. Something has got to be done now. There is this corruption in the procurement of drugs, and something has to be done. This is life! It is our right, our children, and everybody else. ^{1. Somebody is benefiting} ~~How does this benefit him?~~ There is yet another 'Shimechero' in the Ministry of Health, and we had better get him out of there!

Sir, I said that I will be short, and, therefore, I end there. Thank you very much.

MR. MADHUBUTI: Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Nami najiunga na Wabunge wenzangu kuzungumza machache juu ya Mswada huu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, utalii umekuwa ni jambo la pili katika nchi hii ambalo linatuletea pesa za kigeni, na ikiwa hatutalitunza, basi tunaweza kuharibu mambo mengi sana na watalii watoroke.

Kwa mfano, ilisemekana kuwa ugonjwa wa ukimwi (aids) unale-twa na mbu, na magazeti ya Ulaya yakaandika maneno haya. Tumaini letu sisi hapa Kenya ni kwamba tungependa Wizara ya Utalii na Wanyama wa Porini au Wizara ya Afya iyajibu maneno yale mara moja. Lakini kwa bahati mbaya ^{tulika kinyo} ~~tumekaa~~ mpaka juzi ambapo mhe. Kibaki ndip akaja kujibu kusema kwamba mbu hauleti ugonjwa wa ukimwi (aids), but the ^{has} damage ^{usirikiano} ~~is~~ already been done. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima tuwe na ^{ustirika} baina ya Wizara hizo ili jambo lolote likitokea Serikali iweze kulilinda jina la Kenya.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa hivyo, utaona kwamba mwaka uliopita, kutokana na idadi ama hesabu ambayo tulipewa na mhe. Muhoho, ni watalii 600,000 ambao walizuru nchi hii, ambao ni wachache waki-linganishwa na idadi ya mwaka juzi ya 800,000. Hii ni kwa sababu wanaogopa kuingia Kenya eti kwa sababu akiumwa na mbu ataugua ugonjwa wa ukimwi. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima tuchungulie jambo hilo.

MR. MADHUBUTI (ctd):

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, jambo lingine ambalo ningependa kusema linahusu maji. Katika mji wa Mombasa, tumekuwa tukikosa maji sana hasa katika sehemu za South Coast na North Coast. Kuna hoteli nyingi sana za watalii katika sehemu hizi. Kwa wakati huu kuna joto jingi na je, mtu ambaye ametumia pesa nyingi ~~kyingix~~ kuja huko Mombasa afungue mfréji kusudi aoge na apate hakuna maji, unafikiri atarudi tena? Ingefaa tukumbuke kwamba Kenya ~~Si~~ nchi ya pekee ambayo ina ufuko ~~wa~~ ^{ingawa} ~~hata~~ watalii kutoka Ujeremani, Italia na Ufaransa huja hapa kutafuta jua. Kuna nchi katika sehemu za Far East, kama vile, Sri Lanka, Singapore na Bangkok zinazoshindana nasi katika upande wa utalii. Nchi hizi ~~zina~~ zinatoa huduma nzuri kutushinda. Ni lazima tuone kwamba wageni hawa wakija huwa wanatuletea faida ya kifedha. Haifai tuwahudhi au kupunguza matumaini yao.

Ninatoka sehemu inayoitwa Lamu. Mji huu ni wa zamani sana na umri wake ni karibu miaka 2,000. Watalii wanaokuja huko kusudi wauone mji ule ni wengi sana. Hakuna wanyana katika sehemu hiyo lakini wanakuja tu kuangalia vile mji ule ulivyojengwa enzi zile. Huu ni mji wa pekee hapa Kenya ambao hauna magari. Tuna gari moja tu la mkuu wa wilaya. Ajabu ni kwamba mji huu hauna maji na watalii wakija, wanatembea na wanakaa katika hoteli ambazo ~~haz~~ hazina maji kabisa. Wakigundua kwamba hakuna maji, wanakomboa ndege na kuondoka. Wakati mwingine hakuna stima katika hoteli hizi na watalii hupewa, pengine, mshumaa mmoja wa kutumia usiku. Sasa inakuwa pesa walizotumainia kutumia kwa kustarehe, zinakuwa madhara kwao. We have to be very careful because tourists are very sensitive persons. Kitu kidogo tu kikiwahudhi, wanakwenda.

bei ya dola

Kama mjuavyo, ~~hikizaidika~~ ukilinganisha/na ya pesa zetu utaona kwamba yetu imekwenda chini. Watalii wengi wanaokwenda Marekani wanafurahia hali hii sana. Hii ni kwa sababu sasa imekuwa rahisi kwenda Marekani kuliko kuja hapa kwa vile exchange rate ~~ina~~ imekwenda chini. Nafikiri Bw. Keah ~~ambaye~~ ambaye ni Waziri Msaidizi wa Fedha anafahamu

kile ninachosema. Ni lazima turokebishe mambo haya.

Jambo lingine ambalo ningependa kusema lahusu viwanja vya ndege. Huko Lamu tuna kiwanja cha ndege kinachotumiwa na watalii. Kila siku tunapata ndege ~~sizi~~ zisizopungua 20 zinazowaleta watalii. Kwa bahati mbaya, uwanja ule si mzuri na wakati wa mvua ndege haziwezi kutua na huwa zinarudi. Kwa hivyo, tunakosa watalii kuingia katika sehemu hiyo. Hili ni jambo la aibu sana. Ningependa kuiomba Wizara ya Uchukuzi na Mawasiliano itupatie ndege kubwa kutoka Shirika la Ndege la Kenya. Ndege hii itasaidia kwa kuleta watalii katika sehemu hiyo kwa wingi. Kwa njia hii, Serikali, wananchi na Shirika la Ndege la Kenya watapata faida. Sasa tuna uwanja mdogo ambapo ndege kubwa ~~haziwezi kutua~~ za Shirika la Ndege la Kenya haziwezi kutua.

Jambo lingine ambalo ningependa kusema ni juu ya uchumi kuwa mikononi mwa Wafrika. Kila mhe. Mbunge amesimama hapa na kusema kwamba anataka uchumi uwekwe mikononi mwa Wafrika. Hii ni kuumanisha kwamba Mwafrika na Mhindi wakipeleka maombi ya leseni, basi Mhindi anyimwe leseni na Mwafrika apatiwe. Ni lazima tukumbuke mambo mawili. Jambo la kwanza ni kwamba wakati wanasisia wetu shupavu walipokwenda Lancaster House, walikubaliana katika Katiba kuwe yule Mzungu, Mhindi au Mwarabu alioko hapa, akikubali awez chini yetu tumtawale na achukuwe uraia wa hapa, basi atakuwa sawa na Mwafrika. Leo tukisimama na kusema kwamba tutambagua Mhindi au Mzungu, utasoma katika magazeti ya nchi za nje na usikie ~~kuokupiti~~ kupitia British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) kwamba Kenya imekuwa Afrika ^{Kusini} / nyingine. Watasema kwamba Kenya inaitetea Afrika Kusini na yale mambo ~~wanayoyatetea~~ wanayoyatetea, wanayatenda wao wenyewe. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima tukichunge na tukihamu kile kitabu kinachoitwa Katiba, ili tusionyeshe wazi kwamba tunachukia ~~watu~~ watu wa makabilâ mengine. Sisemi hivi kumaanisha kwamba ninawapenda Wahindi au Wazungu. Ninasema hivi ili isiye ikalota tashwishi ili mgeni akitaka kuleta pesa zake hapa, asianze ~~ku~~ kujazwa na wasi wasi na kusema kwamba Kenya imekuwa kama Uganda. Wakati Idi Amin alikuwa kiongozi huko Uganda

Wahindi wote walifukuzwa kwa usiku mmoja tu. Hii ndio hatari ninayoona,

Kwa mfano, Mwafrika akipatiwa leseni, anaichukua usiku na kuipeleka kwa Patel na kumwambia: "Nipatie faida yangu ya asilimia 5 au 2."

Kwa hivyo, tunajimaliza sisi wenyewe. Serikali inapofanya bidii ili sisi Wafrika tuinuke, sisi wenyewe ndio tunaochukua talimbo na kuvunja mpango huo. Tukifanya ~~hivyo~~ hivyo, basi si vizuri tuilaumu Serikali. Ni lazima wewe mwenyewe ujisafishe halafu uangalie mambo mengine. Ikiwa tutasimama na kuwa ^{maajenti} ~~maajenti~~, basi Mhindi au Maungu atasimamia uchumi milele.

Ukiangalia River Road na Biashara Street, utaona Wahindi watupu. Tuli-pitisha sheria hapa na tukasema tutawaondoa. Tuliwaondoa lakini ukienda huko sasa, utapata akina Patel, Shah na kadhalika. Wote wamesharudi. Hawakulazimishwa kurudi kwa matumizi ya bunduki au kwa mzinga, lakini walifanya hivyo kutokana na ulafi wetu sisi Wafrika.

