AUGUST HANSARD

QUESTIONS

Date: 4th August 2009

Member of Parliament: Hon. Martha Karua

Contribution she made to question by private notice on: Appointment of TARDA managing Director
➢ She asked if the minister was confirming if the officer in question had been investigated for fraud and also for failing to pay his debts in France, that are contrary to the public officer ethics act.

Date: 4th August 2009

Member of Parliament: Hon. Shakilla Abdalla

Deferred questions she asked: Status of the Faza ice plant
She asked the Minister for Fisheries Development:-
➢ If he could indicate what became of the cold house/ice plant project in Faza, Lamu, which was to commence operation in December, 2008
➢ To clarify the stage of the tendering process
➢ What plans he had to provide alternative source of power for the cold house considering that the generator at the plant could not provide sufficient power

Date: 4th August 2009

Member of Parliament: Hon. Martha Karua

Question she asked on: Update on triton oil scandal
She asked the Minister for Energy:
➢ If he could update the House on the progress of the Ministry’s internal investigations into the Triton Oil Scandal as well as the measures he had taken to ensure that such an incident does not recur
➢ What action he had taken against employees who may have been complicit in the matter
➢ How much money the Kenya Pipeline Corporation and/or the Government lost in the scam.
Date: 4th August 2009
Member of Parliament: Hon. Dr. Naomi Shaban

Response she gave to the question on: Monthly relief food allocations to Constituencies in Wajir district

- The Government of Kenya had allocated relief food to non-Emergency Operation Programme (EMOP) beneficiaries in the greater Wajir District during the months of March to July as follows: 3,000 bags of maize, 12,150 50-kilogramme bags of rice, 1,940 90-kilogramme bags of beans, 1,200 cartons of vegetable oil and 600 50- kilograms bags of beans.
- The process of relief food allocation started with a food security assessment exercise carried out by multi-disciplinary officers composed of UN agencies and line Ministries sent from Nairobi. After the assessment had been carried out, the team then met with the District Steering Group members and discussed the assessment report and came up with an agreed number of people who need to be assisted with relief food.
- As for the relief food distribution, the lead agency, or the district officials, utilized community-based food aid targeting and distribution system, where beneficiaries were identified by the local wananchi themselves through relief committees.
- The number of people targeted for relief assistance could always be reviewed upwards or downwards, depending on the changing food security situation.
- The process of reviewing and changing the number of beneficiaries could be triggered by the local District Steering Group requests and then the Ministry would send a team which, together with the District Steering Group, would carry out an assessment to confirm a worsening situation in a given district.

Date: 5th August 2009
Member of Parliament: Hon. Shakila Abdalla

Question She Asked: Status of Faza ice plant project

She asked the Minister for Fisheries Development:

- If he could indicate what had become of the cold house or ice plant project in Faza (Lamu) which was to commence operations in December, 2008 and clarify the stage of the tendering process
- Indicate what plans he has to provide an alternative source of power for the cold house, considering that the generator at the plant cannot provide sufficient power.
- She stated that 90% of the residents were fishermen
Date: 5th August 2009
Member of Parliament: Hon. Dr. Khalwale

Question he asked the Prime Minister: Prosecution of post-election suspects locally/internationally

- He asked what the Government was doing in order to pave the way for the key suspects of the post-election violence to face justice locally or internationally.
- He asked the prime minister to clarify whether he was satisfied that mere amendment of the TJRC Act would be able to support the minimum threshold required by the International Community for purposes of trying the post-election violence culprits.

Date: 5th August 2009
Prime Minister: Hon. Raila Odinga

Response he gave: Prosecution of post-election suspects locally/internationally

He said that cabinet had discussed the about the matter extensively in 3 consecutive sittings and had resolved as follows:

- The Cabinet reaffirmed its commitment to the rule of law and in particular its commitments to the International Criminal Court and would cooperate to fulfill its obligations to the court under the Rome Statute.
- It would undertake accelerated and far reaching reforms in the Judiciary; police and the investigative arms of the Government to enable them to investigate, prosecute and try the perpetrators of post-election violence locally.
- It would deal with other forms of impunity, including extra-judicial killings, corruption and fraudulent or unlawful acquisition of public land and other public assets.
- It would prepare amendments to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Act that would make the TJRC more representative and effective.

