

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE NATIONAL

ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Tuesday, 19th July, 1988.

PAPERS LAID

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question Nos. 187, 176, 215, 212, 162, 199, 216,
220 and 222

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

Subdivision of Land at National Research Station,
Kitale.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Motion That Mr. Speaker do now Leave the Chair -
The Minister for Health - - Question proposed -
Debate interrupted without Question put.

H A N S A R D

Tuesday, 19th July, 1988

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

PRAYERS

PAPERS LAID

The following papers were laid on the Table:-

Kenya Film Corporation Limited Balance Sheet and Accounts
for the year ending, 30th June, 1986.Kenya Film Corporation Limited Balance Sheet and Accounts
for the year ending, 30th June, 1987.(By the Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Kanja)Kenya Tea Development Authority Annual Report and Statement
of Accounts for 1986-87.(By the Minister for Livestock Development (Mr. Wanjigi)
on behalf of the Minister for Agriculture)

Kenya Dairy Board Accounts for the year ending, 30th June, 1984.

(By the Minister for Livestock Development (Mr. Wanjigi)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 187MR. MOREITHI asked the Minister of State, Office of
the President:-

- (a) whether he is aware that there is no building to house Mveiga Divisional Headquarters and that the present office used by the D.O. was the Chief's office; and
- (b) what measures he is taking to build divisional Headquarters for the staff.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Kamotho): Mr.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Yes, I am aware.

(b) Recommendations have been received from the Nyeri District Development Committee for the construction of the District Officer's office.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Kamotho) ctd:

at Mweiga. This project will be implemented along with others when funds are made available.

MR. MUREITHI: This situation has continued for a ~~ax~~ period of over ten years. The District Officer does not have an office, ~~and~~ he shares an office with a chief. ~~Can~~ Could the Assistant Minister ^{inform} ~~assure~~ this House when funds ^{would} ~~will~~ become available so that these officers could be provided with offices?

MR. KAMOTHO: As I mentioned earlier, this particular project is given a very high priority in the Nyeri District Development R Committee's projects. We should also appreciate that the operation of the District Officer's office and the chief's office ~~are~~ are ~~z~~ not at all hampered by the fact that they have no separate offices. The situation, as it is, is that the office is properly partitioned such that the District Officer and the Chief operate properly while carrying out their duties. As soon as funds are available, as I said earlier, the priority is number one ^{among} ~~for~~ Nyeri ^{projects,} district, definitely, the office will be constructed.

MR. EKIDOR: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, the Assistant Minister has not told the House when the funds will be available. He has also forgotten that we Vote funds for ~~purposes~~ of constructing administrative offices every year. Can he now ~~he~~ tell the House, how much is proposed for the construction of divisional headquarters all over the country?

MR. KAMOTHO: That is a very general Question, but in this case ^{Divisional Headquarters} we are dealing with Mweiga ^{Division}, which ~~is~~ as I said, is a top priority ^{Among District} ~~in~~ Nyeri ^{District} projects. As soon as funds are made available to Nyeri, I am sure the construction of the office will be done.

MR. GAIGALLO: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, and since the District Officer's office is a very important administrative office, ^{realising that} and ~~since~~ this issue of a District Officer occupying the chief's office is not happening to Mweiga alone, could the M Office of the President, as a matter of priority consider giving all district officers ~~and~~ separate offices of their own? ^{will be some} Otherwise, there ~~is~~ a kind of duplication of responsibilities between the chiefs and the district officers because these officers do not have separate offices

MR. KAMOTOHO: I am sure hon. Galgallo knows and agrees with me that it is Government policy to ensure that every Government officer is provided with his own office. In the case of Mweiga, the existing offices of the chief were partitioned so that the District Officer ^{could} ~~can~~ operate from a separate office. ~~from the District Office.~~ They do not sit in the same office. ~~and therefore~~ Although ~~the~~ Mr. Galgallo's Question is a general one, he should accept that there is a Government policy to provide ^a separate offices for any officer in the field or even in the headquarters.

MR. MUREITHI: The ~~very~~ expression, "when funds become available" is very general. Can the ~~S~~ Assistant Minister assure us whether it will be considered this year, next year or the year after, so that we can at least have some hope ^{that} ~~of the~~ ^{are going to be} ~~being~~ built?

MR. KAMOTOHO: Under the District Focus for Rural Development Programme, normally, Government takes the priorities of individual districts. As I said earlier, this particular issue is a very high priority project within the Nyeri District ~~Rural~~ Development ~~Program~~ Committee Programme. For that reason, it is my hope that ~~the~~ Mweiga District Officer's office will be one of the items to be considered in the next ~~in~~ Financial Year.

END A....

Question No. 176

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI, on behalf of Dr. Wameyo, asked the Minister for Health why Thika District Hospital was left to operate without drugs from January to April, 1988.

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

I am not aware that Thika District Hospital was left to operate without drugs from January to April, 1988. However, on account of financial difficulties, the hospital experienced occasional shortage of drugs and dressings.

MR. WASIKE -NDOMBI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am surprised when the Assistant Minister says that he is not aware that Thika District Hospital was left to operate without drugs yet, at the same time, he says that there were occasions when the hospital went without drugs and dressings due to financial constraints. Now, since Thika District Hospital is very important, and taking into account the fact that some residents of Nairobi travel to Thika to seek medical treatment, will the Assistant Minister ensure that this hospital, which caters for one of our biggest industrial towns, is supplied with drugs throughout the year?

MR. OGUR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, last year was a difficult period in as far as the availability of recurrent funds was concerned. There were even more problems in getting finances for drugs, supplies and equipment during the year, and Thika District Hospital was not exceptional. Hon. Members will remember that despite the financial problems that we had last year, we tried very hard to maintain all our institutions and there was no time when Thika District Hospital ran out of drugs completely. I must, therefore, repeat that occasional drug shortages in the hospital were due to financial constraints, otherwise, work kept going on as usual despite all those financial problems.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I think it is an accepted practice that an hon. Member who wishes to put a Question in this House concerning another hon. Member's

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

constituency should get an express permission from the hon. Member for that area. In this particular case, may we know whether hon. Dr. Wameyo had the express permission to ask this Question from the hon. Member who represents the area where Thika District Hospital is situated?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, hon. Members. I would have expected the area Member of Parliament to raise that issue, but I think it is already overtaken by events. Since I had allowed the Question in the first instance, I think it is only fair that we proceed because retracting at this stage would be unfortunate. However, it is also good to note what the hon. Assistant Minister has said, that it is proper to have consultations before an hon. Member can put a Question about another hon. Member's constituency.

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not satisfied with the answer given by the Assistant Minister. Since Thika District Hospital is situated in a very busy industrial town with a lot of industrial accidents happening every now and then, could the Assistant Minister assure this House that at no time will this hospital be out of drugs?

MR. OGUR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the total allocation for Thika District Hospital in 1987/88 amounted to KShs.1.6 million, while the actual requirements for drugs and dressings was KShs.5 million. This is not to mention that quite often the hospital gets donations of drugs and dressings from charitable organisations, for instance, the Red Cross and the industries around. The hospital has a high drug and dressing consumption because of the high population and all sorts of accidents, both road and industrial which, even on a small scale, are those labour intensive and costly in terms of drugs and dressings. My Ministry is aware of all this but, all the same, all I am saying is that we are very much concerned with the situation in Thika, and there is not time when we have not been able to look after Thika since it is a very important insitution between Nairobi and that area.

Question No. 215

MR. MAKHANU asked the Minister for Energy:-

- (a) when Myanga, Bumula, Kimaeti, Khasoko, Mateka Kabula, Kitale and Dorofu markets in Kanduyi Constituency will benefit from the Rural Electrification Programme; and
- (b) whether he could confirm that market centres and schools, particularly Kibabii, Mayanja, Miluki, Netima and Sango will benefit from the Bungoma/Malakisi power line.

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

(a) Myanga, Bumula, Kimaeti, Khasoko, Mateka, Kabula, Kitale, Dorofu and Sango market centres, in Kanduyi Constituency, will benefit from the Rural Electrification Programme after the Bungoma District Development Committee recommends the same as priorities to my Ministry.

(b) Yes, Sir, I confirm that the places identified by the hon. Member, except for Sango, will benefit from the Bungoma/Malakisi power line.

MR. MAKHANU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arising from the reply by the Assistant Minister, why is it that Sanga market will not benefit from the Bungoma/Malakisi power line?

MR. M'MUKINDIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, several of the identified market centres, including Sango, range from five to 10 kilometres away from the main power line, and they have not been identified by the local district development committee and recommended for rural electrification. So, my Ministry is working on the main Bungoma/Malakisi power line. At the time Sango and the other market centres which have been identified by the hon. Member under part (a) of the Question are recommended to my Ministry for electrification, then, depending on the availability of funds, we will consider them for that purpose.

MR. MAKHANU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not satisfied with that reply because Sango market centre is where the major step-down is going to be built to

MR. MAKHANU (ctd.):

have the power taken across the river to the BAT Leaf Centre at Malakisi. I would have expected that Sango, which is in my constituency, could also benefit from that power and——

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, hon. Makhanu. Could you put your supplementary question now? All you have succeeded in doing is making a statement.

MR. MAKHANU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since Sango market centre is where a major step-down is going to be built, why should it not benefit from the power line?

MR. M'MUKINDIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already said that Sango market centre was not identified as one of the market centres to be supplied with electricity. However, if the hon. Member could push the request through the local district development committee very quickly, then, depending on the availability of funds, we may be able to help. It is important to note that whenever a project, for example the Bungoma/Malakisi line, has been identified, specific funds are allocated for that purpose. So, if Sango was not included in/the original design, then obviously we do not have the money to cater for it. I would advise the hon. Member to work with his district development committee to recommend Sango and the other market centres for electrification.

Question No. 212

MR. M.D. AMIN asked the Minister for Local Government and Physical Planning:-

- (a) whether he is aware that there is no drainage sewage system in Wajir township; and
- (b) whether he will take urgent steps to provide loans for construction of these vital services.

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

(a) Yes, I am aware.

(b) My Ministry has provided Wajir County Council with a loan to purchase an exhauster pump for servicing the exhaust tank, ^{as} a ~~temporary~~ temporary measure, while

19.7.88.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING (Mr. Wagura)(ctd.):
awaiting the completion of a feasibility study on the water and ~~some~~ sewerage project for Wajir town which is currently being carried out.

MR. M.D. AMIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether the hon. Assistant Minister is aware that the whole town, which has 8,000 buildings, is using buckets to clear those dirty things. There was a time when the county council used to have a lorry from the former Ministry of Local Government but, at the moment, workers are forced to carry those dirty things. I do not know what urgent steps the Assistant Minister is going to take to provide those particular people with a vehicle to dispose of these dirty things.

E N D B.

MR. WAGURA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already said that the Ministry has already given a loan of Kshs.120,000/- to buy an exhauster for emptying the tanker that we have at Wajir. We are also undertaking a feasibility study which will cost over Kshs.17 million from the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) through the Ministry of Water Development. When this feasibility study is completed, Wajir town will be well served as far as ~~w~~ sewage services are concerned.

MR. A.I. MOHAMED: The provision of an exhauster will not be a solution to the problem because over 8,000 plots as hon. Amin ~~z~~ has said are using buckets to dispose off their wastes because there are no pit latrines. So, I would like to know from the Assistant Minister when his Ministry will construct the proposed sewage system to alleviate the situation since the while town is experiencing this problem.

MR. WAGURA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already said that the exhauster that we have there is only there on temporary basis. I have also said that we are spending Kshs.17 million to carry out a feasibility study on water and sewage in that town. This means that in the cause of time, the Ministry will be able to ~~z~~ carry out the construction of the ~~w~~ sewage system.

DR. MISOI: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister has said that Kshs.17 million will be used on carrying out feasibility study. Would it not have been advisable to spend that money in the construction of the sewage system?

MR. WAGURA: I think the hon. Member is not very serious. We have to carry out the feasibility studies ~~z~~ first before we can start the construction work. If we are going to serve that town ~~z~~ efficiently, then we must carry out feasibility studies because they are ^{Very} ~~very~~ important.

MR. MANG'OLI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has said that Dr. Misoi is not serious. I think the Assistant Minister is not serious also because Kshs.17 million is being spent on feasibility study. Which feasibility studies are these? We want to know ^{when} ~~z~~ they will provide permanent sewage system? He should not tell us about feasibility study.

MR. WAGURA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Water Development is carrying out the feasibility study and as soon as it is ready the construction of the sewage system will start immediately.

MR. P.G. GODANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the county council workers carry human faeces in buckets. What assurance can the Assistant Minister give us that these people have ~~protection~~ protection against these health hazards?

MR. WAGURA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the protection is already there.

MR. MURUKIA: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I do not think feasibility studies ~~xxx~~ could cost Kshs.17 million unless the Assistant Minister is telling us that the construction will cost Kshs.17 million?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What was your point of order, Mr. Murukia? Mr. Wagura do you want to comment on that?

MR. WAGURA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the construction of sewage and water system in Wajir town will cost much more than Kshs.17 million.

MR. KILIKU: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Can the Assistant Minister tell us who is carrying out the feasibility study; is it being carried out by a private contractor, ~~xxxx~~ or is it the Ministry? We are very much concerned.

MR. WAGURA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think I have satisfied the House. What I have said is that NORAD ~~xxx~~ has given ~~z~~ some assistance to the ~~ix~~ Ministry of Water Development. It is not a company which has been given this contract. It is being done by the Ministry of Water Development. We feel that Kshs.17 million is enough for carrying/feasibility studies. We shall spend ~~Kshs.17 million~~ more in ~~xxxx~~ construction of the sewage system.

MR. M.D. AMEN: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I do not know whether the Assistant Minister is very serious in answering this particular Question because the President himself gave ~~axix~~ a directive to this effect when he visited Wajir town. Therefore, I do not know whether he is very serious on this issue.

MR. WAGURA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to assure the hon. Member that the Ministry is very very serious and that is why the feasibility study is being carried out so that construction work can start. We are very serious.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order!

MR. MAKAU: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister was asked to tell the House whether the Kshs.17 million he mentioned is being used by the Government or a private ~~contractor~~ contractor to carry out the feasibility study. He has mentioned that NORAD ~~is~~ ^{is} giving the aid, but who is carrying ~~out~~ out this feasibility study which will cost Kshs.17 million? Who is doing that?

MR. WAGURA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already said, and I will repeat, that ~~the~~ NORAD together with the Ministry of Water Development are carrying out the feasibility study.

MR. MALEBE: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I just stood to help the Assistant Minister because Wajir town is already ~~have~~ ^{having} a lot of problems on water supply. The feasibility study that the Assistant Minister is ~~referring~~ ^{referring} to is intended to explore the possibilities of supplying water ~~in~~ in Wajir town. Therefore, I do not think that sewage ~~system~~ ^{system} can be constructed until they have got the water.

(Laughter)

(Some hon. Members ~~and~~ stood up)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! Mr. Malebe, can you ask your question? We are not going to allow you to assist the Assistant Minister in this case.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE (Mr. Lalampaa): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Did you notice that when you were standing two ~~hon~~ hon. Members were also standing, hon. Malebe and another one on this side. Did you notice that? Is it not high time they realised that they should sit down ~~when~~ ^{when} you are on your feet?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Lalampaa

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you, hon. Lalampaa, I think it is good for the hon. Members to acquaint themselves with the Standing Orders of this House.

(applause)

Noting that hon. Malebe does not wish to pursue his supplementary question, we will move on to Mr. Kubo's Question.

Question No.162

MR. KUBO asked the Minister for Finance:-

- (a) whether he is aware that Kenya Commercial Bank operates a mobile bank branch at Taveta only three days per week; and
- (b) whether in view of the fact that there is enough business to keep the bank officials engaged throughout the week, can he direct the bank to open a full-time branch at Taveta?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Mr. Keah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

- (a) Yes, I am aware.
- (b) The Kenya Commercial Bank recently carried out a feasibility study of the market ~~sizex~~ situation in Taveta town, and as a result of ~~w~~ that study the Kenya Commercial Bank found that there is not enough business to warrant the establishment of a full-time branch in Taveta ~~town~~ ~~town~~.

Thank you.

(END... .C)

MR. KUBO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is very misinformed because there is no other place with a better volume of business in the whole of Taita-Taveta District than Taveta. He should be aware of this fact by now. There are a lot of business transactions in the town. On market days, sometimes there are transactions involving over Shs.1 million in one day. That money is normally banked. Could the Assistant Minister go and check these facts, and make sure that he comes here with a proper reply? As far as I know, there is enough business in Taveta, and he is being misled in this case.

MR. KEAH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take this comment with great concern because the hon. Member feels that what I have said in this House is a lie. To me, this is a rather serious affair. I said that a feasibility study was undertaken, as a result of which it was found out that the---

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Assistant Minister for Finance in order in using the word "lie" when he knows very well that this is unparliamentary language?

(Applause)

AN HON. MEMBER: He was not informed of this fact.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Keah, note that the word "lie" is unparliamentary and withdraw it before you proceed.

MR. KEAH: I have noted this fact, and I withdraw the said word.

What I said, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, and would like to emphasise, is the fact that the Kenya Commercial Bank referred to by the hon. Member undertook a feasibility study of Taveta Town markets to establish whether a viable branch of the bank could be established on a full-time basis, ^{or not.} As a result of that study, it was discovered that the town did not have enough business to warrant a full-time pledged bank branch to be established. Thank you.

DR. MISOI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arising from the answer given by the Assistant Minister, could he tell us how much business is enough to generate enough work for a bank branch?

MR. KEAH: Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker. The volume of business that is enough to generate enough work for a bank branch is one which can enable the bank to operate profitably.

MR. MANG'OLI: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Assistant Minister really taking us seriously ^{by} in answering this question the way he is doing? We know as a fact what the hon. Member, who comes from that area, has said. He has given us statistics which he has gathered through his own system. He has said that over Shs.1 million worth of business is transacted in the town on one market day. If we may go by the information given by the hon. Member, will the Assistant Minister give us the name of the person who carried out the said feasibility study? Sometimes, it has come to light that some people go to a place and carry out feasibility studies in hotels and give the wrong report. Who carried out this feasibility study and—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Mr. Mang'oli. I gave you a chance to raise a point of order, but you are now raising a supplementary question. What is your point of order?

MR. MANG'OLI: My point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is whether the Assistant Minister is actually taking us seriously in our Questions. We have asked him a Question, and he tells us that a feasibility study has been done but he has not given us any information here as to how much volume of business they found in Taveta.

MR. KEAH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very serious. However, I would like to add that if the hon. Member has ^{different} statistics, and he lays them on the Table, I will gladly compare them with those of the Kenya Commercial Bank. Then, I will be quite happy to give this hon. House the verdict resulting from these two sets of statistics.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us go on to Mr. Kiliku's Question.

Question No. 199

MR. KILIKU asked the Minister for Labour:-

(a) whether he is aware that M/s Sixo Manufacturers Ltd., of P. O. Box 83713, Mombasa, have refused to reinstate and pay salaries for the months from December, 1986 to September, 1987 to Messrs Kwenda, Amainda and Munyitaya, and yet they were acquitted of the offence of stealing by servant by a court of law; and

(b) whether he will take the necessary action to ensure that these wananchi are reinstated and their salaries paid immediately.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Mibei): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that M/s Sixo Manufacturers have refused to reinstate Messrs Kwenda, Amainda and Munyitaya and also refused to pay them their salaries.

(b) The union representing these persons, that is the Tailors and Textile Workers Union, has reported a trade dispute to us. The matter has been investigated and my Ministry has consequently recommended that the three persons be reinstated back into their jobs and be paid their salaries for the period in question.

(Applause)

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while thanking the Assistant Minister for that very good reply, I would like to know whether this recommendation has been received by the employers in question.

MR. MIBEI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in case of the parties involved disagreeing to the said recommendation, the matter should proceed to the Industrial Court for arbitration. The ministerial recommendation was passed on to the said union and the employers on 15th July, 1988.

Question No. 216

MR. BIDU alimwuliza Waziri wa Ujenzi:-

(a) kama anafahamu kuwa barabara za Samburu-Lunga Lunga, kupitia Kinango, Mariakani-Lunga Lunga na Mazerax-Lunga Lunga hazipitiki wakati wa mvua kwa sababu ya telezi na mafuriko ya mito;

Question No. 216

BW. BIDU alimwuliza Waziri wa Ujenzi:-

(a) kama anafahamu kuwa barabara za Samburu-Lunga Lunga, kupitia Kinango, Mariakani-Lunga Lunga na Mazeras-Lunga Lunga hazipitiki wakati wa mvua kwa sababu ya telezi na mafuriko ya mito;

(b) barabara hizi zinatengewa kiasi gani cha pesa kwa mwaka kwa minajili ya kuzihifadhi; na

(c) anachukua hatua gani kuzitengeneza ili zitumike wakati wote.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Mr. Maiyani): Bw. Naibu Spika, naomba kujibu.

(a) Ninafahamu kwamba barabara hizi hazipitiki wakati wa mvua kwa sababu ya telezi na mafuriko ya mito katika sehemu hizi.

(b) Katika mwaka huu wa Serikali, yaani 1988/89, kiasi cha pesa zifuatazo kimetengwa ili kuhifadhi barabara hizi.

Kinango-Samburu Road (Kilomita 82)	- Sh.27,600/=
Lunga Lunga-Kinango Road (Kilomita 100.6)	- Sh.480,720/=
Mariakani-Kinango Road (Kilomita 42)	- Sh.36,000/=
Kinango-Mazeras Road (Kilomita 44.2)	- Sh.16,860/=.

(c) Kwa sababu ya upungufu wa pesa ulioko, Serikali hutenga kiasi kidogo cha pesa kila mwaka ili kutumika katika kila wilaya kwa kuweka murrani barabarani. Pesa ni haba mwaka huu na, kwa hivyo, hatuna matumaini ya kuweka murrani katika barabara yoyote katika Wilaya ya Kwale.

MR. BIDU: Namshukuru Waziri Msaidizi kwa kujibu Swali langu, lakini ningependa kumwuliza swali la ziada. Hivi majuzi tu, tulisomewa Bajeti. Barabara hizi zimekaa hivi zilivyo kwa miaka 25. Tukisema kwamba uhaba wa pesa utaendelea kwa miaka mingine 25, watu wangu watazidi kupata taabu. Waziri Msaidizi anaweza kutwambia ni hatua gani atakayochukua ili barabara hizi ziwekwe murrani na kuondoa taabu iliyoko sasa?

MR. MAIYANI: Bw. Naibu Spika, hata mimi ninahuzunika kwa sababu hesabu hiyo ya miaka aliyocitaja mbe. Mbunge ni kubwa. Lakini, kama tunavyojua, pesa za Wizara yangu zimekuwa haba kwa sababu ya uharibifu mwingi uliofanyika katika barabara za kila pembe ya Jamhuri wakati wa mafuriko yaliyopita.

MR. MAIYANI (ctd.):

Ijapokuwa hivyo, Bw. Naibu Spika, ningependa kutoa maelezo zaidi. Katika mwaka huu wa Serikali wa 1988/89, Kamati ya Wilaya ya Kwale (D.D.C.) imechagua barabara C108/ ^{ya kutoka} Mrima hadi Mavugo (?) yenye urefu wa kilomita 50 kama ya kwanza kwa kazi ya kuweka murrum humo Wilayani Kwale. Barabara C106 ya kutoka Lunga Lunga hadi Kinango, imepangwa katika ~~ix~~ daraja ^{la} ya pili kwa kuweka murrum hali barabara B45 ya kutoka Kinango hadi Charuburu, imepangwa katika daraja ^{la} ya tatu kwa kazi ya ~~kuweka~~ ^{kuwekwa} murrum katika wilaya hii.

Nimeamuru barabara hizi zote zinazohusika zitengezwe na greda katika mwaka huu. Pia, nimejuliza Kamati ya ~~H~~ Maendeleo Wilayani Kwale ipange kwa umuhimu, visehemu vile vilivyokatwa na maji wakati wa mvua ya mafuriko, ili kazi ya kuvirekebisha ianze mara tu pesa zitakapopatikana, bila kuchelewa.

Kiasi cha pesa zilizotengwa kwa kuhifadhi barabara mwaka huu - 1988/89 - ni kidogo sana, na, kwa hivyo, hakiwezi kumaliza kazi ya kuweka murrum katika ~~ka~~ nchi nzima. Hata hivyo, ni matumaini yangu kwamba iwapo tutapata ~~pesa~~ ongezo la pesa wakati wa Supplementary Allocation, baadaye m wakani, wilaya chache zitafaidika kwa kazi ya ~~kuweka~~ ^{Kuwekwa} barabara murrum.

MR. MALEBE: Bw. Naibu Spika, ninafahamu kuwa ^{Pesa} hizi pesa zimetengwa kwa kuvirekebisha barabara za Kinango, na ninafahamu pia kuwa pesa zilizotengwa zinatakiwa ziwe zimefika katika wilaya ^{Mhamb} tarehe 15 Julai. Je, Waziri Msaidizi anaweza kutueleza ni lini pesa hizo zitakapofika katika wilaya hiyo ili barabara zirekebishwe?

MR. MAIYANI: Bw. Naibu Spika, pesa zilizotengwa, kulingana na Bajeti tuliyonayo sasa, zitapelekwa katika kila

MR. MAIYANI (ctd.):

wilaya kama kawaida, mambo haya yakimalizika.

MR. KUBO: Bw. Naibu Spika, nimemsikiliza kwa makini Waziri Msaidizi, lakini hajajibu sehemu ya (c) ya Swali hili. Wizara yake ina ~~x~~ mipango gani kuhakikisha ^{Kuwa} hizi barabara zitakuwa zikipitika ~~wake~~ nyakati zote za mwaka?

MR. MAIYANI: Bw. Naibu Spika, nimelijibu swali hilo lililo katika sehemu ya (c) ya Swali hilo. Kama mhe. Mbunge huyo hakutega masikio vizuri, nitarudia. Je, nirudie, Bw. Naibu Spika?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Endelea.

MR. KUBO: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Jambo langu la nidhamu ni kwamba niliyasikiliza yote aliyoyasema Waziri Msaidizi, lakini amesema kw kuwa barabara hizo zitatengezwa watakapotengewa pesa. Lakini swali ni: Wizara yake ~~x~~ ina mipango gani; si kungojea mpaka itakapotengewa pesa.

MR. MAIYANI: Bw. Naibu Spika, nasadiki kuwa sehemu ya (c) ya Swali hilo limejibika nilipotoa maelezo ya ziada. Nimesema vile kulivyo na mipango ya kuweka murrum katika barabara hii. Lakini siwezi kusema ni lini pesa hizi zitakapopatikana. Nimeeleza wazi kuwa tuna upungufu wa pesa na hata waheshimiwa Wabunge ---

MR. WAMANG'OLI: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Swali alilouliza mhe. Mbunge ni ni rahisi sana. Ameuliza ni mipango gani Wizara ~~xi~~ iliyonayo kuhusu barabara hizo. Hakuuliza mambo ya pesa.

MR. MAIYANI: Bw. Naibu Spika, mipango ya Wizara yangu itafuata vile mhe. Mbunge aliyeuliza Swali, pamoja na Kamati ya Maendeleo ya Kwale, watakavyotwambia. Tukishaletewa mapendekezo yao, yatawekwa katika mipango. Tunapata mapendekezo mengi kutoka katika Jamhuri nzima. Kwa hivyo, ni wajibu wa mhe. Waziri huyo

MR. MAIYANI (Ctd.):

kuwa akilifuata jambo hili katika idara inayohusika au wawe
wakilizungumzia katika Kamati ya Maendeleo ya Kwale ili tuwe
tukijua mapendekezo yao.

Question No. 220

MR. LEWA asked the Minister for Public Works:-

- (a) what has delayed the payment of the retirement benefits of Mr. Karisa Bali, Treasury Ref. No. APN/CC 29681 who retired on 29th February, 1984; and
- (b) whether the Minister could pay Mr. Bali with immediate effect.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The delay in the payment of retirement benefits for Mr. Karisa Bali occurred because of misplacement of his documents.

(b) I have taken up the matter and Mr. Karisa Bali will be paid his pension tomorrow afternoon.

(applause)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order!

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will agree with me that the documents were ^{apparently} misplaced for four years. Could the Minister tell us who misplaced the documents and what disciplinary action he has taken against him?

MR. J.K. arap KOECH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I believe the hon. Member knows that the Government handles volumes and volumes of documents. That ~~it~~ does not affect my Ministry only. Pensions have to go through many stages, and the ^{probability} ~~probability~~ of misplacing documents is there. So, it was no due to somebody's mistake that this happened; it was just

MR. J.K. arap KOECH (ctd.):

a mistake. That is why I said that this man should be paid tomorrow afternoon.

MR. LEWA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Minister for assisting Mr. Bali. I will go to the Treasury tomorrow to collect the money. If I face any problems, I will go back to the Minister for further assistance. Thank you.

Question No. 222

MR. MR. JALANG'O asked the Minister for Lands and Housing:-

(a) whether he is aware that most land owners in Asembo Location of Siaya District have not been issued with title deeds since the completion of Land Adjudication nearly 10 years ago; and

(b) whether he can ensure that these land owners are issued with the title deeds.

THE MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mbela): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that some land owners in the registered sections of Asembo Location of Siaya District have not yet received their ~~it~~ title deeds.

(b) The title deeds for the already registered sections namely: Ramba, Seger and Nyagoko are ready and the land owners can collect them from Siaya Land Registry after payment of the necessary fees.

END E.

MR. JALANG'O: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would, first of all, like to thank the hon. Minister for the immediate action that he has taken to make title deeds available in three sub-locations in Asembo Location. Could he inform this House when the remaining title deeds will be made available to the landowners?

MR. MBELA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Asembo Location has eight adjudication sections, namely; Ramba, which was registered in August, 1975; Siger which was registered on 28th April, 1981; Nyagoko which was registered on 24th September, 1982; and Memba where adjudication work has started.

MR. MANG'OLI: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The supplementary question which the hon. Member has put is very simple. If the hon. Minister had answered it, we could have moved on to the next Order. The hon. Jalang'o asked the hon. Minister to tell this House when the remaining title deeds are going to be issued to the remaining landowners. He did not ask the hon. Minister to give us such a long statement.

MR. MBELA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was actually giving that information. If I can be given a chance, I will be able to give that information.

Adjudication work has been completed in Memba area, and the maps are being checked for finalisation. Adjudication work is in progress in Omiya Mwalo, and expected to be completed by the end of 1988; it is in progress in Omiya Dhier and scheduled to be completed by June 1989; and it is in progress in Mahaya, and programmed to be completed by June, 1989.

MR. KUBO: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Can the Minister be kind enough to explain to the House why there is such a delay of ten years before adjudication is completed in a particular area as it has been alleged by the hon. Member?

MR. MBELA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true that it takes a long time for adjudication to be completed in various sections. After the initial process of establishing whose land it is, it is important that if there are objections, the committees are able to check and establish who is the owner of the land. That process takes a long time.

The other problem which we, of course, have is lack of funds to enable us to move throughout the whole country at the same time. We have to follow a certain programme so that when adjudication work is completed in one area we can move to the next area.

MR. JALANG'O: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while still thanking the Minister for those assurances, can he assure this House that the funds will now be made available so that the adjudication work is completed and title deeds availed to the landowners by the prescribed dates?

MR. MBELA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I can make that assurance to the House. The programme is based on the allocation of funds which we now have.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you have a Ministerial Statement to make, Mr. Mbela?

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

THE MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mbela): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on 13th July, 1988, the Member for Cherangani tabled some papers to substantiate his earlier claims that the National Research Station and the main Prison farms at Kitale had been sub-divided and allocated to individuals.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our beloved Government has been committed to settling as many landless wananchi as possible and indeed, much has been achieved in this direction since Independence. However, this commitment has been pursued on clear understanding

THE MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (contd.):

that the allottees will develop the land to promote food production to feed our population which continues to increase while land remains static, and it is for this reason that the Government has decided to allocate unutilised public land to wananchi who are able to develop it to promote our food requirements.

It is true that the Government has allocated some idle portions of both the National Research Station and the Main Prison farms at Kitale to deserving wananchi. This land has been idle for a very long time, and it was not contributing anything to the economy of this country. I am, indeed, very happy to note that the new allottees have commenced development of their plots, as it has already been confirmed by the hon. Member.

Contrary to the insinuations made by the hon. Member, the Government made a critical evaluation of the requirements of the National Research Station before deciding to excise part of the farm for settlement purposes. The land measuring 1600 acres which was left for research meets all the requirements for this purpose and is sufficient for now and the future to enable the National Research Station ^{to} carry out its objectives without any problem.

Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

(applause)

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

(Order for Committee read
being Third allotted Day)

MOTION

That Mr. Speaker, do now leave the Chair

Vote .11 - Ministry of Health

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that Mr. Speaker, do now leave the Chair.

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (M contd.):

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this will enable me to propose to this House that we do Vote a sum of roughly K£49 million; to enable us to continue running the services of health in the nation. That sum is roughly divided into two ways; K£104 million for Recurrent Expenditure; and K£44 million for Development Expenditure. I know that many Members are aware that we have very serious health problems in the nation and that, indeed, we have occasional crises of drug shortages.

I would, however, like from the beginning with your permission, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir to emphasize that those problems do not arise because the Government does not give priority to health. No, it is because of the expansion of the facilities; and above all - and more important - it is because we are trying to cover all corners of the nation. I mention this because if the hon. Members looked at the Estimates that are here and those that were before us last year, they would see that the Ministry of Health allocation was running fourth; after the Ministries of Education, Agriculture, and the Ministry responsible for defence and security services.

So, we cannot say that the Government within the resources available to the total nation - we can only operate within those resources - we did not give priority to the Ministry of Health. We definitely gave priority to the Ministry of Health, and we will continue to do so. Indeed, one has only to look at the activities of our own President, His Excellency Daniel Toroitich arap Moi to see his activities in the expansion of the Nyayo wards; and other Harambee efforts that he has undertaken over so many years; and also to see how much priority he personally gives to health services. Then one has only to see how much money we are putting into feeding 5.5 million children in primary schools with milk, twice a week, and thereby improving their own health. That is very specifically

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (contd.):

^{promotive}
~~promoting~~ their health since they are better fed. A Vote like that of course comes under a different Ministry. Equally, the programmes we are undertaking under the Ministries of Water Development, Lands and Housing, and others to improve the ~~livingx~~ general living conditions of the people, have their overflow benefits ^{going to} ~~to the~~ help ~~of the~~ people. So, health has a priority regardless of the problems ~~we~~ that we face now. Therefore, as we face these problems - and nobody denies that fact - we ~~are~~ ~~not~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~convinced~~ ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~problems~~ ~~are~~ ~~not~~ ~~our~~ ~~own~~ ~~and~~ ~~that~~ ~~we~~ ~~can~~ ~~do~~ ~~nothing~~ ~~about~~ ~~them~~.

End F.....



THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Ctd.):

We are called upon not to merely proclaim the problems because they are already known. In fact, nobody is saying anything new by proclaiming the problems. We must face them squarely and be prepared to try and solve them in whatever measure we can contribute.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the monies we are asking for will go to various programmes. Let me give some examples, for instance the construction and equipping of district ~~h~~ hospitals such as Webuye in Bungoma and Msambweni in Kwale Districts. The Webuye District Hospital is a new one but that one in Kwale is not entirely new; we are re-building it entirely. Therefore, it is almost a new district hospital. We are building Nyayo wards at Sigowet in Kericho District, Elburgon in Nakuru District, Mukurweini in Nyeri District, Pumwani in Nairobi and Kanyakine in Meru District. There will also be a number of other places where Nyayo wards will be started as self-help projects, and later we shall come in and assist the people to complete the projects.

We are going to be establishing surgical contraceptive units in 13 district hospitals. We ^{are} also going to be improving and upgrading the construction of new rural health facilities throughout the country. At the same time, we are going to implement two rehabilitation projects in South Nyanza and Kilifi Districts. In these two districts, as well as Kwale District, we have very special problems on child mortality and these are specific problems in some specific ~~h~~ districts. We have to put specific efforts to those particular districts. This is because as planners and as a Parliament, I know everybody joins us in thinking of Kenya as a unit and not merely just as districts. However, we divide it into districts for convenience of administration but for no other reason.

We are going to provide infrastructure in the health services to ensure the delivery services to the rural health facilities. Family planning plays a very healthy role here. In all those efforts, we are going to be collaborating with the mission hospitals, ~~mission~~ mission societies and

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Ctd.):

other non-Governmental organisations such as Flying Doctor Service, the African Medical and Research Foundation (Amref) and others so that we work together. This is because in this nation, ³⁵~~55~~ per cent of the health services that are given to Kenyans are given through those mission hospitals and non-Governmental institutions. Therefore, it is very important that we give them the recognition and we co-operate fully with them.

Equally, we are going to be working with any other people who want to start private hospitals. We have announced this before and I want to repeat it, that we have no hesitation whatsoever in assisting anyone who wants to start his hospital and to give services. In this nation unlike some others in this Continent of Africa, we have no illusions whatsoever. If anybody wants to do a business, ^{he can do so.} hospital business is quite profitable and all we require is that ~~whz~~ whoever builds a hospital, a clinic or a health centre, ^{should build it-} ~~it is~~ to the standard required by us under our laws. ^{Services} The ~~premises~~ ^{should be} rendered ^{whatever} ~~that~~ ^{should be} by people who are qualified and ~~that~~ ^{is} prescribed in that place ^{is} something wholesome and ^{assist} in development. The fact that in that process somebody will make a little profit, is neither here nor there. It is something to be welcomed. Therefore, I want to clear that point in our ~~our~~ minds.

For the information of those who may not have it readily in their minds, right now, may I mention ~~a~~ that we have the following health institutions in the country. We have seven provincial hospitals, 73 district and sub-district hospitals, six rural health training centres, 21 rural health demonstration centres, 260 health centres, 42 sub-health centres and 804 dispensaries. These are those that we have recorded ~~has~~ having been built, completed and available for use. I know that there are many, many others which are at different stages of construction in various constituencies including my ~~own~~ own. But we have not counted ~~the~~ those ones. They will enter our arithmetic at a later stage, but they are in the arithmetic of the medical officers of health within the districts. In addition to these we have 24 medical training institutions which are ~~the~~

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Ctd.):

training our middle level manpower. This is roughly the picture that we have.

To complete that profile, may I also ~~not~~ mention the rearrangement in the Ministry that we have undertaken now so that when the votes are read and you are comparing them with last years, you will avoid confusion if we tell you that we have rearranged the Ministry. We have created new divisions and you may therefore, not readily compare the figures appearing here with the figures of last ~~year~~ year. ~~WE~~ We have created a new division of Mental Health. We want Mental health to be treated like any other service so that somebody who has ^a mental problem or mental illness is treated with sympathy, respect and without fear by the society as a whole. We must get ^{rid} ~~rid~~ of that ^{instinct} ~~instinct~~ amongst Africans in this country and in the Continent of Africa that somebody who has a mental illness somehow ^{has} ~~is~~ a ~~special~~ special type of illness. It is not. It is like any other illness. It is only that it happens to attack a particular part of the body ~~not~~ and not another. We want to have a special division so that we shall have people dealing with psychiatric cases in all district hospitals and in our ~~proxi~~ provincial ~~hosp~~ hospitals. However, that will take time because we are busy training the manpower, but as we train we shall ~~be~~ do so eventually.

We also have a division to deal with environmental health. You will realize that this now is very important. Here we are talking about environment in ~~x~~ which people work; in which people live and ~~a~~ environment in general. Then we have a new division which are calling the Bio-medical Engineering. This is a key ~~depar~~ department. Bio-medical Engineering is for training people who will do ~~is~~ the maintenance of these very delicate and complicated equipment. This is because, ^{uptil} ~~until~~ now we have been trying to maintain them ^{using} ~~by~~ people who have had generalized education. Medical equipment is very delicate and difficult ^{to maintain}. It ~~is~~ has to be maintained by people who are specially trained, ^{so that} ~~then~~ it can have ^a longer life. This kind of equipment is quite expensive and that is why have decided to have that department.

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Ctd.):

We also have an Information Department which will not only collect information, but will ~~as~~ also disseminate the information which is available. In fact, we have already started doing this with regard to one disease called Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Aids). We are already spreading some information which I hope most hon. Members have paid some attention to. We have also created a new Medical Legal Services Department. That is a very important department on methodology and other things that we are going to do.

The only reason why I mention these new divisions is that the way they figure in Estimates may confuse you if you tried to compare them with the last year estimates.

May I also say that, during the last five years, we have laid greatest emphasis on preventive and promotive health in the rural areas; elimination of diseases by making sure that the environment that people live is better. We have gone more rural ~~x~~ and it is for that reason and hon. Members will see that in these Estimates, 47 per cent of the total Development Vote goes to the Rural Infrastructure of Health Services. Therefore, when we say that majority of the people are in the rural areas, we also go that way. However, the proportion is even more than 47 per cent because even the district ~~has~~ hospitals we have referred to are also in the rural areas. So the proportion is bound to be higher than that.

In that programme on rural health, we are getting a lot of assistance from various countries in the world and ~~as~~ also from various international agencies and I do not want to list them. They give us aid in form of grants which are listed in the Estimates. I ~~know~~ know it is the wish of every hon. Member that we should give thanks to all of them because they give us good assistance.

One general guideline for rural health is that because there are so many Harabee projects which have been taken over ^{by} the Ministry and which

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Ctd.):

needs renovation and a upgrading, we will concentrate our resources on doing that job. By doing those jobs, I have mentioned above, the centre^{render} will/ more services. Instead of us trying to build new ones it is better to ~~help~~ assist the already existing ones. This is because even if ~~an~~ health centre has been built through Harambee, as long as we have upgraded it and renovated it, it will serve the people well. So that really is our guideline.

END G.....

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Ctd.):

So, if you hear that we are not building new health centres in Kenya, it is because we are taking ^{over} the ones the ~~Kenya~~ wananchi have ~~started~~ built and we try to up-grade them and make use of them. This will not apply to those very sparsely populated areas ~~in~~ of our country where we still have to assist them in the construction of new health centres. That is precisely because in those parts, people are also scattered. In fact, we have to give do this job ourselves initially. So, I need not list the distri_cts I am referring to because they are well known to most hon. Members of this House.

A very special programme in this year's estimates is the programme which seeks to reduce infant mortality. We want to cover every district in this country so that we utilize the modern medicine. There is now ^{inadequate} ~~adequate~~ knowledge to be able to protect the children from the major ^{killer} ~~diseases~~ if only we can immunize them within their first year of birth. We can immunize them against ~~the~~ measles, poliomyelitis, tetanus, hooping coughs, diphtheria and tuberculosis. There is enough knowledge. By giving them one vaccination during their first year, we protect them against these diseases like poliomyelitis and ~~the~~ measles for life. This is a very key programme because as a nation, we ~~want~~ want to get to that point where other nations in the world have got to. If you are travelling in Europe today, you do not hear of these diseases because they are not there. This is because it has become routine to protect the children through these vaccinations. This programme, although it is ~~now~~ being sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO) ^{in the Continent of Africa} is going on very slowly. The hon. Members will be pleased to know that in this country, it is

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Ctd.):

is going on extremely well and we want everybody to join in in encouraging mothers to take their children for vaccination within their ~~child's~~ ^{children's} first year. They are told ^{so} at the clinics. but it is good for you ^{them} to repeat it at the meetings ^{you} attend because ~~the~~ immunization is most effective. This is because during the first year, the child is still enjoying the immunity he or she has inherited from the mother.

AN HON. MEMBER: And the father.

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Mr. Kibaki): Not the father. The child has inherited immunity from the mother during that period and it is the right time to give them that boost of new inoculation and protect him ^{or her} permanently. Infant mortality has dropped so rapidly in this nation that it is now estimated at only 85 infant deaths out of 1,000 born.

You must have read ^{figures} in the newspapers about two weeks ago about a nation further south in ~~the~~ Eastern Africa where infant mortality is 350 out of 1,000. You also must have read about another nation to the north of our country where the infant mortality is 300 out of 1,000 which means out of every 1,000 children born, 300 of them die ~~but~~ before they finish their infancy - first year. ^{The fact that} ~~But~~ here in Kenya, the infant mortality has gone down to 85 ~~px~~ out of 1,000 is in fact, the greatest testimony ^{to} ~~in~~ ^{of} the success of our economic and social development. This is because it has ^{something} to do with the living conditions of these children when they are born; it has ^{something} to do with the environment in which they are born; it has ^{something} to do with the nutrition that we are talking about and it has ^{something} to do with the health of the parents. The fact that we have gone that far in the reduction of the infant mortality, ~~it~~ is the best testimony of the success of the Government ^{health} programmes in

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Ctd.):

this nation.

I know that the hon. Members will want to talk about a disease called Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). We have a special programme for this, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Three things have to be said about ~~in~~ this disease.

First and foremost, there is no cure for this disease has yet been discovered. In fact, the conference which was held in Stockholm only two weeks ago, where about 5,000 scientists were doing research about AIDS met, it was agreed that there is no cure as of this moment. It is also agreed that in fact, the actual channels for infection have now been established. The channels are very simple. If a mother has AIDS during pregnancy, in the process of giving birth, that child born by that mother could have AIDS. If somebody is ill and in the hospital he gets blood transfusion and the blood itself is from an infected person, he will get the disease. Thirdly, if that man or woman has sexual intercourse with someone who is already infected with the disease, he or she gets AIDS. Fourthly, if one is a drug addict, he will get AIDS because they normally use injections to inject various types of drugs into their bodies. They share the drugs by passing ~~on~~ the needle on from one person to another and they transmit the disease in that way. These channels are known.

It is ~~was~~ well known that nobody can get AIDS by sitting near somebody else who has AIDS; nobody gets AIDS by merely shaking hands with somebody who has AIDS; nobody gets AIDS by merely going to the dancing floor and dancing with people who have AIDS. So, the normal social contracts do not lead to infection. That is why we ~~are~~ are saying in the message we are carrying on in the media - and I hope everybody will help us in carrying the same message - that the responsibility is yours. You choose to risk or not to risk.

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Ctd.):

Like everything else in life, the responsibility lies entirely on the individuals and like ~~as~~ everything else ~~in~~ in life, and it cannot be communal. salvation lies on the individuals. It is a very serious matter.

We have a department which is concentrating on ~~the~~ propagating the information and on treating and being humane towards those who are infected because we have to do so.

Our training programmes as ~~is~~ shown in ^{these} ~~this~~ Estimates of ~~Recurrent Expenditure~~ have to expand. I know that we are training a lot of people and that we shall go on training ~~it~~ ^{because} even more. ~~we~~ we need them. Let me take ~~in~~ this opportunity when we are talking about training to say something which is obvious ~~but~~ but which many Kenyans do not seem to appreciate ~~that~~ that in this nation we are now producing ~~100~~ ¹²⁰ or more doctors every year, so we have moved on. Perhaps, more important is that the doctors we have now serving in our institutions are as qualified as any ~~dox~~ doctors to whom we keep on sending patients abroad. I want to emphasize this point because we have to outgrow this sense of inferiority complex. We have ~~got~~ Kenyans who train in America, Germany, Britain, France, Italy, India or Japan, and they come back here. They were operating ^{on} /people there; or they were doing kidney transplants ^{and} /heart transplants in those places and treating all sorts of complicated diseases in those other places. But ~~when~~ when they come to Kenya, they still find Kenyans who do not know, or whose minds are not open enough to believe that we have Kenyans who have such knowledge. This is very pathetic because we have got to appreciate that we have moved on. I ~~do not say~~ will not say anything for any other purpose except this; that these specialized institutions like the kidney unit, the heart unit which we are setting up in Kenya will require the assistance of everybody through

H.5.....19.7.88

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Ctd.):

Harambee programmes. When we appeal to ^{Kenyans} you to assist, it is with the knowledge that we have the manpower which can do that job effectively and efficiently as well as any other nations.

~~When we have our own programmes~~

END H.....

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (ctd):

When we have joint programmes right here at home, those from abroad will know that they are dealing with colleagues of equal standing. It is indeed true that in some lines of research such as family planning and others, the research people at the Kenya Medical Research Institute (Kemri) are right at the frontier of new knowledge. They are, therefore, at par with their colleagues in the rest of the world. So these are some of the things that I should mention.

Finally, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to ~~emk~~ emphasize the following point although it is not in my estimates. We are working on a scheme which will make it possible for us to ask those who utilize medical services to make a little contribution towards the costs of these services. This is essential. As I said, right at the beginning, these estimates present the maximum we can hope to raise from the tax structure as of this moment. Unfortunately, we would also like to expand health services.

Additional ~~resources~~ resources are already being realised by us because the Kenyans themselves are building Nyayo Wards, hospitals, clinics and health centres. That is capital expenditure. These are resources that sail direct into capital expenditure. They are therefore, making a major contribution towards the health services and are thus sharing the costs of their own health. Although this is the case, we shall still ask them to go a little bit farther and see how they can share with us the costs of the services that will be rendered in hospitals. We have not yet pinpointed the precise manner that this programme will take. We ^{are} at this moment in the middle of that discussion. It would, therefore, be unfair for me to give this House in piecemeal what we shall have. We have a lot of time to discuss when we embark on this issue.

May I also mention that the move we are making in inspection of various places that give health services, are only meant to

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (ctd.):

protect Kenyans against those who would want to make quick maoney by either selling us drugs that are outdated or by giving sub-standard services while charging them highly at the same time.

Finally, Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, may I with the help of this House appeal to all private and charitable hospitals, which already charge fees, on this one small point which occasionally becomes embarrassing. This is where we have a sick person who is told to pay a deposit before he/she can be treated. In this nation we want to have sympathy towards those who are disadvantaged. Here I mean those who are ill. This gesture is a mark of civilisation.

(applause)

Being civilised is not just a question of money. It is the attitude of human beings towards each other. We want all medical institutions to give the service first, then worry about the payments later. We are not issuing a free license for people to believe that they can get free treatment in a private hospital that charges fees. No, this is not the case, Here we are talking of particular cases like accidents and emergencies where treatment must be done and payment can pursued thereafter.

On that ^{note} ~~see~~ and on the hope that we shall all be promoting health services in our own way by encouraging everybody to improve his environment where he lives, I beg to move.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Mr. Karauri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to second this Motion which has been ably moved by the Minister for Health.

I would like to start straightaway by alerting the Minister to the fact that there are no drugs in most of our hospitals. We want the Ministry to now find a solution to this problem. If it is a question of money, our people would not believe this because we ~~have~~ are voting money to the Ministry of Health.

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

When the doctors, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, graduate from the ~~2~~ universities, they are the only professionals, although I still believe there might be others, that swear on a lot of things that they will do and not do. I think they should ^{also} ~~not~~ swear that they will ensure that the drugs meant for the public and those brought to the hospitals by the Government, will never find their way into private clinics and pharmacies. I say so because must act now. If you ^{go} ~~went~~ to any hospital, you will find that the drugs are not there. In fact, even if you ^{are given a prescription} ~~were prescribed~~ for some minor drugs, which can be found in private pharmacies and clinics, you will not get them in Government hospitals. I think time has come when the Minister ^{all} and ^{his} ~~entire~~ officers must act. They must even involve the police to ensure that whatever is bought and meant for the public, is never taken away by some greedy individuals. I say so because this medical profession is very noble and is respected by all. That is why I said that they swear when they graduate, ^{that} ~~on what~~ they are ^{not} going to ^{do} ~~do~~, ^{do} ~~how~~ they are going to act professionally and so on. This should be part of what they do. They should not take away drugs from the hospitals. They should give it to the public for whom it is meant.

The Minister has ~~x~~ said that we produce about 120 doctors per year. This number is very, very small. The population of this country is over 22 million~~s~~ now. If we go ~~on~~ producing about 120 doctors per year, we will never meet the requirements of ~~the need~~ of enough medical personnel in this country. When we talk of expanding schools, universities and so on, let us not only look at the Ministry of Education. Ministries like the Ministry of Health should look for ^{and means} ~~means and~~ ways of expanding of their own training facilities. That way, perhaps, we might be able to produce at least 3,000 doctors per annum. I, ^{am} ~~myself~~, is sure that if there was such an expansion, our students still in school would study very hard to become doctors.

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

This is because they would know that they would get places at the university to become doctors. In fact, if you compare the production of 120 doctors per annum with the number of doctors produced in other Third World Countries like Cuba which produces 9,000 doctors per annum, you will realise that this number is nothing.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have not yet licensed the clinical officers to run private clinics. This issue has been raised and discussed. The clinical officers themselves have also complained about this. Those of us who have attended treatments at the hospital, know that a clinical officer who has served for some time like three years or more, is as competent and experienced as any other person to prescribe any drug and proper drugs at that. In fact, some people feel that the clinical officers who have been working in a dispensary or health centre for some time ^{are} ~~is~~ closer to the people than most doctors. I think, these people should be licensed in an effort to raise the number of the medical personnel that we have in this country.

We ought to have dispensaries all over the country. In fact, we should ~~have~~ ^a have a dispensary per sub-location. If people can build them this would be possible. Unfortunately, what is happening today is that because of lack of adequate medical personnel, even if people built these dispensaries, they would not ~~be~~ ^{be} properly staffed. So, the Ministry must look at this matter urgently and increase and expand the training of doctors and clinical officers. This will enable our people to have the health care that they need.

Mr. deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue of Acquired Immune Deficiency (A.I.D.S.) is a bit difficult to discuss. I would not like to open Pandora's Box in this matter here. The theories that are being raised are quite conflicting. I am not a medical doctor, but there is the question of syringes and other things. ~~I started~~ ^{have} I started getting scared even of the mosquitoes.

I.5.....19.7.88

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

This is because the mosquitoes also work on the same theory as the syringes. I do not know whether somebody somewhere is not giving us ~~all the correct~~ ^{wrong} information. Or it could be that they themselves perhaps do not know all the information that pertains to the spread of A.I.D.S.

END I.....

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

However, the disease is something which is already scaring a lot of people; it is something that is, perhaps, curable. I think people must be cautious about it, although the theories that have been coming up about it conflict themselves. People have started wondering when we talk about the disease when there are other fatal ones that affect people in much the same way as what is being projected. They do not know where the truth is.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to request the Ministry of Health to supply Miathene Health Centre with an ambulance. I know there are other channels through which I can put this matter to the Minister, but this is a matter I, personally, have been pursuing the Ministry to look into for quite sometime. Now that the Ministry officials are all here, it is not bad for them to hear about it. I am saying this because occasionally when a dispensary, health centre, or a hospital is provided with a vehicle, and it is later involved in an accident, it becomes very difficult, in fact almost impossible, to replace it. It ~~is~~ takes several years before such a vehicle is replaced with another one. So I hope that the Ministry will be able to replace these vehicles, perhaps, ^{by} boarding those which have been involved in accidents. In this way, replacements will be done fast.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

(Question proposed)

MR. KUBO: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. When you were standing another hon. Member just walked in without showing any respect to the Chair. ~~is~~ Can he apologise to the Chair?

AN HON. MEMBER: Who is this hon. Member?

MR. KUBO: The one in ^{spectacles,} ~~spectacles,~~ who is sitting in the Front Bench.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Kiplagat, I think you are the person in question. So, would, kindly, observe the Standing Orders of the House?

J.2. 19.7.88

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

Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika, kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili niunge mkono Hoja hii. Kwanza ningependa kuipongeza Wizara ya Afya kwa kazi bora ambayo inawafanyia wananchi. Ninasema hivi kwa sababu afya ya wananchi milioni 22 wa Kenya iko mikononi mwa Wizara hii. Kwa hivyo, ina wajibu muhimu wa kuhakikisha kwamba Afya ya Wakenya milioni 22 inalindwa vizuri.

Pamoja na hayo, ningependa kuiambia Wizara hii ^{Kwamba} kitu cha muhimu sana, na ambacho Wakenya wote wanataka kifanyike, ni kuhakikisha kwamba kuna dawa katika zahanati, vituo vya afya, ~~na~~ hospitali na mahali pengine popote ambapo wananchi huenda kwa matibabu. Ninasema hivi kwa sababu ikiwa hakuna dawa katika sehemu za matibabu, basi hakutakuwa na haja ya wananchi kwenda huko. Hii ni kwa sababu ^{waganjwa} huenda huko kutafuta dawa. Kama hakuna dawa katika hospitali, basi majengo yake yatakuwa sawa na majengo mengine yoyote ya kawaida. Hata kama kuna daktari, ^{na} lakini hakuna dawa, majengo hayo ^{yatakuwa} hayana maana yoyote. Kwa hivyo, inafaa Wizara hii ihakikishe kwamba kuna dawa katika hospitali zote za Jamhuri ya Kenya.

Jambo lingine ni kuhusu mobile clinics. Pengine ni vigumu sana kujenga ~~na~~ zahanati na hospitali nyingi. Lakini mobile clinics, hasa ~~sana~~ katika sehemu za ~~M~~ mashambani, ni ^{huduma} hudumu muhimu sana. Wizara ingehakikisha kwamba kuna ~~na~~ mobile clinics ^{na} wafanyakazi wa kutosha. Hii ni kwa sababu wataweza kutembea katika sehemu zote za wilaya fulani. ^{Huduma} Hudumu hii ni muhimu zaidi katika sehemu za ^{zing} mashambani ambazo ^{kuwa na} ni mbu wengi kama Samburu, Turkana na sehemu nyingine. Ni jambo la muhimu ^{wanguzi wata-} mobile clinics kwa sababu ^{zitate} zitate tembelea sehemu zote za nchi hii na kuwatibu wananchi.

Pia ningependa kutaja juu ya ukimwi.

AN HON. MEMBER: Unaitwa misaada.

J.3. 19.7.88

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT,
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE (Mr. Lalampaa):
Kuna m/ha Mbunge ^{hapa} ambaye anasema ^{ugonjwa wa Ukimwi} unaitwa misada; lakini huitwi hivyo.

Bw. Naibu Spika, ~~ki~~ utaona kwamba ili kuuzuia ukimwi Wizara na kila wananchi wana wajibu wa kutekeleza. Wizara ina mambo mawili ya kufanya. Kwanza ni kuhakikisha kwamba damu inayowekwa wagonjwa haina viini vya ukimwi. Jambo la pili ni kuhakikisha kwamba sindano inayotumiwa kuwadunga wagonjwa imechemshwa. Ninafikiri Wizara ingeweza kutafuta sindano ~~za~~ zinazotumika ~~maraka~~ mara moja na kutupwa. Ninasema hivi kwa sababu sisi wote ni binadamu. Inawezekana mtu anayemtibu mgonjwa amechoka. Sasa anaweza kusahau na kumdunga mgonjwa kwa sindano ambayo haijachemshwa. Kwa hivyo, ni bora ~~we~~ Wizara iwe na sindano ^{Zilizotumika} sizzotumika zaidi ya mara moja. Hii itahakikisha kwamba hakuna mgonjwa atakayedungwa kwa sindano ambayo tayari imetumika.

Kuhusu damu, inafaa Wizara ihakikishe kwamba hospitali ambazo zina daktari wa kuweka watu damu zina mashine ^{za} ya ~~n~~ kuchunguza kama ~~k~~ damu hiyo ina viini vya ukimwi. Wakifanya hivi, bila shaka wananchi watawekwa damu ambayo haina viini, vyovyote.

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Mr. Kibaki): On a point of information, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to confirm to hon. Member for Samburu East, that, in fact, ~~there~~ in every centre where blood is stored, there is equipment for testing it. So, actually, we do not take any risk in that respect.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT,
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE (Mr. Lalampaa):
Ahsante sana kwa maelezo hayo. Ningependa pia wahakikishe kwamba jambo hilo ^{linafanyika} katika vituo vya afya. Tunaishukuru Wizara kwa kuchukua hatua kama hiyo.

END J

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

Bw. Naibu Spika, jambo ambalo ningependa ^{kusema juu ya} ~~kuomba~~ Wizara hii ifanye kuhusu mawakilisho yangu ya Samburu Mashariki ni kwamba ~~nai-pongeza~~ ^{kuipongeza} Wizara kwa kazi bora ambayo imefanya ^{huko.} ~~lakini~~ miaka miwili ^{imepita} ~~sasa~~ tangu ^{ambulensi} ~~ambulensi~~ ^{iondolewe} katika kituo cha afya cha Wamba. ^{Pia} ~~sasa~~ ^{ambulensi} ~~ambulensi~~ katika mawakilisho yote ya Samburu Mashariki, na sehemu hii ndiyo inayojulikana kama "mosquito invested area".

Kwa hivyo, watu wengi wanapata ugonjwa wa malaria. Watu wengine wanaishi ^{katika} ~~sehemu~~ ^{ambazo} ~~ambayo~~ dawa zinapatikana ^{hazipatikani}. Kwa hivyo, yafaa Wizara ya Afya ihakikishe kwamba imerudisha ^{ambulensi} katika kituo cha afya cha Wamba ^{ili} ~~ili~~ kuwahudumia wananchi kwa sababu watu wengi wana ^{yao} ~~potisha~~ maisha ^{sababu wakila mbali sana na kituo hicho} ~~kwa~~ ~~kutofika~~ huko. Mimi nimesaidia kwa njia ninayo-weza. Gari langu mwenyewe limetumika kama ^{ambulensi} huko. Unajua sasa nikiwa hapa Nairobi wananchi wanataabika huko. Kwa hivyo, ningeiomba Wizara ihakikishe kwamba imetuma ^{ambulensi} huko Wamba.

Pia naishukuru Wizara kwa sababu wametupatia mobile clinic huko Maralal. Hiyo ni shukrani kwa Wizara. Lakini hakuna pesa za kuendesha huduma hii. Kwa hivyo, natumaini kwamba kwa vile Wizara imepata pesa sasa yafaa ihakikishe kwamba pesa za ^{ambulensi} zimetolewa ili kuhakikisha kwamba wananchi wanapata huduma ya kutosha.

Jambo la mwisho, Bw. Naibu Spika, ni kuhusu hospitali za wamisheni, hospitali za watu binafsi, na ~~hizi~~ kadhalika. Waziri alituambia kwamba asilimia 33 ya wananchi wanatibiwa na hospitali za wamisheni ama hospitali za watu binafsi. Jambo hili ni muhimu sana. Jambo ambalo ningependa kusema ni kwamba huduma au matibabu katika hospitali za watu binafsi yamekuwa ghali sana. Ingefaa Wizara ifanye uchunguzi na kuona njia ambayo ingeweza kutumia ili kwamba wananchi wapate dawa kwa ^{bei} nafuu. Siyo mapenzi ya mwananchi kutaka kuwa mgonjwa. Ni bahati mbaya tu. Lakini mwananchi wa kawaida ^{anayepanua kazi yake} ~~hawezi~~ kupata matibabu kutoka kwa daktari ^{binafsi} kwa sababu ni ghali.

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

Kwa hivyo, wakati umewadia kuhakikisha kwamba hata wale wanaowahudumia wananchi kama madaktari ^{wanaofanya kazi yao} binafsi wanawahudumia kwa bei nafuu lakini siyo kufikiria ^{juu ya} pesa zaidi kuliko maisha ya binadamu kwa sababu sisi sote tunajua kwamba maisha ya binadamu ni bora kuliko pesa.

Bw. Naibu Spika, naunga mkono.