Jambo lingine la ~~kazi~~ kusikitisha ni la kununua bidhaa kutoka nchi za nje na kuzileta humu nchini. Ajabu ni kwamba, bidhaa hizi hutengene^ewa hapa nchini. Jambo lingine linahusu ununuzi wa bidhaa ambazo hazina naana. Kwa mfano, kuna haki gani kwa nchi hii kununua mafuta ya nazi kutoka nchi za nje na hali Serikali inajua kwamba Mkoa wa Pwani unakuza minazi. Ninafurahi kwamba Bw. Keah ananisikiliza kwa vile kwake ni Pwani vile vile na anakuza minazi. Watu wetu hawawezi kukuza minazi kwa bidii kwa sababu wanavunjwa moyo kwa vile Serikali inatoa leseni za kununua mafuta ya nazi kutoka nchi za nje, kama vile, Zanzibar na Ufilipino. Kuna haki gani na hali sisi tuna minazi? Tunalia hatuna kazi na ~~kuna~~ kumbe ni yule yule tunayemwamini na kumpa wadhifa anayetoa leseni ambazo zinatumaliza. Je, kuna haki gani kununua kutoka nje samaki ^{waliowekua} ~~zilizowekua~~ katika mikebe. Inajulikana sana kutoka mpaka wa Tanzania na Somalia kwamba sisi ^{tunavua} ~~tunafua~~ samaki. Tuna ~~sm~~ samaki tele na hali tunatoa leseni za kununua samaki ^{waliowekua} ~~zilizowekua~~ katika mikebe kutoka nchi za nje. ^{Hayo} ~~Hii~~ ni makosa. Ni lazima iangalie jambo hili kwa sababu si halali.

MR. MADHUEUTI (ctd):

N.....4

5.5.88.

Je, kuna haki gani kununua ~~peremende~~ peremende - smarties - ambazo Wazungu wanakula. Nafikiri wengi wetu wameona peremende hizi zikisifiwa katika televisheni. Kwa nini tunanunua peremende hizi kwa wingi kutoka nchi za nje na hali tunatengeneza peremende hapa nchini?

END N



MR. MADHUBUTI (Ctd.):

kutengeneza

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tuna kiwanda cha/peremende kule Kisumu, Mombasa na hapa Nairobi, lakini unapokwenda madukani leo, utaona kwamba kuna simati peke yake.

What a shame! Simati ina maana gani? It is only a luxury! Kwa hivyo, ni

vizuri kuwa na Bw. Keah hapa Bungeni na tunamshukuru Mtukufu Rais ^{Kwa Kumbwa} ~~kwa Rais~~ kama Waziri Msaidizi katika Wizara hii ya Fedha/ili ^{Bw. Keah} ayaangalie mambo haya.

Pengine yeye hawezi kujua taabu ya watu wetu na tungetaka atoe amri kwa sababu watu wa Pwani wanaumia katika biashara ya minazi na katika biashara ya kuvua samaki. Sasa nchi yote imejaa simati na vitu kama hivyo.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, watu wengi wamezungumza juu ya ukosefu wa dawa. Hata Makamu-Rais na Waziri wa Mambo ya Nchini na Urithi wa Taifa alisema kwamba tunatozwa kodi mara mbili juu ya dawa na wale watu wa Idara ya Forodha na pia na wale wanaotaka hongo, lakini mimi ninasema kwamba tunatozwa mara tatu juu ya dawa hizi. Unapokwenda hospitalini, unaambiwa kwamba hakuna dawa, kama vile mhe. Kiombudjo alivyosema. Huwezi kufahamu ni kwa nini mambo kama haya yanatokea. Kuna sababu moja ambayo ina sababisha taabu hii, yaani, kutokuwa na ushirikiano baina ya Mawizara ya Serikali. Ningetaka kutoa mfano mmoja hapa. Mwaka juzi, niliwahi kukutana na mtalii moja katika ndege ambaye aliniuliza, kwamba "Unakaa wapi? Nilimwambia ninakaa kule Lamu na akasema kwamba amesikia ~~senemu~~ ^{selemu} /ya Lamu ni senemu nzuri sana na akaniahidi kwamba atanitembelea kule. Basi nilimpatia anwani yangu na yeye akanipatia yake. Yule mtalii alinitembelea kule Lamu na nikamtembeza katika Hospitali ya Lamu. Tulipokwenda kule hospitalini, tuliwacna wagonjwa ~~na~~ ambao walikuwa wakilala chini kwa ajili ya ukosefu wa vitanda. Basi yeye alisema kwamba akifika kule Ulaya, atajaribu awezavyo kutuletea vitanda. Kwa bahati ^{nzuri} mimi nilialikwa kule Ulaya mwaka huo na nilipofika kule, yule mtalii alitoa vitanda 140. Tulikwenda naye mpaka kule kiwandani na tukapigwa i picha na nikasema ahsante sana. Sasa ni mwaka mzima na vile vitanda havijafika hapa bado Tunapouliza ni kwa nini, tunaambiwa kwamba Serikali haina pesa za ~~wakazi~~ kuleta vitanda hivyo kutoka kule ng'ambo mpaka hapa Kenya. What a shame! Mtu anakuletea vitu na kukupatia bure ~~na~~ uvipeleke kwenu na wewe huwezi kufanya hivyo! Hii ni kwa sababu ya kutokuwa na ushirikiano baina ya ^{Wizara za} ~~Mawizara~~ ya Serikali.

Kama Waziri wa Afya angemwambia Waziri wa Uchukuzi na Mawasiliano kwamba ana shida ya uchukuzi, nina hakika kwamba vitanda hivyo vingekuwa vimefika hapa. Lakini kama Wazungu wanavyosema, "You can take a horse to the river but you cannot make him ^{to} drink".

Sasa, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninaliomba Bunge hili letu la Sita linakikishe kwamba kuna umoja baina yetu. Tusione haya kuzungumza pamoja na kuwashauri wenzetu. Nasema hivyo kwa sababu sisi ndio tunaisimamia nchi hii na mambo yakiharibika, sisi ndio tutaulizwa na sio mtu mmoja peke yake.

Jambo la mwisho ambalo ningetaka kutaja linahusu Kenya Airways. Kenya Airways inafanya bidii sana katika kazi yake ya kutafuta pesa/ndani na nje ya Kenya. Lakini unapotaka kusafiri kwa ndege, kwa mfano leo, hadi kule Mombasa, utaambiwa kwamba ndege imejaa na jina lako linaandikwa katika waiting list. Basi unaambiwa urudi saa tatu, saa nne au saa tano. Wakati mwingine unakaa mpaka saa kumi na mbili ili kupata kiti ndani ya ndege. Lakini unapoingia ndani ya ndege, unakuta kwamba nusu ^{ya} viti katika ndege hiyo havina watu. Pesa za Serikali zinaendelea kupotea na hujui ni kwa nini ulikuwa unasumbuliwa na ^{kuambiwa} ~~kuambiwa~~ urudi. / Hapotea
L-C Mbeleni tulikuwa tukiambiwa kwamba taabu hii ilikuwa ikitokea ^{ya} ~~ya~~ kutokuwa na computer lakini sasa tuna computer kule lakini taabu hii ingali iko kule. Ukienda kule, utaambiwa kwamba hakuna kiti, lakini unapoingia ndani ya ndege, unakuta kwamba nusu ya viti ~~kati~~ humo ndani havina watu. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima Waziri wa Uchukuzi na Mawasiliano, alichunguze jambo hili kwa makini na asipofanya hivyo, kila wakati tutakuwa tukitoa pesa hapa ili ~~kuamgeza~~ kuisaidia Kenya Airways kutoa huduma zake.

Vile vile, ni lazima Serikali, kupitia kwa Kenya Airways, inunue ~~zilizokwaga~~ ndege za kubeba mizigo yetu. Bila kufanya hivyo, tutakuwa hatuwezi kufanya jambo lolote. Juzi nilisema kwamba matunda na mboga zetu ~~kuz~~ zinapotea kwa sababu hatuna njia ya kuzisafirisha na nikatoa mfano wa Israeli ambao wana ndege maalum za kubeba mizigo. Hivyo ni kusema kwamba matunda yao yakivunwa, yanawekwa katika ~~nd~~ ndege na kusafirishwa. Sioni ni kwa sababu gani sisi hatuwezi kufanya jambo kama hilo. Ni wazi kwamba jambo hili litatuletea faida. Tunakopa pesa nyingi kutoka nje na kuna jambo rahisi ya kupata pesa ili watu katika nchi nzima wafaidike kwa kuyasafirisha mazao yetu katika nchi za nje.

MR. MADHUBUTI (Ctd.):

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

(Mr. Amayo): Ahsante sana Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili pia nitoe maoni yangu juu ya mambo yanayohusiana na maendeleo ya nchi hii kulingana na fedha tulizonazo. Kila mwaka katika Kenya, Bunge hili tukufu, linatou pesa za kuendesha mipango ya maendeleo katika nchi hii. Vile vile, kuna mpango katika Wizara ya Maji na katika Wizara zote za Serikali wa ^{Kuumba} ~~katika~~ pesa chini ya Supplementary Estimates. Pesa ziki~~h~~ishatolewa na Serikali tukufu ili kuendesha mipango ya maendeleo kule nje, mwishoni mwa kila mwaka, unasikia kwamba kiwango fulani cha pesa hizo zinarudishwa katika Hazina ya Serikali. Pesa hizo zili tolewa kufanya kazi ya maendeleo, lakini baada ya mwaka mmoja, zinaru- ~~dis~~ dishwa ^{katika} ~~na~~ Hazina ya Serikali. Sasa swali ni moja. Pesa hizo ziliwekwa kule kwa makusudi au kwa makosa? Kama pesa hizo ziliwekwa kule kwa makosa bila kufanya kazi, tungetaka kujua makosa hayo yalikuwa ya nani. Vile vile, tungetaka kujua yule aliyefanya makosa hayo amechukuliwa hatua gani. Wananchi wanangojea kwa hamu kubwa kule nje ili kupata huduma kwa sababu pesa zikipitishwa hapa ^{na} Bungeni, wale wakuu wa mikoa, wakuu wa wilaya na hata maofisa ya tarafa, ^{wanao} ~~waka~~ tangaza kwamba Bunge limepitisha kwamba kutakuwa na maendeleo yafuatayo. Lakini utaona kwamba mwishoni mwa mwaka, hakuna chochote kinachotendeka. Ni juu ya Bunge hili na Serikali yetu tukufu ya Nyayo ~~kuz~~ kuliangalia jambo hili kwa makini kwa sababu linaweza kuiharibu sifa ya Serikali. Si vizuri Serikali kuendelea kupanga maendeleo, na pesa zikitolewa kuendesha maendeleo hayo, hakuna chochote kinachotendeka. Jambo hili halifai kabisa na ni lazima tulirekebishe.

