

# NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

## OFFICIAL REPORT

**Thursday, 13th March, 2008**

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

*[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]*

PRAYERS

### POINT OF ORDER

BANNING OF MATATUS FROM ACCESSING  
NAIROBI CBD

**The Member for Malava** (Mr. Shitanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand to ask for a Ministerial Statement from the Minister for Local Government regarding his decision to ban *matatus* from accessing the Central Business District (CBD). This decision has left very many commuters inconvenienced, with some of them having to walk five kilometres to their places of work.

Imagine a situation whereby a commuter from Eastlands is dropped at the City Stadium and his place of work is at Community! This commuter will walk a distance of almost five kilometres to reach his place of work. I would like to know from the Minister what he will do to ensure that his decision does not inconvenience commuters and whether that decision will, indeed, decongest the CBD. Why was his decision selective in the sense that there are some public service vehicles which have been allowed to access the CBD? I would wish him to explain his decision to this House.

**The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs** (Mr. Musyoka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I undertake to communicate that concern by the hon. Member to the Minister for Local Government.

*(Mr. Keter stood up in his place)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Keter, although you did indicate to me yesterday afternoon that you would seek a Ministerial Statement, you did not come to my office as agreed, to tell me the gist of the Ministerial Statement. So, you cannot ask for it now!

Next Order!

### MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

APPOINTMENT OF DR. SALLY KOSGEI  
TO HOUSE BUSINESS COMMITTEE

**The Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs** (Mr. Musyoka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make the following Ministerial Statement.

Hon. colleagues will recall that on Thursday 11th March, 2008, the House appointed hon. Members to the House Business Committee. I wish to draw the attention of the House to a change that has taken place to the membership of the said Committee with the replacement of hon. Raila Odinga with hon. Dr. Sally Kosgey.

Thank you.

### MOTION

THANKS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

THAT, the thanks of this House be recorded for the exposition of public policy contained in His Excellency's Presidential Address from the Chair on Thursday 6th March, 2008.

*(The Vice-President and Minister  
for Home Affairs on 12.3.2008)*

*(Resumption of Debate interrupted  
on 12.3.2008)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Nanok, I understand you still have three minutes to be precise.

**The Member for Turkana South** (Mr. Nanok): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I was interrupted by time yesterday I had only spoken for one and a half minutes. I hope you will allow me the remaining eight minutes. For the hon. Members who were not here yesterday, my name is Mr. Josephat Nanok, the MP for Turkana South. Yesterday, I said that I support the Presidential Speech and I echoed all that was presented here by the other hon. Members in this House. I do wish, however, to add a few things.

This is a very sensitive period in our history and transition which should be handled in a very sensitive manner. I do not want us to lose the letter and the spirit that has brought us together, particularly the National Grand Coalition.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it only took the elections of December 2007, to open up old wounds that had not begun to heal. I come from a constituency that is perennially insecure. I believe, for most parts of Kenya, we have just begun experiencing comprehensive insecurity recently. Sixty per cent of my constituents have lived with insecurity for the last three decades. When we will be looking at insecurity as a result of the post-election violence, let us also consider those chronic insecure areas like Turkana District, West Pokot and possibly North Eastern Province. We need to restore security in those areas. Insecurity has really caused a lot of both human and livestock deaths. A lot of livestock has also been stolen. In the last five years alone, about 70,000 livestock have been stolen. If we were to quantify this into monetary value, we will be talking of almost Kshs800 million. This is destitution to quite a lot of families. I tend to wonder here why this should happen to our people.

Sometimes we say that we are unable to fight poverty. However, we do not realise that we seem to be creating poverty all the time instead of reducing it. Right now, we have a contagious disease called "PPR" which is affecting livestock. It is affecting the goats. Technical people from the District Veterinary Office recently vaccinated three million goats in the entire Turkana District but the disease has resurged again. There is a danger that if the vaccines are not provided--- We are only talking about a vaccine which costs Kshs20 per shot and the total cost is Kshs60 million. If we do not vaccinate the goats right now, then we may end up losing half of the three million goats. That would represent close to Kshs2 billion. So, which one do we save? Do we utilise the Kshs60 million to buy the vaccines and save the goats to save more than 50,000 families who may become destitute as a result of this or do we let the goats die?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my constituency, the drought condition is prevailing. We have also been on the receiving end because of the influx of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). I wish to say that although there was no violence in Turkana as a result of the post-election violence, we received more than 6,000 internally displaced people from the Central Rift Valley. These people, up to this date, have received very minimal Government assistance. This is mainly because they do not live in the designated IDP camps. As a Member of Parliament for Turkana South, I think I would be the last person to encourage displaced communities to live in IDP camps. They should rather go into the local communities where they can, at least, get their first line assistance. So, in designing the

package that would be coming for all the displaced persons as a result of the post-election violence, let us consider all the displaced persons who are everywhere in this country.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Nanok, your time is up!

**The Member for Mvita** (Mr. Balala): Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am honoured to respond here in support of the Presidential Speech. Unfortunately, I was not here during the State Opening Ceremony of this Tenth Parliament. I was representing the Government and the country at an international trade fair to promote our tourism industry. This is because tourism means eradication of poverty, getting education, water and infrastructure for our people. I went through the Speech and I knew it was a landmark event that day.

I appreciate the Speech by His Excellency the President. In his speech, the President said that this Tenth Parliament should rise above many things and it is historic.

First of all, I want to thank my Mvita constituents for voting me back as I told them "*Nina jibu*". I also want thank my party, the Orange Democratic Movement (ODM), for giving me the privilege to be their candidate in that constituency. I have seen that politics has changed. It is not the old style of politics. It has become professional and very much issue-oriented. The way politicians and leaders present themselves in convincing their constituents to vote for them has changed. That day was the 27th of December, 2007. Unfortunately, thereafter, things went bad. We have seen when electors were robbed. Institutions like the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) were not proper and sincere to this nation. I think we have a tall order to rectify institutions such as the ECK to become impartial and support the true democracy. I want to mention this, particularly, because the human rights of Kenyans is to vote for their leaders. If that vote is not rightly positioned, then it would be discouraging those voters.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is high time we reconstituted the ECK. We should disband that discredited team and establish the right institution that can balance with all politics.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, violence erupted not because people wanted to fight. It erupted because people felt their hopes were shattered and the opportunity of hopelessness came out. Due to the disparities of many years, people took advantage and said they were not going to accept. But, nevertheless, I want to congratulate His Excellency the President, hon. Mwai Kibaki, and the Prime Minister-designate, hon. Raila Odinga, for rising above personal interests and declaring that it was a turning point for Kenya. It is, indeed, a turning point. I think the onus is on us as parliamentarians and leaders of this country not to let down our principal leaders. It is time we played our role and changed the Constitution of Kenya so as to bring equality and equity to all.

It is important to develop a system that separates the Head of State and the Head of Government. It is important to have accountability. Accountability cannot be outside this House. It has to be inside this House. That is why the agreement somehow looked a bit like the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) of 2002. But, unfortunately, not all MoUs are implemented. Regrettably, it was not followed then and it created divisions in the last five years. But, today, we should entrench this in the Constitution.

Also the issues of historical injustices caused that violence. There had been discrimination in terms of religion, tribe and political correctness like having godfathers. There was also inequality in the disbursement of resources to our regions. Sometimes I ask myself: Is North Eastern Province part of this country when there is no single kilometre of tarmac road? Is Turkana District part of this country when it is not accessible? Are the Maasais not part of this community to be recognised and their cultures respected? All these are questions that we should start answering.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is time we passed these Bills. In fact, earlier, I was of the opinion that we can suspend Debate on the Presidential Speech and move these Bills, pass them quickly as per the request of the President and then come back to the Presidential Speech. I am not asking that we

terminate Debate on the Presidential Speech or shorten its period. There are many young and fresh leaders who have come here. This is their opportunity to make their maiden speeches and comment on the Presidential Speech. Nevertheless, the Accord and amendment of the Constitution are paramount. We need to give it time. I am glad that next Tuesday is when we will discuss this.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, any one of us who would cause obstruction to the passage of these Bills would be the enemy of the State. If we want peace, let us pass these Bills. If we want violence, then we would object to these Bills. I want to say that these Bills touch on the sharing of power---

**The Member for Tigania East** (Mr. Munya): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, what is your point of order, Mr. Munya?

**The Member for Tigania East** (Mr. Munya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it in order for honourable Balala to start threatening and intimidating Members by telling them that they cannot oppose any Bill in this House? This is a debating Chamber where freedom of expression is guaranteed in the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we might be creating small dictators, as we go along, if we allow this kind of attitude to continue.

**The Member for Mvita** (Mr. Balala): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say that I am not intimidating anybody. But really this country has gone through a lot of pain. It is the high time to understand this pain and resolved it once and for all. Because our principal leaders have agreed upon, we must support them. We all individually and collectively said that we are going to support peace. This is the beginning of peace.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is important that the Tenth Parliament rises above any other Parliament to formulate the vision of this country and the Kenyan dream. The Kenyan dream is not about documents and Vision 2030. It is about the real change in this country. I support the Vision 2030, but I will be too old to see that dream of the Vision 2030. I want it to be fast-tracked, so that the dream can be achieved before 2030 and all of us can enjoy. I want to see this Parliament become professional and modern. It should be digitized, so that we can vote electronically and not the way we have been voting. You have a responsibility, as the Speaker, to modernise this country.

I want to see a civil servant who is serving me irrespective of my colour, religion and height, and who is responsive to the needs of the Kenyan citizens. Democracy is paramount. Political parties should be strengthened. I understand that when you join politics, you go through a political party and it becomes a vehicle to Parliament. When you reach Parliament, you join the Government and forget your political party. I appreciate the fact that the Ninth Parliament had passed the Political Parties Bill. I am not sure if it has been operationalised, so that we can benefit from that Bill.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, two major things ail this country, namely, corruption and tribalism. We should realise that we are all Kenyans. I am glad I represent a cosmopolitan society which does not look at me in terms of my colour and I do not look at them as tribes. They are Kenyans and I serve them equally. It is time for all of us to address the disparities and inequalities in our society. We should look at issues like devolution and serve our people equally. We should empower them from the

grassroots level. It is important for us to serve Kenyans equally. Kenya is important to the Sub-Saharan Africa and that is why, during the post-election violence, the world came to assist Kenya.

Finally, I want to say that we are all careful about the security of this country. However, when we profile certain communities in the name of Terrorism and Organised Crimes Bill, that is questionable. It is important for us to make the police force independent and answerable to this House and not to anybody else, so that we can be treated with dignity, and criminals should be treated as criminals. A citizen should be treated as a citizen.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a time that this House will rise to make history. We can make history and leave a legacy.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**The Member for Laikipia East** (Mr. Kiunjuri): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I also stand to support the Speech by His Excellency the President. I also take this opportunity to thank the people of Laikipia East for having elected me again for the third term to this House. I would also like to take this opportunity to join others in sympathising with the people who have been displaced and those who lost their loved ones for voting us to this House.

Having said that, I know that we are here to address very serious issues. Unless we want history to judge us, we must rise to the occasion. We must become serious. We must, for the first time, start looking at each other as Kenyans. We must forget the past through the right way; that is, by not being selfish. Since time immemorial, people in leadership have been so selfish that they only use those who elect them to those positions just as vessels to take them there and then they forget them. If the Ninth Parliament was sensitive enough; if all of us realised that we have a nation to look after; if we sat down at Bomas of Kenya and agreed on the small issues that we differed on, this country would not have witnessed the bloodshed that occurred after the 2007 General Elections. This happened only because we could not agree on a few issues.

In fact, when we went round campaigning for the Bomas Draft, we were in agreement that, that document was almost 95 per cent okay, but we could not agree on a few sections. As a result, you can see what has happened to us. This country has become an international and sensational incident. We are being mocked both locally and international because of that incident. The leaders who led us into this situation are still here. We now know our mistakes. It is high time we rose to the occasion. Let us agree that we have made those mistakes and look for a way forward.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand that we are about to go for a retreat. It will appear as if we are not sensitive enough if we can take a flight to Mombasa or to any other part of this country to go and board there. For what reason are we boarding? We are supposed to go there and board because already we are in mourning. The people who are making us go and board did not make any mistake by electing us. This Parliament should do whatever it can to make sure that every hon. Member has the opportunity to visit all the areas that were hit by the post-election violence. We should all fly from Nairobi to Kisumu to see what happened there. We should fly to Eldoret, Molo and Burnt Forest to see what happened there. We should fly to the Coast Province to see the destruction that took place there. We will end our tour at the Coast Province, where we shall have no tourists, and then we shall rise to the occasion. We shall come to our senses after understanding the problem.

Otherwise, if we go for a retreat anywhere else, we might not understand the problem. First of all, we must understand the problem. We might not realise that there is not a single Luo who is living in Thika or Nyeri until we go there. Once we do that, then we can sit down and enact the right laws. The Ninth Parliament sent over 20 hon. Members to Rwanda to go and see the genocide that took place there. We also sent Members to other countries. I do not see the reason why we cannot send Members to visit the areas which were hit by the post-election violence.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we should set up a special committee to look into the issue of land. By the end of the day, even if we pretend and come here and pass laws, this will not help. Already, we have very beautiful laws. Although we have the Bill of Rights in our Constitution, which spells out the right to live and own property in any part of the country, it has completely been violated. The law has been broken, not once or twice. Over the years, we have broken the law. Even if we invite experts from Australia, America and everywhere else, they will not give us a better Bill of Rights than the one we have broken. So, before we touch on these laws, we must set up a special committee to solve our problems.

Yesterday, Maj-Gen. Nkaiserry said clearly here that some communities are fighting for land which does not belong to them. We want to look at these historical injustices, not only in 1992 or as stated in the Ndung'u Report, but all of them. The first thing that we should throw into the pit latrine is the Ndung'u Report. If that is what will make Kenyans kill each other, then we should do away with it. Let us call the colonial masters who are responsible for this mess. It is because of the scramble and the subsequent partitioning of Africa, and Kenya in particular, that, today, Kenyans are suffering. That is why today we are being faced by the land question. I am a historian and I know what happened.