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

Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity also to support this Motion. I was very attentive listening to the Minister for Health when moving his Vote and I was glad to hear the good things the Ministry is doing. This is very good.

In supporting the Motion, Mr. Deputy Speaker, there are a few things I would like to point out to the Minister so that he can take quick action to try and put them into ~~proper working~~ order. I think the Minister for Health is new in the Ministry, and it is normally said that "a new broom sweeps best". There is one problem which has always bothered me and also bothered many wananchi. I can see the Minister is busy right now talking and he is not listening.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the point I want to drive home is in connection with the Kenyatta National Hospital which is a very large medical institution. Many people all over the country know of Kenyatta National Hospital as a place where one cannot get proper service. I do not know the reason why, and it is because of this I want ^{the minister} to take action, to try and find out the weaknesses of this very big institution. Even the Minister himself knows pretty well that we have almost every facility in Kenyatta National Hospital. However, in spite of all these facilities, many people, wealthy people, people of the standard of the Minister, even when they fall sick cannot go to Kenyatta National Hospital. Many of them find their way to Nairobi Hospital simply because it is the only place where they can get

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

better services, but in comparison to Kenyatta National Hospital, Kenyatta National Hospital has a lot of facilities. For instance, we have ~~the best~~ ^{the best} ~~lot of doctors~~ ^{there} equipment and so on. However, what is lacking there is service, dedication and so on by the members of staff. I know it is a very large institution for one to administer, but if it has been found that Kenyatta National Hospital is so large that it cannot work under one administration, why can it not be subdivided so that it can be manageable? I am saying this because I have evidence. I also have reports from people in my area and all over the country ^{to the effect that} ~~Even~~ when one falls sick ~~he~~ ^{she} says "Please, do not take me to Kenyatta National Hospital because I will die there". This is because one can stay there for almost 12 hours without seeing a doctor, or even without being found a bed because a doctor cannot attend to a patient on a stretcher. Also, one can say for all that period without getting even a single pill. This is very sad and I am sure the Minister is aware of it. He is an elected Member. He has also heard these complaints from his constituents because it is a general complaint. So, I am requesting him to take these complaints very seriously and improve on this ~~our~~ ^{its} national medical institution ^{which} is so large and important. The nation has also pumped a lot of money into this institution and yet it is not giving ~~out~~ the services that are required. That is one point.

The other point, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that I want to inform the Minister is about the medical fees in private institutions. This is also another aspect where the Minister has to focus his eyes ^{medical} and try to find out why these private institutions have to ~~charge~~ ^{charge} so much fees in comparison ^{with other health} ~~to the status and~~ facilities available in the land. We know that they give good service, but they must also be considerate because an ordinary person cannot afford to send his

K. 4 - 19.7.88

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LANDS AND HOUSING (Mr. Mutiso)(Contd.):
or her patient to M.P. Shah Hospital, Nairobi Hospital or even to
Kilimambogo Hospital. I have had various cases of people dying in
Kilimambogo Hospital where there is no mortuary or refrigerator.
Those people cannot release the dead body without being paid their
money ~~whereas~~ ^{even when} the relatives of the dead person cannot be able to
raise the money required.

End K.

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

We have to raise money through Harambee to collect the body of the dead person from the hospital mortuary. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very sad affair and I therefore ask the Minister to really consider having a dialogue with the people who operate these private institutions. I am saying this because human life is very important and sweet when one lives and everybody would like to live, and money should not be taken as the over-riding factor when it comes to treating a patient. We would like the Minister to take this matter very seriously.

The other point which I would like to raise for ~~the~~ consideration by the Minister is the question of ^{lack of} fuel for ambulances, particularly in my constituency. I know that this problem is also there in many other constituencies. The question, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ^{is:} when will this problem end? We have a Land Rover which acts as an ambulance in my constituency and when a patient is to be transferred, say to Thika Hospital, Machakos Hospital or Kangundo Hospital, he or she is required to pay Shs.500/- for buying fuel. Sometimes the poor fellow cannot afford to raise the money and has therefore got to run to the Member of Parliament for the area or to other important people there to seek assistance. This trend has been going on in my constituency year after year. When will it end, Mr. Deputy Speaker?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other point which I would like to touch on is with regard to this question of AIDS which the Minister talked about. Sir, I am a poor man and I am also an ordinary person in this respect of knowledge. Therefore, I would like the Minister to explain to the country very clearly, the scientific or medical proof that mosquitoes cannot spread AIDS. I am saying this because the mosquito operates in the same way as does the syringe when a person is given an injection. The mosquito takes in the same blood infected with AIDS and then transmits that blood to another person. Why is he saying that that mosquito cannot transmit AIDS? He says it cannot, but let him explain to us quite clearly. I am saying this because the issue is worrying very many people and not me alone. This is because from the lay-man

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

point of view,

/they see the problem in the same way that I am seeing it. Therefore, let the Minister explain quite clearly why he says so in order to clear the many fears that many wananchi have on this matter.

The final point which I also want the Minister to explain to the House is whether a child born of a mother who is infected with AIDS gets infected with ~~the disease~~ when it is being born or when it is in its mother's womb. At what stage does the child get the AIDS? I am asking this because the Minister said that the child can get AIDS only when it is being born, but what about when it is in its mother's womb? We want this point also to be made clear to us so that the country knows what the position is.

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

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY (Mr. Otieno): Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, First of all, I would like to support the Minister for Health on the issue of cost sharing. This is an issue ~~about~~ which most of the leaders feel hesitant to say something about. I would like to say that the question of cost sharing is being dictated by the present state of our economy. Therefore, it is important that cost sharing be established in certain public services. It is not the Minister who is establishing this or any other Member of Parliament, but it is the size of our population, ^{living} the/standards of our people and their need for services that force us to do this. Some people in the society go with the impression that it is the International Monetary Fund which ^{is} pressurising us to do some of these things. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to refute this because it is our own requirements, ^{and} the state of our own economy that dictate that to manage ourselves properly, some of these things ought really to be done.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to appeal to the Ministry of Health to take note of the fact that to implement the idea of cost sharing, it may be necessary for the Ministry to start certain centres where those who ~~wish~~ ^{to pay} ~~there~~ can afford/for the services rendered there can ^{there} go/and receive medical attention. Definitely, the poverty of our poor is real and I know that there are very many people who cannot afford to pay even Shs.10/- for treatment. However,

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY (Ctd.):

with the present development in the country, there are very many people who can afford to pay Shs.20/- for treatment in some of these institutions. That Shs.20/- would go a long way to assist the Ministry to spread health services to other areas where poverty situation is worse. So, it may be possible for the Ministry to designate certain health institutions where a certain amount of fees would be paid, particularly those health institutions which are situated side by side with others offering free medical services. This will help us to start the idea of cost sharing in the field of medical services.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also ask the Ministry to consider establishing members-supported health centres. Since the Nairobi Hospital was also started, the M.P. Shah Hospital and others have been started. The Singhs have also started another Hospital in Park Road. I think the time has come for the Ministry, through their organizational ability, to help members supported health institutions. The Government should also keep some money and use it to provide a cost sharing health service. If this was done maybe, we would start and be able to get to where we want to go.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention something about cleanliness in hospitals. I have been to two district hospitals, namely, Thika and Homa Bay. Sir, when you go into these hospitals, you actually feel very sick even if you are healthy. In fact, whenever I pass near one of these two hospitals, I feel my blood running fast and I even fear to go in. Keeping these hospitals clean does not require a lot of money. I think this has more to do with the motivation of the health workers. I am saying this because most likely, the detergents are there, but because of the enormous pressure ~~for~~ in the provision of medical services, you may find that instead of a hospital being cleaned once a day, it may be cleaned two or three times a week. It is ridiculous to go into a hospital where you expect to be treated only to find that the hospital itself is even dirtier than ^{your} your own house. Some toilets in hospitals cannot be used and once you go there, you feel that you can catch a disease from there.

Therefore, more effort has to be made to keep these hospitals clean.

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY (Cont'd.):

In some places, the cleaners themselves are just too old to manage the job of bending constantly for two hours and I think we can correct this situation. At least we can correct the problem of lack of cleanliness in our hospitals. With regard to cleanliness, I would like to ask where the old public workers have gone to. We used to have the public health instructors and the public health education officers. Where ~~are~~ ^{have} all these people gone to? I do not see them in schools teaching our children hygiene nor do I see them in barazas explaining our people about simple health hazards that they are likely to come across. I do not know whether the medical professionals are proud of the knowledge they have. They do not seem to be free to go to public barazas and tell our people, "If you see this or that symptom, it means that you have this or that other disease. So, please, the earlier you go to a health centre, the better for you and the community that lives around you. This is because you ~~are~~ run the risk of infecting so many people around you". Therefore, health professionals must be able to ~~diagnose~~ undertake simple diagnosis for infectious diseases. I think we should have public health officers, not only to inspect meat and cleanliness in factories, but also to hold barazas to educate our people so that right from the primary school, somebody can learn about simple hygiene for better health and better living habits which would help in building a healthy nation.

END L

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY (ctd):

On motivation of workers, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know what we are going to do with the doctors. A clear programme should be introduced to the effect that if you are a Government doctor, you should provide that national service adequately for the period you are in employment. After that, you will have given us the national service and you would be free to go and make money. On the question of making money, I will not be against a situation where a doctor is supported by the Ministry of Health to establish himself in such a way that he will render health services within that neighbourhood for the benefit of the community around that health institution.

The thorniest question, Sir, is on drugs. I feel the Ministry should formulate a drug price control system. For example, one drug is sold under different names and the costs ~~range~~ range from, say, Kshs.100/= to Kshs.300/=. I feel we should be bold enough and say that certain essential live saving drugs should be controlled not only on prices but also in distribution. Control should be exercised from importation to distribution through the pharmacies. Drug prices are going up every now and then and if this is not controlled, then our cost sharing objective will not work because the cost of drugs will be beyond our people.

Sir, because of trade names, drugs have certain royalties. We are a developing country and we still need drugs at prices ~~which~~ our people can afford. Why do we keep on importing all these drugs at high costs? Is it not possible for essential drugs to be imported under a system regulated by the Ministry and distributed similarly to all pharmacies under a common price? If we do this, those people with prescriptions from hospitals ^{will} ~~can~~ be able to buy them.

I think it may also be possible to promote the establishment of pharmacies alongside major health institutions. The fear here is that Government drugs would be stolen and taken to those pharmacies. Another

méchanism may be required to stop that kind of pilferage. This will help a great deal. I sympathise with doctors in upcountry health institutions, who, say, know the drugs that should be administered but the hospital does not have it. If there was a pharmacy around, he could write a prescription.

On this note, I would like to add that I do not know if all doctors are partners in pharmacies. This is because some prescriptions given by doctors are certainly excessive. For example, an illness that could be treated by a dose of five days, a patient ends up getting a prescription for a 10 day dose. Most drugs are wasted in this way. After buying them, you cannot take them back to the pharmacy; in fact, you just end up throwing them away. I think doctors should have a way of testing the adequacy of prescriptions. Perhaps, this should be started right from the medical schools. Definitely some prescriptions are excessive. Whether they are overdoing it or not, I think in a country that has to import drugs, it is an area that experts need to discuss.

I beg to support.

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

Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika, kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili niujiunge na wenzangu kwa kusema machache juu ya Wizara ya Afya ambayo ni z ya maana sana katika Jamhuri yetu. Wizara hii ndio huendesha maisha ya wananchi. Winaipongeza Wizara hii kwa kazi nzuri inayofanya katika Wilaya ya Turkana. Hii ni kwa sababu maisha ni magumu katika sehemu hiyo. Vituo vya afya katika wilaya hii viko mbali na wananchi na afisa wa afya hukaa peke yake na wagonjwa. Shida iliyoko ni ^{ya mawasiliano} ~~uchinazi~~.

Wilaya ya Turkana ina karibu tarafa saba au nane. Katika mawakilisho yangu, kuna ~~di~~ Tarafa ya Kati ambayo ina hospitali moja ya misheni inayoitwa Lörugum. Hospitali hii inafanya kazi nzuri sana. Tarafa hii ina watu wengi sana. Kuna kituo kimoja cha afya cha Serikali katika sehemu hii. Ningependa kuiomba Wizara ya Afya ikipanue kituo hiki cha afya ili kiwe cha pili kwa ukubwa katika tarafa hii. Hiki kituo cha afya kitaisadia ~~kopsham~~ hospitali hii ya misheni kwa sababu kwa wakati hii huu kinawahudumia watu

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

lokesheni
wote wa ~~ruanda~~ ndogo saba. Ikiwa kuna mgonjwa mahututi, anapolekwa katika Hospital ya Wilaya ya Lodwar, na wakati mwingi shida ya ~~uchukuliwa~~ ^{mautosiliano} hawatatiza wananchi. Ningependa kuiomba Wizara ilianganalie jambo hili

Kwa mfanano, kuna hospitali moja ya misheni katika sehemu inoyoitwa Loringiti. Wamisheni hawa wameanzisha vituo vya afya na ingefaa wapewa dawa na Wizara wakati inagawanya dawa kwa hospitali za wilaya. Kuna hospitali moja tu ya Serikali huko Lodwar ^{Turkana} ambayo in wilaya kubwa sana.

Kama vile Waziri alivyosema, badala ya kujenga hospitali mpya, ingefaa tupanue zile zilizoko. Hiiyo ni sawa. Ingefaa wataalamu wa afya waone vile vituo vya afya vilioko katika ~~tarafa~~ tarafa mbali mbali ili vipanuliwe na viwe na vitanda 10 au 12. Hii itasaidia sana kuliko kuwapeleka wagonjwa hadi hospitali ya wilaya ya Lodwar.

Tunaipongeza Wizara kwa kuanzisha shule ya wauguzi katika hospitali ya wilaya ya Lodwar. Shule hii itawasaidia sana wasichana na wavulana wanaomaliza masomo ya kidato cha nne. Sasa wale vijana wanaotaka kufanya kazi ya uuguzi, wanaweza kuchukuliwa papo hapo. Kwa vile Serikali ~~ina~~ inianza kujenga zahanati katika kila lokesheni na lokesheni ndogo, je ni akina nani wataweza kuongea na mwananchi asiyejua Kiswahili kule mashambani? Watu watakaofanya kazi huko ni lazima waelewe lugha ya wananchi.

Wizara ilifanya jambo ~~z~~ vizuri sana na ilifikiria kwa makini sana na ikaanzisha shule ya wauguzi katika hospitali ya wilaya ya Lodwar. Hii ni kwa sababu wakati vijana wanapomaliza masomo ya kidato cha nne, ~~w~~ wengi wao hushindwa kuendelea mbele.

Kile kiwango cha wanafunzi wanaochukuliwa katika shule za uuguzi kinatutatiza sana kwa vile ni mmoja tu au wawili wanaochukuliwa. Ingefaa matron wa hospitali kuu za wilaya au Muuguzi Mkuu watembelee sehemu hizi za mashambani ili wajionee vile mambo yanavyoendelea, kama vile, ~~juu~~ ya ukosefu wa dawa. Mambo huharibika na hali watu wengine wanaandika ripoti kwamba kila kitu kinaendelea vizuri. Hii ndio sababu Waheshimiwa Wabunge

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

huleta Maswali hapa kuhusu ukosefu wa hiki na kile. Si vizuri kwa maafisa wa vyoo vya juu kukaa kwa muda mrefu bila kuangalia kile kila wilaya inahitaji. Si tu wangojee hadi wakati wa Bajeti au wakati wa majadiliano ya Voti ya Wizara ndio waanase kuulizana: " Ni pahali gani kuna kitu fulani?" Hata ingawa mambo haya lupitia kwa kamati za maendeleo wilayani, ni lazima watembee katika zile sehemu ambazo zina shida. Wakifanya hivi, watawapa wafanyakazi wa siku sehemu hizo moyo wa kufanya kazi vizuri, kwa sababu watajua wanatembelwa na wakubwa wao. Kwa njia hii, watapatiwa mawaidha juu ya kufanya kazi vizuri.

Hwaka huu, sijui shule za wauguzi zilichukuwa wanafunzi wangapi, kwa mfano, hapa Nairobi, Nakuru na kwingineko. Ingawa mahojiano yalifanywa wilayani, sijui ni wangapi walichukuliwa.

ERFD M

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

Ingawa mwaka jana mahojiana yalifanyika katika makao makuu ya kila wilaya, sijui kama mtindo ulikuwa huo huo mwaka huu. Kwa wakati huu ambapo tumeifanya wilaya kuwa kiini cha maendeleo, yafaa wanafunzi wa vyuo mbali mbali vya Serikali wawe wakichaguliwa kiwilaya. Ninasema hivyo kwa sababu kuna sehemu nyingine, kama Turkana, ambazo zinaweza kufanyiwa kazi na wenyeji wake. Kwa mfano, ukituma Mluhya kufanya kazi nje ya mji wa Lodwar hataweza kustahimili kwa sababu huko hakuna vitu kama maji ya mfereji, soda, nyumba safi, disco na vingine. Katika hali kama hiyo, maisha yanakuwa magumu na hata kama huyo mfanyakazi ana roho ya kufanya kazi, atanza kushangaa jinsi ataweza kuishi huko. Mambo yakiwa hivyo, yule ofisa atatoroka na kurudi hedikwota. Kwa hivyo, lingekuwa jambo la busara kutafuta maafisa ambao wanaweza kuvumilia hali kama hiyo ya maisha. Hiyo ndiyo sababu tunahimiza kwanza kunapotokea nafasi ya kazi katika wilaya ambazo bado hazijaendelea, ingefaa Wizara ziangalie na kuona kama kunaweza kupatikana maafisa ambao wataweza kuvumilia hali ya maisha katika wilaya hizo.

Bw. Naibu Spika, vile mambo yalivyo wakati huu ni kwamba nafasi za kazi zinapotokea, maafisa wengine huwa wanasema kwamba watu kama Waturkana hawajasoma na kwa hivyo hawawezi kuchukua nafasi hizo. Mtu anayesema kwamba Waturkana hawajasoma ni lazima awe mwenda wazimu kwa sababu katika Wilaya ya Turkana kuna shule nyingi sana. Je, inawezekana kwamba hakuna Waturkana waliosoma tangu tuliponyakua Uhuru? Kama ni hivyo, mbona Serikali imetumia pesa nyingi sana kujenga shule katika sehemu hiyo. Ni vibaya sana kwa maafisa wa Serikali ~~katumi~~ kupeana majibu kwamba hakuna Waturkana waliosoma na ambao wanaweza kuajiriwa kazi inapotokea. Hivyo ni kuonyesha Serikali kwamba hakuna kazi inayofanya katika upande wa kusomesha watu, na ningependa sana Wizara ya Afya izingatie mwito wangu.

Bw. Naibu Spika, wakati huu ni asilimia 33 ya watu wa Wilaya ya Turkana ambao wanapata dawa. Hii ni kwa sababu watu walio wengi zaidi ~~ki~~ huishi nje ya ~~i~~ miji wanapatikana katika vijiji ambako hakuna wafanyakazi wa Wizara ya Afya. Ingawa kuna magari mengi ambayo yangukuwa yakiwapelekea watu dawa, lakini yameharibika na hayarekebishwi. Ninakumbuka kwamba ~~kazi~~ wakati mhe. Nyakiamo alipokuwa Waziri wa

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

Afya alitembelea sehemu za Turkana na akaagiza kwamba magari hayo yote yabadilishwe, lakini hadi sasa hakuna kitu kilichofanyika. Kwa vile tuna Waziri mpya sasa, nataka magari hayo yarekebishwe ili wananchi waweze kupatiwa dawa.

Bw. Naibu Spika, ninamshukuru Waziri wa Afya sana kwa vile mpango wa kuchanja watoto unavyoendelea. Mpango huo umeenda hadi vijijini, na kila mwezi k akina mama wanapata nafasi ya kuwapeleka watoto wao kuchanjwa. Wakati mambo yanavyoendelea vizuri, ni lazima tusema hivyo na ninampongeza Waziri wa Afya sana kwa mpango huo. Haifai Wizara ifikirie kwamba watu katika Turkana hawaelewi maana ya kuchanja watoto; wanajua sana na wanaelewa kwamba ni bora kumpeleka mtoto kuchanjwa ili kumuepusha na maradhi kama ukambi na kadhalika. Nataka kumwakikishia Waziri wa Afya kwamba mpango wa kuchanja watoto umeeleweka vizuri sana na wale ambao hawakujua maana yake. Tunataka watoto wanaozaliwa waokolewe ili baadaye waweze ~~kwa~~ kuiongoza nchi hii.

Jambo lingine ambalo nataka kutaja hapa ni kwamba ni muhimu sana kwa Wizara kuhakikisha kwamba hospitali za wilaya hazikosi dawa. Ikiwa hospitali za mishenari hazina dawa, pia yafaa Serikali iwe ikizipatia ili tiba ~~ya~~ kwa watu wetu iendeleo. Ingawa hospitali za mishenari zinalipisha kitu kidogo, malipo hayo ni madogo sana na hakuna maana ya kulalamika.

Kwa hayo machache, Bw. Naibu Spika, naiunga Hoja hii mkono.

MR. BARNGETUNY: Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili nami nijiunge na Waheshimiwa Wabunge wenzangu katika kuiunga Hoja hii mkono.

Hii ni Hoja ya muhimu sana kwa sababu kwa wakati huu kuna matatizo mengi sana ambayo yamezikumba hospitali zetu. Ingefaa Wizara ya Afya ifikirie juu ya kuyatatua matatizo haya kwa sababu siku hizi ukienda katika hospitali au zahanati unawapata ~~wafanyakazi~~ wafanyakazi wa Serikali wamekaa chini tu na wagonjwa wanaumia, na ukiuliza ni kwa sababu gani hali iko hivyo unaambiwa kwamba hakuna dawa. Wakati kama huu ni wakati ambapo maradhi ya malaria hutokea, na haifai tuwe na hospitali, zahanati au vituo vya afya ambavyo ~~hizi~~ havina dawa ya kuyatibu maradhi hayo. Nimeshangaa sana, kama kiongozi, kwa sababu siwezi kuwaeleza wananchi ni kwa sababu

MR. BARNG'ETUNY (ctd.):

gani hakuna dawa katika hospitali zetu za wilaya; ninaona haya sana. Mtindo ulioko siku hizi ni kwamba mgonjwa anapoenda hospitalini anaandikiwa dawa anazohitaji na kuambiwa akazimunue. Je, ikiwa hata nauli yenyewe ya kwenda hospitali ni taabu, mgonjwa huyo atawezaje kumunua dawa? Ni afadhali kama hali imefikia kiwango hicho Wizara ya Afya iwaambie wananchi ilipie ^{ra} ghama ya tiba; hakuna maana ya kusema kwamba wananchi wanaweza kupata matibabu ya bure ile hali hakuna dawa katika hospitali. Wananchi wakiambiwa hakuna dawa wakati mwingine huenda kutafuta matibabu kwa madaktari wa kibinafsi ambao huwapatia dawa zisizofaa; hata kabla hujaeleza unaumwa wapi, tayari daktari amekwambia upinduke ~~aki~~ akudunge sindano. Hali ikiwa ~~ka~~ hivyo mgonjwa anashangaa vile huyo daktari amejua maradhi aliyo nayo. Hata kama unajua kwamba daktari Mhindi anakumyang'anya pesa zako, huwezi kumwambia hivyo kwa sababu katika hospitali za Serikali hakuna dawa.

Bw. Naibu Spika, ni lazima tujue kiini cha ~~ka~~ ukosefu wa dawa katika hospitali zetu. Ikiwa ~~ka~~ dawa za Serikali zinaibwa, basi yafaa ijulikane kabisa tena wazi. Inawezekanaje ~~daktari~~ daktari wa kibinafsi anaweza kupata dawa za kumunua ile hali Serikali yenyewe haiwezi kupata dawa? Tunajua kwamba taabu yetu imeletwa hasa na vijana ambao tumeajiri kufanya kazi katika hospitali zetu. Kuna vijana wengine ambao hawajahitimu kazi yoyote, na tunapowaajiri wanafanya kazi muda mfupi halafu wanasimamia hospitali zetu. Hakuna haja ya kukataa ~~kiki~~ kuipatia Wizara ya Afya pesa, lakini ni lazima wasimamizi wa Wizara hiyo waelewe kwamba usimamizi wa pesa pia ni jambo la muhimu. Ni lazima wafikirie kiini cha ukosefu wa dawa katika hospitali zetu na watueleze. ~~Ingawa sisi si madaktari~~ Ingawa sisi si madaktari, kuna mambo fulani ambayo tumeona yakifanywa na ~~mak~~ madaktari ambayo hayafai kabisa.

E N D ... N

MR. BARNGETUNY (CTD.):

Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mrs. Ndeti) took the Chair

Ingefaa mgonjwa apembelezwe kama mayai na akifika hospitali aponyes^{hi}we. Hata kama hakuna dawa, ingefaa mgonjwa aonekane na daktari.

Siipingi Hoja, Naibu Spika wa Muda, bali tunafaa kuizungumzia kabisa. Sina mengi ila tu kuunga Hoja hii mkono.

MR. MAKAU: Thank you very much, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this very important Motion on the Vote of the Ministry of Health. First of all, I would like to register my appreciation of the way in which His Excellency the President has promoted health services in this country. When he felt that wananchi needed more of these services, he initiated Nyayo Wards on a Harambee basis and called upon wananchi to be involved in research by donating money. Some of this money, I presume, will be used for research into curative methods and other similar health matters.

When the Minister for Health was presenting his Ministry's Vote here, by way of this Motion, he clearly mentioned that this country is one of those developing countries that have done very well as far as the development of health services is concerned. We have the example of Kenyatta National Hospital which, despite what people say about it, I believe is one of the best public hospitals that are well run in this country. One thing that I would like to say about this hospital is that recently we saw many people coming into the country from Lomalinda Seventh Day Adventist University, in the United States of America. These surgeons operated on patients in Kenyatta National Hospital.

The other day, I saw what they referred to as a specialist in plastic surgery carrying out plastic surgery on patients in Kenyatta National Hospital. One is made to question the rationale of raising funds to send people for treatment abroad. If we pooled our resources together, and the Ministry of Health got very concerned, all these services could be offered in

MR. MAKAU (CTD.):

this country, and that would save the country a lot of foreign exchange. In Kenyatta National Hospital, we have all the necessary facilities and doctors because if the operations I have mentioned were successfully carried out there, this means that we have these facilities. I feel that if more was done in this hospital, we would not have to raise money to send people abroad for open-heart surgery and kidney operations.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, one of the points that was raised by the Minister for Health is that the Ministry is very committed to up-grading health centres, especially those that have been put up by wananchi on a Harambee basis. I would like the Minister and the other people concerned, such as the high-powered delegation he has come here with today, which includes the Permanent Secretary and other officials of the Ministry, to go round checking where wananchi have put up health centres. Many such centres have been put up by wananchi on a Harambee basis, but they are still "hanging" because probably one section has not been completed. Because wananchi are making a lot of effort in contributing money towards health centres, this matter should be taken up, especially if three-quarters of the work involved has already been done by wananchi.

In my constituency, we have health centres like Kalio which has been put up by wananchi on a Harambee basis. This health centre is currently being used, although it has not been completed. Wananchi have put a lot of money into the construction of this centre. These health centres need to be checked by the officers of the Ministry of Health who should help wananchi to complete the construction of these centres.

With regard to up-grading health centres, I would like the Ministry of Health to design a scheme of checking on health centres that have been put up by wananchi and are operating effectively. The Ministry should up-grade such health centres to the district status. In this regard, I have in mind Mbooni Health Centre which wananchi put up on a Harambee basis. Now that we are going to have Machakos District split into two, in order to create Makueni

MR. MAKAU (CTD.):

District, it is high time the Ministry of Health ^{checked} checks on those areas where wananchi have done a lot of work in putting up health centres. Mbooni Health Centre, especially, needs to be up-graded into a district hospital because wananchi have installed a lot of facilities there.

There are some health centres in Mbooni Constituency which were put up about 20 years ago, and they have maternity wings. Up to now, however, these maternity wings have not been operational. I would like to urge the Minister for Health to look into this matter.

Another thing that the Minister for Health mentioned was the issue of preventive and promotive health.

I notice that the Assistant Minister for Health over there is very keen, but the Minister himself is involved in a very serious discussion. This is a very important point I am raising. In any case, I know that he is listening.

I am talking about preventive and promotive health. The Ministry of Health should liaise with the Ministry of Local Government and Physical Planning in this regard. The Ministry of Health talks about preventive and promotive health, but when you go round in Mombasa and Nairobi, you find heaps and heaps of garbage uncollected. How can we talk about preventive and promotive health, and yet when you go to Mvembe Tayari in Mombasa you find heaps and heaps of rotten garbage? These are breeding places for mosquitoes.

I notice in the book that we have been given that the World Bank has given us money to fight diarrhoea in this country. If there is no co-ordination between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Local Government and Physical Planning to ensure that we do not have these heaps of garbage in Nairobi and Mombasa, we will have to spend a lot of money in getting drugs for diarrhoea patients. If diarrhoea is becoming such a serious disease in this country that the World Bank gives us money to fight it, we should be more concerned about preventive health than we are now and there should be co-ordination between these two Ministries.

MR. MAKAU (CTD.):

There was a time in this town, when I was very young, when a lot of people went round with pumps spraying mosquito breeding places. We do not see these people these days. If we spray insecticides onto mosquito breeding places where diarrhoea-spreading insects also breed, we would save this country a lot of money and use less money on the curative aspect of health.

The other point, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, that I would like to raise is the question of the shortage of drugs and ambulances in this country. Most of the Questions that are put to the Minister for Health here are in respect of the shortage of drugs and ambulances. In Kenyatta National Hospital, we have the Rahimtulla Wing which, I think, is subsidised. When you go there, you do not pay as much as you would if you went to a privately-owned hospital. A scheme should be devised so that all district hospitals have private wings where patients can pay some money for treatment, as they do in Kenyatta National Hospital. That would be another way of trying to subsidise the costs involved. The Government has subsidised these costs, but, although many people in the countryside pay Shs.20/= to the National Hospital Insurance Fund, these people have nowhere to go. So, they spend all their lives without ever benefiting from the money they pay. If all district hospitals had private wings, like the Rahimtulla Wing in Kenyatta National Hospital, these people who can afford it could go to those wings.

Another point that I want to raise on drugs is that it is common practice all over the country that when you go to a district hospital you are given a prescription to go and buy drugs. If the Ministry of Health could try to work out a scheme to have Government-subsidised pharmacies in health centres, people could buy drugs from them, instead of roaming about looking for drugs. In my constituency, people go round to where ~~people~~ clinics have been put up and buy drugs there very expensively. Doing this would help a lot because those who can afford it can buy the drugs there, and those who cannot afford could be given them free.

Finally, there is the question of family planning. We have said that the infant mortality rate in the country is 85 per 1,000. I think the average

MR. MAKAU (CTD.):

rate in the developing countries of Africa is 149 per 1,000. So, we are doing very well in this regard. At the same time, this has created a problem of population. Our population is worrying when you look at the developmental aspects of this country.

END O

[Handwritten signature]

MR. MAKAU (ctd.):

On the question of ~~the~~ family planning, I would like to urge the Ministry of Health to choose the methods which ~~are~~ are supposed to be used. I had the privilege of addressing family planning lay educators in Machakos about two weeks ago. What I am not happy about is the way these people ~~talk~~ are picked from the community without care. We should have people who are, first and foremost, highly respected in the community to work as family planning lay educators. When most people hear about pills, they take it that these things are supposed to encourage promiscuity in this country. If only highly respected people are chosen to work as family planning lay ~~a~~ educators, the message will get to the people.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Ogle): Ahsante sana Madam Speaker, kwa kunipa nafasi hii ---

MR. BOY: Jambo la nidhamu, Bi. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Ni sawa kwa mhe. Ogle kukuita Madam Speaker? Hicho ni Kiswahili au ni Kizungu?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Ogle): Ahsante sana Bi. Naibu Spika wa Muda kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili nami pia niweze kuungana na wenzangu kwa kuiunga Hoja hii mkono.

Kwanza kabisa, naichukua nafasi hii kumshukuru na kumpongeza ~~a~~ Mtukufu Rais kwa kuiongoza Serikali yetu tukufu katika kuwahudumia wananchi katika hali ya matibabu. Sote tuna tambua kwamba swala la afya ni la kitaifa, na tunajua kuwa Serikali yetu ina jukumu kubwa ^{la} ~~ya~~ kuwasilisha ~~mat~~ huduma za matibabu kwa wananchi kote nchini. Hata hivyo, Waziri wa

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(Mr. Ogle)(ctd.):

Afya, alipokuwa akiivasilisha Hoja hii, aliliambia Bunge kwamba kuna hospitali karibu 73 ambazo ni hospitali za wilaya. Wakati ~~mwengine~~ ^{mwingine}, mtu hushindwa ni kitu gani kinachofanya hospitali iitwe hospitali ya wilaya. Nasema hivi kwa sababu mimi natoka Wilaya ya Wajir na huko kwetu, kuna kitu ambacho kinaweza ~~n~~ kuitwa District Hospital. Mimi hufikiria kuwa District ~~n~~ Hospital ni hospitali ambayo ina vitu vyote kama vile X-ray Department, Physiotherapy Department, out-patient ~~na~~ out-patient Departments, na Maternity Wing. Huko nitokako, District Hospital tuliyo nayo ni mchanganyiko wa nyumba ~~n~~ chache ~~na vitu mawili~~ ambazo zilijengwa na mahabusu wa Kitaliani wakati wa Vita Vikuu vya Pili vya Dunia, mwaka wa 1944. Ukitembea huko, utaona kwamba hospitali hiyo ina Maternity Wing ambayo ina vitanda viwili, tu; kimoja kinatumiwa na akina mama wanaojifungua, na kingine kinatumiwa na yule mama anayengojea kujifungua, akishajifungua, anaondolewa ili wale wengine wanaongojea huko nje waweze kukitumia. Sidhani hospitali kama hii ~~in~~ inastahili kuitwa District Hospital. Vile vile, utaona kwamba X-ray unit ya hospitali hiyo haijatumika kabisa. Unit hiyo, ambayo ni mpya ~~n~~ kabisa, haitumiki eti kwa sababu inakosa cable moja. Mimi hushindwa inachukua Wizara muda gani kupata cable ya aina hiyo ambayo itawezesha X-ray unit hiyo ambayo ni ghali sana kutumika.

Katika sehemu hiyo nitokako, hali ya mawasiliano ~~n~~ ni ya shida. Serikali, kupitia kwa Wizara ya Afya, inajaribu ~~ki~~ kuhakikisha kuwa wananchi wamepata ~~na~~ dawa. Lakini ~~dile~~ ^{huchukua} dawa zikitoka hapa, na kufika katika District Hospital, ~~hufumia~~ ^{hufumia} muda mrefu sana kupelekwa katika ~~n~~ tarafa na kata kwa sababu hospitali haina gari la kuzisambaza ~~n~~ dawa hizo na kuwafikia wananchi wanao-

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(Mr. Ogle)(Ctd.):

zihitaji.

Bi. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kila mtu anajua kwamba huko kwetu Wajir, kuna joto sana. Ajabu ni kuwa hakuna chumba cha kuhifadhia maiti katika sehemu hiyo. Mtu akifa, sijui z mwili wake unatakiwa uhifadhiwe wapi. ^{Hutokea} ~~Hutoa~~ wakati ^{mwingine} ~~mwingine~~ kukawa na mauaji. * Polisi hupenda maiti kama hiyo ihifadhiwe ndio upasuaji na uchunguzi ^{mwingine} ~~mwingine~~ ufanywe. Wakati ~~mwingine~~, maiti kama hizo huwekwa k ndani ya nyumba na kuoza kwa sababu ya joto. Hii inaifanya kazi ya daktari kuwa ngumu. Kwa hivyo, ningependekeza kuwa Waziri na Wasaidizi wake, pamoja na maofisa wa vyeo vya juu wa Wizara ya Afya, wawe wakizitembelea sehemu kama hizi. Waziri ametwambia kuwa w Wizara imeanza kuzisambaza huduma zake katika ~~sh~~ sehemu za mashambani. Kama ni hivyo, ingefaa kama ~~wz~~ watu hao niliowataja wangeweza kuzitembelea sehemu hizo ili wajue ni shida ni gani tulizonazo.

Bi. Naibu Spika wa Muda, katika mawakilisho yangu ya Wajir South, kuna zahanati mbili tu. ~~Ki~~ Mawakilisho yangu ni sehemu kubwa sana - ni kama Mathira na Othaya zikiwa pamoja. ~~Hinge~~ Ingawa najua kuna upungufu wa pesa, ningependekeza Wizara ifikirie jambo hili na kutupa angalau kituo kimoja cha afya katika kila mawakilisho. Hii ingefanya kazi ya zahanati zilizoko kuwa kidogo. Kama mgonjwa analetwa katika zahanati kutoka mwisho wa mawakilisho, ingefaa kama ~~m~~ angeambiwa ~~zue~~ aende katika kituo cha afya kwa sababu zahanati hazifai kuwapeleka wagonjwa katika zahanati nyingine. Hali ya mawasiliano huko kwetu ni shida. Kwa hivyo, ~~wakuxuz~~ wagonjwa hutolewa kutoka maeneo ya mbali ya mawakilisho yangu na kupelekwa katika hospitali kuu ya wilaya niliyozungumzia. Kwa hivyo, ingefaa Waziri mwenyewe achukue fursa,

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(Mr. Ogle)(ctd.):

ingawa najua kazi yake ni nyingi, atutembelee huko kwetu ajue ni shida gani tunazopata.

Mtukufu Rais, mara kwa mara, amewahimiza viongozi, wawe wayajali maslahi ya watu wengine. Sote tunatakiwa kuchukua mfano wa Mtukufu Rais wa kuyajali maslahi ya watu wengine. Tunawapongeza wafanyakazi katika mahospitali kwa kazi nzuri wanayoifanya. Tunajua wanajitahidi zaidi, lakini tungewaomba wawe wanyenyekevu zaidi na wajaribu zaidi kutia k bidii katika kazi k zao; wawe na roho ya kibinadamu wanapowahudumia wagonjwa. Nikisema hivyo simaanishi kuwa hatutosheki na kazi inayofanywa katika mahospitali. Wengine wao wanafanya kazi katika hali ya shida. Ningeomba Wizara iangalie hali ya wafanyakazi wa sehemu kama hizo k za kwetu (remote-areas) ili wawe na roho nzuri za kuwahudumia wananchi.

Ningependa pia kuipongeza Wizara ya Afya kwa kuanzisha mobile clinics. Katika sehemu za kwetu ambako hakuna zahanati hutembelewa na watu wa mobile clinics kama zile za Kenya Medical Research Institute (Kemri). Ningeomba mobile clinics hizo ziendeleo kupewa usaidizi zaidi ili ziweze kuwahudumia wananchi wanaoishi maisha ya kuhama Chama.

Ningependa kuiomba Wizara hii iwe ikivapa watu wa Mkoa wa Kaskazini-Mashariki mafunzo katika vyuo vya matibabu kwa sababu vijana wa kutoka sehemu hiyo wakipata mafunzo hayo, watastahamili na kufanya kazi katika hali ya shida, kuliko matibabu ndugu zetu wengine wanaotoka sehemu nyingine.

Kwa hayo machache, ningependa kuiunga Hoja hii mkono.

END P.

MR. MALEBE: Thank you very much, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to contribute on this Motion.

First of all, I note that the Recurrent Expenditure seems to be very excessive as compared to the Development Expenditure. The Development Expenditure is hardly 10 or 15 per cent of the Recurrent Expenditure of the Ministry of Health. However, there must be a reason for this which is not very clear from the Ministry's Estimates. On the staffing, in the Recurrent Expenditure there is a lot of increase which is almost double. Also in the Spinal Injury Division, there is a double estimate which I interpret to mean that we have a ~~big~~ lot of accidents involving spinal injuries these days and thus requiring more doctors for their attention. This situation would possibly have been checked if when Estimating, the Ministry of Health ~~and~~ had collaborated with the Ministry of Transport and Communications. In this way, the Ministry would have been required to try and reduce accident cases on our ~~to~~ roads.

I also realize that there is a lot of money which has been voted for the communicable disease and the staff. However, when it comes to development you find that less money has been allocated to it. This is because, in the rural areas you find a lot of cases of water-borne diseases and others. For instance in my constituency we have a lot of diarrhoea, typhoid fever and common cold. However, these do not seem to receive a lot of attention from the Ministry of Health although they are raising the number of staff. We have a hospital in my constituency which has got very, ~~b~~ very few numbers of staff. Now that we have increased the number of staff in the Ministry, I would request the Ministry to second doctors and nurses to Maua Hospital which is a ~~mission~~ mission hospital.

I find that this Budget does not consider mission hospitals. This is because, the estimates for ~~mission~~ mission hospitals seem to remain static at £200,000. In my constituency we do not have a Government hospital. In fact, we have only one mission hospital and this hospital would require to be assisted

MR. MALEBE (Ctd.):

by the Ministry of Health because it serves three constituencies, that is N'nyiri, Igembe and Tigania. The health centres available have already been recommended for upgrading to district hospitals. But in my Constituency, Igembe we do not have ~~any~~ any health centre, what we have are dispensaries. Some of them have remained for a very long time without being completed. In the Estimates of the Ministry, I find that in ~~the~~ Development Expenditure, they have just allocated some little money on the minor building works. Now I wonder whether when the Ministry is preparing its annual Budget estimates does think of raising the standard of less fortunate people like those of my constituency who live in marginal areas and areas which are very far from medical attention. In fact, there is one particular dispensary in my constituency which has remained un-built for the last 20 years. This is Akachiu Dispensary which, all the time, people think is a health centre. But it is just a very small dispensary serving more than 100,000 people. This particular ~~is~~ dispensary suffers shortages of drugs and also has a great shortage of staff. In fact, it has only one clinical officer dispensing the medicine ~~in~~ in that dispensary. Therefore, I request the Ministry of Health to look at those marginal areas particularly N'nyiri and Igembe and survey the needs for ~~improving~~ ^{elevating} the dispensaries into health centres as recommended by the district development committee (D.D.C.). They should also give enough drugs and ~~as well as~~ ~~detecting~~ communicable diseases cases. This is because this area is prone to a ~~very~~ disease which is supposed to have ^{been} eradicated and this is leprosy. We have a lot cases of leprosy and tuberculosis in Igembe. I wonder whether the Ministry can be able to do a survey and ~~come~~ come up with the ^{precise} number of cases of leprosy. This is because there ^{is} a number of cases which are currently being treated at Maua Hospital, the only non-Governmental hospital in the area.

There area also very many other cases in some other areas which have not been able to be identified. We have a field clinical days whereby the mission hospital with very ^{little} resources in the way transportation as well as ^{staff}

MR. MALEBE (Ctd.):

checks on the cases of leprosy and tuberculosis, but the patients do not seem to come forward. Therefore, I urge the Ministry of Health to try to find ~~out~~ a method of going to the people instead of expecting these patients to report to these field clinics. This is because, generally the area has got a very high degree of illiteracy. This is where I would expect the Vote of the Ministry to be concentrated much.

The other point I would like to raise is regarding psychiatric services in Meru District. If you go to Meru town, and as you walk along the streets you will find a lot mad people confronting you. It is the responsibility of the Ministry of ~~Health~~ Health to collect these people and take them for treatment in Mathare Mental Hospital because we do not have psychiatric services anywhere in Meru District.

The other common diseases in my constituency are typhoid ^{fever} and dysentery and these require to be treated. I would urge the Ministry to seriously think of those areas. This is because we have only one ~~ix~~ hospital which caters for about 300,000 people. I therefore, urge the Ministry to consider supplying health centres in this area with medicine. I also ask the Ministry to intensify nutritional centres, because in the whole area we have very few nutritionists. These are normally nursing sisters who are found at Kangeta Health Centre. We have a lot of cases of ^{Kwashiorkor} ~~Kwashiorkor cases~~ in that area. At this time of Independence, we would be expecting our people to be of very good health. I would therefore, urge the Ministry of Health, instead of concentrating on fighting Acquired Immune Deficiency (AIDS), ^{to} ~~they should~~ really ^{focus} put more attention on the basic diseases of our people in the rural areas. This is because Aids cases comes about as ~~an~~ result of sexual intercourse.

We also know that there is a lot of emphasis of a lot of money—

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mrs. Ndeti): Your time is up Mr. Malebe.

MR. MALEBE: With those few remarks, I beg to support.

END Q.....

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Opembe): Thank you, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker. I would like to start by congratulating the Minister for Health for the manner in which he has moved the Motion on the Vote for the Ministry of Health. I would like to touch ~~on~~ particularly on the area of restructuring the Ministry.

First, I would like to touch on the area concerning the department of mental patients in the country. I witnessed recent treatment of mental patients and I thought it was a little bit inhuman and I think it is important for me to say something about it. What they do today, the police arrest this ^{kind} ~~kind~~ of patient then take him to a magistrate to be committed before he is admitted to a mental hospital. I thought that ~~is~~ that was a little bit inhuman and I am ^{pleased} ~~glad~~ to hear that this is now being re-considered or revised with a view ^{to} of these people being treated like anybody else. After all, mental patients can be treated like any other patients. I know of many people who were previously mentally ill and are now normal people contributing to the development ~~of~~ in our society.

The second aspect which I want to mention on is ~~in~~ this question of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) which have affected the lives of many people in the country. It has actually created a scare; a scare ~~which has~~ to the extent that people have now ^{got} to be extra ordinarily careful in their social lives. My worry is ~~is~~ whether it is not possible for the Ministry to create ^{screening} ~~screening~~ centres where people could be screened instead of waiting until they are actually discovered to be having this disease. I think, if ~~this~~ these ~~a~~ centres were created on district basis, it might be able to reduce the possibility of the ~~spread~~ spread of this disease in our country. The second aspect of it is that the

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(Mr. Opembe) (Ctd.)

~~the~~ screening could help on the question of tourists who visit this country ~~and~~ ^{who could} possibly ~~could~~ increase the spread of this disease. If they were to be discovered ^{on having AIDS} on arrival, they could be put on a ^{quarantined} quarantine until such ~~the~~ time that they were returned ~~to~~ back to their respective countries. This might be another way of reducing the spread of AIDS in our country.

Cost sharing in medical care is a welcome suggestion but I think it has got a lot of problems. Those who are very poor might find it difficult to get a doctor's attention if they have not got Sh.5 or whatever ^{amount of} money is decided upon. I think this is an area that should be looked into very ~~xxx~~ carefully because I know that the originality of introducing free medical services ^{in the country} was based on the idea of reducing, if not minimizing, deaths in our country. If we are going ~~to~~ to create a cost sharing which will bar certain patients from getting the medical services, it may ~~rather~~ increase deaths in our country. I believe, this could be done more appropriately by the present method of Harambee where we are at present involved in constructing Nyayo Wards throughout the country. I think this is a more ideal way of getting the ~~xxxx~~ richer people to contribute to establishing facilities whereby the poor people can also enjoy the same services. This area should be equated in such a manner that we can effectively contribute to the construction of Nyayo Wards. But as far as the general treatment of patients is concerned, it should continue to be free throughout the country as it is at the moment. There are also ^{private} institutions where those who can afford go to and pay ~~for~~ whatever money they are asked for the services. I am more concerned with the those people who cannot afford, particularly the older people ~~and~~

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(Mr. Opembe)(Ctd.):

the children so that they can be given ^{a chance} facilities of ~~reaching~~ getting medical services without the need for cost-sharing.

Ambulances play a very important role, particularly in the urban areas. There is also a feeling that ambulances do not play any role as far as the rural areas are concerned. I am sure I am speaking on behalf of a many hon. Members of Parliament by saying that many of us whenever we are at home, we sometimes ~~use~~ convert our vehicles into ambulances. We transport patients to the hospitals and take them back to their homes in our vehicles. I do that very effectively indeed but it costs ~~me~~ a lot of money. Of course, I do that only when I am approached, but there are many who do not approach me and many who wish they could get those services but they cannot get them because they are concentrated in Nairobi. I believe that ambulance services should be strengthened and ~~spread~~ spread out to cover the whole country especially wherever we have a dispensary. They are needed urgently by mothers who are undergoing labour pains and other serious illnesses.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, I am rather surprised to ^{hear} read that sometimes there are no medicines available in all hospitals, dispensaries and health centres. At the same time, there is an impression created that some medicines are overstocked by our Government Central Medical ^{Stores} Services ~~substituted~~ to the extent that they become unavailable for use because they have expired. The question I would like to raise to the Minister and his staff is, whether it is not ~~possible~~ ^{problem} the question of management that brings about this. If we were to manage the medical stores - like I used to manage maize stores - the best method is to have an inventory card on ~~which~~ each stock of medicine.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(Mr. Opembe)(Ctd.):

In this way, one can know when the particular stock of medicine came in and when they are due to expire. The staff would also check with various health centres in the rural areas in terms of their orders as to whether these medicines can be used before they expire. We are double losing; we lose in terms of our patients not being ~~any~~ able to receive drugs and we also lose in terms of the expenditure on drugs when these drugs are overstocked or ~~over~~ over-stored and being thrown away when they expire. So, I would like to suggest that a better management system of our drugs in this country should be introduced.

As far as ~~dispensing~~ giving prescriptions to patients to buy medicine outside is concerned, I would like to support all those who have suggested that there should be ~~pharmacies~~ a pharmacy shop at every health centre, dispensary or hospital. In so doing, if a need arises to prescribe medicine which cannot be freely supplied, then the patient should be able to get the supply from that place. There is a typical example, particularly in my ^{Butere} constituency, where you find a ~~man~~ patient getting a prescription at ^h Kwisero Dispensary and has to go all the way by matatu to Kakamega which is 30 to 60 kilometres to look for that particular medicine. ^{Here again} There is need to improve the services to our people throughout the country.

On the question of training medical staff, the Minister indicated that we are now producing about 123 doctors every year. I feel that if there comes an opportunity to increase ~~this~~ the number of medical students, we should increase the training of not only---

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mrs. Ndeti): Your time is over, Mr. Opembe.

END R....

MR. BOY: Ahsante sana, Madam Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili niungane na waheshimiwa wenzangu ^{katika} ~~katika~~ kutoa mawaidha yangu juu ya Hoja hii. Hii ni Hoja muhimu sana.

Hali ya afya katika nchi ya Kenya tukiilinganisha na ya nchi ~~nyingine~~ nyingine, tunaweza kusema kwamba Kenya tuko katika hali nzuri. Lakini swali tunalouliza ni hili. Matarajio ya wananchi kwa Wizara hii ya Afya ni yapi? Hali ya afya hapa Kenya, ukiilinganisha na ya Tanzania, Uganda na nchi nyingine, utaona kuwa ni nzuri sana. Lakini mwananchi wa kawaida anapokwenda hospitalini huridhika na hali ya afya? Jibu ni kwamba haridhiki. Haridhiki kwa sababu akifika hospitalini kwanza ^{hukuta} ~~hukuta~~ ni chafu. Hali hii iko kote; Mombasa, Kwale, Lamu na kwingineko. Hali ya afya ni nzuri lakini matarajio ya mwananchi kwa Wizara hii hayaridhishwi. Ukifika hospitali utakuta maji yamemwagika ovyo ovyo kani mifereji ya maji imepasuka. Nguo nazo pia huwa zimeanguka ovyo ovyo. Hali hii haionyeshi kuwa hii ni hospitali. Haya ndiyo mambo ambayo tunazungumza. Kwa bahati nzuri nawaona wakuu wa Wizara hii wameketi pake ^{mbele} ~~mbele~~ pamoja na Mwuguzi Mkuu. Twarajia ^{ta} kuwako kwao hapa kutaleta mabadiliko katika haya tunayozungumza. Kwa nini mifereji ya maji hospitalini iwe inavuja ovyo ovyo? Hata ukifika chooni hapo hospitalini ya wilaya kwa sababu ya hali hiyo utakuta kuwa choo hicho kinanuka. Hali hii si nzuri. Ukilinganisha hali yetu ya afya na ya nchi nyingine utaona kuwa tuko ~~mbele~~ mbele, lakini bado hatujayafikia matarajio ya mwananchi. Hili ndilo jambo ambalo tunalizungumza lakini kila siku tukisema tunaambiwa; "Mpaka pesa zitakapopatikana". Pesa hazinitoshi mimi, na wala hazimtoshi mtu yeyote. Lazima tutumie zile pesa tulizonazo.

Ninachozungumza ni kuwa yafaa tudumishe hali ya usafi. Tuangalie kuwa vyoo ni visafi na mifereji iliyopasuka inarekebishwa. Hakuna haja ya kutumia pesa nyingi. Katika kila hospitali kuna wafanyakazi wa vyeo vya chini. Ikiwa ni hivyo, kwa nini hospitali isiwe safi? Wafanyakazi hawa wako huko Kitui, Mombasa, Kwale na kwingineko na

MR. BOY (contd.):

Kila mwezi/^{wanaliipwa}malipwa mishahara. Kwa nini ~~hizi~~ wasidumishe usafi katika hospitali? Kila wakati utawaona wamevaa nguo za buluu hospitalini. Je, kazi yao huwa ni ipi? Bado hatujafikia kile kiwango ambacho mwananchi anatarajia. Hili ni jambo muhimu sana.

Madam Kaibu Spika wa Muda, kuna jambo hili la madawa. Kila mmoja wetu anakubali kuwa hakuna madawa hospitalini. Kitu ambacho tunakiomba Wizara ni hiki. Yale madawa machache hospitalini yafaa yaweyakipewa wananchi. Lakini kila mwananchi akifika hospitalini anaandikiwa kwenye karatasi. Tena kuna mtindo siku hizi ambako mwananchi anatakiwa anurue kitabu cha kuandikia. Hili ni jambo la aibu sana kwa Wizara hii. Wizara nzima inawambia mwananchi akanurue kitabu cha kuandikia! Ukienda kule Aga Khan Hospital unapewa kadi. Lakini katika hospitali/ya Serikali, mwananchi anaambiwa akanurue kitabu cha kuandikia na aje nacho kila siku ambako daktari atakuwa akiandikia. Je, Government Printers wanafanya nini? Kwa nini wasitengeneze kadi ndogo ambazo zitaweza kutumiwa na wagonjwa? ~~Hizi kadi wasitengeneze kadi ndogo ambazo zitaweza kutumiwa na wagonjwa?~~ Mimi nashindwa ~~kwa~~ kulielewa jambo hili. Nafikiria mawasiliano kati ya walubwa wa Wizara na wadogo wao yamekuwa na kasoro fulani. Ukweli lazima tuiseme! Natumaini kwa kuwa wafanyakazi wa Wizara hii wako hapa wakiwa wamevalia tai na miwani watayachukuwa tunayosema kwa makini.

Ukienda katika hospitali ya wilaya utaona magari mengi yamelala tu vivi hivi. Hali hii yaweza kuwa ilitokana na uendeshaji mbaya wa magari. Ukienda kule Aga Khan Hospital utaona ambulansi ya mwaka wa 1972 inafanya kazi hadi sasa. Lakini magari ya Serikali ~~ya~~ GK - huharibika tu baada ya miezi minne. Kwa nini ambulansi ya Aga Khan Hospital ya 1974 bado inafanya kazi hali ile ya Serikali/ya kutoka Italy ^{iliyoletwa} juzi baada ya miezi mitatu imewekwa mlangoni kwa kuwa imeharibika? Mambo kama haya hayatuingii katika bongo zetu! Nafikiri kuna matatizo fulani katika ~~ya~~ Wizara hii. Je, tatizo hilo liko wapi litatuliwe? Siku moja panya walitabua kuwa ^{wanamaliza} ~~wanamaliza~~ na paka. Wakakata shauri

MR. BOY (ctd.):

wakamfungu paka kengele. Tatizo likawa ni nani angemfungu ~~pkx~~ paka kengele. Tatizo hili likawashinda panya. Twakubaliana kuwa kuna matatizo katika Wizara hii. Kwa hivyo, inaonekana hakuna anayekubali kumfungu paka kengele. ^{ni wapi} Hakuna mtu wa kusema ^{pale} kuna shida. Kila mmoja wao anakosea ^{kiyake} ~~ki~~ ^{wake} na hata mwingine anasema; "Pesa zitakapopatikana. Hatuna pesa sasa." Je, hakuna pesa hata za kuziba mfereji wa maji? Haya ni mambo ya kusikitisha.

Madam Naibu Spika wa Muda, kuna rural ^{health} centres na vifaa vingine ambavyo ~~kuweza kusikia kuwa~~ nchi y nyingine zinavyo. Lakini kuna tatizo ambalo Wizara inafaa ilitatufe. Wale wakubwa wa Wizara wanaotumia lifti za VIP wanafaa ~~kwanza~~ wajirekebishe wao kwanza. Kuna miradi mingi sana ambayo inaendelea huko katika sehemu za mashambani. Sasa ikiwa Wizara yao itaanzisha miradi huko mashambani na hali wao bado wako hapo maofisini kule Afya House, ^{hakuna} ~~halina~~ jambo lolote litakaloendelea vizuri. Ikiwa Wizara yao itaanzisha miradi huko mashambani, lazima na wao waende huko. Ikiwa watabaki huku Nairobi wakitumia lifti za VIP, basi miradi hiyo haitaendelea vizuri huko mashambani. Tunacholilia ni kuona kuwa mambo ^{yafanyika} ~~yafanyika~~ vizuri.

Jambo lingine ni kuhusu ukimwi. Ukimwi hasa hushika vijana sana sana wenye umri katik ya miaka 25 na 40. Wakati matangazo kwenye televisheni ^{ya} ~~linaponyeshwa~~, ^{huwa} vijana hawa ^{huwa} wako dansini au wanakunywa. Lile tangazo lisemalo "Ukimwi ni Hatari" linaponyeshwa kwenye televisheni wao huwa wako dansini au kwenye mabaa. Kwa hivyo, matangazo haya huwa yanawapata wale wazee waliokoka na wenye tabia nzuri. Wao ^{ndio} huwa wamebaki nyumbani wanaangalia k televisheni. Wale vijana wanaohusika - the young generation - huwa ~~mxh~~hawako. Ninataka kutoa mawaidha. Tusiwe na ile tabia ya kungojea kitu kiyumbuliwe na mzungu ndipo tukiunge mkono. Kuna ile ^{dawa inayoyulikana kama} ~~MMI~~ ya Zaire. Watanzania z wamepeleka wangonjwa wao huko Zaire. Maana ya ^{MMI} ni Mobutu/Mubarak. Ni dawa ambayo ~~ixkx~~ iligunduliwa na madaktari wawili kutoka Zaire na Misri.

MR. BOY (ctd.):

Ingefaa kama Wizara yetu ^(wapeleka) ingewapeleka wagonjwa wetu kama watatu au wanne hivi kwa majaribio ili tuone matokeo ya dawa hii ya 'MMI'. Halafu pia tupeleka wanasayansi wetu wawili au watatu ili dawa hii sasa iwe 'MMI'. Yaani tuongeze Moi pale halafu iwe Mobutu/Mubarak/Moi. Haya ndiyo mambo tunayotaka. Wenzetu wa Tanzania tayari wamopeleka wagonjwa wao huko. Kazi tunayofanya ni nzuri. Lakini wale ambao wanaohusika ^{na} mambo haya ya ukimwi ni vijana na wao huwa ^{hawako wakati} watakiwa matangazo ~~hawa~~. Huwa wako Excelsior Hotel, 680 Hotel kina kama ^{ni kule wao} Mombasa ^{Go} huwa wako ^{Kwingineke} Leisure Lodge na mahali ^{penzance}. Kwa hivyo, ikiwa tunataka kuwatangazia vijana jambo hili, ni lazima tuwatangazie wakati wako nyumbani. Lakini ikiwa hivyo, tutakuwa tunawatangazia wazee waliotulia nyumbani ambao mambo haya hawanayo tena. Hapa nchini kuna utulivu wa siasa kutokana na maongozi ya Mtukufu Rais Moi. Vijana ~~na~~ waliojipamba vizuri ni wengi hapa mjini Nairobi. Kupendana hawana budi. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima Wizara hii itafute suluhisho ~~kwa~~ haraka iwezekanavyo.

END S.....

MR. BOY (CTD):

Hayo ndiyo mambo tunayosema.

Bi Naibu Spika wa Muda, nikirejee katika mambo ya vituo vya afya, kuna mtindo wa kuwaambia wananchi wa mashambani wajijengee zahanati zao. Lakini tatizo ni kwamba hakuna kitu kinachofanywa baada ya zahanati kujengwa. Kwa mfano, Zahanati ya Mwaluphamba imejengwa, nyumba ya clinical officer imepatikana, lakini haijafunguliwa. Tumeenda huku na kule lakini bado zahanati hii haijafunguliwa. Pia kuna Tiwi Rural Health Centre. Sasa kituo hiki kiko karibu na Leisure Lodge, Diani Beach Hotel, wanakokaa watu wakubwa wenye suti, tai, na ambao pia huwa wanaendeshwa katika magari yenye kupeperusha bendera. Lakini ukipata ajali karibu na Tiwi Rural Health Centre hutapata msaada. Hii ni kwa sababu kituo kina clinical officer tu; hakina daktari, au chumba cha kufanyia upasuaji. Hata hakuna mortuary. Haya ni mambo ambayo yanahitaji kuangaliwa na wale wanaofanya mipango katika Wizara ya Afya. Haya ni mambo muhimu wakati wowote. Haifai kuendelea kusema kuwa mambo yatatekelezwa pesa zikipatikana; tumeambiwa hivi kwa muda mrefu. Kwa hivyo, tunataka jambo hili lipangwe vizuri.

Kwa hayo machache, Bi Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninaunga mkono.

THE ASSISTANT FOR NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS

(Mr. Nassir): Ahsante sana, Bi Naibu Spika wa Muda. Nitasema machache juu ya Wizara hii; hata hivyo nitayosema ni ya muhimu. Kwanza ningependa kuiomba Wizara hii ikifikirie kuhusu maiti za Waislamu. Si desturi yetu kuiweka maiti kwa siku mbili au tatu. Desturi ya Waislamu ni kwamba mtu akifa azikwe mara moja. Lakini utaona kuwa mtu akifa siku ya Ijumaa hutaipata maiti yakq hadi siku ya Jumatatu. Hii ni kwa sababu daktari anayeidhinisha kutolewa kwa maiti katika mortuary huwa hapatikani mpaka siku hiyo. Sisi waheshimiwa Wabunge huwa na shida sana ya kuwatafuta madaktari. Wengi wao ni vijana na huwa wameenda katika dansi za disco au hoteli zilizoko ufuoni mwa bahari ili kustarehe. Kwa hivyo, ~~...~~

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS

(Mr. Nassir): (Ctd):

tunawaomba mhe Waziri na Katibu wake Mkuu, ambao ni watu hodari, wajaribu kufanya mabadiliko yoyote kuhusiana na jambo hili. Kama Mwislamu anekufa katika hospitali, na mwenye maiti hiyo hana malalamiko yoyote, aweze kupewa maiti yake ~~ziki~~ akaizike bila kucheleweshwa. Hii ni kwa sababu tunaamini kuwa mtu akifa na kuzikwa kwa haraka, anaenda kwa ^{Mwenyezi Mungu} moja kwa moja. Hata ~~wake~~ wakati mmoja Mtukufu Rais alipokuwa akienda Harambee hapa Nairobi, aliagiza kwamba M Waislamu wawe wakipewa maiti wao haraka ^{bila ya} kusumbuliwa. Kwa hivyo, ninaomba jambo hili liwe likifanyika ili ~~wa~~ waheshimiwa Wabunge na Mawaziri wasiwe wakisumbuka katika siku za Jumamosi na Jumapili.