Ni juu yetu sisi kama viongozi katika Bunge hili tukufu, kuwashauri viongozi wengine ambao wamepeva mamlaka ya kuendesha maendeleo ya nchi hii katika Wizara mbali mbali. Lingekuwa ~~ni~~ jambo nzuri kuwashauri viongozi juu ya mambo yanayoleta matatizo na ni lazima mambo hayo yasikizwe kwa makini na kurekebishwa ili maendeleo ya nchi hii yaweze kuendelea sawasawa na sifa ya Serikali yetu izidi kuendelea mbele. Tusipoyaangalia mambo kama hayo, tutaiharibu sifa ya Serikali hii tukufu.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

(Mr. Amayo)(Ctd.):

Jambo lingine ambalo ningetaka pia kusema linahusu kazi ^{yetu} hapa Bungeni. Wananchi watumkufu wa Kenya ambao walitupigia kura ya mlolongo na ile nyingine ya siri, walijua kwamba tumekuja hapa Bungeni kufanya kazi.

END O

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY
(Mr. Amayo) (ctd.):

Kazi yenyewe ni ile ambayo Serikali yetu tukufu na wananchi wanaitaka. Tangwa Kenya ipate Uhuru wananchi wameambiwa kuwa kuna njia moja tu ya kuleta maendeleo na ni njia ya Harambee. Wameambiwa waanzishe miradi ya maendeleo kama kujenga hospitali, barabara na ya kujipatia maji. Utaona kuwa wananchi wamefanya bidii sana na kujeng zahanati ambayo ilikuwa katika mpango wa maendeleo katika wilaya hiyo. Utakuta kwamba baada ya kumalizika zahanati hiyo imekaa kwa muda wa miaka mitatu au minne bila kufunguliwa na hakuna kitu kinachoendelea hapo.

(applause)

Jambo kama hili ndilo linaloharibu sifa ya Serikali yetu tukufu. Jambo nzuri ambalo tungefanya ni hili. Kama Serikali inajua kuwa haina uwezo wa kuiendesha zahanati kama hiyo, ni bora tuwaarifu wananchi ili wasianzishe mpango wowote wa maendeleo kama huo, kwani Serikali ikiwaachia waanzishe mradi kama huu halafu usianze kutumika, basi wananchi hufa moyo. Hiyo kazi waliyofanya huwa inaisaidia nchi yetu kuendelea. Kama Wizara ya Fedha ikiachiwa kuanzisha mradi kama huo bila shaka itatumia pesa nyingi. Wananchi nao huwa wametumia pesa nyingi sana kwa kununulia vifaa vya kujengea na kwa ufundi waliotumia kuukamilisha mradi huo. Kwa hivyo ni bora kuwe na mpango maalum ambako miradi yote ya maendeleo inayoanziswa kwa njia ya Harambee ifunguliwe iwe inafanya kazi ili moyo wa wananchi wa maendeleo uweze kudumu. Tusifanya hivyo, tutakuwa tunauharibu moyo wa Harambee ambao umekuwako na ambao unaiendeleza nchi hii yetu sana. Ninaposema mambo haya na ~~xx~~ hata ninapozungumzia juu ya kujirikebisha, hata mimi pia huwa najihesabu. Hii ni kwa sababu mimi kama nyinyi wenzangu nimechaguliwa kama kiongozi. Hapa ni mahali pa kushauriana na pa kuya angalia mambo ili yatendeke vizuri. Tusije tukasema ^{kuwa} kiila kitu hapa na

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY.
(Mr. Amayo) (ctd.):

pale ni kizuri, na hali si hivyo. Tukifanya hivyo, tutakuwa tunajidanganya sisi wenyewe. Ikiwa kuna kitu kibaya pahali, ni lazima tuseme ili tukirekebisha, na tusiwe na nia ya kuharibu mambo kwani hivyo si vizuri. Kurekebisha kwa njia nzuri ndiyo njia pekee ya kuipatia sifa nzuri Serikali, Mawaziri na Wizara za Serikali.

Jambo lingine, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ni hili. Kila barabara hapa nchini imepewa gredi kama vile A, B, C, D na hata E. Lakini kuna jambo moja. Kwa kila barabara Serikali huwa ime[?]tenga pesa za kuirekebisha. Lakini utaona barabara inaharibika na inamaliza mwaka bila kufanyiwa marekebisho yoyote. Je, pesa ambazo zilitengewa barabara kama hii zilikwenda wapi? Hili si jambo nzuri. Ni vizuri Wizara inayohusika itenge pesa kwa kila barabara zake kulingana na urefu wa barabara yenyewe. Na pesa hizo zisipotumika, ni bora wananchi wa sehemu hiyo waelezwe ni kwa nini barabara iliharibika na haikutengenezwa na hali pesa ^{Ziliunda} ziliwa zishatengwa na Serikali. Ningependa kuipatia Wizara inayohusika maoni kidogo. Kuweka 'road gangs' kama maili 10 au 20 hivi ni kupoteza pesa. Ni bora kuwa na mfanyakazi na 'wheelbarrow' awe akichunga sehemu ya barabara ya mwendo wa maili moja au tatu hivi. Ikiwa kutakuwa na ^{mashimo} ~~masimo~~, basi itakuwa ni kazi yake kuyajaza na muram aliyowekewa. Ikiwa imeharibika na bado haijatengenezwa ataulizwa. Mambo yaliyyo sasa ni kuwa wafanyakazi wa Idara ya Kutengeneza barabara huenda kwenye barabara kufyeka nyasi hali barabara yenyewe huwa ni mbaya sana. Utaona kuwa ule mtaro wake wa kupitisha maji, umezibika kabisa. Wao badala ya ^{ku}itengeneza hii mitaro iweze kupitisha maji, wanayaacha tu yawe yanapitia barabarani. ~~Ingekuwa~~ Ingekuwa vizuri kama ~~msikokskskskskxxx~~ Wizara hii ingewaajiri

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

(Mr. Amayo) (ctd.):

wafanyakazi wafanye kazi pale wanakoishi, ili barabara ikiharibika
^{IWE} itakuwa rahisi kwao kuitengeneza na wasipofanya hivyo, pia ^{IWE} itakuwa
 rahisi kuwauliza kwa nini hawakufanya kazi yao. Mambo yakiwa hivi
 barabara zetu zitakuwa nzuri na Serikali haitakuwa na matatizo
 e mengi ya kurekebisha barabara.

Jambo lingine linahusu barabara ambazo ^{ni za} zimetengenezwa lami, Bw.
 Naibu Spika wa Muda. Hizi ni barabara nzuri ambazo zimetengenezwa
 kwa gharama kubwa. Lakini utaona kuwa pale mahali ambako lami
 hiyo inaishia, mchanga ulioyoko hapo huwa unachukuliwa na mvua na
 una baki w ule mchanga uliotumiwa kutengeneza lami ile ambao huwa
 ni laini sana. Baada ya muda hiyo sehemu huwa hatari sana kwa
 watumiaji wa hiyo barabara. Ingekuwa vizuri kama barabara kama
^{hizi} hizi ziwe zinatengenezwa kila wakati. Hata hapa pia kungewekwa
 wafanyakazi ambao wangepewa maram na wheelburrow na sehemu fulani
 ya barabara ambayo wangukuwa wanaitunza na kuzitengeneza zinapoha-
 ribika. Hii ni bora kuliko kuwa na wafanyakazi ambao wako mbali
 na inawabidi waje hapo kwa lori asubuhi wafanye kazi halafu kesho
 tena waende sehemu nyingine iliyoharibika pia. Mpango kama huu
 haufai kabisa.

Jambo lingine linahusu Wizara ya Maji. Sehemu ya
 Karachuonyo huwa ina taabu nyingi sana kuhusiana na upuugufu wa
 maji. Kuna mpango wa maji ambao ulianzishwa na Serikali huko
 yapata miaka 12 iliyopita. unaoitwa West Karachuonyo Water Supply.
 Ukifika kwenye hedikwata ya Wizara ya Maji utapata kuwa kuna pesa
 ampazo zilitengewa mpango huu na kila siku zinatumiwa. Lakini
 huko West Karachuonyo hakujakuwa na maji kwa muda wa miaka mitatu.
 Sasa pesa hizi zinatumiwa wapi? Utaona kuwa kazi yenyewe imefanywa
 kwenye huu mradi na mashine za maji ziko, lakini hakuna maji.
 Ningependa kutoa mawaidha. Singependa kulalamika tu bila kutoa

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (Mr. Amayo) ctd.

mawaidha. Ikiwa kuna pesa ambazo zimtengewa mpango kama huo na mafuta ya kuziendesha hizi mashine za maji ^{yake} ni bora haya mafuta yepelkwe huko na kamati inayohusika iyaone badala ya kuwaachia wafanyakazi wa hii Wizara kuendesha kazi. Wao wakati mwingi wata-sema mashine imeharibika na hii ina maana kuwa wananchi hawatapata maji. Hata wakati mwingine huharibu hiyo mashine zaidi ili ipatikane. ?