We should not pretend that we are sorting out land issues here when we are fighting over a one acre piece of land somewhere in Eldoret or in Nyeri, that is owned by So-and-So, while we forget that the people who have taken over our land are living comfortably. They send their people here to come and see how we are brutally killing each other. I wonder why we should fight with the Maasais or the Turkanas in Laikipia while 68 per cent of the land in Laikipia is owned by a few white farmers. I have not heard about anybody who has attacked the white farmers. I do not see the reason why people are fighting in Kericho because a Kisii owns three acres of land there, while there are large tea estates there which are owned by the whites. We should be ashamed of ourselves that we are killing each other because of one acre piece of land. We do not even ask ourselves what the root cause of this problem is.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we are going to address the issue of land in this country, a special committee must be set up where the British must be represented. This Parliament must pass a law here and make sure that the British come here and tell us what happened; *Ni kitu gani iliuma ile nyingine?* We must realise that if there is compensation to be made, then we should settle this matter once and for all. Otherwise, this matter will not be addressed just by changing the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of security is of paramount importance. Already, we are losing control. The police is not in control and the leaders are not in control. Everywhere in this country, people have their own militia groups. Those who have not trained their own groups, are contemplating doing so. This is a threat to the society. Mafia came in and it is now an institution that is recognised all over. They can do whatever they want. If we do not move fast, through the relevant amendment to the Constitution, to ensure that there is security in our country, very soon, the security of this country will be taken over by those militia groups. Already, they have taken over certain parts of the country and most people are paying protection fees. Those who are constructing houses also pay protection fees. Those who are living in the Rift Valley and all over this country are paying some protection fees. We should not just talk of the *Mungiki*. The militia groups have their own structures now.

Those who thought that they had achieved anything by paying the militias Kshs1,000 to fight, they went to fight and by the time they came back home, they had Kshs100,000 in their pockets. They do not require our Kshs1,000 now. It is now a way of earning a living. They have established a channel. We gave them the rod to go and fish, now they know how to fish and they do not require the rod again. This is a monster with open jaws and it will swallow the order of security in this country. We should either move fast or we give out this country to those militia groups. This issue affects all of us. By the end of the day, they will sort out the tribal issues and they will come to us. We have classes in the society and we cannot pretend that they are not there. We must move very fast to contain this issue before it gets out of hand.

Lastly, I look at the intention of amending Section 15 of the Constitution as mischief. It is okay and I will support it, but we have not said anything regarding the amendment of Section 47(A). If we are serious that we want to review the Constitution in the next one year, we must bring the amendments to that section. I will be approaching the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs

and the Attorney-General to make sure that, in the next two weeks, they bring a Bill to the House which will lead to the amendment of Section 47(A), so that Kenyans can know that we are really serious. We should not be selfish. The arrangement that is coming here is the distribution of power. To whom are we distributing power? Yes, this is the healing process, but we will be very selfish. We must amend Section 47(A) of the Constitution. If the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs and the Attorney-General are not willing to do so, as an hon. Member, I also have the right to introduce that Bill. I do not want to do that. They should introduce that Bill so that Section 47(A) can be amended.

With those few remarks, I support the Motion.

**The Member for Baringo North** (Mr. Kipkiror): Thank you Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to comment on this very special Motion. My name is Mr. William Kipkiror Cheptumo, the Member of Parliament for Baringo North.

*(Mr. Raila was applauded as he entered the Chamber)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the people of Baringo North for electing me to serve them in this House. I promise that I will never let them down.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to join my colleagues in paying tribute to His Excellency the President, hon. Mwai Kibaki, and hon. Raila, for demonstrating true leadership by signing the National Accord.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the First Session of this House, we witnessed serious division and mistrust. Today, hon. Members can work together as members of one team. This is because when our two leaders signed the Accord, they cultivated and built the necessary trust and confidence.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the signing of the Accord by our two leaders that has restored the country to normalcy. There is a saying that life is about people. Leadership is also about people. Our two leaders have shown that they care for the welfare and wellbeing of all Kenyans. I, indeed, salute them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the signing of the Accord did not only restore the country to normalcy, but will also pave way for comprehensive constitutional, electoral, political and economic reforms. These are necessary to lay a firm foundation for a peaceful and stable country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, whereas we appreciate and salute our leaders for signing the Accord, it is important to note that the spirit of our leaders as contained in the National Accord and Reconciliation Bill 2008 can only be realised if the relevant Bills to implement the Accord are enacted into law. Our leaders have done their part. It is this House which has the authority to pass these Bills into law to give effect to the spirit of the National Accord. I, therefore, call upon hon. Members of this House to fully support the enactment of the necessary Bills into law.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the Presidential Address, I am pleased to note that a National Humanitarian Fund has been established to assist the displaced people by resettling them and providing them with free seeds and other farm inputs. This programme should not target only the internally displaced people in camps. It should also benefit all those who have been displaced during the post-election violence. In some communities, like the one I come from, people who are displaced prefer seeking refuge from their neighbours' or relatives' houses instead of moving and living in camps. For example, in my constituency, I have people who lived in Nakuru, Naivasha, Nyahururu and other parts of the country. When violence erupted, they were displaced. Up to today, they do not live in the Internally Displaced Persons' (IDPs) camps. They have moved to live with their neighbours. These people should also benefit from the Fund.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are also people displaced, not as a result of the post-election violence, but as a result of the cattle rustling menace. This is an issue that really hurts me. In my constituency I have well over 200 people, who have deserted their homes as a result of cattle rustling. I am sure that they too are IDPs, though they were not displaced as a result of the post-election violence. There are others in Mt. Elgon, Laikipia and other parts of the country. The Fund should, therefore, be used to help in feeding these people. After all, it is the duty of the Government to help and serve all Kenyans.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other issue that I would like to raise is the fact that those who have been displaced are really suffering. I would like to thank the Minister of State for Special Programmes for responding very swiftly when I approached her last week. She was able to support my constituents by giving them food. I want to really thank her, and may the Lord God bless her for what she has done for my people. These are serious issues which should be considered, so that when we are setting rules on how to use the Fund, we should take into account some of those challenges.

In summary, I propose that those who benefit from the Fund must include:

- (i) All displaced people whether or not they live in camps;
- (ii) Those people displaced by the post-election violence and by cattle rustling.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am also pleased to note, from the Presidential Address, that there are plans to table a Bill on wildlife. The current compensation level is Kshs50,000 for injured persons and Kshs200,000 in case of death. Last week, on Monday, I attended a District Wildlife Compensation Committee meeting, and one very interesting case was brought before the committee. A principal of a school was killed by an elephant and we could only afford to approve Kshs200,000 as compensation. I feel this figure is low. I propose that when this Bill is brought to the House, we should raise the compensation level from Kshs200,000 to a minimum of Kshs1.5 million in cases of death.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the Presidential Address, I am also pleased to note that there are plans to introduce legislation and policies to enhance national security and ensure protection of lives of Kenyans and property. It is true that the post-election violence has been contained by the signing of the historic accord. However, there are parts of this country that have never experienced peace as a result of cattle rustling. Those affected by the cattle rustling menace have continued to be poor. As mentioned by brother Nanok Koli, they lose their livestock which is their only source of living. They are unable to educate their children. They live as refugees in their own country. People continue to be killed and schools are closed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, again, I will refer to my constituency. In Baringo North Constituency, between 30th January and 20th February, 2008, seven people were killed and hundreds of thousands of livestock stolen. Since I was elected to this House, I have held ten peace meetings. I am afraid that the rest of my time might be dedicated to only dealing with insecurity in my constituency. I will, therefore, not have enough time to address the other development programmes. That is unfortunate.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, even as we await the tabling of the appropriate Bill on security, I would like to call upon the Government to deploy sufficient security personnel to the affected areas of my constituency and, in deed, to other parts of this country, which are affected. The Government should also help in recovering stolen animals.

Finally, it is also encouraging to note that there are plans to re-introduce a Sessional Paper on employment of our young people. Unemployment of our youth has continued to be a major challenge in our society. Substantial resources have been set aside to educate the young people, and yet upon completion of their education, they remain unemployed. This has resulted in having unproductive youth who end up engaging in illegal activities. The tabling of the Sessional Paper



will give an opportunity to hon. Members to provide---

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Your time is up! I know the hon. Member for Baringo North fairly well. He is a very well qualified lawyer but I have had some disquiet that he may have been reading. I take it from my authority that he was not reading. This is just to remind hon. Members that you are allowed to refer to notes but you should avoid reading written speeches to the House.

**The Member for Ganze** (Mr. Baya): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I wish to take this opportunity to thank the two principals, His Excellency the President, Mr. Kibaki, and the Prime Minister-designate, Mr. Raila, for signing the National Peace Accord. It is, indeed, sad to imagine how this country would be by this time if---

**Mr. Kajwang:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. We cannot hear the hon. Member. I understand that he was once a Provincial Commissioner. Could he speak as if he is in a *baraza* so that we can hear him?

*(Applause)*

*(Mr. Baya walked to the Dispatch Box)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Although we will allow you to speak from that microphone, it is hoped that in anticipation, you will be able to speak from there as a matter of right, but that has not yet happened. However, since this is your maiden speech, we will allow you that privilege.

**The Member for Ganze** (Mr. Baya): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. This is part of the induction we are going through. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the two principal players namely; His Excellency the President, Mr. Kibaki, and the Prime Minister-designate, Mr. Raila, for signing the Peace Accord. Two days before the signing of the accord, when I was about to retire to bed, my daughter, who is a third year student here in Nairobi, brought me a book. That is something that surprised me, not because of the time, the size of the book or the colour. However, it was the title that surprised me. The book was entitled, *Where have all the Leaders Gone?* As a result of my attraction to the title, I made sure that, within two hours, I had covered reading many pages.

I realised that the book was a critique that was criticising the leadership of a certain country, of course not Kenya, but I got a message from my daughter that she was as disturbed as many other people. After the signing of the Accord, I called her and gave her back the book. I then asked her if she had seen where the leaders were. She laughed and said that they had resurfaced. That is why we need to thank the two principals for having signed the Accord. Perhaps by this time, things would have been more difficult that he would have imagined.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his Address to this House, His Excellency the President indicated that a Directorate for Settlement has already been established. We wish this directorate well, and in particular those who will be doing the field work. I was, personally, involved once in some form of settlement after a similar occurrence happened in the past. I can tell you for sure that it is not a very pleasant exercise. It is very difficult. The numbers of those people who are displaced will keep on rising. There are those who were displaced from other people's farms. They did not have *shambas* of their own and they need to be resettled. We anticipate very many problems. I hope that the leadership in those areas and, indeed, all of us will give the directorate support so that it can fulfil its duty.

The President also indicated that three manifestos will be harmonised. That is a good idea because Kenyans are more expectant now than before. There are programmes, projects and policies that were being expounded by all the political parties. Now that the manifestos will be made into

one document, we expect that a lot will happen. Therefore, we are waiting for the output of the harmonisation of the manifestos.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my hope that, after the passage of these two Bills and the formation of the full Cabinet, some titles will be dropped. We still talk about the Government side and the ODM side. I would not like to walk into an office and be asked which side I belong to. Kenyans have seen it all. We expect to live in a democratic and free society where equal opportunities are available to all.

It was indicated in the Speech, that there will be three Bills that touch on wildlife, tourism, and environmental impact assessment guidelines. That is very good. We hope that when the time for debate comes, particularly on tourism, we will have time to say in this House that even though this particular sector has been doing very well, there are problems which need to be addressed. These are problems such as the relationship between the hoteliers and the beach operators. Most hoteliers are multinationals and have their headquarters elsewhere. Their relationship with the locals, who form a bigger part of the beach operators, has not been harmonious. These are some of the issues which need to be addressed. We should not forget the concept of all-inclusiveness. In this case, small businessmen have been excluded from operating within close range of the big hotels and, therefore, impoverishing the small businessmen further.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot touch on all the issues that were said by His Excellency the President.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Kosgey! Henry! Not Sally!

*(Laughter)*

**The Member for Tinderet** (Mr. Kosgey): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support this [**The Member for Tinderet**] Motion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is only one Mr. Kosgey. The other one is my sister, Sally.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I would like, at the outset, to thank my constituents, the people of Tinderet, for electing and giving me an opportunity to serve them and the country once again.

**Hon. Members:** Which term? Which term?

**The Member for Tinderet** (Mr. Kosgey): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I need protection! I need to be heard!

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to thank my party, the Orange Democratic Movement (ODM), for giving me a ticket which enabled me to come to this House.

**Hon. Members:** Which term are you serving?

**The Member for Tinderet** (Mr. Kosgey): You will get an opportunity to contribute when you catch the Speaker's eye. So, do not interrupt me from the Floor!

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek protection!

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this country has gone through a trauma that was never anticipated by the people of this country. When they voted on 27th December, 2007, they were exercising their democratic right! We want to state that it is not a crime to vote for ODM, Party of National Unity (PNU) or any other party of one's choice. But the crime happened at Kenyatta International Conference Centre (KICC). But the people who suffered are the ones who voted.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I recall that when I went to my constituency to preach peace, one

constituent asked me:-

"We gave you our votes! And now you are coming here--- Why did you not look after our votes at KICC? *Sasa yeye anakuja kuzungumzia peace hapa--- Wapi kura zetu?*"

That was in Swahili. It gave me a reflection that the people who voted did not commit any crime at all!

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our constituencies, although they are ODM zones, we have people - our neighbours and brothers who voted for other parties. But now, they are enemies. We must, as a healing process, start from the top. We must start healing this country. We never thought what happened could happen to Kenya. We have always boasted that Kenya is an island of peace. It is tranquil. It is surrounded by people who are fighting one another! Yet, it happened! Now, Kenya has joined the ranks of any other African country. We do not want Kenya to be like any other African country. We do not even want other African countries to go through what we went through.

But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we sank so low! Just the other day, I heard somebody from Zimbabwe, which some of us think, probably, is worse off than us say: "We do not want to be like Kenya!" Imagine, even some people in Zimbabwe think they are better off than us!

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we must heal the nation. We must start at the top!

*(There was a temporary power failure)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying that we must heal the nation and, on that note, I must thank the principals, His Excellency the President and His Excellency the Prime Minister-designate for taking the lead in signing the Accord. I think it behooves upon all of us to support and put into practice what we often say; that Kenya is bigger than all of us. We must put Kenya first; before anything else. We should have done that on 27th, 28th and 29th December, 2007, before we did what we did at KICC. We do not want to remind anybody about what happened. That is because we want to put it in the past. But let us not forget that, as we continue to build this country, we must uphold democracy. It is on that basis that peace will prevail. It is on that basis that development will occur.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what happened in this country has exposed the underlying issues which we keep on talking about. That is historical injustices, land and so forth. I want to say one thing about land. Kenyans, because of production, rely on land. Of course, we know that land is a limited commodity or quantity. There may not be enough land for every Kenyan. In fact, there is not! But if we create programmes so that people can earn a living from industries and trade--- I usually tell my constituents that Asians of Kenyan origin are engaged in trade and business. They make a living although they do not own any land. We must go that way because land is not sufficient for everybody. We must forget the idea of our society being agrarian so that, at the end of it all, land does not become a big issue. At the moment, it is still a big issue and we must address it. We must address the issues of equity. It was central in our manifesto and, I hope, it will be a central agenda in the Grand Coalition Government. That way, Kenyans can feel that they belong here. There will be no "two Kenyans" in our country - the haves and have-nots.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I remember that, long ago, the late hon. Member for Nyandarua North, hon. J.M. Kariuki used to say: "We do not want to have a Kenya of 10 millionaires and 10 million beggars". At that time, Kenya had a population of 10 million people. Similarly, we do not want a Kenya with 30 million beggars and, maybe, 30 millionaires. The population of Kenya is about 30 million today.