Bi Naibu Spika wa Muda, jambo langu la muhimu ^{zaidi ni} kuhusu Harambee. Tunafanya Harambee ^{za ujenzi wa} shule, hospitali, vituo vya afya, shule za nasari, makanisa na miskiti, lakini hapa Kenya hatujaanza kufanya Harambee za kununulia maskini dawa. Kama maskini hana pesa za kununua dawa, na pia hospitali haina dawa, basi maskini hatatumia dawa, ingawa daktari atakuwa amemwangalia na ~~wa~~ kumwandikia dawa. Katika ulimwengu mzima kuna orodha ya bei ya dawa zote zinazouzwa dukani. Nimetembelea sehemu nyingi za ulimwengu kama Uingereza, Hong Kong, nchi za Uarabuni, China, na nikaona kuwa kila nilipokwenda kununua dawa, hata kama ni aspro, bei yake imeonyshwa katika orodha ya bei ya dawa. ~~Hizi~~ Hizi ni nchi tajiri. Lakini sisi tumewaruhusu matajiri kuwanyonya maskini. Hata mtoto wa maskini akiwa na shida ya kikohozi, ataendelea kulia tu, kwa sababu bei ya dawa ya mafua ni ghali ~~hizi~~ hivi kwamba hata Shs.200/- hazitoshi kuinunua.

Kwa hivyo, hatuna njia ya kumsaidia mtoto kama huyo. Ikiwa tuna mtoto ambaye hana karo ya shule, sisi ~~kufanya~~ hutoa pesa za kumsomesha. Tukiwa na mtoto anayetaka kwenda M ng'ambo kusoma, tunafanya Harambee na kumpeleka huko. Hata usaidizi kama huu hautolewi na kabila au dini ya mtoto huyo; ~~iki~~ mradi tu awe ni Mkenya,

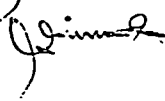
T.3. 19.7.88

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS

(Mr. Nassir) (Ctd):

tunamfanyia Harambee na kumpeleka ng'ambo kusoma. Lakini dawa, ambazo ni x-haba katika hospitali zetu, zinasumbua.

END T



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

Hii ni Serikali yetu. Mtu anasema eti Serikali ni mbaya kwa sababu ameitafuta njia ya kuona kwamba dawa zimepotea katika hospitali. Ikiwa pesa zimetolewa katika Bajeti na dawa zimepotea katika hospitali yafaa uchunguzi ufanywe na watu wenye nidhamu wawekwe huko wa kuangalia na kuona dawa hazipotei kwa sababu wanao-umia si Wabunge, matajiri, madiwani, ama watu wanaofanya kazi katika maofisi bali ni wale watu ambao hawana kazi katika Kenya ambao ndio wengi. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima njia itafutwe ya kuweka dawa katika hospitali.

Madamu

Naibu Spika wa Muda, kama Waziri wa Fedha aongeweke kodi ya Sh.5/- kwa kila shati langu zaidi ili dawa zipatikane kwa kila hospitali, basi ningekubali. Pia kama angefanya hivyo hivyo katika viatu, sigara, na kadhalika, aongeze tena kodi ya Sh.10/- ili wale ndugu zangu maskini ambao hawajiwezi wapate dawa, basi ningefurahi sana. Kwa hivyo, haya ni mambo ya kutazama kwa makini sana. Pia ni mambo hatari ambayo ni lazima tuyakague.

Madamu Naibu Spika wa Muda, Kenya ni moja na madaktari wote ni sawa lakini tuna tabia ya imani sisi binadamu. Ukitibiwa na mtu ambaye anaifahamu lugha yako unafurahi. Kwa mfano, sisi Waswahili tuna lugha kwa mgonjwa: "Utaponna mwanangu" na kadhalika. Kwa hivyo, yafaa tuwe na quota katika Kenya zima wakati wa kuajiri madaktari na wauguzi kote nchini. Tunataka tuwe na quota ya Mkoa wa Pwani, Mkoa wa Kati, ^{Nyanza} Kisumu na kadhalika ili tukitembelea hospitali tuzungumziwe lugha zetu kwa sababu tuna taabu. Tena, ikiwa hatuna watu ambao wana elimu ya juu sana upande wa Pwani haifai tuonewe sana. Yafaa tupatiwe quota yetu kama nilivyosema kuhusu Utalii College. Hii ni kwa sababu tukikubali wanyonge waondolewe itakuwa taabu katika Kenya hii. Yafaa tuonewe imani kama Wakenya wenzetu na tupatiwe quota yetu ya

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

madaktari ili tuweze kuifanya kazi hii kwa uzuri.

Madamu Naibu Spika wa Muda, kuna taabu ya ugonjwa ^{Katika} ~~indani~~ ya Kenya na ugonjwa mwingine ni sisi wenyewe ambao tunauleta wa kutupa takataka barabarani. Wizara ya Afya ndiyo inahusika na mambo ya takataka lakini manispaa ndiyo inahusika na mambo ya kuondoa takataka hiyo. Lakini ni lazima tuwe na sheria kuhusu takataka kama ilivyo katika ^{na nchi nyingine za} ulimwengu. Watoto wengi wamesoma hapa na wamwekwenda ^{mzime} Ulaya na hata Wabunge wengi na Mawaziri wamezunguka ulimwengu ^{lakini} huwezi kuona takataka barabarani. Hii si kwa sababu eti wafanyakazi wa manispaa yao ni wengi; ni wachache sana. Lakini kuna sheria kwamba huwezi kutupa takataka barabarani kwa sababu ya magonjwa. Pia kila mtu nyumbani kwake ana karatasi ya plastik ambapo anaiweka takataka hiyo ili aitupe katika gari la manispaa. Tukifanya hivyo, basi hatutagombana na Wizara ya Serikali za Wilaya na Mipango ya Miji. Pia uchafu hautakuwako tena. Sisi wenyewe ndio tunauweka uchafu. Barabarani zote kuna uchafu. Kila nyumba ina uchafu. Sisemi ^{tu} nyumba ya mwenzangu ^{ina uchafu kwa sababu} hata nyumba yangu ina uchafu. Sasa hata tukiwa na wafanyakazi wangapi hawawezi kuweka mji uwe safi kwa sababu tunamwaga takataka barabarani. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima tuwe na sheria kuhusu takataka kwa sababu nchi hii ni yetu. Tukiambukiza ^w ugonjwa fulani utampata kila mtu. Kwa hivyo, yafaa tuwe na sheria kuhusu takataka katika Kenya ili mtu yeyote akipatikana aadhibiwe vikali.

Hata tunapeana ruhusa ya viosk ^{Kujengwa} huko barabarani kwa sababu ya kutaka kuwa na imani lakini vinatakiwa viwe safi, hata vile viko huko Majengo, Eastleigh na kila mahali katika Kenya. Ikiwa mtu amepewa ruhusa awe na kiosk yafaa kiwe maridadi na safi. Haifai mtu kumwagamwaga uchafu pale kwa sababu amepewa nafasi ya kuwa na kiosk ili ajisaidie kwa pesa. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima tuwe na sheria katika Kenya ya mtu kutomwaga takataka ovyo ovyo ambayo inatuletea

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS

(Mr, Nassir)(Contd.):

magonjwa mingi mengi.

Tena ningependa Wizara pamoja na na wakubwa wa mikoa ambao ndio wanachunga hospitali wawe ni watu wa kuchungua hospitali, na waone kila hospitali ni safi kama nyumba zao. Lakini kama mkubwa anaketi ofisini juu halafu Hospitali ya Pwani inamka uchafu tele, tutamwambia nani? Tutamwambia Waziri au daktari? Wewe ndiye ume-
wekwa huko kama macho yake. Kwa hivyo, yafaa kila mkubwa wa afya katika mkoa ama wilaya aone kwamba hospitali zetu ni safi kabisa. Pia yafaa achungulie mambo ya dawa ambazo ni ghali sana.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Mibei): Thank you, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Vote of the Ministry of Health.

The one person who has uplifted the health services in this country is His Excellency the President, Daniel arap Moi, through the supply of Nyayo milk to schools and also through the establishment of Nyayo wards. I am pleased to say that I am a beneficiary of the Nyayo wards which are located at Kapkatet in Buret Constituency, and I am very thankful indeed.


I am also thankful to the Ministry of Health. After going through the Printed Estimates, I can see ^{on} page 293 where they have included allocation of funds to Kapkatet Nyayo Wards for building and housing. In fact, building and housing are going on at the moment, and I would only request the Ministry to keep an eye to see that proper standard of housing are erected there. When I visited the Nyayo Wards there I found that some roofs were leaking because they were flat. I think we should discourage flat roofs in any of our new buildings, especially in rainy areas like Kericho and others, including our neighbouring district of Kisii. I think we do not have

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Mibei)(Contd.):

proper technology of controlling leakages on flat roofs.

I would also request the Ministry to include in its plans the supply of X-Ray machines so that the whole hospital becomes complete. I would appeal to the Ministry of Health to establish a health training school at Kapkatet Nyayo Wards because it is in the middle of the district and we have sufficient land. We also have the infrastructure and a large population of Form IV leavers who have been unable to secure places elsewhere, and they are interested in joining the nursing career.

End U.



THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Mibei)(ctd.):

So, please assist us in that. I am pleased to note that in his introduction, the Minister for Health assured us that his Ministry has given thought to mental health cases. I think in the past the mental health problem has not been taken seriously previously by the Ministry. When I visited the mental ward at the Nakuru Provincial Hospital, I was very much impressed by what the nurses, the clinical officers and the doctors were doing in rehabilitating the mental patients. I think research work should be undertaken to find out the causes of this mental health problem. In this regard, I would request the Ministry of Health to consider establishing a ward for mental patients at Kericho Hospital so that mental patients from that district which is a very large district, and also from the neighbouring district, can be treated there. I am saying this because Nakuru District is very far, particularly for the relatives who go to visit their mental patients, there.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, I wish also to thank the Ministry of Health for eliminating the small-pox menace. I do not think we hear of small-pox ~~again~~ nowadays. However, I would like the Ministry to do the same with malaria. I do not know what the Ministry is doing about eliminating mosquitoes. I live not far from the Ministry of Health Headquarters and at night I hear mosquitoes buzzing around. I think my neighbour the Assistant Minister over there, supports me in this. If we cannot control mosquitoes here in Nairobi, then how can we control them in Turkana and other remote places? Why are the staff from the Ministry of Health not going round spraying mosquitoes with some special insecticide? We would like them to consider this seriously.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, some years back, I heard of the existence of Onchocerciasis or River Blindness. I saw in the map of the Ministry of Health that this disease was at one time in this country. In fact, in 1964, I participated in a research programme on this disease at Reret in Kericho District, although the main flies were eliminated in 1962 after a big campaign. Now, the question, ^{is:} is this River Blindness still in the country? The other ^{disease} ~~problem~~ which the Ministry has tried to control ^{is} goitre or the swelling

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Mibei)(Ctd.):

of the Thyroid Glad. There are some areas in this Republic where people are suffering from this disease but I am glad that after the introduction of iodine salt in the name of kensalt as a result of a vigorous campaign that started in 1967 in the name of "kensalt", new cases of Goitre have been minimal.

U However, I have seen some Goitre cases in Nakuru/ Kericho and I would like the Ministry of Health to encourage those people with ripened Goitre to have them removed without cost. I am saying this because if the patient goes to a private doctor, he will be charged over Shs.10,000/- for ^{the} removal of Goitre.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will not say much about AIDS because the Minister has said enough about it and I also note that other hon. Members have expressed enough sentiments/AIDS which I fully support. However, I would call upon the Ministry of Health to establish ^{small} laboratories and maternity wards in every dispensary to serve our people. Let them not wait for the upgrading of these dispensaries to health centres. So, we would like the Ministry to establish at least a maternity wing and a small laboratory in every dispensary in the country. Although mothers are delivering babies in their homes, why can they not be brought to these dispensaries to deliver there? In my constituency there are dispensaries which should have been upgraded to health centres a long time ago. For example, we have Kibwastuiyo, Kipsonoi, Cheborge, Chemosop and others. When we talk about family planning, where are we supposed to teach mothers about the family planning? Are we going to teach them about it in an open baraza? I think mothers would need a secluded place in a dispensary where they can be educated because this is a private matter which is causing some public concern.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, after 25 years of Independence, we would not like to hear about shortage of drugs in hospitals. In fact, there are some people who probably steal these drugs in order to sell them elsewhere. We would like the Ministry of health to be more stringent in taking care of the drugs on behalf of the public. In institutions and secondary schools such as Kabete - - -

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mrs. Ndeti): Your time is up, Mr. Mibei.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Mibei): With those few Madam remarks, / . Temporary Deputy Sepaker, I beg to support.

MR. GALGALLO: Thank you very much, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to say a few words about the Vote of Ministry of Health. In the first place, I would like to congratulate the Ministry of Health for what they have done over the years in eliminating small-pox from the country. We are very proud as Kenyans when we travel outside Kenya because we are no longer required to have small-pox certificates. However, first and foremost, I would like to request the Ministry to improve the terms of service for junior officers in the Ministry, namely, the community nurses, community health officers, physiotherapists and the rest. I am saying this because it will help in injecting some patriotism in these officers so that they can love their job. I think the problem of medicine disappearing from hospitals - - - I remember sometime last year that some vehicles were confiscated somewhere near our border carrying medicine kits with C.K. stamps. This is a very serious matter and I think this comes about because ^{life} ~~live~~ has become very expensive and some of these fellows do not get enough salaries to keep them running. As a result, they are tempted to make easy money by stealing Government drugs. In fact, one of our biggest problems here in this country is greed for money. Everybody here wants to get money fast and get rich quickly. I think the ~~impr~~ improvement of terms of service in the past has been concentrated on the senior officers. I think it is a high time now that the Ministry ~~took~~ considered improving the terms of service for the junior staff because they are doing a very important job. These are the people you find in the hospitals all the time and therefore, I think they need to be given enough attention with regard to improving their terms of service. We would like to see their salaries being increased together with their house allowances. We would also like to see them getting facilities for further training and so on.

END.

MR. GAIGALLO (ctd):

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, the Ministry should concentrate on child and maternal care especially in the rural areas. This is because in urban centres, we have private hospitals and clinics. whereas in the rural ^{areas} like Tana River District, we do not have these facilities. Measles and scabies are the major killers. I would like to ask the Ministry to concentrate on rural areas where there are no other health facilities except Government hospitals and health centres.

The introduction of these facilities will save the people from transporting patients all the way to provincial hospitals. For example, in Hola District Hospital, we are very grateful to the Ministry for putting up beautiful buildings. The problem there is that there are no drugs. This is very serious because patients cannot be taken care of in that hospital. The Ministry should concentrate in those areas.

I would also like to ask the Ministry to upgrade health centres in divisions and locations. We have tried as much as possible to put up as many health centres as possible but there is a shortage of drugs and manpower.

Like hon. Nassir said, training of staff should be on quota basis and districts from the northern area should be given first priority and hospitals when admitting students to health institutions. We have shortage of manpower in Nairobi, Mombasa, Garissa, Nakuru and so on. ~~We have no ambulances in the district for the last 10 years.~~ We have not been having ambulances in the district for the last 10 years. It shows that there is some weakness somewhere when Government ambulances are kept at provincial headquarters. Those are the only vehicles that can be used because transportation is poor in some places. There are no buses or matatus. Here is where we require Government ambulances to assist in those hospitals. A district as big as Tana River does not have a single ambulance. There are many businessmen there ^{who} have lorries and one cannot

hire ~~with~~ to ferry a patient to hospital. We need ambulance services in those areas.

For example, in Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru and in other towns, ambulance services are provided by the St. John's Ambulance. In the rural areas such facilities are not available. I would like to tell the Minister, the Permanent Secretary and the Director of Medical services - who are here - that rural areas need ambulances. This is the only service that is next to an injection ^{and} chloroquine.

I would also like to insist on the eradication of malaria. I think there is need for further research in this issue. We would like to insist that malaria tablets be made cheaper. Malaria is a major killer particularly in Tana River District. In fact, even in Nairobi we have ceased to spray anti-mosquito sprays because there are ponds of water lying all over the place. I do not know what has gone wrong. Is it shortage of manpower or funds? These are essential things and doctors have said that prevention is better than cure. If we can control the breeding of mosquitoes, we will do ourselves a lot of good.

The supply of drugs to hospitals is a very important thing. I do not know what has gone wrong with the Central Medical Stores. All over the ~~ex~~ years, we have been talking about the Central Medical Stores. I am sure that the ~~XIX~~ Ministry plans the allocation of drugs to every district and health centres. What has gone wrong with the Central Medical Stores? Do we close it or continue having these problems? We do not have drugs at district hospitals and health centres. All drugs are supposed to come from the Central Medical Stores. Where do these drugs go? We have been spending a lot of money on health services.

This is a burden of the Ministry and the Central Medical Stores must be streamlined. The supply of drugs must be made continuously so that services can be rendered to patients as per the laws of this country. The Central Medical Stores must provide efficient services, so that all ~~his~~ hospitals get their supply of drugs as is required.

Drugs must be ~~supp~~ supplied because we allocate funds for that purpose.

Drugs must be made available to hospitals and to all health centres.

Lastly, I would like to say that the Ministry should assist in the family planning programme. I know that this is very sensitive but I feel that it is the high time we considered not only dealing with women but ^{also} with men. We must introduce sterilization programme in this country.

HON. MEMBERS: No! No!

MR. KILLIKU: On a point of order, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker. Is it in order for the hon. Member to suggest such a dangerous approach towards the family planning programme to sterilize men in this country?

MR. GALGALLO: Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, I would like to say that—

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Ondo): On a point of order, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker. Is the hon. Member in order to ———

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mrs. Ndetei): Order! Time is up for that. Let us move on to the next speaker.

MR. MAIHU: Thank you, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker for giving me this chance to comment on the Vote of the Ministry of Health. I was listening very carefully to the Minister for Health when he was moving his Ministry's Vote.

(noise)

I need your protection, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker because there is too much noise.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mrs. Ndetei): Order! Could we have order and less noise while the hon. Member makes his speech?

MR. MAIHU: Thank you, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker for your protection. There is something which has ~~disturbed~~ disturbed ^{me} for some time. When the Minister was making his speech, he was able to explain to the House, quite capably, everything except the question of Aids. Since the Minister does not have the answer, perhaps, I should help him in this. All scientists appear to have been defeated by this problem.

19.7.88.

JMK

MR. MAIHU (ctd.):

It appears that the world has sinned against God, and that God is warning people through this dreaded disease called Aids. Although God promised that he will not finish us by floods, he can use other methods such as this disease, and the most important question here is whether Aids is not a sign of the end.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, let me take this opportunity to thank the Minister for Health for his further ^{comments} ~~comments~~ on the question of mission hospitals, which ^{are} ~~is~~ very important. It appears to me that when the Government decided to give free education in schools, including church schools, church hospitals were forgotten. It is important that the Ministry of Health should try hard to find a way of accommodating mission hospitals. There are very old mission hospitals such as Thogogo, Kaimosi, Maseno, Tumu Tumu, Chogoria and Kaloleni which have done an excellent over the years. But, because of the changing circumstances, the managers of these hospitals are no longer in a position to cope with the present situation. At the moment, the Ministry of Health just manages to extend to these hospitals ^{half of their} recurrent expenditure. If the Ministry could at least take over the staff at these mission hospitals, then there is no doubt that the hospitals could offer services similar to those offered by Government hospitals. At the moment, mission hospitals depend on the fees they charge. But, because no fees are charged in Government hospitals, people feel that it is not fair to pay any fees in mission hospitals.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, if the Government could second doctors to Thogoto Mission Hospital, or possibly use it as an extension of Kenyatta Hospital, that would reduce the congestion prevalent at Kenyatta National Hospital. The infrastructure is there, but the church is no longer capable of providing medical services due to the increased ~~pxx~~ population. So, I feel that the Ministry of Health should look for ways and means of taking over mission hospitals or of providing the necessary personnel to those hospitals so that the hospitals can charge less fees. It is not the fault of the people who live where mission hospitals are; geographically those ~~hx~~ hospitals ~~are~~ are very well situated. Since there are no

X.2.
19.7.88.

MR. MAIHU (ctd.):

Government hospitals in the areas where mission hospitals exist, something should be done to help mission hospitals offer services to the people. Since the top executives of the Ministry of Health are here, I am sure that they will take this matter into account, especially now that we are going to pass this Vote.

The other point I would like to mention is that there are some very sensitive subjects in hospitals which need to be looked into deeply. I have in mind the availability of mortuary facilities and others. I know that the Minister for Health was, very recently, involved in a fundraising meeting to construct a mortuary in a mission hospital. That is the case everywhere else; mission hospitals are lacking these very important facilities. If the provision of such important facilities could be taken care of, then I am sure that the relationship between the Ministry of Health and church hospitals would be highly ~~impressive~~ improved.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, the other point I would like to mention here is that some of these mission hospitals used to have nurse training institutions most of which ran into problems. When the Ministry of Health thinks of ways and means of taking over mission hospitals, then it should also think of how to ~~run~~ run the nurse training institutions.

END..... X.



MR. MAIHU (CTD.):

I am sure that if this were not possible, the Minister would be able to find a solution and take care of the most important aspects of this question.

The Ramtu Commission crippled these hospitals. They now have to provide salaries because the missionaries who used to come and work in these hospitals freely do not do so any more because after attaining our Independence all mission hospitals became independent. The staff in these hospitals have to be enumerated like any other civil servants, and the fee they charge is not much more than minimal. I am sure that the Minister, who is not sitting very far from me, will accommodate such points as this one.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, the other point I would like to mention is that I have noted in the Recurrent Expenditure, ^{that} the Ministry gives about a half of the costs. In Development Expenditure, the Government does very well because it gives the Ministry almost ^a 100 per cent grant. I am glad that the Ministry of Health has continued to receive a grant to develop health facilities.

With those few remarks, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, I beg to support.

MR. JALDESSA: Thank you, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving me this chance to say a few things in respect of the Vote of the Ministry of Health. First of all, I would like mention drugs because they *are* basic in curing diseases. We know that drugs are also poisonous.

I thank the Ministry of Health very much because in my constituency we have a health centre and about seven dispensaries. The problem we have, however, which is very acute, is the shortage of drugs. This problem has been with us for quite a long time. We have requested the Ministry to do something about it, but for a reason that we have not known, the Ministry's officials in the district have turned a deaf ear to our request.

The other thing I would like to mention, in connection with drugs, is that recently we read in the newspapers about expired drugs being in the market. The Minister himself has highlighted this problem. I appeal to the Ministry

MR. JALDESSA (CTD.):

to be very careful because expired drugs are very dangerous, and they should not find their way into Kenya.

When I talk about the health centre and the dispensaries in my constituency, I am very worried and concerned because this health centre and all the dispensaries are manned by people who do not know the local language, which inhibition makes their work very difficult. I see that all the Ministry's officials, including the Minister and his Assistant Ministers are here. I appeal to them to do something in this regard. We have some young qualified men who know the local language, but they happen to be working in other places.

AN HON. MEMBER: Which place is that?

MR. JALDESSA: Isiolo.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, I know that the Ministry has very important programmes, such as family planning, nutrition, and so on. However, imagine that the people manning these programmes do not know how to communicate with my people in the local language. This makes their ^{Contribution} practically useless. I know that I have severally contributed to the Vote of this Ministry and repeated this subject many times.

END Y

MR. JALDESA (ctd.):

I think, this time, the new people in the Ministry - I can see they are very attentive - will take note of this. For that matter, I represent Isiolo South.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, the other thing I would like to talk about is intake into the Medical Training Centre. I would like to request the Ministry, or the Directorate of Personnel Management, to give us our fair share. Whatever number of places which is set aside for people from my area should be given to them. As far as I know, there is always an allocation for every district, but we do not get our share. Let us get our share at the Medical Training Centre so that we have our local people working in our hospitals, health centres and dispensaries since they are the ~~map~~ people who know the language.

We have the Isiolo District Hospital, and I am happy that the construction of the new hospital is going on very well. But I would like to make one appeal. We have witnessed cases where when such a hospital is completed, the subordinate staff, who are supposed to work there are "imported" from neighbouring districts. We are anxiously waiting for the recruitment of subordinate staff for that hospital. I am appealing to the Ministry to be very careful and see ^{to it} that the people who will be employed as subordinate staff to man that hospital are local people. I am sure they, too, can clean the hospital. There is no reason why a sweeper should be "imported" from a neighbouring district.

I would also like to talk about ~~his~~ Aids. We have been ~~ka~~ told that this is a very dangerous disease, and I am happy that the media ~~is~~ is giving it publicity. But the Ministry should make ^{use} of its qualified officers to publicize

MR. JALDESA (ctd.):

the danger posed by this disease and tell the people the its incubation period. Everybody is scared of the disease because we have been ~~if~~ informed that there is no cure for it. So, instead of the Ministry using the radio only, the publicity should be done even at health centres and family planning clinics.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, my constituency is infested with mosquitoes and so there is a ~~w~~ lot of malaria. We know the Ministry has so many qualified officers. Let them ~~some~~ do better research to find out how they will eradicate these mosquitoes. If this is not done, malaria will always be there. I hope the officers who are here have taken note of that and that they will find a positive method of eradicating mosquitoes, as they did to small pox.

One hon. Member talked about ambulances and G.K. vehicles in hospitals and other institutions. We have vehicles in health centres ---

MR. MANG'OLI: On a point of order, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker. Is the hon. Member in order to address the Chair as Madam Speaker, Sir?

MR. JALDESA: I do not know what the hon. Member is asking, but I do not know how I addressed the Chair. It is such a minor thing; it is just a ~~x~~ slip of the tongue. He should not have interrupted me.

(applause)

As I was saying, we have a lot of vehicles in hospitals. Every year, you find that new vehicles are given to hospitals.

~~THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mrs. Mwangi):~~

~~MR. MANG'OLI: (P.O. Mwangi):~~ Hon.

Z.3....19.7.88

ADJOURNMENT

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mrs. Ndeti): Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of business. The House is, therefore, adjourned until tomorrow Wednesday 20th July, at 9.00 a.m.

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

END Z.

Jama

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

OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 20th July, 1988

MORNING SITTING

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Questions Nos. 223, 217, 200, 163, 209, 227, 224 and 213

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

Kuvunjwa Kwa Mkutano wa Harambee (Mr. Bidu)

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

Construction of a sewage System in Wajir Town

POINTS OF ORDER

Illegal Importation of Foodstuffs into the County - a Ministerial Statement Sought on the Issue

Misreporting by the "Voice of Kenya" - The Impression should be corrected

MOTIONS

Soft Loans to Enhance Agricultural Production in Marginal Areas - Mr. Galgallo on 13.7.88 - Resumption of Debate Proposed by an Assistant Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Ngaruro) - Agreed to as Amended

Promotion of Tourism in Western Kenya - Mr. K'Ombundo - Question Proposed - An Amendment Proposed by the Minister for Tourism - Debate Interrupted without Question put

H A N S A R D

Wednesday, 20th July, 1988,

The House met at Nine o'clock.

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair

THE HOUSE IN PRAYERS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 223

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Jalang'o not here? We will leave his Question until the end then.

Next Question.

Question No. 217

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Bidu not here? We will leave his Question until the end then.

Next Question.

Question No. 200

MR. KILIKU asked the Minister for Energy:-

- (a) whether he is aware that some employees of the Kenya Power and Lighting Company at Kipevu in Mombasa have been employed as casuals for several years; and
- (b) whether he will take the necessary action to have these casuals absorbed by the company on ~~per~~ permanent basis?

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

- (a) Yes, Sir, I am aware of the position of those casual workers.
- (b) The Kenya Power and Lighting Company Limited engages several employees on casual basis from time to time, when work of a seasonal nature arises in any of its establishments ~~in~~ including Kipevu Power Station. The company reviews its establishment in the various stations from time to time ~~and~~ subject to availability of vacancies in the Permanent Establishments.

THE MINISTER FOR ENERGY (*Mr. Biwott*) (ctd.):

Casual employees who have served longest satisfactorily, and who meet the qualifications of the ~~xxx~~ vacant positions, are given priority in filling these vacancies. This policy will apply to all affected persons, including those working at Kipevu Power Station.

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, these ~~x~~ casual employees have worked in the Kipevu Power Station for a long time. I think according to the labour law, if somebody works for more than three months continuously, he automatically becomes a permanent employee. Could the Minister now tell this House why he has allowed the Kenya Power and Lighting Company Limited (K.P.L.C.) to ignore this labour law and continue employing ~~this~~ ^{employees} these employees as casual ^{for} such a long time?

MR. BIWOTT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has ~~xxx~~ never been any ignorance of the labour laws. These people are employed ~~as~~ on casual basis from time to time at Kipevu Power Station. In fact, the ~~work~~ ^{work} kind of work that they do is so seasonal that it cannot even be considered as a continuous operation. All that they do is to cut the pipes and clean the machines. As I said before, subject to ~~availability~~ ^{availability} of funds and subject to any of those casual employees being in possession of the right ~~x~~ qualifications that can fit into a job that can be sustained throughout, any of the casual employees who meet those requirements will ~~x~~ automatically be ~~e~~ employed on permanent basis.

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, could we get a confirmation from the Minister that if the company starts employing people, these casual workers will be considered first because they have ^{been} there for a long time, ^{and} I think the ^{main} work at Kipevu Power Station is ^{and hence} for maintenance, which is continuous, ^{which means} there must be some maintenance employees throughout. ^{Could} the Minister be kind enough and promise this House that these casual employees ^{would} be considered in future ^{when} the company ^{would} start employing people on permanent basis?

MR. BIWOTT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already given that assurance in the main answer itself. The main reply says that it is our wish to employ as ~~many~~ many people as possible whenever vacancies arise and whenever qualifications fit in. The people who were employed were supposed to do the cleaning because we were installing a new machine, and that ~~was~~ was how these vacancies arose. These employees were employed so that they could polish and cut the pipes so that they could fit into the new machines. So, this is something which does not occur all the time. But assurance is there, that whenever a ~~vacancy~~ vacancy arises, not only at Kipevu Power Station, but also in ~~the~~ other power stations, they will be absorbed. For example, if we have a good and qualified person at Kipevu Power Station and there is a vacancy at Masinga Power Station, we will send him there. It is our wish to employ as many people as possible, but we cannot employ if we do not have a ~~vacancy~~ vacancy to fill.

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Since the Kenya Power and Lighting Company Limited, under the able management of the Minister, hon. Biwott, is one of the most ~~the~~ thriving companies in this country, and it is a very good example of what the State corporations should be and now that His Excellency the President has appealed to companies to increase their labour force by ten per cent, in response to that appeal would the Minister absorb these employees who have been working as casual workers, so that they could become part of the ten per cent increase?

(applause)

MR. BIWOTT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I said before, when we start absorbing new employees, the first people to come to our minds are the ones who are already working with us. They have already interacted with us but we employ them according to the kind of vacancies that we have. For example, if we need an ~~a~~ electrician, ~~we~~ we cannot employ a cleaner, because he only knows how to cut and clean the pipes, and he cannot work as an electrician. If he is an electrician we will employ him even before we consider ~~the~~ filling the vacancies through the ~~the~~ tripartite agreement.

MR. KILIU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since the Minister has agreed that these people have worked as casual labourers for a long time, when the company will be considering employing them permanently, will there be a set period as to when they will start recruiting these people?

MR. BIVOTT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am quite sure that the hon. Member is brighter than that. As I said before, those vacancies arose ~~simply~~ simply because we were ~~not~~ installing new machines, and the old ones had to be sustained, and so we needed people to come and clean the ~~old~~ ~~old~~ machines. The moment these machines were installed the jobs were over. The existence of those ~~pe~~ people demands that we should know that they have worked with the ~~company~~ company and that if there is something to be given, they should be considered first. But in considering them, we will have to look at their qualifications of course, because we cannot just employ them automatically simply because we had hired them. Just as we did when we were cleaning and carpeting this House, we hired some workers.

(END.....A)

MR. BIWOTT (CTD.):

The moment the laying of the carpet was over and the place cleaned up, we did not need casual workers any more. If, however, there was one such casual worker who was discovered to be very good, he would automatically be absorbed into permanent employment.

Question No. 163

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is Mr. Kubo not here? We will leave his Question until the end.

Question No. 209

MR. MWANZANDI asked the Minister for Transport and Communications:-

(a) why the telephone installation from Lunga Lunga to Vanga, in Kwale District, has stopped; and

(b) when this project will be completed.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (Mr. Mutwol):

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The installation of physical telephone route from Lunga Lunga to Vanga, in Kwale District, has been suspended due to lack of the right type of cable.

(b) It is now intended to utilise a single channel radio to provide the trunk route to Vanga. Work on the project will start soon and be completed at the end of August, 1988.

MR. MWANZANDI: While thanking the Assistant Minister for his reply - I think he gave me a good reply because I am his friend - I would like to know whether from him/when the right type of cable comes, it will be installed from Lunga Lunga to Vanga.

MR. MUTWOL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I have just said, the right type of cable is not available in the country at the moment, and we have already placed orders with overseas suppliers but they have not supplied the cable yet. So, the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation has

MR. MUTWOL (CTD.):

decided to use a single channel radio because we have not got the right type of cable yet.

MR. KIILU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister says that they have actually placed orders for the supply of this cable. Could he tell us how long it will take for the cable to be supplied through these orders?

MR. MUTWOL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it does not matter how long it will take to receive this cable. The problem is that the climate at the Coast cannot accommodate the type of cable that we have, and the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation has decided to use a single channel radio to serve the people concerned well enough as is intended. So, I see no problem here because we cannot change the climate of Coast Province so that it can allow the use of the type of cable we have.

MR. LEWA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, how efficient is this single channel radio? If the type of cable ordered does not come, for how long can the radio serve that route without repairs?

MR. MUTWOL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the radio will serve the route for as many years as possible without any problems. The residents of the area in question will be able to use it and solve all their problems.

MR. MWAMZANDI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister tell this House why he singles out Vanga, and yet Vanga and Mombasa are the same height above the sea level? Why should Vanga be singled out for this type of radio when Mombasa, Msambweni, Malindi and Lamu use cables?

MR. MUTWOL: At the time of the installation of the route mentioned by the hon. Member, the type of cable known as Copper White (?) Cable was available, but we are not able to get it right now and it may take many days to get it from overseas suppliers. A decision has been made that we use a single channel radio instead, which is quicker than the cable.

DR. MISOI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while we appreciate the answer given by the Assistant Minister, I would like to know whether, if we have to

DR. MISCI (CTD.):

import some of these cables, it will really take so long that we have to resort to radio type of communication? Will the supply of the right type of cable take a year or two years? If it takes the normal import period, then I do not see the reason why we cannot import it. Could the Assistant Minister clarify this issue?

MR. MUTWOL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if overseas suppliers do not have this type of cable, we will have to wait because we do not manufacture it here in Kenya. What we should do is to encourage our "Jua Kali" and other entrepreneurs to manufacture this particular type. Otherwise, if overseas suppliers say that they do not have this cable in stock, we will have to wait until they manufacture it.

Question No. 227

MR. P.G. GODANA asked the Minister for Livestock Development:-

(a) whether he is aware that livestock traders in Sololo and Moyale have to go all the way up to Marsabit to obtain livestock movement permits; and

(b) whether, in order to save these traders inconvenience and expenses, he would instruct the veterinary doctors in Sololo and Moyale Divisions to issue the permits instead.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that livestock traders in Sololo and Moyale have to go to Marsabit to obtain permits for movement of animals outside the district. This is because the animals have to be checked to see whether any latent CBPP (?) infection will become apparent on arrival at Marsabit or whether they have picked any other infections on the way.

(b) In view of the above explanation, I cannot instruct the veterinary officers in Sololo and Moyale to issue permits for movement of animals outside Marsabit District as I would be encouraging the spread of diseases. However, the veterinary officers in Sololo and Moyale or any other station in the district

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

are allowed to issue permits for movement of animals within the district.

MR. P.G. GODANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the distance travelled by these animals from Moyale to Marsabit is quite short when compared to that which they have to travel from Marsabit all the way to Nairobi, which is in most cases the place they are transported to. So, if there is no chance for them to pick up diseases from Marsabit to Nairobi, I do not see any reason why they should require re-checking in Marsabit. In view of this, would the Assistant Minister consider allowing the veterinary doctors in Moyale and Sololo Divisions to issue movement permits?

MR. KISIERO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the idea is not only that these animals may pick up diseases. It is to allow veterinary officers to notice whether these animals have the CBPP (?) infection. In other words, when animals have covered a certain distance, it is possible to notice whether they have that infection, or not, as opposed to when the animals are just grazing, in which case the disease may not be noticed. So, the idea here is to enable these officers to see whether after animals have travelled a certain distance they have that disease or not.

MR. EKIDOR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell the House what future plans his Ministry has to extend the issuing of these movement permits to divisional headquarters rather than retaining it at district headquarters all over the Republic? This problem is all over the country.

MR. KISIERO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I said, divisional veterinary officers can issue permits for animals to move within the district. This is contained in the Animal Diseases Act, Chapter 364. We also issued a circular on 12th July, 1969, which is intended to ensure that divisional veterinary officers do not issue permits for movement of animals outside the district. This is partly because some of those officers were misusing their authority, and animals that were actually diseased were actually moved outside the district, and thus spread diseases in areas that were disease-free. So,

MR. KISIERO (CTD.):

we have no intention of letting divisional veterinary officers give permits for movement of animals from one district to another.

END B

MR. MAKAU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arising from the answer given by the Assistant Minister, he has said that the divisional officers were open to corruption. So, they issued permits when the animals were not fit. What guarantee does he have that those officers in Marsabit are not as corrupt as those in the division? What made those officers in the division corrupt while those in Marsabit were not?

MR. KISIERO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the system that I have outlined gives some kind of guarantee in that the divisional officer issues a permit. Animals are moved to the next station and they are examined again by a different officer. Now, if there is another station between that district officer and, say, Nairobi, the animals will again be inspected at the third station until they reach here. So, the animals are inspected by various people on the way to their outside destination.

MR. MAKAU: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Arising from that answer, I am just left wondering whether those people in the division are ^{different from} those in Marsabit? ^{Does} The question of checking them in Marsabit, ^{mean} ~~is it~~ to counter-check what had been checked in --

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Mr. Makau! What is your point of order? Now, you are asking a supplementary question.

MR. MAKAU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is the use of these counter-checkings?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

MR. KISIERO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the idea of counter-checking is to see whether the animals have shown signs of diseases, or whether the animals have picked up any other diseases on the way. So, we have to keep on counter-checking them to make sure that the animals do not have C.B.P.P. or any other disease.

MR. KINYANJUI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think the Assistant Minister has not answered the Question. We are asking about permits. The permits issued by the officer at Marsabit, or at the divisional level, would still serve the same purpose because the examination does not tie up with the permit. What is the problem of the officer at the divisional level giving a permit? Even if a permit was issued by an officer at the divisional or district level, it still serves the same purpose. The animals will have been examined all the same. So, what is the problem here?

MR. KISIERO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thought my friend must have heard me clearly. The idea is intended to delay the movement of these animals so that it may give us time to notice if the animals have that disease because you cannot notice the disease at the point of starting the movement. You can only notice the ^{signs of the} disease after the animals have moved. So, it gives us time to notice from the health of the animal, ~~if it is healthy or not~~. That is why we have to do another examination on the way before the final destination. This is really intended to make sure that we do not spread ^{animal} diseases in this country. It is really a measure that assists us to keep off the spreading of the diseases.

MR. P.G. GODANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, even before the animals are moved to Marsabit, these animals are not stationary; they are moving. So, I think that the doctors at Moyale and Sololo are quite competent enough to detect any diseases that these animals might be suffering from. If their decision or checking is not competent ^{veterinary} enough, I do not even see the reason why they should be doctors at Moyale and Sololo if their work is going to be repeated in Marsabit. In view of this, therefore, would the Assistant Minister consider making those permits valid for movement of animals outside the district?

MR. KISIERO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know when the animals are grazing they are moving, but they do not move for longer distances, or they are not subjected to heavier or more taxing movements. So, you cannot compare the movement of an animal when it is just grazing and when it is being chased from here to, say, 10 or 100 miles away. So, it is for the good of this country that if we just move those animals without careful checking, we may spread the diseases especially from the districts which border other neighbouring countries where diseases are prevalent. So, we are not doing it to punish anybody, but we are doing it to ensure that our animals are safe.

MR. KINYANJUI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issuance of the permit at Marsabit gives the trader permission to move the animals. Again, the same permit is issued at the divisional level, and the trader can move the animals. Now, when the permit is issued at the district level, the animals are checked. However, when the permit is issued at the divisional level, the animals are not checked. What guarantee do we have that they are not checked because the officers are ~~still~~^{not} there? What is the difference between the two areas?

MR. KISIERO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think I have repeated the fact that a permit issued at the divisional level allows the animals to be moved to the district level. Now, the distance between the division and the district will enable the veterinary officer ~~to notice~~^{to notice} when the animals arrive at the district headquarters to notice whether the animals have any signs of some diseases. It has happened that some animals have had to be stopped at certain stages and killed or destroyed completely because they have shown that they have certain diseases. So, the question of checking the animals from one point to another, the third and so on, is very important. It has been proved scientifically that it helps our officers greatly.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next Question, Mr. Wakole.

Question No.224

MR. BUJRA, on behalf of Mr. Wakole, asked the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife:-

- (a) if he is aware that the lorry, G.K. No.510U and the Land Rover, G.K. No.454R, attached to the Anti-Poaching Unit based at Minijila have both been grounded for a whole year;
- (b) if he is further aware that the Game Rangers at Minijila have not been paid their leave, accommodation and other allowances; and
- (c) what urgent measures he is taking to solve these problems so that the Unit can effectively combat poaching activities in the area.

THE MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Muhoho): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that lorry, G.K. No.510U and a Land Rover, G.K. No.454R, attached to the Anti-Poaching Unit based at Minijila have been grounded for one year owing to unavailability of sufficient funds to meet the running and maintenance costs.

(b) I am also further aware that the Game Rangers at Minijila have not been paid their leave and accommodation allowances again owing to unavailability of sufficient funds to meet such allowances during the last Financial Year.

(c) I have already taken the following measures to ^{solve} these problems so that the Unit can continue to be operational effectively.

(i) The two vehicles in question are currently undergoing repair at our Garissa Workshop; and

(ii) Subject to sufficient funds being made available, leave and accommodation allowances will be paid without any further delay.

MR. MANG'OLI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply and since we have released the money, can the Minister assure the House that these allowances will be paid tomorrow, and that the vehicles are ready to operate? These repairs might take years, Sir. For instance, I have seen repairs on Government vehicles in Bungoma which have taken more than three years.

MR. MANG'OLI (Contd.):

Can the Minister assure the House that the repair will be done this month, and the vehicles start operating next week?

MR. MUHOHO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I can undertake to say that the lorry, G.K. No.510U, will be back on the road in three weeks time. The Land Rover needs a bit more extensive repairs and may take a little longer.

End C.

MR. NDZAI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what about the allowances, since the Assistant Minister has just explained to the House that these vehicles will be ~~z~~ back on the road in two weeks' time? If the allowances are not paid, the workers will not be able to work. Can he tell the House ~~when~~ when the allowances are going to be paid so that the employees ^{can} be able to work well?

MR. MUHOHO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we shall pay as much of the leave allowances as possible from the current provisions of the Budget which we have already estimated for. But, for the accommodation allowance---

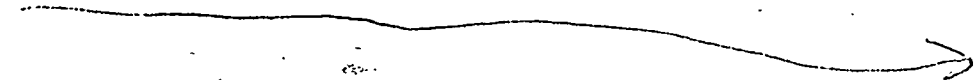
MR. MANG'OLI: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. My point of order is this; the money has already been approved here. Yet the Minister is saying they shall pay some of the allowances. ~~Expenditure~~ When officers go on leave, it means that that expenditure has been incurred and he is supposed to pay the employees concerned. The Minister ~~is~~ is saying that he is going to pay them some of the amount; which is this amount? Is it the allowances which are due or those which are not due?

MR. MUHOHO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are talking about two types of allowances; we are talking about the leave allowance and the accommodation allowance. Leave allowance is what is due to an officer in the Government - like all of us. That is the one I am saying that we are going to pay because we can anticipate that and we normally budget for. The accommodation allowance paid to the game rangers is a different allowance. That is the kind of allowance that is paid to the game rangers ^{when they} are displaced to go for a specific mobilization ~~or~~ when they leave their normal places of operation and they go to work elsewhere. The ceilings which this House imposes

MR. MUHOHO (ctd.):

sometimes does not allow us to have that kind of money at hand and we have to go in for the supplementary estimates. That is the kind of money we may not be able to have right now. That is where I am making the distinction.

MR. J.N. MUNGAI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arising from what the hon. Minister is saying, these employees are the bread winners in certain families. They have worked and at least, according to what we know, the Minister is very much experienced and has the knowledge ~~to know~~ that these people have to work at certain times and he should include their expenditure in his estimates, things like accommodation allowances because of such mobilizations that come up. Does the Minister want to tell us that they had not estimated for accommodation allowances and this is why they always have to look for supplementary estimates? Over the years, he has this experience. Can ~~the~~ he assure the House that he is going to pay the money tomorrow or next week or any other day in the month or year instead of telling us that he has to look for supplementary estimates? This is something he is aware of because this is not a new Ministry. Can he stand up and tell us when he is going to pay this money?

MR. MUHOHO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sure the House and the hon. Member is well versed with the financial management of this nation. There is a very big difference between what we in the Ministries provide for. Eventually, what the Treasury does having looked to the totality of the national Budget and given the ceiling that has to be adhered to allows ~~it~~ us to spend money but those are some eventualities that happen in the country. We all know that last year, ~~many~~ monies had to be recalled from the Ministries to be able to provide funds for the general elections, for instance. That money had to go from 

MR. MUHOHO (Ctd.):

the Votes which we had passed in this House. So, something had to give way. These are some things that happen and they happen every year and that is why we later come in for the supplementary estimates. During the year, other things happen which nationally are given more priority. It happens that in this case, we lost some of the funds and that is why we are not able to meet some of the obligations.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next Question.

Question No.213

MR. ^{M.D}AMIN asked the Minister for Lands and Housing:

- (a) when the demarcation of land will be completed in Wajir District; and
- (b) when the Minister will issue title deeds for those areas already demarcated.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

District (a) I have not applied the Land Adjudication Act *in Wajir* to enable demarcation to commence. However, there is an intention to apply the ~~xx~~ Act to the district when funds become available.

(b) Since the Land Adjudication Act has not been applied in respect of Wajir District, no areas would have been demarcated. Therefore, it follows that the question of the issue of title deeds does not arise.

MR. ^{M.D}AMIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Wajir ~~District~~ is one of the districts in the country. We have been applying, through the country council and through the Ministry, for this demarcation to take place. Up to now, we do not have any

M.D.
MR. AMIN (Ctd.):

outcome of this, yet we have been applying for the last four years. I want to know from the Assistant Minister when this Act will be ^{applied} passed and when this Wajir District is going to be demarcated.

MR. BOMETT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is our intention that all the land is demarcated. But, we are handicapped by the ~~ava~~ unavailability of funds and transport.

M.D.
MR. AMIN: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. My point of order is this; any time we ask a Question here, the Ministers talk about the availability of funds. When are we going to get money?

(laughter)

MR. BOMETT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also would like to know when ^{we} will get the money. I said that we are hampered by the unavailability of funds. But, in fact, there are districts where the Act has been applied but they have not been demarcated. In this category, the affected districts are Garissa, Tana River and Mandera. We have already gazetted them but we have not actually moved in to do the demarcation job because we have not got the money. ~~So~~ Even if we were to get the money today, we will have to go first to Garissa District, then to Tana River and Mandera District. After ^{that} ~~then~~, ~~it is~~ then ^{we will} ~~that we would~~ go to ~~other~~ districts like Wajir, Turkana and others.

MR. ARTE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, ⁱⁿ Wajir District, not only ~~has~~ the land in the rural areas ~~not~~ has not been demarcated but even the plots in the town have not been issued with title deeds. Can the Assistant Minister tell us when the plots in Wajir town be issued with title deeds?

D.5.....20.7.88

MR. BOMETT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the town is part of Wajir District. So, when we say ~~it~~ that the district has not been demarcated, we know that even the plots in Wajir town have not been demarcated.

M.A.
MR. AMIN: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. What has ~~land~~ demarcation of land got to do with the issue of plots in a town?

MR. BOMETT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would say that that is a different question. If ~~you want~~ the hon. Member wishes that title deeds ~~to~~ be issued for plots in the town, she can raise a Question and we will look into it.

MR. KUBO: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The second part of this Question talks about issuing of title deeds for those areas which have already been demarcated. In my understanding, I think the hon. Member meant the plots in the town which have already been demarcated. It maybe the language or perhaps he did not understand the meaning of demarcation. It appears that there is something already being done about plots in Wajir town. Can the Assistant Minister reply to that supplementary question?

END D.....

arap
 MR. BOMETT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Question is: When will the demarcation of land be completed in Wajir District? So, we are talking about demarcation as far as the Act is concerned. If it is a question of plots in towns, then that is a different issue.

MR. J.N. MUNGAI: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. There is nothing which makes this a new question. Part (b) of the question clearly asks:-

"When will the Minister issue title deeds for those areas already demarcated?"

J.N.
 MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. *arap* Mungai, that is the same point of order, that hon. Kubo raised. To avoid repetition, let us give hon. *arap* Bomett a chance to complete responding to it.

arap
 MR. BOMETT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I replied to Part (b) of the Question that since the Land Adjudication Act has not been applied in respect of Wajir District, no areas could have been demarcated. They have not been demarcated; hence, there are no title deeds.

MR. AMIN: *What I want to know is when you are going to "pass" that Act?*

(laughter)

MR. MUTISO: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir. Can you guide the hon. Member that he cannot ask questions directly to the Minister, and that he can only *ask* ~~ask~~ a Question through the Speaker?

MR. DEPUTY S. (laughter) Ser

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! I am prepared to allow Mr. Amin to get away with that. I, however, hope that he has learnt that Standing Order. *arap* Mr. Bomett you can continue *with your* replying.

was
 MR. BOMETT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ~~I know that~~
 maybe the hon. Member is not aware that the Land Adjudication
 Act cap.284 has already been passed by this House; And it is
 a law of this country.

MR. MANG'OLI: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker,
 Sir. I think this is where we need your guidance. We ask these
 questions and the world outside wants replies from this House.
 We have to take the questions we put here very seriously. This
 is because we are dealing with land, and if you have a title deed
 then you can qualify to be given a loan. Why is it that the issue
 of land is being taken for granted? Can the Assistant Minister, as
 a matter of urgency, issue a notice ^{under} of the Land Adjudication Act,
~~so that it is passed quickly,~~ to enable these people to acquire
 the title deeds so that they may acquire loans?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order Mr. Mang'oli! I do not
 think there is any need to bring a legislation as regards the
 Land adjudication. There is already an existing piece of
 legislation called the Land Adjudication Act. So, your point
 of order, ^{with due} ~~in this~~ respect, is misplaced. Can we have the next
 supplementary question if there is any? Yes Mr. ^{J.N.} Mungai.

MR. J.N. MUNGAI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we all know
 that people have to be given a sense of belonging to have a dire-
 ction. In fact, in this sense, the people of Wajir District have
 to be given the sense of direction, that is the sense of belonging
 by owning a piece of land of their own which they can develop.
 The way I see ^{it} from the Assistant Minister's reply is that what
 is lacking are the funds to carry out this work. Can he assure
 this House, in order to encourage the people of this district to
 develop, he is going to look for funds, as soon as possible, to
 demarcate the land so that they can keep grade cattle, build
 good houses; and ^{do} many other things? Can he tell us how soon the
 funds are going to be made available instead of telling us that

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

the Act has already been passed?

arap (applause)

MR. BOMETT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is the intention of this Government to make sure that everybody owns his ^{parcel} parcel of land wherever he is in the Republic of Kenya. We have, indeed, done this in almost all the districts except a few, and we are moving on steadily. In fact, His Excellency the President directed that Garissa, Tana ^{River} River and Mandera Districts should be demarcated as soon as funds are available. We are, in fact, working and the machinery has been set, and everything is ready, except that we do not have transport. The officers are lined up, but we do not have ^{the} transport and money. We also, in fact, realise that we have other pressing matters such as education, roads, and health. We, therefore, have to weigh the priorities depending on the availability of funds. But we are ^{definitely} as a Government committed to giving title deeds to every mwananchi in this country so that they ^{can} enjoy the fruits of development.

MR. A.K. KINYANJUI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Part (b) of the hon. Members Question very clearly states that there is an area already demarcated, and all that they require ~~is~~ are the title deeds. The Assistant Minister says that the Act is not applicable to Wajir District, yet the Questioner puts it ^{rightly} right that there are areas already demarcated and all they want are title deeds. ^{Would} ~~Could~~ the Assistant Minister tell us when they ^{could} can get the title deeds because there must be some areas already demarcated?

arap
MR. BOMETT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there ^{is} ~~could not~~ be, and there will not be any land which has been demarcated in Wajir District. The Act specifically states that unless we apply the Act, you cannot have demarcated land--

(Mr. Makau stood up)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Mr. Makau! I think the Assistant Minister is right and he is in the middle of making a submission. Let him first of all make his point.

MR. BOMETT: Unless we use the Act, we cannot actually demarcate any piece of land. So, we first of all have to apply the Act and then the demarcation follows. I am, therefore, very sure that it is a ~~misconception~~ ^{misconception} as far as the Questioner is concerned. The hon. Member does not understand how the Act is applied ^{because} without the Act being applied by the Minister for Lands and Housing, we can not actually demarcate any piece of land. Therefore, there is no land ~~which~~ which has been demarcated at all in Wajir District.

MR. MAKAU: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member had asked in Part (a) of the Question when demarcation of land will be completed in Wajir District; ~~and~~ ^{and} in Part (b) he had asked when the title deeds will be issued ~~for~~ ⁱⁿ ~~those~~ ^{respect of} those areas already demarcated.

The Assistant Minister has told us that no demarcation has taken place ^{that} and the Act has not been applied. Who is right in this case? Is it the Assistant Minister or the Questioner? We are now debating ^{on} ~~of~~ something which does not apply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! I think that calls upon somebody with legal luminaries to give us some guideline. But as I understand it, if you are talking about the Land Adjudication Act, then the Assistant Minister is in order to say that since Wajir District has not been declared an adjudication area, then the provisions to that particular Act do not apply. What I ~~had~~ have in my mind, however, is Wajir town. If it is true that the Land Adjudication Act will not apply to a town, then the Assistant Minister is ^{also} conditionally correct ⁱⁿ ~~on~~ saying that the question of having to issue title deeds does not arise. But if it is another Act - I will probably go and look ~~at that point~~ ^{at} that point -

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER (contd.):

that applies, then the hon. Amin could put a separate question regarding issuing of title deeds for Wajir township and not Wajir District as a whole because the Land Adjudication Act would not apply. Therefore, no title deeds would be issued under that Act.

Can we go back to hon. Jalang'o's Question. ?

End E.....



MR. JALANG'O: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask Question No.223.

HON. MEMBERS: You must apologise first of all!

MR. JALANG'O: The Deputy Speaker, called me to ask my Question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! Mr. Jalang'o, what hon. Members are telling you is that you came ~~late~~ in late, probably an hour late, and this is the second time we are calling your Question. ~~So, you must apologise before asking your Question.~~ before I ask my Question,

MR. JALANG'O: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I apologise for coming late.

Question No.223

MR. JALANG'O asked the Minister for Health:-

- (a) whether he is aware that Ong'ielo and Naya dispensaries in Barie da lack adequate physical facilities and clean water for the patients; and
- (b) ~~whether~~ what plans ^{does he have} ~~he has~~ for providing these facilities during the 1988/89 financial year.

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

(a) Yes, I am aware. Ong'ielo and Naya dispensaries were constructed by the local community on Harambee basis. My ministry has been providing staff, medicine and dressings while the local community caters for the provision of water and the maintenance of the buildings as these projects have not been funded by the Government.

(b) My Ministry has no plans to provide these facilities ^{during} ~~this~~ 1988/89 fiscal year until the two dispensaries are upgraded to the status of health centres and the Ministry of Public Works inspects and approves the buildings.

MR. JALANG'O: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, when will the Ministry of Health upgrade the two dispensaries to the status of health centres?

MR. OGUR: The two dispensaries have been given priority by the Siaya District Development Committee for upgrading in 1989/90 as follows: Ong'ielo dispensary; priority No.25, ^{and} earmarked for £40,000 and Naya dispensary; priority, ^{and} No.17; earmarked for £40,000.

MR. MIRUKA-OWUOR: Would the hon. Assistant Minister explain what upgrading of dispensaries entails. [?]

MR. OGUR: Please note that these are only proposals. We are proposing that ^{this} ~~these~~ be done accordingly, and the Ministry of ~~War~~ Public Works will inspect the buildings and they will tell us ^{whether} ~~if~~ these two dispensaries can now be upgraded. It is the Ministry of Public Works which is supposed to ^{give} ~~inform~~ us the details. The details of what it entails to upgrade dispensaries ^{are} ~~is~~ with the Ministry of Public ~~War~~ Works.

MIRUKA-OWUOR: On a point of order, Mr. ~~Speaker~~ Deputy Speaker, Sir. I think the Assistant Minister is not giving an accurate ~~&~~ reply, because what upgrading of the ~~six~~ dispensaries entails is a decision of the Ministry of Health. For a dispensary to be upgraded to the status of a health centre means, maybe, facilities like the having ~~ing~~ maternity wing, inpatient wing and so forth. These are some of the requirements a dispensary requires before being upgraded to an health centre and ~~it~~ these have to be stated by ~~the~~ the Ministry of ~~the~~ Health. The Ministry of Public Works only ~~states~~ builds the buildings once they are told that they should extend the buildings of ^a ~~the~~ hospital. So, I was asking the Assistant Minister to state what the dispensaries should provide to qualify to be upgraded to the status of health centre.

MR. OGUR: When the work is ready, and the Ministry of Public Works is satisfied that it is ready for upgrading to the status of health centre, ^{will be} then all that ~~is~~ required will be provision of staff and other facilities. What we can provide to a dispensary is different from what ~~we~~ we can provide when the upgrading work is ^{being done} ~~there~~. We will do it once it is ready. Please, go on and make it ready, we will provide all that is required.

MR. JALANG'O: I thank the Assistant Minister for the provision of funds to upgrade the two dispensaries. I think this is commendable. Can the Assistant Minister advise the House roughly when the tenders for the upgrading these dispensaries will be invited?

MR. OGUR: They ^{tenders} will be invited as soon as possible.

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: The Assistant Minister, is a professional planner and he has been in the Ministry of Health for quite a bit of time as a civil servant. He has now given us an answer that the Ministry of Public Works is the one that determines whether a dispensary has to be upgraded to a health centre or not. We as hon. Members here, will like to learn from him, so that when we go back to our constituencies, we know that this and that is ~~now~~ required before a dispensary can be upgraded to a health centre. He is taking us back to the Ministry of Public Works. Can he as a professional, tell this House, that in order for a dispensary ~~to~~ to be upgraded to a health centre, the following things are required, so that we can relay this ~~information~~ information to our constituents?

MR. OGUR: We issue plans for a dispensary and when ^{an} upgrading issue comes, we also ~~we~~ issue plans for a health centre. These plans will have to be followed from the ground. When the Ministry of Public Works has finished, according to the plan on paper ^{what is} ~~and~~ seen ^{exercise} on the ground, ~~an~~ inspection goes on ^{when both} and ~~my~~ Ministry together with the Ministry of Public Works are satisfied, then we ~~will~~ do the upgrading and supply the other necessities.

MR. BIDU: K Bw. Naibu Spika, kabla sijauliza Swali langu, ningependa kuomba msamaha kwa kuchelewa. Ikiwa umenisamehe, naomba kuuliza Swali 217.

Question No.217

MR. BIDU alimuliza Waziri wa Utamaduni na Huduma za Jamii:

- (a) kama matembezi ya Kuperambana na njaa, yaani, Freedom from Hunger Walk yamekusanya kiasi gani cha pesa nchini Kenya tangu yalipoanzishwa hadi sasa;
- (b) pesa za matembezi zikipatikana huwekwa wapi na kugawanywa vipi; na
- (c) kama Waziri anaweza kueleza kuwa ni miradi mingapi iliyoanzishwa na kukamilishwa na hazina ~~ka~~ hii.

(Both Mrs. Ogot and Mr. Kamotho stood up in their places to reply)

MR. KILIKU: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Who is supposed to reply to this Question? Is it hon. Kamotho or hon. Mrs. Ogot?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! We appreciate the enthusiasm on the part of hon. Kamotho. I will call upon hon. ^{Mrs.} Ogot to reply to Mr. Bidu's Question.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES (Mrs. Ogot): Bw. Naibu Spika, naomba kujibu.

(a) Matembezi ya Kupambana na Njaa, yamekusanya Shs. 10,056,900/90 tangu yaanzishwe mwaka 1970 hadi mwaka wa 1987. Kati ya pesa hizi, Nairobi ilikusanya Shs. 6,056,009/90, hali mikoa mingine ilikusanya Shs. 4,000,000.

(b) Pesa za matembezi za wilaya hukusanywa na asilimia 60 hutumika wilayani, na asilimia 40 hupelekwa kwa makao makuu ya chama cha Matembezi na pesa zenyewe huwekwa kwa benki ya Standard, tawi la Kenyatta Avenue.

(c) Hazina hii haianzilishi miradi yoyote bila kusaidia miradi iliyoanzishwa na vikundi vya watu wenyewe binafsi. Chama hiki husaidia zaidi ya miradi 500, na kati yao kama miradi kama Rural Programme huko Magarani, Malindi, na mradi mwingine ni kama Applied Nutrition huko Embu na Kisumu, na mradi mwingine ni Food Security, ~~Exi~~ Baringo na pia kama miradi mingine inayosaidiwa huko Karai, Kiambu.

END F.....

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Ew. Naibu Spika, kulingana na maelezo ya Waziri Msaidizi inaonekana kwamba mipango ambayo pesa hizi zinatumiwa hailingani na jina la Baraza la kupambana na § Njaa. Je, Waziri Msaidizi anaweza kufikiria jina lingine ambalo linaweza kufaa kwa hili Baraza? Hii ni kwa sababu, mwananchi akisikia jina kama "Freedom From Hunger Council", anaweza kufikiria kwamba Kenya ni nchi ambayo huwa na njaa kila wakati. Kwa vile kazi ya pesa hizi si ya kupambana na § njaa, Waziri Msaidizi anaweza kufikiria jina lingine ambalo linafaa kuliko hili? Pengine wakati wa kulianzia baraza hili, hilo jina lilikuwa linafaa lakini sasa limepitwa na mabadiliko ya wakati.