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, wakati mwingine kamati ya maendeleo ya Karachuonyo ilipeleka malalamiko kwa ^{Kituo} ~~stesheni~~ ya polisi. Lakini huko polisi wakatuambia kuwa kulikuwa hakuna mshitakiwa. Wakawa hawana la ~~ku~~ kufanya, wakarudi nyumbani. Lakini kwa kweli mshitakiwa alikuwa ni Wizara ya Maji. Mambo haya yanapofanyika wakubwa wa Wizara hii huwa wao wanafikiriá kuwa huko mambo yanaendelea vizuri na kumbe si hivyo. Ingawa sitaki uhusiano mbaya na wafanyakazi wa Serikali, ukweli lazima usemwe ^{Kuku} ~~pato~~ pahali ma ambapo pako na makosa. Bila makosa haya kusemwa, marekebisho hayawezi kufanywa ili kuyafanya mambo yawe mazuri. Ingekuwa vizuri ikiwa mambo kama haya yangeangaliwa ili mambo ya nchi hii yaweze kuendelea mbele.

END P.....

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (Mr. Amayo) (Ctd.):

Jambo lingine, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda---

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Mr. Koech): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I do not mean to interrupt my hon. friend, the Assistant Minister for Technical Training and Applied Technology, but now that we are running out of time, I was wondering whether ~~it~~ I would be in order to call upon the Mover to reply.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Muregi): I think it is in order to do so because the time is pressing us very hard.

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

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Mr. Thuo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to respond to the comments and contributions made by the Members. I would like ~~it~~ also to take this opportunity to thank all those hon. Members who have contributed ~~very~~ ably to this Bill.

As my colleague said earlier, this Bill is meant for ^{putting} ~~being put~~ into ~~the~~ legal effect, ^{the amounts of money we passed yesterday} and therefore, I will make very brief comments in responding to it.

It would better be noted that when the Committee of Supply will be debating in July over most of the Ministries, it is at that time that the Ministers will be able to respond for the individual ~~in~~ Ministries on the points raised by the hon. Members while contributing. Therefore, I feel that I do not need to go into lengthy responses, rather than to clear or to correct one or two things.

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

Hon. Kiliku said that the loan guarantee for ^{Air Bus} Sh.100 million was not Tabled for the purchase of spare-parts. We have gone to the records and I can now confirm that the loan guarantee was given and a certificate issued on 5th May, 1987. The papers for the loan guarantee were laid on the Table - the Sessional Paper No.3 of 1987 on 21st April, 197. Therefore, the banks which formed the ^{lending consortium} ~~construction~~ were the ones who were to lend money to the Kenya Airways ^{under} ~~and~~ whatever conditions of the law. I think it is only fair that that part be taken ^{note of} otherwise, wrong information will be supplied. ~~if~~ everything had been done the way it should have been done and had the approval of this House in that nobody raised objections in seven days time, as it is required.

The other point that I would like to comment on is ~~that the~~ ^{one} ~~this comment~~ made by hon. Madhubuti, the Member for Lamu East. ^{He} ~~and that~~ ^{said} that Kenya is turning or behaving like South Africa. ~~and~~ ^{it has} started discrimination. Although, I am invited to comment on this one, while I should not, it is a fact that Kenya got its Independence in 1963 and we are now on our 25th year. Any Kenyan who thinks about Kenya can only but ^{support} the indigenization of our economy. In other words, our economy should be run by the indigenous Kenyans. We say this while at the same time supporting foreign investments. The foreigners themselves understand our point of view because in their own countries, they put more emphasis on their own national running the affairs of their economies. So, there is nothing funny or out of the ordinary in us saying that ~~the~~ as much as possible we - every one of us - ~~do~~ support ^{the idea of} transferring or putting the economy ^{into the} ~~in~~ hands of our people but this will be done ^{with} ~~as~~ other people still ^{participating} ~~participate~~

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

in our economy. We think we will need foreign investment for quite a while to come, but at the same time we want to be supported in our indigenization or citizenship moves in handling the economy ~~this~~ of this nation.

As I said earlier, the other thing concerns the exchange rates - Kenyan shilling being weaker than some currencies. There is nothing one can do about it because this is governed or dictated to by world economic changes or restrictions. There was a time, I remember, when KSh. 14 was equal to one British Sterling Pound. You can see that our currency was higher then because it is the situations that were dictating that it be so. The same case applies to the dollars. I remember a time when we were buying one U.S. dollar for Ksh.8 and now we have to buy it for more than double that amount because things have changed but we hope that one day they will change in favour of Kenya.

Once again, I thank the hon. Members who have spoken on this Bill and with those few comments, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

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

END Q.....

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

(Order for Committee read)The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Muregi) left the Chair

IN THE COMMITTEE

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Mwanzadi) took the Chair

The Supplementary Appropriation Bill

(Clause 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 agreed to)(First Schedule agreed to)(Second Schedule agreed to)(Third Schedule agreed to)(Fourth Schedule agreed to)(Fifth Schedule agreed to)(Title agreed to)(Clause 1 agreed to)

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FINANCE (Mr. Thuo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, I beg to move that the Committee doth report to the House its consideration of The Supplementary Appropriation Bill and its approval thereof without amendment.

(Question proposed)(Question put and agreed to)(The House resumed)The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Muregi) in the Chair

REPORT AND THIRD READING

The Supplementary Appropriation Bill

MR. MWAMZADI: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to report that the Committee of the whole House has considered The Supplementary Appropriation Bill and approved the same without amendment.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR JUSTICE (Mr. Thuo): Mr. Temporary Deputy

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Mr. Thuo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee in the said Report.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Mr. Muli): seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Mr. Thuo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that The Supplementary Appropriation Bill be now read the Third Time.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Mr. Muli): seconded.

(Question proposed)

MR. KILIKU: Asante sana Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Hakima haja ya kuzungunza sana kwa sababu sasa pesa zimepatikana. Kwa vilevileo usiku wananchi watajua kwamba pesa zimepitishwa na Bunge hili, ninafikiri ni ^{JUU YA} wakati ^{wa} Wizara sasa kuzituma pesa mahali ^{Zinapokhitikana} zinazotakikana ili watu wasiendelee kupata shida.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

(Question put and agreed to)

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

BILL

Second Reading

The National Construction Corporation (Repeal) Bill

MR. KILIKU: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Earlier on when the House met this afternoon, Mr. Speaker, ruled that ~~the~~ hon. Miruka-Owuor, Member of Parliament for Nyando would at 5.30 today be called upon to move a Motion For the Adjournment under Standing Order number 20. I think it is almost time now.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Muregi): Order! I think it is quite in order to move straight to the Motion for the Adjournment under Standing Order 20 because giving the Minister only three minutes to Move the Bill ^{is not fair} I think

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Muregi) (Ctd.):

it will not be appropriate for he will be interrupted in between. Therefore,
I think we go straight away to the Mover of the Motion.

I call upon one Cabinet Minister to move that the House do now adjourn.

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT UNDER STANDING
ORDER 20

END R....

MR. MIRUKA-OWUOR: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for calling upon me now to move this Motion regarding floods in the country. I also record ~~the hon. Members~~ my thanks to the hon. Members who supported ^{me, and} for their sympathy and understanding.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Motion is ~~as follows:~~ ^{as follows:-}

"THAT, this House resolves, and calls upon the the Government, as a matter of urgency, to:

- (a) take and treat the current flood disaster in the country, and particularly in the Nyando Constituency, as a national emergency;
- (b) take such necessary emergency measures to save the people and their remaining property, as well as bail them out of the predicament;
- (c) make ^{an} immediate statement outlining proposals, plans and urgent measures to be taken by the Government to permanently remove and stop the flooding situation in the Nyando Constituency and the Kano Plains; and
- (d) provide and guarantee a lasting solution to the incidents of flooding in the area and in other parts of the country."

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I will now proceed to say a few things ~~xx~~ about the Motion. ~~xx~~ First of all, a crisis exists in my constituency at the moment; and more than two weeks ago I raised a distress alarm. Before I proceed further, may I remind the hon. Members that while speaking at ^{Enbakasi} ~~Salasi~~ last week ~~xxxxxx~~ the President expressed sympathy with the flood victims. So I would like to say that the President noted the situation in which the ^{people} ~~people~~ are, and I would like to appeal to the Ministers concerned to actually visit Nyando and see ^{for themselves} ~~what~~ is happening. ~~for themselves~~. We record our appreciation for the special sympathy that the ~~a~~ President has shown.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, secondly I would like to take this opportunity to record the appreciation of Nyando people to our beloved Government for the assistance it has been giving since the floods started. As I stand here today, it is on record that more than 60 people have lost their lives in floods throughout the Republic; it is also on record that property worth millions of shillings has been destroyed ~~xx~~ and roads ruined. What is more alarming is that

MR. MURUKA-OWUOR (CTD):

the disaster still continues. Last ~~S~~ Sunday, the hon. Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation ^a visited Nyando Constituency. The Administration, members of the ~~the~~ Police Force and myself accompanied ^{him} ~~we~~ ^{waded} in as far as we could go but we were unable to reach the majority of the people, because ~~the~~ the flood water has dug big gullies which cannot be crossed by human beings. The consequence is ~~that~~ that thousands and thousands of Kenyans are cut-off from the rest of the country; you cannot reach them. Although the Government has been trying to supply food and medicines to these people, there is ~~not~~ no way of reaching the ^{people} who are ^{stranded} ~~stranded~~ upto 10 miles inside the ^{muddy areas} ~~water~~. I have already recorded the appreciation of the Nyando people to the Government for this assistance, and particularly to the Kisumu District Commissioner and the Nyanza Provincial Commissioner who have spared no efforts in assisting the people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to remind hon. Members of something else: the President has told to be mindful of other people's well-being. As we sit here today, thousands and thousands of Nyando people are in a serious and acute state of agony; they are in a state of distress and desperation. This is a matter which concerns every hon. Member in this House. These people are exposed to a possibility of being 'swept' in thousands by the outbreak of epidemic diseases; if such a thing happens, each one of us will be blamed by Kenyans and posterity. Now, the possibility of ^{an} ~~disease~~ epidemic outbreak cannot be underrated. The people there use pit latrines, and because of the floods the faeces ^{have} ~~has~~ now come up and got mixed up with the water, ^{which} ~~which~~ the people are drinking. ~~So~~ you can such a disease epidemic is a probability. So I would appeal to the Minister for ~~the~~ Health, and all other ^{Government} ~~Ministers~~ concerned, because this is a situation which poses a national calamity. It is a disaster and an emergency situation. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation, who ~~visited~~ witnessed the situation, ~~described~~ yesterday described it - if you cared to read the newspapers - as a national disaster.

So, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am appealing to the hon. Members of this House to urge the Government to take action on the matter. It is no more than an appeal for the Government to assist its people; ~~it~~ it should be ~~taken~~

MR. MURUKA-OWUOR (CTD):

treated as an emergency by the Government.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I call upon hon. Godana to second the ~~Mr~~ Motion.

MR. GODANA: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to second this Motion. We have had flood problems in this ~~country~~ country very ~~off~~ often, and have had to live ~~with~~ with them for very long. But now we have Ministers whom, I think, are competent enough ^{to handle} this situation. Putting up dykes at the edge of rivers, or where floods may possibly occur is ~~not~~ no solution to these things. People tend to overplay these things in the Press. But the thing is that we ^{are} talking about a method through ~~which~~ which we can control those waters, which cause all this havoc.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my suggestion is that the Ministries of Water Development, Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources and such development authorities ^{as} ~~like~~ the Lake Basin and Tana and Athi Rivers Development ~~Authorities~~ should ~~also~~ co-operate in dealing with this matter. My area, which is also along Tana River, is also heavily affected by these floods. We have already suggested that the best way ~~in which~~ of dealing with ~~this~~ these floods is to put up reservoir all along the river, and harness that water ~~water~~ for irrigation of major irrigation schemes. Basically, we will have solved two problems at once: one we will have reduced the effects caused by these floods; two, we will have stored that water for utilisation in the production of food.

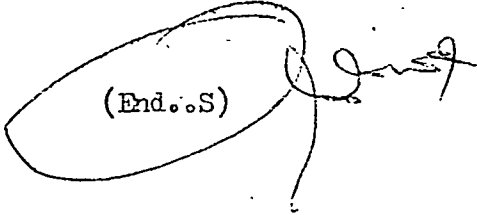
Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the idea is to eliminate these things for the common good of the nation, which I think is ^{positive}. I am sure that all the Minister/^a who are here can understand this; that is ~~we are only interested~~ interested in one way of reducing the loss of the fertile soil that is needed in this country. I would suggest that we have a committee, working mainly between the ~~Mr~~ Ministries I have mentioned above, to ~~formulate~~ ^{a plan} formulate ~~an idea~~ by which we can best control the common occurrence of floods in the Kano Plains, in Tana River and all ~~such~~ such affected areas in the country. I think it is incumbent upon us, as leaders, to try and face situations ^{before they} ~~as they~~ arise, and not to ~~try~~

MR. GODANA (Ctd):

.wait until we are beset ~~in~~ by such problems.

I know that we have various intellectuals in many fields assembled in this House today, and they will agree with me that the best solution for this crisis is to harness the resources of these waters so that in future, when heavy rains fall, we will be prepared to utilise most of the water, before it floods the plains, or flows into the Ocean.

(End..S)



MR. GODANA (ctd.):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to extend my sympathies to the people of Nyando and the people of lower Tana, who have been very ~~hr~~ hardly hit by these torrential rains and floods. Like in our case, when the Chinese came to Tana River to construct the ~~Garsen~~ ^{Garsen} ~~(or)~~ causeway, they put up dykes at all the places where the river used to overflow its banks. We were even told that there would not be ^{any} floods there in the future, yet now, all those dykes have been broken and flood water is everywhere. The projects which were started there some years ago will ~~not~~ now take another seven years to flourish because the quantity of water which has flooded in that area is very ~~big~~ large.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is sad that this water is not going to be utilized for the good of the people; nobody is benefitting from it, except the fishermen from Nyanza. Those are the only people who are benefitting from the water. I, therefore, urge the Ministry responsible to work in conjunction with the Lake Basin Development Authority, the Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority and the others, to formulate a policy ~~by~~ which, I am sure, will assist this nation overcome this havoc.

With those few remarks, I beg to second.

(Question proposed)

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. Oloo-Aringo): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support what is a truly national Motion.

First of all, I would like to congratulate the Mover for tabling this Motion at this time. It is an irony, not so much of history, but ~~an~~ irony of circumstances, that we are victims

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (ctd.):

of both floods and drought in this country. When I talk about floods, I talk about excess water - from rains, from the flooding rivers and from the swollen lake.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, rain is a blessing and water is life. This is true. In fact, we are not complaining about rain, we are saying that somewhere, we have ~~not~~ not managed our water properly.

(applause)

We are really talking about the management of water resources in Kenya. We are saying that rain is most welcome because it brings water, and water is life. We are saying that the permanent rivers in this country - and they are many - are a blessing. That water can be used for irrigation and we can dam these rivers ~~and~~ and use their waters to produce power, and ~~we~~ power has multipurpose forms for us. Therefore, what we are saying in this Motion is that we must reflect, as a country, on the proper management of water resources in Kenya. We must not, at intervals, be victims of drought, where ~~per~~ people who are just a couple of miles from Lake Victoria actually watch a fresh water lake - the largest fresh water lake in the world - but they are victims of drought and crop failure. In fact, we are saying that most of the flooded rivers are actually wasting that water into the lake, and the only thing they are doing to us is occasionally killing some of us, capsizing canoes, and so forth. And yet, in this age of science and technology, we can tame the water; we can make use of it. We can ^{make} use ~~it~~ of it for irrigation for food production and for ~~the~~ generation of power.

The purpose of this ~~Mk~~ Motion, therefore, is to compel this ~~the~~ House and the country, to reflect seriously, on the use of water resources in Kenya. At the moment, we have victims of

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (ctd.):

floods. There are many people who have been killed as a result of the floods, particularly in Kano. E In Siaya District, as I ^{Speak} ~~see~~ it now, we invested colossal sums of money to reclaim what we call the Yala Swamp Drainage Area. The phase 1 of the project has been achieved, but what has happened is that the river has broken the dyke and flooded what is already ~~z~~ reclaimed land which was producing crop for our people. Therefore, crops ~~are~~ ^{are} threatened, people ~~are~~ ^{are} threatened and livestock ~~is~~ ^{are} threatened. Why is this so? This particular project cost a lot of money -- over Sh.360 million over the last 20 years, but because of neglect of the dyke, the river has ~~bxk~~ broken through the dyke and is flooding the area.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, somewhere there is something wrong in the management of resources, and it is our collective responsibility, not just to mourn the dead, but to suggest alternatives of ~~alternatives~~ utilizing the water resources for human beings, for livestock and for the increased production of food. Is it not a pity that the largest lake we have is not being utilized at all, and that the waters of this lake keep swelling, but hundreds of miles away - in Egypt - it is the life-blood of the Egyptian people? Without the River Nile passing through Lake Victoria, there would be no life in Egypt. Egyptians are producing cotton out of this water, and exporting that cotton to Kenya. The Egyptians are able to produce their own food crops and export that food to the ~~m~~ Middle East, using the waters of Lake Victoria. Rivers Kagera and the Nile get their water from Lake Victoria.

This ~~z~~ is an area of great challenge to us, and I am confident that with the competent Minister for Water Development a national policy on water will come into being. This national

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (ctd.):

policy will look into the full utilization of our surface water resources and underground ~~we~~ water resources. After all, we all know that Israel is an arid land, but that Israel is living on underground water. The underground water in Israel is brought to the surface and is used for irrigation, and, in effect, produces the citrus fruits that dominate the markets of the world. We are lucky, contrary to that arid situation, for many parts of Kenya, that water is here on the surface already, it is running water and it can be utilized.

This is not the first time we are discussing the issue of water in this House. This House has ~~x~~ discussed the question of water since the days of the old Legislative Council. In fact, there was Group Captain Howard Williams, whose main theme in the elected council of the elected time was just the use of Lake Victoria waters and the use of the waters of the rivers of Kenya. If there is any area which will liberate us from poverty, it is the management of water resources. I am saying this because I am aware that floods have taken ~~px~~ place and that they have washed away bridges and have made roads impassable. But that is not the issue, the issue is, how do we tame the waters; how do we make them serve us ~~kz~~ rather than we being their victims? That is a challenge, and it is what we should ~~xxxxxx~~ address ourselves to.

Secondly, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, let ~~me~~ us congratulate His Excellency the President, particularly in restructuring the Government because amongst the Ministries he has established is the Ministry of Regional Development, whose major responsibility is regional authorities - the Lake Basin Development Authority, the Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority, the Turkwell River Development Authority and so forth. These authorities

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (ctd.):

must be responsible for the management of these water resources because in this Ministry, too, we have the National Irrigation Board. We are very critical of the ~~Min~~ National Irrigation Board because we would like to see it do greater things and have greater vision. We do not want the Board to wait for large sums of money because that kind of money is not easy to come by in the present world. In fact, what we ~~shall~~ should do is that we should have the Board ^{starting} start irrigation along Lake Victoria and extend outwards.

END T. 