We must create programmes to occupy the youth; programmes that will give them hope. All

of us have come from an election and we had to face them. They are now demanding their rights; they want employment. Some of them have gone to school, but they are not employed. They must feel that they belong to this country. It is up to us to come up with the relevant programmes that will create employment for them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to talk about the agriculture sector in this country. We all know that three-quarters of our population rely on agriculture. As I speak, agriculture is in shambles. The price of fertilizer is now Kshs500 per 50-kilogramme bag. Diesel costs Kshs85 per litre. We do not even know how our farmers will farm. The issue of food security this year will be very critical. So, we must act, and act fast.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**The Member for Kasarani** (Ms. Ongoro): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this debate. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your election as the Speaker of the National Assembly. I want to introduce myself to those who do not know me. I am hon. Elizabeth Ongoro Masha, Member of Parliament for Kasarani Constituency.

I also want to take this opportunity to congratulate the Prime Minister-designate, Mr. Raila Amolo Odinga, on his elevation. He deserves it. I also want to congratulate all hon. Members present, both elected and nominated to the Tenth Parliament. I also want to take this opportunity to thank God first and the people of Kasarani for giving me the opportunity to represent them in this House for the next five years. I want to assure them that I am equal to the task. They will not be disappointed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to add my voice in support of the Motion before the House. I want to congratulate the hon. Members from both sides of the House who were involved in the negotiation process. More specifically, I would like to congratulate our two leaders for affording Kenyans the opportunity to heal and move on. It has been said here, and elsewhere, that we need truth, justice and reconciliation. However, this House has got a unique opportunity to build a firm foundation upon which we can then build the structure of truth, justice and reconciliation. In my opinion, there cannot be any truth, justice and reconciliation without an honest addressing of the historical injustices.

I will not repeat what has already been said here with regard to land issues. I believe that there are certain injustices which have not been addressed, and which I would like the Tenth Parliament to address. Talking about injustices in the agricultural sector, in my opinion, certain farmers have been given more priority and privileges than others. I want to see this House pass policies and legislation that will give the farmers of this nation equal opportunity and access to funds; be they cashewnuts farmers from Coast Province or cotton farmers from Nyanza Province or farmers from Eastern Province, who produce a lot of mangoes. All of them should be given enough opportunity for growth. We should never again refer to some crops as lesser crops and others as main or major crops. Every crop in this nation, given equal opportunity and if farmers are given the right incentives, have unlimited space for growth.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on manufacturing, I would like to see this House concentrate on ensuring that those industries which use local raw materials, like the sugar industry and those industries involved in paper manufacturing, are given priority and incentives. By so doing, we can capture the East and Central African regional market. We can create more opportunities for our people. This should be done by restructuring our marketing strategies.

We know that all our urban centres are overwhelmed due to rural-urban migration. We have witnessed numbers of youths migrating to urban centres to look for employment opportunities. I would like to see this House support decentralization of economic activities in this country. That can only happen if we open up regions which are closed, by ensuring that infrastructure and the right ITs

are put in place. I want to see that happening in all areas, especially the northern part of this country which has not experienced economic growth. This will help us relieve the pressure that we are now experiencing in our major urban centres.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on health care, we have made some strides. However, this House should know that if we concentrate on promoting infancy health care, we will have a healthy adult population in a few years' time. We will spend very little as opposed to what we are spending now on their health care. I believe we have what it takes to do so.

On water and sanitation, it is a pity that in this country, we still suffer floods and droughts perennially, year in, year out. We should put in place measures that will ensure harvesting of water for use during drought. We should make full use of the resource by constructing dams. The water of River Nzoia and the delta part of River Tana is still not properly being utilised. We also have other water resources which can be used, so that we do not experience droughts and floods any more.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to also take this opportunity to remind this House that the women of Kenya are watching. This is grand opportunity for this House to put in place restructuring policy frameworks to enable us mainstream gender at all levels. All the major political parties promised to ensure a 30 per cent women representation at all levels in the public sector. We are watching. Never again will the women of this country be taken for granted. We want to see that political parties honour the memorandum of understanding they entered into publicly with the women of this country.

On the youth, I do not want to say much. Anybody who has eyes had the opportunity to see what the youth are capable of doing. Those who have ears heard what the youth were saying through their actions. It would be foolish of us to continue living in islands of success and leaving our youth behind. If we do not mainstream the youth at all levels of our activities and take appropriate measures to ensure that they are, not only globally competitive, but actively and positively engaged, all of us will be building castles which will take them only one day to bring down. So, I hope that this House will take the youth into consideration.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a lot has been said about housing and slum upgrading, but very little has been done. The Ministry of Housing and whoever will be occupying that docket should have the full support of this House to ensure that we put in place affordable housing.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want us to desist from using the phrase "illegal settlements" in reference to slum dwellers. For as long as the Government does not give its citizens housing, they will continue putting up any kind of structures. So, they should never be referred to as "illegal settlers" or "illegal settlements." In fact, we should learn from them, and maybe give them incentives. I want to make specific reference to those who have been living in slum areas for over 50 years. They deserve to be given title deeds for portions of land, so that they are able to access some funding for the purposes of putting up some of kind of accommodation for themselves.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, finally, I want to say that what we have experienced should be a lesson and should not be considered in the negative. At times, God presents us with opportunities in form of problems, but it depends on how you look at it. Sometimes I look at my problems as stepping stones for me to cross over to the other side. If we do that, we will realise that we have a unique opportunity. In this Parliament, we should into books of history. We should give Kenyans what they have been crying for; that is a new Constitution. We should give Kenyans what they want. All men and women of good will should stand to be counted. Kenyans are watching. The Chair promised us that we will have live coverage. We would like Kenyans to know the kind of contributions we make in the House, so that they are able to know who is supporting or opposing this or that. That is so, so that we do not double-speak while outside.

**The Member for Kanduyi** (Mr. Khang'ati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my name is Mr. Alfred

Khang'ati. I represent Kanduyi Constituency in Bungoma South District. First and foremost, I would like to join everybody else who has congratulated you for being elected as the Speaker of this House. We hope that your guidance will see us through all that we wish to do. I would like to give my first appreciation to God because, not very long ago, all of us were in despair. We had lost confidence. We were all thinking, planning and doing things which, to a certain extent, were not good for our country. So many people went on their knees, prayed and fasted and now we have peace and unity. We are now saying that Dr. Kofi Annan and the mediation team did a very good job, and we are thanking them. We thank our leaders, His Excellency the President and Mr. Raila, for what they have done for our country. But I think above all, we should thank God, because he has taken care of us. We should thank all those people who are praying for this country, that we do not go back to where we have been.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the Government's indication that support is going to be given to people who have been displaced. My prayer is that the amount of Kshs1 billion, which the President mentioned in his Address, will be distributed fairly. Part of the problem we have in Kenya is unfair distribution of whatever resource is available. Kenyans out there are waiting, and want to see how

support is going to be given out. The first step in the healing process will be how that Kshs1 billion will be given out.

It has been repeatedly said here that the major problem in this country is land. I agree, but would like to say that actually the major problem in this country is unemployment. That is what has made everything very difficult for all of us. In 2002, His Excellency, the President did not need to campaign because he promised the youth 500,000 jobs every year, and the youth gladly campaigned and voted for him. In 2007, it was very difficult for him, because he was not speaking any more about 500,000 jobs. In fact, when he was here addressing us, the only two occasions he talked about employment was when he was talking about Vision 2030 and when he talked about the review of the Employment Act.

It is important for us to address the issue of unemployment. Most of the people out there, who loot and cause mayhem, have deep-seated frustrations arising from inability to provide for themselves. That is the issue of unemployment. So, this House should very seriously address the issue of unemployment, and more so in relation to how employment opportunities will be equitably distributed. We hear that police and army officers are going to be recruited, but at the end of the day when the numbers are looked at, there is unfair distribution. That issue should be addressed. When we do it that way, then the healing process will have begun and will end well.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform this House that more than 80 per cent of public servants, that is teachers, police officers, and so on, earn less than Kshs15,000 per month. Therefore, for practical purposes, they are as good as unemployed. It is important that we address the issue of the wages that the public servants are paid. It is important that those people be paid well, so that they can also become investors. We keep talking about attracting investors from outside, yet our own people are not even able to buy cars. If that issue is properly addressed, then some of the problems, or burdens that we, as hon. Members have to bear, will not be there. When we go to our constituencies everybody comes to our homes, because we are the ones who earn something substantial. If teachers were earning well, then some of those people who come to see us would be going to take tea where teachers work and stay. So, the issue of wages needs to be addressed. It is very important that our people start living well. We talk about local tourism. Our people who are paid such wages cannot be local tourists, because they cannot even afford transport from the rural areas to Nairobi, leave alone to the game parks and the reserves. So, when that issue is addressed, we will be making some useful progress.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk about the sugar-cane farmers. Those farmers work for middlemen and other people. They do not work for themselves, because the respective factories that buy their sugar-cane do not pay them well. His Excellency the President talked about the review of the Sugar Act. It is very important that, that matter be looked into, so that those people can make something meaningful out of their efforts. If that is not done, then we will not go very far.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say something about sports. We all know that sportsmen and women are our best ambassadors out there. Indeed, whenever Kenyans go out, the image of this country is redeemed. This time round, we are going to have the Olympic Games. That will be in four months time. Nobody is talking about the Olympic Games in Beijing, 2008. No monetary provisions have been made by the Government in this connection. People do not know where to train, how to train and how to be provided for. It is important that, that issue is addressed, so that the glory of this country is lifted through sports.

Thank you very much.

**The Member for Tigania East** (Mr. Munya): Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to the Presidential Speech. I also want to take this opportunity to thank the people of Tigania East for giving me the privilege to represent them in this august House once again.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to agree with all the speakers who have contributed that, anybody who will deny that our country is in a crisis is somebody, probably, who does not want to face the truth head on. We have gone through a crisis and we are not yet over with it. As leaders, we must rise to the occasion and see how we can resolve it. But we must also learn that we are part of the problem because the crisis was as a result of failure of our institutions to do the jobs that they are supposed to do and also failure of leadership. When I say leadership here, I mean collective leadership; all of us and not one individual. We have contributed to that crisis. We are the ones who went around making hate speeches when we were campaigning. We are the ones who were saying: "The problem of this country is this community." You want to divert your constituents from the real problem. You tell them: "You are poor because another community is rich." You want to simplify your problems. You do not want to tell them the bitter truth. You want to re-direct their energies in hating other people. Then, when you create the problem and plant seeds of discord and the fruits come, you make noise about it. That is the problem we must address.

We have been avoiding to pass legislations here to deal with people who preach hate. The time has come now for us to do that. There are people who think being good politicians is calling other people names and hating them. That is how they look good. That is how they earn their living by becoming politicians. You cannot build careers on the lives of Kenyans. Let us address the problems that confront this country. The biggest problem that we have in this country is that we have a tribe of rich people and a tribe of very many poor Kenyans. We do not have one rich community. Anybody who wants to tell his people that there is one community that is rich and the other communities are poor is lying to them. What we have here are a few wealthy people who continue to use politics to become even wealthier. They are the ones who even pay *militias* to kill other people and burn other people's homes; homes of poor people and peasants who own nothing! That is the monster we have to learn how to deal with. You use your position as a Government Minister to acquire a lot of land in your home area without buying it and then later, you come here and want to talk about land problems. Who has created the land problem? It is you! You come to the House with hypocrisy and you want us to accept your hypocrisy as leadership! It is high time we spoke the truth in this House so that, as we address the problem, we address the real problem. We should stop looking at the smokescreen and window-dressing. I have no problem with wealth. It is important for people to make wealth. But work for it, create and use it. In fact, Vision 2030 that we

are talking about is a vision to make Kenya richer, so that we can deal with poverty. That is because creating wealth deals with poverty.

Of course, we must address the issue of re-distribution. How do we create wealth and also make sure that it is spread to as many people as possible, so that we do not have extremely rich people and extremely poor people? Those are the challenges that we have to address together. That is why I am welcoming this Grand Coalition that is going to solve all our problems. I hope it will because everywhere, there are headlines in the newspapers reading: "Grand Coalition! The new dawn of Kenya. Kenya is born again!" I want to believe so. I want to believe that once we have Ministers in their offices, they are not going to be very comfortable and forget that there are problems that we are going to deal with. That is why I want to tell those who will be Backbenchers in this House to be on their guard! This is not the first time we have gone through this kind of exercise. We had NARC. We were told it was going to solve our problems. When they went there, they were very comfortable people; all of them! We are so concerned about perks and what we get. That is why we are even rating our Ministries. We say: "This is an important Ministry and this one is not important. The Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and National Security is important but the Ministry that takes care of livestock, so that our pastoralists can have enough, export and feed our people, is not important." Why is it not important? It is because there are not enough contracts there where one can make some money! Why are we not speaking the truth? Then, the newspapers and media, who are also part of the problem, are happy praising that! "Plum jobs! Less important Ministry!" Why is it less important if you are giving services to the ordinary citizens of this country? We need to change our mindsets.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, reforms are important. We are going to recreate our institutions. But the people who run the institutions and give life to them are the human beings behind them. Are we going to create other human beings from Mars to come and run those institutions? Then we need to make Kofi Annan our Governor! That is because if we do not have the people--- If everybody is thinking only about positions and not what we will deliver from those positions, then where are we going to? So, let us reform. I am not trivialising the need for reforms and positions. But I am saying that we over-emphasize the power that goes with the positions. We think it is more important than the services we deliver when we are in that position. Can we rise to the occasion and be able also to come up with work ethics and put service ahead of everything else, so that we can recreate this country?