MRS. OGOT: Kwa vile hili baraza linatoa usaidizi kwa kutoa vifaa kama majembe, wheel-barrows, mbegu na kadhalika, basi vifaa hivyo vyote viko chini ya food security. Kwa hivyo, jina hilo kwa sasa halina ubaya wowote. Kusema kweli, miradi mingi ya akina mama na watu wengine imesaidiwa na baraza hili. Pia katika upande wa lishe hili baraza linasaidia. Pia linasaidia katika upande wa misitu kwa sababu hii misitu itasaidia katika kutuletea mvua. Kwa nadhani hivyo, mimi ~~...~~ nimetoa jibu la kutosha.

MR. KILIKU: Ew. Naibu Spika, nimemskia Waziri Msaidizi akisema kwamba pesa nyingine zimewekwa katika Standard Bank. Ni haki kwa pesa za umma kuwekwa katika mabanki ya watu binafsi badala ya kuwekwa katika yale mabanki ya umma kama Kenya Commercial Bank na National Bank of Kenya?

MRS. OGOT: Hilo ni swali lingine. Hata hivyo, Standard Bank, kama Kenya Commercial Bank, ni yetu.

MR. MAKAU: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. In April this year, the Financial Secretary sent a circular to all schools and other institutions asking them to transfer their accounts to the Kenya Commercial Bank and the National Bank of Kenya. If he did that, then I wonder whether the Assistant Minister is in order to tell us that the Standard Bank is a bank of the people. It is not. In fact, it is a foreign-owned bank.

MRS. OGOT: Ikiwa Bunge hili lingependa tuwashauri hawa watu wetu ili wabadilishe benki yao, basi nitalitimiza jambo hilo.

MR. BIDU: Bw. Naibu Spika, ninamshukuru Waziri Msaidizi kwa kulijibu Swali hili vyema na tena kwa ujuzi alionao katika kazi yake. Lakini ningependa atoe maelezo zaidi kuhusu hizi sh. 10 milioni. Je, pesa hizi ni pamoja na riba kutoka mwaka wa 1970 ama ni zile ambazo ziliwekwa katika banki?

MRS. OGOT: Nimelitoa jawabu langu na ninatumaini kwamba hizi shs.10 milioni ni pamoja na riba.

MR. KUBO: Bw. Naibu Spika, jambo ambalo lilitajwa hapo awali na mhe. Wasike-Ndombi ni kwamba, jina hili ni la "kupambana na njaa" na yaani Freedom from Hunger Council likitumika linaonyesha tunanjaa. Pia linaonyesha kama tunapigana ili tuelekane na hilo baa la njaa. Lakini kwa sasa hatuna njaa. Sasa Waziri Msaidizi anaulizwa kama anaweza kulibadilisha hilo jina. Badala ya kuliita "Baraza la Kupambana na Njaa", yafaa tuliondoe lile neno "njaa" kabisa ili tujulikane wazi kwamba hapa Kenya hakuna njaa. Tukifanya haya matembezi haifai kusema ati "tunapigana" na njaa, kwa sababu hatuna njaa.

MRS. OGOT: Jina hili Freedom From Hunger Council ni jina ambalo linatumika katika ulimwengu wote. Pia linatumika katika Umoja wa Mataifa. Hatujawahi kuwa na njaa katika nchi yetu ya Kenya, lakini tunapigana sana ili njaa isiingie hapa nchini Kenya. Kwa hivyo tunatumia njia zote ili njaa isiingie nchini Kenya.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kubo's Question.

MR. KUBO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to apologize for coming late.

Question No. 163

MR. KUBO, asked the Minister for Transport and Communications:-

- (a) whether he is aware that the Voi Telephone Exchange does not adequately cater for telephone users at Taveta, ~~and~~ especially after the installation of STD at Voi, and
- (b) if so, whether he could instruct the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation to instal another automatic telephone exchange at Taveta which will be independent of the Voi Exchange.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (Mr. Mutwol):

Mr. Deputy: Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) No. I am not aware.

(b) The Voi Exchange was never meant to serve the Taveta subscribers.

The Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation has plans to instal an Automatic A Exchange at Taveta by June 1989.

MR. KUBO: Mr. Deputy, Speaker, Sir, while ~~am~~ thanking the Assistant Minister for his reply, he should be aware that if he wants to telephone Taveta today, he will have to go through Voi. There are only two lines between Voi and Taveta. In view of the fact that he ~~a~~ has agreed that they are going to help the ~~ref~~ people of Taveta, can he inform us as to how many lines they are going to have because at the moment two lines are not enough?

MR. MUTWOL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Taveta Exchange will have a capacity of 140 lines of a switch board.

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

MR. BIDU: Bw. Naibu Spika, naomba kumuuliza Waziri wa Nchi, Ofisi ya Rais Swali maalum lifvatalo.

(a) Waziri anafahamu ~~kwa~~ kuwa Harambee ya kuchangia zahanati ya Kinagani iliyotarajiwa kufanywa tarehe 9 mwezi wa Julai 1988 ilivunjwa na Chifu dakika ya mwisho?

(b) Kwa nini mkutano huu ulivunjwa hali ~~mp~~ ulipangwa na Kamati ya Maendeleo ya Tarafa ya Samburu Kusini na kuidhinishwa na Chifu mwenyewe?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Kamotho): Bw. Naibu Spika, naomba kujibu.

(a) Ndio, ninafahamu.

(b) Mkutano huu ulivunjwa kwa sababu haukuwa na kibali cha Mkuu wa Wilaya ya Kwale.

MR. NDZAI: Wakati mwingine tunapocmba vibali vya kufanya mkutano hii ya kuchangisha pesa tunaambiwa kwamba kama chifu au Mkuu wa Wilaya atakuwepo, hakutakuwa na haja ya kwa kuwa na kibali. Hii inaonyesha wazi kwamba huyu Chifu alikuwa anafahamu wazi kwamba ilifaa asimamie huo mkutano. Watu waliacha kazi zao ili waende kwa ule mkutano ili waweze kuchanga pesa. Lakini katika dakika ya mwisho, yule Chifu alivunja ule mkutano. Sisi tunaolewa wazi kwamba hakukuwa na kibali lakini ^{kwa} vile Chifu alikuwepo hapakuwa na haja ya kibali. Basi ni kwa nini alivunja huu mkutano katika dakika ya mwisho?

MR. KAMOTHO: Bw. Naibu Spika, kama tunavyojua kuna sheria ambayo inahitaji kuwa ni lazima mkutano yote ya hadhara ipewe kibali na mkuu wa wilaya. Hii ni kwa sababu ni lazima kuwe na usalama kamili katika mkutano huo.

MR. NDZAI: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mwache Waziri Msaidizi analize kwanza.

MR. KAMOTHO: Kama vile nilivyokuwa nikisema inahitajika mkuu wa wilaya apeeane kibali ~~kwa~~ cha mikutano yote ya hadhara. Hata hivyo, Chifu anaweza kusimamia mikutano midogo ambayo haina haja na usalama mkubwa. Hii ni kwa sababu kama watu wanatarajia kukusanya shs. 100,000/- au shs. 200,000/- hakuna usalama wa kutosha pesa hizo zinaweza kuibiwa na wezi. Na ~~hizi~~ hapo Serikali haiwezi kuulizwa ni kwa nini jambo hili lilifanyika kwa maana hakukuwa na usalama.

MR. NDZAI: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Kwanza Waziri Msaidizi analipotisha Bunge kwa kusema "Mkuu wa Mkoa." Kwanza angesema Mkuu wa Wilaya. Waziri anasema ni lazima kuwe na usalama wa kutosha kwa sababu pengine pesa zaidi ya Sh. 200,000/= au milioni moja zitakusanywa. Lakini huu mkutano ulikuwa mkutano mdogo tu wa kuchangia zahanati. Pengine kiasi ~~wameshaalikwa~~ cha pesa ambazo zingekusanywa hazingefika hata Sh. 50,000/= Watu walikuwa ~~wameshaalikwa~~ wameshaalikwa, wameshakusanya pesa na kuja kwa mkutano. Lakini dakika ya mwisho waliambiwa warudi. Ni usalama gani uliifanya huu mkutano uvunjwe? Huu mkutano ulikuwa mkutano mdogo tu wa kuchangia ujenzi wa dispensari. ~~Waziri~~ Tunataka Waziri Msaidizi alieleze Jumba ni kwa sababu gani ~~hii~~ huyu chifu alivunja mkutano huu?

MR. KAMOTHO: Bw. Naibu Spika, kama unavyojuua, hata wakati ulipokuwa ukitaka mkutano wa kampeini, ama wa Harambee, ulihitajika, ama knati iliyokuwa ikiingiza Harambee yako, kuomba leseni ya mkutano kama huo wiki mbili kabla ya mkutano wenyewe.

MR. NDZAI: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order. Ngoja mpaka Waziri Msaidizi amalize kwanza ndipo utoe jambo lako la nidhamu.

MR. KAMOTHO: Kwa hivyo, Bw. Naibu Spika, kama ninavyosema, isipokuwa kuwe na mambo mengine yanayohusika ambayo hatuyajui, kisheria chifu alikuwa na haki kuvunja mkutano wa Harambee kama hakukuwa na kibali cha mkuu wa wilaya. Kwa hivyo, ninasema kwamba kwa kuwa hakukuwa na kibali cha mkuu wa wilaya, chifu hakuwa na uwezo wa kuusimamia mkutano huo kwa njia ya kawaida.

MR. MAKAU: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Tunajua kwamba chifu akiweko, tunaweza kuwa na mkutano kokote katika nchi hii, maana z yeye akiweko ni sawa na kuwa na kibali. Tumeambiwa kuwa hata kukiwa na mkutano wa kuchanga pesa katika kata ndogo au kata, kuweko kwa chifu ni kama kuna kibali cha kutosha. Sasa chifu alikuweko katika mkutano huo. Tunamwuliza Waziri Msaidizi atueleze, ikiwa tumeambiwa kuwa kuweko kwa chifu ni kama kuwa na kibali, mkutano ukivunjwa chifu akiweko, tutaenda kumwuliza nani? Hii ni kwa sababu chifu akiweko husema kuwa yeye ni kama ametoa kibali. Sasa tutakuwa tukienda kwa nani? Tunataka kujua tutakuwa tukifanya nini kwa sababu kila wakati tumekuwa tukitumia kuweko kwa chifu kuwa sawa na kupata kibali.

MR. KAMOTHO: Bw. Naibu Spika, kulingana na sheria ya mikutano ya hadhara, chifu hajapewa uwezo wa kuwa sawa na kibali cha kufanya mkutano. Kama nilivyosema mbeleni, ikiwa ni mkutano wa kukusanya kiasi kidogo cha pesa - pesa ambazo mtu anaweza kubeba kwa mfuko - za kumpeleka mtoto shuleni, chifu au naibu wa chifu anaweza kusimamia mkutano kama huo. Lakini ikiwa ni mkutano wa Harambee, ni lazima kuwe na usalama wa kutosha ili kulinda mali ya umma. Kwa hivyo, siongei juu ya usalama wa aina nyingine, bali pesa za umma zikikusanywa

MR. KAMOTHO (CTD):

ni lazima zilindwe kikamilifu.

MR. BIDU: Bw. Naibu Spika, ningetaka kufafanua kidogo. Chifu mwenyewe ndiye mwenyekiti wa kamati ya kata ya maendeleo. Tena chifu mwenyewe alikuwa amedhibitisha na kuidhinisha kufanyika kwa mkutano huu wa kuchangia zahanati iliyo katika kata yake tarehe 9.7.88. Vile vile mkuu wa tarafa alikuwa amewandikia barua chifu huyo na kuidhinisha kufanyika kwa Harambee hiyo. Sasa, nina-taka kujua kama ni sawa kwa Waziri Msaidizi kutuambia kwamba hakungekuwa na usalama wa kutosha, na hali kila chifu ana askari wake wa utawala. Sasa kungetokea nini hapo? Ikiwa mkuu wa tarafa alimwandikia chifu wake barua na kuidhinisha kufanyika kwa mkutano huo, ili ujenzi wa z zahanati uendeleo, ni kwa nini chifu huyo huyo aliuvunja mkutano? Ni nani alimwamrisha kufanya hivyo?

MR. KAMOTHO: Bw. Naibu Spika, kama sote tunavyojua, kuidhinisha kwa Harambee ya mpango wowote na kamati ya maendeleo si kibali cha kufanya mkutano wa hadhara. Kwa hivyo, ikiwa kuna mambo mengine yanayohusika katika jambo hili ambayo afisi yetu haiyajui, angetuambia ili tuyachunguze. Lakini ilivyo sasa ni kuwa chifu aliuvunja mkutano huo kwa maana haukuwa na kibali cha mkuu wa wilaya. Mkuu wa tarafa hana uwezo wa kupéana kibali cha kufanya mkutano wa hadhara. Barua hiyo ya mkuu wa tarafa kwa chifu haikuwa kiabali. Kwa hivyo, chifu mwenyewe, au mwenyekiti wa kamati ya z zahanati hiyo, angejaza fomu ya kuomba leseni ya kufanya mkutano wa hadhara siku hiyo.

MR. KILIKU: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Waziri Msaidizi amesema kuwa chifu na mkuu wa tarafa hawana uwezo wa kutoa kibali cha kufanyika mikutano ya hadhara. Ikiwa chifu na mkuu wa tarafa hawana uwezo katika kata, uwezo huu una nani? Ikiwa mkuu wa tarafa ni mwakilishi wa mkuu wa wilaya, chifu pia ni mwakilishi wa mkuu wa tarafa. Hawa wawili walikuwa wameuidhinisha mkutano huu. Kwa sababu chifu alikuweco, wananchi waliamini kuwa Serikali imewa-kubalia kufanya mkutano huo. Tunataka sasa Waziri Msaidizi atueleze ni nani

MR. KILIKU (CTD):

walio na uwezo wa kuidhinisha mikutano katika kata.

MR. KAMOTHO: Bw. Naibu Spika, kulingana na sheria, ni mkuu wa wilaya peke yake aliye na uwezo wa kutoa kibali cha mikutano ya hadhara. Sisemi kwamba chifu hana uwezo wa aina yoyote. Lakini hana uwezo wa kutoa kibali cha mikutano wa hadhara. Chifu na ^{na kuu wa ta} wanaweza kuendesha Baraza zao. Lakini mikutano wa hadhara wa kukusanya pesa ni lazima uidhinishwe na mkuu wa wilaya.

MR. MANG'OLI: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Waziri Msaidizi amesema kwamba kuna aina mbili za mikutano. Kwanza kuna mikutano wa Harambee na pili kuna Baraza. Harambee hufanywa ili kukusanya pesa za kusaidia jambo fulani. Sisi tunajua kwamba machifu wamekuwa wakisimamia mikutano hii. ⁿⁱ Kwa nini sasa Waziri Msaidizi sasa anatuambia kuwa chifu hana uwezo? Tena, kulingana na jibu lake, ^{na} anaonyesha kuwa labda kuna tatizo fulani baina ya yale chifu ^{huyo} na huyu mhe Mbunge. Sasa kuna tatizo gani? Kwa kuwa chifu yuko chini ^{na} Waziri Msaidizi, ni lazima awe amepata maelezo kutoka chifu huyo. Tuambie kuna tatizo gani baina ya chifu huyo na mhe Mbunge.

MR. KAMOTHO: Bw. Naibu Spika, nilisema kwamba ikiwa kuna tatizo lolote kati yake na chifu huyo, atuambie na tutalichunguza na kulirekebisha. Lakini, kama nilivyosema, kulingana na sheria ya nchi hii, ni mkuu wa wilaya peke yake aliye na uwezo wa kutoa kibali cha ~~kufanyika~~ mikutano wa hadhara. Siku ya Harambee ni siku ya mikutano wa hadhara. Kuna fomu inayojazwa ili ^{kutoa} ~~kuwapa~~ uwezo ^{kwa} kamati, na wananchi ~~wanachirika~~ wa mahali popote katika nchi hii kukusanya pesa kama njia ya kujitayarisha kwa mikutano wa Harambee. Sheria hiyo inahusiana na mikutano wa hadhara katika siku fulani. Vile vile kuna kibali kinachowaruhusu watu walioandikwa katika fomu ya maombi ya leseni kukusanya pesa. Lakini mikutano wa hadhara wenyewe ni lazima uwe na kibali cha mkuu wa wilaya. Pia kibali hicho ni lazima

H.4^u 20.7.88

MR. KAMOTHO (CTD):

Idara ya Upelelezi
kiwe na nakala kwa polisi, mkuu wa Criminal Investigations Department
mwingine
wa wilaya, na kila mtu anayehusika, ili alindwe kikamilifu.

END H

MR. MAKAU: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Waziri Msaidizi ameeleza kinaganaga kwamba ikiwa ni mkutano wa kuchangisha pesa ^{Kiasi Kitego cha} ~~hideo~~ chifu anaweza kutoa ~~g~~ kibali. Lakini ikiwa ni mkutano wa kuchangisha pesa nyingi, basi mkutano huu utahitaji kibali cha mkuu wa wilaya ili askari waje kudumisha usalama. Kwa kweli kila mahali hapa nchini tumekuwa tukitumia hiki kibali cha chifu. Je, sasa Waziri Msaidizi anaweza kuliambia Bunge hili kama bado tutakuwa tukiendelea kutumia kibali cha chifu? Hii ni kwa sababu hata leo nimepata simu kutoka Mbooni ~~kuwa anakibali changu~~ ^{Kuhusiana na Kibali cha} ~~kuwa anakibali changu~~ ~~cha~~ mkutano. Sasa itakuwaje kama chifu anawapatia watu kibali cha mkutano halafu baadaye mkutano unavunjwa? Je, tutaendelea kutumia kibali hiki kutoka kwa chifu au ^{Waziri Msaidizi amesema} ~~faahukupo kwa usalama~~ hakuna kutumia kibali kutoka kwa chifu?

(Several hon. Members stood up in their places)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! Nadhani ingekuwa vizuri kama tungejaribu kusuluhisha jambo hili. Inaonekana wazi kwamba kulikuwa na shida fulani ambayo pengine chifu alikuwa anaiielewa. Kwa hivyo, kama vile Waziri Msaidizi alivyosema, naonelea kwamba litakuwa jambo la kukufaa, mhe. Bidu ikiwa ^{na} maelezo zaidi kuhusu jambo hili ~~unaweza~~ ~~ku~~ ~~yapeleke~~ kwa Ofisi ya Rais. Bila shaka wataweza kukusaidia. Lakini jinsi nionavyo jibu kama ~~kile~~ Waziri Msaidizi ^{ametoa} ~~amependa~~ ni sawa kabisa, kwamba kibali cha mkutano kinafaa kutolewa na mkuu wa wilaya. There is no doubt about that. Pia ni kweli kwamba chifu anaweza kutoa ^{Vibali vya} ~~kibali cha mkutano kwa~~ mikutano ile ya kawaida. Sioni kama kuna haja ya Waziri Msaidizi kutoa mwongozo kuhusu ni vipi mambo ^{yatakuwa} ~~yatakuwa~~ kesho juu ya mikutano ya hadhara.

Let us move on to the next ~~a~~ Order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give hon. Waigura two minutes to make a Ministerial Statement.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING (Mr. Wajigura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when answering a Question yesterday asked by hon. M.D. Amin the Member for Wajir East an impression was given that shs.17 million was going to be used for feasibility studies in Wajir Town for ~~for~~ the sewage system.

I would like to make a few comments so that I clarify the issue. Due to the site conditions in Wajir Town, the water there is not good for consumption. In fact, the Ministry of Health has ~~made a survey~~ ^{condemned the water} in Wajir. No sewage system can be provided in that area. Water supply can only be through ~~the~~ boreholes outside the town and through the construction of dams. That, you will appreciate, will cost a big amount of money.

Even if water was available in the town, the treatment of the same is technically complicated and expensive. This would, therefore, cost a lot of money. Some money will, therefore, be required to ^{drill} ~~the~~ boreholes and construct dams away from Wajir Town. That is equally an expensive exercise.

To have a reliable sewage system, ^{clean} water must be made available. Besides the passage for the exhaustor tank, septic tanks are being experimented in Wajir Town. This is part of the feasibility study that is consuming a lot of the shs.17 million. You will appreciate the fact that all that money which was entirely given ^{for} ~~to~~ the construction of the sewage system in Wajir town has been and will be consumed by the feasibility studies; getting water for the town and for the construction of the sewage system.

My Ministry is always spending money trying to experiment on septic tanks in towns. The feasibility study for that project has been going for the past five years. We expect to have completed it by the end of this year. But, you will appreciate that part of

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING
(Mr. Wagura) (ctd.):

this money if not most of it, will go into this exercise. If water was locally available, the money would have been enough for feasibility studies and for the construction of the sewage system in Wajir Town. But, as per now, much of the money will be spent on feasibility studies.

MR. MANG'OLI: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. My point of order is this. Is the Assistant Minister taking us for a ride? When we asked the Question here yesterday the Assistant Minister did ^{not} promise that he was going to bring a supplementary reply to that Question. Indeed in our supplementary questions yesterday, we did say that \$s.17 million is not feasible for feasibility studies. It is wrong to use so much money ^{to} ~~for~~ carry out just a feasibility study. They should go and look further into that issue. He did not promise that he was going to give us a supplementary reply here. Is it in order for him to come to the House and give further information on a question that he had ~~been~~ already answered yesterday?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING (Mr. Wagura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not trying to give a supplementary answer. I am just clarifying the point why we are spending so much money on the feasibility study. I am not giving ^a supplementary reply. I am just giving more information on the answer I gave yesterday.

DR. MISOI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think the Assistant Minister has given an answer that is not satisfactory. What was the basis of this \$s.17 million? Was any pre-feasibility study done or is it an arbitrary figure to you? This is a lot of money.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING (MR. Wagura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING
(Mr. Wajgura) (ctd.):

said that the Norad organisation and the Ministry of Water Development were to construct a ~~new~~ sewage system in Wajir Town. But it was found out that the water in the town was contaminated. In fact, it was condemned by the Ministry of Health. That is why the construction of the sewage system has not taken off for the past five years. This is because of the complications in availability of water within the town.

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

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it on the same issue, Mr. Kiliku?

MR. KILIKU: Yes, it is, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am just seeking your guidance here. This Question was here yesterday afternoon. The Assistant Minister could have come with a complete reply. Why is he now taking the time of this House giving a reply that he should have given yesterday? We questioned the use of the shs.17 million for feasibility studies. We are very concerned about this fact especially since we all know that Wajir is a very small town. We wanted him to elaborate further how they arrived at ^{that} figure of shs.17 million. We also wanted to know the person who has ^{been} given the job of carrying out the feasibility study. Unless he tells ~~them~~ those two things, we shall still have to ask about it and demanding an investigation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Wajgura, hon. Members have expressed dismay in this enormous figure on just a feasibility study.

(applause)

I am prepared to give you time to come out with all the facts and figures required so that you can make a proper statement regarding this issue.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING (Mr. Wajgura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not think I

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING
(Mr. Wangura) (ctd.):

need more time on this. I have given all I have. I am being very frank with the House. I am trying to tell the House that this has been a complicated undertaking because of the nature of environment in K Wajir Town. The feasibility study has taken five years now.

(several hon. Members stood up in their places)

Could I be allowed to finish please?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, hon. Members. Let the Assistant Minister finish what he is saying.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING (Mr. Wangura): Thank you, Mr. Deputy & Speaker, Sir. The feasibility study has taken five years and a lot of money has been spent on it. There is no way ~~that~~ ^{the whole truth} I can get more information on this issue. I am telling the House ^{nothing but the truth} nothing but the truth which is that we are trying to help Wajir Town to have a sewage system. I have all the information that I have and I have nothing more to add.

MR. MANG'OLI: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Assistant Minister in order to challenge your ruling? ^{This is unless he does not know the Standing Orders} ~~or he does~~ ^{but} ~~is~~ he doing it deliberately? He is trying to take this House for a ride. The Chair has already given a ruling that he should bring more information on this on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Wangura this should be taken as the final ruling. Hon. Members need to get a complete breakdown on the shs.17 million. You have mentioned names like Norad and such things. It is not easily acceptable that shs.17 million ^{is} ~~are~~ going to be used for feasibility studies in Wajir Town. This figure is enormous for by any standards ~~for water purposes~~. This is why I gave you time and I am prepared to give you time to come up with the figures & a

I.5...20.7.88

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER (ctd.):

on the necessary expenditure including the name of the ^{Contractor} constructor.

That was quite in order and final.

END I.....

POINTS OF ORDER

MR. MAKAU: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. A few months ago we had a food importation scandal in this country and everybody talked about. The Minister for Commerce, hon. arap Sege, promised the country that he was going to carry out a thorough nationwide investigation on those businessmen who are importing foodstuffs illegally in this country.

We know that in a lot of countries, tinned foodstuffs can be contaminated because of radioactivity. In this regard, many countries are very careful on exportation of foodstuffs to various countries.

If you go round the shops now - since they have been allowed to sell - you will find honey from Australia and from other countries. Contamination due to radioactivity is a worrying thing. Recently, milk that had been condemned in Venezuela was exported to various countries.

When the question of importation of foodstuffs came up, the Minister for Commerce denied that import licences had been issued for that purpose and the Minister for Finance also condemned customs officials those foodstuffs for allowing/into the countries without valid ~~in~~ import licences.

In today's issue of The Kenya Times, we read ~~that~~ that people have been allowed to sell these foodstuffs to wananchi. Could the Minister for Commerce make a Ministerial Statement as to the validity of those import licences because he had denied this earlier? He should also clarify to the House whether the Ministry of Health has checked whether these foodstuffs are fit for human consumption. The honey that is imported from Australia does not indicate the expiry date. The Minister should confirm the validity of those licences because we are told that shops have been allowed to sell those foodstuffs. A lot of damage can be caused to this country if such foodstuffs are not checked.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(Mr. Opembe): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise on a point of order because of a statement I made yesterday when contributing to the Vote of the Ministry of Health. I said that cost-sharing, as far as health services in the country are concerned, could be considered in terms of our participation in the construction of Nyayo Wards and not making a financial payment in terms of fees by patients who go to the hospital for treatment.

I said that as far as the wananchi are concerned, at ^a the time, they are not in possession of even Kshs.5/= when they are sick. In this regard, the continuation of free medical services to the people should be rendered whereas we should participate in the construction of Nyayo Wards in the country.

While listening to radio programme "Today in Parliament" last night, the impression created was that I opposed the Government. This was not certainly the issue and I did not convey that impression. With due respect, Sir, I would like to ask the Voice of Kenya to correct that impression.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next Order.

MOTION

THAT, in view of the fact that food production for local consumption and export is a matter of top priority in National Development Plan; and since our efforts towards achievement of this objective have been concentrated in highly potential areas; this House urges the Government to allocate more resources to marginal as well as arid and semi-arid lands development in order to enhance agricultural production.

(Mr. Galgallo on 13.7.88)

(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 13.7.88)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Gichua was to continue with his contribution.

MR. GICHUA; Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika, kwa kunipa nafasi kusema machache juu ya Hoja hii. Habari ya chakula ni kitu cha maana sana ^{Kinachohitaji} kinachohitaji kuangaliwa kwa makini. Nchi hii inategemea kilimo kwa mapato yake na bila shaka wananchi wa Kenya ni lazima wapewe shukurani kwa vile ni watu wenye bidii sana. Wakenya hufanya kazi kwa bidii mashambani na wanakuga ~~kama~~ vyakula vya kutosha vya kuilisha Kenya. Kwa vile Mungu ametubariki, tunapata mvua ya kutosha mara kwa mara. Nchi nyingine hazijabarikiwa kama Kenya.

Hoja hii ililetwa na mhe. Galgallo na kwa bahati mbaya kule anakotoka hakuna mvua ya kutosha. Sisi kama Wakenya ~~ixfa~~ ingefaa tufikirie vile wananchi wa sehemu ^{hiyo} wanaweza kupata vyakula vya kutosha. Kupeleka vyakula hadi Mkoa wa Kaskazini Mashariki haitasaidia sana. Kile kitakachosaidia ni kuona kwamba vyakula vinakuzwa huko. Ili lazima kuwepo maji ili tuweze kuwa na vyakula. Bunge hili limesema mengi juu ya maji na Hoja nyingi zimeletwa hapa.

Ingefaa Wizara ya Ustawi wa Maji na Wizara ya Kilimo zitilie maanani Hoja hii. Tunapongea juu ya ~~Msaidizi~~ ^{Hoja} kama ^{hii} ~~hii~~, tunajadiliana vizuri na mwishowe z Waziri anasema "Tutafanya hivyo wakati pesa zitakapatikana." Ikiwa tutaendelea kuongea mambo ya maana ya kulisha taifa hili na mwishowe Waziri anasema eti watafanya hivyo pesa zikipatikana, basi hakutakuwa na maana kujadiliana kwa sababu kazi yetu itakuwa ni kuongea tu bila kuwa na vitendo. Sisi tunaowakilisha wananchi tungependa yale tunayohitaji - ingawa si yote - yatimizwe. Tunajua kwamba hakuna mtu anayeweza kuishi bila ya kutumia chakula.

Hapo mbeleni tulikuwa na shirika lililokuwa likihusika na ukuzaji wa mboga na matunda. Kilimo cha aina hii huwapatia wananchi mapato na Serikali pia inaweza kupata pesa za kigeni wakati vyakula k hivi vinauzwa katika nchi za nje. Sasa inaonekana kwamba shirika hili haliwasaidii wananchi. Kwa mfano, kule Naivasha ambapo kuna kilimo cha mboga na matunda, utaona kwamba Wahindi ndio z wamejiingiza katika ununuzi wa mazao haya,

MR. GICHUA (ctd):


J....4

20.7.88

na hali Waafrika ndio huyakusa.. Ingefaa wale watu ambao wanafakazi katika shirika hili waangalie jambo hili kwa makini. Tunajua kwamba mazao haya hukua baada ya miezi mitatu tu.

(The Deputy Speaker left the Chair)

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

END J 

MR. GICHUA (Ctd.):

Tukifanya hivyo, tutaweza kuwapatia watu wetu nafasi za kazi za kutosha. Isitoshe, mazao hayo ya mboga na matunda ambayo yanakuwa tayari baada ya miezi mitatu peke yake, yanawekwa ^{ndani ya} mikeje na kuuzwa. Hapo mbeleni katika upande wa Naivasha kulikuwa na kiwanda kikubwa/kilikuwa kinaitwa PanFoods. Kiwanda hicho hapo mwanzoni kilikuwa kimeendelea vizuri sana na wale wakulima waliokuwa wakikuza nyanya, mboga na matunda mengine, walikuwa wakipata pesa za mazao yao kutoka kwa kiwanda hicho. Ajabu ni kwamba kiwanda hicho kilifungwa na ni juzi tu ambapo kilifunguliwa baada ya kufungwa kwa muda mrefu sana.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

MR. KIPKORIR: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker for allowing me time to contribute on this Motion. As we all know, Kenya is an agricultural country and many people are farmers because ~~most~~ of our land is productive although a large portion of it is arid, ~~and~~ semi-arid and dry. However, most of our land can be used for ^{agricultural} ~~var~~ development. Sir, when you look at the population trend in this country, you will find that it is increasing every day at a high rate and all these people need food. Therefore, we need to expand our development in farming. We need to increase the personnel in the field of farming in order to increase our food production.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you look at our food policy, you will learn that we need to export a lot of commodities ^{such as food products,} to other countries in order to earn foreign exchange. Our land is good enough to enable us to grow a lot of food and expand our farming even into ^{the} ~~the~~ dry areas of the country. In these dry areas, Sir, you will find a lot of resources which have not been exploited. For example, in some of these areas ^{are} ~~are~~ ideal for keeping livestock. In Kerio Valley which is in my constituency, you will find that keeping livestock is one of the most important occupation of the people there. If our people are encouraged to keep more and more livestock, this can earn a lot of foreign exchange for this country. Therefore, we would like the Ministry of Agriculture in conjunction with the Ministry of Water Development to work hand in hand for the betterment of food production in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, in some parts of our highlands, you will find that there is need for supplying water to the people there. As you know, without water you can do nothing and unless we double our efforts in trying to supply our people with water, we are going to continue to suffer. The Minister for Water Development ~~is~~ once made a statement to the effect that by the year 2000, there will be piped water in every home in Kenya. Will it be possible to have water in every home by the year 2000? whereas we know only a few years are remaining before we get to the year 2000? All over the country wananchi are crying for water. Without water, you cannot improve your farming. This House votes money every year for water development but the funny ~~is~~ thing is that when this money has been given out to the officers, you will find that most of it is used in paying travelling allowances and claims and in the long run you find nothing has been done to supply wananchi with water. It is true that this House has been setting aside substantial amounts of money for the supply of water to wananchi in this country. Therefore, we would like the personnel in the Ministries of Water Development and Agriculture to make ^{they} ^{water to} sure that/work hard to supply/wananchi in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, all over the world, food is essential and in Kenya, 22 million people consume food daily and therefore, unless the Ministry of Agriculture comes out with a proper plan to assist wananchi in the rural areas, we shall not have enough food to feed our people. Sir, you remember that wananchi used to supply ~~meat~~ the Kenya Meat ~~is~~ Commission with animals from all over the country. However, a lot of mess ~~was~~ was done at the Kenya Meat Commission which contributed to the failure of this very important parastatal body. We would like the Ministry to appoint qualified and honest personnel to deal with Government parastatals. We want honest officers to look at the problems of our people and to respect the common man in this country. This Parliament was elected by wananchi to sit here and represent them.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, every year in this country, we have school ^{children} leaving school and just stay at home doing nothing. We should assist these

MR. KIPKORIR (Ctd.):

young people by giving them work in the field in order to contribute to development in this country and follow the Nyayo Philosophy of peace love and unity. They should emulate the example given by our President who works day and night to see that this nation has obtained the maximum stability. The Minister for Agriculture and the Minister for Water Development should sit together and appoint qualified personnel to look for ways and means of providing wananchi with water. If you look at some areas in the Rift Valley or in the North Eastern Part of this country, you will find that wananchi there travel for more than 20 kilometres looking for water.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a certain water project in my constituency called Kaptachelon Water Project which was started more than two years ago and up to now it is not functioning although a lot of money has been spent on it. There has been a lot of misuse of money in this project on the part of officers responsible for this project. It is a shame for an officer to be given the responsibility of carrying out work in such a project and then he decides to misuse his position. This officer is qualified to do the job and I appeal to people concerned with the development projects in this country to see that they contribute to positive development of this country. Let us make sure that our foreign exchange position improves.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, an hon. Member mentioned here that we import into this country ~~expired~~ food stuff^s from other countries. Why should we import food into this country when we have enough food to feed ourselves? Instead of us producing enough food and ~~xx~~ exporting the surplus, we are now importing food into the country. We need to protect this nation, we need to work together for the future development of this nation. I ~~my~~ have just given an example of a water project in my area and we have recommended in the district development committee that the Kerio Valley Development Authority should supply water for irrigation to our people. However, the Authority is very slow in supplying the water and I appeal to the Authority as well as to the Ministry of Agriculture to support agricultural development in Kerio Valley. We need water for our livestock and for irrigating our land so that we can produce more

MR. KIPKORIR (Ctd.):

K.4.-----20. 7. 88 .

food, such as cassava, bananas, groundnuts, sugar cane and so on. If we can export grounds, bananas and so on, we shall be able to earn more foreign exchange for our country.

END K

MR. KIPKORIR (ctd.):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is important that Kenyans become mature in protecting this nation and keep in mind that we have children who need protection, development and support. I, therefore, condemn those who are careless in carrying out their duties. Such people have a responsibility which they are unable to take up. Consequently, they are making the country to fail. We will not entertain this; we will work hard and see to it that the development of this country is achieved. Those people who are not ready to support development ^{efforts} ~~efforts~~ should resign and leave room for those who are ready to contribute towards the development of the nation. We have people who are ready to contribute towards the development of the nation. We cannot depend on the development of other people; we have to bring our own development about. We have to contribute and do a lot for our people.

Communication is also part of development. We feel that those people who are supposed to construct roads ---

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

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

Mr. Kiliku, you have five minutes.

MR. KILIKU: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker. The aim of this Motion is to call for food security in the country. The problem of developing countries, and especially our own country, is food security. Food security is very important in every developing country.

By the year 2000, the population of this country will be 35 million people. It is, therefore, up to the Government to look for ways and means of feeding that population. Unless we

MR. KILIKU (ctd.):

use some marginal land, this will not be possible. Marginal land is that land which has not been used for agricultural development. The high-potential land we use now is limited. As economists say, we are now facing the problem of diminishing returns from this land because the land is little, and the population is growing. The only alternative is ~~kk~~ for the country to develop the marginal and semi-arid areas. As a result of this, food security will be realized.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry should also teach the ~~pr~~ people on how to diversify food production. Diversification of food production will enable the people of this country to produce enough food to sustain the population. It is also good for the Ministry to advise our people to diversify their diets; they should not live on only one dish. Consequently, people will eat cassava, beans and other foodstuffs. Unless we ~~f~~ do this, we shall be in deep trouble.

During the last two weeks, we have imported 40 tonnes of wheat from Saudi Arabia, which is being off-loaded at Kilindini Harbour. This has been necessitated by our lack of enough wheat production in the country. As we know, Saudi Arabia is in one of the driest ~~countries~~ parts of the world. It is, therefore, sad that we have to import wheat from such a country. Why can we not intensify our food production? By so doing, we will produce more than enough food for the country and so we can export the surplus.

I think the problem lies with the implementers of Government policy. The Government's policy is for this country to have food security, but the implementers of this policy have been so short-sighted that they do not ~~plan~~ make long-term plans for the country; they do not plan on what should happen in 10

MR. KILIKU (ctd.):

years' time. They just plan for the period during which they will be in the offices. We should plan ahead and know how we are going to feed our increasing population in 50 years' time. As the Mover of this Motion has said, the only alternative we have is to use our marginal land - the land which has not been used for food production. But how can we use this land? We must have availability of water. Unless we have water, we cannot use that land.

With those few points, I beg to support.

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

It is now time for the Mover to reply.

MR. GALGALLO: Thank you very much Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to record my appreciation to all those who have ^{made} contributions towards this noble Motion. It is a Motion which, I think, and believe, will strengthen our nation. I would also like to express my gratitude to the Ministry of Agriculture for having supported it.

The essence of this Motion is a request for the provision of infrastructure in marginal lands of this country so that those areas could also become productive and, consequently, make the people living in such areas self-sufficient. We are, therefore, asking the Government to provide such facilities as loans from the Agricultural Development Corporation, ~~and~~ ^{providing} ~~attracting~~ grants from the Rural Development Fund, and ~~grants~~ from various other donor agencies, so that we ~~make~~ make those marginal lands productive.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, unless we are devoted in managing our economy, we stand to lose everything. We are very grateful that we are in a country led by a President who has vision, wisdom, and tenacity; who has led us to believe that if we be ourselves, we can do everything by ourselves. I think all

MR. GALGALLO (ctd.):

Kenyans are geared towards working for being Kenyans. We Kenyans should feel that we are Kenyans ^{who} can do what we want, manage our own economy and stand on our own. In fact, I am very grateful that all Kenyans, irrespective of where they are, are confident ~~in~~ in their own system; all Kenyan leaders are confident and respect their respective institutions. All we are asking is everything to be so. Let us continue to do the same thing.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to state that the Ministry of Agriculture has so much to do to ensure that there is enough food ~~a~~ reserve in this country. In order for this to happen, we are asking the Ministry, through the Horticultural Crop Development Authority, to provide market for the mangoes we produce in this country. We produce a lot of mangoes in this country.

The main thing we deal with in the marginal areas is livestock. The Ministry of Agriculture has been failing us in the promotion of livestock development. The Ministry should wake up and do what it is supposed to do for this nation.

END L.

JMK

MR. CALGALLO (ctd.):

When we provide markets for livestock in general, we are providing something for this nation; when we provide markets for the mangoes we grow in this country, we are doing something for this nation. Therefore, it is essential that the Ministry of Agriculture takes up that responsibility quite effectively. Surprisingly, I do not see even a single representative from the Ministry of Agriculture sitting here on behalf of the Ministry. This is a very embarrassing situation. Even the Minister himself and his Assistant Ministers are not here, and the Minister did not appoint any other Minister to take notes on his behalf. I think this is why the Ministry of Agriculture is failing this country; they are not keen in the interests of this nation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, although the amendment that was brought to this Motion has slightly changed its essence----- And I want to put it on record here that when hon. Members were contributing to this Motion there were no representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture. What we are saying is that the Agricultural Finance Corporation and other Government financial institutions should get involved in the advancement of the arid and semi-arid areas of this country. We are equally asking the Ministry to engage in research and advise us on what crops are best suitable for these areas so that we can diversify agriculture in the said areas. When we talk of marginal, arid and semi-arid areas, we mean the areas which had been neglected during the colonial era and which have not been given enough attention after attainment of Independence. We are, therefore, asking the Ministry of Agriculture to intensify food production in those areas.

Sir, the farmers in the marginal, arid and semi-arid areas of this country are not entitled to any loan facilities because land has not been adjudicated. There are even no research stations in those areas. There is nothing that has been done by the Ministry of Agriculture under the National Irrigation Board in those areas and, therefore, all we are asking for is the Ministry to get involved in those areas so that those people ~~there~~ there can be self-sufficient instead

MR. GALGALLO (ctd.):

of depending on foodstuffs that are imported from outside. We should make them self-sufficient in food so that they do not have to depend on money raised through Harambee by people living in Kericho, Eldoret and so forth. We should assist those people with water pumps, tractors and loan facilities so that they can produce enough food to keep them away from depending on assistance from outside. I think we can do this if we had some commitment from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the risk of repeating myself, I want to say that there is so much money that we keep on borrowing from outside for very minor things. I want to say here that we should borrow money in order that we may concentrate on diversifying agriculture in the marginal, arid and semi-arid areas in this country. Let the people of Turkana District be taught how to ~~grow~~ grow maize so that they do not depend solely on ~~fixing~~ fish. There is a saying that if a man has fish, you have fed him for a day; if you teach him how to fish, you have fed him for life. Instead of feeding our people with yellow maize or maize grown in other areas, let us assist them grow maize for themselves. We should assist those people living in the marginal, semi-arid ~~sub-arid~~ and arid areas how to ~~grow~~ grow their own food crops and cash crops. If a farmer in those areas wants to grow cotton, he should be assisted so that, after a short time, he can be independent. There is no point of having those people depend solely on the food ~~grow~~ grown in the most fertile areas ~~z~~ such as Rift Valley. I think that idea is practically wrong, and it is the high time that the Ministry of Agriculture came up with broad ideas of diversifying agriculture in those marginal areas.

With those few remarks, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the Motion and ask hon. Nassir to take the remaining two minutes to say something.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS (Mr. Nassir): Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Langu ni kumsaidia mhe. Galgallo kuiwasilisha Hoja hii ambayo ni ya maana sana. Kile ninachotaka kusema hapa ni kuwaomba Mawaziri wa Kenya wamsaidie Mtukufu Rais na wananchi wa Kenya kuishi maisha mazuri. Ni lazima Mawaziri waziweke Wizara zao nguvu kwa sababu idadi ya watu hapa

20.7.88.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS (Mr. Nassir)(ctd.):
 mbini imezidi kuongezeka. Lile fikara ya mtu tu kufikiria ni Waziri na hatoi
 mawazo ya kuleta mwangaza juu ya mambo yatakayoweza kutokea siku za usoni ni hatari
 sana.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Kabingu-Muregi): Order, hon. Nassir.
 Hon. Galgalo, it is normally wrong to do what you have done because you are allowed
 only 10 minutes to reply to your Motion. . If you wanted hon. Nassir to assist you,
 you should have given him two or five minutes before you replied.

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

Resolved accordingly:

THAT, in view of the fact that food production for local consumption and export is a matter of top priority in National Development Plan; and since our efforts towards achievement of this objective have been concentrated in highly potential areas; this House urges the Government to allocate more resources to marginal as well as arid and semi-arid lands development in order to enhance agricultural production.

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

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.

As you know, Sir, tourism is a very important sector of our economy; it earns Kenya a lot of foreign exchange. In fact, without tourism Kenya would be hard put to implement many development projects. Tourism, therefore, is very important for us as a people and as a country, and we should do everything possible to develop it. A lot of efforts have been made by the Government to develop tourism at the coast and in other parts of Kenya as such as Masai Mara, Central Province and some parts of Rift Valley.

END... M

MR. K'OMBUDO (CTD.):

However, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, western Kenya has not benefited from tourism. We are yearning to contribute towards the development efforts of this country. We want to contribute towards tourism also. We are not without the potential to do so because we do not lack what to show to tourists.

If you take Kisumu, in western Kenya, for example, you will see that in Seme, Kisumu Rural, you have the beautiful Kit Mikae where you have a stone upon a stone, forming a high hill. The place is very beautiful to see. I do not know how the scene at Kit Mikae came about, but there must have been some volcanic eruption, or something else like that, that left these stones looking like a totem. They are heavy stones weighing tons and tones. They lie one upon another, and the hill is so high. I do not know whether it is as high as Mt. Kenya or not.

This is something that tourists would like to see. The people of Kenya - the coastal people, the Maasai and others - would like to see this scene. In fact, they go there these days. However, tourists do not go there because they do not know the place. The Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife has not organised for tourists to go there.

Recently, the Government acquired Ndere Island, which is like a whole sub-location, in Lake Victoria. It has been gazetted as a game reserve, but it has no animals. Something ought to be done now to stock Ndere Island with animals and let tourists go there ^{to} see them.

In Kisumu, there is Kolowa Bird Sanctuary. It exists even now. Kisumu Municipality, even with meagre funds, has developed the area. The Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife ought to move in now and develop this bird sanctuary. Those birds that you have never seen are there waiting for tourists to see them.

In South Nyanza, around Muhoro Bay, there ^{are} the famous huge caves. If you enter them, you can go right and left touring them. We lived in these caves many years in the past, and they are still there for people to see. When tourists leave Germany, or the Scandinavian countries, all they know is that

MR. K'OMBUDO (CTD.):

they are coming to Kenya, or "Kenia" as they call it in German, and they will go anywhere in Kenya we take them. If you say you will take them to Lambwe Valley, they will go there.

Kakamega Bird Sanctuary is very good, but its potential is untapped. However, people and tourists are not going there. There is so much to see in Mt. Elgon area. What beauty do you see, driving from Homa Bay to Mbita by the lake shore and all the way to Sindo? Ah, I have never ^{seen} such a beautiful scene before in my life. Tourists would like to see this beauty too. They would feel the lake breeze coming slowly and then going away. The place has a very good scenery.

However, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will, as I am, ^{be} very surprised that the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife spent so much money putting up a hotel at Homa Bay, which has now fallen and is in disuse. It is called Homa Bay Tourist Hotel. They advertised the other day that if somebody wants to take it up and sell tea there, or do something else there, he could do it. So much money has been sunk there, but nothing ^{is happening.} doing. Tourists are not going there.

Sunset Hotel, in Kisumu, is lucky because administrative officers visit Kisumu from time to time and use it. However, no tourists go there. Do you know that the Government has built a tourist hotel on Mt. Elgon, too, in Bungoma District? The hotel is lying idle there in disuse. You cannot get to some of these places because there are no roads there. Infrastructure is needed. We need to build roads to lead to these places and develop tourist facilities there.

Even Sirikwa Hotel, I dare say, is a good huge investment, but not even a half of its capacity is being used now because tourists are not routed there. It is high time we itemised our priorities right in the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife. You cannot exclude nearly a third of Kenya from tourist activities. What I am giving are facts. I have talked of the huge investment made on Mt. Elgon and how it is not being used, and yet the scenery there is

MR. K'OMEUDO (CTD.):

so good. The best coffee is to be found there, as are some of the very rare animals and birds. There is a particular type of baboons that is to be found only on Mt. Elgon. Tourists would like to see these things.

As you know, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other tourist resource we have is the people of western Kenya themselves. There are the Luos with their beautiful girls and handsome men. The Luos have an attribute about which one can do nothing. They are naturally nice people.

(Laughter)

END N

MR. K'OMBUDO (Contd.):

Let the tourists see these people!

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING (Mr. Mbori): They are good for "human consumption"!

MR. K'OMBUDO: The hon. Member for Kasipul/Kabondo is speaking the wrong way. I do not mean that. They are nice^{and} voluminous people. They are like the Masai. They are strong. They take milk and meat. This is the big reason why the tourists want to see them. They want to see the people of Western Kenya. So, do not deny them the chance. Let the tourists go to Western Kenya and see the local people. Let them also see our culture which is very rich in Abasania land. Let the tourists also see the Bukusu who are also very nice people.

Now, you know along the Lake shore, there are very, very rare reptiles.

AN HON. MEMBER: Including "Omieri"!

MR. K'OMBUDO: Yes, "Omieri" is found in the Western part of Kenya, and nowhere else. This is the biggest snake in the world. When the Americans, British and so on heard about this snake, they came to Nairobi to see it, but it was better if it was seen in its natural surroundings or natural environment. Let us take the tourists there to see what we have in Western Kenya, and we will earn more as a country in foreign exchange.

Sir, I know that the House is accustomed to amendments. In fact, Wednesday is known as "the amendment^s/day". However, I would rather have amendments spared to this Motion because there is nothing to amend here. I do not see anything to amend here, and nobody can see anything to amend in this Motion. The Motion is requesting the Government to develop an area that will generate a lot of foreign exchange. There is nothing to amend here. The investment money with which to make the infrastructure is there. The World Bank wants

MR. K'OMBUDO (Contd.):

such a project, especially to make roads in tourist areas. They want viable projects, and this project would be of utmost viability.

Therefore, I would like to say that this Motion should be accepted by the Government as it is, without any amendments. Let it be accepted as a whole, as it is. I would like to appeal to the Front Bench, particularly, to support this Motion. We want money to develop Kenya, and here is a way to make money for Kenya.

Sir, I will end at that and request my hon. friend, hon. Maurice Makhanu to second the Motion. Thank you.

MR. MAKHANU: Thank you, Sir.

I rise to second this very, very important Motion which has been ably moved by my colleague in this House, hon. K'Ombudo. The Mover has clearly outlined the potentiality that we have in the Western ~~area of this country~~ ^{area of this country} Kenya, and by talking about "Western area" I would like my colleagues to focus their attention to an area we generally call "Lake Basin" which is essentially covered by the boundaries of the Lake Basin Development Authority.

Sir, it is true that we have a lot of potential in this part of the country. If one travels right down from the boundary of Kenya and Tanzania in Kuria land, we have a lot to see and a lot to show. The beautiful ~~chores~~ ^{songs} of traditional dancers of Kuria can provide a very nice scenario for a visiting tourist. South Nyanza has a lot of potentiality, particularly around the lake shore. Kisii, or "Bosongo land" as we call it, has a lot ^{to offer.} Besides the people, we have the famous "Kisii stone" which can provide a lot of attraction in that area. The Kisii stone has not been quite fully developed. So, this is an area that the Government in totality, including the Ministry of Industry, could exploit further.

MR. MAKHANU (Contd.):

In Kisumu, my able colleague has touched on a few things which are very, very attractive, and I would like to invite my colleagues here to visit the area. Apart from the hospitality of the people, I would like them to see the natural scenery of the area.

Sir, apart from these natural things that we can see or the tourists can see from this area, I would also like to draw the attention of the country or Ministry to the fact that the people of Western Kenya also fought very vigorously for the Independence of this country, and there are landmarks which show that we fought very vigorously. For instance, in Bungoma we fought at Sirisia, Chetap^(?) and Laboka^(?). This is where the ^{forts} ~~Bukusus~~ and ^{the Acholis} ~~Acholis~~ fought the Mzungu in the last century when Kenya was campaigning for her Independence. This is to demonstrate that the people of Western Kenya also made a very, very effective contribution ^{towards} the Independence of this country. So, we would like these areas to be developed because if you visit these areas that I have mentioned in the House, they are disused because apparently the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife has not taken note of these important facilities. This will provide history for our children to learn that the area was once a war zone and also an area where the people of this country sacrificed - shed their blood - to bring Independence to this country.

End O.

MR. MAKHANU (Ctd.):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when you move to Mt. Elgon we have a lot to show in that area. I think the area that the Ministry is concentrating on ~~xxx~~ in Mt. Elgon is only 2 square kilometres and the rest of it ~~is~~ is in the Rift Valley on the northern ^{Circuit} side. We would like the rest of Mt. Elgon area above the population line to be developed so that tourists can go to this area.

A very important point that has been mentioned by my hon. colleague is that this is an area which is inhabited by nearly 8 million people. 8 million ~~px~~ people is a very sizeable part of our population in this country. We would like to urge the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife to make a variation in terms of our policy on tourism. Rather ~~be~~ than being only animal-oriented in our ~~tourism~~ Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife, we should also try to have human beings-oriented type of tourism. I believe that the people of Western Kenya have made tremendous efforts in terms of development which they could show. When we look at the structure of the tourists that come into this country, we find that some ~~z~~ of them are anthropologists and some of them are humanists and some of them would like to come and study various things here and there. We should direct those visitors to those areas where they can study and see what Kenyans have achieved or what Kenyans can achieve as an Independent nation. The impression that the tourists have when they leave Kenya is that Kenya is a land full of wildlife and that is why they like to call it the Wide Wild Kenya or Wild Africa because of the over-concentration of animal oriented tourism in this country. We have a lot of potential here.

In terms of accommodation, we have first class hotels in this area. So, what we are ~~asking~~ requesting the Ministry to

MR. MAKHANU (Ctd.):

do is to increase its investment in this area in terms of ^{construction of} roads, hotels and other infrastructures that will attract tourists who visit the area. We have a lot of over-concentration of tourists along the coastal area and the ^{Maasai land} ~~Maasai land~~ but while that continues, we would like to curtail that over-concentration of tourists in those ~~xxx~~ areas. We would like to see attention given to these high population areas for the attraction of tourists so that people may know that we are a ^{developing} ~~developing~~ nation. We are not just there to show what ~~the~~ types of animals that we have. The activities of the people is something ~~we~~ which can be taken note of by tourists. What we are requesting the Ministry to do - and I believe this Motion will be passed - without amendment - is that the Ministry should be allocated more funds for developing these facilities that we have just mentioned in these regions. It is a very large area as I have just mentioned. I have not even touched on the west of Rift Valley Province - the areas that are covered by the Lake Basin Development Authority. When you move to Kericho and Nandi, we have a lot of tourism potential there. Also the cascading hillsides, the tea and coffee farms, ~~tourists~~ can also ~~be~~ attract tourists. The area has go a very good climate and it compares well with ~~some of~~ the home countries of some of the tourists.

Therefore, without much ado, I would like to second this Motion through the points we have just raised. To me, it is a very straightforward Motion. It is a plea by the people of western Kenya that the Ministry should increase its ~~an~~ activities in this area because there has been an over-concentration in other areas without paying much attention to this area.

With those few remarks, I beg to second this Motion.

(Question proposed)

END P....

MR. MAKAU: Thank you very Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support this Motion of promoting tourism and wildlife in our country.

First and foremost and, most important ^{prerequisite} is the stability we are ~~enjoy~~ enjoying in this country. Credit goes to His Excellency the President for promoting Nyayoism and stability in this country. Secondly, I would like to pay tribute to the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife for the way he ^{has} handled the Ministry. When he was appointed as the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife, he went straight to check on some of the loopholes and fiddles that had been going on especially that incident of the Nile Star Tours where this country ~~has~~ had lost money to the tune of Kshs. 5 million because those ^{people} never remitted that money back to the country. He also strengthened the collection of revenue from the National Parks and now he has told this country that we are getting a lot of money from the National Parks. That was a very, very good move.

However, I would like to point out some of the shortcomings that have affected this country. Although we are saying that we are succeeding, I feel that this country can do more as far as tourism is concerned. The target of one million tourists, which is almost about to be achieved because I think by 1987 we had over 700,000 tourists. When we compare Kenya with other countries that depend on tourism like Jamaica, we are doing very well. This is because I have read statistics where Jamaica was almost ^{at} the same level with Kenya despite the fact that they have been on that industry for a long time.

One thing that this country needs to do is to aggressively market tourism and that is promotion of tourism in the country. One way that this can be done, is to be able to get into segmented markets. We have depended for a long time on traditional markets, that is Germany, Switzerland, Italy and other markets. It is ~~the~~ high time that the Ministry of Tourism became flexible. This is because, today most of the countries that would like to promote tourism are going to where ~~p p~~ people have surplus money. For example, Florida in the United States competes with Kenya and most of these countries

MR. MAKAU (Ctd.):

are going to where ~~in~~ people have surplus money to use like Japan. Japan is a very, very potential lucrative market. I know the Ministry is doing ~~some~~ a lot, but ~~it~~ it ~~should~~ concentrate ~~their~~ promotion on Japan and ~~to~~ encourage the Japanese. One way of encouraging the Japanese, because they have a lot of surplus money to spend, ~~we~~ ^{is} need to introduce the teaching of ~~the~~ Japanese language. They are one of the major ~~gr~~ ~~g~~ groups that are going to Florida and other places that have tourists attraction^s. The most important thing to attract a tourist is for the tour-guides to be ~~at~~ able to explain ~~to them~~ to the tourists about the things that are in that country. Therefore, the ~~the~~ Japanese Language needs to be taught. In Britain, one of the things that they are doing because they are working very hard to attract tourists, is to promote the teaching of languages in schools. In fact, they have classes of teaching people personal languages. That is why I feel that Japan is a very important market that we should ~~be~~ exploit. We should have a lot of promotion in Japan and we should introduce the teaching of ~~this~~ Japanese Language so that tour-guides can know the language to attract ~~the~~ Japanese. ~~The~~ Japanese have a lot of spare money which they can spend here. Today ~~most~~ of the people in our traditional markets may have some other places to go but ~~if~~ ^{the} Japanese come here ^{they} will ~~have~~ come with a lot of foreign exchange to spend.

The other market that should be exploited is the ~~the~~ Far East. That is a market which needs to be very heavily promoted. The people from the Far East have got a lot of money. Although we had ^a ~~some~~ 25 per cent rise in ~~the number~~ ^{in 1987} of tourists from Britain ^{to spend} they do not have as much money ^{as} those from those other Far East countries. Well, we normally find these English speaking people in Nyali Beach ^{Hotel} ~~hotels~~ but they do not have enough money to spend.

One of the limiting factors in Tourism, ^{are} is the question of the fares. We ~~are~~ very proud that Kenya Airways is our ~~the~~ national Airline, but it is not promoting Tourism as much as it should do. I would like to urge the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife and those concerned to look into possibilities of allowing this country to be free for all as far as charter airlines are concerned.

MR. MAKAU (CTD):

I was, personally, involved in the application for a charter airlines licence, and I know it is very & difficult. One of the firms in the world that bring a lot of tourists into this country, and to other countries, is the Thompson Travel. If we get more charter airlines & coming into Kenya freely - we know there are some - so that they have concessionary rates, the fares will be lower because of competition all over the world. We have heard of Lakker Airlines, which collapsed, probably, because there were some problems. However, if the concessionary rates can be encouraged in this country, we can get a lot of ~~more~~ tourists coming into Kenya, due to existence of low fares arising out of competition. This is what is happening all over the world.

Now, this would allow Kenya Airways Corporation to concentrate on cargo freight. We have been talking of the problem of lack of space in our aircraft for horticultural products. So, Kenya Airways Corporation can concentrate on horticultural cargo freight and leave the foreign charter airlines to bring tourists into Kenya. Here, I would like to pay tribute to African Tours and Hotels for their good job. & They are doing a very good job as far as indigenisation of tourism in this country is concerned. I would like to urge the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife to look into the possibility of having legislation to ensure that once tourists are in this country, they are transported locally by companies owned by indigenous Kenyans. It is surprising to go to Mombasa and find a White tour guide telling another White tourist about our wild animals and other things. Therefore the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife should prepare a legislation to that effect. If you go to Great Britain, or Holland, and you want to see various places of & tourist attraction, you will find that citizens of those countries are the tour guides. But, when you go to Mombasa, you find a White tour guide telling & White

MR. MAKAU (CTD):

tourists about our country. It is high time we ^{enacted legislation} legislated to ^{to the effect} say that tour guides should be indigenous people. Black people should be the ones to explain about their country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, now I would like to comment on what the Motion says about Lambwe Valley Reserve and Kakamega Forest Bird and Game Reserve. The carrying capacity of Masai Mara, and other places, is almost exhausted. If a research was done and some discussion held on the Masai Mara Game Reserve, it would be found that the night sight-seeing visits by tourists are not good. That is why I want to stress very much on ~~the~~ ^{environmental} this point so that the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife gets it. You find that people are going sight-seeing at night. This is affecting the breeding grounds for animals there. The number of leopards in this country - and I am very particular here - is not decreasing because of illegal poaching, but because they are not breeding properly. Leopards are very good ^{at} breeding at ~~the~~ night, which they are not doing now because ^{of} disturbance from tourists who go there at night. They find it a problem to "make love." What I am saying is ecologically correct. So here we have a situation that we should check, and then move on to develop other areas.

We ^{have} new areas like Lambwe Valley Reserve and others in Ukambani. Most of the tourists come to this country to buy curios ~~and~~ ^{and} they want to buy local baskets. Now these curios are found in various places in Machakos District. So, planning of tourist circuits should be done in such a way that way that tourists also go to these other places. This is because ^{the} time when tourists used to come to the beaches is gone. Now, we are competing ^{with} a lot of countries with better beaches, such as ^{Florida} Florida. So, ~~now~~ ^{we} we should ^{now} let the tourists to see where their curios come from. They should see the Kamba people ~~are~~ doing wood carving and making the local baskets. They

R.3. 20.7.88

MR. MAKAU (CTD):

should also go ^{to} Lambwe Valley Reserve and other places. We should also open up other places like Shaba in Isiolo and other places of tourist importance.

END R



MR. MAKAU (ctd.):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, while on that, I would like to stress one ~~h~~ very important thing as far as the promotion of tourism is concerned. When I talked about aggressive marketing, I said that the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife in conjunction with Kenya Airways and the African Tours and Hotels should devise a system whereby tourist or anybody coming to Kenya could be offered, like KLM-Airline does, two free nights in either Nairobi or Mombasa. During these free nights, these people and other businessmen would be able to see a lot of our country. While doing this, they will, of course, be spending a lot of their money. Holland is doing this very successfully. It ^{co-ordinates} ~~coordinates~~ its tourist Ministry's operations with those of the Holland Foundation for promotion of tourism and those of KLM Airlines. This too can be done here in Kenya whereby we can ^{get} ~~very~~ many tourists coming to this country.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

MR. MURUKA-OWUOR: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary deputy speaker, Sir, for giving an opportunity to contribute towards this important Motion.

First of all, I would like to congratulate the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife. I think, tremendous strides have been made in establishing tourism in Kenya. I would also like to thank the Mover of the Motion who put the case very ably. I also agree with him that there should be no ^{interference} ~~interference~~ with this Motion which is only seeking to promote the progress of the country. It also aims to ensure that there is a higher increase in foreign exchange earnings.