JMK

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (ctd.):

I have heard this story that the water can be pumped up to Timboroa, and from there onwards to Kitui, as if those of us who live around the lake do not want irrigation. Why should this water bypass us in the lake to go and fertilise the arid areas of North Eastern Kenya when, five miles from the lake, we have drought and our crops fail? Hon. Okiki Amayo, who represents Karachuonyo Constituency, can justify the fact that right near his door post he can watch the waters of Lake Victoria during drought but that, in fact, crops do fail in Karachuonyo as they fail in Uyoma. Therefore, the way to do irrigation is not to wait for these colossal sums of money and huge projects. We can start about 10 kilometres from the lake and progressively move outward and become the granary of Kenya.

Similarly, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we place dams along the rivers and capture this water and contain it and store it only to release it during the drought, we shall not be victims of drought. If anything, we shall have tamed the water to serve our purpose. I understand from the Bible that God put us on earth to use whatever he has brought through nature for our own objectives and end. In this one, as a people, we are beginning to ask what are the long-term plans. What is our long-term water policy? Water policy must be related to food policy. It is not possible to have an effective food policy without water and irrigation being an integral part of that policy. Therefore, while we are mourning the tragedy in which we have found ourselves, let us cast our vision a little bit further and ask: "Where did we go wrong in the management of our water resources? Why do we continue to be victims of floods and drought at the same time, and at an age when the science and technology of irrigation is available to us?" There are countries that have practised irrigation for thousands of years. For example, China has experienced a unique kind of irrigation. Why can we not borrow that technology which is available in this country? The countries of South East Asia have specialised in irrigation and, to me, that is one way of using modern technology to tame the water resources and to make them useful to human beings and our livestock.

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (ctd.):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Siaya District we have a major crisis where the Yala River has again overflowed its banks and washed away the dykes. As I speak here, it is true that the Government has done a great deal, and particularly the provincial administration and the Lake Basin Development Authority - through the Ministry of Regional Development - who are there now assisting us in trying to stop the floods.

With those few remarks, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Mr. Kariuki): Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa hii fursa ili nami nizungumze machache kuhusu Hoja hii.

Sote tumesikia yaliyotokea katika sehemu za Nyando na sehemu nyingine pande za Magharibi mwa nchi hii. Hayo ni mambo ya kusikitisha, na ningependa kutuma rambi rambi zangu na za watu wa Makuyu kwa wote waliopatwa na maafa hayo.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, baada ya kusema hayo, nataka tujiulize ni kitu gani kinachotendeka. Sote tumekuwa tukiomba tupatiwe mvua, na tulifurahi sana wakati Mwenyezi Mungu alipotubariki na kutupatia mvua kwa wingi. Hakuna mtu ambaye anaweza kulaumiwa kwa mafuriko ambayo yametokea kwa sababu hicho ni kitendo cha Mungu. Nataka kuishukuru Serikali kwa sababu iliposikia juu ya maafa hayo haikusita kuchukua hatua ya kuwapa wakaaji wa sehemu za Nyando na kwingineko misaada waliyohitaji. Ingawa hivyo, ni ~~ixxi~~ lazima tuyatazame mambo haya na shida ya mafuriko kwa njia ya kirefu. Hatuwezi tu kuwa tukingojea na mvua inaponyesha na kuleta maafa ya aina hii tunaanza kufikiria suluhisho la tatizo hilo. Ni lazima tufikirie juu ya jambo hilo kwa njia ya kirefu. Tunapozungunza ~~hizi~~ hapa, ni lazima tukumbuke kwamba si katika Nyando peke yake ambako kuna shida hii, bali shida hii imekabili sehemu nyingine nyingi katika nchi hii, hasa katika ya Makuyu ingawa hakuna mtu aliyekufa. Tumepoteza mbuzi wengi na mimea ~~kutokana~~ kutokana na ~~2~~ mafuriko haya, kitu ambacho ni hasara kubwa sana.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, sote tumekubaliana kwamba ni lazima hatua fulani zichukuliwe. Waliosema hapo awali wamesema juu ya kujenga mabawa ya maji, ambayo

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5.5.88.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Mr. Kariuki) (ctd.):

tunahitaji sana, lakini tunajua kwamba kujenga ~~na~~ mabawa na kutekeleza mipango mingine kunahitaji pesa. Tunaweza kusema kwamba mipango hiyo itatugharimu pesa nyingi, lakini ni lazima tukumbuke kwamba tusipofanya kitu leo, mafuriko yatatugharimu hata zaidi kwa sababu ya hasara itakayoendelea kutokea. Ninap^osema juu ya hasara, nina maana kwamba tutazidi kupotea maisha ya watu wetu, mifugo na pia mimea. Pia, kuna hatari nyingine. Watu ambao wamekuwa wakisafiri kupitia sehemu za kwetu na Ukambani wameona yaliyotokea katika Mto Tana. Serikali hivi karibuni ilitumia kiasi kikubwa cha pesa kujenga Masinga Dame.

MR. BARNGETUNY: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Nilifikiria kwamba Hoja hii iliwasilishwa ili kujadili shida za watu wanaokabiliwa na maafa ya mafuriko kwa wakati huu, lakini sasa mhe. Kariuki ameanza kuzungumza juu ya mambo ambayo tutastahili kufanya katika siku za usoni. Je, hiyo ni haki? Tunaelekea njia gani?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Mr. Kariuki): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, namshukuru sana mhe. Mbunge kwa kutukumbusha sababu ya Hoja hii. Ingawa hivyo, z kama nilivyosema hapo awali, sote tumekubaliana kwamba watu waliopatwa na maafa ya mafuriko wanahitaji misaada. Sisi sote tuko tayari kutoa misaada ya aina yoyote itakayowasaidia watu hao. Lakini, pamoja na hayo, ni lazima tufikirie mipango ya siku za ~~na~~ usoni. Hii ni kwa sababu ~~na~~ kutakuja ~~kutoa~~ kutokea maafa ya aina hii hii katika sehemu nyingine kama vile Ukambani, Garissa na Kikuyuni. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima tulifikirie jambo hili kitaifa na si ~~na~~ kufikiria ~~juu~~ juu ya sehemu moja peke yake. Kama nilivyokuwa nikisema, jambo la kujenga mabawa na kuwa na mipango mingine ya kuhifadhi maji ni la muhimu sana. Wale waliokuwa hapa katika Bunge ~~iki~~ lililopita, watakumbuka kwamba nilisema kuwa wakati umefika ambapo sisi tulio katika Serikali tunapaswa kufikiria jinsi tunavyoweza kuwasaidia wale watu ambao wana mipango yao maalumu ya maji. Ninavyosema ni kwamba kuna mipango inayoweza kufanya kitaifa na Serikali, na pia kuna mipango mingine ambayo inaweza ~~kufanya~~ kufanywa na mtu binafsi. Shida ambayo imekuweco kwa muda mrefu ni shida ya pesa, ndiposa nikasema kwamba yafaa kuwe hata na benki maalumu kuwasaidia watu wanaotaka kujenga mabawa ya maji

U.4.

5.5.88.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Mr. Kariuki)(ctd.):

katika mashamba yao. Tunasema kwamba katika Kenya kuna upungufu wa ardhi ya kilimo, lakini huo si ukweli. Ukweli ni kwamba Kenya ina ardhi kubwa sana ya kilimo; hakuna upungufu wa ardhi ya kilimo katika Kenya hata kidogo.

END..... U.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Mr. Kariuki)(Ctd.):

Upungufu ule tulionao sasa ni wa ardhi yenye maji ya kutosha. Sote tunajua kwamba karibu theluthu mbili za ardhi ya Kenya hazitumiwi kwa sababu ya ukosefu wa maji ya kutosha. Kwa vile hatuwezi kutengeneza mito wala maziwa, kile ambacho tunaweza kufanya ni kuona kwamba mabwawa ya maji yametengenezwa kila mahali. Wakati unefika—

MR. ARTE: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Mpaka sasa Waziri Msaidizi hajasema chochote juu ya ile taabu iliyotajwa juu ^{ya} mafuriko kuuu watu. Watu wana taabu, lakini mpaka sasa Waziri Msaidizi anaendelea kutwambia maendeleo ambayo wamefanya. Anasema nini kuhusu wenye taabu sasa, ambao mashamba yao yote yameoshwa na maji, huku wakiwa wamechukua mikopo kutoka kwa Agricultural Finance Corporation na hawajailipa?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Mr. Kariuki): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kama nilivyosema, sote tunasikitika kuhusu jambo hili. Acha nirudie kusema kwamba kama vile tuna halmashauri za unyunyiziaji maji na mambo mengine, tunafaa kuwa na halmashauri ambayo pengine itaitwa Nyando Basin Authority, ili iwe ikiyaangalia mambo kama yakifanyika huko.

KAN 04
Kile ambacho ningeiomba Serikali ni kuwa na mpango kamili wa kuanzisha halmashauri maalum ambayo itakuwa ikiyaangalia mambo haya huko Nyando. Halmashauri hii inafaa kuwa na nguvu na pesa za kuiwezesha kufanya mipango kama hii.

Kama nilivyokuwa nikisema siyo katika Nyando peke yake ambako kunahitajiwa kuwa na halmashauri kama hii, bali ni katika—

MR. KILIKU: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Kulingana na vile Hoja hii ilivyo, hatukatai mpango wa Serikali yetu tukufu wala kuanzishwa kwa halmashauri maalum, lakini kuna watu huko Nyando ambao wana taabu sasa. Kama mhe. Mbunge alivyouliza, Serikali inafanya nini sasa hivi kuwasaidia watu hao wenye taabu kulingana na vile Hoja inavyopendekeza?