We have Frequency Modulation (FM) stations that preach hatred everyday and night. They say: "That community is very bad and this one is very good." Is there a time when a collective group commits a crime? I do not know where one group sat down as Merus and decided: "Now, we are committing a crime as Merus!" Or where Luos sat as a group and said: "We are committing a crime as Luos." We have individual criminals or gangs! But there is no community that is criminal. There is no community that is bad in Kenya. So, when we preach that, we think that we are doing a good thing. We are destroying the fabric of our country. We need to look back so that we can rebuild Kenya again.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the reforms that we need, I want to say that the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK)--- I am not saying that it is the main cause of the problem because, as I have said, over the years, we have been watering the seeds of hatred in this country. The general elections only triggered it. Then, the ECK mismanaged the general elections. We have to accept that fact! How can we have a Chairman of the ECK on national television before he announces results saying: "Results are being cooked", and then we expect that nothing will happen? An irresponsible Chairman making utterances that are not supposed to be uttered by somebody who is supposed to lead a national institution! Incompetent people running our institutions! That is part of the problem. We may not



even have a big problem with the structure of our institutions, but we have many incompetent people who have been given positions to work there. They do not even understand the heavy responsibility they carry. You hear a Chairman doing that and then he ignites the whole country into violence! Then, he still wants to remain there! You see them doing workshops! For what? One of the first reforms we want to do is to dismantle that Commission! We should see if we can come up with better people who can handle a national election. That is because the ECK is a very important institution. You can see what it has done to this country. The anger and problem may have been there. The politicians had been preaching that hatred throughout. But they needed something to trigger. They found it with the ECK - a mismanaged institution. You may crack jokes that are misplaced---

**Mr. Speaker:** Your time is up! Yes, Mr. Omingo!

**The Member for Tigania East** (Mr. Munya): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir!

**The Member for South Mugirango** (Mr. Omingo): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion.

First, I want to take this early opportunity to thank the people of South Mugirango Constituency, whom I represent, for giving me an opportunity to serve them once again. I also want to congratulate all former hon. Members of Parliament, who made it back here, and the new ones who have come. It is a great honour and responsibility that people have bestowed upon all of us, as the leadership of this country. It is upon that premise that I stand here to state that we must live honourably, as it were. In the last Parliament, I stated that some of us had occasion to actually start walking on their heads, as opposed to walking on their feet, when they got power, or when they crossed over to the Government side, even when we had suffered with them. I want to echo the views that were expressed by the previous speaker, that some of us actually forget our responsibilities as soon as we assume big offices. But when an hon. Member comes here we assume that he or she is transformed into a leader worth his or her substance, who says and does what he or she means.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me at this point congratulate His Excellency the President for having taken a gallant step to appreciate that we had a problem. I want to commend my leader, the Prime Minister-designate, for having made a great step to sacrifice victory, which was his but was somehow stolen. We compromised and said: "We need not kill a country in pursuit of positions". I also want to congratulate all the people who stood by us in the time of crisis, including the negotiators, who spoke very well and moved us out of the woods.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me refer now to the issue of what we mean and say as leaders of this country. I want to refer hon. Members to a statement made by His Excellency the President in his Address. I believe that most hon. Members are below 50 years of age. If, you, as an hon. Member, cannot take the Head of State seriously, you have no business being here, because experience is the best teacher. I quote:-

"The recent crisis has caused me to reflect deeply on the half a century of my active participation in the management of public affairs. During this time, I have come to appreciate and respect the resilience of our people and our country".

It was not until the head negotiator took a bold step to exclude some negotiators, who had taken a rigid stand, in the negotiations, that reality dawned on them. I want to suggest that what has ailed us is the spirit of lack of trust and mutual respect. This is the culture of impunity, where we find someone saying: "I am the Minister!" So what! That Minister is paid with money from public coffers. That is where we must start. We should extend a hand of reconciliation and healing for us to move forward. I want to believe that the matter at hand is not a plate of chips. The matter at hand is extremely hot. Grandstanding that has been seen in the last two months has caused us to be where

we are. I thank God that we are where we are now. I believe that nobody is going to look back into the history of Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to quote one great leader, the late Jaramogi Oginga Odinga. In terms of changing the mindset of tribalism, he said: "Each one of you comes from a tribe. If it means we are tribalists, each one of you is a tribalist because you must come from a tribe to be Kenyan". What does that mean? We need to embrace our tribal diversity for the common good of our nation. That is what we lack. We are fond of saying: "My tribe is superior to the other". Somebody said we should look out for competence. I want to differ with some of my colleagues who spoke earlier, and said that we should not worry about who is serving where, so long as they are competent. I believe we have a great economist in Turkana District. We could be having great brains from Ukambani, who can also be economists and serve in the Treasury. We do not want to see a hierarchy of only competent people from one community. Those are the injustices that took us where we are. The moment we realise this, the better for all of us. We cannot bury our heads in the sand and believe in "my community, my cake and our community". The culture of impunity and the winner-takes-all attitude has taken us where we are. I wish we could appreciate the potential of each one of us, and extend a hand of reconciliation. This country is great.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you did see for yourself the amount of interest generated when solving the crisis of this country. A total of 27 European Union (EU) countries and diplomats said they could not see Kenya go down the drain. We have institutions which have been looted and abused. I agree that we need to have reforms, but if we have monsters in implementing the reforms, the *status quo* will remain. If we have people who are dishonest and can change at will, surely we are going to have a problem. What we need is honesty, sincerity and extreme sense of visionary leadership that is going to push us to the highest height of success in this nation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of my colleagues talked about the issue of decongesting the City. It is true that we had factories all over this country, but as time went by we had them centralised somewhere. In the best economic sense, you do not gain mileage or you do not make more profit if you move a factory to a particular region where you are going to pay so much money transporting raw materials to that factory. There was the Kisumu Cotton Mills Limited (KICOMI); it is no longer there. We want all our cities developed; we have so many of them, Mombasa being one of them. Each region that specialises in a particular field, should be allowed to have factories in that field so as to decongest the City. If this is done, our people will not strain the resources we have in this City.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, His Excellency the President commented on the issue of steady economic growth. I thank him for having done that. As the Statesman he is, I want to believe that he means well. But we have seen, for example, a Mr. Paul giving you Kshs1 with one hand and taking Kshs5 with the other hand. What am I saying? As we sit here, we believe that we have the free primary and secondary education programmes. Soon, we are going to be told we are not going to have free secondary education. The same poor farmers are the people we are taxing indiscriminately, because the Value Added Tax (VAT) on soda, for example, is the same for the billionaire and a pauper. The same peasant is supporting that education indirectly. I am not saying that everybody be paid equal salaries. Let us pay people for services they have given us, but can we make their lives affordable?

You cannot stagnate the price per tonne of sugar-cane that goes to the factory for four or five years, but the output, which is the sugar, costs about ten times higher than it was five years ago. We are not being realistic. That does not make economic sense. That is why we are saying: Do not sit and celebrate; our people are poorer than they were five years ago. This is because we are telling them: "I am going to give you something for free", yet they are paying for it indirectly. That is why we must address the issue of poverty. As we try to rationalise our tax measures, let us try to be a bit discriminative in the sense that we also use the taxation to reduce poverty levels. I believe the

Ministry of Finance, in this year's Budget, will address that issue of imbalances and relieve the poor peasant farmers of tax burdens.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the cost of fertilizer is abnormally high. We are an agricultural economy. About 80 per cent of our economy is supported by agriculture, yet the price of fertilizer is unaffordable. A farmer toils in the farm, and produces sugar-cane, which cannot even be harvested. It is a shame! We have had Anglo Leasing type of contracts that take out, at once, money equivalent to the cost of building five sugar factories in the Sugar Belt. It is a shame! Unless the issue of corruption and impunity is addressed, we shall be going around in circles. It does not matter who sits where, abnormal and impossible powers will cost this country a lot. That is why we are saying that those who are in power, when they lose it, they will realise how naked they are. The same power can be moved from where they are to another level. Therefore, let us create institutions that will make us comfortable when we are on the other side of the divide, so that we are able to serve and be served by the same institutions and laws that we are comfortable with. That is only going to come out of goodwill and focus to reform agenda. I know some people could be keeping a last card. I am not trying to anticipate debate on the Bills that are going to come here. But I believe in the spirit of nationhood. We are not going to look back at where we have come from. It has been very painful for some of us. Many communities have suffered. Our people have really been killed for mistakes that were not of their making. It is high time we realised that we need each other.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I support.

**The Minister of State for Special Programmes (Dr. Shaban):** Ahsante sana Bw. Spika. Ningependa kuanza kwa kutoa shukrani kwa wananchi wapendwa wa Taveta walioamua kunipa muhula wa pili na kupiga kura kisawasawa wakati wa uchaguzi mkuu. Pia ningependa kutoa pongezi kwa akina mama; kwanza, wale 15 ambao walichaguliwa kuja katika Bunge hili la Kumi. Ningependa kuwapongeza kwa sababu wameanza kazi yao kwa imani na upendo kwa watu wao. Wakati Wakenya walikuwa wakitatizika, akina mama hao walikimbia kwenda kwenye mawakilisho yao ili kuzungumza na wale ambao waliwatuma huku Bungeni. Natamani akina mama wangekuwa wengi zaidi humu Bungeni. Si ajabu Kenya isingekuwa na matatizo makubwa tuliyonayo.

Ningependa kuwatolea shukrani Rais Kibaki na mhe. Raila kwa kutia sahihi mkataba ambao utatutoa kwenye matatizo ya kisiasa ambayo yametukumba tangu wakati tulipopiga kura. Katika Hotuba ya Rais, alitaja kwamba kuna masuala fulani ambayo ni lazima yatendeke ili Kenya iweze kusonga mbele. Ningependa kumuunga mkono kwenye masuala yote aliyoyataja.

Bw. Spika, Tume ya Ukweli, Haki na Maridhiano ni muhimu sana. Tuliwaona wakuu wa dini mbali mbali wakikiri kuwa wao pia walipendelea pande fulani za siasa. Badala ya kuwaeleza watu wachague viongozi waliotaka kuchagua, wao pia walijifanya kama wanasiasa. Kuna Wabunge 222 hapa. Sisi Wabunge pia tulipita kila kona ya nchi hii tukiwaeleza watu umuhimu wa kutupigia kura kwa sababu sisi ni wakabila lao. Kwa hivyo, hata sisi tuna jukumu la kusimama na kusema ukweli kabla Tume hii haijaanza kazi. Tukubali kwamba tumewakosea Wakenya na tuliwadanganya kwa misingi ya kikabila ili tuweze kuja Bungeni. Si sawa kwa Wakenya kudanganywa namna hiyo. Kamwe, Wakenya wasikubali kudanganywa namna hiyo wakati tunapoingia ukurasa mpya wa nchi hii yetu ya Kenya tunayoipenda. Hii ni nchi ambayo ilikuwa na misingi imara, lakini sisi wanasiasa tuliamuwa kuiharibu. Kweli Kenya ni kubwa. Si rahisi Kenya kutikisika. Kwa hivyo, sisi wanasiasa tuliitia nchi hii hasara kubwa. Bila sisi kukubali kuwa tuna makosa, itakuwa shida kwetu kuzungumza na watu wetu kule mashinani na kuwaomba wakae pamoja huku sisi tukiwa bado tunawawekea finyo kichinichini bila kukubali matatizo tuliyonayo.

Kwa hivyo, ningependa kuwaomba Wabunge wenzangu kutoka kila chama, alivyosema Rais Kibaki, twende sote kuwatembelea watu mashinani. Nafikiria hilo ndilo jambo muhimu zaidi. Ningependa kumpongeza Rais Kibaki kwa kuzungumzia kinaganaga juu ya matatizo

yaliyotukumbuka na jinsi Kenya hii itaingia kwenye ukurusa mpya tukiwa pamoja na kufanya kazi kama Wakenya walio kitu kimoja.

Kwenye Hotuba yake, alizungumza juu ya chemchemi ya Mzima ambayo imekuwa ikitoa maji upande wa Pwani ya chini. Chemchemi hii imetoa maji kwa muda mrefu tangu karne iliyopita, lakini haijatumika kikamilifu. Rais Kibaki alitaja kwamba mradi huu ni muhimu sana na sharti ukamilishwe ili maji yaweze kuwafikia watu katika Mkoa wa Pwani wote.

Bw. Spika, ningependa kuzungumzia juu ya utalii. Sisi viongozi tunafahamu kwamba pwani ya nchi yetu ndiyo inashikilia masuala ya utalii katika Kenya nzima. Lakini sisi wanasiasa tulienda Mkoa wa Pwani na kueneza habari za chuki ambazo ziliwafanya vijana waanze kuvurugana. Basi tuliwatisha watalii na wakakosa kuja kwetu. Nawaombea wale waliokuwa mstari wa mbele kuharibu utali katika nchi hii wapatiwe fursa ya kuwa Mawaziri katika Wizara ya Utalii ili waweze kurekebisha matatizo waliyotuletea. Bw. Spika, njia bora ya kuuza utalii hapa Kenya inahitaji sote tuungane pamoja ili tujenge nchi yetu tukijua kuwa utalii ni kitega-uchumi muhimu katika nchi yetu. Vile vile, ningependa kuzungumza juu ya matatizo yaliyowakumba wale wapendwa Wakenya waliofurushwa kutoka kwenye makao yao ya miaka mingi. Ukifika kwenye zile kambi wanakoishi Wakenya wenzetu, utabubujikwa na machozi kwa urahisi. Akina mama, watoto na watu wakongwe wanapata mateso makubwa - si kwa sababu sisi katika Serikali hatuwezi kuwasaidia. Ukweli ni kwamba, Wakenya hawafai kuishi kwenye kambi. Wakenya hao wanateseka sana kwa sababu ya kuishi kwenye kambi. Ningependa kuwahusisha Wabunge wenzangu wote. Nawaomba tutetembelee kambi hizo ili tuelewe matatizo yaliyowakabili watu wetu baada ya sisi kuzungumza mambo yaliyoleta chuki katika nchi yetu.

Serikali inafahamu kuwa watu waliofurushwa kutoka makwao wameishi katika maeneo fulani fulani kwa muda mrefu. Wengine wamezaliwa huko na hawana kwingine watakakokuita kwao. Kuna umuhimu kwetu sisi kung'ang'ana na kuhakikisha kwamba kila mtu amepata haki yake. Hatutakuwa tunasema kuwa tunataka kusonga mbele ilhali sisi kisiasa tumechanganyikiwa. Sharti tuwe kitu kimoja la sivyo, wananchi wataendelea kuteseka. Nawaomba Wabunge wenzangu tushikane pamoja kama alivyosema Rais Kibaki. Alisemba kwamba tuende tukawazungumzie watu ili waweze kutulia katika makao yao.