Although I have congratulated the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife, it is my view that this Motion ^{poses} ~~possess~~ a serious challenge not only to the Ministry, but also to all other Ministries. The point that this Motion addresses is that ^{in its duty of} ~~we need a little~~ planning. Each

MR. MURUKA-OWOUR (ctd.):

Ministry should ensure that planning is done in such a way that all corners of the country are considered. The way the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife has carried out expansion of tourism leaves a lot to be desired. The expansion is unbalanced and does not promote national unity.

Mr. Temporary Deputy speaker, Sir, the planners in this Ministry need to be disoriented a bit and their minds ^{decolonised} ~~colonised~~ in some way. What we have in Kenya today, is a trend of going to Mombasa and to the game reserves. This is just because the whiteman said that tourism means going to see an elephant in Tsavo and washing yourself in the Mombasa beaches. This has been a failure on the part of the Ministry because it has not taken the challenge to visit all parts of Kenya and see what tourist potential is there. It has been pointed out that the Government built ^a ~~the~~ ^{hotel} ~~tourist~~ in Kakamega - the Golf Hotel. This hotel lacks occupants. This applies to the Bungoma Tourist Hotel, ^{and} ~~the~~ Homa Bay Tourist Hotel. This means that the Ministry has not done sufficient research to ensure that tourists visit these areas including Mt. Elgon. The case of the Sunset Hotel in Kisumu is also very sad. This is because this hotel has got 50 beds. For many years it has been known that this hotel is in high demand. Unfortunately, no positive step has been taken to expand it. This means that the area is generally ^{ignored} ~~ignored~~. I think the problem of the Ministry in planning ^{has been} ~~is~~ to determine what constitutes tourist attraction.

As I pointed out earlier on, ~~in~~ some people still linger in the thought that because the whiteman said that tourist attraction means going to see an elephant in Tsavo or going to Mombasa beaches, this should ~~be~~ be so. I would suggest that this issue be ~~be~~ considered seriously. A place like Lake Victoria should be one of the ^{most} ~~the~~ attractive tourist attractions in the world. This lake is the second largest

MR. MIRUKA=OWUOR (ctd.):

fresh water lake in the world. This factor alone would attract tourists from any part of the world.

END S.....

JIL

MR. MURUKA-OWUOR (ctd):

A tourist would even go to the lake for the purpose of eating fresh water fish.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Kericho Tea Hotel has been an attraction for many years and many tourists have been going there to tour tea estates. Rice and sugarcane are grown in Western Kenya and these alone would attract tourists. There are many other attractions like kit-mikae which the Mover of the Motion mentioned. There are also many bird sanctuaries which house many rare species of birds. These sanctuaries are found around Lake Victoria which have not been surveyed. I am sure that tourists would go to these areas and spend many weeks viewing very rare birds which they may not have seen.

In order to ensure that the tourism industry succeeds, the Minister should liaise with the Minister for Public Works to ensure that roads which lead to tourist attraction areas are all-weather ~~roads~~ roads. I would like to appeal to the Minister to consider boosting tourism by the local people. Much attention has not been paid to this and when one goes to Mombasa, he will see that most hotels are occupied by foreigners. When a Kenyan-African is seen there, some people get surprised because our people are not encouraged to visit tourist resorts.

Arrangement should be made to introduce tourism in all corners of the country. For instance, an African who has not seen a camel might want to go to Mandera to see one. On Lake Victoria, there is a spectacle of the sun-set. I have noticed that some people travel all the way from Europe to come and see what it looks like when the sun sets upon the background of Lake Victoria. This is a very big tourist attraction. Boat cruises can be introduced to take tourists to Ndere Island, Homa-Bay and to other areas to see what those places have to offer. If a road was constructed next to Lake Victoria, what a beautiful attraction would it provide just merely having a drive from Mbita around the lake via Homa-Bay, Kendu-Bay, Kusa, Kisumu back to Asembo-Bay and so on. This would provide a very big attraction and other people may even want to go and see the border

between Kenya and Uganda.

This is a Motion which ought to be supported because there has been a failure or negligence by the Ministry in not taking action to promote tourist attractions in western Kenya. There is very great potential in this area and I call upon the planners in the Ministry to deviate from their usual thinking and visit every part of Kenya and see what there is that can attract tourists. The Ministry should also take steps to internationally publicize what these places have to offer.

The kit-mikae stone which the Mover referred to, is a very big tourist attraction. The article about kit-mikae was in the local newspapers last week. Kit-mikae are piles of stones which are ~~unusual~~ unusual and which cannot be explained how they came about. If this spectacle were publicized, people would travel from various parts of this country and also from abroad to come and see kit-mikae. The local people say that if you go there, you might disappear completely. One might like to venture and see whether it is true that people disappear.

~~Kenya has the Eastern Province, Mandera, Garissa and Lodwar.~~

Many Kenyans are told that most parts of the North-Eastern Province like, Mandera, Garissa and Lodwar, are arid and are related to desert conditions. I am sure that many people from the lower part of Kenya who have not seen dry areas may want to travel and see how an arid area looks like. That is an attraction. This can only be done by arrangements by the Ministry.

For example, ^{if} you go to Lake Victoria, you will find that Mfangano ~~Island~~ Island has some very rare goats. Also there are rare antelopes on Lambwe Valley alone. If these attractions are given publicity, I am sure tourists would like to visit those areas. The Ministry should direct tourists to areas of attraction.

Thank you.

THE MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Mr. Muhoho): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this very important Motion. First of all, I would like to congratulate the Mover of this Motion, for highlighting a very important sector, that is, tourism and for highlighting the need for the distribution of this facility in the country.

It is true that the tourist industry has over the years played an increasingly important role in the economic development of this country. Today, tourism ranks only second to agriculture in terms of foreign exchange earnings. Quite apart from revenue earnings, ~~tourism~~ tourism plays a very key role in generating employment. It is estimated that the industry currently provides direct employment to approximately 110,000 people in this country.

Additionally, the industry provides an important market for agricultural and meat products thereby rendering very significant support to our rural farming community. In recognition of the industry's tremendous contribution to the economic growth of the nation, the ~~Government~~ Government has always tried to ensure that the tourist industry is equitably spread in the country as widely as possible.

However, it is important to note that certain areas are favoured by nature more than others with respect to the abundance of tourist attractions some of which are peculiar to those areas. These factors do influence the concentration of tourism. This is because those who come and go around have specific things they are looking for.

For instance, vacation tourism is almost exclusively concentrated around ^{the} coast. It is in this area where we have about 50 per cent of all hotel beds available in this country. On the other hand, safari tourism is more adventure oriented and is mostly for wildlife viewing.

It is, therefore, because of the concentration of wildlife in areas where we have national game parks that one finds tourists. Such places are Tsavo East, Tsavo West, Amboseli, Aberdares, Mount Kenya and Meru as well as such game reserves as Samburu, Shaba, Buffalo Springs and the Masai Mara.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Cont'd.):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, areas in the North Eastern Province are less visited by tourists. Popularity of any national park largely depends on the abundance of wildlife and the existence of the necessary infrastructures. Nevertheless, Sir, Government does make every effort to deliberately influence tourist development even in areas not so much endowed with wildlife and other tourist attraction.^s

With regard to Western Kenya, the Government is fully aware of the tourist potential. This fact, Sir, was established following an inventory survey of tourist attraction which was carried out in 1972. I would like to say very clearly here that we are not just following the traditional areas where the Mzungu used to say tourists should go. In 1972, we undertook as a Government, a national survey to identify new tourist attractions and we did identify those areas in western Kenya with tourist potential. Since then, concerted effort has been made to conserve wildlife in the area and also to attract investors and developers to develop the necessary infrastructures. Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, tourism is not just a Government affair and therefore, we do need the private sector to come in and we do encourage people in respective areas together with hon. Members, to participate in the development of these infrastructures in the form of lodges and hotels. As a matter of fact, ~~the~~ Government's policy is not to get involved in the development of lodges themselves. We do attract foreign investors and participate in a small way through the Kenya Tourist Development Corporation but we would like the private sector to do the actual development.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as a result of this effort in 1972, the following national parks and reserves have been created in the Western Kenyan circuit, namely, Elgon National Park; Saiwa Swamp National Park which was created in 1974, the Ruma National Park, otherwise known as the Lambwe Valley which was created in 1983, the Kakamega National Reserve, created in 1985 and the Ndere Island National Park, created in 1986. In the furtherance of tourism promotion in Western Kenya, the Government has, through the Kenya Tourist Development Corporation in conjunction with the local authorities, made considerable progress in

providing the necessary hotel infrastructures. A reasonable number of suitable hotels have been developed and these include, the Mt. Elgon Lodge, the Golf Hotel in Kakamega; the Sunset Hotel in Kisumu; the Homa Bay Hotel and the Tea Hotel in Kericho.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are further plans to develop the Western Kenya tourist circuit linking the Masai Mara with the Lake Region. To this end, provision has been made for tourism in the Master Development Plan which was recently produced for the Lake Basin Development Authority by the Japan International Corporation Agency (JAICA). Again, this is a deliberate effort to promote tourism. We have made another study within that area and tourism development will focus on the following specific areas, namely, highlighting and publicising the tourist attractions in the area, which will include the Homa Bay Hot Springs, Mt. Mikayo, ^{and} Odino Falls in addition to the national parks and reserves already mentioned. Secondly, we intend to undertake the development of resort facilities on Lake Victoria including such facilities as sport fishing and other water sports. Thirdly, we intend to undertake the improvement of communication facilities and the constructions of roads linking the various areas within the tourist attractions. As a matter of fact, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I am told that tenders are already on their way out for a road from Narok through the wheat area across the River Emara to Sotik, passing through the Chepalungu area thereby linking Narok with the Western tourist circuit. This will make a lot of difference to those who would like to go from Emara area to the Western Kenya.

Fourthly, we intend to undertake development of accommodation facilities and in this, the Government through the Kenya Tourist Development Corporation, will continue to attract investors. Again, I would like to appeal to Kenyans ^{in Western Kenya} to be interested in this kind of development. It is only through that kind of participation that we would expect to have the necessary infrastructures and ^{additional} facilities that are needed.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, while appreciating the spirit of the Motion which my Ministry fully supports and in view of the consideration ^{and} achievement already made by the Government in the promotion of tourism industry in Western Kenya, and also in view of some of the remarks that I have made, I would like to

THE MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (Ctd.):

amend the Motion as moved by the Hon. Member. Before I do so, may I say that the Lambwe Valley Reserve as referred to in the Motion does not exist, and the official name for that particular reserve is Ruma National Park. Secondly, the Motion as it stands now talks about Kakamega forest birds and game sanctuary. Again, there is a formal name for that known as the Kakamega National Reserve. Thirdly, Sir, as it must be clear from my presentation, the tourism potential in Western Kenya is not totally untapped but indeed, I do agree that it may not be fully tapped. Furthermore, we are urging the Government to embark on the development of tourist facilities and I believe that we are going to accelerate the development of tourism in the area.

So, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in view of what I have said, to be able to give the true position of what is actually existing in the field of tourism, I would like to amend the Motion as follows:-

"Delete all the words immediately after the word, "and", appearing on the second line up to the end of the Motion and insert in the place thereof, the following words;-

"not fully tapped, this House urges the Government to accelerate the development of Ruma National Park, Lake Victoria and Kakamega National Reserves in order to enhance the promotion of tourism in Western Kenya".

So, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Motion as amended will read as follows:-

THAT, since tourism potential in Western Kenya is tremendous and not fully tapped, this House urges the Government to accelerate the development of Ruma National Park, Lake Victoria and Kakamega National Reserves in order to enhance the promotion of tourism in Western Kenya.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this amendment will not in any way change the intention of the Motion but rather it will give the proper acceptable terminology of the areas referred to in the Motion. It will also reflect the ~~effort~~ efforts that have been made in the promotion of tourism.

THE MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (ctd.):

The other issue I would like to address myself to briefly is domestic tourism. Some of the speakers who have contributed have touched on the need for Kenyans to be able to go round and see their country. This is one area in which we are putting a lot of effort. We must change our concept; I have said this more than once before. When we are talking of tourism, we should get out of our minds the idea that one has to travel from Germany, the United States of America or Japan, to come to this country to become a tourist. A tourist is anybody who leaves his place of work, or residence, and goes to a different destination for more than 24 hours. If you go from here to Kakamega, Lamu, or Juja, for that matter, and you stay there for 24 hours, we consider you as a tourist. We must also get it into our heads that we must consider ourselves as the biggest promoters of our own tourism. There is no country in the world that has ever developed an adequate tourist industry without generating a lot of internal travel. There are no hotel facilities that will be established in Kakamega ~~for~~ exclusively for people from overseas countries. We must be able to support those facilities ourselves.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have a very strong Department of Internal Tourism within our Ministry, which deals with the promotion of local tourism. We are on the radio once a week. We have also negotiated with the private sector for the reduction of hotel accommodation rates during the low-season. Right now - and it has been advertised all over - you can go and stay in some of those rather expensive hotels for considerably a lot less because we are in a period which we call the low-season.

THE MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND WILDLIFE (ctd.):

So, I would like to urge the hon. Members, and the nation, to use this facility to be able to enjoy our country, so that we can support the facilities which have been established and, also, enjoy facilities which are enjoyed by those people who come from other countries.

With those few words, I beg to move.

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I take just a few minutes to second the amendment, and I hope that the Mover of the Motion will take it in the same spirit, since we all have the same objectives.

In tourism, as we all know, particularly those of us who have taken time to study it, in order to encourage people to make a journey to a region, there has to be an attraction in that region, which is not available in other parts. Within Kenya, one of the obvious factors we have to consider now is that there are game parks already existing, which have certain attractions which have been advertised and, therefore, are already known to the tourists. So, in order to attract people in the Lake Victoria region, we ~~have~~^{must} have something attractive there. I was going to suggest that one of the best ways would be ~~to~~ to have pleasure boats on the lake so that people can have a day's trip from island to island, or even from one town to the next, while they are being entertained by good music, having good food and seeing the ~~good~~^{beautiful} scenery of the lake. In this way, we will get people making a trip from Masai Mara, after they have seen some wild life there, continuing to Lake Victoria, so that they ~~may~~ may have days of just cruising around the lake. This would be an attraction; it would be something that would capture the imagination of people. By so doing, we will get tourists. A tourist has to have something that captures his mind. ~~The reason~~

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (ctd.):

The reason why tourists go to Masai Mara is because they are sure of seeing a certain range of wild life. There is also that famous migration of wilderbeasts that attract people there, and it is going on right now - I am told by the Minister. So, all Members of Parliament ought to make a trip to that place and see it.

So, let us think in terms of developing Lake Victoria itself as an attraction, by this kind of pleasure boats. We can also have special attractions in the islands in the lake. There will, therefore, be an excitement; a reason for people to go to that ^{region} ~~reason~~. But, so long as we are ~~xxx~~ only talking about going to see Omieri, ~~xxx~~ Actually, nobody is going to put his children in a bus and take them all the way in order to see Omieri. They can see photographs of it. In fact, we have seen many big snakes. But, if you could make them suspicious ^{to} ~~so that~~ ~~they~~ believe that if Omieri looked at you you would get cured of diseases, then they would go. But that is a very big task which would require a lot of promotion and we may not believe it. So, I do not think that is an area to embark on in spending money. But, I think, we shall have an attraction on Lake Victoria.

The other point that the Minister has made is about communication. Once we link Lake Victoria with Masai Mara, when someone has gone to Masai Mara it will be much easier to encourage that person to move on, but then we must tell him what ^{to} ~~they~~ expect ~~to have~~ at the other place. In that way, we will exploit the potential in these places.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with all the development going on, and because we ~~xxx~~ want to develop local tourism and also encourage outsiders to visit places and enjoy facilities of various kinds, may I appeal to the hon. Members from such

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (ctd.):

areas to make sure that local ^{authorities} ~~tourism~~ in those towns do not interfere with the existing sports facilities. I have in mind the town of Kitale. We have, in that town, a very beautiful area where we have one of the best golf courses in Kenya. Adjacent to that area, we can develop hotel and sporting facilities and make the place a ~~sz~~ sporting point. But if we begin threatening the existing ~~g~~ facilities now, and we still want to believe that someone, somewhere is going to have faith that he will put ~~a~~ money in something --- Every place has to be promoted by those who live there. This is one of those great things.

The fact that ^{better} ~~the~~ water supply in Kisumu is being worked on is one of the great things that are happening. The sanctuary next to Sunset Hotel in Kisumu should be allowed to remain there, since it is one great attraction. But if what existed had been destroyed, nobody would believe us when we went publicising that we are promoting tourism. So, I hope that that sanctuary will be left there in town. With the sanctuary there, people will have a taste of what they expect to see when they go further. This is what happens. When this little game park next to Nairobi was enclosed, it promoted what was in the whole of Masai country. When tourists go to that ^{game park} ~~national park~~, if they do not see everything they ~~expes~~ wanted to see, they are told to go to either Masai Mara or the Amboseli. Then, therefore, ^{they} organize to ^{go} ~~to~~ those other places. So, all these things ^{should be} ~~are~~ genuinely and properly linked and so ^{that} ~~for~~ our facilities are enjoyed as they are now.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in order to encourage local tourism, I think the hotels might consider that instead of

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (ctd.):

giving us concessionary rates only at certain times of the year - times when our children are in school --- We Kenyans want to travel during school holidays - especially the young families - so that we can take our children along. In fact, getting children out is one of the great channels of promoting tourism because the children want to see the things they have been reading about. I am, therefore, wondering whether these concessions given by hotels could be extended so that we get them even during August and December when the school holidays are on. I know that hotels will say they are ~~is~~ fully booked during such period^s, but they could make a little concession and it would help. I say this because I know that even when hotels are fully-booked, package tours are given special discounts - especially to the g tour operators^{or} the one who is bringing in the tourists. So, even during the ~~in~~ high season, what is being paid is not really the full rates that are published in those booklets. Very heavy ~~booklets~~ discounts are given to anyone who can guarantee to bring in a certain number of patrons. So, even for us Kenyans, if any group can organize^{itself} and say it can take 20 or 50 patrons, then it can ~~it~~ also enjoy those discounts. ~~It~~ In that way, local tourism will be encouraged. We should not give discounts to only those people who come from outside.

With those few words, I beg to second the amendment.

END V 

JMK

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

DR. MISOI: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support the amendment. This Motion has received full support from the Minister incharge of tourism, and I think this is the first time since we came to this House that a Minister has supported a Private Member's Motion with very slight amendments. To that extent, I am sure that my colleagues in the Back-Bench are very happy indeed.

Sir, I also want to support the sentiments that other hon. Members have expressed, that tourism in this country should be balanced in the sense that we should identify new areas, develop them and protect all the tourist attraction centres in this country. This way, we should be able to direct tourists to visit many more areas. Tourist do not normally select where they want to go; what happens is that tour operators prepare a network or a circuit where tourists should go. Our efforts should be directed towards those new areas which tourists do not know; we can do that by encouraging tour agents and tour operators to put more emphasis in organising their trips to those new areas. I have in mind areas like Mt. Kenya area, Western Kenya, Mt. Elgon, Nyanza Province and parts of Turkana District which are very attractive. I should not forget to mention that there are very interesting areas that can be visited in West Pokot District. There are geological areas, mountains, and other attractions which tourists would enjoy seeing. There are also animals which exist in those areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other aspect about tourism which is also important is how to encourage our own people to participate in this important industry which gives us a lot of foreign exchange. We have had problems in the past, and we have heard allegations that a lot of money from tourism does not find its way to Kenya; maybe, a certain percentage remains outside. We can only cut that drain of our foreign exchange by having tour agents who are reputable representing us in outside countries. We should not rely on foreign tour agents to promote our tourism in Europe and America. We should be able to bring a closer working

DR. MISOI(ctd.):

relations cultivated between our tourist agents in Europe and Kenya Airways so that they can organise the services to this country in a better way. In this connexion, I would like to congratulate and encourage Utalii College in the work it has done to produce a highly skilled manpower to man our tourist industry. This is an area where we are actually selling services; we are not selling any products. If people buy our wood carvings, that is a side business; we are selling services. In selling services, we have to get very well trained people who can keep our tourists quite happy with what we can offer in this country. Tourists need to be guided to the right places and, therefore, we need to teach our people to preserve whatever we have in terms of wildlife. The Anti-Poaching Unit should ~~strengthen its posts in~~ strengthen its posts in these areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we should also protect and preserve our environment; the habitat and flora in these areas and a few other aspects which are peculiar to the ~~land~~ tourists from Europe. This is a tropical country and they come to see those things which are not available in their countries. Tourists do not come here to see Africans; mostly they come here to see our natural resources. Therefore, this is what we should endeavour ~~to~~ to preserve.

Sir, the other aspect that I want to talk about is the negative impact which tourism can sometimes bring to our country. There are a few of these cases which we need to take care of. We should not have too much freedom to pretend that we want to entertain tourists so that they can come here because that can have an adverse effect on our social welfare. Of particular interest is the disease called Aids, which was said to have originated from Africa, although it could be one of the diseases which originated from Europe. We need to cultivate proper social contact and ensure that our ~~young~~ youth is aware of the side-effects of such contact. We are not resisting contact between people of the world; we want to develop proper relations with all the people but, in so doing, we also should be aware that there are those dangerous ~~as~~ aspects.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other aspect I would like to touch upon is that of encouraging local tourism. I believe that if we could start local tourism from the school age where we can co-ordinate visits to various places by

W.3.
20.7.88.

DR. MISOI (ctd.):

students, that would encourage local tourism very much. That way, at that time students would be free and would be able to develop tourist interests which, in later years, ~~can~~ could play a bigger role so that they can visit various places as grown-ups. It is very difficult to encourage people at their mature age to go visiting these local localities such as Machakos and others to see wild animals because they have already developed habits that are not easily changed. So, I would suggest that tour operators or agencies should divert their attention to helping facilitate group tours by students. That way, we would be building a very strong base for our local tourism which the Ministry has said is trying to encourage. I also suggest that most of the visits should be given concessionary charges; it is not enough to give concessionary charges only in August or during school holidays because, that way, we are denying our people contact with foreigners. If we only encourage our ~~own~~ people to contact their tours only during holidays or during the low seasons, then it means that we cannot be able to meet these people from Europe and elsewhere to learn their way of life. I believe that local tourism should be encouraged throughout the year; we should not imagine that it is only good for us to go to those places when it is raining or when it is cold. We should be able to go there when it is beautiful and shiny.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other aspect that I would like to touch ~~on~~ on relates to indigenous foods. I think we should develop something good for foreigners instead of always giving them what they have in their countries such that when they go back they have not tasted what this country can produce. Maybe, the Ministry and ~~the~~ Utalii College should do a bit of research and develop some kind of indigenous foods so that we have something to sell locally and even export. If you go to Europe, you find that they have Chinese foods, Indian foods and all that so that everybody can get what they want. The time has come so that we can also build up own own local foods for export. In fact, we can even have entrepreneur tourists in Europe selling our githeri, ugali and what-have-you.

W.4.
20.7.88.

DR. MISOI (ctd.):

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

ADJOURNMENT

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



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE NATIONAL

ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 20th July, 1988.

AFTERNOON SITTING

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

Monitoring of Money Donated by Non-Governmental Organizations (Mr. Galgalo)

Indigenizing the Tourist Industry (Mr. Galgalo)

Provision of Water in Rarieda Constituency (Mr. Jalang'o)

Development of Chaani and Mikindani Site and Service Scheme Project (Mr. Kiliku)

Acceleration of Land Demarcation Exercise (Mr. Malebe)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Questions Nos. 196, 218, 225, 221, 201, 210 and 214

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

Payment of Retirement Benefits to Mr. Hussein Mlai Mambo (Mr. Bidu)

POINT OF ORDER

Misreporting by "Daily Nation" and "The Standard" -
The Newspapers concerned should correct the impression.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Motion That Mr. Speaker should now leave the Chair -
The Minister for Health on 19-7-88 -
Resumption of Debate interrupted on 19-7-88 -
Agreed to

H A N S A R D

Wednesday, 20th July, 1988

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

PRAYERS

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

MR. GALGALLO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motions:-

THAT, in view of the fact that vast sums of money have been poured into the country for use by Non-Governmental Organisations (N.G.Os) including religious organisations; and experience having shown that such funds intended for complimenting development projects have in the past been diverted for use against the interests of the nation; this House calls upon the Government to monitor all funds brought into the country and to ensure all N.C.Os projects are sanctioned by the District Development Committees.

THAT, in view of the fact that tourism is an important sector in our National economy and bearing in mind that the industry continues to be controlled by non Kenyans; this House urges the Government to effect measures to ensure that 51 per cent shares of tourism companies are owned by indiginous Kenyans so that we may ultimately realise total indiginization of the tourist industry.

MR. JALANG'O: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:-

THAT, in view of the Government's committed policy to provide piped water to wananchi by the year 2,000; this House urges the Government to undertake to provide water in Rarieda Constituency before June, 1990 as follows;

- (a) Rehabilitate the Uyoma Water Project by laying new steel pipes and increase pumping power of the engines.
- (b) Avail funds from domestic and/or donor agencies for the Asembo Water Project.

MR. JALANG'O (contd.):

- (c) Intensify the drilling of wells during the interim period to reduce problems experienced in dry seasons.

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:-

THAT, in view of the fact that the World Bank Project of Site and Service Scheme in Chaani and Mikindani was meant for the low income group; and noting that the Municipal Council of Mombasa is currently demanding payments from the tenants for the development of roads, sewage etc. knowing very well they cannot afford that; this House calls upon the Government:

- (i) To withdraw those payments;
- (ii) To make arrangements for these tenants to get adequate loans or grants for the construction of their houses; and
- (iii) To order the Mombasa Municipal Council NOT TO repossess any plots, but to assist the tenants to develop them.

MR. MALEBE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:-

THAT, while appreciating the efforts made by the Government to ensure that wananchi throughout the country are issued with Title Deeds for their land portions in order to secure loans to intensify agricultural development; and noting that there are some areas in the Republic where demarcation of land has been relatively very slow especially in Igembe Division in Meru District; this House calls upon the Government to accelerate land demarcation, land registration and issue the Title Deeds, in order to improve the standard of living of farmers wishing to develop their land and construct permanent houses.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No.196

MR. KUBO asked the Minister of State, Office of the President:-

- (a) whether he is aware that some people who have attained the age of 18 years in Taita-Taveta District have not been issued with identity cards despite having fulfilled all the requirements; and
- (b) the urgent steps that he is taking to ensure that such people who have also been identified by their chiefs and sub-chiefs are issued with identity cards without further delay.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Kamotho): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

- (a) No, I am not aware.
- (b) Arising from my reply in part (a) part (b) does not arise

MR. KUBO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it seems as if the Assistant Minister is taking this matter very lightly. The District Commissioner is already aware of this issue because it was discussed in a leaders meeting at Taveta which he attended. It was, in fact, agreed that the District Commissioner's office was to speed up the issuing of the identity cards to wananchi. As of now, however, no action has been taken. The officers who were posted there are not giving wananchi their identity cards. Could the Assistant Minister, therefore, take this matter more seriously and make sure that these young people are given their identity cards? It is a serious issue.

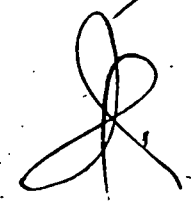
MR. KAMOTHO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reason why we are saying that we are not aware is because we have no evidence to prove that there is an alarming number of people in Taita-Taveta District who ought to have been given identity cards, and they have not been given so far. Last year, the total number of those who registered were 5,390. This year, so far, we have 2,050 already registered, and our target is 5,023. We are only half-way in the year, and we have every hope that the total number that

MR. KAMOTHO (contd.):

qualifies to be registered in Taita-Taveta District will be registered by the end of the year.

MR. KIILU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since the hon. Member says that the matter has been discussed with the District Commissioner of the area, could the Assistant Minister check whether he has the right answer? Or else he ^{can} ~~could~~ check from his officers to establish whether what the hon. Member has said is right. ^{or not} It seems as if the answer he is giving us is not the right one.

MR. KAMOTHO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I have said, we have no information whatsoever to show that an alarming ^{number} of those who have reached the age of 18 in Taita-Taveta District have not been registered. As we all know, it is a Government policy that any Kenyan who acquires the age of 18 should be registered. The figures we have statistically shows that there ^{is} no cause for alarm because ~~of~~ the number of ~~people~~ young people who have not yet been registered in Taita-Taveta District, ^{is small.}

~~And~~
End A.....


MR. MWANZANDI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister tell this House whether there is a registration unit, or registration officers, in this district?

MR. KAMOTHO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are registration officers in every district. What really happened is that in January, ^{this year,} 1988, the vehicle used by the registration officers in Taita-Taveta broke down. Since then, it has been replaced with another vehicle. The exercise of registration is now going on as usual.

MR. MALEBE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this question of the registration of persons who have attained the age of 18 years is common all over the country because district headquarters are too far from the people to be registered. Could the Assistant Minister arrange to have registration centres in all divisions in the country, including Taita-Taveta?

MR. KAMOTHO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, although that is a different question altogether, the hon. Member, and all the hon. Members of this House, would do a lot more good if they gave us more money so that we may decentralise the registration of persons from district headquarters to divisions. We all can recall that during the registration of voters, the Government sent registration officers to every division, or to most divisions, in order to facilitate the exercise more than is usual.

MR. KUBO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my main concern is the delay between the time an individual fills in the relevant form and the time he gets an identity card. This takes a very long time. In most cases, people are told to go home and come back the following day. Today, they are told that there are no photographic films; the next day, they are told that there is no officer to sign their forms and when they come the following day, they are told of another reason. So, the question is not that the Government is not really committed, but that particular individual registration officers have made "kings" of themselves and are always sending wananchi home and asking them to come back next time. What I am asking is what steps the Assistant Minister is taking against such officers.

MR. KAMOTHO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as is usual, if an officer relaxes in performing his own duties, and the matter is brought to the attention of the relevant authorities, an appropriate action is always taken.

Question No. 218

BW. BIDU alimwuliza Waziri wa Nchi, Ofisi ya Rais:-

(a) kama, kwa vile Kinango imeendelea kibiashara na idadi ya watu wake imeongezeka, anaweza kufikiria kupanua police post iliyoko hapa na kuifanya kituo cha polisi; na

(b) kama anaweza pia kufikiria kuanzisha police post kule Samburu mjini.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Kamuren):

Bw. Naibu Spika, naomba kujibu.

(a) Ni kweli kwamba Kinango imepamuka kibiashara na idadi ya watu wake imeongezeka. Hata hivyo, jambo la kukifamua kituo kidogo kilichoko hapo sasa halijajadiliwa na kupendekezwa na Kamati ya Maendeleo ya Wilaya ya Kwale. Ikifanyika hivyo, Serikali italiweka jambo hili katika mipango yake ya maendeleo.

(b) Hatua ya kuanzisha kituo kidogo huko Samburu mjini pia ni lazima lipendekezwe na Kamati ya Maendeleo ya Wilaya ya Kwale.

MR. BIDU: Bw. Naibu Spika, ingawa namshukuru Waziri Msaidizi kwa jibu lake zuri, Swali hili limeletwa hapa ili kuyafafanua mambo ya kule Kinango. Anaweza kuliambia Bunge hili ni hatua gani anazoweza kuchukua ili kuona kwamba mambo haya yameharakishwa?

MR. KAMUREN: Bw. Naibu Spika, ^{Kamati ya Maendeleo ya} Wilaya ya Kwale ikikutana na kupendekeza mambo haya, hatua itachukuliwa upesi kabisa.

(Applause)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us go on to Mr. Wakole's Question.

Question No. 225

MR. BUJRA, on behalf of Mr. Wakole, asked the Minister of State, Office of the President:-

(a) whether he is aware that the District Officer and the Inspector of Police, Garsen Division, are not provided with Government houses; and

(b) if so, when they are going to be provided with Government quarters.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Kamuren):

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Yes, I am aware.

(b) Recommendations on these projects have been made by Tana River District Development Committee, and we have incorporated them in our forward budget planning for implementation during the 1988/89 period when funds become available.

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister says that Government houses for the District Officer and the Inspector of Police in question will be provided when funds become available. It is just a week ago when we approved money for the Office of the President to be used between now and December, 1988. Supposing it was the Assistant Minister himself concerned, would he be working as a district officer without a house? Can he tell us actually when the houses are going to be provided to these two officers now that money is there?

MR. KAMUREN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was the people's request to the Government to move divisional headquarters from Kipini to Garsen where they felt they would be served better. Wananchi even put up, on a Harambee basis, a temporary but quite suitable house for the District Officer there. They also put up another temporary building for a police post. The Officer-in-Charge of the Police Post lives in a privately-rented house at Garsen, and he is paid a house allowance.

Tana River District Development Committee has recommended the construction of a police station at Garsen, which will also include the

MR. KAMUREN (CTD.):

Inspector's and the District Officer's houses. This has been included in our forward budget for the ~~1988/89~~ ^{1988/89-1990/91 forward Development Plc} Financial Year, the planned period for the implementation of the projects when funds become available.

MR. MANG'OLI: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has clearly told the House that money has already been approved in this House, and asked the Assistant Minister to assure this House as to when Government houses are going to be provided to the officers in question. Is the Assistant Minister in order to tell us to wait for the money to be provided in the 1991 forward budget? This means that these officers will have no houses all this time.

MR. KAMUREN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I said, in my earlier reply, that recommendations on these projects have been made by Tana River District Development Committee, and that we have incorporated them in our development plans. We are, therefore, waiting for funds in order to keep things moving.

MR. CALGALLO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, is he aware that Garsen Divisional Headquarters has occasionally experienced some banditry, and because the positions of the Inspector of Police and the District Officer are very sensitive and important to the community there, would the Assistant Minister take it as a matter of top priority to house these two officers? They should not continue staying in private houses which are not quite-secure.

MR. KAMUREN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member will agree with me that the Government is doing its best to make sure that these officers are taken care of in respect of where they live, where they serve wananchi and how they move to the nearest stations to discharge their duties. What I would like to assure the hon. Member of is that we are doing everything possible to ensure that as soon as funds are available, we ^{will} move in and make these officers comfortable.

Question No.221

MR. LEWA asked the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources:-

- (a) what conditions are to be fulfilled in order for a person to be licensed to operate a saw mill; and
- (b) why it is taking so long to renew the licence of M/A Hafawa Saw Mills Ltd. of P.O. Box 412 Kilifi?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES (Mr. Kombö):

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) To my knowledge, I do not know of any conditions that are laid down by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources for anyone to procure a license to start a saw mill anywhere in the Republic. If, however, one wants to depend on the raw materials from the national forests then one has to go through the local district development committee (D.D.C.) that will approve his application. The applications are then forwarded to the Ministerial Committee through the Provincial Committee.

(b) The case of M/A Hafawa Saw Mills Limited is receiving consideration in the Ministry in the light of his recent presentation; that is the kind of raw materials he wishes to deal with.

MR. LEWA: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to thank the Assistant Minister for his reply, although it appears to be very general. We ~~rely~~^{rely} heavily on this saw mill at Kilifi for purposes to making beds and other things, and I would be very grateful if ~~is~~ the Assistant Minister could specify the raw materials that they are kindly considering for M/A Hafawa ~~Saw~~ Saw Mills Limited.

MR. KOMBO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he has requested ~~to~~ to use the indigenous trees. We do not have the forests for pines and cyprus at the ~~East~~ East Coast Province, so ~~his case~~ this case is being considered on that request.

MR. KUBO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, according to part (b) of the Question, it appears as though this company had already been ^{licensed} launched before. All that the hon. Member is asking is a ~~new~~ renewal of the licence. So, since the company had already been given the first licence, those formalities had already been fulfilled. Therefore, could the Assistant Minister help this ~~same~~ particular company, in view of the fact it is ^{only asking for} ~~renewing~~ a ~~renewal of~~ ^a licence?

MR. KUMBO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the licence given to the ~~same~~ company was on annual basis. The Company is now requesting for the renewal of the licence as hon. Kubo ^{has} ~~as~~ put it. But every year we have to consider these licences according to the available resources.

... Question No. 201

MR. KILIKU asked the Minister for Labour:-

- (a) whether he is aware that Mr. Matii Katila, N.S.S.F. No. 554200 and Mr. M'Mugambi, N.S.S.F. No. 001790129, both of the former Kenya Cargo Handling Services have not been paid their N.S.S.F. dues; and
- (b) when will they be ~~be~~ paid?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Mibei): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I be g to reply.

(a) I am aware that Mr. Matii Katila N.S.S.F. No. 554200 has not been paid his withdrawal ~~benefit~~ benefits, but in the case of Mr. M'Mugambi, N.S.S.F. No. 001790129, there are no records to indicate that he ever applied for his benefits.

(b) Mr. Matii Katila will be paid his dues before 30th July, 1983.

Mr. ~~M~~ M'Mugambi should be advised to make his application on the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the nearest N.S.S.F. office.

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while appreciating the Assistant Minister's reply, ^{since} Mr. M'Mugambi has applied for his dues, ~~but~~ perhaps, those application forms have not been dispatched by the Mombasa office to the Nairobi office of the Fund. Could he now check back with the Mombasa office whether Mr. M'Mugambi's application forms have been forwarded? I personally know that he did that, together with Mr. Matii.

MR. MIBEI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we do not have his records. If he could fill the necessary forms, we shall process them accordingly.

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since the Assistant Minister said that Mr. Matii Katila will be paid before the end of the this month, could he tell us how much he will be paid?

MR. MIBEI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member can come to my Office so that I can give him the details.

MR. MANG'OLI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is it in order for the Assistant Minister to tell the hon. Questioner to go to his Office for details? He has just told this House that Mr. Matii will be paid before the end of this month, and the hon. Questioner is only asking how much money he will be paid. He should not tell the hon. Questioner to go to his Office, for the details since we are here in this House, he should give us that information here.

MR. MIBEI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not come with the accounts-records to this House.

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, any question that is put before this House is the property of the House. In good faith, can the Assistant Minister say that he does not know the amount of money to be paid, and that, perhaps, he would bring those figures tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has ~~just~~ just ~~com~~ confirmed that he did not carry the accounts with him. Mr. Mibei would you like to give a clarification on that?

MR. MIBEI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not think I have any further comments to add.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! Mr. Mibei, can you go and get the figures and report to the House tomorrow because that is all the hon. Members want to know. They just want to know how much money will be paid to Mr. Matii Katila. These are just ~~gi~~ figures and so you are not going to do any research, you can bring them tomorrow.

Next Question.

Question No. 210

MR. MWANZANDI asked the Minister for Water Development:-

- (a) whether he is aware that the engine at the Vanga Water Supply in Kwale District broke down last year; and
- (b) what action he is taking to ensure that this engine is repaired immediately

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Mweu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that the engine at the Vanga Water Supply in ~~Kwale~~ Kwale District broke down in December last year.

(b) The engine at Vanga Water Supply was repaired in April, 1983, that is, this year. It was then installed at the Vanga Water Supply on 17th May, 1983, but the generator set broke down in the same month. Now, that Authority to Incur Expenditure (A.I.E.) has been received by the districts, a new generator will be bought by the Ministry and installed at the water supply ^{project}. The re-conditioned old generator will be a stand-by for ~~the~~ this water supply. This information was confirmed was conveyed by the Kwale District Development Committee on Monday 18th July, 1983, during its meeting.

MR. MWANZANDI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I happen to have been in that D.D.C. meeting and it passed the information that the Assistant Minister has given us. How long will it take for the ~~the~~ anticipated engine to be purchased and installed, and when will the old ~~the~~ engine be repaired so that we have two ~~have two~~ engines so that when one breaks down the other one can be used?

MR. MWEU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think that will be the business of the ^{D.D.C.} ~~Kwale District~~ district. The purchase of the new engine ~~and repair~~ has to go through the/tender board and other processes, but as soon as they have finalised everything, and money made available, for the district water-engineer to buy and re-condition the old engine, things will be in order.

DR. MISOI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arising from the answer given by the Assistant Minister, could he assure this House that whenever a water engine breaks down there are facilities to rehabilitate it in a very short time? It is not possible to expect any engine to work for eight months without breaking especially when it is supposed to serve a large population in an area.

MR. MWEU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is the intention of the Ministry to repair a broken machine as soon as possible. But you will appreciate that at times, funds are not always available to contain a ~~sudden~~ situation whenever it arises. This is the problem we experience now and then. But let me give an assurance that whenever we have funds and we are able to repair machines we do so as soon ~~xxx~~ as possible.

(END.....C)

MR. MALEBE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since we are having a lot of problems on engines and pumps for supplying water, can the Assistant Minister arrange for his Ministry to do an evaluation of all the old engines and then plan to repair or replace them in time and not to wait for Questions to be asked in Parliament in order to have them repaired?

MR. MWEU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, maybe that can be done. But we will caution our district water engineers to inform us ^{as soon as possible} of generators that may have grown old and require replacements, or let us know whether they could be reparable so that we can give out money to have them repaired.

MR. A.I. MOHAMED: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since the breakdown of borehole machines is ~~RECURS~~ a common occurrence, can the Ministry set aside funds for the maintenance of every borehole?

MR. MWEU: This might be difficult because we cannot anticipate breakdown. But we ^{always} have something in the kitty to enable us repair any machine breaking down, as soon as possible, and whenever there are funds.

MR. BIDU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since we recently allocated money to the Ministry, and now the Assistant Minister is aware that there are funds, can he tell this House when this situation will be rectified?

MR. MWEU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is taking me back to the question I have answered. I ~~is~~ said that funds have been made available; the District Water Engineer has received the Authority to Incur Expenditure (A.I.E.). What the hon. Questioner is supposed to do is to go through the tendering system, which may take as short a time as the District Commissioner and the District Water Engineer will be able to

MR. MWEU (ctd.):

convene a meeting. So, as soon as that is done, as if it can be done in a day, that will be fine. There is no longer any problem to do with money; it is the question of how they can speed up the tendering system in the district.

MR. MWAMZANDI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a matter of urgency; there is no water at Vanga now. Since money is available and the Ministry has the intention of providing another engine as a stand-by, instead of inviting tenders which might take another six months to be awarded, could the Assistant Minister, if he is respected, give orders that the engine be bought immediately? This does not require much of a tender. The water is required. Will he give instructions so that by Monday, the engine will be there?

MR. MWEU: No, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member knows better than I do that there is a system of procuring ---

MR. MWAMZANDI: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister is referring to the system which should be used when there is no emergency; this is an emergency just like a cholera outbreak. There is no need to wait for the system he is talking about. People do not have water; money is there, and the Ministry has intentions of buying the engine. Will the Assistant Minister give instructions now so that there is water there by Monday?

MR. MWEU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, in such a situation, neither the Ministry nor the hon. Member would like people to suffer. We have given the money; it is now the duty of the District Commissioner, the ~~Water~~ District Water Engineer and the Member of Parliament of the area - if he can go there - to facilitate the buying of the machine as soon as possible. Even if ~~he~~ they do that on Sunday, we have no quarrel since we

MR. MWEU (ctd.):

have given the money out.

MR. KAGWIMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have mentioned, on a number of occasions in this House, and the Assistant Minister has agreed, that we have been experiencing frequent breakdowns of water pumping equipment. In engineering, we have what we call preventive maintenance, which is a lot cheaper than curative maintenance. Can the Assistant Minister ensure that we have preventive maintenance ~~xxx~~ for these machines, instead of repairing these machines 'as soon as possible'? This will ensure a continued supply of water throughout the country.

MR. MWEU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, anything that will facilitate water to flow to the intended area will be done, ~~and~~ if it means ^{taking} ~~using~~ preventive measures, we will endeavour to take them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Were you on a point of order, Mr. ~~Wamang'oli~~?

MR. ~~WAMANG'OLI~~: Yes. On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Assistant Minister in order to tell the hon. Questioner to order the officers to do their work instead of him doing so?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Would you like to make a response to that, Mr. Mweu?

MR. MWEU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know what the hon. Member wants me to say. I think I am in order. Since we have given out money, I am in order to say that. Since the money is in the District Treasury, it is only the question of those ~~xxx~~ people concerned in the district to work day and night to make sure that water flows in that place, through buying a new engine and reconditioning the old one.

MR. GALGALLO: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I seek your guidance here because I think the Assistant

MR. GAI GALLO (ctd.):

Minister is contradicting himself. A few minutes ago, he said that the District Water Engineer has asked for A.I.E. from his office, and now he is telling the hon. Member that the money is at the district headquarters, and ^{that} ~~so~~ he should go for it there. Which is which? What the hon. Member is asking for is the Assistant Minister to order for the immediate repair of that machine so that water supply can be realised there. Can he make himself clear and ~~make~~ tell us whether the money is there or whether the A.I.E. has not arrived at the district?

MR. MWEU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think this is a question of language. I have said that we have given instructions for the money to be spent. So, what else am I supposed to do?

MR. WAMANG'OLI: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Which language are we using here; I thought we were only allowed to use either Kiswahili or English? Can the Assistant Minister tell us which language was used which was not in order, or ~~maybe~~ he is using a language we cannot understand?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Wamang'oli, the English language can also be difficult at times. We can have different ^{messages} and, so it is quite easy to misconstrue the good intention of the Assistant Minister. I believe that is the problem.

Question No. 214.

MR. AMIN asked the Minister for Public Works when the Garissa-Wajir road will be tarmacked in order to facilitate the flow of goods and services in the area.

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

Tarmacking of Garissa-Wajir road is included in the main programme which has been drawn to tarmack the Garissa-

D.5.....20.7.88

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Archbishop Ondiek)(ctd.):
Wajir-Elwak-Mandera road during the coming few years. According
to this programme, Garissa-Wajir road will only be tarmacked
after the Wajir-Elwak road has been tarmacked. The latter
road which is about 180 ^{kilometres} kilometers long has been included in
the 1988/89-1990/91 Forward Development Plan for tarmacking
when funds become available.

END D.

J. J. J.

MR. A.I. MOHAMED: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's answer, I would like to know what happened to the Project El Wak/Wajir Road which started almost eight years ago? What has suspended that programme?

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Wajir/El Wak Road was gravelled and it is passable. When funds are available, we shall tarmac the road.

MR. D.M. AMIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know why the Assistant Minister is misleading the House because El Wak/Wajir Road is impassable. We are now using another road instead of that one. I wish the Assistant Minister would tarmac that particular road ^{because} and things would be easy. So, can he answer the question that I asked? The rains are almost to begin and the road will be impassable. So, people will not be able to take their goods to the market. Can he tell us when he is going to get money to tarmac this particular road?

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member should appreciate the fact that my Ministry cannot control the rains, but can only do its best to make sure that the road is passable.

MR. MALEBE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think I have heard the Assistant Minister saying that they will be tarmacking Wajir/Garissa Road in the next two years. I also heard him saying that they will do it when funds are available. Now, does he mean to tell us that they are not ready to tarmac this road, or are they not planning to tarmac it at all because I think this is class "A" road? I am sure they know how to look for sources of money to tarmac the road. So, when he says that funds are not available, it seems as if there are no plans at all even to look for the funds.

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am afraid my brother did not hear me well. I said that we have programmed the same road which is going to be tarmacked when funds are available,

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK (Contd.):

and we are really looking for any donor countries to assist us to tarmac the road.

MR. MANG'OLI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while appreciating the reply from the Assistant Minister ~~which~~ ^{it} has become a "general practice" that when you ask a Question here, you are told it will be done "when funds are available". ~~The Questions we ask~~ ^{when we ask} here we should be told either funds are not there and that they will be provided in another year other than being told that it will be done "when funds are available". We know that funds have been approved by this House. So, we should ^{be} ~~told~~ either the funds were not ^{there} for this road and, therefore, it will be provided next year other than being told it will be done "when funds are available". When are these funds going to be available?

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my brother should know that the Government is busy ~~making~~ ^{building} some roads with the funds that were approved by this House, and you cannot do everything at one time. Therefore, when funds are going to be available, we are going to move ~~everywhere~~ ^{to this road}.

MR. MANG'OLI: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. What criterion is the Assistant Minister using to say that one road is better than the other one? What criterion are you using?

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sure even the hon. Member in his programme ~~he~~ ^{he} has priorities. It is not a question that one road is better than the other one. We do appreciate the fact that all roads are necessary, and that is why we have gravelled that particular road so that it is passable while waiting for it to be tarmacked.

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has talked about availability of funds which means that his Ministry has been looking for funds. Can he tell the House how much they have

MR. KILIKU (Contd.):

been looking for, say, KSh.10 million? We want to know how much you are committed to this project.

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have made efforts to look for funds which are going to be used for this particular road, if they are going to be available, K£300,000 *will be needed*.

DR. MISOI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while we appreciate the answer from the Assistant Minister, it is very interesting because Garissa is the ^{Provincial} ~~the~~ Headquarters; Wajir is another town, El Wak is a divisional centre, Mandera is a district Headquarters. Now, would it not have been reasonable to start tarmacking the road from the Provincial Headquarters rather than from somewhere on the way? These are the loopholes that should never happen, or what reasons does he have to tell us that we should start from the other way round?

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, can the hon. Member try to be a little more louder because I did not hear him?

DR. MISOI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, according to the answer from the Assistant Minister, the road will be tarmacked from outside the Provincial Headquarters. Now, my question is whether it would not be logical to start tarmacking the road from the Provincial Headquarters outwardly?

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as my Ministry is concerned we have no objection at all if it is approved by their local district development committee (D.D.C.).

MR. MIRUKA-OWUOR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been suggested that the Assistant Minister is not serious with his answers. He has, for instance, stated that he is looking for K£300,000. Now, I do not know what distance that amount can cover. It looks like a joke considering the length of this road. What distance is he intending to tarmac with K£300,000?

(applause)

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ~~my~~ ^{the} hon. Member should at least appreciate that an effort is being made ^{to look for} ~~with~~ K£300,000 ^{will which to} ~~and that will~~ start the work.

MR. A.I. MOHAMED: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker. Is the Assistant Minister aware that the gravelling that was done on that road has made things worse than improving it?

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry. It seems that I may not believe him. However, the roads that we do gravel are always passable and useful.

MR. MURUKIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member who has put this Question is a member of the D.D.C. and he knows more than the Assistant Minister. So, why can the Assistant Minister not take seriously what the hon. Member says? The Assistant Minister should go by the priority given by the hon. Member as recommended by the people of the area.

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I agree the hon. Member is a member of the D.D.C. and I do appreciate that. Now, if the section of the road that is gravelled has been washed away by the rains at the moment, then the hon. Member should forward the matter to his local D.D.C. so that an immediate action can be taken.

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think the Assistant Minister will agree with me that K£300,000 is equivalent to KSh. 6 million which can tarmac less than six kilometres of the road. Could he tell us how far will this KSh.6 million tarmac because it cannot complete that road which is over 1,000 miles?

ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, something little is better than none. I am sure my brother agrees that we are only trying to commit the contractor to the project while we are looking for other extra funds.

End E.



QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

Deputy
MR. BIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Finance the following Question by Private Notice.

- (a) who was paid Treasury Cheque No.013957 dated 29th April, 1986?
 (b) Is the Minister aware that Mr. Hussein Mlai Mambo, APN/GC 31899, who retired on 1st September, 1984, and was supposed to be paid vide the said cheque has never received his dues?
 (c) In view of the advanced age of this pensioner, will the Minister direct immediate payment in recognition of the services he rendered to the Government?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Mr. Thuo): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Treasury Cheque No.013957, dated 29th April, 1986 for Shs.21,895/- was paid to Mr. Hussein Mlai Mambo, holder of I/D No.7490995-4625528/67, and was posted to him via the District Commissioner's office, P.O. Box 1, Kwale.

(b) I am aware, following a report from the District Commissioner Kwale in February 1987, that the above Treasury Cheque was never received by Mr. Mambo. According to endorsements at the back of the cheque, it was negotiated through Alliance Building Society, Nairobi, on 11th June, 1986. This matter was handed to the Director of Criminal Investigation Department (C.I.D.) ~~about~~ on 20th February, 1987 for investigation.

(c) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will direct immediate payment to this pensioner as soon as I get a report from the Director of C.I.D. about the identity of the person who negotiated and cashed the cheque.

MR. BIDU: ~~While~~ ^{to date} While appreciating the reply given by the Assistant Minister, from ~~the~~ 1987, it is a long time for a pensioner who had been retired after attaining 55 years. ~~Since~~ Since the Assistant Minister has not received a report from the Director of C.I.D., can ~~the~~ ^{old} he not look for an alternative way of paying this pensioner his money?

MR. THUO: As I said earlier, we will make immediate arrangements to pay the pensioner the moment the C.I.D. gives us the identity of the person who cashed that cheque. But, to satisfy hon. ~~Ex~~ Bidu, we will try and ask those concerned; ~~that~~ the Director of C.I.D.; to try and speed up this matter, so that the pensioner, as he claims and he is quite right, can get his dues. We will try and get our people to get in touch with these people so that this matter can be speeded up. ~~Thank~~ Thank you.

MR. MWAMZANDI: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, regardless of whether the matter is before the C.I.D. or not, the point is that this ~~person~~ pensioner was not paid. Will he now consider paying this pensioner while investigations on the other matter are going on?

MR. THUO: It should be understood that we are sympathetic as well, just like hon. Bidu and hon. Mwamzandi are. I said that we had paid this pensioner, but something went wrong in the process. I think it is only fair, and I think I promised that we will do the best we can to have this matter speeded up. However, if the Director of C.I.D. will meet problems in identifying the person who cashed this cheque, all I can say is that we will make sure, as a Ministry, that this ~~person~~ pensioner does not lose his benefits. ~~T~~ At the end of the day, he will be paid.

MR. MANG'OLI: While appreciating the reply from the Assistant Minister, you will realise from the Question that the pensioner retired in 1984 after serving this nation. This matter must have been reported to the police and has been in their records since 1984. Since the matter has taken so long, why can the Assistant Minister not pay the pensioner? In the course of time, he will find out the facts, but it is a known fact that the pensioner is not the one who received the money. So, can the hon. Assistant Minister consider paying the pensioner his money right away? He worked ~~for~~ for this nation and should be ~~xxx~~ compensated. Why should he be made to go to the District Commissioner's office and then come to Nairobi for the same issue? The pensioner may not have money, but he is being ~~forced~~ forced to borrow money to travel long distances to follow up the issue. He might die before he gets his benefits. Can the Assistant Minister direct that the pensioner be paid the money tomorrow?

MR. THUO: I think I have already said what hon. Mang'oli has said, that we will try and ask the Director of C.I.D. to have this matter speeded up. If this does not happen, we do appreciate that the pensioner is suffering. I can assure the House, through you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that we will try and have this pensioner paid if a quick answer ~~as~~ to whether that money can be received from the other end through us, becomes difficult.

MR. MWENJE: The Assistant Minister is not able to anticipate how long it will take the C.I.D. to investigate the matter. If the investigations take too long a time, when would he anticipate to pay the pensioner?

MR. THUO: I appreciate everybody's concern. I do not think we are being difficult at all. As a matter of fact, I am ~~say~~ saying that I am almost putting myself into your position ^{by} ~~in~~ sympathising with the pensioner. We will try and see that the ~~the~~ pensioner is ~~a~~ paid, if we cannot get a quick answer from the other end. For me, to anticipate how long ~~it~~ this will take, I think ~~that~~ you ~~will~~ better bear with me that I cannot ^{give} ~~tell~~ of the ^{date} ~~time~~, it is very difficult ^{to do so.} But, we will try and see that he is paid as soon as we can, regardless of whether we get the answer from the other office or not. We will try and speed it up.

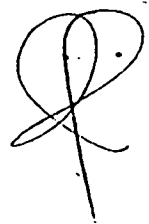
POINT OF ORDER

MR. KILIKU: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I stand up on a ~~my~~ point of order regarding what appears on today's issue of "The Standard" and "Daily Nation"; that the Clinical Officers (Training Registration and Licensing) Bill was moved and passed at the First Reading Stage. I think this Bill has not been introduced to this House. So, the reports ~~in~~ these papers are giving ~~xxxxxxx~~ wrong impression. I want them to correct that wrong impression. This Bill has just been published and we have just ~~found~~ ~~been~~ issued ~~xx~~ with copies, but it has not ~~h~~ yet been ^{read in} ~~introduce~~d to this House. "The Standard" ^{even} states that the Bill was tabled. Bills are never tabled in this House; they are ^{either moved or read.} ~~introduce~~d. I would like to ask the newspapers to correct this ^{wrong} impression.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you Mr. Kiliku. I quite agree with you that Bill.

that the particular ~~papers~~ ~~in question~~ ~~should have~~ been presented for the First Reading. I think ~~that~~ the members of the Press should be cautious not to be a step ahead of all of us. That should not have happened. I think they have taken note of that.

END F.....



COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

(Order for Committee read being
Fourth Allotted Day)

MOTION

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair

Vote 11 - Ministry of Health

(Minister for Health on 19.7.88)

(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 19.7.88)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Onyancha.

MR. JALDESSA: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Before the House adjourned yesterday, I was making my contributions. In fact, my time had not expired by then, so I do not know what has happened.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I apologize, Mr. Jaldessa. I understand you were contributing ^{before the house adjourned} yesterday, and now you have three minutes.

MR. JALDESSA: Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for allowing me to make my contributions from where I had left yesterday. Before we adjourned yesterday, I was talking about shortage of drugs. We know very well that one of the basic duties of the Ministry of Health is to prevent and cure diseases. Therefore, drugs are very essential in this particular exercise because they are ~~the ones~~ which are used to cure diseases.

However, sometimes it ^{becomes} ~~is becoming~~ very difficult when one attends a hospital or health centre, ~~or~~ a dispensary and is told ~~that~~ that there are no drugs especially some vital drugs like vaccines. If there are no vaccines ~~which~~ which are normally used for prevention of diseases then the purpose of the health facilities will be useless.

I also appeal to the Ministry to be extra careful and to perform its duties as it is expected by the public. This is because, it is a very important Ministry and its duties are very sensitive because it deals with the sick people. When the sick people are told that there is no medicine, they lose hope and they get more scared. I think ~~the~~ the Ministry will take note of this and do something about it.

MR. JALDESSA (Ctd.):

Another point is that, most of the health centres and dispensaries that we have are worn out. In fact, they need a lot of renovations and the Ministry should make a provision in ^{its} estimates to make sure that they do repair these institutions. This is because it is very sad to see these institutions of health in bad state. They are supposed to set a good example as regards the health of the public. Therefore the Ministry should see to it ~~xxx~~ that before they even start the construction of new health centres or dispensaries, the existing ones ~~xxxxx~~ are renovated upto the ^{required} ~~xxxx~~ standard.

The other point is about grounded vehicles in hospitals. If you go ^{to} ~~to~~ the hospitals or the health centres ^{in the country} ~~countrywide~~, you will see that the Ministry of Health is leading as far as abandoned vehicles in their compounds are concerned. For example in a District like Isiolo, several ~~xxx~~ years ago ^{Services} we used to enjoy what we call mobile clinic because we are nomadic people. But this particular exercise was abandoned ~~xx~~ many years ago. & I am appealing to the Ministry to reinstate this vital and essential exercise to these people.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Onyancha): Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ~~xx~~ ^{me} for giving this chance also to contribute to this Motion. I would also want to take the chance to congratulate the Minister for the good job that the Ministry is doing.

I only want to look ~~x~~ at one aspect which is a serious one. That is the shortage of drugs. Many Questions have been brought to this House trying to point out that we have shortage of drugs in many of our hospitals, our ~~x~~ health centres and dispensaries. Somehow, the approach of the Ministry has been ^{defensive} ~~defensive~~, I would say. They would come out to say that they "had sent enough drugs to the ~~xxx~~ hospitals and therefore, the Question does not arise". But I think it is ~~the~~ high time that this matter is given sufficient attention. If the Ministry is sending enough drugs to the hospitals, health centres and

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Onyancha) Ctd:

dispensaries, then there must be something wrong somewhere in those institutions in the way they use the drugs. This is because, the truth now is that most of the patients who go to hospitals end up not being able to receive drugs from the hospital pharmacy. They end up being told to go and buy drugs from private pharmacists. This is a matter which can easily be investigated by the Ministry by either using their own personnel or the police to find out really what is going on. If they do that, they will come out with almost a sure result that most people who get prescriptions from the doctors end up being sent away to buy ~~extra~~ medicines from outside.

Therefore, we expect that there should be an explanation. The Ministry should come forward and accept that the drugs that are sent down to the hospitals are not adequate. If the Ministry does that, then obviously they will now find ways and means of increasing drugs being sent to hospitals. It is possible, and this is now a matter which seems to be easily acceptable, that we should have cost-sharing if what we ~~z~~ have is not enough. The quicker the Minister goes ahead and adopts the whole idea of ~~a~~ cost-sharing the better. It maybe that the patient who goes to h~~ospital~~ will have to pay some little fees of say about, Kshs.20/=, 30/=, 15/= or 10/= . We believe that at the end of the day, enough will have been collected. It is best that way so that when a patient goes to hospital he does not miss drugs.

On the other hand, if by any chance, and I do not believe so, we have sufficient drugs being sent to hospitals, then the ~~par~~ pharmacists in these hospitals ~~may~~ be selling these drugs elsewhere. As I have already stated, thi~~s~~ is a matter which can be ~~examined~~ easily investigated and be established instead of the Ministry taking a stance of defending itself all along and saying that enough drugs are being sent to the hospitals. It is also possible that with the increase in population, what we have is not enough. I~~n~~ fact, if it is true, the earlier they admit the better. In respect to this particular point, I may suggest that it may not be a good practice ~~to~~ for pharmacists to be allowed to stay in one hospital for too long. I would suggest that when a pharmacist stays

G.4.....20.7.88'

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Onyancha) (Ctd.):

in a hospital for two or three years, that is sufficiently long enough for him to be transferred. This is because, if he stays longer he makes friends, knows too much about the local area and probably he would be in a position to be tempted to sell medicine. Therefore, I am suggesting that it might be something to think about by the Ministry that the ~~pharm~~ pharmacists should not stay in any one particular hospital for ^{much} too long to avoid too attachment, manoeuvres and such kind of things.

END G....

JIC

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Onyancha):

Otherwise, we all appreciate that the work being done by the personnel ~~of~~ in the Ministry of Health is a very good job. This is a very important Ministry and they should know that we appreciate what they do and that when we point out a few of these problems which are in some of the hospitals, it is simply because we want them to be noted and be corrected.

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

THE MINISTER FOR SUPPLIES AND MARKETING (Mr. ole Ntimama): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion on the Vote for the Ministry of Health very stongly. I have a few comments to make, especially on a few things that most hon. Members have mentioned here. One of them is the question of the shortage of drugs all over the country. I am speaking through experience because I ~~appear~~ live near the district hospital in Narok and I notice this thing quite often. I would like to hear from the Minister when ~~z~~ he comes to reply, what he has actually done about some of these loses and some of the medicine which is disappearing and the medicine that does not go to the patients sometimes. I know the bigger problem is to be found ~~xxx~~ probably in the big medical stores in Nairobi and other provincial centres. It is also important to know that it is a very serious thing for a patient to miss drugs.

In some areas like where I come from, some people have opened ~~up~~ ^{private} small hospitals or dispensaries and are served with drugs by some of the people who work in Government hospitals. I want to say that ~~xxxx~~ it is a very serious affair for anybody to take away medicine supposed to ~~be~~ be used by a sick person. Whatever the case maybe, I think the Minister, when he comes to reply, must tell us what he has done to the people involved.