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Muregi): Tumeanza kwenda mbali na Hoja iliyopo kwa njia ya mambo ya nidhamu. Waziri Msaidizi anayezungumza sasa siye mwenye kujibu Hoja, bali anazungumza kibinafsi tu. Tutayasikia mengi kutoka

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Muregi)(Ctd.):

kwa mwenye kujibu Hoja.

Bw. Kariuki, hujakosea chochote. Kwa hivyo, unaweza kuendelea kuzungumza.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Mr. Kariuki): Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kuniokoa. Kama ulivyosema, si kwamba ninajibu Hoja. Sikusimama hapa kujibu Hoja, bali kuyatoa maoni yangu kuhusu mafuriko. Hivi ndivyo ninavyofanya sasa, na ningewaomba wale waheshimiwa Wabunge wengine ambao wangependa kusimama kwa mambo ya nidhamu wanyamaze kidogo na kunisikiliza niyaseme yale ambayo nataka kusema.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nilikuwa nikiendelea kuzungumza juu ya umuhimu wa mipango kama hii. Mambo haya tumeyazungumzia hapa Bungeni mara nyingi hapo hawali. Nafikiri wakati umefika ambapo ingefaa tuache kuzungumza peke yake. Mazungumzo matupu hayatatuletea faida yoyote. Kwa hivyo, nafikiri hata mwenye kuiwasilisha Hoja hii—

MR. CHEPKOK: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Nafikiri Hoja hii inafaa kuchukua dakika 10, lakini tunahitaji kupewa dakika tano zaidi ili waheshimiwa Wabunge wengi wapate nafasi ya kuizungumzia.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Muregi): I think that that is a very valid point of order, but we cannot amend the Standing Orders now. It is provided in the Standing Orders that in this type of Motion each hon. Member speaking takes only 10 minutes. So, we can amend the Standing Orders when the right time comes.

MR. KUBO: Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia nafasi ili nami niyaseme machache juu ya Hoja hii. Ningependa kuwasleza waheshimiwa Wabunge wenzangu kwamba mimi pia natoka katika sehemu ambayo imekumbwa na mkasa huu wa mafuriko. Tulipoairisha Bunge wiki iliyopita, iliwabidi wananchi kuja kulisukuma gari langu na kulitoa ndani ya maji kwa sababu sehemu ile nilipokuwa imekuwa mbaya sana - hii ni sehemu ya Taveta.

Taabu yetu huko Taveta ni tofauti kabisa na taabu ya sehemu nyingine kwa sababu maji ya huko hutoka katika Mlima Kilimanjaro, huko Tanzania. Kwa

MR. KUBO (CTD.):

hivyo, sisi tulio upande wa Kenya hatuna uwezo wa kuyazuia maji hayo yakitoka kule yanakotoka. Kile ambacho tunaweza kufanya ni kuyakinga maji hayo wakati yanapofika Taveta. Ninapooonea hapa sasa, kuna wananchi wengi ambao nyumba zao ziko ndani ya maji. Serikali ilikuwa na mpango wa kutengeneza mtaro mkubwa wa kuyazuia maji hayo, lakini maji haya yamekuwa mengi sana na wale waliochimba mtaro huu hawakufikiria mbele kwa sababu majani mengi yamemea ndani ya mtaro huo. Kwa hivyo, wakati mvua iliponyesha kingo za mtaro zilipasuka na maji yakaingia sehemu za wananchi na kuleta hasara kubwa. Kama waheshimiwa Wabunge walivyoona magazetini, mtu mmoja alibebwa na maji haya na akafa. Kwa hivyo, tunaposema hivi, hili ni jambo la kusikitisha sana. Tunapozungumza sasa hivi, wengi wa wananchi wale ambao hawakubebwa na maji wanaugua ugonjwa wa malaria. Jambo hili limesikitisha sana kwa sababu mbu wamejaa huko sana.

Wakati tunapopanga mipango hii ya kuwasaidia watu ambao wamekumbwa na mafuriko, tunafaa kufikiria jinsi ya kufanya kampeni ya kuwasaidia wale ambao wanaumizwa na mbu hawa. Ikiwa kuna njia ambayo inaweza kutumiwa, Serikali inafaa kuwasaidia wananchi hawa kwa kuwapatia dawa katika kila sehemu. Tunafaa kuwa na kampeni ya dharura ya kuwasaidia wananchi ambao wamepatwa na taabu hizi.

Katika Taveta, maji yote huelekea Ziwa Jipe. Maji haya huja yamejaa udongo na mchanga mwingi na kuzidi kulijaza ziwa hili. Kwa hivyo, inaonekana kwamba vile miaka 10 inavyozidi kupita ndipo maji ya ziwa hili yanavyozidi kurudi nyumba kwa sababu hayana nafasi katika ziwa ambalo linazidi kujaa udongo na mchanga. Serikali inapofanya mpango wa kuzuia mafuriko katika sehemu hii, inafaa kufikiria ni kitu gani kinachofaa kufanywa ili kulilinda ziwa hili lisije kupotea. Ninapozungumza hivi, ziwa hili linaendelea kupotea pole pole, na pengine miaka 100 ijayo, wakati ambapo hatutakuwa hai, ziwa hili halitakuwapo kabisa.

Barabara vile vile zinagikitisha huko kwetu, kwa kuwa lami yake yote imebebwa na maji. Mabomba ya kupitia maji machafu pia yamebebwa, na barabara nyingi hazipitiki. ^S ~~Si~~ ajabu kuwaona wananchi wengi wakibeba mazao yao, kama vile ndizi, umbali wa karibu kilomita 10 kuyapeleka sokoni. Biashara hii haina faida hata kidogo. Hata ndizi zinaoza mashambani huko Taveta kwa sababu barabara zetu hazipitiki. Wananchi wengi hapa Nairobi wameziiona ndizi hizi

MR. KUBO (CTD.):

ambazo hutoka Taveta. Tunapongea hapa sasa hivi, barabara zetu huko ziko chini ya maji, na hatuna mitumbwi ya kutumia. Hili ni tatizo kubwa. Kwa hivyo, Waziri atakapokuja kujibu Hoja hii, z anafaa kuzifikiria shida hizi ambazo zimewapata wananchi wa sehemu ya Taveta. Kuna sehemu moja ya ile barabara kuu itokayo Mombasa kuelekea Moshi ambayo imebebwa kabisa na maji, na hii ni hatari sana. Wakati mwingine magari yanayokwenda Taveta hayawezi kuipitia barabara hii. Hata hivyo, tunatoa shukrani kwa sababu wale wanaohusika wameitua barabara hii mchanga kwa muda mfupi, lakini mchanga huu sio suluhisho la tatizo lililopo kwa sababu mahali hapo palikuwa na mabomba ya kupitisha maji na suluhisho hili la muda mfupi halitatusaidia kwa miaka mingi. Kwa hivyo, jambo hili linafaa kufikiriwa sana.

Kuhusu ile mitaro iliyochimbwa ya kuzuia maji, Wizara hii ilisahau kuwafanyia wananchi vivuko vya kutumiwa na wananchi wakitoka ng'ambo moja hadi nyingine. Wakati wa mafuriko, wananchi wanatenganwa hivi kwamba wa upande huu wanakaa kwao na wa upande mwingine kukaa kwao.

END V

MR. KUBO (Contd.):

Hata watoto wa shule wanaotaka kuvuka kutoka upande huu hadi upande mwingine hawawezi. Vile vile nikiongea juu ya mambo haya, kati ya sehemu ambayo imefurika kuna shule moja ambayo imeharibiwa kabisa na mafuriko haya. Kwa hivyo, tungeomba Serikali msaada. Shule hiyo inaitwa Eldoro Primary School ambayo sasa iko ndani ya maji na watoto bado hawajasoma. Ilikuwa wazi na hata katika habari ilitangazwa hivyo. Kwa hivyo, sehemu ile, badala ya kuendelea kuwa na shule, wananchi wameonelea waihamishe shule hiyo waipieleke mahali pengine lakini pesa za kujenga si rahisi kuzipata. Kwa hivyo, tunaomba Wizara inayohusika iwe na kiwango maalum (special fund) cha kusaidia shule hiyo moja ambayo hivi sasa imezuia na maji, na hata ikitengenezwa, vile vile, maji huenda yakaja miaka mingine. Kwa hivyo, tunaomba msaada wa dharura wa Serikali kwa jambo hili.

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

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES (Mr. Nyagah):

Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak.

I would like to be very brief. For the people in Nyando, let us say, around Lake Victoria to the northern part of Lake Victoria, have a real problem; it is not a problem for this year, but it is a problem that is rather perennial. Something should be done to encourage the people to move, at least, to higher grounds, but for now that is not the answer. The answer is that we should find a way of launching --

MR. MIRUKA-OWUOR: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker. Can the hon. Minister tell us where the people are to move? Where can they move to now?

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES (Mr. Nyagah): Sir, I was going to say that what I was saying is not for the immediate; it cannot be done now. It has to be taken slowly to

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES (Cond.):

educate the people to move to higher grounds. However, for now, we should launch 'a flood disaster fund' which should be used for all those areas that are affected, be they in Taveta, Embu, Nyando, or Tana River.

Having done that, Sir, I would like to support my colleague, the Minister for Education, that a master plan for water management should be about ready by now. It should come out because not only will it help the people of Nyando by having small dykes and dams along the rivers that come gushing into the lake, but it will also help the people in Tana River. For instance, if the Yatta Furrow was widened, it would take the flood or the main current of the Tana River and take it into the Athi River, and thus avoid flooding in a way in Tana River area.

However, my main contribution, Sir, is that we should have 'a flood disaster fund' which should help all people by buying clothes and other essentials, including food. For instance, ^{if} hon. Members of this House, 200 of us, were to say "Each one, at least, to set the pace going, will provide equivalent of two bags of maize", that would be very nearly 1,000 bags of maize to start off the fund.