Bw. Spika, si kweli kwamba kuna matatizo sugu ya kihistoria. Si kote. Kwingi kuliko na matatizo ni kule ambako wananchi walikuwa wametokwa jasho wakajinunulia maeneo. Ilikuwa ni haki yao kuwa pale kwa sababu walinunua na akajenga pale. Lakini sisi wanasiasa tunapenda kusimama hadharani kila siku na kusema kuwa haya ni matatizo ya kihistoria. Historia gani ipo mahali ambapo mwananchi ameenda kujichukulia mkopo na akajinunulia eneo kisha akajenga? Hilo ndilo swali ambalo ningependa kuwauliza wenzangu ili walifikirie. Hii ni kwa sababu tunapenda sana kurudia hayo masuala ambayo, kusema ukweli wa Mungu, si mambo ya kweli. Wengi wao, hata sasa hivi, wakiwa kwenye kambi wanatulilia wakituuliza, "Je, tutalipa mikopo yetu vipi?" Hilo ndilo swali ambalo naulizwa.

Kwa hivyo Bw. Spika, nawaomba Wabunge wenzangu, hata kama katika wakilisho lako hakuna shida--- Katika yale mawakilisho ambayo yana shida, naomba tutembee pamoja ili tusikize vilio vya Wakenya. Tusaidiane ili tufanye uamuzi. Kuna kamati iliyoundwa katika Wizara yangu. Kamati hiyo ina makatibu wa kudumu kutoka Wizara saba. Vile vile, mimi mwenyewe niliona umuhimu wa kuwaalika wenzangu kutoka upande wa Chungwa kuwa katika kamati hiyo ili tuweze kufanya uamuzi pamoja kuhusu wapendwa wetu.

*(Applause)*

Kamati hiyo imefanya kazi. Lakini kazi yenyewe ni jukumu kubwa na tunahitaji kushikana

mikono pamoja. Tunapoenda kwenye awamu ya pili ya kuhakikisha kuwa hawa waliofurushwa kutoka kwenye makao yao wanapata makao mapya, tusizungumze tu na kuisitiza kuwa masuala hayo lazima yatekelezwe kwa muda fulani. Hii ni kwa sababu si rahisi kufanya hivyo. Ikiwa kazi haitafanywa vizuri, utagundua kwamba hata wale ambao sio waathirika ndio watafaidika kuliko wale ambao waliathirika. Kwa hivyo mtuwie radhi kwa sababu tunang'ang'ana tunavyoweza. Serikali ina jukumu la kuhakikisha kwamba wale ambao wako katika kambi hizi wamepata makao yao, wametulia, na waweze kuendelea na hali yao ya maisha ili nao pia wapate matunda kama Wakenya wengine. Matunda siyo ya Wabunge peke yao, bali ni ya Wakenya wote; hasa wale ambao wametupatia fursa ya kuja kwenye jumba hili la kifahari.

Bw. Spika, nikimalizia, hivi maajuzi, tulikuwa na uchaguzi wa Mameya. Kulikuwa na fujo na vurumai kila mahali kwa sababu kila mtu alikuwa na pilkapilka hizo. Nashukuru kwa vile Mhe. Rais ametuhimiza tuwe na sheria ya Mameya kuchaguliwa kutoka mashinani, ili pilkapilka hizo zipungue.

Kenya ni yetu na ningependa kumaliza kuwa, kama vile Mhe. Rais alivyosema, kuwa tunahitaji amani. Nataka kuwakumbusha wenzangu kwamba amani haiwezi kubadilishwa na chombo chochote kile. Amani ni haki yetu. Lakini kuna umuhimu wa sisi kuchukulia amani kama jambo la muhimu zaidi. Inafaa sote tuwe katika mstari wa mbele kudumisha amani.

Ahsante sana!

**Nominated Member** (Mr. J. Nyagah): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I wish to start by congratulating you for having been elected our Speaker, a very distinguished position; and a position that I know you will perform with distinction.

I also wish to thank the President for his Speech. I also wish to thank the incoming Prime Minister for the role he has played in ensuring that there is stability in this country. But more than the two of them, I wish to thank the millions of Kenyans who, after suffering for a period of almost one month and a half, forced the two to reach an agreement. That is because without the pressure coming from the Kenyan public, who had experienced something that they had never experienced before, we may not have reached where we are.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had the privilege, during the last two months, to tour the world. I visited Kigali in Rwanda. I was (Mr. J. Nyagah)] taken to the museum of genocide. In that museum, I saw *pangas*, stones and pictures of what had happened in mid-1990s in that country. I was even told that Kenyan hon. Members had visited that particular museum. I hope that the Government will, during the next few months, take the Kenyan leadership, not only from Parliament, but also opinion leaders from this country, to that country. What I saw and what happened in that country should never be something to consider. It makes a country join a club of killers; people who do not care about their people. So, I hope whoever is in charge of settlement, the distinguished lady, the Minister, will ensure that part of our Budget would be to take people there. That is because it is important for us, as we go for reconciliation and Agenda No.4 which deals with those major issues, to experience what happened in Cote d'Ivoire and Rwanda.

I would like to thank the international community. That is because without pressure from outside, I doubt that even with the best will on our part, we could have achieved what we have achieved. I hope they will be allowed to stay on because at the end of Agenda No.4, there are going to be major commitments which this country cannot afford. The cost of land implications that will go with the decisions that will be made by the negotiators who are meeting and the commissions that are going to be set up. The poverty gap has to be addressed to understand why the poor are very poor and the rich are stinking rich. That solution will require huge resources that our country does not have the ability to produce. I know it is hard to understand or appreciate that we need the

international community to come along with us so that the cheque that will be required, plus what we have, can address the very complicated issues of land and other issues that will arise at the conclusion of Agenda No.4. That is the end of my thanks with regard to the people who contributed in getting us where we are.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very good to have a Grand Coalition after what we have experienced. I had the privilege of being the first person from the Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) to arrive at Kenyatta International Conference Centre (KICC). So, nobody knows as much as I saw at KICC. I, therefore, appreciate the conclusion that has been reached by the two sides. They have produced something called a "Grand Coalition". That partnership will see this country become what we all hoped and prayed it would become. If we forget who did what and move on, this country will be great. We know what happened but, as Mr. Kenyatta said--- Do we say we forget or forgive? I do not know which is which! However, whatever he said, if we can say it, Kenya has a great potential. So, as we move into a Grand Coalition, let us stop arguing in advance. Let us go and understand what grand coalitions mean from those countries that have experienced them. It is not an original thing! It is not a new thing. It has existed before. Even today, the Germans have it. Why do we not send a team to also understand what it means?

Let me tell you what I think it means. It means we are equal for the sake of the country. In the process of that equality, one person is a president, one is a prime minister and the other is a common man. That is a grand coalition where we are all one. Therefore, let us not engage ourselves in trivial discussions at this particular point. Let us concentrate on ensuring that the Grand Coalition becomes, indeed, a Grand Coalition in which we become one. We are together in the Government and we are working as a unit for the sake of our people. After all, what do the people of Kenya want? They simply want development. They want to advance. They deserve more than what we have given them in the past. Since Independence, we have pretended that we are helping Kenyans. Let us, this time round, assist them! Let us not have the kind of poverty (Mr. J. Nyagah)] that exists. Do not be proud because you are a billionaire and I am a poor man. Be proud that you are a billionaire and the poor man is becoming richer. Do not be proud of being a billionaire because your gate will have to become very big. The walls around your house will have to be very big. Let us encourage the poor to become richer. Then we can start breaking the walls around our houses. The fences that we put around our houses could be reduced to two feet. When I was growing up, there were no stone walls around Nairobi. But now, there are huge walls. It is because we, the rich, have forgotten the welfare of the poor. It is, therefore, important that we bring the common man on board in the coming years. We must not be defeated by our neighbouring countries. We should be the centre of excellence.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I travel to some of these small countries and see them becoming the centre of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and yet, we are struggling, I really feel sorry for this nation. I urge the Minister for Information and Communications to ensure that the latest technology is installed, so that we can catch up with the rest of the world. We should do it at a reasonable price which we can afford. If we inflate the price, then it will be so expensive and we will not be able to afford these services. Let us move into the next phase of our development. Let us serve our people, so that Kenya can become the centre of ICT because it deserves to be. We should not be proud because many other countries are very happy to see us going down. Let us do whatever we can in the grand coalition to make sure it succeeds. Let us not fight each other and play little games. Let us develop our country for the sake of the common person. Why are we in Parliament and Government? It is because we want to improve the lives of our people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the struggle of the last two months has also taught me something else. It has taught me that the rest of the African countries look to Kenya to set standards of democracy and

matters of human rights. As we struggled in the last two months, the number of parties from across Africa who told us that we must talk were many. Let us set the example in Africa. Let us continue leading Africa. It is possible to do so. We are capable and I know this House will rise to the occasion and give the leadership, not only to Kenya, but also to Africa.

I thank you and I support.

**The Member for Lari** (Mr. Mwaura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my name is Mr. David Njuguna Mwaura from Lari Constituency where we had the famous Lari Massacre in 1952 and where a lot of damage was done to human life. Houses were burnt. People were murdered and lot of suffering was encountered by our people. However, one thing that makes me very happy is the statement that was issued by the late President, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, when he came out of detention. In his wisdom, he requested the Kenyan people, particularly those who were affected by these massacres and atrocities to forgive, but never forget.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my few observations, I would like to thank very highly the Panel of Eminent Persons who spearheaded the peace that we are talking about today. I wish also to extend congratulations to our neighbours, and in particular, the Tanzanian President, Jakaya Kikwete and also the other sympathiser, President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda. I also wish to congratulate the African Union (AU) for the critical role they played in making sure that we obtained stability and tranquillity in our land. I would also not forget the wonderful and historic contribution that was made by His Excellency the President, Mwai Kibaki and the Prime Minister-designate, Mr. Raila Amolo Odinga for his timely decision and sacrifice to making sure that peace is restored in our nation. I will not also forget that big day when the Accord was signed on 28th February to give the Kenyan nation a new face. The Kenyan population or the citizens of this nation regained confidence and trust in this Accord. It was a journey that was started with a lot of struggle and one that we have started and we are in its middle to give the Kenyan people what they have been expecting.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President and Prime Minister-designate have already given the direction this country should take. That direction will only be taken if this National Assembly takes the wise leadership provided by these two. The road is clear ahead of us. For all of us to provide that leadership, we should be obedient to that direction. We should not behave like Jonah of the Bible. In Jonah Chapter One, Jonah was asked to go to Nineveh and he changed the course to go to Tarshish. We all know the kind of suffering he encountered. There was a big fish waiting for him in the water. There is a dangerous fish waiting for us if we are not serious about this direction that we have been told to follow by the two principals.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I continue to make a number of observations, I am worried about the militias that have really sprung up on our land. They have already caused a lot of fear in the minds of our people. It is a pity that their whereabouts and their leaders are known, but no serious action is being taken. I request those who might have participated in these heinous actions to hear the plea of the Kenyan people. We need healing and reconciliation in this country. There is also need to dismantle these militia groups. All of us should join hands and pray for these groups to put aside their arms for the sake of this nation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another observation that I want to make is about the mayors and chairmen of county councils. It is high time voters are given room to decide on who will become the chairmen or the mayors of various county councils and municipalities, respectively. We have seen people who are immensely wealthy being elected mayors and chairmen. Consequently, we are depriving voters of the right to elect their leaders to various local authorities. That is why our local authorities and cities have failed to provide services to our people because the leadership is questionable. We need, therefore, to enact that law very quickly indeed, so that the integrity and dignity of the local authority is preserved.

Another area I wish to draw the attention of the House to is the role played by our media during this serious crisis. The common man was asking and is still asking the role played by the media particularly the local stations. We need to question the body that monitors the media houses. This is because if they are not checked, they will continue to fuel problems in this nation, the same way it has happened in our neighbouring countries and elsewhere.

When we come to the issue of industrialisation in this nation, we have seen industries being concentrated in certain areas such as Nairobi and elsewhere. We have unemployed people in all the corners of this nation. Those concerned with the planning of industrialisation and putting up of factories should think of wider areas of this nation to create employment in those areas. We have seen some factories and companies in this country such as the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) and others. We would like to see other companies that stalled long time ago like Uplands Bacon Factory being revived and given attention. If this is done, farmers, pig keepers and others will get an opportunity to improve their lives.

Another area that I also made critical observation about is the Mzima Water Project. It was mentioned by the President in his historic Speech. We pray that water would be supplied to all provinces in the Republic. Areas with huge populations are not given adequate water which is key to life.

I also wish to draw the attention of the House to the issue of poverty reduction. We cannot talk about poverty reduction when fuel prices in Nairobi and elsewhere keep on increasing. A litre of fuel costs almost Kshs100 and one litre of kerosene also costs Kshs60. You can imagine about the peasant who gets Kshs100 and buys one litre of kerosene at Kshs60, what would he remain with? Are we creating poverty or increasing wealth in this country? So, the Government should pay immediate attention to this matter and reduce fuel prices or make it moderately affordable. If you walk along Uhuru Highway, you will see very good cars which are stuck by the roadside. You will see some people carrying jerricans of petrol to fuel their cars. This development should not be allowed in our country.

Another area that I have also given some attention to is the education sector. As we speak now, the board of governors and principals in our schools---

**Mr. Speaker:** Time up! Yes, the Member for Dujis!

**The Member for Dujis** (Mr. Duale): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. My names are Adan Duale, the Member of Parliament for Dujis Constituency. First, I want to thank the people of Dujis Constituency for electing me to the Tenth Parliament. At the same time, I want to thank my opponent who accepted the democratic will of the people of Dujis Constituency.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion on the Presidential Speech. This is because this country is in a very critical moment. This country and this Parliament has the responsibility to promote peace and reconciliation. It is up to this Parliament to provide an environment of healing and an avenue for reconciliation. It is also up to this Parliament to give Kenyans the sense of hope that we are one nation, one tribe and one country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to thank and pay tribute to the mediation team led by Dr. Kofi Annan. I also want to thank the international community led by the African Union (AU), the European Union (EU), the United States of America (USA) and the United Nation (UN). Finally, I want to pay tribute to His Excellency the President of the Republic of Kenya, hon. Mwai Kibaki, and the Prime Minister-designate, hon. Raila Odinga, for rising above party and personal interests for the sake of peace and prosperity of this nation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I come from an area that was marginalised by all the successive Governments. If we need to talk about equity, we should talk about equal opportunity. If we have to



talk about one nation, then we must talk about one nation that has equal resources and equitable development in terms of infrastructure and education. We must talk of a nation where the son and daughter in Lamu, Garissa, Nyeri and Bondo districts have equal access to education, health and everything. I come from a region where the basic economic sector, which is livestock, has been marginalised.