THE MINISTER FOR SUPPLIES AND MARKETING (Ctd.):

He should say whether there have been any ~~xx~~ people who have been convicted of such offences or whether some have been sacked so that we can know that something is being done to correct this situation. We cannot go on having people stealing and do such ~~wxx~~ wrong things and no action is being taken. If there is anybody who deserves to be seriously punished, it is some of these culprits who ~~takes away~~ do not respect the rights of a sick man. Some of the sick patients die because these people are not honest to themselves, or to the country or to the wananchi.

I want to talk about another little problem - cleanliness. Cleanliness has deteriorated in hospitals. A hospital should actually be an example of a clean area. I have experienced that some of these hospitals are really the dirtiest public places that you can visit. I do not know what is happening. When we used to be young, we used to see that the floors in the hospitals were sparkling clean, the ~~x~~ bed sheets were clean, the blankets were clean and everything else in the hospitals was clean. It is now the opposite today. Will the Minister see to it that cleanliness is instilled in the minds of these people so that whoever works in the hospitals makes sure that things are clean. After all, that is where cleanliness should be practised properly.

There is also the question of ^{congestion} ~~con~~gestion of patients in hospitals. Although I am told ~~that~~ rather privately that the money is not much - it is about the same amount that had been voted for in the past - I still think there could ~~xx~~ be room for improvement. We could increase the beds or increase a little ~~more space~~ extra space because there is a lot of

THE MINISTER FOR SUPPLIES AND MARKETING (Ctd.):

^{congestion}
 congestion in some of these district hospitals. A relief must be found out. The wananchi in Kenya should be made to feel proud that we are looking after them; there should be an increase in beds in our hospitals.

Let me go to another little item, which is training of hospital staff. I want to speak particularly in connection with my area of Narok. We have a problem there; maybe it is a traditional problem or an historical problem, I do not know. We have been ~~an~~ a disadvantaged district since the colonial times. I must thank the Government of Kenya, through President Moi, because a lot of things have been done in the health services ^{in Narok district} since then. We have got ~~for~~ a few more health centres, a few more dispensaries but we have not had our people ~~has~~ being properly trained. The people who talk to the patients in our health centres sometimes do not understand the language because they come from other districts and they have been trained ~~from~~ in other districts. I would like the Minister to take it upon himself ~~the~~ to make sure that he goes out and even meets people like myself. I am prepared to work for them; I am prepared to bring them names of boys and girls who can be trained. The excuse has been that "After all, the Massais do not come, we do not know where to get them". They then fill the ^{vacancies} posts with people from other districts. I want this attitude to be rectified.

We are a little bit disadvantaged because maybe we did not go to school early or maybe the colonial people did not want to give us any education. If somebody has been disadvantaged because he went to a school where no teacher from Nairobi would stay, or there was no road and the environment was bad, it is

THE MINISTER FOR SUPPLIES AND MARKETING (Ctd.):

not that ^{that} student from that area is not clever because he did not pass with a Division I, II or another grade. It is because he did not have the opportunity to excell. Therefore, a Division IV holder in our area could be just as good when he is trained like one who holds a Division I form ~~any~~ any other area. I ~~would~~ ^{like to} suggest that the starting line for those chosen to be trained to be differentiated. I want the Minister to consider training people from that area. I am prepared to take it upon myself to try to get these people for them so that the people they treat ~~ex~~ can hear what they say to them. Today, they cannot hear what the patient is saying; they cannot hear what the dresser or any other staff is saying. We cannot employ interpreters all the time right down to the ~~ex~~ base.

I want also to talk about the field mobile units.

In ~~arid~~ arid areas where the population is ~~scattered~~ scattered, where the roads are not good, it would not work out well to have a dispensary there. I think these mobile units - a ~~car~~ ^{vehicles} equipped with everything used in hospitals to ~~go~~ go to the people - ^{are} is a very important things that the Ministry should consider. There were some of these mobile units in operation many years ago but I do not know what is happening these days. ~~Exhaust~~ Nobody moves out to give these services; I do not know whether it is the people who are not there, or the medicine which is not available. These mobile clinics could be very useful to people in arid areas and other spacely populated areas like ^{Maasailand} ~~Maasailand~~ as I have said. They used to carry on vaccination and other medical services and taking people to the hospitals. Could the Ministry please think whether they could introduce some ~~ex~~ of these mobile units again.

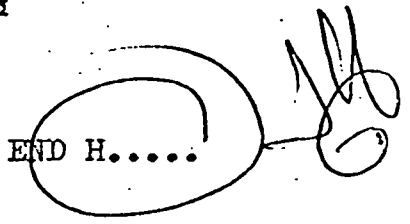
THE MINISTER FOR SUPPLIES AND MARKETING (Ctd.):

The last point I want to mention is in connection with the traditional medicine. I would like ~~to~~ the Ministry of Health to take it upon themselves to establish a powerful group of people - maybe attached to a University - to study traditional medicine in the real sense.

(applause)

Let it not just be through drinking of chibuku; I want it to be scientific. I want them to go and find the herbs, the roots the barks, the stem and the leaves and work on them properly to see that they make them into capsuls or make them into some nice liquids so that our universities can produce qualified traditional doctors. I am sure we can get a lot of medicines from this country. We can develop something that we can let the world know. Surprisingly, we could find some herbs and roots which could be cures for some diseases ^{like} of Aquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and ^{diseases} things like that. ^{one} I would be pleased to see that the Ministry establishing a section of the university or they are training some few boys and ^{girls} girls here in Nairobi who are talented and can go all over the country to ~~to~~ do this research on traditional medicine. But what we have today is traditional fermentation of beer and then they go and say that they are dealing with traditional medicine. ~~Exm~~ We can definitely go further than that.

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

END H..... 

THE MINISTER FOR SUPPLIES AND MARKETING (ctd.):

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my last point is that I am not really opposed to family planning at all. I think this ^{is} a very good idea. I would like to say that traditional people like us ^{Maasai} ~~Maasai~~ do not need to be told anything at all about family planning. We have practised it for a very long time. We still practice ~~as it~~ ^{as it} is in our culture, ^{and} tradition and we plan on the number of children we should ~~be~~ have. In fact, we might be the victims of family p_lanning ^{because} ~~as~~ our population is smaller than that of any tribe in Kenya. So actually I am not opposed to the idea of family planning. What I am saying is this. We should not really dismantle the family planning organisation, but we should not spend too much money on it in areas like ours. We can probably use this little extra money to buy eye ointments for trachoma diseases. I think this what we the ^{Maasai} ~~Maasai~~ need instead of giving us a whole department of family planning ^{which} ~~who~~ will probably have very little to do there.

With these few remarks, I beg to support.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS (Mr. ole Kaparo): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I wish to praise the Ministry of Health for the work that it has been doing for Kenyans. It is one Ministry that a person encounters the very first day that he is born and also unfortunately the last one whose gates he must go through on the last day of his life. The Ministry thus being that important, then it behoves ^{them to} ~~that it~~ must be very careful ^{about} ~~of~~ the things that they do for the Kenyan society.

We have ^{had heard} ~~several~~ hon. Members here talking about drug shortages. This is ^{not} ~~an~~ imaginary issue. It is real. For a couple of years if any person has been following carefully the trend of health facilities in this country, he would have noticed the mushrooming of pharmacies in various urban centres. About six years ago, NE

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

you would probably have seen only one pharmacy in one town. What is the situation today? You will find that you have about four, five or even six pharmacies in very small urban centres. Why are they there and how did they come to be there? It is because you cannot get drugs in district hospitals. Why can you not get these drugs there? Is it possible to get them in district hospitals? Is there ^a relationship between the mushrooming of ^{private} pharmacies in urban centres and the lack of drugs in Government hospitals?

V.C. Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, this one area where the Minister and his departments must be able to ^{look} get into and give Kenyans an explanation. This is because year in and year out the Government spends huge sums of money in the running of the Ministry of Health. I imagine, because I have not worked there, that part of the money that is allocated to this Ministry also goes into the purchase of drugs. If that is the position, then how come that even before half the financial year ends every district and every hon. Member in Parliament is talking about the lack of drugs in hospitals? The only conclusion is that there must be loopholes in the administration of Government drugs. It is upon the Ministry to ^{seal} ~~tighten~~ such loopholes, if there are any, so that the Kenyan who supports the Ministry by paying tax, when he goes to the hospital and is prescribed certain drugs by a Government doctor, he gets those drugs in a Government hospital.

I am glad to hear that the Ministry is contemplating cost sharing in medical services, so that Kenyans can also contribute towards their health. This is a good idea. We hope that when we do ^{that} and after we have contributed this money, it will not be for nothing. Kenyans have a lot of faith in Government institutions, doctors and hospitals. They are not amused when they are given

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

prescriptions^{by} in Government hospitals and are forced to go to private pharmacies to buy the drugs. They are not at all amused by this fact.

U.C. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there other things that we also
U.C. require from the Ministry of Health. Certain districts as the last speaker ~~x~~ said, are disadvantaged and have been disadvantaged for a very long time. These are areas where, for ^{example} ~~example~~, there had been white settlers. These are places like Laikipia. Here, ^{the whole} district except for one division was settled by very few white people. After these people left, we have had a lot of citizens moving into this area. As a result the provision of health services has not been able to cope up with the ^{influx} ~~influx~~ of the people in those few districts. What is the Ministry doing about it? I would urge it to look into those districts that have ~~a~~ ^s special problem and ~~that~~ give them an extra allocation. In Laikipia, for example, while other parts of Kenya have a population ^{increase} of about four per cent, we have an increase of about 20 per cent. This is because we are not only depending on the natural birth ~~rate~~ ^{but} for the increase, ^{we} have people from other districts who come and acquire land there and settle there. These people also want to be provided with health services, and, so do their children. So, I would like to appeal to the Ministry to look into this issue. The people that I represent require an extension of their ^{district} hospital. The Nanyuki Hospital cannot possibly cope with this yearly increase of 20 per cent. This institution which was built about 20 years ago cannot cope with a population of about 300,000 people. It was supposed to cope with about 5,000 or 10,000 people. This demands that ~~we~~ we have to do something about the physical facilities that we have. We would require, for example, a new theatre for effective surgery of people who fall sick.

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

Secondly, we would also require to build offices for the doctors where they can attend to their patients more efficiently. We would also require motor vehicles and more specialised personnel. I hope that as we talk about all these problems the Minister for Health and his personnel will listen to us. We as the representatives of the people always face problems. You go back home and you are told; "Can you please make sure that ^{there} ~~the~~ ^{their} dispensaries within 20 kilometres from where we are? This is because we have just moved ~~them to~~ ^{into} ~~them to~~ this farm and there is no road and no ambulance". So, as the hon. Member for Narok had said, mobile clinics used to play an important role in the health management of this nation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think we ~~has~~ not reached a position where we can say, "We have outgrown that and consequently we should abandon it". It is still important that we have the mobile clinics and visits to the rural people and where possible have at least a dispensary within a walking distance of an average and an ordinary Kenyan.

We have talked about the question of cleanliness in hospitals. I think that is important. When we talk about health, its beginning is ^{cleanliness} ~~cleanliness~~. If you are to have a healthy life, you must live in a clean environment. And if we ~~must~~ are going to live in clean environments, we must begin ^{this} ~~from~~ the health institutions themselves. There is no sense in the Ministry telling us ordinary mortals to be clean and keep our houses clean and clothes clean when they themselves do not keep their buildings, beddings and food clean. How can we listen to them? How are we going to take them seriously? I think it is time that the Ministry ^{Convinced} ~~sought~~ us to take them seriously. They too in turn should take us seriously when we demand that basic ~~has~~ health necessities in the district hospitals are absolutely necessary.

MRX I beg to support.

END I.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS (Prof. Ouma): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. First, I must congratulate the Ministry of Health for the good job they have done, especially over the last 25 years, that has partly resulted in the unusual growth of population in this country. Growth of population is a blessing in one way and is a problem in another way, because of the difficulties it brings.

Having congratulated the Minister for Health and his Ministry, I will now come to one question, which, I think, is important. If we are to improve the effectiveness of health services in this country, we have ^{to} look into the question of management. It is high time in this country ~~to~~ in every facet of life and in every Ministry - we took management very seriously indeed. One thing which detracts the Ministry of Health from its ability to keep us healthy is lack of meticulous management. I will talk of management in four phases. I will talk of management of deficiencies, or management of shortfalls and shortcomings; management of cost-sharing; management of preventive medicine and management of research and rare resources. I will summarise my points of view on those aspects of management.

I will start with management of shortfalls. Many hon. Members of this House have spoken about lack of medicine - the absence of drugs of different types at many times in a year. This lack of drugs can only be occasioned by two things: either lack of enough money to buy them, or they are bought but they disappear through some holes in the ground. If they disappear through some holes in the ~~gr~~ ground, then ~~is~~ this a very serious matter. This is because shortage of drugs represents a very major ^{draw} of the national Treasury into individual coffers. This is a question which the Ministry should no longer ^{gloss} gloss over. This is because year in year out people talk of shortages of drugs. If you go out to the dispensaries and health centres, you find that these drug shortages are more prevalent there than they are in the district hospitals. That is one ~~same~~ problem. So, what aspects

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS
(Prof. Ouma)(Ctd):

of management does the Ministry invoke in order to be able to stem this shortage of drugs? That is my first question.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the second type of shortfall I am dealing with concerns staff. Where there are shortages of staff, ~~and~~ or of resources, the burden of these shortages should be shared equitably. There are some districts ~~in~~ in which there is ^a shortage of nurses, and, even, the professional staff. I want to, for example, refer to Homa Bay District Hospital, where we have not had a surgeon since June last year upto now - unless one went there yesterday. How do we have a whole district without a surgeon, while surgery is supposed to be part of the medical practice? There is a theatre, but there is not surgeon in that hospital. I am trying to say that I do not believe that in this country of 41 districts, and some major towns, we do have, at least, 100 surgeons, one of whom can be sent to South Nyanza District. Why should a district lack a surgeon for a whole year?

There is also shortage of nurses. If this ~~problem of~~ shortage of ~~nurses is to be solved~~, then the nursing staff is to be solved, then the quota system, which applies to the selection of trainee teachers, should also be applied to the ~~the~~ training of nurses. In this way districts which have ~~got~~ larger shortages will have a larger quota ~~to~~ recruited from there, so that in the course of time we resolved this problem. It is not enough to say that we do not have enough nurses. What do we do to ensure that we get enough nurses? Let us take an example. If the shortage of nurses in Narok District is more acute than it is ~~in~~ in South Nyanza District, then in our training colleges for nurses, and other para-medical staff, there are should be more trainee nurses from Narok District than from South Nyanza District. I have made ^{my} point in that respect. We should manage these ~~shortages~~ ^{shortages} with more skill ~~so~~ so that the burden of shortages is ^{evened} even out over the whole population of this country.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS
(Prof. Ouma) (Ctd):

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I now come to the management of cost-sharing. I will only touch on one aspect of it. One would be quite happy if he understood what the basic plan for the Ministry of Health is. Do they plan, for example, to have a dispensary in every sub-location? How many dispensaries supporting one health centre do they intend to have? How ^{many} health centres should there be in a district? ^{patients} Or how many heads-of-population per hospital bed should ~~we~~ ^{we} have? We would like to know all this so that, under the cost-sharing plan, as we ~~struggle~~ ^{struggle} to build hospitals on Harambee basis, we know at what pace we are supposed to move. It should not be an open-ended type of a thing. That is the only aspect of cost-sharing I would like to be informed on. What is the Ministry's plan?

The other point I have is on management of preventive medicine. Research is essential to the management of preventive medicine. In fact, the two go hand in hand. In relation to preventive medicine, I am referring to one aspect only, that is the vector-borne diseases. Why, for example, do we not have - and if we have we could be told - a master plan for eradication of malaria once ~~and~~ ^{and} for all? Some countries in ~~the~~ Europe used to suffer from malaria as much as we are doing. We have ~~got~~ malaria here. It not only ^{causes} eases deaths, but also reduces people's working capacity. ~~Many~~ ^{are} thousands, if not millions, of ~~man-hours~~ ^{man-hours} lost every year because people are sick with malaria. So, eradication of malaria - not ~~the~~ eradication of mosquitoes - would be an integral part of ~~the~~ development. This is because it would free very many man-hours a year to be utilised in development, in addition to saving the money we have been spending to provide treatment to malaria patients.

Lastly, and also in the same line of vector-borne diseases, I would like to repeat what we said here some weeks ago. What does the

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS
(Prof. Ouma) (Ctd):

Ministry of Health do to ensure that sleeping sickness and other forms of ~~trypanosomiasis~~ trypanosomiasis are a thing of the past? In particular, what are they doing right now to help the people of Kasipul-Kapondo, Rangwe, Rongo, Mbita and Ndhiwa to eradicate this terrible disease?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir lastly, I come to question of rare ~~resources~~ resources. Herbal ~~and~~ traditional medicine ^{are some} is one of our rare resources. May I appeal to the Minister for Health ~~that~~ to ensure that, just like in China, India, South East Asia and in other places, where knowledge of traditional medicine is advanced, all our universities do research on this; teach and produce qualified people in this rare resource - traditional medicine.

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

(Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair)

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

MR. BONYO: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for allowing me to contribute to this very important debate on the Vote of the Ministry of Health. Since ^{the attainment} Independence, Kenyans have invested a lot of money, man-hours and sacrificed a lot to build, not only hospitals but, also, health centres and dispensaries. They are continuing to do so. This is because one of the three enemies contained in the Kanu manifesto is disease, which must be fought.

END J

MR. BONYO (Ctd.):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, our people these days are wondering whether all the money that has been invested in building these institutions is not/wasted. Our people are asking whether our beloved Government is serious in offering free medical service to them. This is because some of the health centres and dispensaries have stayed for months without drugs and our people cannot understand where the drugs now being sold at bus stations come from. People are able to buy antibiotics at very low prices and yet when they go to the hospitals, they are given prescriptions to go and buy very expensive drugs from chemists.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think there is something lacking somewhere. There appears to be lack of interest and commitment on the part of the administrators of our health institutions. Today, you find that officers are driven by/desire to acquire wealth through stealing from wananchi. This in a way, is making wananchi to cast a ^{shadow} ~~shadow~~ of doubt on the integrity of our doctors, nurses, clinical officers and so on. Why is ~~not~~ ^{no} action being taken to ensure that the drugs meant to be used in hospitals are used for the/purpose? ^{intended}

The second point which I would like to make, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, is that I would like to congratulate the Minister for Health for proposing to have the burden of running our hospitals shared between the Government and the people. Our people are ready to accept this so long as there will be some improvement in the medical services. The physical facilities do exist and very expensive equipment does also exist in some hospitals but these are lying idle without being used and we are told that there is no money to repair/ ^{them.} This is not something which happened only last year or this year, but the situation has been like this for a number of years and it is now worsening. However, our beloved President has spent many hours trying to establish the Nyayo wards and health centres and so on. He has been doing that in the belief that wananchi will be assisted as time goes by. However, we are mystified because these facilities are lying idle. ~~even~~ Even in areas where we used to have mobile units, they do not seem to be there anymore. Now, this is something which, I think, needs to be looked into because our failure to provide proper health services is in a way bringing our beloved Government into contempt.

MR. BOKYO (Ctd.):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, ~~when I say that~~ our doctors are not seriously committed to their work, I do not include all the doctors here. I am saying this because I know there are some doctors who are doing a commendable job and work round the clock to save the lives of our people. However, I do know that there are a few doctors who are not committed to their work just because they think they are not as highly paid as those doctors in the private practice.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other area which I would like to touch on is the area of family planning. The concept behind family planning is very good but the way it has been conducted over the years, leaves a lot to be desired. There are officers called field workers who have been examining clients and ~~dispensing~~ ^{giving them} with pills without first of all thoroughly examining those clients. Some of the women taking these pills have now been made to believe that the use of pills can easily lead them to death, but this is not true. I know that the pills can help them to plan their families, but the people who are dispensing these pills do not seem to know ^{exactly} what they are doing. Consequently, a number of women have become victims of those pills. If we have to ensure that family planning in Kenya is properly practised, we must get properly qualified people to examine those ladies who present themselves at the family planning clinics. These ladies must be thoroughly examined before these pills are given to them.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to suggest to the Minister for Health that the time has now come when we need to re-examine whether or not we should continue to build new dispensaries, health centres and hospitals. I think we should try to improve on what we already have. We are grateful that the Ministry over the years, has been able to cope with the rising number of health institutions. That is commendable and we would like to see the Ministry of Health ~~not~~ improving on the existing facilities in our dispensaries, health centres and hospitals and be able to provide better medical services before started new ones. If there are areas which are not properly covered by medical services, such areas should be considered separately and provided with the facilities which they lack.

MR. BONYO (Ctd.):

However, I think the mess that has been talked about in the Ministry of Health has been caused by the mushrooming of health institutions even before the Ministry itself includes them in their planning. However, as soon as these institutions are completed, those responsible for them run to the Ministry and ask them to take them over. That kind of procedure is not going to help us in any way. We should not concentrate on improving what we already have and be able to provide better services than we have been able to do in the last few years.

Now, the Ministry of Health will need to tell us exactly what part of the cost of treatment will have to be borne by wananchi. I do feel that even with the inpatient aspect of it, the charge is far too low. At the date of attaining our Independence, most Kenyans did not have the money to pay for health services. However, we have now come a long way and many of our people are now able to afford fees for treatment. I think the Ministry should come out very clearly with a Paper outlining their policy on how we are going to share the cost of medical services.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

END K.

JK

MR. MANG'OLI: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very important Motion. First of all, I would like to congratulate the Government for having established a hospital at Webuye.

There are a few things I would like to say and I would urge the Ministry's personnel to take note of them.

The Webuye Hospital is now under construction and the sewerage system is not included and a septic tank is being put up instead. This ~~hospital~~ hospital is surrounded by many rivers and a septic tank cannot do well in such a place. The Minister should take note of this and ensure that a sewerage system is constructed otherwise there will be a problem when the hospital will be fully operational.

The Minister should also take note of the environmental pollution in Webuye. Since the Ministry has introduced the environmental health division, the Minister should use ~~that~~ it to carry out investigation over this pollution caused by the Webuye Paper Mill. I am privately informed that a research has been done on this and I do not ^{know} why the Minister has taken too long to institute some action against this kind of pollution. The Ministry should advise the Webuye Paper Mills to pump the industrial smoke underground instead of releasing it into the air.

If you come to Webuye town, Sir, you will be quite unhappy with the atmosphere. I congratulate the Minister for having established the environmental health division and it should be used to do a thorough job on pollution. This should not only be on air pollution but ^{also} on water and plants. I say so because this pollution has even affected maize crops. During the colonial days, a lot of maize was being produced in Webuye and yet no fertilizers were being used. The yields have

now gone down and perhaps pollution has been the cause. The Minister should take note of this and make sure that the situation is corrected.

The other area which I would like to talk about is on the promotion of officers of the lower cadre. These people do a lot and it looks like the heads of departments do not send staff appraisal ^{reports} /~~forms~~ for promotion purposes. This, therefore, tends to affect their performance. The Minister should make sure that departmental heads, especially in the rural areas, send staff appraisal reports to the headquarters for purposes of promotion. This will enhance the efficiency we require.

The other area is on the medical training colleges. Bungoma District has been denied this service for too long and yet we are almost the second district with the largest population in the country. It is high time the Minister for Health established a medical training school in Bungoma District so that the quota system can be realised and personnel acquired locally. This is important because the district has a high population and the hon. Minister will bear with me ~~that we should bear with it~~ and look into the matter and see to it that something is done.

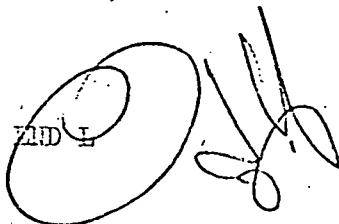
The other problem is on drugs. The Ministry should establish a clearer formula of supplying drugs to the districts. The Ministry should decentralise the medical supplies co-ordinating unit to the provincial level so that drugs can be readily available there. We do not know what is happening with the co-ordination of ~~an~~ supply of drugs and that is why there is a general outcry on this issue.

The Ministry of Health is a very important one and I would like to appeal to the Minister for Finance to allocate more funds to it because it is dealing with the lives of the people. When I looked at the current estimates allocated to the new Ministry of Supplies and Marketing I got surprised because it had been allocated more funds than the Ministry of Health. In future, something should be done so that more funds can be given to the Ministry of Health to enable them operate with ease.

I say so because at the end of every, say, three months or ahead of time, you find that drugs are exhausted in hospitals and health centres. The problem of drugs arise because some doctors have their own pharmacies and they refer patients to buy drugs from there. In future we may recommend to the Minister that any doctor who is in Government services should not operate a pharmacy near his area of jurisdiction. If we do this, we might eradicate what we believe is causing shortage of drugs in hospitals.

We have Lugulu Mission Hospital in Bungoma District and I would like to appeal to the Ministry to take over this hospital or second qualified doctors there and upgrade it to the status of a sub-district hospital. This hospital serves a lot of people and on Saturdays, the services of a doctor or a clinical officer are not available. The Minister should upgrade this hospital so that it can assist other overcrowded hospitals.

I would like to mention something on the general cleanliness of the hospitals. At times one wonders whether they are hospitals or not. We normally bring Questions about ~~hospitals~~ hospitals with cracked walls that are falling off. Hospitals should set health standards. If need be, the Minister for Finance should look for more funds for constructing and maintaining these hospitals. They should set a good example to other health centres. Some hospitals have overgrown grass and are not clean. One wonders why this is happening when the Ministry is supposed to set a good example to other health institutions.


MID I

JMK

MR. MANG'OLI (ctd.):

I appeal very strongly that in future, when the Ministry of Health presents its estimates to the Treasury, those estimates should not be cut down only for the Treasury to give more funds to new Ministries. For example, I now want the Ministry of ~~Finance~~ ^{Health} to take over Sio Health Centre, but it cannot do so because of lack of funds. Therefore, the Ministry of Health should be allocated all the funds it asks for from the Treasury because the Ministry takes care of the lives of people. That way, the Ministry would be able to render the most essential health services to wananchi. Of course, we all support and congratulate the Minister for Health for having presented his Vote to this House very ably.

With those few remarks, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support the Motion.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Archbishop Ondiek): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to join my colleagues in supporting this Motion. First of all, I want to congratulate the Minister for Health and his staff for the good job they are doing throughout the country. However, I have a few comments to make on the Vote of this Ministry.

Sir, when we discussed the Vote of the Ministry of Health last year, we put a lot of emphasis on the question of transporting patients from their homes to either hospitals or health centres and dispensaries but, to me, it appears that nothing has been done to correct the situation prevailing then. In Ugenya Constituency which I represent, we were given an ambulance in 1984. That vehicle was involved in a minor accident and up to now it has not been repaired despite the fact that the estimated repair work would cost only KShs.10,000/-. This situation has rendered my people helpless because there is no other means of hospital transport available. Lack of ambulances has persisted despite His Excellency the President's call sometimes ago that all divisional health centres should get ambulances. Under the prevailing circumstances, it is very difficult to transport patients to hospitals and health centres which, in most cases, are about 10 kilometres away from the people. People are now forced to use wheelbarrows to transport

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Archbishop Ondiek)(ctd.):

their sick to hospitals and health centres, and you can imagine how terrible it is in areas where even bicycles or wheelbarrows are not available. I would like the Minister for Health to take this issue very seriously because, if we are concerned about human rights, we should have a form of transport to take our sick to hospitals and health centres.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am concerned about this issue because for the last two years Ugenya's health centres have not had any vehicles for transporting the sick. I am, therefore, appealing to the Minister to ensure that we get ambulances in our health centres so that our people's welfare can be taken care of.

Having said that, Sir, I would now like to touch on Harambee health centres. It is our aim in this country to encourage the Harambee spirit, but if what is now happening continues, we shall be discouraging that spirit. There is one area in Ugenya where the people came together and built a Harambee health centre which has not been possible to operate. The Ministry should take the initiative to open the health centre so that it can serve wananchi. I remember that two years ago I toured the area with the then Minister for Health, who promised me that it was going to be opened the following year and that the necessary equipment and personnel was going to be supplied. I, personally, approached the Medical Officer of Health, Siaya, who told me that the money was available and ~~the~~ that they were going to do something. However, up to now the health centre has not been opened. I am requesting the Minister to ensure that this health centre is opened. If they are too busy to do something about it, then they should tell us what to do even if it means demolishing the structures. If this health centre is not operational, then that is another way of killing the Harambee spirit. The Minister, therefore, should ensure that the health centre is opened to serve wananchi as was the original idea.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, & my hon. colleagues here have talked about cleanliness in our hospitals. Sometimes you just wonder whether our public health officers are doing their work because, in most cases, you find that our hospitals are very dirty. If you go to the main provincial hospitals such as Kisumu,

M.3.
20.7.88.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Archbishop Ondiek)(ctd.):

you find that they are very dirty. I was very amused when the Minister for Health visited Siaya District Hospital. On that particular day, the hospital was very clean. In fact, even the question of patients sharing beds was not there at all. It was so fantastic that the Minister himself wondered whether the whole affair was meant to impress him. We should be more realistic in our dealing with our health institutions. Let us be frank and tell our people that due to the increased population there has to be congestion in our hospitals. Why should we only act to please the Minister one day only for the situation to change the next day? I would like the Ministry to ~~it~~ look into this matter seriously and put the situation under control so that our hospitals are cleaned properly.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we do realise the problems we have in the country in so far as health institutions are concerned. However, the fact that our hospitals are congested means that we should encourage our health centres and dispensaries to have the necessary facilities. That would reduce congestion in our main hospital institutions.

Touching on the question of ~~my~~ mobile clinics, I would say that they are so important that the service should not be abandoned at all. This is because there are some disadvantaged areas where people have to travel a distance of 20 kilometres or so to reach a health centre or a dispensary. It is for this matter that I find mobile clinics a very essential service to the people. If we abandon this service, then our people will have a lot of problems. I do appeal to the Minister, therefore to see to it that something is done about the question of mobile clinics so that we may avoid the problems which may affect our people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the question of private hospitals and the purchasing of drugs, I do agree with my colleagues that it is necessary that drugs be available in our Government hospitals.

END ... M.

THE ASSISTANT
ARCHBISHOP ONDIEK (CTD.):

You will find that our people cannot afford the cost of drugs in private pharmacies. I was once amused when I visited one private hospital here in Nairobi - I do not want to mention its name - to find that somebody had decided to abandon his wife there because he was required to pay Shs.50,000/=. He could not afford to pay this money. The hospital authorities said that they could not release the patient, that man's wife, until the bill was paid.

You can now see the situation which is facing the local mwananchi. When you have a patient who is going to die, you have no choice. You should not think that going to the hospital will save the situation of your patient. You have to let the patient remain in hospital without considering whether you will be able, within your own budget, to meet the cost of treatment.

So, I appeal to the Minister concerned, and his staff, to work out something that can really save the situation. I know that private hospitals have their own operational costs and that they have to make sure that they survive. Something should still be done about this matter. Recently, we talked about exorbitant fees being charged in some private schools. We should also talk about the exorbitant fees being charged in private hospitals, because people cannot really afford them. Drugs are so expensive that the local mwananchi cannot afford to buy them.

I know that private doctors are doing a very good job for the people, but the problem is that ~~they know that~~ there are pharmacies that are charging very exorbitant costs for drugs. I would like to see that something is done to control the prices of drugs.

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

MR. LEWA: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to give my views on the Vote of the Ministry of Health. First of all, I would like to thank the Ministry for their programme of rehabilitation of the dispensaries in Kilifi District. As you are aware, the mortality rate in Kilifi District is still one of the highest at 160 per 1,000, when the average mortality rate in Kenya is about 80 per 1,000.

MR. LEWA (CTD.):

I would also like to thank the Ministry for starting a school of maintenance in Kilifi Town. Let me stress the importance of such a school. It is my hope that this school will be part and parcel of all provincial and district hospitals throughout the country. It is a mystery that we still import small items, such as scissors, scalpels, spatulas, and so on, which could be made in Kenya by such schools of maintenance and our "Jua Kali" artisans. It is, indeed, a pity that we cannot repair such items as wheelchairs. The disabled of this country in most cases ^{must} have to have a couple of wheelchairs on standby just in case one of them breaks down for lack of maintenance.

The Ministry of Health is one Ministry that is very close to my heart, as I am a pharmacist. Emphasis seems to be put very much on the training of doctors, and other professionals, such as pharmacists, are not seriously thought about. The ratio of training is one pharmacist to about five doctors. I think it is time, as our universities expand, these institutions thought of starting departments of pharmacy. I think the ratio of training should be cut down to something like one pharmacist to two doctors.

I would also like to urge the Ministry of Health to speed up the revision of Chapter 244 of the Laws of Kenya, which governs the registration and distribution of medicine. There is a lot of ambiguity as of now as to who is a registered pharmacist and who is a pharmaceutical technologist. In all fairness, I think both cadres of the profession are doing a useful job, but there is need to register pharmacists so that we can differentiate them from pharmaceutical technologists. We know very well that a Securicor guard is not necessarily a useful soldier.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the local pharmaceutical industry has a lot of role to play as far as the distribution ^{of} ~~is~~ medicine in Kenya is concerned. It is, obviously, unfortunate that as of now we have not really addressed ourselves fully to the establishment of a quality control laboratory. I think if we speeded up this exercise, we could rejuvenate the

MR. LEWA (CTD.):

thinking of our local doctors so that they think in terms of prescribing locally available or locally manufactured medicine, as opposed to prescribing expensive imported medicine.

We talk of public health care with a view to facilitating health for all by the year 2000. Public health care should be passed on to traditional birth attendants, village shopkeepers and traditional medicinemen because these are the people who contribute, to some extent, to the public health of the mwananchi in rural areas. In respect of birth attendants, particularly, I feel that a lot could be done to disseminate information on the usage of drugs and other issues like sanitation, public health in general, the importance of latrines, and so on.

Our hospitals have been criticised a lot for lack of medicine. In the same vein, pharmacists have also been criticised a lot for poor distribution of such important facets of the medical health of our country. As I said earlier, there are not enough pharmacists in this country. So, it is not fair to blame pharmacists wholly for the acquisition or the distribution of medicine in this country, as I know, ^{this} is done by people who are not pharmacists. So, it is not fair to blame pharmacists. Invariably, all supplies officers are the ones who are responsible for the acquisition of medicine, and in most cases they do not involve pharmacists in the exercise. In any case, not all district hospitals are being served by pharmacists.

When you consider the District Focus for Rural Development Programme, I know of a good idea that perhaps could have assisted in the distribution of medicine, but it is said to report that most supplies officers leave the pharmacies that have been established in their districts and go to big towns, such as Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kericho and Kisumu, to look round for quotations from their big friends who are naturally likely to serve them better for their own personal benefit. We should think of the pharmacies established in our districts before we go beyond them. We know for sure that there is the 10 per cent differential that can be applied to indigenous established

MR. LEWA (CTD.):

pharmacies first, and I think the Ministry of Health should think on those lines.

The packaging of medicine as supplied by our hospitals leaves a lot to be desired. The use of envelopes is a terrible way of dispensing medicine. Particularly in humid areas, such as Kisumu and the Coast, most medicine cannot ^{be stored} stand for long in envelopes. I think it is only fair that we make use of plastic containers for purposes of the storage of drugs.

END N

[Handwritten signature]

MR. LEWA (ctd.):

I do not know what criteria the Ministry of Health uses in providing ambulances in various hospitals or health centres. I have in mind the Kilifi District Hospital which, as far as I know, has never had an ambulance all these years, while a health centre in the neighbouring division of Mariakani has an ambulance. I am not complaining, but, I think, in all fairness, a district hospital like that of Kilifi, should be considered for the provision of an ambulance.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot of advertisements are being aired over the radio or ~~x~~ on television screens, praising certain medicines. I think the Ministry of Health should take the responsibility and not ^{necessarily} allow the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting ^{to} get away with some of the very extravagant advertisements which ~~x~~ mislead wananchi. Medicines are very important items that are useful for health. I know that most of the advertisements are unfairly exaggerated.

I want to finish off by highlighting the role of dissemination of information by the Ministry of Health. It is nice to ~~he~~ hear that a drug information department has been set up to specifically give information on Aids. It is not only Aids that is important. The ordinary mwananchi does not ^{basically} know how to handle medicines. I would, therefore, like to urge that such departments be established at the lowest level possible, ^{as} such ~~at~~ at health ~~en~~ centres or dispensaries.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT,
AND MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE (Mr. Nooru):
Thank you Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to ~~see~~ join my colleagues in supporting this Motion.

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

First and foremost, I would like to say that it has become a tradition for us to talk of shortage of drugs throughout the Republic. I am not complaining about the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy, but the decentralization of the Central Medical Stores seems to be failing because most of the outcries throughout the Republic ~~were~~ started after this decentralization. I think the earlier system ~~was~~ which was in operation, whereby drugs used to go to the districts straight from the Central Medical Stores, ^{was} more useful because of one thing or the other.

The first reason for the outcries is that the suppliers who are offered tenders to supply medicines to health institutions in the districts are selling the medicines at an exorbitant price, such that the funds set aside to run a district's health institutions for 12 months can only take a maximum of six months. ~~Now~~ The reason for this is that a drug, such as Aspirin, which would have cost only Sh.1 if supplied by the Central Medical Stores, now costs Sh.10. I am, therefore, of the idea that we revert to the system where the Central Medical Stores used to supply the health institutions with medicines.

The other reason which causes shortage of drugs, especially in Mandera District, is the quota system used in the supply of ~~our~~ drugs. For one reason or the other, the quota we are given is not ~~enough~~ enough. On humanitarian grounds, we share our medicines with our neighbouring countries of Ethiopia and Somalia. We are, going by the directives of His Excellency the President that we assist these people. So, the amount allocated to us is really not enough for us in the district

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT, AND MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE (Mr. Nooru) (ctd.):
and for sharing with our neighbours.

The other thing I would like to talk about, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, is on the malaria issue. It seems like people have become chronic victims of malaria. The situation is helpless. People have started dying of the disease. The people who are supposed to spray the affected areas are nowhere to be seen. I think there is a need for us to address ourselves on how to eradicate this disease because it has become a killer disease in most of the areas of tropical lands.

In nomadic areas, such as Mandera, we need a lot of rural health programmes to be carried out. Formerly, people were being helped out by mobile clinics. Instead of these mobile clinics being expanded and strengthened to give people the services they require, the whole issue has been discontinued for one reason or another.

The other problem is ~~the~~ transport. In most of these nomadic areas, people have to walk for distances of around 200 kilometers to get to the district hospitals for medical ^{services} ~~services~~. Travelling becomes very difficult there because means of transport are scarce. In this case, I am not talking about ambulances, I mean normal means of transport. Formerly, there was cost-sharing whereby ambulances used to charge Sh.20 to transport a patient from home to the hospitals. This is used to be very helpful. Why it was discontinued, I cannot say.

We really appreciate the good services being rendered by the ~~Ministry~~ Ministry, but, I think, there is room for improvement. The Ministry has a lot of vehicles which have been grounded due to minor defects. As far as rehabilitation is concerned, I think

0.4.....20.7.88

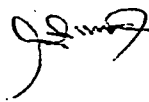
THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT, AND MINISTRY
OF HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE (Mr. Nooru)(ctd.):

there is a need for it and there is a chance that the situation
can be helped.

The other issue I would like to talk about, Mr.
Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, is planning for new constructions
or expansions of health facilities in the rural areas. I think
there is need for a change. I think there should be room for
the accommodation of a patient who is in a dispensary or health
centre until such a patient is transported to a bigger health
institution. ~~from the one he is in.~~ Due to the vast areas we
have in the nomadic areas, road accident victims face a lot
of problems due to lack of room for their accommodation. There
should be a room, or a ward, for the accommodation of such
patients.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

END O.



THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to thank the hon. Members who have spoken on this Motion, and more particularly for the very positive proposals that have been put forward. However, I would like to comment on a few points.

To start off, I think, many of the hon. Members who mentioned about the Central Medical Stores, ^{and} I want to invite them to take time off during the mornings, and to visit our Central Medical Stores on Commercial Street, Industrial Area, the new area where we have moved to, and to actually tour and discuss with the Head of the Department. Right now, we have a completely new system, much better system for keeping stocks; much better system of recording what has been supplied to what institutions and on what date. We are sure that as of this time there is no way of that stuff being stolen from the Central Medical Stores.

Perhaps more important, as somebody mentioned, there are no drugs there which would be expired, because we would not keep that kind of drug. It would be of no use to us. In any case, since there has been shortages of drugs over long periods of time, there has been no accumulation of drugs there. So, many hon. Members really did speak about some stories they used to hear of old days. I think it would be useful and only fair to the hon. Members - those who would love to do it - to visit the place because we have already moved into a new system, new management, and new everything. So, it would be good to go there.

Secondly, Sir, there was this question which was raised by one hon. Member that there is a specialised way of getting mental patients to hospitals, and that they have to be taken there by courts. Well, that is not really the case. Anybody who has a mental disease can either take himself to hospital just like anybody else, or can be

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Contd.):

taken there by relatives or friends. The only situation where we have to go through courts of law is where we have either somebody who has been taken to court for an offence and there is a dispute as to whether he is fit to plead and then he is taken to the mental hospital for a check up, or alternatively somebody who is refusing to attend to clinic for treatment and, therefore, any officer of a certain rank in police can arrest that chap, take him to a court of law ^{and} get an order to commit him to a mental hospital because he may be a nuisance to the rest of the public and he is refusing to go where he can be treated. However, those are only the extreme cases. The majority of people are taken there by relatives. They go there and agree to be treated.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member for Yatta was very keen to know or to be assured that mosquitoes cannot transmit virus for AIDS. I want to re-assure him fully that this is not the case because the virus which causes AIDS only lives in mammals cells, that is cells of either monkeys or human beings, ~~and people like us;~~ ^{of} those categories. We know what "mammals" are. We used to study a little bit of this kind of thing once upon a time. They cannot survive in the cells of insects, invertebrates and things like that. They pack up from there and go. It is only in human beings where they can survive and, in fact, ^{they are the ones} who are at risk in that matter. So, this particular matter has actually been established scientifically. Therefore, he can rest assured that when he is bitten by a mosquito, he is not in any danger.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there was also the question raised about river blindness which is virtually eradicated now. We have people who keep checking around Mt. Elgon, and that region, to see that we do not get infection from the neighbouring countries where river blindness is still existing, but within Kenya it is virtually eradicated.

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Contd.):

Sir, the hon. Member for Igembe - I am not sure whether he ^{here} is now - did raise this question about prevalence of leprosy in Kenya. There is, no prevalence of leprosy in Kenya. It has been reduced to certain little pockets within the nation, and we are identifying them. It is true, and I assured him that in the south of Igembe, some parts of Tharaka, and in the north of Kitui - Kyuso and some areas - we have a bit of it there, and a few other parts of Kenya. We have identified those parts, and we have a project to eradicate leprosy completely in the next three years in this country; just like smallpox was completely eradicated in this country. So, leprosy will be out of our worry. We will have eradicated it completely.

Sir, the hon. Member for Mvita, Mombasa, wants us to have a pricing policy for drugs, and I can assure him that we ourselves are watching the situation. At the moment, we ^{do not} propose to have serious price control, but we intend to take other measures which will make sure that they are equally effectively. Namely, the Government, as a major user of drugs, the moment that we are well stocked and the moment that we have our own place with drugs, and some of the ^{large} hospitals that are run by the Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO's) also have the drugs, then this racket of selling drugs at high prices will, in fact, be reduced.

The recruitment of nurses which seems to be worrying the hon. Member for Mvita and hon. Minister, ole Ntimama, is not all that bad. We already have a quota system. In fact, the Directorate of Personnel Management publicise it, announce it when they were going to recruit, and they recruit on behalf of the Ministry of Health. They go to a district and recruit the quota for that particular area. However, I can assure both of them that they are really treading on a very dangerous grounds when they begin to say that we should recruit people who do not meet the minimum qualifications for entry into the

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Contd.):

training institutions because we are not doing a favour to any Kenyan, wherever he comes from, if we are going to pretend to ourselves and make him or her believe that regardless of what education she has, she can be trained and qualify to become something else which she cannot be. We are not doing any favour or good to anybody. We are only creating frustrations to people because if we are going to put together somebody who has hardly passed the "O" Level examinations, and now we have the "A" Levels and others who have had seven credits, and we are going to put somebody who cannot actually follow the lessons, it is very bad. There is not going to be any new education there. They are only going to be trained to become nurses, and we are not really helping those people. So, although it may sound good politically, actually we are not doing a favour to a person, if we are trying to push them into a training without the basic minimum education. We do not do them a favour; neither do we do Kenya a favour. So, let them think about it. However, the quota system is already operational, but we are demanding the minimum entry points similar to wherever we do go in the country. That is the fairest thing to do.

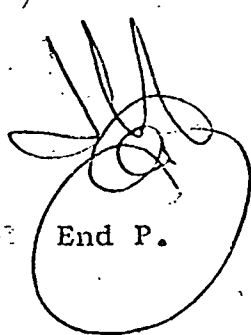
Sir, ^{about} the amenity wards that were mentioned, I think, by the Minister for Industry, and also by three other hon. Members, already we are moving on that score, and I am sure we shall do so.

We also note the point made about cleanliness of our institutions, and I can assure the hon. Members that this is one of the most serious things because we ourselves are pushing the matter of preventive and promotive health. We cannot have a health institution itself, from where the example should originate, being so dirty that it is not a good example if it infested by flies and other dangerous things. So, we are really working on that point very seriously.

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Contd.):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there was a question raised here by several hon. Members about mortuaries, how we should expand them, and more particularly, that we should allow certificates of death to be issued to Moslems who must be buried quickly. I want to agree 100 per cent that this should be the case, and not only for those who are Moslems, but for everybody. The African tradition was that we buried the dead as quickly as possible. That is the African tradition, universally, everywhere. This very expensive and extravagant system which has now been adopted by the modern Kenyans is a shame, really a total shame, because you will get somebody who has died, his children wants to keep him in a mortuary for ten days or even two weeks or a month, then they want to hold 15 meetings to raise Harambee money, to organise a funeral, ^{After that} then they want to dig a very expensive grave, ~~then they want to have this grave built up so that it looks like a little house~~ ^{into} from the soil and then paint it, ^{and} then they buy the most expensive coffin, ^{Later} then they hire the most expensive vehicles, ^{after which} then they are going to entertain people, in the end those who are surviving are left in huge debts for the purpose of burying the dead.

(applause)



End P.

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Ctd.):

This custom is not African and secondly, it is ~~not~~ futile. It has no purpose the person who is dead is not aware of what you are doing. In fact, you are not adding to the dignity of that person merely because you are putting them in expensive ~~and~~ places. We need to go back to how the Africans used to do it. I am very grateful that ^{very} ~~many~~, many of the religious bodies are already advising their followers that every burial should be done quickly. They are also advising them that the person must be ^{buried} into the soil so that the soil goes back into the soil as the Bible ^{says} and also we do not borrow and spend excess money which should be put to ~~such~~ other uses.

As regards this, we want to move very quickly. In fact, I have already asked for the legal advice regarding this issue. ^{can go back} We want to find out whether we ~~can~~ the point where, in the old days anyone who kept his relative's body in the mortuary ^{would lose the body because} longer than a certain number of days we were authorised to dispose of ~~it~~ and get ^{it} them buried or utilize ^{it} them for research purposes. This is because we cannot have expensive mortuaries at a time like now when we are restricted due to ^{money} shortage. This is especially in the building facilities in order to help the living. Just think of it that way, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

We have been requested to help missionaries and others. However, I know that hon. Members will see in the Budget that there are ~~no~~ provisions there for helping all those who should be assisted.

I have a few other points which I want to mention. Hon. Members have requested that the Minister must visit ^{various} ~~various~~ places in the country. Of course, the Minister must visit and indeed, we are going to visit them. What we want to make sure is that, when we visit these places, the hon. Members of Parliament and ourselves, are speaking the same language. Let me explain what I mean. If you look very closely in these estimates, you will see that we do not have money there for very many new construction projects. We do not have that money, but ~~we~~ we only have for a few places. By and large we are upgrading and renovating the ~~the~~ existing facilities. So, even when ^{we are} on a tour

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Ctd.):

however, long^a list you give us about the projects which you ^{want} ~~to be~~ done in your constituency, or in a particular constituency, we shall be inclined to say the obvious, namely that for health centres or small dispensaries, we might have to go back to Harambee ^{efforts}. This is because, there is no point in our promising people that we are going to build knowing too well that we are not going to build. That is not really good for the Government and it is not good for anybody. Therefore, people should be told only the truth and nothing but the truth.

The request by hon. Members that missionary hospitals should be taken over by the Government can not work. I want to assure the House that it is not possible for us to take over mission ~~ks~~ hospitals. We shall assist with a bit of personnel, occasionally some drugs and some other supplies. But we want to encourage non-Governmental organisations to continue to run the institutions that they are running and we assist them. The simple reason is that we do not have the resources as of now to take any of those over. Secondly, and more fundamental, it is not in line with our own policy in this nation where we want to encourage all initiatives; initiative, of non-Governmental organisations, ~~ks~~ mission groups, Harambee and individual initiatives. All those forces of new facilities should be encouraged. So, we are not taking those hospitals over. Even when we say we are going to assist a clinic or a health centre built through Harambee ~~self-help project~~, we shall be doing so by maybe supplying drugs, some manpower such as nurses, paramedical ^{staff} and so forth. But not actual taking over. So, even ^{with} the Harambee self-help projects which will be taken over, the people themselves will have to continue to collect money to maintain and to expand ^{them} if they want to.

I believe this way we have covered virtually all the points that ~~xx~~ have been central to everyone who has spoken. I believe, therefore, what remains for me ~~ks~~ is really to once more thank the hon. Members for the contributions that they have made. Also I would like to emphasise what

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Ctd.):

I said when moving this Motion that the promotion of good health is in fact, an effort of all departments. It is an effort of all Kenyans. In the final analysis what we want to change to promote health is the attitude of mind of all the Kenyans regarding their home environment; the house they live in, the environment where they are; how they eat, what they eat and all that kind of thing. That is really what we want to do.

With those few remarks, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

(The Temporary Deputy Speaker, (Mr. Mwamzandi) left the Chair)

IN THE COMMITTEE

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

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman,

Sir, I beg to move:-

THAT, a sum not exceeding K£58,668,020 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1989, in respect of:-

Vote 11 - Ministry of Health.

(Question Proposed)

RECURRENT ESTIMATES

(Heads 310, 311 and 312 agreed to)

MR. ANGATIA: Mr. Temporary Deputy & Chairman, Sir---

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Mwamzandi): Order, Mr. Angatia.

I had proposed earlier, but nobody stood up to speak. So, you have been overtaken by events.

(Sub-Vote 110 agreed to)

END Q.....

2 THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Ctd.):

be covering all the provincial hospitals; it must be for a specific place. Probably, it can be established in a greater detail further on, but we can definitely give the hon. Member the information outside this House.

(Heads 315, 316, 317, 318, 320, 321 and 323 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 111 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 112 - PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND PROMOTIVE HEALTH

(Heads 322, 325, 326, 327, 328, 330, 331, 332, 334 and 347 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 112 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 113 - RURAL HEALTH SERVICES

(Heads 335 and 336 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 113 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 114 - HEALTH TRAINING

(Heads 340, 344 and 345 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 114 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 115 - NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

(Head 350 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 115 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 116 - MEDICAL SUPPLIES SERVICES

Head 355 - National Health Insurance Fund

MR. ANGATIA: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to know whether the Central Medical Stores Coordinating Unit is also acquiring the distribution of drugs to district hospitals or whether the district hospitals purchase their supplies directly. If the district hospitals are purchasing drugs directly, could this be the reason why the district hospitals have no drugs?


THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to assure the hon. Member for Malava that ~~what~~ we have gone back to the system

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Ctd.):

whereby ~~we supply~~ we buy drugs for all all the district hospitals and health centres. So, we ^{shall} have centralized the tendering system which we have already applied regarding the ~~money~~ Sh.50 million which we were given by the Treasury. This means that from the Central Medical Stores, we shall be supplying the district hospitals and health centres with the ~~s~~ drugs they need and we will be packagi_{ng} them in kits and sending them what they have requisitioned. They write the requisition saying what they need. In any case, we are now able to identify fully what every district hospital or any health centre needs. The advantage of the Ministry of Health is that, through the requirement of ~~an~~ the medical practice, any person who goes to a clinic or goes to a hospital, ^{the attendance} ~~it~~ is recorded in a card - the name, the details of the person, the disease and the prescription. As regards those particular statistics, we do not have estimates; we have factual records. It is only a matter of organizing these factual information so we ^{that} can then order what we require centrally. What is more needed is the administration efficiency at the district level. We shall know that the amount which has gone to the district can be verified during one month. For instance, what ~~should~~ should go to the district hospitals now for ~~the~~ use in the month of August will be completed by this week-end and will be dispatched. We ~~will~~ will then know what has gone out but the system has now, been centralized. The hon. Member is right in what he was saying that last year, when we ~~talked~~ ^{tried} ~~about~~ ^{with} this idea of district purchases, very many districts ~~did~~ bought their medicines from retail shops. ~~But they~~ They spent a lot of money but did not buy as much as they would have bought if they used the other system. We have gone back to the original system.

MR. ANGATIA: Mr. Temporary Deputy & Chairman, may I register my thanks to the Minister for that re-centralization. But in the item we are, now looking at now, we have not voted any money for the Central Medical Stores for purchase of drugs and dressings. Is he going to ask the districts to take the money back or ~~will he be doing this~~ is it that the districts will be paying and he will be supplying?

END R....



DDJ

S.1.....20.7.88

Temporary Deputy

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. ^{Chairman,} the

drugs are included under ~~that~~ the whole Vote. The Item we are looking at now has to do with the actual administration of the department. So, it is how to run the department; it is the headquarter Vote on how to run ~~th~~at department. The ~~min~~ money for the various items of drugs is not from this small sum which is under this item. In fact, it is shown under items that we have already ~~max~~ passed.

Temporary Deputy

MR. ANGATIA: Mr. ^{Chairman,} Sir, all I am saying is that drugs and ~~x~~ dressings are shown under Kenyatta National Hospital, provincial hospitals and ~~xx~~ districts hospitals. But, I cannot see it under Central Medical Stores. Unless the Minister can tell me where they allocating money for drugs for Central Medical Stores, I do not think I will be able to see it.

M THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think there is no misunderstanding. It is only that the hon. Member has to appreciate the ^{style} ~~system~~ of working and budgeting. It is much better ~~that~~ if you are going to buy drugs for the purposes ~~for~~ sending them to Central Medical Stores, they should be ^{classified} ~~classified~~ under that title. Now, those who are going to administer that system are going to be paid salaries and allowances. The stores themselves have to be maintained. In fact, right now we are improving the shelves in there and all other things. These are the basic expenditures which have to do with the ^{Central} ~~the~~ ~~medical~~ stores. But, those are ~~max~~ not the same ~~a~~ moneys for the drugs. We shall still centralise purchasing of drugs.

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Mr. ~~the~~ Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I see that the money to cater for vehicles is not ~~enough~~ enough. If we have centralised the purchasing of drugs, there may arise the problem transport ~~to~~ in getting the drugs in time to the provinces. Could the Minister explain how much money has been allocated for vehicles? This is because I think this is where we shall experience problems.

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Temporary deputy Chairman, Sir, the items for transport are taken care of.

It is true that they are not put under this Sub-Vote. The ~~30,000~~ ^{will be used} for Replacement of Motor Vehicles ~~is for the need to hire motor~~ vehicles at the Central Medical Stores. But, that does not cover all the cost of transport to the various districts. We will have to arrange that. Further to what the Hon. Member asked, it is that when a district requires certain drugs they feel in a requisition order showing that they require drugs A, B, C, D, and so on; This requisition is then sent to the Central Medical Stores, where it is packaged and sent to them. That is how the system works.

(Head 355 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 116 agreed to)

MR. ANGATIA: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir. In regard to the ~~Item on Personal Emoluments~~ Item on Personal Emoluments---

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Mvumzandi): Order! Once we have disposed ^{of} an item, we cannot go back to it.

We now move to Development Estimates.

MR. ANGATIA: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman. At what point do we bring in Personal Emoluments after you have discussed the Main Items? This is because the details come later.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Mvumzandi): Order! Is this on a subject matter on which a question has not been proposed and put?

MR. ANGATIA: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, that has already been done.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Mvumzandi): I am sorry, we shall have to move on to another Item.

We now move to Development Estimates.

DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

(Heads 310 and 315 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 110 agreed to)

(Heads ~~315~~, 316, 317, 318, ^{and} 319, ~~321~~ agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 111 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 112 - PREVENTIVE MEDICINE & PROMOTIVE HEALTH
Head 326 - Environmental Health

MR. ANGATIA: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like the Minister to help me ^{to} know what is normally done under this mosquito eradication. What is exactly involved here that we vote money for? Does it have any effect? I ask this because the mosquitoes are on the increase. Even in Nairobi where they never used to carry malarial parasites they now do. So, while we ^{are} voting money for the eradication of mosquitoes, they are in fact on the increase and becoming more deadly.

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, the mosquitoes are living things. We may eradicate them, but there are neighbouring areas that may not be doing so as fast as we are doing. Mosquitoes do migrate and breed. It is, therefore, a job which we shall have to continue to do for a long time. We have not yet completely eradicated them. But, we do, in fact, reduce the number of mosquitoes and their effectiveness in spreading diseases. We cannot pretend that we have eradicated them. But, the process has an effect. We have many areas that are now clear of mosquitoes and those that carry the parasites. It is a fact that I have to admit that ~~we~~ when we have floods as has happened recently, in some areas the breeding environment is again ~~is~~ restored. So, we have to go over the same job again and try to clear these places. So, it is a job that has ~~been~~ to be continuous. So in one way the hon. Member is right, but at the same time he is not right to pretend that we should despair that we shall never succeed ⁱⁿ ~~to~~ eradicate the mosquitoes. We cannot despair.
eradicating

(Heads 325 and 326 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 112 agreed to)

(Heads 335, 336, 337 and 339 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 113 agreed to)

(Heads 341, 342, and 343 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 114 agreed to)

END S.....

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Mwanzandi): I have been reading, for example, Sub-Vote 114. There are several ~~n~~ Heads under it. I have been waiting to see who have something to say on the Heads. But if nobody stands, I cannot continue waiting indefinitely.

MR. KUBO: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir. I can only see Sub-Votes 114 and 116. Where is Sub-Vote 115? I am on page 270 of the Development Estimates. Could there have been a mistake?

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Mwanzandi): I cannot hear you.

MR. KUBO: I am saying that I am not following what you are doing because I cannot see Sub-Vote 115.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Mwanzandi): There is no Sub-Vote 115.

MR. MALEBE: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think you have just mentioned, ~~in the Sub-Votes~~ Sub-Vote 115, which is on the National Hospital Insurance Fund, but it does not appear here.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Mwanzandi): We were ~~now~~ discussing the Recurrent Estimates then, and we are ~~not~~ now discussing the Development Estimates. So, if that ~~was~~ is not in the Development Estimates, then it may have been in the Recurrent Estimates.

H Sub-Votes 116 - Medical Supplies Co-ordinating Unit
SUB-VOTE 116 - MEDICAL SUPPLIES CO-ORDINATING UNIT
Head 355 - Central Medical Stores

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, earlier on, the Minister for Health explained at length about the Central Medical Stores. I can now see, under Item 400 - Construction

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI (Ctd):

of Buildings - Non-Residential a figure of K£12,400. What kind of buildings are these? Are they to be erected at the Central Medical Stores, or are they outside Nairobi?

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, if the hon. Members would care to read the whole Head, they would see that it is stated where the non-residential buildings are in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu and so on.

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, my question is on the particular sum shown under Head 355, which amounts to K£12,400. Is this sum - which appears meagre - going to be spent in Nairobi, or is it to be distributed all over the country?

MR THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, non-residential buildings are to be distinguished from those buildings where we are expanding the stores, initiating new buildings and so on. This item is strictly for non-residential use. If we are building a residential place for workers, we would specifically call it residential. This is only for the purposes of auditing.

(Head 355 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 116 agreed to)

(Vote D11 agreed to)

(End. T)

(Question put and agreed to)

(Resolution to be reported without amendment)

(The House resumed)

/Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair/

REPORT

Vote 11 - Ministry of Health

MR. MWAMZAZI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am directed to report that the Committee of Supply has considered the Resolution that a sum not exceeding K&58,668,020 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1989, in respect of Vote 11 - Ministry of Health and has approved the same without amendment.

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution.

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS (Mr. arap Koech) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

ADJOURNMENT

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of business and the House is therefore adjourned until tomorrow Thursday, the 21st of July, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at fifty minutes past Five o'clock

END U

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

OFFICIAL REPORT

Thursday, 21st July, 1988

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Questions Nos. 219, 193, 229, 207, 202, 228 and 203

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

Strike by In-Patients, Eldoret Hospital (Dr. Misoi)

Provision of an Ambulance, Bomet Division (Mr. Kones)

Closure of Miwani and Ramisi Sugar Factories and the Building
of Busia Sugar Factory (Mr. Masinde)

POINTS OF ORDER

Additional Information to Question NO. 201 - No Debate should
be opened on the Matter

Misreporting by The Kenya Times - Mr. Speaker will look into
the Matter and make a Ruling

Frequent Power Failure in the Country - The Minister for
Energy should come out with an explanation

BILLS

First Reading

The Clinical Officers (Training, Registration and Licensing)
Bill

In the Committee, Report and Third Reading

The Finance Bill - Agreed to in Committee - Reported
with Amendments - Read the Third Time and Passed

Second Reading

The Foreign Investments Protection (Amendment) Bill - The
Minister for Finance - Question Proposed - Agreed to

The Local Government Services Charge Bill - Question
Proposed - Debate Interrupted without question put

H A N S A R D

Thursday, 21st July, 1988

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

PRAYERS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No.219

MR. KILIKU, kwa niaba ya Mr. Bidu alimuuliza Waziri wa Nchi, Afisi ya Rais:-

- (a) kwa nini ujenzi wa ofisi ya D.O. wa Kinango umesimama;
- (b) kiasi gani cha fedha kimekadiriwa na kutengwa kwa ujenzi huo; na
- (c) yeye anachukua hatua gani kuona kuwa ofisi hii imekamilika.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Anyone here from the Ministry of State, Office of the President?

We will leave that ^{Question} until the end then. Next Question.Question No.193

MR. MWAMZANDI, alimuuliza Waziri wa Afya:-

- (a) Kama anafahamu ~~ku~~ kuwa Bw. Omar Bakari, ID/No.0764874/69, N.S.S.F. No.01215028, alianza kukatiwa pesa za N.S.S.F. tangu mwaka wa 1966 mpaka Novemba, 1987; na
- (b) kwa vile Bw. Bakari anaambiwa kuwa nambari yake ya N.S.S.F. ina makosa, ~~Waziri~~ anachukua hatua gani kuona kuwa mwananchi huyu amelipwa pesa zake haraka iwezekanavyo.

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

Bw. Naibu Spika naomba kujibu.