Date: 5th August 2009
Member of Parliament: Hon. Martha Karua

Contribution she made on: Prosecution of post-election suspects locally/internationally

- She reminded the prime minister that on 16 December, he and the President had signed an agreement and committed themselves to Kenyans that they would push their supporters to pass the Tribunal Bill.
- The TJRC was therefore a matter of integrity.
Date: 5th August 2009

Member of Parliament: Hon. Millie Odhiambo

Contribution she made on: Prosecution of post-election suspects locally/internationally

- She asked the prime minister to clarify the role of the TJRC because she thought she had heard him saying that it would be working towards reconciliation yet the House had passed a National Cohesion and Integration Commission.
- She mentioned that the Government had failed to gazette members of the National Cohesion and Integration Commission that had the mandate to reconcile Kenyans.
- She asked why the Government had not gazetted the names of those commissioners.

Date: 6th August 2009

Member of Parliament: Hon. Peris Chepchumba

Question she asked on: Issuance of Title Deeds to Occupants of Kesses-Kelchin Farm

She asked the minister of lands:

- Why the people occupying Kesses-Kelchin Farm (measuring 2,000 acre had not been issued with title deeds despite having paid the required fees)
- When he was going to issue the documents.

Date: 6th August 2009

Member of Parliament: Hon. Ekwe Ethuro

Questions he asked the minister of Special programmes on: Insufficient relief food supplies to Turkana

- Could the Minister confirm that in the current EMOP/PRRO starting in May, 2009, the larger Turkana District had been allocated lower relief beneficiaries as a result of the erroneous population figures?
- Could she table the population figures for the old Turkana District in 2008, 1999, 1989 1979 and 1969, respectively, and indicate the population growth rate?
- Could she table the number of relief beneficiaries’ vis-à-vis general population figures for each location for Turkana Central, Turkana North and Turkana South districts per EMOP since 1999 Census?
- When would the Minister issue the correct figures as per the estimates provided by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics as at May, 2009?
Date: 6th August 2009  
Member of Parliament: Hon. Dr. Naomi Shaban  
Response she gave on: Insufficient relief food supplies to Turkana  
- She said that it was not true that Emergency Operation Program (EMOP) or what was currently known as the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), which commenced in May, 2009 allocated the larger Turkana lower relief beneficiaries as a result of the supposed erroneous population figures.  
- People who were being assisted with relief food had been increased from 248,246 to 283,899 out of a population of 454,100  
- The above figure included 30,143 benefiting from the Food for Work Program, which translated into 63 per cent of the entire Turkana population which was being assisted with relief food.  
- In addition to the EMOP program, the Government had been supporting the residents of the larger Turkana with relief food. It had distributed 17,676 metric tons of assorted foodstuffs worth Kshs 504,321,000 to the larger Turkana District to date.

Date: 11th August 2009  
Member of Parliament: Hon. Amina Abdalla  
Contribution she made to question by private notice on: Allocation per student/disbursement of FPE/FSE funds  
- She stated that the minister had the mandate to manage the affairs of schools country wide  
- That funds had not been disbursed to schools the previous term thus how had the programme been sustained  
- The minister had not answered the above statement

Date: 12th August 2009  
Member of Parliament: Hon. Lekuton  
Question he asked on: Effects of global economic recession on Kenya  
He asked the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance:  
- To clarify the extent of the effect of the global economic recession on Kenya and whether the country had entered a recession period  
- To explain the effects of the recession on different sectors of the economy so far  
- To indicate whether the Government had formulated any scheme or set up any Commission to assess the effects of the recession.
No contribution by women parliamentarians

Date: 12th August 2009  
Member of Parliament: Hon. Dr. Joyce Laboso  
Question she asked on: Murder of William Kimutai Soi along Sotik-Borabu border
She asked the Minister of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security:
➢ If he could state the circumstances under which William Kimutai Soi was brutally murdered and his body dismembered along the Sotik-Borabuu border near Saiyangina Primary School on 2nd April, 2009
➢ What he had done to bring the culprits to book.
➢ She asked the minister if he was aware that the said person was found with missing body parts, and that to date, they did not know where the parts were
➢ She asked if the case of Soi would be one that would go forgotten to the family because nothing was being done