*[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]*

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

I challenge this Parliament and this Government to have an affirmative action. We should have a deliberate policy towards the northern Kenya. We must have a definite policy towards pastoralist communities and the livestock sector. Basic and fundamental questions are being asked in this country: Why do we subsidise the coffee and sugar sectors without subsidising the livestock sector? Why do we go abroad to market the tourism industry? Why do we go out to look for market for coffee and tea crops and yet, we do not look for market **[The Member for Dujis]** for livestock products and by-products? These are fundamental questions. Marginalisation of northern Kenya and particular communities in terms of race and religion is a fundamental human right issue. Why marginalise and discriminate against particular communities in this country in the issuance of identity cards and passports? Why discriminate against the Abdis, Osmans, Mohameds and Halima's of this country when they apply for identity cards and passports? Are they not Kenyans? We do not do the same when the Omondis, Musyokas and Kamaus of this country apply for those identification documents. We must come out very clearly on this issue as the Tenth Parliament. In this country, we should preach one nation, nurture one Kenya and become brothers and sisters. We must have a definite policy in education. A child in Garissa, Wajir and Maasailand should get equal opportunity as a child in Nairobi, Central and Nyanza Provinces.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are talking about access to livestock markets. We are talking of the establishment of major slaughter houses in areas where the raw materials are found. I want to assure this House, given my background in the livestock sector. The donor community is ready to fund the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas (ASALs). We urge this Government and this Tenth Parliament to document and implement ASAL policies.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are now in a country that is building a grand coalition government. Signing the accord and passing the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill is one thing. The sustainability of this coalition is something different. I urge the Tenth Parliament to rise to the occasion and the challenge, and make this country become a model of grand coalitions in Africa just the same way they are in Germany and Italy. I think we can make a difference. We can be the first country in Africa, and in this region, that has taken an important step in trying to prove to the rest of Africa that grand coalition governments can survive. How do we do that? We do that when we build our grand coalition government on the premises of honesty, trust, brotherhood and one nation. If we do that, then I can assure this House that grand coalitions can be a success in Africa.

Finally, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we must not allow the people of this country to kill one another and destroy our country in the name of political differences. We need to re-look at the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) as an institution. We need to bring to this Parliament major institutional and legal reforms. We need to learn from this crisis. We need to use this crisis as a stepping stone to give this nation a new constitutional dispensation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Office of the Prime Minister is not for any particular community. We must tell Kenyans and this Parliament that. The Office of the Prime Minister is for every Kenyan; whether you come from the North Eastern Province, the Rift Valley Province or the Coast Province. We must remove this notion that the Office of the Executive Prime Minister is for a particular community.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to tell my colleagues that this country, and the grand coalition government that is going to be formed, has a major task ahead. It has the task of reconciliation, developing and putting Kenya in the right place. Let us forget the past. Let us pick the pieces. Let us come together and embrace a concept of dialogue, brotherhood, peace and reconciliation.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**The Minister for Education** (Prof. Ongeru): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise in support of the Presidential Address. However, before I make my contribution, my name is Prof. Sam Ongeru, Member for Nyaribari-Masaba Constituency. I want to take this earliest opportunity to thank the Nyaribari-Masaba people for electing me to Parliament. Additionally, I would like to thank them for bearing with me when I was sitting at the negotiation table and was unable to see them. I think that it was a great sacrifice they made to allow me to be part of this process.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this nation has gone through a bleeding moment. This nation has gone through a historical perspective about which historians will tell stories and rewrite books every other day, depending upon how this august House handles the crisis at hand.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have had the rare privilege of sitting at the negotiation table. It is quite clear that the tragedy that has beset our nation is surmountable. It is a tragedy that needs us to come together and embrace the spirit of togetherness. Indeed, in the true perspective and spirit of this House we should be for the welfare of society and the just government of men. We are just about to enter a grand coalition. I think the Presidential Address in this august House set the mood for this House. Our business in this House is to ensure that this cohesion and the agenda before us are expeditiously dealt with. They have wide implications in putting this nation together. Indeed, there are certain basic Bills that will be introduced in this House. Two of them have already been introduced, the National Accord and Reconciliation Bill and the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill. Others are the Establishment of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission Bill and the Establishment of Ethnic Relations Commission of Kenya Bill. These are very important Bills and, depending on how we deal with them, they will create the impetus for this nation to move forward unhindered.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, history and happenings inform various communities on how they stand with each other. Where I come from, we witnessed a situation where we found ourselves landlocked. There was no entry or exit, whether you looked to the east, west, north or south. We were just simply landlocked. This had major social and economic implications. In fact, I sensed a feeling that I would not want to imagine or think about. I thank God that this tension is now relaxing. I hope that we will be able to build on this experience to the future. One reason why we were landlocked is because the infrastructure arrangement in various parts of this country does not enable us to reach the City here with ease.

I believe that as stated in the Presidential Address, the issue of infrastructure will be one common agenda. We all agree that certain areas also need to have access to centres of opportunities. One centre of opportunity is the capital City, where Parliament is located. Therefore, I look forward with anticipation that there will be development of the road network in the area I come from to Nairobi, and also an airport at Suneka to enable even local hon. Members of Parliament to

attend their constituents--- I hope that sometime, sooner than later, Nyangusu Airstrip will be developed to an international status. This should be one of the issues on which we will all have a common accord, so that we can move forward.

Secondly, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have listened to comments about the education sector. I have the rare privilege of presiding over that Ministry. I want to assure hon. Members that there will be definite basic reforms that will be tabled in this House in order to take care of the need of every child who qualifies to be in our universities.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this year, there were 180,000 students who attained a mean grade of C-Plus and above and are required to join the universities. The public universities can only take 16,000 students, private universities will take 10,000 and the overseas universities will take another 10,000 students. That makes a total of 36,000. At most, with other students getting other opportunities like joining the agricultural colleges, the Medical Training College (MTC), the Communications Colleges, the Telecommunications Colleges and other colleges, another 10,000 will be absorbed. So, out of 82,000 students, probably 50,000 students will be catered for and the remaining will be out there. One thing for sure, which is clear, is that such minds, which have been educated to that level, if left unattended, may be a social time bomb for this nation. Therefore, we need to find places for them.

In the near future, once we have enacted these reforms, I intend to bring to this House a Bill that will address effectively the issue of e-learning or distance learning because that is the only way we can bring about a holistic educational support to our children who are capable to reach any heights where they need to be. Therefore, these opportunities will be available to every Kenyan and no child should feel distressed.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to address one other issue. Some of you might have not understood the mission of the Ministry when we said that there is free secondary education. Let me assure this august House that no child, and I repeat, that no child will be deprived of access to the free education that the Government of Kenya is offering on account of not attaining the required number of 45 per class. However, we want to make sure that if a school has attained certain criteria such as opening an account specifically tailored towards the free education and not mixing the two accounts, they will be able to get the money. We are aware of the Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASAL) areas.

As we move forward, there will be need to increase the teaching opportunities in our institutions. Therefore, I will rely on hon. Members to deal with that situation. With regard to the issue of boards of governors, I have already issued a statement earlier on. Let me say in this House that we want to have competent boards of governors which can run schools competently. I have already taken action against one or two schools. One is in Eastern Province and another one this morning in another place. I will be taking such measures which are not meant to be punitive but corrective and together, we shall move forward.

I beg to support.

**The Member for Starehe** (Bishop Wanjiru): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I want to tell all hon. Members here that they are within my constituency. So, *karibu nyumbani*! This Parliament is within Starehe Constituency. God bless you! I would like to thank and congratulate the eminent persons and our two principals; His Excellency the President and the Prime Minister Mr. Raila for the work they have done. Referring to him as the Prime Minister does not mean that I do not know that he has not been sworn-in. My Bible tells me that we call things that are not, as if they were. I would also like to congratulate all hon. Members for being elected. Some of them as we hear are back in the House for the fifth time. I am thinking; Oh Lord, I pray that I will live to see the fifth time and the sixth time! Others are back for the second term and others for the

first time, like me. Congratulations to all of you!

I would like to add my voice in supporting the Presidential Speech. It is notable that the President started his Speech by congratulating and giving a special welcome to the lady hon. Members of Parliament. That means he appreciates the gender issues that we have been fighting for, for so long. Equality does not mean being at par, but being given equal opportunities. This means that Kenyans have matured to a level where women cannot be ignored any more. Not even the President can miss noticing us in Parliament and in other levels of society.

**An hon. Member:** Hallelujah!

**The Member for Starehe** (Bishop Wanjiru): Thank you, for that hallelujah. We pray that this will not stop at Parliament but it will trickle down. As one hon. Member said, the 30 per cent slots promised in Government positions and other opportunities will truly be granted and that this will trickle down to the girl child right at the grassroots.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also take interest--- It is good to inform hon. Members that some of us, ladies, have just come back from what we call Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) conference in New York. Many laws have been passed to defend or to protect women. However, I would like to inform hon. Members and ask them to communicate the same to their constituents that an international law has been passed. I believe that very soon, it will come and find us right here in this Parliament. We have passed a law that outlaws any form of mental, physical or spiritual violence against women. We refer to it as zero-tolerance to violence against women. So, my brothers, let your constituents know that they cannot beat their wives any more. Women cannot be harassed politically any more. If the Kenyan laws do not take action, the international laws will take their course.

Moving on to wealth creation, I have listened with interest to what we are saying. Many hon. Members have spoken about wealth creation. The Central Business District (CBD) falls under my constituency, Starehe. That is why I started by saying *karibu*, because even Parliament is within the CBD. The CBD is where the hawkers are. I cannot sit and watch hawkers being harassed.

In his Speech, the President said that an atmosphere would be created where the vendor or hawker would work without necessarily having to do illegal business and without being harassed. We appreciate the fact that markets have been built, not many but just a few. I will take one as a sample case. I will take the Muthurwa Market which is in the other end of Kamukunji. The Minister has been trying to move hawkers from the streets to the Muthurwa Market. Do not mistake me. I am not trying to say that hawkers should remain in the streets. No! I do not want them in the streets either. I do not want them flooded anywhere including at the very door of my church. No! I do not want that. However, it must be understood that hawkers have never been involved as stakeholders in the creating or planning of markets. Nobody ever sought their opinion of the space that is needed. Therefore, the kind of space that has been created for one person is the same as that of the individual seats that we are sitting on right now in this House. I ask hon. Members to look at the seats they are seated on. How much wares can you sell from that seat? Assuming that the hawker is crippled or using a wheelchair, the wheelchair would take up all the space and that person would have no space to sell his or her wares. That is one of the problems.

Secondly, those stalls are not permanent. The hawkers are not just looking for markets. They are also looking for permanency. They want to be established. They want stability. We are in Parliament today. If someone came and told me that by tomorrow I would not be in Parliament, believe me, I know how to rebuke devils, I would rebuke them properly. I would tell them that I am in Parliament to stay. None of us wants to be moved from where God has planted us. The hawkers within Starehe and other locations who operate within the CBD want stability. That applies to the whole country. Vendors cannot be ignored any more. So, let us create markets which can

accommodate them. It also beats my mind; in this modern world, why would we waste space like what has been done at the Muthurwa Market? That is a waste of space. Why should we build *mabati* shades in such a place? That space is so big that we can build a modern 20-floors market or something awesome so that many people can sit there! But now, we are wasting the space with some little stalls that cannot even accommodate our people! We need to look at our society and modernise our markets. The old markets should be demolished! There are some markets that you cannot even touch a stone because the whole wall will crumble down and fall. They are so old and they have never been renovated! They just need to be crashed down and rebuilt.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the Presidential Speech, the President made it clear that markets will be given a priority. So, I ask, having known that the Central Business District (CBD) is within my constituency and it has many markets, that markets should be given a priority.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me move on to slum upgrading. I know that the President is the patron of the United Nations Habitat Upgrading Programme. He is the patron! But, I also have to mention that, whereas I find pictures of Mathare Slums probably hanging on the walls-- Recently, we sat in a forum and we were contributing about the slums. Somebody mentioned to me: "You come from the nation that has got one of the largest slums". Look at us, Kenyans! We take pride by taking tourists to Kibera to take photographs. Then, they go saying that we have the largest slums in the world. On top of that, we say: "Oh! Soweto is larger than us!" My friend, go visit Soweto. It is better than Umoja! So, when you talk about Soweto, it is not a slum at all! We, in this Tenth Parliament, must take a stand and make a decision that we are not going to take pride in slums any more! We are going to give our people better housing. That is needed urgently.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the President finished his Speech by saying that there will be rebuilding and building of a new Kenya. So, as we rebuild the areas that we can rebuild, let us go to other areas that we do not need to rebuild. We simply just need to start afresh and build a new Kenya. Let us not forget the slums!

Finally, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to add on what the Minister has said about education. It was bothering me because some people were complaining that they cannot access free education. I think it is important - just a word of advice - to put some of these things out through the media in an official statement, so that the people can understand what they are getting through the free education. That way, we will not have all the confusion that is going on through the media day by day.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on wages, one of my colleagues commented--- I do not want to zero in there! But I want to say that civil servants are suffering. The police are suffering. The nurses and doctors are suffering! We talk about brain drain. All the best doctors prefer to go and work abroad! Even the other day, as we were in New York, if we needed a doctor, they could not attend to us immediately and yet, they are Kenyans! But they follow the law that is there. Let us pay our Kenyan workers wages that, at least, can make them be stable in life. Just like we, in Parliament, have a good pay that makes us to smile, let us also do the same to all the sectors in the country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with regard to the peace that we are preaching after the post election violence, I do request--- I have sat here for some time and I have heard statements---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Imanyara): Your time is up, Bishop!