- (a) Ndio nafahamu

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

(b) kulingana na tarakimu zilizowekwa na Wizara yangu, Bw. Bakari alipewa uhamisho kutoka County Council ya Kwale na kujiunga na Wizara ya Afya mmamo tarehe moja Januari 1970. Alistaafu kutoka kwa utumishi wa Serikali mmamo tarehe moja mwezi wa Desemba, 1987 na angelipwa pesa za N.S.S.F. kulingana na Kifungu cha Sheria ya Kenya Nambari 258.

Maofisa wa Wizara yangu wanaohusika na jambo hili wameni julisha kwamba nambari sahihi ya N.S.S.F. ya Bw. Bakari ilikuwa ni 012975028 kama anavyodai mhe. Mbunge. Hivyo basi, orodha ya pesa alizokatwa kwa majili ya N.S.S.F. tangu tarehe mosi ~~Januari~~ Januari 1970 hadi tarehe 30, Novemba 1987, imetengenezwa na ameshauriwa katika barua nambari 325477/34 ya tarehe 7 Julai 1988 kutuma barua ya maombi kwa Wizara ya Wafanyikazi kupitia Makao Makuu ya Wizara ya Afya ili alipwe pesa zake za N.S.S.F.

Malipo ya N.S.S.F. kutoka tarehe mosi Aprili, 1966 mpaka tarehe 31 Desemba, 1969, yatatayarishwa na County Council ya Kwale kwa sababu Wizara yangu haina tarakimu za malipo yaliyofanywa wakati huo.

MR. MWAMZANDI: Bw. Naibu Spika, ikiwa Wizara ya Afya ilitoa nambari ya N.S.S.F. 01215028 na Waziri Msaidizi anasema kuwa hii haikuwa nambari ya Bw. Bakari, si hii inaonyesha kuwa pesa zake ~~nyingine zimekwenda~~ nyingine zimekwenda kwa hesabu hii?

MR. ole SOMPISHA: Bw. Naibu Spika, naomba mhe. Mwanzandi ~~arudie~~ arudie hilo swali kwani sikulisikia vizuri.

MR. MWANZANDI: Bw. Naibu Spika, nimesema kuwa Bw. Bakari alikuwa amepewa N.S.S.F. No.01215028 na sasa Waziri Msaidizi anasema kuwa hii haikuwa nambari yake; nambari sahihi ilikuwa 012975028. Je, si hii inamaanisha kuwa pesa zake nyingine zitapotea kwa sababu labda zilikwenda katika ile hesabu yake ya zamani?

MR. ole SOMPISHA: Bw. Naibu Spika, nimesema kwamba kwa ule wakati Bw. Bakari alipokuwa ameajiriwa na County Council ya Kwale ilikuwa ni jukumu la konseli hiyo kumlipa pesa zake. Yeye mwenyewe anaweza kufuata ~~ku~~ County Council ya ~~Kwa~~ Kwale ili wamlipe pesa zake za N.S.S.F. Alijiunga na Wizara ya Afya kutoka Januari 1970, na atalipwa pesa zake kutoka wakati huo kwa kutumia ile nambari ya N.S.S.F. niliyotaja. Pesa zake ziko tayari, sharti atume barua ya maombi au afike mwenyewe kwa Ofisi ya N.S.S.F. kuchukua pesa zake.

MR. MWANZANDI: Je, Bw. Naibu Spika, inaaminika pia kwamba hii nambari nilioitaja hapa katika Swali pia ilikuwa yake alipokuwa akifanya kazi na County Council ya ~~Kwa~~ Kwale, halvipi?

MR. ole SOMPISHA: Bw. Naibu Spika, ~~ia~~ ~~na~~ siwezi kusema kuwa hiyo nambari ilikuwa ya County Council ya Kwale, kwa sababu mimi najua ile nambari ambayo nimetaja na ndiyo alipewa tangu alipojiunga na Wizara ya Afya. Sijui chochote juu ya nambari ile nyingine. Mhe. Mwanzandi anaweza kujua nambari hii ~~waxai~~ ni ya aina gani kwa sababu yeye ndiye aliitaja. Wizara yangu haijui hiyo nambari.

Question No.229

MR. MALEBE on behalf of Mr. Kagwima asked the Minister for Agriculture:-

- (a) how many ~~x~~ Agricultural Extension Officers are there in each division in Tharaka Constituency; and
- (b) what role are they playing in assisting the local farmers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Anyone here from the Ministry of Agriculture?

We will leave that until the end then.

Next Question.

Question No.207

DR. WAMEYO ~~ask~~ asked the Minister for Agriculture

- (a) why the Government did not act as millions of shillings were being siphoned out of the country this year by the management of Miwani Sugar Company Limited; ~~xxx~~
- (b) how many tons of sugar did they export between January 1980 and December 1987; and
- (c) what happened to the reserves of the company.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Anyone here from the Ministry of Agriculture?

We will leave that ~~xxx~~ until the end then

Next Question.

Question No.202

MR. KILIKU asked the Minister for Labour:-

- (a) whether he is aware that the former employees of Berkeley - Steward Limited P.O. Box 85083, Mombasa, have not been paid their terminal benefits since being declared redundant in June, 1987; and
- (b) when will they be paid their benefits?

(END.....A)

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Midika): Mr. Deputy Speaker,
Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am not aware that employees of MS Berkeley-Steward have not been paid their terminal benefits because no such case has been reported to any office of the Ministry of Labour. However, on investigations arising out of this Parliamentary Question, we discovered that the company was placed under liquidation in March, 1987, and closed down in the month of June, 1987.

(b) It is not possible for me to confirm when the employees will be paid their terminal benefits because the matter has been reported to the Industrial Court.

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before any company declares its workers redundant, it must get the approval of the Minister for Labour. In this case, it appears that this company declared its workers redundant without the approval of the Minister. I have a letter with me here dated 8th June, 1987, on the question of staff redundancy. I do not know why the Minister did not take action on this matter. Probably the Assistant Minister does not want to reply to my Question

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Mr. Kiliku. To whom is that letter addressed? Is it addressed to the Ministry of Labour?

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I read out the letter for you?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Oh, yes.

MR. KILIKU: Sir, the letter I have is Ref. 742/PAOTK and is dated 8th June, 1987. It is written by Berkeley-Steward Ltd. and is addressed to all members of staff, Mombasa Office, P.O. Box 85083. The subject matter is "Staff Redundance". It says, and I quote:-

"As you are aware, this company has been placed under liquidation. An interim liquidator, Mr. E.S. Davidson, of P.O. Box 4009, Nairobi, has been appointed on 22nd May, 1987, to safeguard the existing assets of the company".

There is no need of going on quoting the letter. Since it appears that this company declared its workers redundant without ~~the~~ the approval of the Minister, what action will ~~the~~ the Assistant Minister take?

MR. MIDIKA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member knows that when a company goes into liquidation, that means that it does not have money and, therefore it has failed to carry on with its business. When a company fails to carry on with its business because of lack of funds, you cannot force it to pay any dues. We investigated and found out that the company was put under liquidation. As such, the employees, through their representatives, reported the matter to the Industrial Court which is under the Ministry of Labour. We are interested in ensuring that the workers are paid their terminal benefits as soon as the court matter is finished.

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister agree with me that this company declared its workers redundant without the Minister's approval as is laid down in the law?

MR. MIDIKA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one of these days I will recommend that my brother, hon. Kiliku, should join the team of trade union leaders in this country. He should know that the workers have their representatives who are responsible for reporting such cases. The Ministry does not go witch-hunting employers everywhere. When the matter is reported to us, we take appropriate action. In this case, as soon as the court case is finalised and something is not done, we will certainly do something; I promise that.

MRS. NDETEI: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Assistant Minister to direct an hon. Member on which group to join?

MR. MIDIKA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. "Steel" lady from Ukambani may be right that I should not direct hon. Members on which groups to join. However, since hon. Kiliku is my friend, I am sure that if he joined one of the labour movements in this country, he will be very useful indeed.

MRS. NDETEI: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the Assistant Minister to describe me as a "Steel" lady? I have blood in my system.

MR. MIDIKA: Sir, I was still replying to another point of order when the Iron lady from Ukambani stood up. I refer to her as the "Iron" lady because she

21.7.88.

MR. MIDIKA (ctd.):

is a very able Member of Parliament from that part of the world and we are proud of her. That is why we call her the "Iron" lady. I only baptised here when I referred to her as the "Steel" lady.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Mr. Midika. I would personally suggest that the good lady be referred to as "gracious" lady because we do not need to borrow rather heavily from other parts of the world.

MR. MIDIKA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must take your advise seriously. The gracious hon. lady from Ukambani is right that I should not direct hon. Kiliku on which group to join. However, I only asked the hon. Member to join one of the labour movements in this country because I know him as a very able man. I have known him for a very long time and I am sure he does not disagree with me at all.

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sure that the Assistant Minister knows that this is a law-making body. He is now informing this House that this matter is before the Industrial Court and he knows that when a matter is before any court it is prejudicial to discuss it. Is he not misleading this House when he says that the matter is before the Industrial Court and yet he goes ahead to discuss it?

MR. MIDIKA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member, who is a trade union leader, listened to me very carefully, he should have heard what I said. I said that it is only after the matter has been—

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, hon. Wasike-Ndombi. Could you please allow hon. Midika to finish what he is saying and then raise your point of order?

MR. MIDIKA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member who asked that question used to be my colleague in Cotu, and he knows very well that I was a very careful in answering his question. I said that we are not going to do anything until the matter is finalised in the Industrial Court.

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the Assistant Minister is denying that he has said that the matter is before the Industrial Court, ^{then} we will

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI (ctd.):

check in the HANSARD next week. When he was answering a supplementary question from hon. Kiliku, the Assistant Minister said that the matter is before the Industrial Court, which he is now denying. If we check in the HANSARD next week and establish that he said that the matter is before the Industrial Court, then he will have to bear the consequences.

HON. MEMBERS: He is not denying that!

MR. MIDIKA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have not denied anything. All I have said is that we will not do anything until the matter is finalised in the Industrial Court. That is simple English.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, hon. Members. I would like to intervene in this particular matter. If it is true, hon. Midika, that this matter is before the Industrial Court, then, under the Standing Orders of this House, the matter itself is sub-judice. In fact, it is not in our province to discuss the matter before we get the findings of the Industrial Court.

END ... B

MR. KILIKU: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. We are talking of ^{the} Industrial Court, but the reply here said that the complainant has taken the matter to court. There is no mention of ^{the} Industrial Court here. So, we want confirmation from the Assistant Minister whether it is ^{the} Industrial Court, High Court or which court of law ~~is~~ this ^{this is.}

MR. MIDIKA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the court that we deal with is the Industrial Court and it is under the Ministry of Labour.

Question No.228

MR. LEWA asked the Minister for Lands and Housing:-

- (a) if he is aware that Mr. Gilbert Mwanganda was forced to abandon Plot No.322, at Kikambala in 1986;
- (b) if he is further aware that Mr. Mwanganda had been given the go-ahead to purchase the Plot by the D.C. vide his letter Ref. LD/16/Vol.V111/77 dated 8.9.81; and
- (c) why the trustees of the land refused to accept the D.C.'s recommendation.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that Mr. Mwanganda was a squatter on private land Plot No.322 Section 111 Mombasa North and when the Plot was sold by the Executors of the Estate of the original owner, the new owner asked him to vacate the land.

(b) I am not aware that Mr. Mwanganda was given the go-ahead by the District Commissioner to purchase the Plot.

(c) The sale of the Plot was on a willing buyer willing seller basis and it was approved by the Land Control Board. The District Commissioner is the Chairman of the District Land Control Board and if it was his feeling that Mr. Mwanganda should purchase the Plot, he could have made this recommendation to the Board before consent to sell the Plot to another party was given.

MR. KUBO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since the Assistant Minister has accepted that this gentleman was a squatter on that piece of land, can he now explain what the future of the squatter is going to be if the land is going to be sold to another party without the squatter being given ^{the} first priority?

MR. MUTISO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it does not follow that a squatter is given the first priority. What happened ^{was} that Mr. Mwanganda had the opportunity to raise the matter before the District Land Control Board before the sale agreement was completed expressing the feeling that he wanted to purchase that land. Now, since he did not do so in time, those who bought the land --

MR. KUBO: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister is implying that this gentleman was aware that the land was being sold, but he was not. Even according to the answer he has given, the sale of this land was done without the knowledge of this particular gentleman. So, how could he have objected? It is not in order for the Assistant Minister to say that the gentleman should have objected while he was not aware of the sale?

MR. MUTISO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I said was that Mr. Mwanganda was a squatter, and according to part (c) of the Question, the hon. Member alleges that there was a recommendation by the District Commissioner for Mr. Mwanganda to purchase the land. That is why I said that if the District Commissioner knew or was aware of Mr. Mwanganda's interest to purchase the land before the agreement to sell the land to this other party was concluded, the District Commissioner should have given Mr. Mwanganda the first priority, if he so wished. However, it does not seem that there was that information available in the hands of the District Commissioner.

MR. KINYANJUI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Question has indicated a reference of a letter from the District Commissioner. Surely, if the Question has indicated a reference of a letter from

MR. KINYANJUI (Contd.):

the District Commissioner, how can the Assistant Minister then tell the House that the District Commissioner was not aware of this matter?

MR. MUTISO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the information of the House and the hon. Members, I want to read a passage here, and it says:-

"The records held at Kilifi Land Registry indicate that an application for consent of the Kilifi Land Control Board for sale of that Plot was received by Kilifi Land Registry in August, 1979, and was signed by M/S Kaplan & Stratton Advocates on behalf of the Executors who were M/S Galam on behalf of Beach Investment Ltd. as the Purchaser.

Lvide
In the absence of any objection, the application was considered by the Board and approved ~~by the~~ Minute No. 75 of 1979 of Kilifi Land Control Board. Soon after that, the consent to sell the Plot to M/S Beach Investment Ltd. was given by the Board. Mr. Mwanganda raised the objection in writing to the Commissioner of Lands and the owners of the Plot claiming that he had physically been living on the Plot for many years, and that he had been promised by the late owner lady to be given the first priority to buy the Plot if it came up for sale".

Unfortunately, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this information was never disclosed to the Board in form of an objection at the time the application was being considered. Therefore, by the time Mr. Mwanganda made this information available, it was too late. In fact, it was after the sale agreement had been concluded.

MR. LEWA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there was a deliberate effort on the part of the Executors of the late owner of the Plot not to look for Mwanganda because they were very much aware that Mr. Mwanganda had been living on that piece of land and had, in fact, been promised that he would be given the first priority when the Plot came up for sale. Why could the Executors not look for Mr. Mwanganda first before they went to the Land Control Board?

MR. MUTISO: Certainly, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is not within our jurisdiction to do so! The hon. Member does not expect me to answer that question. That information is not within our province to know.

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister did not explain the reason why the consent which was received from the District Commissioner was ignored in Kilifi? Part (b) of the Question says that Mr. Mwanganda was given the go-ahead in writing by the District Commissioner. What happened after the District Commissioner had given his consent?

MR. MUTISO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the letter that ~~is~~ was allegedly written by the District Commissioner and of which we have no evidence recommending Mr. Mwanganda to purchase the Plot was written more than one year later. Therefore, I would like personally, if the hon. Member is in possession of that letter, to let us have it so that we can know when it was written because the information we have is that this letter came too late after the conclusion of the sale of the land.

MR. TUVA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is common practice for the Land Control Boards to check whether the land in question is in vacant position or not. Now, in this particular case, Mr. Mwanganda claims to have been living on that piece of land long before the lady owner died. Why did the Chairman of the Land Control Board not investigate whether this land was occupied or not before the consent was given?

End C.

MR. MUTISO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think there is one point which I must make very clear here. A person living on a piece of land as a squatter obviously cannot be asked whether he wants to buy that piece of land unless he himself expresses his wish to do so. In this case, therefore, unless ~~unless~~ Mr. Mwanganda expressed his wish to buy this land on time, no one would have known whether he wanted to buy it because he was simply a squatter.

MR. KUBO: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, **This** gentleman was not aware of any sale of the land until the land deal was finished and the new owners moved onto the land. That was the only time that Mr. Mwanganda became aware that the land had been sold. Therefore, is the Assistant Minister now not misleading the House?

MR. MUTISO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I quite agree that the gentleman in question was not aware of the sale of the land, but there was no excuse of him not knowing. If he only came to know about it when the land deal had been completed, what could we have done?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay, we shall move on to Mr. Kubo's Question.

Question No.203

MR. KUBO asked the Minister for Commerce:-

- (a) whether he is aware that the inspectors of weights and measures visited Taveta for only one day this year without giving adequate notice to the local traders;
- (b) whether he is further aware that as a result most traders and businessmen did not avail their weights and measures for inspection; and
- (c) whether he can therefore instruct the inspectors to go to Taveta again and carry out another inspection.

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

(a) Yes, I am aware that the inspectors of weights and measures from Mombasa visited Taveta on 2nd June 1988 without giving local traders any notice. This was a surprise visit for the purposes of checking on traders and businessmen who contravene the Weights and Measures Act.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (Mr. Karingi)(Cont'd.):

(b) I am further aware that most traders and businessmen did not avail their weights and measures for verification on that date.

(c) However, my Ministry has prepared a programme for annual verification and stamping of traders' weighing and measuring equipment for Taita-Taveta District. The inspectors will visit the District between 19th and 23rd of September, 1988. The inspection centres will be Kasigau, Kai, Ghazi, Sagalla and Voi Town. All traders within a radius of 20 kilometres of the centres are required under the provisions of Weights and Measures Act No.18 of 1987, to present their weighing and measuring equipment for verification and stamping.

MR. KUBO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am indeed very much surprised by the Assistant Minister's reply because the aim of sending his men there is not to surprise these people with a view to victimizing them. Instead, the Ministry is there to help these wananchi who are carrying out their business. Therefore, can he explain why these traders and businessmen were not given prior notice? How can he help the traders by surprising them just like that?

MR. KARINGI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, by giving prior notice to these traders would be like advising criminals of a possible police check ~~and for that~~ or because they would either not be available for inspection, close their business or even remove the equipment. Therefore, the very useful purpose of verifying the weighing and measuring equipment would not be achieved and this would not help wananchi.

MR. KUBO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think the Assistant Minister does not seem to understand the meaning of Weights and Measures Act. I am saying this because traders are given a chance once a year to have their weighing and measuring equipment checked. At that time inspectors go round the whole country checking and stamping the equipment. In fact, if there is any fault with the weighing and measuring equipment, they go around with people who can repair these things. So, I am asking why the people of Taita Taveta District were not given that opportunity? Now they have to go all the way to Mombasa which is the nearest place where they can have their equipment checked and stamped. For the information of the hon. Assistant Minister, the centres he has mentioned are not within Taveta.

but within Voi. Therefore, why were the people of Taveta denied that chance of having their equipment checked?

MR. KARINGI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not aware that under the Act traders are at all allowed to operate their weighing and measuring equipment without a valid stamp for any calendar year. So, it is the responsibility of the traders to make sure that their equipment is properly stamped for the calendar year. Our officers in the field also have a duty to check on those unscrupulous traders who may want to take advantage of the notice for checking and stamping the equipment, and any trader found doing so can be prosecuted for defying what is an obvious law.

DR. MISOI: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it really in order for the Assistant Minister to compare our traders with criminals by saying that is why he does not give them notice? Could he explain further what he means by that?

MR. KARINGI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if it would please the hon. Member, I am prepared to withdraw the word, "criminal" and use the word "offender".

MR. KUBO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know why there seems to be some misunderstanding between the Assistant Minister and myself on this issue. The normal procedure here is that once in a year, these inspectors visit all trading centres in the country and before they do so, they give the dates of their visits to the local community and tell them, "On such-and-such a date, we shall go to Taveta", and so on. What I am asking is: why were the traders in Taita Taveta not given that notice? I am saying this because when traders are given such a notice, they normally take their weighing and measuring equipment to the centres and after they are checked, they are given an okay to continue using them. All I am asking the Assistant Minister is: when are these inspectors going to visit Taita Taveta District? This is not for the purpose of looking for offenders, but for the purpose of helping our traders there.

MR. KARINGI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my earlier reply, I did indicate that this is an annual exercise and indeed, it is not carried out in Voi Town only, but also in all other towns throughout the Republic. That is why

MR. KARINGI (Ctd.):

we have the Weights and Measures Department in the Ministry of Commerce.

I may with your permission, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, refer the hon. Member to The Kenya Times of 17th of July where he will find a list of dates on which we shall be carrying out that particular exercise of checking of weighing and measuring equipment nationwide. If one does not avail oneself of that opportunity, to get his weighing or measuring equipment checked and ratified, then the onus is on him to make sure that in the course of the year, he goes to the nearest office of Weights and Measures Department to have the same equipment ratified so that he operates within the law.

MR. KUBO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while thanking the Assistant Minister for making that clarification, ~~but~~ can he make sure that these inspectors do visit Taveta because the centres he has mentioned are in Voi Constituency which is more than 100 kilometres from Taveta? So, can he help our people by sending his inspectors to Taveta?

MR. KARINGI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not quite sure that I understook quite exactly what the hon. Member asked.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Can you repeat your question, Mr. Kubo?

MR. KUBO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in simple language, I am telling him that the centres he has mentioned, namely Kasigau, Kai, Ghazi, Sagalla and Voi Town, are all within Voi Constituency which is more than 100 kilometres from Taveta. Therefore, all I am asking him is to help the people of Taveta by sending inspectors there. After they have visited these centres, we also want them to visit trading centres in Taveta. So, can he help us in doing that?

MR. KARINGI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I have already explained, we have a programme for 1988 for verifying the various weighing and measuring equipment and much as I sympathize with the hon. Member for the distances involved and perhaps the additional costs, this is not a unique case affecting Taveta only, but it applies nationwide. I am afraid that at the moment, my Ministry is not in a position to spend much more than ^{what is} ~~has~~ already allocated to ensure that this equipment is verified.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us go back to Mr. Bidu's Question.

Question No.219

MR. KILIKU, kwa niaba ya Bw. Bidu alimuuliza
Waziri wa Nchi; Ofisi ya Rais:-

- (a) kwa nini ujenzi wa ofisi ya D.O. wa ^{Kinango}~~Kinango~~ umesimamishwa,
- (b) ni kiasi gani cha fedha kimekadiriwa na kutengwa kwa ujenzi huo, na
- (c) anachukua hatua gani kuona kwamba ofisi hii imekamilika.

END D.

J.K.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Onyancha): Bw. Naibu Spika, kabla si jajibu, ningependa kuomba msamaha kwa kuchelewa. Bw. Naibu Spika, ninaomta kujibu.

(a) Ujenzi wa ofisi ya Ofisa Tawala wa Kinango ulisimamishwa na mwenye kandarasi aliyepewa kazi hiyo mwisho/wa mwezi wa Novemba, 1987, na juhudi za Serikali za kumshawishi arudi kuimaliza kazi kandarasi haijafanikiwa.

(b) Kiasi cha fedha kilichokadiriwa kwa ujenzi huo ni Shs. 1,892,823/-

(c) Serikali iko katika hatua ya kumteua mwenye kandarasi mwingine ili akamilishe kazi ya ujenzi uliosalia.

MR. KILIKU. Waziri Mz Msaidizi amesema kuwa mwenye kandarasi wa kwanza alipatiwa Shs. 1,892,823/- na akatoweka. Juhudi za Serikali za kutaka kumrudisha ili akamilishe kazi iliyosalia hazikufaulu. Na sasa, Serikali inatafuta mwenye kandarasi mwingine. Je, ~~za~~ huyu mwenye kandarasi mwingine aki ja na apatiwe pesa na atoroke, itakuwaje? Inaonyesha kuwa Waziri Msaidizi hana uwezo wa kumrudisha huyu mwenye kandarasi wa kwanza ili analize kazi aliyozanza baada ya kupatiwa pesa za umma na kutoroka.

MR. ONYANCHA: Kandarasi ni maagano ya watu wawili ambao hukubaliana chini ya masharti fulani. Huyu mwenye kandarasi alichukua kandarasi chini ya masharti fulani. Asipoyatimisha yote, sheria hutupatia nguvu za kufuata mtu asiye fuata masharti yaliyomo katika makubaliano hayo.

MR. KILIKU: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Waziri anapotosha Bunge, kwa sababu amesema kuwa kuna juhudi zimefanywa ili kumrudisha huyu mwenye kandarasi ili aimalize kazi aliyozanza lakini juhudi hizo hazijafaulu. Huyu mwenye kandarasi hakuimaliza kazi yake ndipo serikali ~~katika hatua~~ kumfuata bila mafanikio. ~~Kwanza~~ Ingefaa Waziri Msaidizi akubali kuwa hakuchukua hatua ya kumrudisha huyu mwenye kandarasi. ~~Kwanza~~ Lakuna mwenye kandarasi yeyote anayeweza kukataa kurudi kukamilisha kazi yake ikiwa ameulizwa na Serikali kufanya hivyo. Labda Waziri Msaidizi ndiye hajamaliza huyu mwenye kandarasi kufanya hivyo.

MR. ONYANCHA: Katika kandarasi hizi kama hizi, Serikali haiwezi kumrudisha mwenye kandarasi kuimaliza kazi ambayo hakumaliza kwa nguvu, jinsi Bw. Kiliku anavyosema. Chini ya masharti ya kandarasi hiyo, Serikali inaweza kumshtaki kortini ili arudishe pesa zozote zaidi alizopewa kulingana na kazi aliyofanya. Hayo yatafanyika kufuatana na masharti ya makubaliano ya kandarasi. Ikiwa mtu huyo amepotea, kuna masharti ambayo Serikali itafuata ili isipate hasara yoyote.

MR. KILIKU: Waziri Msaidizi anaweza kutueleza kama huyu mwenye kandarasi alitakiwa afikishe ujenzi wa ofisi ya Ofisa Tawala mpaka kiwango kipi, alitakiwa aifanye musu au aimalize? Na pia ningependa atueleze kandarasi yenyewe imefikia wapi.

MR. ONYANCHA: Huyu mwenye kandarasi alitakiwa afanye kazi mpaka aimalize ofisi yote.

MR. A.K. KINYANJUI: Huyu mwenye kandarasi, alikuwa amefanya kazi kiasi gani, ~~kwakwa~~ na alikuwa amelipwa pesa kiasi gani?

MR. ONYANCHA: Huyu mwenye kandarasi, amelipwa Shs. 1,069,185/45. Lakini, kwa wakati huu sina maelezo kamili kwamba kazi aliyofanya ilikuwa ^{ya} kiasi fulani.

MR. A.K. KINYANJUI: Kabla ya ~~ku~~ kandarasi kutolewa, ni kweli kuwa huwa na masharti. Je, ikiwa huyu hakutumiza haya masharti ambayo Waziri Msaidizi ametu-~~e~~ eleza, kwa nini hajapelekwa kortini basi?

MR. ONYANCHA: Kwa kandarasi kama hizi, mwenye kandarasi hulipwa kwanza kulingana na kiasi ya kazi ambayo amefanya kufikia wakati fulani. Mwenye kandarasi akimaliza sehemu fulani, hulipwa pesa kiasi fulani, mpaka afikie kiwango hiki ambacho nimekwishataja. Alipotoroka, alikuwa amepatiwa Shs. 1,069,185/45, na beadaye alikataa kuja kuimaliza kazi iliyobakia. Kufuatana na masharti, akikataa kuja, ni lazima aulizwe mara ~~at~~ kadhaa, na akikataa kata kata, Serikali itamchukua ~~kor~~ kandarasi mwingine aimalize kazi hiyo. Ikiwa kufuatana na masharti ya maagano, yule kandarasi aliyekataa kurudi na ikiwa kuna faini fulani atakayohitajika kulipa, atalazimishwa kulipa kufuatana na sheria.

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Ofisi iliyokusudiwa kujengwa ni ya Ofisa Tawala ambaye ni ofisa wa Serikali. Mhe. Onyancha ni Waziri Msaidizi katika Ofisi ya Rais, na kutokana na jawabu lake, amesema kuwa ~~na~~ hana maelezo kamili kuhusu kiasi cha kazi iliyofanywa na mwenye kandarasi. Waziri Msaidizi anaweza kuahidi Bunge kwamba ataenda kufanya uchunguzi ili alete jawabu kamili kwa sababu hajali jibu swali kikamilifu?

MR. ONYANCHIA: Ninaweza kuliahidi Bunge kwamba nitaenda kufanya uchunguzi kwa jambo ambalo pengine sikujibu kikamilifu, lakini sijui ni jambo ~~la~~ gani ambalo mhe. Wasike-Ndombi angependa niende kuchunguza ili nilete habari kamilifu. Ikiwa mhe. Wasike-Ndombi atanieleza ni jambo gani ambalo angependa nilifanyie uchunguzi, basi x nitafanya hivyo.

MR. KUBO: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Waziri Msaidizi analipotisha Bunge, kwa sababu alipokuwa akijibu Swali, alisema, hajui ni kiasi gani cha kazi ambacho kimefanywa na kandarasi. Hii ndiyo sababu anaulizwa na Wabunge aende afanye uchunguzi na baadaye aje aeleze Bunge ni kiasi gani cha kazi ambacho kimekwishafanywa ili yule kandarasi alipwe zaidi ya Shs. 1,000,000/-.

MR. ONYANCHIA: Mimi sijalipotisha Bunge; na ikiwa ni hayo mhe. Kubo anayoyasema, nitaenda niyachunguze na nitaleta maelezo kamili hapa Bungeni.

MR. KILIKU: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. ~~Si~~ Sisi huzungumza kila wakati kuhusu wizi wa pesa za umma. Hii ni mfano moja wa wizi wa pesa za umma. Mbona Waziri Msaidizi amekaa tu akiona huyu kandarasi akitoroka na zaidi ya Shs. 1,000,000/- za umma bila kumfikisha kortini? Mbona hajechukua hatua yoyote kwa huyu kandarasi?

MR. ONYANCHIA: Ninafikiri, mhe. Kiliku, hafahamu mambo vile yalivyo; katika maagano kama haya, kama masharti yanayofuatwa. Serikali imefuata masharti haya. Ikiwa huyu aliifanya musu ya kazi hii na kutoroka, maagano yenyewe yaonyesha kile tutakachofanya. Huyu kandarasi hajatoroka na pesa za Serikali, kwani alikuwa akilipwa baada ya kufanya kazi kiasi fulani, kufuatana na masharti ya kandarasi.

END E....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us go back to hon. Kagwima's Question.

Question No.229

MR. KAGWIMA asked the Minister for Agriculture:-

- (a) how many Agricultural Extention Officers there are in each division in Tharaka Constituency; and
- (b) what role they are playing in assisting the local farmers.

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

(a) There are 18 agricultural extention officers in Tharaka Constituency made up as follows; two assistant agricultural officers; 12 technical assistants; and four junior technical assistants.

(b) The extention Officers are assisting the local farmers in Tharaka Division by educating them on improved methods of; planting, cultivation, harvesting, storage of foodcrops and cashcrops, planting of improved seed varieties, control of plant diseases and insects, more efficient use of water for crops and livestock, and improved methods of soil and water conservation measures.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are assuming you are satisfied with the answer, Mr. Kagwima. Let us move on to Dr. Wameyo's Question.

Question No.237

Question No.207

DR. WAMEYO asked the Minister for Agriculture:-

- (a) why the Government did not act as millions of shillings were being siphoned out of the country this year by the management of Miwani Sugar Company Ltd;
- (b) how many tons of sugar they exported between January, 1980, and December, 1987; and
- (c) what happened to the reserves of the company.

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

(a) The Minister is not aware that Miwani Sugar Company Limited siphoned money out of the country.

(b) In 1983, the Company exported 1,500 tons of refined sugar.

(c) Miwani Sugar Company Limited is a private company, and, therefore, their financial management is not under the control of my Ministry. We are, therefore, not able to tell whether the company had any reserves at the time when they collapsed or not.

DR. WAMEYO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while thanking the Minister for that answer, may I know from him if the money which the company received for exporting 1,000 tons of sugar was received in the country by the company and the form in which the money was received? Was it received in foreign exchange or in local currency?

MR. MWANGALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it appears as if the hon. Member has "something up ⁱⁿ his sleeves".

(laughter)

He is asking questions which are very "telling". What I know is that before anything is exported, - even our own exports ^{in case of} ~~of~~ crops, ^{such as} they ~~are~~ ^{it is} subjected to the normal export conditions through the Central Bank where the C.V.3 forms are obtained. The conditions have now

MR. MWANGALE (contd.):

~~been~~ ^{been} tightened is such a way that no commodities can be exported without letters of credit; or sufficient documents which are necessary to ensure that we are ^{paid} the foreign exchange once the transaction is completed.

My answer to that question would, therefore, be:
"Yes, the foreign exchange must have come back".

DR. WAMEYO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that answer is not satisfactory. We are aware of various companies which had exported a lot of tea some time back, and no money was paid for the commodity.

However, may I inform the Minister that one Assistant Minister is reported to have said that millions of shillings have been siphoned out of the country, from the ailing Miwani Sugar Company Limited by a clique, working closely with some unpatriotic Kenyans. May I know from the Minister if that statement which came from ^{an Assistant} ~~another~~ Minister is true? And, who are the unpatriotic Kenyans?

(laughter)

MR. MWANGALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of that particular statement, so I am unable to answer that question.

DR. WAMEYO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a statement that was made by an Assistant Minister, who is in this House, on the 16th May, 1988, and reported by The Standard. I am surprised that the hon. Minister, ^{who is} my friend from Bungoma District, is not aware that this statement was made by an Assistant Minister. We are very concerned because it was in the newspaper.

HON. MEMBERS: Who is the Assistant Minister.

DR. WAMEYO: I have given you the name of the newspaper which reported what the Assistant Minister said. It ~~is~~ is in The Standard of 16th May, 1988.

MR. MWANGALE: Who is the Assistant Minister?

DR. WAMEYO: It is the hon. Midika.

MR. MWANGALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me assure the hon. Member; and of course, this House that whatever sugar that was exported in 1983 was authorised by Government; and that all due processes were carried out; and that the foreign exchange was returned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Wameyo, you can ask the last supplementary question.

DR. WAMEYO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, was money siphoned out of the country by a clique in Miwani Sugar Company Limited?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order Dr. Wameyo! The Minister has just said very clearly that he was not ready to answer that question. I think that you are now taking us back into the same situation by going round in circles. I believe that we can save valuable time by proceeding.

Let us move on to Questions by Private Notice.

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

DR. MISOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Health the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that in-patients from Eldoret Hospital went on strike on 9th July, 1988 because there were neither doctors nor nurses to serve them?

(b) Is he further aware that there has been a serious shortage of drugs in this hospital?

(c) What urgent action is the Minister taking to ensure that the situation returns to normal?

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

(a) It cannot be true. Therefore, I am not aware that in-patients in Eldoret Hospital which is a District Headquarter of Uasin Gishu District went on strike because there were neither doctors nor nurses to serve them.

(b) I am aware that Eldoret District Hospital has experienced occasional shortage of drugs supplies. This was, however, only during the last Financial Year. I am, however, ^{happy} to inform the hon. Members that since the Ministry of Health got its Vote on Account approved yesterday, the drug situation is back to normal, and there is no problem at all now.

Thank you.

DR. MISOI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister really serious to inform this House that he is not aware that in-patients marched to the District Officer's office because there were no doctors or nurses? Is he not aware that I raised this matter in this House last week on Wednesday? Can the Assistant Minister confirm ^{whether} ~~that~~ the situation is as critical as it was or ~~whether~~ it has improved.

MR. OGUR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, It is not true that in-patients at Eldoret District Hospital, which is the headquarters of Uasin Gishu District, walked to the District Officer's office. Such patients are supposed to be in bed, sick. It is not possible that there were no doctors or nurses to attend to them. According to the Medical Officer of Health in-charge of Eldoret District hospital, Dr. Odera, there was no patients strike on 9th July, 1988, as alleged by the hon. Member, and the newspapers.

^{is true} I know this and ^{he can} recall very vividly that the day in question, even the Provincial Medical Officer of Health, ~~the~~

MR. OGUR (contd.):

in charge of Rift Valley Province, had also visited the hospital and had a meeting with the medical staff there. The medical staff, which includes doctors and nurses were present. The Provincial Medical Officer could not have had a meeting with stones; he had a meeting with the staff. No in-patient can walk because we admit those people who are seriously sick. Those who can be seen in the out-patient department and go back home are not called in-patients. Those who are admitted are very sick and could not have the energy to organise a meeting with an aim of going to the District Officer's office. This is not possible, and so the hon. Member's allegation can not be true.

End F.....

MR. MWAMZANDI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also read in the papers that the patients went on strike and ^{marched in} led a procession to the district commissioner's office. They did this because the doctors were absent from the hospital. Since silence ^{means consent} ~~is acceptance~~, and since the Ministry did not refute that press statement, it means that they accepted it. Why is the Assistant Minister now refuting that ^{press report} ~~acceptance~~?

MR. OGUR: Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, my Ministry is not directed by press statements. The Eldoret Hospital is one of hospitals which are supplied with outpatients drug kits. Therefore, the hospital has a good constant supply of drugs throughout the year. However, the inpatient department ~~a~~ continued to experience occasional shortages of drugs. This is because the vote for drugs supply was inadequate for ~~some~~ ^{some} time. But this is not the case at the moment. This is not a unique case. It is an occurrence in most of our health institutions.

There could not have been any other reason for these patients to gang up, hold a meeting, chose a leader and ^{march} ~~lead~~ to the district commissioner's office which is obviously far away from the district hospital. This is totally unrealistic. We do not run the Ministry's ~~o~~ ^o Government's affairs through the press. Those allegations are ~~n~~ ⁿot true.

The Provincial Medical Officer was present in Eldoret holding a meeting with the hospital staff. It is not true that patients were left unattended, sick and very hungry. Such patients could not have been able to demonstrate and walk to the district commissioner's office. Such a thing is not realistic and ^{it is not} ~~is not~~ true!

DR. MISOI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ~~while~~ I can accept the assurance given by the Assistant Minister that the situation ~~is~~ ^{is} now normal. ^{But by} ~~It is~~ a strange coincidence that on 9th when the issue

DR. MISOI (ctd.):

was raised, the doctors were holding a meeting in Eldoret. Could they have been discussing the same problem or were they discussing something else?

MR. OGUR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, occasionally we have our staff visited. The discussions that they have entail a lot of other problems that may not have to do with drugs. Visitations like this one are normal. So, the visit of the Provincial Medical Officer in Eldoret on that day, was just one of those visitations that we undertake for the good management of our institutions. In fact, the staff of Eldoret Hospital were very happy to meet the Rift Valley Provincial Medical Officer. Out of the 13 districts in the Rift Valley Province, Eldoret was the one that was visited by this officer on 9th. There could not have been a strike on that day! It is not true. In fact, it ^{was} a pleasure to the Provincial Medical Officer to be around to take care of these other problems. But, he was not there to take care of the strike at all. This is not true.

MR. JALANG'O: Mr. deputy Speaker, Sir, there is one question that the Assistant Minister has not answered. Could he confirm to the House that the newspaper report was misleading or was totally out of question? Could he further confirm that the district commissioner did not visit the hospital on that particular day accompanied by the patients? Could he confirm that the newspaper report was totally wrong?

MR. OGUR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was nothing but wrong!

MR. P.K. KINYANJUI: Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, I think somebody is misleading the House. The hon. Questioner says that the inpatients went on strike. The Assistant Minister has denied that. In any case, I think the hon. Questioner should tell us how inpatients could go on strike. If they did that, what did they actually do

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

and how many of them took part in the strike?

(Mr. Ogur stood up to reply)

AN HON. MEMBER: It is the hon. Questioner who should reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! Let the Assistant Minister respond to that.

MR. OGUR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, not even a mad man on that day walked to the district commissioner's office!

MR. KILIKU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if I heard the Assistant Minister well, he said on that day the Provincial Medical Officer had a staff meeting in Eldoret. It was probably as a result of this meeting that the ⁱⁿpatients went on strike. Could he tell us the number of doctors and nurses that attended that meeting? Could he ~~xxx~~ also tell ^{us} the number of nurses ^{who} should have been on duty on that day? It is from this ~~xx~~ information that we can ascertain ^{the number of} the nurses and doctors who were supposed to be on duty or who attended the meeting. It is further from this information that we can know whether it is the hon. Member or the ~~x~~ Assistant Minister is ^{who} is telling the truth.

MR. OGUR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has never been a situation where visiting head of a department would hold a ^{long} meeting with all the nurses and doctors and thus allowing patients to get well and hold a meeting of their own and walk to the district commissioner's ^{office} and then go back to the hospital and become sick again! Such a thing ~~xi~~ is not possible and cannot be true. I do not understand how the newspaper people got this incorrect information.

The hon. Member knows very well that when, for example, ^{when} a Provincial Medical Officer visits a district hospital like this one in Eldoret on that day, he would only have the deputies there and the heads of the other departments. Each department like the nursing department, family planning and other departments have their own

MR. OGUR (contd.):

heads. These are the people who would hold a meeting with the Provincial Medical Officer. It is not the entire hospital staff that would attend the meeting. This attendance is not one that my Ministry would consider as total absenteeism. If this is a kind of medication that would make people well when all the hospital staff went away, then I would take this to my Ministry for consideration. This would make the patients well and enable them to walk to the district commissioner's office. This is not a very good situation to discuss. I would like to repeat that these allegations are not true.

DR. MISOI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to clear the air a bit. I would like to refer the hon. Members, who would like to read that report, to The Standard issue of Wednesday last week.

I would only sympathise with the people who may have walked to the district commissioner's office. I would agree with the Assistant Minister that the meeting that took place on 9th, was perhaps, for the discussion of drug shortages. I am satisfied that the situation may now have been corrected.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us move on to the next Question.

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

(a) Is the Minister aware that there is no ambulance in the whole of Bomet Division to serve wananchi?

(b) Is he further aware of a promise made by the Ministry to send a Land Rover to Bomet Health Centre?

(c) When will ambulance services be availed in this division and a Land Rover provided to Bomet Health Centre?

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

(a) Yes, I am aware that there is no ambulance stationed

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Mr. Ogur) (ctd.):

in Bomet Division.

(b) I am not aware of any promise made by my Ministry to send a Land Rover to Bomet Health Centre. However, an ambulance will be provided ~~xxxxxxx~~ when the Ministry has bought new vehicles some time during the 1988/89 fiscal year.

MR. KONES: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the promise was made last year when a new ambulance was commissioned to Kericho District Hospital. The old ambulance was thus supposed to be sent to Bomet Health Centre. This is when the promise was made by his Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your question, Mr. Kones?

MR. KONES: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am informing him that he should now be aware and ~~not tell lies on our good health centre that~~ ^{to tell us why this Land Rover was not sent}

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! You are allowed to make supplementary questions. You are not to make statements. But, I will allow you to get away with that this time.

MR. OGUR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Bomet Health Centre has a maternity ward. There are other health centres in Kericho with maternity wards. As such they deserve ambulance services more than the Bomet Health Centre.

There were local arrangements between the Ministry of Health and the former Member of Parliament for Bomet to station a ^{Chev Luv} ambulance at this health centre. The arrangements did not ~~materialise~~ materialise as the vehicle was old and the roads are very rough.

END G.....

MR. KONES: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, & while I quite agree that Bomet Health Centre has no maternity wards, ^{while} Kapkoros Health Centre has a maternity ward, and it finds it very difficult to transport maternity patients to Kericho District Hospital. Therefore, if there was an ~~an~~ ambulance in Bomet Health Centre, it would ^{serve} both Bomet and Kapkoros Health Centres.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kones, this is the second time you have just made a statement. Let us assume that you meant to ask a supplementary question.

MR. OGUR: An ambulance will be provided to Bomet Health Centre when the Ministry has bought new vehicles, sometime during the '1988/89 Financial Year.

MR. JALANG'O: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister implying that ambulances are only provided in health centres with maternity wards?

MR. OGUR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ^{the answer is "yes" and "no".} ~~no and yes.~~

(laughter)

MR. KILIKU: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Assistant Minister---

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kiliku, Mr. Jalang'o is also on a point of order.

MR. JALANG'O: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. ^{answer} There cannot be a 'yes' and a 'no' to a question. Could the Assistant Minister give us a definite answer?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ogur, can you shed some light on what you mean?

MR. OGUR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we have a maternity ward, there is an immediate need for provision of an ambulance. This is because when the ninth month of a pregnancy arrives we have emergency cases. So, this is an immediate need that requires us to ensure there is an ambulance. Now, if there is no maternity ward in

MR. OGUR (CTD):

a health centre, chances are that only occasionally ^{are there} ~~shall we have~~ emergency cases in such an health centre. Most of the ^{pregnant} ~~pregnang~~ mothers are advised in good time to go ^{to} health centres with maternity wards. In such health centres, they are attended to according to their needs because there are ambulances. Therefore----

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

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Mr. Angatia. I would rather you allowed him to finish what he is saying, and, then, you raise your point of order.

MR. ANGATIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I cannot let him finish because he is misleading the House. Are we to understand from the Assistant Minister that emergencies arise only in child delivery cases, and that if there were no maternity cases there would be no ambulances at all and ^{that} there would be no need for them in our hospitals? Is that what he is trying to tell us?

MR. OGUR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ^{the answer is "yes" and "no"} ~~no and yes~~. The reason is that we know what maternity wards are. When we have out-patient clinics only, then other emergencies like those arising from car, bicycle and fire accidents are not as serious as those which arise when we have maternity wards. We should cater for the ~~fr~~ former type of emergencies by providing ambulances in health centres. However, we also consider health centres without maternity wards and provide them with ambulances. We are going to consider Bomet/Health Centre and provide it with an ambulance. We are going to ~~buy~~ buy ambulances gradually, and, then, provide them to health facilities accordingly. But, health ~~is~~ centres with maternity wards ~~is~~ have a priority over the others. So we will have to ensure that they are supplied with ambulances.

MR. KILIKU: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister is not taking this House, of hon. Members, seriously. In his answer, he says 'yes' and 'no'. Could you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, tell Ministers that we want replies to be either 'yes' or 'no'? It cannot be both at the same ^{time}. Can the Assistant Minister be serious and take this House seriously?

(Mr. Ogur stood up)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Mr. Ogur. ^{Mr. Kiliku,} I observed the Assistant Minister very carefully; he was very calculating. So whenever he said 'yes' and 'no', he was armed with the two arguments for and against whatever he was trying to say.

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

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No; I will close discussion on that Question. There will always be supplementary questions on it. Can we have Mr. Masinde's Question?

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

(a) Is the Minister aware that Miwani and Ramisi Sugar factories have closed down thereby cutting down the overall sugar production in the country?

(b) When will the Minister implement the Government decision to build Busia Sugar Factory in order to bridge this gap?

(c) Will he assure this House that the said factory will be constructed at the already set aside land at Nambale?

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

(a) The Minister is aware that Miwani and Ramisi Sugar Factories have ceased production, and are currently under receivership. However, the impact of these two factories' closure on overall sugar production in the country is negligible. The two factories produced

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (CTD):

just about 24,500 tons of sugar, which accounted for about 5 per cent of our total sugar supply in the previous years. Their projected production was ~~not~~ expected to be even lower this during this year. Therefore, deficits would be minimal during this year, and could easily be ~~readily~~ accommodated through the carry-over stocks from 1987.

(b) Arising from the above reply, there is no ~~a~~ shortfall that should be bridged during this year.

(c) However, due to foreseen shortfalls in sugar production that will arise within the next five years, the Government has decided to establish two new sugar factories, one in Busia and the other one in Yala. The construction of these factories will, therefore, commence as soon as investors have finalised the packages for ~~the~~ their establishment.

MR. KILIKU: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am sorry to have to raise this point of order so early, but the Minister said that there is no shortfall in the supply of sugar in this country. It is only last ^{week} ~~week~~ when it was reported in the newspapers that we are now importing sugar through ~~the~~ Kilindini Port.

Ex Why is the Minister misleading the House? If there is no shortfall in sugar supply in this country, why are we now importing ^{it?} ~~sugar?~~

MR. MWANGALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ^{I appreciate the} ~~that is a question~~ from the hon. Member. We have ^{got} two types of sugar used in our country. We have the refined sugar, which is used by the bottling plants and the food industry. Then we have the ordinary sugar that ^{normally} we use in our drinks. The refined sugar has, in the past, been partially obtained from the Miwani ~~Sx~~ Sugar Factory production. This is because all of the milled sugar from Miwani has been converted into refined sugar. We have ^{got} a plant for that purpose, which was established in 1982. Even though, the consumption of sugar in our country is slightly higher. So, we always meet the shortfall, that is the

H.5. 21.7.88

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (CTD):

difference between the amount of sugar produced in ~~x~~Miwani Sugar ~~xxxx~~ Factory and the requirement by the ~~Q~~ country, by very small importations. Since the closure of ~~x~~ Miwani Sugar Factory, we have been forced to import refined sugar for the refined sugar-using industry. In fact, it is only yesterday when the Coca Cola plant in Kisumu was threatening to close down because of that problem. But it is now being solved. That is what I was referring to. Otherwise, in terms of the ordinary sugar that we use in our drinks, such as tea and so on, we have enough. Perhaps, between 1990 and 1994, based on ~~x~~ rehabilitation, expansion and our present sugar factories, we are satisfied that we will have sufficient sugar produced locally. We have enough reserves - nearly 30,000 tons kept in the country - and, so, we have no shortfall.

MR. P.S. MASINDE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not hear the answer to part (c) of the Question. Furthermore, will the Minister assure this House that when these factories are built the Government will do everything possible to ensure that eventually they do not have to wind up, as the other two have done?

END H

MR. MWANGALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the two factories that have closed down are privately owned. The collapse of these factories was brought about by ~~the~~ being mismanaged and run badly by the owners. In the case of the factories which we want to establish, they will be similar to the South Nyanza Sugar Company (SONY) or to Mumias, Nzoia, Chemilil ^{or} ~~and~~ Muhoroni Sugar Factories. Those factories will be sited in Busia when the time for siting them comes. However, it is too early to ^{say} ~~say~~ where they will be sited. This is why I just said that one will be in Siaya and the other in Busia but I do not want to talk about the exact place where they will be sited at this stage.

MR. MWAMZANDI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thought it was the Government's intention to establish these two factories which have been earmarked so as to help the Republic to be self sufficient in sugar production. You realize in the Minister's reply that the Ministry is establishing other factories and ~~s~~ disregarding Miwani and Ramisi sugar factories without considering the people who live around those areas. Will the Minister tell this House why these two factories have to close down without taking into account the welfare of ~~the~~ wananchi ~~around~~ living around that area?

MR. MWANGALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is a different question, but I will answer it. The establishment of two other factories is not because the Government does not want to take care of the ~~factories~~ farmers in those areas. I have said that in the ~~s~~ case of Ramisi Sugar Factory, for example, we are doing everything possible to assist the farmers to utilize the sugar cane within the outgrowers area. We have done a survey from farm to farm and every individual ~~every~~ ~~individual~~ farmer has been visited by ~~our~~ our extension officers.

MR. MWANGALE (Ctd.):

So, that is being looked into. But the fact is that sugar cane production at the coast is not viable and we know it and I am sure the hon. Member knows that too. We would like to encourage farmers at the coast to start growing other more important cash-crops such as cashewnuts, bixa, fruits and so on. We have drawn a programme for that and we are going out flat to assist those farmers there.

In the case of Miwani Sugar Factory, the Government has taken every action to make sure that the sugar cane which is in the outgrowers zone is supplied to the factories which are nearby like Chemilil and Muhoroni.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I would like us now to move on to the next Order. Do you have a point of order, Mr. Mibei?

POINTS OF ORDER

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Mibei): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Further to the answer I gave to the House yesterday, I wish to inform the House that Mr. Matii Katila will receive a sum of Sh.21,311/40. In fact, a cheque to the value of that sum was posted to him yesterday through P.O. Box 95100, Mombasa.

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

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! Mr. Kiliku, it is not my intention to open a discussion on that matter again. You have now got the piece of information that you wanted and I think you should now be pleased that the man in question will receive his money soon. Any other point of order?

I.3.....21.7.88

MR. ANGATIA: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. In today's newspaper, the Kenya Times, there is an article featuring the procedures of this House. What makes this article # leave a bad taste in my mouth is the statement given in that there are several hon. Members here who waste time. I remember being sent out of this House once, because of saying so. Another statement is that there have been notorious Members of Parliament who are no longer here, and therefore, the House does not take too long a time on Motions nowadays.

I know that His Excellency the President suggested that our Standing Orders should be reviewed but I am not sure whether this is what he had in mind. Even if that was what he had in mind, we have provisions in our Standing Orders of this House ~~which~~ which state that if an hon. Member speaks for too long or repeats himself, the Chair has the right to draw the attention of that person that he is repeating himself. But, if an hon. Member is making substantive and correct contributions, then we have no limits on certain Bills which ~~can~~ can stop such an hon. Member from speaking for as long as he can.

I find it fool-hardy for a writer in this House to suggest here that there were hon. Members who were notorious in this House; I do not know whether there are any notorious Members in this House. Secondly, he says that we spend too much time talking on some Bills. I would like to invite your attention on this article so that you can look at it and enlighten and guide us. This is irregular and the writer should be told that there are better things he can write about this House instead of interfering with the Standing Orders of the House in this way.

MR. ANGATIA (Ctd.):

Maybe this writer does not know that we have a committee which looks at our ~~at~~ Standing Orders from time to time. As far as we are concerned, if that committee has not brought in any new suggestions, it seems that that committee is satisfied that the Standing Orders of ~~this~~ we have are serving the needs of this House adequately. I will take real reception to the insinuations contained in this newspaper.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, Mr. Angatia, I have not seen that particular article but I will take time to look at it. Perhaps, the Leader of Government Business will fix a time when he ~~is~~ wishes to comment on it as well.

MR. KILIKU: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I do not want to introduce ~~and~~ any debate between me and the Assistant Minister for Labour, Mr. Mibei. You will agree with me that when he was raising his point of order, he just said, "Following ^{my} reply----" without telling us the number of the Question, or the hon. Questioner and when he replied to that Question. Could you ask him to elaborate further to which Question he was replying?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is a good detail, Mr. Kiliku. For the ~~best~~ benefit of the hon. Member, may I request hon. Mibei to give us those facts? It was only yesterday and we would want our memories to be refreshed. Could you do that, hon. Mibei?

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Mibei): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was speaking in connection with ^{the} Question No. ~~201~~ ²⁰¹ ~~by Private Notice~~ which was asked yesterday by hon. Kiliku.

(applause)

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. My point of order is in connection with what happened last night. There was a power failure which took quite a bit of time. This kind of situation is ~~being~~ happening ~~for~~ frequently and is worrying the nation. We have very able technicians and very qualified engineers here and yet we continue to have power failures in the City and the ~~x~~ Republic as a whole.

We would like the Minister for Energy to bring a Ministerial Statement here because it maybe that ~~the Kenya Power and Lighting Company is taking advantage~~ somebody is testing our reaction and one day he might use power failure to stage a coup d'^etat in this country. This is a very serious issue. I was driving through Nairobi and I noticed that there are some offices which ~~x~~ have ~~ga~~ stand-by generators but I observed that the 82 Air Force barracks does not have ^{such a} a generator. The whole of that area was dark. I think that is a very serious issue and I know that Kenya Power and Lighting Company is one of the very efficient corporations in this country which makes a lot of profits. I do not see why this kind of thing should happen every now and then. Could we have a Ministerial Statement ~~xxx~~ in connection with this?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not seem to see any Front-bencher from the Ministry of Energy here. Prof. Saitoti, do want to respond to what hon. Wasike-Ndombi has just said or you ~~just~~ only want to take note of it?

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Prof. Saitoti): No, Mr. Deputy Speake, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next Order.

I.6...21.7.88

MR. KILIKU: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. When you were on your feet, the Minister for Finance, Prof. Saitoti ~~was~~ crossed from where he was sitting and went to talk with another Minister there. Could you tell him that that is out of order?

MR. DEPTUTY SPEAKER: I believe Prof. Saitoti is ^{he} trying to get ready for the next Order. That is ~~why~~ why ~~he~~ ^{he} did not notice that I was on my feet when he did so.

END-I....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I believe the Minister is trying to get ready for the Next Order and that is why he did not notice that Mr. Deputy Speaker was on his feet.

(Applause)

BILL

First Reading

The Clinical Officers (Training, Registration and Licensing) Bill

(Order for the First Reading read—
Read the First Time—Ordered to
be read the Second Time tomorrow)

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

(Order for Committee read)

Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair

IN THE COMMITTEE

The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Mwanzandi) took the Chair

← The Finance Bill

→ (Clauses 2, 3 and 4 agreed to)

Clause 5

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:-

That clause 5 be amended by inserting the word "been" immediately after the words "should have" appearing in fifth line of section 58 1(2).

The reason of amending that one is because that had been an omission at first.

(Question of the amendment proposed)

(Question that the word to be inserted be inserted, put and agreed to)

(Clause 5 as amended agreed to)

(Clauses 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 agreed to)

Clause 21

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:-

That, clause 21 be amended by inserting the following proviso immediately after sub-section (6) -

Provided that the provisions of the subsections (5) and (6) shall not apply where the Commissioner is satisfied that the goods are sold at prices which are consistent with the provisions of section 8.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, the reason of bringing that amendment was to remove any prejudice that could come in that way.

(Question of the amendment proposed) ted be

(Question that the words to be inserted be inserted, put and agreed to)

(Clause 21 as amended agreed to)

Clause 29:

~~Articles 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33,~~
MR. ANGATIA: Mr. Temporary Deputy, Chairman, Sir, I would like

to ask the Minister to help us understand what he means in Clause 29. I know that those who will apply it understand the technicalities involved. Perhaps hon. Members would like to know exactly what he intends to do with these gains and losses on foreign exchange. I hope he could just favour us with a more detailed layman's explanation.

END J.....

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Prof. Saitoti): Mr.

Temporary Deputy Chairman, the gist of clause 29 was to give allowances to those industries which have, for the purpose of investment in this country, been forced to borrow money off-shore which is given, in effect, in hard times. Therefore, ^{when} we do not ask for them to pay back after a number of years, should there be ~~in~~ ^{have} fluctuations in our currency, [?] for example, our currency might ^{have} depreciated, in one way or the other, ~~that~~ ^{meaning} means that the industries have to look for more Kenya Shillings in order to be able to get sufficient money to buy hard currency. So, that means that there is a loss which occurred between the time they incurred the liability and the time they had to pay for it. The meaning here is that that kind of loss should be recognized at the time of paying income tax.

However, Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, this proviso also makes it quite clear that if we were to allow the law to be backdated, then the Exchequer would be marred by the demand of the funds - which we cannot afford. It is ~~is~~ for that reason that we are saying that losses or gains - anything can happen. If there is going to be a gain, it should be taxed; if there is a loss it should be recognizable from the year of income tax beginning January, 1989, so that we do not back_date it.

(Clauses 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45 agreed to)

(First schedule agreed to)

Second Schedule

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Prof. Saitoti): Mr.

Temporary Deputy Chairman, I beg to move:-

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (ctd.):

That the Second Schedule be amended by inserting the following Tariff Numbers, Tariff Description and the New Rates of duty in the following appropriate numerical order:-

<u>Tariff No.</u>		<u>New Rate of Duty</u>
51.01.080	Yarns of regenerated fibres of viscose rayon	60%
51.01.080	Yarns of regenerated fibres of acetate fibres	60%
51.01.100	Yarns of other regenerated textile fibres	60%
56.05.010	Yarn containing 85% or more by weight of discontinuous synthetic fibres	60%
56.05.020	Yarn of discontinuous synthetic fibres, containing less than 85% by weight of such fibres, mixed mainly or solely with cotton	60%
56.05.030	Yarn of discontinuous synthetic fibres, containing less than 85% by weight of such fibres, mixed mainly or solely ^{with} wool or fine animal hair	60%
56.05.040	Yarn of discontinuous synthetic fibres, containing less than 85% by weight of such fibres, mixed mainly or solely with fibres other than cotton, wool or the animal hair	60%
56.05.050	Yarn containing 85% or more by weight of discontinuous regenerated fibres	60%
56.05.060	Yarn of discontinuous regenerated fibres containing less than 85% by weight of such fibres, mixed mainly or ^{solely} with cotton	60%
56.05.070	Yarn of discontinuous regenerated fibres, containing less than 85% by weight of such fibres, mixed mainly or ^{solely} with wool or fine animal hair	60%

56.05.080 Yarn of discontinuous regenerated fibres, containing less than 85% by weight of such fibres mixed mainly or solely with fibres other than cotton, wool or fine animal hair 60%

Temporary Deputy
Mr./Chairman, on these particular amendments,

I would like to say that the Tariff Numbers being ~~a~~ proposed here were basically supposed to be contained in the Finance Bill. Unfortunately, due to typographical errors, they were not there. What has ^{been} on all ~~of~~ ^{of them} is that there used to be what is known ~~a~~ as suspended duty and another one called

(?). In this particular Finance Bill, we have combined the suspended duty and the other, to come to this particular stage here. So, this ~~this~~ fundamental amendment is really a matter of making sure that ^{that} ~~an~~ ~~amendment~~ which was left out is brought here as a typographical error.

In addition, Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, I have the following other four amendments which are not in the Order Paper. The reason I am bringing them is ^{that} ~~because~~ these are raw materials for the manufacture of iron sheets. The prices of ^{been met} the raw materials have gone up drastically, and we have ~~it~~ with demands, or requests, for a very high price increase which we believe, at this stage, ~~it~~ will not be politically right to pass on. That is why we are trying to make these amendments.

<u>Tariff No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>New Rate of Duty</u>
73.08.000	Iron or steel coil for railing	
79.01.010	Zinc waste and scrap	
73.13.051	Other sheets and plates, galvanized, flat or corrugated of a thickness of 1.5 mm or more	30% from 25%
73.13.052	Other sheets and plates, galvanized, flat or corrugated of a thickness of less than 1.5mm	45%

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (ctd.):

The first two are basic raw materials for the manufacture of iron sheets. The last two have ~~κ~~ been increased in price because they are ^{being} manufactured locally.

(Question of the new clause proposed)

MR. ANGATIA: Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, we would still like to know whether ~~new~~ these new tariffs --- We would like to know what the items the Minister read are used for. I thought it was the Minister's usual practice not to raise duty on materials that are coming to be used in our ^{industries} ~~industries~~. I am saying this without knowing what these yarns are used for. I do not know whether they are partially manufactured and, there fore, only partially used in our industries, but if they are used as materials in our manufacturing ~~κ~~ industries, then one would have expected the duty to be much lower than this or there to be no duty at all.

This also applies to the amendment the Minister ^{referred to a} ~~called~~ minor, which we do not have in the ~~κ~~ Order Paper, but which, I hope, will also be accepted. He said that ~~κ~~ some of those ~~materials~~ are raw materials for the manufacture of iron sheets. I will repeat that the duty that the ^{amount of} ~~duty~~ the Minister wants to raise from these materials could be raised from finished goods when they are sold on our own markets. Duty on imported raw materials has a tendency to limit the expansion of our industry and to give manufacturers an excuse to do many other things that are adverse to our industry and the economy in general.

END K.

MR. ANGATIA (ctd):

Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, perhaps, the Minister would like to explain this to us so that we know that we are not charging duty on raw materials as such. If the other yarns are used in industries, he should tell us whether he will consider ~~xx~~ the rates he has imposed.