Date: 12th August 2009  
Member of Parliament: Hon. Sofia Abdi Noor  
Question she asked on: Beneficiaries of WEDF in the last two years
She asked the Minister for Gender, Children and Social Development:
➢ If she could provide a list of individuals and organizations that had benefited from the Women Enterprise Development Fund in the last two years, showing distribution by region,
➢ How many among the beneficiaries were marginalized women, women with disabilities, female-headed households and pastoralist women
➢ What measures was she putting in place to reach out to the categories mentioned in “b” above
MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

Date: 4th August 2009

Member of Parliament: Hon. Beth Mugo

Ministerial statement she gave on: Outbreak of polio in Turkana

- She stated that on 9th February, 2009, a four year old child was suspected to have acute flaccid paralysis in Lopidik Hospital in Turkana North District. Samples were taken and analysed at the Kenya Medical Research Institute and also at the regional polio Reference Laboratory in South Africa on 17th February, 2009 that were confirmed to be polio. This was the first Kenyan case to be confirmed of wild polio virus type I in Turkana North District.
- That virus was linked to wild polio virus circulating in Southern Sudan where there had been an ongoing polio outbreak since June, 2008 to date.
- More cases had since been reported in the wider Turkana region.
- Then, 17 cases had been confirmed as follows: Turkana North District, six cases, Turkana Central District, one case, Turkana South District, ten cases

Factors that were responsible for the re-emergence of wild polio cases in Turkana region:
1. Population movement between Southern Sudan and Turkana region through the porous border for business and pasture
2. Low immunity due to the low immunization coverage of about 40 per cent for oral polio vaccine.
3. Scarcity of clean drinking water due to the prolonged drought resulting in poor hygienic practices.
4. Poor human waste disposal due low latrine coverage of about 40 per cent.

The polio virus enters the body through water or food contaminated by faecal material from an infected person.

The Ministry of health and sanitation had implemented the following measures:-
1. A mop-up polio emergency campaign in three Turkana Districts from 7th to 11th March, 2009.
2. Three rounds of cycle night polio immunization campaigns on 21st to 25th March, 25th to 29th April and
3. 23rd to 27th May, 2009 in 42 districts considered to be at high risk of polio in the Rift Valley, Central and Nairobi Provinces. The cycle night rounds were conducted at the same time with the neighboring countries of South Sudan, Uganda and Ethiopia. All health workers across the country were put on high alert and urged to report all suspected cases of acute flaccid paralysis for immediate investigation, including laboratory confirmation.
4. Health workers in the affected districts had given appropriate care to all the affected children.
5. Intensified surveillance and active case search of new cases and detailed tracking of contacts.
6. Intensified social mobilization and community health education in affected areas.
7. In addition to this, the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation had further plans to conduct four rounds of polio immunization campaigns using the World Health Organization (WHO) recommended strategy of the short interval additional doze in 12 high risk districts of the northern rift, that would be conducted from 8th to 12th August, 2009 with a repeat of the campaign from 15th to 19th August, 2009.

To control and stop further spread of the disease, the Ministry was taking the following steps:-
1. Scaling up of routine immunization up it to 80 per cent.
2. Strengthening disease surveillance in all health facilities.
3. Strengthening various measures with various stakeholders

**Date: 5th August 2009**

**Member of Parliament: Hon. Martha Karua**

**Contribution she made on: Unrests and closure of Kenyatta University**

She asked the assistant minister to state:

- What the Government was doing to deal with negative ethnicity in institutions of higher learning, especially the universities
- What the Government and, particularly, the Ministry was doing to ensure that universities had adequate security and that police posts were located within the universities
- What investigations had been done to punish outsiders who instigated the riots and destruction at Kenyatta University
- What was the Government doing to guarantee tuition, accommodation and food for the students
- She also asked that in light of the fact that the strike had started due to lack of payment of fees, could the Assistant Minister assure them that the loans structure would include all the necessary components to ensure that students from poor families were able to continue with their studies

**Date: 5th August 2009**

**Member of Parliament: Hon. Millie Odhiambo**

**Contribution she made on: Unrests and closure of Kenyatta University**

- She stated that there were some students who had actually been, wrongfully, suspended and expelled, if they could have that report earlier than said
Date: 11th August 2009
Member of Parliament: Hon. Beth Mugo