**The Member for Starehe** (Bishop Wanjiru): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I beg to support.

**The Member for Mathira** (Mr. Maina): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my names are Ephraim Maina from Mathira in Nyeri District. First and foremost, I wish to thank my constituents for electing me to this House. Secondly, I wish to thank His Excellency, *Mzee* Kibaki

and hon. Raila Odinga for the Accord they signed. It brought a new chapter in our country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on 28th December, 2007, when I was declared the winner, I was asked to make a few comments. I said that when I come to this House, I will use my time to try and bring together hon. Members of this House because of the balkanization that I had noted was happening in this country. Unfortunately, little did I know that on 30th December, 2007, I would see the devil on my face. Violence broke out in this country for nothing other than the tribalism that we had preached and the hatred that we had nurtured.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was not in this House over the last five years. I did not have an opportunity to tell anybody what I was observing. But to anybody who was engaging with various people in this country, we were all aware of the hatred that had been perpetuated. Actually, the last General Elections were based along the lines of: "I hate such and such a tribe! I will not elect so and so irrespective of what he has done, because he belongs to such a tribe." The greatest thing the Tenth Parliament can do is to take Kenya back to where our forefathers wanted it to be. The late *Mzee* Jomo Kenyatta, Jaramogi Odinga, Masinde Muliro and the people who died for our freedom, died so that we can have one Kenya. We should ask ourselves whether we have a duty to adopt the ideals that they held.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have seen the worst face of this country; the violence that erupted. But a few questions remain unanswered. Until we answer those questions, I do not think we will be getting to the root cause of that problem. The first question is: The violence started in Eldoret. Where were we? Where were the people in charge? Why did they not crush that violence? We all know that the fire that destroys a forest, sometimes, starts from a small cigarette butt. You can actually put it off with your foot. But in another three hours, you cannot! We all watched! It started in Eldoret, came through Burnt Forest, Molo and to Nakuru, which is a major town. It became not a town but a den of gangsters; people who were ready to kill! It then came to Naivasha and Nairobi. It was also in Mombasa. I actually believe that the mediators who came here - the group of eminent African personalities - did not come because of rigging. If anybody thinks there was any rigging--- They came because of the violence and the effects of that violence. Let us not try to overplay the issue of the elections when moving forward to the new Kenya.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we can talk about what should be done for the youths and other groupings of people in the slums. However, I think Kenya, as a nation, has lost direction. Let us not talk about land issues because land will not make this country wealthy. What will make this country wealthy is industrialisation. Putting the resources of Kenya in the hands of Kenyans is what will make Kenya wealthy. This loss of direction has worried me. I have not seen another country which does not have a policy for its people. What am I trying to say? We have this country. If you are a foreigner and you land here with Kshs10 million or Kshs20 million, you will have an appointment with a Minister, but what do our local investors face? I am one of them.

They face bias every day. They face unfair treatment by our own laws and our own power holders. I say so with a lot of experience. How would you expect Kenya to industrialise? We go to Malaysia and admire that country's big highways. We do not remember that it is Dr. Mahat who made policies courageously and told the International Monetary Fund (IMF): "I cannot sign that. I will not sign a death penalty for my country." He said: "Malaysia will be for Malaysians." He even went further to make sure that the foreigners, who had actually become prosperous in that country, gave way for the Malaysians to take over. We do not have to go the Malaysia way.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Africa today, South Africa has policies. You may call it black peoples empowerment policy or whatever. Her people must develop. The same is true with a country like Angola. However, in this country, we do not have a single policy to encourage our own investors or artisans, who invent things. Kenya is an agricultural country. Look at our

industrialisation; all the industries are concentrated in Nairobi and other towns. Why? Other countries came up with policies to encourage investors. If you go to invest in Isiolo, for instance, you must be accorded some benefits and encouraged to go there. Such policies are meant to stop rural-urban migration, which brings about the emergence of big slums in our urban areas. This country has never had such slums.

I like quoting this country's first President. Mzee Jomo Kenyatta had a very simple sounding - but very deep - policy. You know, great things are said in a simple manner. He used to say: "When God made the world, there was a place for everybody. *Akamuweka Mwafrika Afrika*." Let nobody brand me a racist. I believe in internationalism. The late Mzee Kenyatta continued: "*Akamuweka mwingine bara Asia. Akamuweka mwingini bara Ulaya. Ninataka kufuata huo mpango wa Mwenyezi Mungu*, because God is always right." However, we have caused our people not to enjoy the resources that God, the creator, gave them. Hence, this country will never develop. You can talk of development and have a few industrialists who do not belong here.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me give an example. Projects come here. There is unemployment. Some of this money never lands on Kenyan soil. The company comes from Germany. The money comes from New York. It is wired to Germany after we approve it. Maybe, only 2 per cent of that money lands on Kenyan soil for employment of a few labourers. Is that the Kenya we want? Forty years after Independence, are our people in banking? Are they in industries? Are they even in the major agricultural sectors? Why? Because this country has failed to recognise what President Roosevelt once said - that, he would ensure that the resources of the United States of America (USA) remained in the hands of Americans - and started taking the USA from the economic recession it was in, in 1933 to a position of wealth.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

**The Member for Aldai** (Dr. Kosgei): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to, first of all, thank the people of Aldai for entrusting me with their affairs for the next five years. I would like to take the opportunity to also congratulate all those who were elected in that rather gruelling election that we all went through. I wish to also congratulate those who were nominated to this august House, because they have their own duty to play.

I suppose hon. Members will understand if I pay special tribute to lady Members of Parliament, who are my colleagues here. We thank the people of Kenya for trusting us and giving us this opportunity to show what we can do. We will certainly work collectively and individually to confirm to the electorate of Kenya at large that we will do what others do even better to ensure that next time round, we double the number of the lady Members of Parliament that we have in this House.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in his Speech, the President made reference to free secondary education that has just been introduced. I listened to my brother, the Minister for Education telling us that this has now been spread to areas which were being left out. I want to say for the record that, in fact, marginal areas and areas with difficult terrain, like my Nyando Escarpment, or what used to be called the Nandi Escarpment, could not possibly raise 45 children per classroom. However, they cannot move to schools so far away because the terrain is harsh. The people there are poor. They have no resources. I would like to urge the Ministry of Education to look further than just Boards of Governors (BoGs). Between the BoGs and the Ministry of Education, some children in those areas will not go to school.

In his Speech, the President made reference to the agricultural sector. In our negotiations, and in the mediation talks that just ended, we were painfully aware, as all Kenyans must be, that the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) farmed in the areas they were displaced from. It is important for

us, given that this is our planting season, to encourage IDPs, help to re-settle them peacefully. Furthermore, the Government should assist them by giving them seeds and fertilizers. It should also assist those other people living in those areas because they also suffered tremendously. We do not want to suffer the problems of hunger and famine later this year. As a matter of fact, if we do not secure our food resources, we will have to provide funds to import food. By so doing, we will take away funds from development - funds we desperately need to develop our rather dilapidated infrastructure.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was one of the negotiators in the mediation talks that are still ongoing. I want to take this opportunity to thank hon. Members of this House, and Kenyans at large, for their messages of support. When the process was launched just over six weeks ago, it appeared to me as if it was a completely daunting exercise. It was not helped at first by messages of threat we all received, but those messages soon turned into messages of encouragement. We were encouraged by letters sent to us through Short Text Messaging (SMS), by people who simply stood around the mediation area, to say: "Work hard. We are behind you." Although the media has been roundly condemned for all sorts of things, personally, I want to record my thanks to those who stood in the rain, in the mornings and in the night, at Serena Hotel, and constantly encouraged us individually and collectively to work hard, because Kenyans expected a lot from those mediation talks. One morning we went there; someone had sent us music to encourage us and one of the numbers there was to do with children. It asked everybody to wake up and look after the children. That record is old. It was produced in the 1970s, but it was extremely relevant and encouraged all of us to go on.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are at a point in this Parliament where we have witnessed the President of the country and the Prime Minister-designate take courage. They reminded me of the verse that starts; "There is a tide in the affairs of men---". Those of you who know that verse would know that it was an important time for us that the President and my leader in ODM decided to rise to the tide and have the courage to sign a document that they believed would bring Kenya back to normalcy. If anybody doubted that this was going to happen, we were enlightened, encouraged and pleased by the reception of the Kenyans of the particular document. I was personally encouraged by the courage of those two leaders, because they displayed true leadership. We in this House stand at a position where we could go down in history as people who let down the Kenyans and their leadership, or as the people who seized the moment and took the matter a step further to solve the problems that we have. We will never solve all our problems at once, but we can start somewhere with the documents that will come before us to support our leaders and Kenyans.

We could start by working a little harder in our own constituencies, and visiting each other in our constituencies to see that perhaps there is something that we can do. We could start by not rejecting the efforts offered by the Speaker, even though it has not come, to bond. When we went into the meeting for the negotiations, it was not quite clear that the people on the other side would be talking to us. But ultimately, we did manage to bond enough to put something down that later on became the accord. I would like to encourage my colleagues, and tell them that the problem is ours. If we feel, as some people have suggested, that it was not about elections, then we should go to the commissions that have been established, give evidence or get other people to do so, so that we can know where our problem lies. In the past years, we saw small glimpses of what we could have. This one brought in the tsunami. We cannot afford, as a country, to see what we have seen, and see the images that were defining Kenya around the world.

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

**The Member for Kibwezi** (Prof. Kaloki): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like



to first of all support the President's Address. My names are Prof. Philip Kaloki, Member of Parliament for Kibwezi. I would like to thank my people in Kibwezi for electing me for the first time to this House. I would like to say that I am humbled. I also thank the Speaker for appointing me to the Speakers Panel. I also thank this Parliament for being able to endorse me yesterday. I am going to work with you.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the President's Address brought up a lot of issues. One thing that caught my attention is the provision of infrastructure. I would like to talk about water, because I come from Kibwezi, an area where after over 40 years of Independence, people are still struggling to find water, not only to drink but also for their farms and animals. I would like to say that for the next five years, if we are going to talk about employment for the entire region, water can provide a lot of irrigation. Since most of the youth are unemployed, more opportunities could be created to make sure that our people find jobs and engage in income-earning activities.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as Members of this House, let us begin to work together and know that we have one country called Kenya. Let us know our brothers in the Coast, Central, Nyanza Provinces and other parts of this country. We know that the last two months were a trying moment. It was a difficult time for everyone of us in this country. So let us develop all these regions. Let us develop Kisumu. If you go to Kisumu you will find a lot of opportunities there. We can build beautiful hotels there. That is one of the areas which could create a lot of opportunities. We could also look at some other areas in this country, where there are enormous business opportunities. We should also try to bring peace to this country. We should begin in this House. We are going to attract a lot of foreign direct investments, which will be able to help this country in creating jobs.

Lastly, I want to yield my time to Mr. Munyaka, the Member of Parliament for Machakos.

**Nominated Member** (Ms. Odhiambo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. My name is Millie Odhiambo Mabona, nominated Member of Parliament for ODM. I want to say thank my party for nominating me. I also want to thank the Mr. Odhiambo)]

women of my party for supporting my nomination. I also come from a special interest group that is not often considered so civil, but was so kind and civil this time to support my nomination. That is the civil society.

I want to thank the President and congratulate him and Mr. Raila, the Prime Minister-Designate, for putting the country above self. I also want to thank the panel of eminent persons for also steering this country towards the path of peace. I know a lot of us have said that we almost went to war. I have traversed this country, and I always question whether we almost went to war or whether we were at war.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to congratulate the international community. I have had an opportunity to travel to some countries that have experienced war. I have travelled to Rwanda and Lebanon. In Lebanon, I saw buildings standing side by side bullet-riddled ten years after the war. I know that what we went through is similar to what I saw in Lebanon, because the buildings that I have seen in different parts of this country in Rift Valley, Nyanza, Nairobi and other parts of this country, may not be bullet-riddled but were burnt. Therefore, I want to thank the international community for standing by us at a time when it was critical to do so.

I know that the international community was blamed when it stood by and people massacred each other in Rwanda. The concept of globalization is such that countries have become small, and the concept of sovereignty has dwindled; it is considered subsidiary in the light of issues of democracy, saving lives and a hoard of other issues related to humanitarian intervention. That is

why I want to give my heartfelt congratulations to the international community for coming to the support of this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, other than the three years that I worked at the State Law Office, in most of my other assignments, I have worked with children and women. I have worked all over this country. I have been to a small village in Tharaka. I have also been to Kwale, Merti and many islands in Lake Victoria. I would like to say that during the pre-election and post-election violence, I got many calls from children who were shot by the police. I also got calls from people to report about children who were killed by other people. It was not only a traumatising experience for those that were affected directly, but even for me.

I want to say that, as Members of this House, we do not have the luxury of time. Even as we are debating this Motion, there are thousands of people who are still living in IDP camps, three-quarters of whom are children and women. Many women are giving birth in IDP camps. At a very personal level, my mother was shot at but, fortunately, she survived. My nieces survived police bullets. It was not an easy thing for me and my relatives.

Mr. Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to limit the debate about myself. I got calls from Kikuyu children who were hurt, injured and the families of those children who were killed. Likewise, I got calls from Luos, Luhyas and children of all the other tribes across this country. There are a few tribes, if any, that were not affected by those chaos.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say that we got a wake-up call. As Members of this House, we need to stay awake to this wake-up call. Therefore, when we will be debating the Bills that will come before us, we need to remember that we may have a semblance of peace. What goes on after that depends solely on what the Members of this House will do. Kenyans are looking for heroes and "sheroes" who can feel the heartbeat and pulse of this country. The pulse and heartbeat of this country is about sustainable peace.

I want to speak about what I see as what will constitute the agenda for peace in (Mr. Odhiambo)]

this country. I see an agenda for peace in this country as equity and equality. Many of us have spoken about it. I want to reiterate that about a year ago, I was given an opportunity by the nation to speak, amongst other speakers, on this issue. I said that we were sitting on a time-bomb. The time-bomb has erupted. The equity and equality need to respond to issues of age, gender, religion, region and ethnicity. We need to look at the issue of strengthening our institutions of governance. We also need to look at the issue of the rule of law and the Constitution with sober minds.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are calling on this House to remember that there are women. This is a special House that has the mandate of dealing with difficult situations. It shall rise up to the challenge and deal with laws that have come into this House in the Ninth, Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth - I can not even remember how far back - that have to do with discrimination against women. My father is a Suba. My mother is a Luo and my husband is a Zulu. I know that there are people who have been trying to say that they are from different tribes. I do not have a child, but I do not know what my children will be. Right now, they are not recognized under the Constitution of this country and, perhaps, on a light note, I will bring a Motion about a 43rd tribe called the *Suluzu*! It would be the Suba, Luo and Zulu. That way, perhaps, they will be recognized. Under the Constitution, if I am a mother of a child born to a foreigner, unless I give birth in Kenya, that child does not exist in the Kenyan law.

Finally, I want to remind us of certain laws that we will need to enact. They include the Trafficking in Persons Bill, the Affiliation Act that was repealed way-back, the Marriage Act, the Domestic Violence and Family Protection Bill and the Matrimonial Property Bill. I do not want to forget my Christian background. Just like Nehemiah was building the walls of Jerusalem, we have

two Nehemiahs with us in the persons of hon. Raila and hon. Kibaki. I would urge Members of the House to give them all the support that they need. We know that there are many sanballats and Amorites that were discouraging Nehemiah when they were building. I would encourage Members of the House not to be sanballats, but to be on the right side of Nehemiah. Kenyans are looking to us for the future and hope of this nation.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**The Member for Machakos Town** (Dr. Munyaka): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. My names are Dr. Victor Kioko Munyaka, the Member of Parliament for Machakos Town Constituency.

First, I would like to thank the electorate of Machakos Town Constituency for electing me as their new Member of Parliament. I also wish to congratulate all Members of Parliament who made it to the Tenth Parliament.