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Prof. Saitoti): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman. I beg to address ~~myself~~ myself to the comments made by the hon. Member.

As the hon. Member may recall, in my Financial Statement which I presented to the House on the 16th of June, I did make it very clear that as far as the textile industry is concerned, two measures were being introduced. One was to raise the duty on the finished textile products or yarns, for the purpose of protecting our own textile ^{mills} ~~names~~. I also did point out that those yarns which we know for sure are raw materials which ^{inputs} are ~~inputs~~ for our own industries, were marginally reduced. In this particular case, these yarns are raw materials.

The other thing which I would like to state here is that in the supplementary ^{said} amendments, I ~~expressed~~ that iron or steel coil of re-rolling, zinc ~~x~~ waste and scrap are very basic raw materials which are inputs for the manufacture of iron sheets. I also did point out very clearly that due to measures which are beyond our control, the international prices of these commodities have gone up very drastically. As a result, the manufacturers have, therefore, asked for a price increase of between 30 and 40 per cent; in the actual fact it is 46 per cent.

The choice between us is that we do not effect a change in the duty as proposed here and then pass on this very big increase of 46 per cent to the consumer. Iron sheets are very fundamental and I believe that hon. Members will agree with me that they are in demand in rural areas and in our building industry. I do not think that at this time hon. Members would entertain an increase of almost 40 per cent duty on iron sheets.

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (contd.):

The only alternative, in order to ensure that we are not met with a major shortage of these very important building materials, is to look at the very basic inputs of the building industry. These are the major raw materials that go to the manufacture of iron sheets. This is why this proposal has been brought here.

The other proposal which they have stated here is to jerk the duty slightly higher in the case of other sheets and plates. These are galvanized, flat or corrugated of a thickness of 1.5mm or more. These are being manufactured here and we, therefore, have to provide protection to our own industry. The same thing also applies to other sheets and plates either galvanized, flat or corrugated. These are currently protected but we are looking for a major protection.

In effect, what is being proposed is that iron^{or} steel coils for re-rolling will go down from 20 to 0 per cent. Zinc waste and scrap will also go down from 20 to 0 per cent so as to ensure that the price of the finished products does not go higher by 40 per cent. I must say that the actual finished products are price controlled.

(Question of the amendment Proposed)

(Question that the words to be inserted
be inserted ~~be inserted~~ put and agreed to)

(Second Schedule as amended agreed to)

(Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Schedules agreed to)

Eighth Schedule

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Temporary Deputy

Chairman, I beg to move that the Eighth Schedule be amended by:-

Inserting the following Tariff Number and Tariff Description in correct numerical order and column:

<u>Tariff Number</u>	<u>Tariff Description</u>
73.13.039	Coils of iron or steel, rolled but not further worked, of a thickness of 1.5mm or less.

The main reason here is that representation has been made regarding this item to be considered as eligible for export compensation. Submission has been carefully examined within the Ministry and compared against the ~~xxx~~ criteria which we normally use to check ^{whether} an item has qualified for export compensation. If we find that there is a good reason for this particular item to be included as one among those which are eligible for export compensation, we go ahead and include it.

(Question of the amendment proposed),

(Question that the words to be inserted be inserted put and agreed to)

(Eighth Schedule as amended agreed to)

(Title agreed to)

END - L



(Clause 1 agreed to)

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the Committee doth report to the House its consideration of the Finance Bill and its approval thereof with amendment.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

(The House resumed)

/Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair/

REPORT, CONSIDERATION OF REPORT AND THIRD READING

The Finance Bill

MR. MHAMZANDI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to report that a Committee of the whole House has considered the Finance Bill and approved the same with amendment.

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee in the said Report.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Omido) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Finance Bill be now read the Third Time.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Mr. Omido) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

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

(Second Reading)

The Foreign Investments Protection (Amendment) Bill

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Foreign Investments Protection (Amendment) Bill be now read a Second Time.

This particular Bill would have been, but for technical and legal reasons, a part of the Finance Bill. In the Financial Statement, I touched

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (CTD.):

on this Bill; hence, the amendments which are here. The Foreign Investments Protection Act has not been amended for a very long time. At this particular stage, when we are seriously thinking in terms of encouraging foreign investments in this country, it has become necessary to look at the whole spectrum of the various incentives that are available in order to encourage foreign investments.

I do not need to explain why it is necessary that this country needs to attract foreign investments. If we have foreign investments, which ^{are} ~~is a~~ appropriate ~~to~~, they go towards capital formation and the generation of employment opportunities, which is very fundamental in this country. If appropriately used, these foreign investments will strengthen the economy of this country. This country has the capacity to earn foreign exchange. It is for this reason that for a number of years now, we have been looking at various incentives which are ^{in place} ~~increased~~ in order to attract foreign investments. In doing so, it has become necessary that this country must understand that this whole area of foreign investments is very competitive, and Kenya must, ^{indeed,} remain competitive.

The amendments that are contained in this particular Bill are basically ^{two} ~~types~~. The most fundamental one relates to the designation of the currency of investment, when the certificate of ^{approved} ~~the~~ enterprise is ^{granted} ~~wanted~~. It is stated in the Act that if an investor brings his own money here, irrespective of the currency, the certificate of approved enterprise states the amount of money in Kenya shillings. For that reason, quite a number of investors in the country have complained. Others have been deterred from investing in this country, because they claim that if they bring their money here in pound sterling, dollars, deutschemarks or yen and anything happens to the Kenya shilling - say, it happens to depreciate against the money brought in - at the time the investor wants to sell his own assets here, he must sell them in the Kenya shillings of those days. Therefore, that will represent a loss.

Even then, there has been some kind of fluctuation, and we have to

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (CTD.):

accept
it. For a number of years, there has been this kind of fluctuation due to forces beyond our control. So, the motive behind this particular amendment is to give recognition to the genuine investor of the fact that if he brings his own money here in any denomination, we can allow the certificate of approved enterprise to show that money in the currency in which he brought it here. If he chooses that the certificate of approved enterprise shows this money in Kenya shillings, that is all right. Basically, that is all there is to this amendment.

U.C.
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we also state here that after an investment has been made, the foreign investor stays here and makes profit, after taxation there is what is called a dividend which is paid out.

END M
[Signature]

21.7.88.

JMK

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (ctd.):

Of course, under our laws, we allow the remittance of dividends. Ideally, it would be more useful to us if those dividends were re-invested here instead of them being repatriated. Many investors argue that they do not want to re-invest those dividends here because, one, the dividends are not recognised in the certificate of approved enterprise and, secondly, that at the time when they are allowed to repatriate the dividends, the appropriate exchange rate will take place. Therefore, we are saying that if they want to re-invest that money, rather than take it out of this country, then let that money be exchange at that particular rate as then recognised in the certificate of approved enterprise. My humble submission to the House is that this will go a long way in ensuring that many investors will continue to invest the money here instead of raking it out of this country.

With those few remarks, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Foreign Investments Protection Bill be now read a Second Time.

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY (Mr. Anyango): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance to second this Bill.

The Foreign Investments Protection Act is a major one in our industrialisation strategy, particularly in industries other than other investments by foreigners in this country. This country has had a reputation of ~~px~~ protecting private property, whether it is owned by foreigners or by indigenous Kenyans. The amendments which are being proposed under the Foreign Investments Protection Act will have the effect of helping us achieve increased industrialisation through capital and managerial resources from external sources. It will now be possible for a foreigner to protect his earnings in the currency of his choice, mutually the current in which he brings in the investment. Similarly when we ask them to expand their investments in the country, the expansion can be done through new funds or through retained earnings which will be given equal protection in the enterprise.

With those x few remarks, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the Bill.

(Question proposed)

21.7.88.

MR. ANGATIA: Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance so that I can make a few remarks on this Bill. Firstly, I want to put on record that we appreciate the efforts the Minister is making to liberalise investments so that we can attract foreign investors to this country. However, I would like to say a few things so that the Minister can also be on the look-out for certain weaknesses that are likely to arise in this opening of the doors to foreigners.

When all is said and done, it is much better to have local investors, whether they are Kenyans, or foreigners who are resident here, to invest in our own country using our own resources. It is good for them to invest in various enterprises so that we can expand the economy, create employment opportunities, manufacture goods that are needed in our country and so on. I want to urge the Minister for Finance to always give preference to this kind of investment; our own local investments are better. I feel that if we have to get outside investors, then it would be better that the investment be done in foreign exchange. When we allow foreign investors to come here and borrow money from our local market, they make quite a bit of profit which, eventually, they must take out. They must also take out whatever they put in in terms of equity or the usual capital. The amendment to Clause 3 ³ ~~Three~~ allows a foreiner to come here and invest, particularly the capital and the equity, in Kenya currency. It would be better if somebody coming to ~~ix~~ invest here from outside invested in foreign currency so that the country benefits from the foreign exchange. Secondly, at the time when that person wants to repatriate—

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Prof. Saitoti): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I think it is not in order for the hon. Member to misinterpret the amendment to Clause 3(c)(i) because it does not explicitly say that a foreigner can come here and invest in Kenya currency. What it says is that the foreign investor will bring the money - hard cash - which can either be expressed in ~~Kenya~~ Kenya shillings or in foreign currency. I made it clear that the ~~ix~~ expression is only the Kenya shilling. The flexibility we are introducing is that that money

21.7.88.

le
THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (ctd.):

can be expressed in both the Kenya shilling or in hard currency. If you read that Clause, you will see that the hon. Member is really misleading the House.

MR. ANGATIA: Thank you, Sir, for that information. Nevertheless, the point that we expect foreigners to invest in this country using foreign currency is still valid. Even if we take care of the equity, as the Minister has explained, you can still extend this requirement to the loans that foreigners are going to use to set up enterprises. We should insist that these loans should be in foreign exchange. Of course, an allowance can be made for foreigners to borrow money from the local market in order to set up enterprises, but that is something that can also be done by ~~ex~~ our own people. What is the point of bringing in foreigners if our own people can do the same thing? It would be much better and preferable that if foreigners want to invest here, they should come with the full amount in foreign exchange. That would be to the benefit of this country's ~~e~~ economy. I am sure that many foreigners would like to invest in Kenya because the economic climate, political climate and the increasing ~~purzaks~~ purchasing power are very favourable. So, foreigners are already being done a favour because of the favourable climate in the country; they can come and invest here and make profit. The allowance that foreigners compete with local investors for the scarce local finances should only be treated as ~~e~~ temporary because we are out to set up enterprises and attract investments. When the situation has improved and we want our people want to invest in our country, I am sure that whenever there are two applications, one from a foreigner and another one from a local potential investor, the Minister should give preference to our local investors.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to ask the Minister to liberalise other areas for local investors. Let us not just make the whole affair attractive only for the foreign investors. For a long time now, it has been insisted ^{on} that if you want to set ~~up~~ a factory you must follow the old traditional way of first of all finding equity, loans and others which must be in acceptable ratios. We would have liked the Minister to liberalise this situation a little more. I notice that

21.7.88.

MR. ANGATIA (ctd.):

a small step has been taken through the Kenya Industrial Estates; I think they are beginning to allow Jua Kali people to borrow small sums of money to set up their enterprises. But this should also be extended to the bigger investments. Our people do not have the money to invest as equity, and this ought to be looked into so that organisations like Kenya Industrial Estates, the Industrial Development Bank, Development Finance Company of Kenya or the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation could borrow money from outside and set up enterprises. I do not see why any one of them should not ~~make~~ set up a project to manufacture tyres, bricks sugar or anything else and then invite the local people to bring in the raw materials. When the local people bring in the ~~raw~~ raw materials, they should be allowed to begin buying shares in such projects slowly until they are equal partners with the parastatals. In fact, the local people can even buy out the parastatal and then the parastatal body can move to another place and begin another project.

END ... N.

MR. ANGATIA (Contd.):

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have the capacity. We have the money and the raw materials. But the investment in the manufacturing industry is very slow ^{and} we have stuck too much to the old traditional methods: We must show our equity and then borrow. Also, certain ratios must be maintained, and so on. Now, where will our people get money to invest in the first place? To set up a sugar factory, for example, we need a lot of money, millions. For instance, if a factory is going to cost, say, KSh.700 million, one-third of that which is nearly KSh.300 million is supposed to come from the investor. Now, where will a small-scale farmer in Kenya find that kind of money? It is only the Industrial Development Bank (I.D.B.), the Development Finance Company of Kenya (D.F.C.K.) or the I.C.D.C. which can find that money and invest it. They can set up the project because they have the money. They also have the know-how and everything else. Once they have set up the project then they can invite the locals to bring in the raw materials, and in the course of bringing the raw materials they can buy the shares. Eventually, they will have equal shares or buy out the parastatals, or move out to some other areas like Kakamega, Narok, Embu, and so on. This is how to industrialise. We do not have to wait only for the foreigners and traditional ways of investments. There are ways in which we can invest. We have got the money, the capacity and the raw materials.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to invite the two Ministers, the Minister for Finance and the Minister for Industry, to explore these ways and help us to industrialise our country faster. It is a shame! Sugarcane grows in Mombasa, Western Kenya, and yet we are importing sugar from overseas. Yet we have the money and the parastatal that can invest in sugar. We have everything except the will to do it and the decision to do it. I want to invite the two Ministers that they should go out and enterprise and do this, and

MR. ANGATIA (Contd.):

move away from the traditional static positions where farmers are expected to raise the money.

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

MR. MAKAU: Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance. First of all, I would like to congratulate the Minister for Finance for giving this country a well-balanced Budget which I can term as a "Silver Jubilee" gift. This Act was enacted in 1964, and when you look into it you will see that some parts of it have totally failed. However, it is very thorough in one area where an investor would come into this country and promise that he would bring assets into the country later. So, the provision of a conditional certificate showing the period that would be taken before the assets come into the country is very good because it gives this country guarantee that money will be forthcoming into the country.

I am also very happy with the provision of Clause 8(a) where it is stated that the income earned would be invested for five years in this country in form of Government security. This is a very good idea because within those years it means that the Government would be able to have that income before it is transferred to the investor or to the country of origin of the investor.

However, one thing that I did not understand is the restriction to Government securities only. The new Government Bonds that we have are very attractive. However, what is likely to happen is that most of the people are not likely to ^{or invest} deposit their earnings in financial institutions that are privately owned. Now, this means that there is ^{available} very little money for people to borrow as loans from these financial institutions. This is because the Government Bonds are very attractive. At the same time, we are ^{taking} keeping away the money from those financial institutions which are collapsing. This is one of the areas that

MR. MAKAU (Contd.):

most businessmen in this country are finding themselves in a problem. However, it is a very good idea that that section was included in the Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, again, the Minister for Finance ^{because} stressed the fact that the Kenya Shilling is not a hard currency, for us to attract foreign investors we have to guarantee them that they will not be liable to suffer from foreign exchange risks. This Act dates back to 1964. So, when we commit ourselves, we should think of about 50 or 100 years to come. Now, the Kenya Shilling is not strong or hard currency, but the country has a long future. While appreciating and pleasing those people who are coming here now and also guaranteeing them that they would not suffer in case of any problems, ~~but~~ we should realise that venturing into business means taking a risk. So, when we provide that we are absorbing the risk ourselves indirectly it means that the investor is guaranteed that he will not undertake any risk. My feelings are that we should omit that Clause completely. If we tell an investor that if he comes here we are guaranteeing him that there will be no foreign exchange risks involved as far as he is concerned, then we are not taking our country seriously. Okay, we might say that our Kenya Shilling is not

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY (Mr. Anyango): On a point of information, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. It may benefit the hon. Member to know that the option we are providing now is that the investor himself chooses the denomination. For instance, he can choose that the investment be denominated in foreign currency or Kenya currency, which would depend on his interpretation of the future values of those currencies. So, the choice now is his and not ours. Previously, the choice was ours.


(applause)

MR. MAKAU: Thank you very much for that information. I understand that, but I am looking at it in many years to come. We are giving them that choice, and I do not think there has been a lot of complaints from our foreign investors. We have had a lot of success from our foreign investment. I think we have succeeded. For the last 25 years, if you compare Kenya with other African countries, I think we have done very well. The idea is just to attract people, and I do not think we have laxity in this direction. I think we are doing very well.

Therefore, I would like to appeal to the Minister to look into that Clause. Today we are talking about weak Kenya currency, but who knows in 25 years to come Kenya Shilling will not be of a higher currency? I am very happy when I read it. It is very good, but I do not think we should be worried whether people are going to invest here or not.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kenya, as a country, has got one asset that other developing countries lack, and that is stability. Investors or anybody putting his money here is concerned about the stability of ^{the} a country.

End 0.



MR. MAKAU (Ctd.):

N.P.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ~~anybody~~ investing money here in Kenya would be concerned about the security of his money and that security will depend on the stability that we have in this country, and thanks/^{should be} to His Excellency the President for achieving this. Kenyans believe that stability is something very important. So, the stability which we have in Kenya attracts people to come here and invest. Therefore, stability alone is enough attraction, but we should not give ourselves too much to these people. It is true that we are looking forward to investors coming here, ^{but} we should find out what type of international businessmen they are. Sometimes we think we are not likely to get these foreign investors coming here, but they have no choice. They will have to come to Kenya because we have created a conducive climate for them to come here. We are like a very beautiful woman who should be able to say that she ^{is} ~~are~~ very beautiful. Therefore, we attract these foreign investors. We should not just "powder" ourselves with a lot of things just for the sake of getting short-term investors.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one of the things that I am very proud of in this country is the Investment Promotion Centre which is doing a wonderful job. We have sat down with people who are interested in investing and we are doing a very good thing. Nobody has complained about people pulling out of this country because the investment rules or the business climate ^{are} not conducive. So, I do not see this worry. I am talking about investment in this country with a lot of experience. I am saying this because I have worked with foreign investors, such as publishing companies and the like and these companies are still looking forward^o to investing in this country. This is why I am saying that our climate is conducive to investment which really is our asset. Therefore, when you have something special, you should exploit it for ~~the~~ your benefit. We have an asset in the form of stability in this country. We also have another very important asset and that is the availability of labour in this country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many people keep on talking about lack of management skills. However, this country has people who are qualified in

MR. MAKAU (Ctd.):

managing businesses. I am saying this because most of the foreign companies find it easier after investing in Kenya to Africanize key positions in their companies. This means that we in Kenya have people with management skills and that is one thing which investors look for when they are investing. The other advantage that Kenya has is that we are placed in a very strategic position as far as business between ^{us and} our neighbouring countries ^{is} concerned. When you look at the countries affected by the Preferential Trade Area, you will find that Kenya is in a very good position. After Zimbabwe attained its independence, a lot of people were getting worried that investors will move to ^{leave} Harare, but they have not. Investors have continued to come to Nairobi as the operational base within the region. So, we have all the advantages to ourselves and therefore, we should not worry. This is why I am urging the Minister for Finance, the Minister for Industry and the Minister for Commerce - - - We have a strategic place in the region and therefore, we should not sell ourselves cheaply by relaxing some of these regulations. If we relax these regulations and give the impression to these people that we have to attract them more and more, I do not think we would be doing this country justice in the years to come. Kenya is going to continue for many years in attracting foreign investors.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one thing which we should realize because it is very important is that foreign investors are always very proud of investing in a country which is very proud of itself. To be very proud of ourselves, we should be able to say - - - In December, 1964 when this Act was passed, those who were behind this idea, had a lot of foresight. I know there was an amendment to this Act in 1976, but when you look at the Foreign Investment Act in this country and compare it with other Foreign Investment Acts in other countries, you will find it to be very ^{Conducive} ~~conducive~~ to investment in this country. I have read the Foreign Investment Act of Nigeria and it cannot compare with ours here in Kenya. What I am saying is that we should not dilute our Foreign Investment Act just because we want to attract more investors. Whatever the hon. Minister for Industry who is a specialist in financial matters says, should not make us give in to such proposals.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would now like to come to the question of balance of trade. It is true that we need foreign investors in this country, but there is one thing which ^{has} been said time and again by His Excellency the President, and that is, the future of this country depends on us, that is, the indigenous Kenyans. Therefore whatever we do in this country, we must do it well because nobody will come to this country with the heart of helping this country. Investors will come to this country with the idea of making money. Let us not be cheated by anybody. Any person coming to invest in this country, does so with a view to making a profit. There is no title of obligation on ^{the} part of these investors when they invest in the Third World countries. These people are looking for profits and the moment they do not make that profit, they will take the first plane and go away.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while talking about balance of trade, I would like to say how happy I was when the Minister for Commerce said that the indigenization programme in this country is meant to balance the ownership of businesses and industries in this country. However, we seem to be tilting to an imbalance whereby we are giving more business to foreign investors and less to the indigenous people in this country. We need proper balance of trade in this country. Kenyans are known all over the world as very efficient, aggressive and hard working business people. Wherever you move in the world and you say you are from Kenya, people stop and look at you. If you are working for a multinational company and you go to an international conference and say you are from Kenya, they listen attentively to what you say. This is because they know that Kenyans are capable, efficient, aggressive and committed to whatever they do. Therefore, the Minister for Industry, the Minister for Commerce and the country as a whole, should be thinking of how to improve the balance of trade. This balance of trade was very good at the time of attaining our Independence when this Act was enacted. At that time, there was the creation of parastatals. These parastatal bodies were created because there was need to mobilize our resources. The idea at that time was that we should try to ^{have} get those foreigners getting a certain percentage of equity participation.

MR. MAKAU (Ctd.):

P.4.-----21.7.88.

When you look at the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation, you will find that the investment of foreigners, for example, the Firestone and so on, has a percentage of equity participation. By the time we attained our Independence, that is 25 year ago, this was very clear. If somebody wanted to invest in Kenya, he was given a certain percentage. Recently, we had problems with the East African Industries. At one stage, we thought we could overlook some of these disagreements, but now we cannot afford to do so. When we attained our Independence, we were not strong enough, but now after 25 years of Independence, this country is very strong. Therefore, those who sat in this August House at that time and those who drafted the Investment Joint Venture, did very well. They reached a point of saying, "You are not going to own this 100 per cent". This was from 1964 up to 1967, but now we seem not to be very much concerned about that.

ENDP

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is high time that we had a legislation on investments and equity participation limits. We should not say; "If you have money, just come to this country. You can invest your money without fear of legal limits on local equity participation". If it was that way ²⁵ ~~five~~ years ago, and we think that now we are not doing well, but ^{we} just relax, then we would not be doing the right thing. The future of this country and the generation that is to come after we are gone, would be left in a situation where they will be beggars in their own country. In such a situation, if they wanted to get into business, it would be very difficult.

At the moment we have all the factors which are forcing us to have such a legislation. One of the factors is that we have been given five years by the Preferential Trade Area (P.T.A.). Within those five years we are supposed to get the benefits of P.T.A. We are to make sure that there is local equity participation in order that our local companies ~~we~~ can get preferential treatment. If our companies have got 51 per cent local equity, then they would get a tariff ~~x~~ barrier reduction of 65 per cent. We have been allowed a grace period of five years to to this. This country, as I said, is *set very strong* ^{and we have all what for goes for a country to sell itself} ~~in which to sell our products~~ ^{useful} expensively. It is high time we had a legislation saying that if anybody is coming to invest in this country, there is ^a ~~limit~~ legal limit, and this should be raised, ^{local} of equity participation. We should not, & of course, make it very very free. The Minister for Finance did a very good thing to bring the issue of manufacturing and bonds ~~---~~

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (Mr. Okondo): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. This Bill as we all know is part of the Finance Bill and we have heard quite enough about it. I do not think that there is much coming in form ^{of} contribution.

So, I beg to move that the Mover be now called upon to reply.

MR. MAKAU: On a point of ~~an~~ order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

MR. MAKAU (ctd.):

We hon. Members are actually more concerned with this Bill. The Minister for Labour should be the last person to cut me short.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Mr. Makau! The Minister for Labour proposed that in view of the fact that this is a fairly technical Bill and the fact that it is a ^{part of the} finance Bill proposals of which were contained in the Ministerial Statement made on 16th June, 1988, the Mover be called upon to reply. That was a proposal. I would like to put the---

(Mr. Makau stood up)

Order! I think it is reasonable for the House to consider that now.

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

MR. MAKAU: On a point of order, Mr. Sp Deputy Speaker, Sir. While appreciating your ruling, I think that this was a very bad ~~xxxxxxx~~ precedent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! Order, Mr. Makau! ^{We} ~~When~~ ^{are} ^{not} talking about precedents; I do not think that we are creating any ^{precedents} ~~favouritism~~. This must be the 100th time, if you like, that the ~~Mover~~ proposal has been made for the Mover to be called upon to reply. So, we are not creating any precedent there, Mr. Makau.

(several hon. Members stood up in their places)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! I will only allow one point of order from Mr. Kiliku.

MR. KILIKU: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I cannot challenge your ruling, but we seek the guidance of the Chair. This is a very important Bill that is before the House. I think ~~as~~ it would only be wise and logical to allow hon. Members to air their views before the Minister can be allowed to reply. What is before us is the Business of the House. We were elected to this House to come and make laws. If we are going to pass laws in one day, then ^{may} God help us!

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! Order! Could I ask hon. Kiliku and hon. Makau to exercise some ^{restraint} ~~restrain~~. We had an opportunity to debate on the Budget and we ^{had seven allotted} ~~spent a lot of~~ days on that. I am sure what is before the House today was contained in the Budget. So, I do not think that we are doing any injustice at such. Hon. Members have had an opportunity to contribute on the Bill. Since, the Question has been put and agreed to, I will now call upon hon. Prof. Saitoti to come and reply.

(applause)

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Prof. Saitoti): Thank you very much, Mr. deputy Speaker, Sir. Once again I would like to reiterate the point that you have made. This is mainly that in a way, this amendment Bill is part of the Budget. In my own statement I referred to this Bill and the amendments ~~xxx~~ that are contained here. There is no doubt, therefore, that a number of hon. Members in their own contributions made their own references to the totality of the economy. Investment by ^{foreigners} ~~foreign~~ is an integral part of that economy. These are ^{our} ~~xxx~~ own measures. We are all here trying to strengthen our own economy.

Let just try to clarify two points which were made ~~h~~ by the two hon. Members who made their contributions. It must be understood that this country is not going out ~~i~~ of its own way to merely woo foreign investors. The aim here is ^{that} ~~we~~ want foreign investment in this country. We are telling the foreign investors that ^{if} ~~they~~ put their own investments in this country, that ~~is~~ investment is protected by law. As indeed the same in our constitution also protects individual property. The ^{Sanctity} ~~sanctity~~ of that part is not in doubt at all. No ^{foreigner} ~~foreign~~ is going to invest his own money in this country, if he feels

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (ctd.):

that his own investment is in jeopardy.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we also tell the same foreigner that; "If you come into our own country, you are not going to be disadvantaged by investing into this country instead of investing in another country". This country must understand what we mean by foreign investment. The field of investment is a ~~xx~~ very competitive one. A lot of countries have continued to review a section of a spectrum of the investment policy they offer to investors. We as a country want to build a strong economy. We recognise that fact that this economy must basically be built by Kenyans. The backbone of this economy which is agriculture is essentially managed by Kenyans. It will continue to be so. The Government is committed to strengthen it. The Government is committed to ensure that the local manufacturers continue to grow stronger. At the same time the door is open to whoever ~~he~~ wants to put his own into this country.

The aim here, therefore, is that ^{we say to} those who want to bring their own money ~~into~~ this country; ~~we are telling them,~~ "Now, there is credibility in the certificate of approved enterprises". The description of the ~~a~~ money going into this country can be either in Kenya shillings or in the currency in which they ^{are} ~~were~~ brought. That is the credibility we are offering. By doing this ~~x~~ we are not opening the Pandora's Box by telling the ^{foreign} investors that they can go and borrow from ~~Kenyan Banks~~ and invest here. That is not allowed. All foreign investors who want to invest money into this country, ^{are} ~~is~~ expected to bring the equity contribution in hard currency and ^{not} ~~in~~ Kenya currency at all.

The only borrowing that is allowed ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{let's say, if} ~~if~~ he is a manufacturer and brings machinery ^{here} and there is duty to be paid, he can only borrow money locally only to finance that component of duty.

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (ctd.):

The financing of the investment and other things, must be all in hard currency. We even go further and say, that even borrowing for the purpose of continuation of the business, the foreign investor or manufacturer will only be able to borrow locally for ~~to the proportion~~ to the extent that there is participation by the local ownership. We are not ~~or~~ going to move away from that point.

END Q.....

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (CTD):

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to make it very clear that in introducing the Government Bonds, the Government has not intention of trying to drive private investors of this country out of the banking sector. If anything, the coming into effect of the Government Bonds was one stage in the development of what we call "financial intermediation process". We have decided to structure our own Government debt instruments in such a way that ~~they~~ today they do not all include what we call "Treasury Bills". This is because quite a number of individuals may find it very difficult to purchase Treasury Bills. This is because once they purchase them, it is difficult for them to discount them whenever they want money. We have, therefore, decided to diversify the instruments, and have brought in what we call the "Government Bonds", with different maturity periods. The maturity periods may be two or five years. The Bonds are, also, at different exchange rates, or what we call "the yields". For example, the two-year Bond ~~is~~ is of a much lower ^{yield} than the five-year one. Of course this is necessary. If somebody is willing to put his money somewhere for a much longer period of time, then it is important that he finds that the yield on his investment is also much higher.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the time, in the structuring of these Bonds, we have made a ^{provision} that allows any individual who may want to hold money to be able to discount the Bond ^{quickly} any time, and get money. For the first time, banks have offered Kenyans an opportunity to be able to invest directly, if they so wish, in their own Government. Our Government is a ~~EX~~ Government of the people, and nobody should complain that Kenyans want to buy Government Bonds. If anything, this is the most ^{laudable} thing Kenyans can do. In this respect, they are showing the confidence they have in their Government,

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (CTD):

and, indeed, the love they have for their Government.

Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, without much ado, 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 tomorrow)

Second Reading

The Local Government Services Charge Bill

THE MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING

(Mr. Mudavadi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that

The Local Government Services Charge Bill be now read a Second Time.

This Bill is a very simple one. It does not entail any amendment in the Local Government Act. It is a straightforward Bill. I am sure the House has been expecting this Bill for a long time.

All that this Bill seeks is the introduction of services charge in respect of municipalities, town and urban councils. This Bill covers those areas that have not been covered by the agricultural produce cess, which the Government introduced for the county councils.

END R

THE MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING (Ctd.):

K.P.

It has been claimed in the past that I have refused to increase to increase the salaries & of the members of staff, field officers and the allowances of the Local Government councillors. The fact is that the councillors play a very important role in both in our political and our development processes. But what I objected to in the past was that some of the local authorities were very poor whereas ^{some} were financially viable and could increase the allowances of these councillors, whose role is really vital in our development.

By passing this Bill, the local authorities which have been very poor will now get some money and be able to introduce or complete projects in urban areas which have ~~been~~ hitherto been held up due to the lack of money. It will also give me the ^{power} ^{increase} answer to ~~instruments~~ of the councillors allowances. ~~Everywhere in the~~ even when I was in Kakamega opening a seminar for councillors from North Eastern, Rift Valley, Eastern and Central Provinces, I said that I could not authorize the increase of allowances. I am now sure that those increases will be made. There is no point of promising people that we are going to increase their salaries and when the time comes when they should be earning that salary or allowance, the answer is that there is no money. This has been my stand and I am happy to introduce this Bill to this House. I hope that hon. Members will not dwell so much on it.

The minimum service charge will be Sh.120 a year, which means Sh.10 per month and the ~~the~~ maximum for those people who earn a lot of money - including people in private business - will be Sh.1,200 a year. This means it will ~~be~~ not be a burden to the wananchi and this is why I think the Bill is straightforward.

With those few remarks, I beg to move.

Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mrs. Ndeti) took the Chair

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Mr. Muli): Thank you, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker. I rise to second this Bill which is a very short Bill. It is a new Bill which is intended to impose what is called the service charge.

As you will see in the definition Clause 2, the service charge is imposed by under section 3. If you look at section 3, it tells you what this charge is and who is supposed to pay this service charge.

For those who might not have the Bill handy, I would like perhaps, to go through Clause 3 which says,

"Subject to this Act, every person resident in Kenya shall pay a service charge according to the rates prescribed by the Minister by notice in the Gazette---

The Minister has already mentioned some figures but he did not say that he has not gazetted them yet. So, the hon. Members should not be scared by the figures at the moment or by the figures he has mentioned; they have yet to be gazetted.

~~Clause 3(2) says that~~

That service charge shall, in the case of income for any person who is resident in Kenya and has an income from employment ^{it will} be paid to the local authority within the jurisdiction of his employment. In the case of an income not derived from employment, or income accruing to a ~~person~~ legal person - a co-operative or company - ^{it} will be charged to that legal person within the jurisdiction of where ~~he~~ that legal person is operating.

Should there be any overlap for a jurisdiction, there is a provision for that section which provides that the income is accrued and there is a jurisdiction of more than one local

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Ctd.):

authority, the income shall be deemed to accrue to the area in which that income is received. So, as you can see, this charge is imposed on every person including a legal person resident within the local authority's jurisdiction either from employment or derived from that legal person or corporation.

It follows from there under part 3 of the ^{Bill} ~~Act~~ - the mode of collection of that service charge. ~~It is~~ The collection will ~~be~~ be in the form of deductions from source; that is to say from the salaries accruing or due to that person or the income due to a legal person, ~~will be deducted from source~~. That amount to be deducted will be used to purchase stamps which will be fixed on cards to be retained by the ~~local~~ employer in the first instance, and later on when the ~~year~~ collection of a year is ended, the cards will be submitted by the employer to the local authority for verification. That is all it means - that there will be service charge.

If you cast your minds back, you will remember that there was such a ~~tax~~ charge. Those days, it was not called a service charge but was called the Graduation Personal Tax (GPT). The Minister now feels that certain local authorities ^{are} too poor to sustain themselves because the income which used to accrue from that type of system called GPT ~~has~~ is no longer there. They are now too poor and unable to maintain the essential services for which they are supposed to maintain for the benefit of the residents of those precincts - legal persons or residents ^{within the} of the local authority jurisdictions.

END S.3

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Ctd.):

Therefore, it is a simple Bill which has not serious complications. We would like to recommend this in order to assist the local authorities to be able to even provide better services to their residents. This is because, most of them like the City Commission of Nairobi and many other local authorities are saddled with difficulties of cash flow. Therefore, they are unable to maintain the essential services for the benefit of the residents of the area.

In seconding this Bill, I wish to support the Minister and I commend it to the House for its deliberations.

With those few remarks, I beg to second.

(Question proposed)

DR. WAMEYO: Thank you very much, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

This is a very important Bill which has been brought before the House and whose main purpose is to raise revenue for local authorities for them to be able to provide certain services for citizens of this country living in those areas. Not very much has been said about this Bill. But it is understood that certain local authorities, if not all of them, are finding it very difficult to provide services to citizens living in their areas of jurisdiction because of lack of finance. This is the main reason why the Bill has been brought to this House and try and raise more funds for local authorities to make them viable and provide service for the citizens of this country. The motive is very nice and the reasons are very genuine.

However, the question I raise is, is it true that local authorities are unable to find any other way of financing services other than imposing more taxation on citizens of this country in a very crude manner? This is another way of re-introducing the Gratuated Personal Tax (G.P.T.) which we had had in this country and which was abolished by the ruling Party and the Government.

DR. WAMEYO (Ctd.):

I am aware that local authorities in this country are owed a lot of money by citizens of this country. If they were able to collect that amount of money, they would not be bothered to go again to make citizens of this country dig deeper in their pockets to finance the services. There are a lot of citizens in this country who own property in various towns in this country. It is true that many citizens in this country, some of them very responsible, owe local authorities a lot of money in terms of rates. The local authorities are unable to collect this money from these citizens because some of the leaders of the local authorities are people who own properties and have not paid rates. I do not want to give figures, but it is true that in Nairobi area, a lot of citizens owe the City Commission a lot of money in terms of rates. It is also true that in Mombasa, a lot of citizens owe the Municipal Council of Mombasa a lot of money in terms of rates and yet the Municipality has never initiated moves to recover this money from the citizens of this country to be able to finance the services. What is the motive?

We do know that in this town where we are now, a lot of Government Ministries owe the City Commission of Nairobi a lot of money in terms of services which the Commission has provided. The Commission gives water and there are a lot of Ministries that have never paid the water bills to the City Commission to enable it to commence services. At the same time, it is true that the populations in these towns has gone very high. When I left Nairobi and posted away on Government service to Mombasa, the City of Nairobi extended right up to Makadara. The other day, I was surprised that I do not know Nairobi; it goes right up into Dandora. In fact, I do not know where else it will end. It has become much, much large and the local authority would not find enough money to provide for roads in those areas, leave alone the supply of water and clinics for people who may require medical attention. As it is now, everybody has to go to Kenyatta National Hospital for medical services in the City.

DR. WAMEYO (Ctd.):

Citizens of this country are finding it @ very difficult to pay school fees for their children in many of our schools where the fees ^{have} ~~has~~ gone very high. Particularly, in this town, ~~heretofore~~ there has been a lot of noise when people who were going to schools to find places for their children to join Standard I had to be asked to contribute shs.700/- until the Government intervened to save the parents. The charges which the citizens of this country are paying ~~are~~ are very high and to introduce additional tax to them, is putting a very heavy burden ^{on them} ~~to pay~~. Let ~~me~~ ~~may~~ just read what a parent is supposed ^{to pay} ~~in~~ one term: in one school here in Nairobi. In one school here in Nairobi ^{in the first term}, a parent is supposed to pay as follows:- Fees.shs.450/-, medical fees shs.50, Laundry fees shs.60/-, Activity fees shs.105/-, Caution fees shs.80/-, Examination fees during the third term shs.100/-, Library fees shs.25/-, Parents and Teachers feeding fees shs.200/- Parents and Teachers ~~annual~~ ~~fees~~ fund shs.200/- and Parents and Teachers Harambee fund shs. 500/-. That is only ~~it~~ within one term.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the total sum?

DR. M WAMEYO: The total sum is shs.1,670/- and that man's salary ^{static.} ~~has~~ ^{fees} remained ~~static.~~ That is just Form One first term. If you come to second term and so on, you will see that it is a hell lot of money for the parents.

END T.....

DR. WAMEYO (ctd.):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have heard the Finance Bill ---

AN HON. MEMBER: It is Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker.

DR. WAMEYO: I apologize most sincerely, to the hon. gracious lady, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, & for calling her Mr. Speaker. We have not had a Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker ~~here~~ in this House for many years. So, it was an unintentional mista_ke, for which I apologize.

However, to go back to my topic, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, I would like to say that parents and workers in this country are carrying a very heavy financial burden. The local authorities have a lot of money lying somewhere uncollected. The local authorities' management of funds leaves a lot to be desired. In Mumias area, the local authorities have market masters and other officials who collect some kind of cess in the markets from people who bring their wares there to sell. Not all that money finds its way into the local authority. Some of these officials carry receipts that are not official. If you go to their homes, you find that they are living very well. There are better methods of streamlining financial resources for local authorities. This introduction of service charge to workers is going to be a big burden.

In Mombasa, when it rains, roads which are looked after by the Municipal Council of Mombasa become a mess and, yet, those which were done by the Central Government do not even get potholes. I do not know how the ^{Municipal} ~~Municipal~~ Council of Mombasa makes its roads, because every time it rains, the roads are almost washed out and they are not repaired. If they are repaired, and there is too much sand, the tar melts. When there is too much rain, the tar dissolves into the sand.

DR. WAMEYO (ctd.):

Local authorities are not managing their finances properly.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know who drafted this Bill. The Bill states that somebody can just arrest you without a warrant of arrest. We are not under the colonial regime, we are an Independent state, and such clauses are a little bit too much. We are going back a number of years, which is not going to be acceptable to many people of this country.

There has not been talk of raising the salaries of the workers, and in this case, the majority of the workers are the ones who are going to bear the brunt of this service charge. This, together with the other ^{financial} commitments they have to meet, is going to be a very heavy burden. I, speaking as the Member of Parliament for Mumias, do not support this Bill. At the same time, the Mumias people have also decided they are not going to pay cess from their crops because they have a lot of loans from the Government, which they use for producing ^{crops} on their farms. Those ought to get priority because local authorities have other ways of raising money, but they are dragging their feet. A lot of us here who own property in this city must dig deeper into their pockets and pay the rates and other monies they owe the City Commission, which can make the Commission survive. This idea of service charge should be dropped.

Thank you, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker.

THE MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (Prof. Ongeru): Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, I think the concept of service charge for local authorities is extremely essential. One has to look back to our political philosophy. When Kenya attained Independence in 1963, it was a declaration that we enter into self rule, and self rule

THE MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (ctd.): inevitably requires that there should be a level of responsibility, both from the u Central Government and down to the local authorities. There is no way one can run away from the responsibility of offering services to the citizens, be it within the City or within a municipality or within a town council or urban centres. I think it is an acceptable fact that these ~~xxx~~ services have far been overstretched because of the ~~influx~~^{influx} of people from the rural areas to the urban centres.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, I had the occasion and the privilege, at one stage, to chair a probe committee of the then Nairobi City Council, which was later on dissolved and taken over by the City Commission. It was quite apparent and clear, when one examined critically the income accruing to the then Nairobi City Council, ^{that} the rateable income that has just been referred to --- Even if all the machineries were geared towards collecting the rateable income within the City Commission today, we would still have a shortfall of 19 per cent in meeting the expanded services ~~for~~ of the Commission.


Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, it is also clear that this City has a dynamic ~~increas~~ change in population. In the mornings, the population swells up to a million people; in the evenings, it subsides to about 700,000 or 900,000 people. The available services within the City Commission are the same. Therefore, there is an urgent need to expand these services to cater for the swelling population of the City Commission. I also believe that the same thing happens in other local authorities. They, too, require ~~sump~~ sufficient funds to expand. So, if we believe in the concept and philosophy of self-rule, and responsibility for our children, it is only fair that exert the service charge. I would like to say that this is actually not Graduated Personal Tax.

THE MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (ctd.):

All we are saying is that the citizens within that locality should be able to bear a certain costs for the services they are getting. And where else is this cost going to be recovered from if the citizens of that locality are not paying service charge?

If we took Nairobi ~~xxxx~~ and Mombasa as examples, ^{and considered} ~~if we~~ took all the rateable incomes, and other sources of income or revenue, we might make the ends meet. But, it is not the same in all local authorities. Those hon. Members who have the opportunity to have local authorities within their constituencies, ~~in~~ know that it is becoming apparent that what ~~p~~ those people require is not only market stalls. They also require drainage systems, ambulances, fire-fighting services, nursery schools and health institutions. These services cannot be achieved without the ~~min~~ minimum approach towards realising decent incomes for these town councils.

I think what we should be debating here, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, is how to ensure that once these funds are collected, they are directed properly towards the provision of the services required by that given local authority. We should not be discussing about school fees. I think this is a separate subject which should not deter people from looking at this service charge objectively and positively because it has, in itself, an in-built autonomy of local ~~w~~ authorities. I think there is a feeling in this august House that local authorities ^{and} must be independent; ^{they must} be able to sustain their own expenses; ~~they~~ they should not depend on the Central Government for their services.

END U. 

THE MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (ctd):

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, unless we are serious with this line of thinking and unless we take a positive step to realise that the revenue accruing to ~~the~~ town councils, county councils, urban councils and municipalities is directed properly, then there is no way we can say that councillors can be able to determine certain given services for given councils.

I thank the Minister for having brought this Bill in time because as we progress forward, there are certain responsibilities that we must shoulder. For example, if you are a bachelor and you want to marry, then you must face the responsibility of bringing forth children into this world. You cannot say that it is upon the state to cater for the children when you have been directly responsible for their production. In the same manner, we cannot say that local authorities are not part and parcel of this Government. They are part and parcel of us and they must be enabled to receive $\frac{2}{3}$ enough income to meet their expenses. A charge of Kshs.120/= per annum for an employed person ~~enjoying~~ enjoying the facilities of that local authority, such as, transport, road network, lighting in the streets, hospitals and so on is not a lot of money when you consider that that is what he or she is expected to partly meet the cost of services. In fact, that is a very modest figure.

I would expect that the hon. Members of this House will see it as one step forward of saying, once and for all, that local authorities should be independent because they have been offered adequate financing to meet their costs.

I share the opinion that the accruing ~~rateable~~ rateable income should be collected. I also share the view that the outstanding debts by various bodies should be paid promptly. By paying debts or the accruing rateable income does not mean that you will have solved the problem of either the Nairobi City Commission, Mombasa Municipality, Nakuru Municipality or Eldoret Municipality. This is not the case by all means.

THE MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (ctd):

The responsibility is on our shoulders and we have no way of running away from it. We have to be determined and it is only fair to compliment the Ministry of Local Government and Physical Planning because they have at least decided, for once, the method and the manner in which this service charge should be exacted. They did not come here to ask Parliament to look for ways and means of supporting the local authorities. They have come in with a definite clear-cut solution which I feel will go a long way in supporting the local authorities to be on their feet.

I beg to support.

MR. KABINGU-MUREGI: Thank you, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to air my views on this Bill. The objective of the Bill is reasonable in the sense that we are all concerned with the situation of ~~the~~ the City of Nairobi which is an eye opener to any visitor and also to the residents.

The City is so dirty and garbage in some areas has never been collected for many months. Water shortage in homes and institutions is the order of the day. If this is due to lack of funds other than inefficiency, then we are justified to consider this Bill. However, I think a lot is left to be desired in the management of the local authorities like the Nairobi City Commission. I think there is a lot to be desired in terms of the management of services and supervision of workers as a whole. The supervision of workers is very poor.

Refuse collection vehicles are very few as far as I can see. When we ask why this is the case, we are told that vehicles were bought but spare parts are not available. Whose fault is this? Surely this is due to the inefficiency of whoever was concerned with the importation of those vehicles.

If that is the case, ~~then~~ to introduce this Bill so that more revenue is collected to improve the services, then it is fair. There is a new town council in Ol Kalou and it is less than six months old. We are

very concerned as to how this local authority will raise revenue to run its services. A way should be found to assist such a new local authority to finance its services which are in great demand. In such a local authority, we need sewerage works, efficient water supply and other necessities so that investors can be attracted to invest there.

According to this Bill, however, a service charge of Kshs.120/= to an employee is a little bit too much. To confine this charge to workers a lone, is unfair. It is not only the workers who litter the towns. I think every person visiting the City or residing there, other than foreigners, should be made to pay service charge to maintain the City. For example, if I live in Nyandarua, I would want to find the City clean when I come there and as such, I should pay for its upkeep. It should be unanimously agreed that to ~~pay~~ impose this charge is the fairest way.

When we had the Graduate Personal Tax (GPT) and I happened to have been a chairman of a local authority, local authorities provided efficient services because councillors were there to supervise and to demand services to be provided in their respective constituencies. For Nairobi as such, there are no such things. The Minister should consider reinstating the Nairobi City Council and do away with the Commission.

THE MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING (Mr. Mudavadi):

On a point of order, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker. Although one can speak on anything on a Bill like this one, I think what the hon. Member is saying ^{now} has nothing to do with the established Commission which the Government had approved of. What I would say about Nairobi, is that, people who reside in Eastlands and who may be working in Industrial Area require a lot of services and they contribute nothing. Even if we collect rates, we do so from people with π property. These people earn a salary from different companies based in Industrial Area and they live in Kangemi, Kawangware, Ngong, Langata, Buru-Buru and so on but they do not contribute anything. So, Kshs.10/= ----

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mrs. Ndeti): What is your point of order, Mr. Minister? You may continue, Mr. Kabingu-Muregi.

MR. KABINGU-MUREGI: The Minister has said we should discuss an established organisation like the Nairobi City Commission but I am making suggestions because the Commission has a certain period of operation which can be renewed thereafter. I am asking the Minister, when that time comes, he may consider reinstating the Nairobi City Council.

END V



THE MINISTER FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

(Prof. Ongeri): On a point of order, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker. Is the hon. Member in order to bring up an issue which this Parliament has already deliberated upon? This is the extension of the life of the City Commission for a certain period. He asks the Minister for Local Government to reinstitute discussion of the City Commission. Is he in order?

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mrs. Ndeti): I think, Mr. Kabingu-Muregi, you are out of order in discussing that matter now. Please, continue contributing to the current debate before us.

(Applause)

MR. KABINGU-MUREGI: I agree with you, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, because I cannot argue with the Chair.

I think that our method of taxation should be improved, or changed, to cover every Kenyan who uses the facilities in the City, or in other towns. There are traders who are not employed, but who are earning more money even than employed people. There are also business ^{men} people who visit the town daily and go out. They continue to use the facilities provided by the local authority concerned. Therefore, it is fair to introduce a method of ^{determining} how such people are going to pay for this use, rather than to confine taxation to workers alone.

I say this because I can forecast some repercussions ^{towards} this Bill because—

MR. MWENJE: On a point of information, Madam Temporary Deputy. I think the hon. Member on the Floor is going a little astray because services charges are not for employees alone; they are for everybody who needs these services. This includes businessmen.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mrs. Ndeti): Carry on, Mr. Kabingu-Muregi. I think that issue has been clarified.

MR. KABINGU-MUREGI: Well, if that is covered in the Bill, then I have no further quarrel.

I would suggest that services charge be reduced to something like

MR. KABINGU-MUREGI (CTD.):

Shs.60/=, that is Shs.5/= for lowly-paid employees. The charge should be levelled according to salaries, rather than leave it at Shs.120/-, without categorising which grade of employees will pay this much, and which grade will pay Shs.1,200/=. I think I did not hear the Minister explain how that matter is going to be covered. As for those who are going to pay Shs.120/=: I suggest that they pay Shs.60/= and Shs.5/= a month. I will, probably, bring up this proposal during the committee stage as an amendment.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, I beg to support.

MR. ANGATIA: Thank you, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity so that I also may make a few comments on this very brief Bill. I want to raise one or two preliminary matters. The first one is that I am opposed to the Bill. The second point is that I do not want to be misunderstood. When I make remarks here, I do not want them to appear as if they are personal. They will be remarks like those of anybody else. We have the freedom of speech in this House.

It is true that some local authorities have genuine financial problems, and they need to find ways of augmenting their funds by raising more money. However, it is not that there are no channels for raising money; it is because of mismanagement. If everything had been ~~x~~ trimmed up and management made efficient, everything would be worked out properly and some of these local authorities would not be having financial problems.

One of my colleagues has already raised the issue of why Ministries are not paying the City Commission or Mombasa Municipal Council. Failure to collect this money should not be replaced by a poll tax upon our people. The people who owe local authorities money are known, and the authorities should not be left to suffer to the extent that they ask the Minister to introduce a poll tax in order to be able to provide the services that they are supposed to provide, when somebody else owes them a lot of money. If this happens, the same situation will arise. People will fail to pay this services. They will owe local authorities this money. What will the authorities do? Will they

MR. ANGATIA (CTD.):

introduce charges for health, fire and food charges? It is not a question of a lack of sources of funds, but of their having failed to raise money where they are supposed to.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, local authorities have now been given this year's cess, particularly in rural areas. They have rates that they charge. They charge money for licences and they charge toll and matatu fees. If they need more money, they should simply increase these rates to enable them to do their work.

I do not know how this Bill is going to be implemented, but imagine that somebody will stop me in the street and ask me to produce a card to show that I have paid services charge. If I do not do so, I will be arrested and taken to court to make sure that I pay this services charge. This is frightening, and I hope that that is not what is going to happen. The Bill seems to suggest that that is what will be happening. I will be driving through Nakuru, Uasin Gishu and Eldoret and anybody will stop me and demand, "Have you paid your services charge?" Before I produce my card which I will have obtained in Nairobi or Kakamega, I will have wasted time answering questions. If I will have misplaced it, I will be liable to arrest. Is today's Kenya prepared for this kind of thing? There are better and more civilised ways of raising money. A lot of money can be raised without having to go to this extent.

I would like to suggest that the Minister shelve this Bill and reviews it. Since this money is going to be paid through the Treasury, and the Ministry of Minister for Finance, why can we not increase taxation in other areas? Kenyans are already very heavily taxed, but because we need more money, I am sure we can tax people through other ways than services charge. I do not want this taxation to be increased until the management of local authorities has been improved. The problem we have is more of management than lack of resources. Resources are available and Kenyans are always willing to pay tax. We pay tax on soda, bread, milk and everything else. We do so willingly because we want to support our economy.

MR. ANGATIA (CTD.):

The Minister has given an erroneous picture that when we attained Independence, we did so in order to support ourselves. Indeed, we did and we are willing to support ourselves. We do not want anybody else to support us. We will borrow money and pay it back, and this means that we are able to support ourselves. However, it is giving a wrong picture to say that the services charge is the only one that will show that we are able to support ourselves since we are independent. This is very misleading, and I hope that it will be corrected when we come to other stages of the Bill. I want to plead with the Minister to shelve this Bill until we have had a good look at it again. It is wrong to arraign any Kenyans by collecting tax from them just because the City Commission, or some county council or urban council, has failed to discharge its duties.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, there has been a lot of talk about garbage collection and the provision of water in markets, toilets in rural areas, cleanliness and streets. However, the lack of these things is not due to lack of money. I want to support the Minister in that councillors should get better allowances than they are getting at the moment. For a councillor who is serving wananchi, has fought an election through all sorts of ways and is doing all he can, Shs.1,200/= is far too little. Such a ~~man~~ councillor should get more money. We know that more money can be raised through other ways than a tax that appears to be poll tax.

I would like to persuade the Minister to look at a few clauses in the Bill because even if I say that we do not want to approve the Bill, it may eventually be approved, since the Front Bench is much more than the Back Bench. We may shout and do everything to convince them that they should ^{not} approve the Bill, but it will eventually be approved. So, we might as well go ahead and say so and ask the Minister to look at certain clauses here and correct some anomalies that appear in the Bill.

END W

JMK

MR. ANGATIA (ctd.):

Under Clause 2, it appears as if a kiosk will be required to pay a tax and the owner of the kiosk will also be required to do the same, unless the Minister wishes to clarify the point. In fact, a company will be expected to pay tax and the employees will also pay, unless this one is going to be corrected. Of course, I know that companies do pay income tax, and I had rather the Minister increased the income tax payable by companies rather than bringing in a new form of taxation.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, Clause 3(2)(b), states, in part:-

"Provided that, where the income accrues in areas under the jurisdiction of more than one local authority, the income shall be deemed to accrue in the area in which the income is received".

The suggestion here is that if your income is coming from two or three local authorities, then you will pay your service charge in the local authority you reside in. I could be working in Nairobi and also have a shamba in Eldoret, but I live in Kakamega where I have no property. Under such circumstances, will I be required to pay the service charge through Kakamega Municipality where I have no property or will I be required to pay in Nairobi where I earn the biggest income or will I be required to pay in Eldoret where there is a shamba that ~~is~~ earns me a smaller income? I hope that the Minister will look into that question and explain the position. I think it would have been better to say, that if one's ~~is~~ income accrues from two different areas, then one of the areas ~~should~~ should be responsible for deducting and paying the service charge. You do not necessarily reside where you have an income.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, Clause 3(3) says:-

"A local authority shall cause to be maintained a list of all persons in its area of jurisdiction who are liable to pay the service charge imposed by this Act".

I can imagine how the Nairobi City Commission is going to list all the people who live in this city. I can also imagine how the Kakamega County Council is going to list down all the people who live in that local ~~such~~ authority and how they will be chasing them to find out whether they have any income and how much they are

MR. ANGATIA (ctd.):

expected to pay. I am sure that this is going to be very cumbersome, and I am hoping that the Minister will see it in that perspective. With our standards of living after 25 years of Independence, we could manage these affairs in a cleaner way and in a more civilised manner how_ever severe steps we may take. We should not chase people around and maintain lists which keep on changing every month because people keep on moving around. I do not know how these lists are going to be maintained.

Under Clause 4(2), some local authorities are supposed to apply for the deduction of ~~z~~ services charge and then the Minister allows the same. This supposes that some local authorities will not apply for the deduction of services charge. I do not know the basis on ~~z~~ which the deduction of services charge will be allowed. If there are some local authorities which have other ways of raising money and they are self-sufficient, need they apply simply to get some extra money? Some local authorities in this country are able to manage their ~~zff~~ financial affairs without any difficulties and do not need these services charge. In fact, if they were asked they ~~kwat~~ would say that they had rather increase rates, fees, rents and others in order to get more money than go into this system where they must keep on chasing citizens. Therefore, I would ~~ike~~ like to suggest that the Minister should have a look at this particular Clause again. The moment the Minister allows some local authorities not to collect services charge and others not to collect, then he will be allowing a discriminatory kind of taxation; some areas will charge tax and others will not. If you come from an area where services charge are not collected and ~~ya~~ you happen to pass through an area where the ~~charges~~ charges are collected, then you will have to pay. I am sure that when we attained our Independence we said that we wanted to have a strong central government and have a uniform way of dealing with the citizens of this country without any discrimination. We should not have some people treated differently just because they ~~hax~~ happen to come from poor county councils and others treated better because they happen to come from a bigger county council.

END.... X.

MR. ANGATIA (Contd.):

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, the Minister did touch on the operation of Clause 15, particularly this area of stopping the people to ask them for the Card, and to ask them whether the service charge has been paid or not. I know how the National Hospital Insurance Fund is working (N.H.I.F.). Many people go throughout the year without receiving their Cards. It is not because the people have not paid the money. It is because the administration of the Fund is inefficient. It is so inefficient that even some people go for half a year or ^{even} the whole year without receiving the Card. Now, if that is the case now, there are going to be many occasions when people are going to go for long periods without receiving the Cards even though the employer will be deducting the money to pay towards this service charge. How are we going to be sure that on 1st January everybody has got their Cards? The National Hospital Insurance Fund (N.H.I.F.) promised us that, but we have never achieved it. I do not have any reason to believe that this particular organisation or the Ministry or the employers or whoever they are are going to be better, or they are going to be more efficient than the N.H.I.F. which has let us down terribly by failing to provide the Card immediately.

Therefore, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, I want to say it in very few words and I want to make it clear that the people I represent would not like to be harassed. I would not like to be harassed for not having paid this money. If the Minister is satisfied that a particular Local Authority is efficient, it is managing its affairs properly, and they need more money, to be allowed to increase the fees, rates, and all sorts of other taxes that it can collect in a civilized and better manner than to drag us into these areas where we are going to have quarrels and attachment of property for failing to pay a service charge that we have not yet seen the real need for.

MR. ANGATIA (Contd.):

With those few remarks, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, I want to oppose the Bill and convince my colleagues to do the same. It can be shelved. I am sure the Minister can authorise the money to be increased in other ways.

I beg to oppose.

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Thank you, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker. I want to say it right from the outset that a Local Authority is an independent entity, and its main purpose is to provide ^a service. It is not a business concern to make profit.

Initially, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, a Local Authority was supported by the Central Government, and our Local Authorities in this country were given grants to carry out services on behalf of the Central Government. As we advanced after Independence the services expanded and the resources got minimised. Therefore, at one stage, the Local Authorities could not cope up with the services that they had adopted. So, in 1969, the Central Government took away the service from these Local Authorities. For instance, they took away the pensions, roads, Graduated Personal Tax (G.P.T.), and also health services with a view to making the Local Authorities ^{survive} with less services

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, it has been proved that where services are at the doorstep of mwananchi and there is representation at the doorstep of mwananchi - by that I mean ^{there is} a councillor responsible for that small area - there is more efficiency there. The councillor will all the time be asked why there is no cattle dip, dispensary, road, nursery school and so on. If there was anything to do be done Local Authorities should be given more money and then ask them for services. We are now trying to ask them to give services - meagre services - before we give them money. We should give them the resource and then tell them: "We have given you the money. Why are you not delivering the goods?"

(applause)

END Y.

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI (Ctd.):

You can see/for yourself when you drive in Nairobi. If the City Commission of Nairobi had the resources, we would not be having these small round-abouts where you take half an hour. The petrol in your car is being consumed just because there/^{is}a heavy traffic jam. If the Nairobi City Commission had enough money, we would be having fly-overs in Nairobi. Those of us who have travelled to cities like Bonn, London and so on, know that one does not have to waste time trying to get through some round-about. Why are we having such kind of a situation? This is because the local authorities have no funds and we need to give them the funds to provide the necessary services. We are talking about improved management as my friend hon. Angatia says, but if there is no money, what are you supposed to manage? Give us the money first and then ask, "how are you managing this or that?" You have not given the local authorities money and yet you are challenging them and criticising them for lack of good management.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, we have adopted in this House, the district focus for rural development which means taking the services to wananchi at home; this means that we are localizing our services. District focus for rural development is just another word for local services. So, why are we challenging the local authorities? If anything, we should look for ways and means of making the local authorities to survive and one way of doing so, is by passing this Bill. The details of the Bill will be worked out by the Ministry. For example, in Section 3 of the Bill, they talk about/^{payment through}deductions. By implication, this means that only those who are on the pay roll will be affected; but I know when the Minister looks at that Section closely, he will ~~be~~ introduce an amendment so that ~~it~~/^{the section} also affects a kiosk owner who is not on a pay roll or a matatu owner who is not on the pay roll and also a newspaper vendor who happens also not to be on the pay roll.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, we have complained about garbage in urban centres. It is true that this garbage is there, but why is it there? This is because the local authorities do not have the funds and therefore, they do not have enough employees. The City Council of Nairobi at the time of attainment of our Independence was about 66 square miles, but today, it is 266 square miles and

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI (Ctd.):

Z.2.-----21.7.88.

yet the personnel is not enough. If you look, for example, at the number of employees that were employed by the City Council of Nairobi in 1982 and compare with the number of the employees today, you will find that the number of employees today is half of that ^{of} in 1982 and yet the services have increased. The population in Nairobi too has increased, the number of vehicles in the City has increased, the number of dispensaries and hospitals has increased. Therefore, this is a Bill that we should consider with all seriousness and we should not mix service charges with cess levied on agricultural produce. We are now talking about service charge as far as urban centres are concerned.

MR. ANGATIA: On a point of order, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker. I think we are being misled here. Service charges are levied in all local authorities and are not confined to urban centres, municipalities, cities and so on. It affects all the local authorities, which means that if you are paying cess, you can also get a service charge.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mrs. Ndeti): What is your point of order, Mr. Angatia?

MR. ANGATIA: My point of order is whether the hon. Member is really in order to misinterpret the Bill and therefore misleading the House.

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mrs. Ndeti): That is a point of information, Mr. Angatia and not a point of order. Carry on, Mr. Wasike-Ndombi.

MR. WASIKE-NDOMBI: Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, with all due respect to my colleague, hon. Angatia, I do not think he has read the Bill. That Bill is talking about service charge for urban centres and we know that county councils and other places are covered by cess levied on agricultural produce. So, as I was saying, here is a reality that must be faced squarely. When it is hon. Mudavadi who is concerned, let us look at the services that we want. We do not want to look at this Bill from Mudavadi's point of view. So, --

MR. MALEBE: On a point of order, Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker. This Bill talks about local authorities and not urban centres. That is what the Bill talks about

Z.3.-----21.7.88.

ADJOURNMENT

THE TEMPORARY DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mrs. Ndetei): Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of business and the House is therefore adjourned until Tuesday the 25th of July, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at thirty minutes past Six o'clock

ENE Z