Thank you, Sir.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Midika): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. It is the wish of the people who are affected by these floods to request you, with the greatest respect, that the House allows us another 20 minutes or one hour to discuss this very important issue.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Muregi): I believe we have a procedure of doing things, say, extension of time, amendments of Motions and so on. We cannot just jump and add 20 minutes or one hour. We have to stick to our Standing Orders and, therefore, I cannot give additional time.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Midika): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, although I was asking for an extension of time, I am so grateful to you.

Sir, it has been rather saddening to look in at a lot of theories that we use to 'tame' the floods. What we want now is what is happening to the people who are affected by floods now; what should be done to them now; not what must be done, master plan, or anything else. The people of that area are affected; people are marooned; people need medicine, ~~houses~~, timber houses, and they need to ^{be} moved to dry places.

Sir, what other hon. Members are saying is good, but not good for the ~~present~~ moment. What we are saying is that people in Nyando basin, not Nyando constituency, are seriously affected by the floods. What we are looking for is immediate help, now, and that include medicine because ^{people} are suffering. We are likely to get cholera as a result of water-borne diseases, diarrhoea, dysentery and so on. What we are saying now is that let the Lake Basin Development Authority like the Kerio Valley Development Authority which were started at the same time, ^{should do something here} and if the Kerio Valley Development Authority has worked well, surely, let the Lake Basin Development Authority play its part.

His Excellency the President said very clearly that the Lake Basin Development Authority was to 'tame' the floods of Nyando and Bunyala, and they must be tamed now. We have discovered that the Basin is leaking; it needs welding; it is full, and pregnant with papers and papers! We do not want papers; we want those people to be helped now. Those people are suffering. We have seen papers, and the whole Basin has been overloaded with papers and it is sinking. All we are saying is that the people affected be given relief assistance at the moment, and that was the purpose of this Motion. The purpose of this Motion was to assist them.

Now, we are appealing to all the Ministries, and in particular,

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Midika)(Contd.):

the Ministries of Health and Water Development to assist us. ~~It is an irony that~~ ^{The Ministry of} in a place where there are floods, ^{should flourish} agriculture, ^{to} give us ~~fertilizer and~~ seeds to plant when the floods subside, ~~it is an~~ ^{it is an} irony that about 3,000 people who live in Kisumu Town, at the moment, do not have water and yet we have floods in that area. This is a big irony in this country, and it is the greatest irony we have ever heard of, that people do not even have drinking water in the town.

Sir, I do not want to repeat what other hon. Members have said. However, all the people in the villages use pit latrines which have been flooded now, and everything has come up now. What water are they going to drink? They are going to die. So, we are appealing to every Minister of goodwill, and I know Ministers of goodwill. ^{To do something} For instance, hon. Nyagah who was the then Minister for Water Development promised me the world, and I am sure this time he should help me to get these people helped once and for all. He has said it and I am grateful. We have Prof. Ouma here who is a geologist. He knows better, and he can do that thing better. That can be done later.

However, what we are saying is "What are we doing to them now?" I am very grateful to the Government. I myself flew in a helicopter to see for myself what is happening there. It is easy to see it, and it is easy to see ^{it} on the road, but when you see it from the air you just shed tears.

Sir, since 1949, the people of Kano plain's have been suffering up to date. If the colonial government could see it fit to have these floods at that time, it is bad. As the hon. Oloo-Aringo said, why should Egyptians enjoy? Now, the Egyptians are very happy when they know we have floods because they know they are going to have water. However, the water is killing to the people of Kano plains.

Sir, I am very grateful that the Ministers who are here now

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Midika) (Contd.):

are all Kenyans. They should be sensitive to other people's sufferings, and this is what we want. We want people who are sensitive to other people's sufferings.

I am very grateful, Sir. I know I am late, ^{but know} and I ~~hope~~ that hon. Burudi Nabwera who is going to reply to this Motion is a great man. He has lived in that area, and people are waiting to hear what he is going to give them, ^{I think} and he has agreed to give them a loan!

Thank you, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Nabwera):
Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like, on behalf of the Government, to respond to this Motion.

Firstly, I would like to thank the hon. Member for Nyando for bringing this Motion. I think the spirit in which this Motion was brought to the House is acceptable to the Government, and the Government would like to join the suffering people of this country wherever they may be.

(applause)

End W.

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

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, from the outset I would like to say - I am sure I am speaking on behalf of the House - that we send condolences to the families of those 60 Kenyans who have died as a result of the floods.

(Appaluse)

Sir, I think this Motion is in two parts. One part is with regard to the short-term solution to what is taking place and the second part is the long-term solution to which many of the speakers, especially those from the Front-Bench have referred to. I would also like to thank the Mover of the Motion because he mentioned floods throughout the Republic. He did not confine the Motion to Nyando Constituency as such but Nyando Basin and the ~~rest~~ rest of the country.

When the rains broke out, the Government took steps to try and help those who are suffering. The steps that the Government has taken so far include making sure that the people who are isolated receive food and medicine. In this regard, I will just mention a few, for example, in Kisumu District, the Nyando Basin and South Nyanza, a senior Government official flew over the area and observed what hon. Midika has just been telling us. He confirmed that the situation was terrible and the Government despatched 500 bags of maize to Kisumu District, 500 bags of maize to South Nyanza District and 100 bags of beans to each. The provincial administration, Nyanza Province, was instructed to make sure that none of our people ~~did~~ died from any of the calamities that might arise because of the overflowing.

(Applause)

I am glad to report to the House that so far, from our monitoring, nobody has died ~~from any particular disease or condition~~ - apart from those who have died from flooding - from any particular disease resulting from floods. That does not mean that we are safe. It means that we should

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

be vigilant. We have asked the provincial administration to get the entire district team in each area to monitor the situation so that where medicines and food are required, they should be delivered.

I think the House could be interested to know the fact that floods have not just affected Nyanza Province alone. In all, since the rains started, the Kenya Government has delivered 14,200 bags of maize to various parts of the country. As I am speaking, the Kenya Army, about a day or two ago, delivered food using military trucks to Laikipia in a place called ~~Dondoo~~ ^{Del Del} where the people were isolated. I would like to assure the House that the Government will let a single Kenyan to die from famine due to isolation. The Government will also not let people die from ~~the~~ diseases resulting from floods.

Many districts are affected by the floods including the entire North-Eastern Province, Tana River which is in Coast Province, Isiolo District that I referred to recently and many others. In the Nzoia Zone, five families had to be moved by the Government from an area which was becoming dangerous.

X..... EMD

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

Secondly, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, ^{regarding} the Yala Swamp ^{whose} ~~union~~ ~~dikes first~~ had ^{dykes burst} the Government took immediate steps by releasing Shs.50,000/- to go and help in repairing ^{dykes} ~~the dikes~~. What we cannot tell is whether we have passed the worst situation or whether the worst situation is yet to come. I would like to appeal to hon. Members whenever they have problems in their constituencies, to make sure they report them to the Government through the Provincial Administration immediately so that action can be taken. That is for the short-term solution. Sir, the long-term solution to the problem is a difficult one because nobody has an answer to it and we have all been trying to think of what should be done. However, as far as my Ministry is concerned, by using the Provincial Administration, the responsibility for development in each district now, is under the district development committee. We as hon. Members are all members of our respective district development committees and before we go to the Ministry of Water Development, to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Health or even ^{to} the Ministry of Regional Development to take our problems there, I would appeal to the district development committees to produce priorities for development. In the case of Kisumu and other affected areas, the district development committees there should make recommendations outlining the development of the Nyando River Basin. This would enable us to ^{Construct} ~~Construct~~ dams along the Nyando River which ~~are~~ could be used during the dry seasons for irrigating the area to grow sugar-cane, cotton and so on. If this was done, we could be in a position to control the movement of water. I do not think this is the work of the Lake Basin Development Authority alone, but this is also the work of the Kisumu District Development Committee. It is also the work of the Nyeri District Development Committee and other district development committees in the affected areas to give us the answers to the problems there. I would like to appeal to the hon. Members from the affected areas to help us ^{in solving} in these problems.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am saying this because the present Parliament is special to me in one respect, that is, we speak the same language. When hon. Miruka-Owuor brought this Motion to the House, I was very happy and

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

deeply touched to see the Front Bench going out to his aid in supporting the Motion. I think this is the way the Sixth Parliament should be. The Front Bench and the Back Bench should work as a team so that when there is a national problem, we face that problem without just talking about it in order to score debating points. I wish to thank the hon. Member for Nyando for this and I hope that he will continue in that spirit. I hope that any Back-Bencher who needs co-operation ~~xx~~ from the Front Bench, will bring this kind of Motion to the House.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government accepts this Motion and requests the district development committees in the affected areas to work out proposals which will then be submitted to the Government for possible solutions so that we can once and for all find a long-term solution^s for the flooding Tana River, Athi River, for the Yala Swamp, for the Nzoia Swamp and in this particular respect to the very perennial and most troublesome river which has given us a lot of trouble for the last 25 years since the attainment of our Independence, that is, the Nyando River Basin. I am saying this because the Nyando River Basin is always flooded every year and we do not seem to find a ~~x~~ solution to it. So, I throw the ball back ^{and say that} the Government would like to co-operate as much as possible to find a long-term solution by asking the Kisumu District Development Committee to give us their proposals.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I conclude, I would like to ~~xxx~~ assure the House once again that the Government will keep this situation under constant review so that no Kenyan ^{lies}, either because of famine or disease if the Government can help.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

ADJOURNMENT

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Muregi): Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of business and the House is therefore adjourned until Tuesday, the 10th of May, at 2.30 p.m.

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