I also want to talk about the President's Speech and note that the violence that erupted in our country made us learn many lessons. First, I am concerned about police brutality. There are some cases where the police conducted themselves in quite an abnormal manner. They did things which actually surprised many people. We note that during the signing of the peace accord, everybody was celebrating. Everybody was happy! But the police threw teargas at them instead. Likewise, during the mourning of the death of the late hon. Melitus Were, the police also threw teargas at his home. So, I just wonder whether the police are under instructions to use all the teargas canisters so that they can be considered to have done their job. They do not realise when people are celebrating or mourning.

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

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker  
(Prof. Kaloki) took the Chair]*

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know that the youth of this country make up 70 per cent of the population. Most of them are unemployed. We know that jobs may not be enough for all of them. But there exists the Youth Enterprise Development Fund. I suggest that the Youth Enterprise Development Fund should be increased to create self-employment. That is because most of our youth are beyond the status of getting employed. That way, we can improve our *Jua Kali* sector.

At the same time, there is a group of Kenyan citizens who are usually forgotten. Those are the senior citizens above 65 years of age. They are citizens who have given service to this country for the whole of their lives. They form about two groups. One group may be pensionable while the other consists of people who have never been employed. The group which consists of the unemployed old people need to be taken care of by the Government. I would like to suggest that anybody who is above 65 years of age, and who has been in Kenya all of his or her life and has never been employed and, therefore, is not earning any pension, he or she should get some remuneration, because we cannot forget that these people are still our senior citizens.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the issue of agriculture, we should appreciate that three years ago, the price of a bag of fertilizer, for example the DAP, cost Kshs1,500. Two years ago the price rose to Kshs2,000. Today, the same bag costs Kshs4,000. What will be the price next year? The price will be higher. The price of a bag of maize has remained at Kshs1,300 for all that period of time. Therefore, this House needs to do something to deal with this problem.

We have Government parastatals like the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) and the Kenya Seed Company (KSC). I would like to suggest that, where the Government can come in, it should subsidize and facilitate these parastatals to import fertilizers, so that farmers can benefit. But the long-term solution should be creating our fertilizer manufacturing factories. If we continue relying on importers, who are mainly businessmen, who are exploiting our farmers, then we are slowly letting down our farmers.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another issue concerns the many Kenyans who lost a lot of money through some fraudsters calling themselves pyramid schemes managers. I would like to request this House to come up with ways of protecting Kenyans, so that they do not fall into the hands of conmen. Many Kenyans lost a lot of money. The Government should be alert and protect its citizens.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the issue of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), as we undertake to resettle them, we should also remember that before the 27th December, 2007 General Election, we had many tourists in Kenya. There was mass exodus of these tourists, because of the post-election violence. Many tourists fled Kenya. We support the recent initiative of hon. Members, who went outside this country to try and preach that Kenya is coming back to normalcy, so that those tourists can come back and help build our economy.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, lastly, but not least, I also want hon. Members to note that immediately the post-election violence broke out, there were many events which took place. I want to congratulate His Excellency the President and Mr. Raila for the peace accord which they signed. I also want Mr. Musyoka to be congratulated, because he signed the first accord. What would have happened if Mr. Musyoka did not join the Government at that particular moment when things were really critical?

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**The Member for Nyando (Mr. Outa):** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity, after waiting for a long time. I just learnt that we are "monos" and are learning new tricks. For those colleagues who are here, who, are for the first time after the confusion, meeting me, my names are Mr. Frederick Outa and I represent the people of Nyando Constituency.

I stand to support the Presidential Address, which was read to us in this House on 6th March, 2008. The Address touched on a number of issues, which I truly believe, if they are implemented, will enhance the livelihood of Kenyans and also aid in the realisation of the Vision 2030.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kenya went through a lot of turmoil. I want to beseech all hon. Members in this 10th Parliament that we should not pretend and hide behind our egos. We need to realise that there was a crisis. We need to stand to be counted. God has redeemed us once again, after our two heros agreed to sign the national peace accord. That has given us, Kenyans, a chance to once again smile.

I was one of the committee members during the turmoil for my party, the Orange Democratic Movement (ODM). What I witnessed is not something that I want us to forget. During that time we were trying to evacuate people from volatile areas to the so-called "safer grounds". What I witnessed was unimaginable. I personally visited the morgue. I witnessed many corpses that were lying there, because of the disputed general election results. Here we are today, as hon. Members, given the duty to serve the society, the Government and men. I want to appeal to my colleagues that we need to honourably support the peace accord. When the Bill comes here, let us all support our principals.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also want to echo the sentiments of my colleagues. I

want to agree that the two heros, His Excellency the President and the Prime Minister-designate, Mr. Raila, have demonstrated beyond any doubt that they are the heroes of this country. They have shunned self interest, and have come together. Now we can reason in this House, and are able to pass the Bills, so that Kenyans can live together.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, last year I was campaigning in Nyando Constituency. One thing I was telling my constituents when I was going round was that if they elected me, I would take their message to the august House, so that the Government would intervene in what we call the "interference of floods" every year. This is something that I want to tell the Government about. A lot of research has been done; a lot of money has been spent, but each year Nyando Constituency is affected by floods. I would want to take a word back to them, that during my tenure here, people will no longer suffer from the floods menace. The Kano Plains is a rich area. It is an area that is considered one of the rice growing areas in Kenya. One thing I would want to see is that--- Since the inception of the National Irrigation Board (NIB), which was given the mandate to advise farmers on the new technologies, it neglected its duties and the scheme in western Kenya, that is, Ahero and West Kano collapsed. Today, the NIB is not carrying out its mandate which was entrenched in an Act of Parliament. The NIB is now under the Ministry of Water and Irrigation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is happening now is that rice farmers are suffering because the Government is no longer employing agronomists. So, most farmers in my constituency have suffered losses because of negligence on the part of the NIB. I would want this House to revisit and redefine the roles of the NIB because, today, they only supply water to peasant farmers who pay for it upfront. They have neglected research and, therefore, the seed that they are giving the rice farmers is below the required standard. Therefore, most farmers are affected by blight. For example, last year we lost over Kshs20 million.

Last, but not least, I would like to thank the people of Nyando Constituency for giving me an opportunity, on my first attempt, to serve them. I cannot forget my mentors, Mr. Pitte and Norma Bennet; they are not Kenyans. They are non-Kenyans who lived in this country as missionaries. This couple met me in the streets when I was an orphan and they showed me love. They took me under their wings, educated me, both locally and abroad and today I can debate in this House because of them. These were non-Kenyans; not Luos or Kikuyus, but they were in this country and saw a human being created in God's image and, therefore, they showed me love. I would like to tell hon. colleagues that we should all shun tribalism because it kills.

I beg to support the Speech of the President.

**The Member for Nyatike** (Mr. Anyanga): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am hon. Omondi Anyanga and I represent Nyatike Constituency.

I take this opportunity to thank my constituents for electing me as their Member of Parliament in the Tenth Parliament. My constituency tells the story of what is wrong with Kenya's development agenda and the Tenth Parliament must address this. It is a case of available natural resources which do not help residents of Nyatike. In Nyatike, we have Lake Victoria, gold and copper deposits in a place called Macalder Mines. There are also historical sites ideal for tourism. There could be oil deposits too, in the area, but my people have not benefited from these resources. They feel the Government has failed them.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate our leaders, President Mwai Kibaki and hon. Raila Amolo Odinga for agreeing to share power. I support the agenda the President outlined in his Speech and the unity pact he signed with hon. Raila Amolo Odinga. In return, I hope the leaders will pay attention to the problems of the forgotten past of Kenya. There is a Kenya that Kenya forgot and that is where Nyatike falls. We need programmes that will create jobs and give Kenyans hope. Certain parts of Kenya need special treatment in order to catch up with

the rest of the country and that is where Nyatike belongs. I look forward to us supporting each other in this Tenth Parliament for the sake of our people.

Thank you.

**The Member for Lari** (Mr. Mwaura): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Being a new hon. Member in this august House, I would like to be told when today's sitting will end.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Prof. Kaloki): Order, Mr. Mwaura! You cannot disturb a proceeding. The hon. Member was still on the Floor. Please, continue, Mr. Outa!

**Mr. Outa:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had already finished my speech. Thank you.

**The Member for Molo** (Mr. Kiuna): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my names are hon. Joseph Kiuna Ng'ang'a from Molo Constituency.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank His Excellency the President and hon. Raila for, at least, seeing what the country was facing. Above all, I think I blame the former hon. Members of this House for putting us in this crisis. If they were really honourable, they would have foreseen the problem the country was about to face. They could have then tried to save our nation. However, we are now crying over spilt milk.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I support this Motion, I would request the hon. Members who are here, that from today henceforth, whenever we speak, let us ask ourselves: "What legacy are we going to leave behind? Is it a legacy of destruction or a legacy where we shall be remembered by our children for building the nation?" We are all mourning and that is why we are here, but, I, Mr. Ng'ang'a from Molo Constituency, do not have anything to celebrate about because the whole world knows that Molo has been a battlefield. All along since 1992, we have been having these tribal clashes.

As we support this Motion I would request hon. Members to ask themselves whether the people who lost their lives and those who lost property will be compensated. Although the Government is saying that it is going to compensate them, I have a feeling that there are some people who will dare not go back where they were before. They were traumatised and they will not dare go back again. As we support this Motion. I would like to request hon. Members, and the Government at large, to find a lasting solution to the clashes, and resettle those people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a feeling that Molo people want a lasting solution. They want peace. They have suffered a lot! They have never had any peace. As we speak now, my people are still fighting each other. I would like to request that, as we move forward, we strive to get to the root cause of those clashes and the instigators. I know that the Government has the right machinery and it can apprehend them. Let it be known world-wide that A, B, C and D are the instigators of that crisis. It will be pointless to come here as a Member of Parliament and yet, I am the one who instigated the clashes and got away scot free. Even the security personnel are partisan. That is because last Monday, I was in my constituency. I saw with my own eyes some policemen just watching as houses were being burnt and crops destroyed. Instead of arresting those *militias*, they were just watching them. When I dared to go there and confront them, that is when they had the courage to act. Instead of arresting them, they just escorted them.

So, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not have any words because, as much as my constituents would love to have peace, they are all mourning at the moment.

Lastly, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the residents of Molo for electing me to come to this House and represent them. But my last remark to this nation is: Let us try and put our pride behind us and see how we can help our people. They are watching and listening to us. It is only we, hon. Members, they have hope in.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

**The Member for Kipkelion** (Mr. Magerer): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance to speak. My names are Magerer Langat and I represent Kipkelion Constituency. This is my first time in this honourable House.

First of all, may I take this opportunity to thank God for according us this peace. We are now able to sit down as leaders of this country and discuss the way forward. Secondly, in support of the Motion before this House, I also want to thank His Excellency the President for the move that he made, as well as Mr. Raila, who is the Prime Minister-designate, for according us peace. I want to assure you that as an hon. Member representing Kipkelion Constituency, I am going to fully support the National Accord and Reconciliation Bill and the other Bills that will go a long way in ensuring that Kenya lives in everlasting peace.

My constituency happens to be one of the most affected in the recent post-election crisis. That is because the occupancy of that constituency is cosmopolitan. I am a firm believer in democracy and freedom of choice. My people had the right to choose which party they wanted to support. At the end of the disputed presidential election results, that is when mayhem began. We have taken our own initiative, as leaders. Personally, I have gone round the constituency preaching peace and harmony among our constituents. I would like to say that I am an optimist and not a pessimist. I want to see light at the end of the tunnel. As I stand in this august House today, I want to say thank you for the peace that has come.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you had an opportunity to visit Kipkelion during the days of mayhem, you would understand my position. I saw people burning property and butchering one another and yet, they have lived together for ages. I said that, as a young Parliamentarian, I am going to stand up and say no to those kinds of situations in future!

In support of the President's Speech, allow me also to express my sympathies and empathies to those who lost their lives, those who were maimed or hurt and are still in hospitals - others have left hospitals - and those who lost their property. I want to join His Excellency in saying that they should be accorded a quick return to normalcy. They should enjoy the situations that they are used to. Kipkelion Constituency still has over 15,000 people in various IDP camps. There are over 8,000 others living with their relatives. I would like to urge the Government to move speedily to alleviate the suffering of those people.

On the same note, I would like to decry the on-going destruction of forests, especially on the west side of the Mau Forest which falls within Kipkelion District, as well as parts of Londiani Forest. This is being done by a well-organised gang. In fact, this morning, the District Commissioner called me and informed me of some shocking news. He told me that they had arrested some police officers escorting trucks of lorries transporting timber. The timber is being cut indiscriminately in that forest because of the acrimonious situation on the ground.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to inform my hon. colleague from Molo Constituency that we need to embrace our leaders spirit of peace. We must move forward speedily to tell our people that they need to co-exist. We cannot live in history. We know that since 1992, our people have been having clashes here and there. How long are we going to sit and condone the same? I want to suggest in this House that Molo Town be made accessible to all persons of this Republic. At the moment, the situation is that members of certain communities cannot access Molo Town. They have been denied various services ranging from hospitals, banking and so on. This cannot encourage peace among our communities. So, it is prudent that we, as leaders, move forward and see to it that persons from other communities access Molo Town.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to support the cries of the farmers because I am

an agriculturalist. Generally, the cost of inputs has really tripled. If this Government is serious about agriculture, then this House should move speedily to see what it can do in terms of reducing the costs of inputs and also ensuring that prompt payments are made to farmers. In Kipkelion, farmers have not yet been paid their dues for the maize that they delivered in 2006 to date. On the contrary, the Government expects these farmers to continue with their farming activities. Farmers depend on the proceeds from their produce to continue the business of farming. Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the youth form an integral part of this society. It is important for this Government and House to recognise that fact and allow the youth to be given equal opportunities. We have heard so many issues about women. It is high time we also talked about the youth because they form the bigger percentage of this nation. On the same note, I want to suggest that the Government increases the funding that is accorded to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and diversify opportunities that are available for the youth to engage in productive activities. I also want this Government to genuinely integrate youth in all sectors of our lives.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on water issues, I happen to come from a riparian district that is Kipkelion District and the greater Kericho District. These districts are the source of quite a substantial amount of water that feeds Lake Victoria. It is sad to note that we, as the riparian districts, have not benefitted in any way from the waters of Lake Victoria. I know that the Chair is aware that the Ministries of Environment and Natural Resources, Water and Irrigation have been keen on programmes that touch on the usage of Lake Victoria waters. However, they have turned a blind eye on the sources of this water.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know my time is up. I beg to support the Motion and hope to get another opportunity to contribute.

#### ADJOURNMENT

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Prof. Kaloki): Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of business. The House is, therefore, adjourned until Tuesday 18th March, 2008 at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.