Ministerial statement she made on: Cases of H1N1/swine flu in Kaprisis primary school

- 250 pupils in Kaprisis Primary School were reported to have flu like illness on 31st July, the previous month.
- Samples had been taken from them and sent to our laboratories at KEMRI that tested positive for H1N1 in six out of the nine samples taken.
- There persons had presented headache fever and cough. Some of the teachers and parents reported the same and were treated for the same illnesses. They had been treated and had stabilized.
- No new cases so far have been reported
- She urged the leaders in those areas where cases had been reported to maintain calmness
- She also informed honorable members that the treated cases were also receiving follow up to their homes on
- There 26 clinics across the country to treat the virus and the ministry was looking into adding more
PRIME MINISTERS TIME

Date: 5th August 2009
Member of Parliament: Hon. Amina Abdalla
Contribution she made on: Implementation of the kazi wvijana programme
- She asked the prime minister to confirm what safety measures he had put in place so that there was no double dishing out by civil servants, where the youth are paid once and the accounting is done twice
- That the youth might have the money but the accounting would be done by the Provincial Administration.

Date: 12th August 2009
Member of Parliament: Hon. Raila Odinga
Statement he made on: Drought emergency interventions
- He stated the emergency interventions that the Government would carry out to overcome the serious water, food and power crisis.
- He said that the government would act rapidly and decisively in mobilizing all arms of the Government.
- He implored the international community and hon. Members and fellow citizens who were fortunate enough to be spared the extreme hardship, to join them to overcome those hardships
- Persons in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) had to trek for long distances to water points; some of them for between 20, 30 or even 80 kilometers
- That thirst, combined with hunger was taking a heavy toll on the lives and health of Kenyans whereby about 70 to 90 per cent of the livestock were out of the normal grazing zones scavenging for pasture in any place, including in the game parks and urban areas hence there was the danger of increased wildlife-human conflict, massive environmental degradation and inter-community tension
- 130 livestock had already been lost
- He said that the national maize harvest would be, at best, 20 million bags hence local production would have a shortfall of the national consumption by at least, 13 million bags
- Power rationing had to be introduced since Hydro-power generation had been cut by 46 per cent thus a short fall of the peak demand by 200 megawatts
- Preliminary assessments by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group showed that large areas then faced high risk of humanitarian emergency. These areas covered the following 11 districts:
Marsabit, that meant the larger Marsabit District; Samburu, Isiolo, Mwingi, Kitui, Tana River, Turkana, Laikipia, Mandera and Garissa

- Special operations would be deployment to those areas such as: transport and other equipment of the armed forces, the National Youth Service and the Administration Police to deliver food, water and medicines
- Ministry of State for Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Areas, drill would repair and maintain boreholes
- President Kibaki and he would launch the special operations on Monday, 17 August, 2009, in Marsabit and Moyale districts
- In rural areas, about 7.5 million people were in need of food aid thus 3.8 people would be assisted under the Emergency Operations Programme (EMOP).
- About 2 million people who were in the areas traditionally not prone to drought would be catered for by the Government’s own food relief programme
- 1.5 million Children and 150,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) would continue to be cared for under the respective programmes.
- There were 2.5 million food-insecure Kenyans in the urban areas who would be assisted through Kazi kwa Vijana that would employ 300,000 youth in the next six months and the Ministry of
- Gender, Children and Social Development would introduce a pilot programme of a targeted food subsidy scheme this September. That scheme would be scaled up to cover 200,000 by March, 2010
- Duty waiver on maize imports would be extended to June, 2010 to facilitate importation by the private sector.
- The Ministry of Agriculture would expand subsidized sales and free distribution of fertilizers and seeds in the coming short rains. In addition to this, the ministry would promote seed multiplication of traditional crops which perform well even with little moisture
- 40,000 acres of irrigated food production would be put into use by September, 2009
- With regard to water supply in Nairobi City, 20 boreholes would be drilled, a total of 20 bowers would be deployed and 1,000 water tanks would be installed in Nairobi. This would be done within the next three months.
- The Ministry of Water and Irrigation would purchase about 80 million litres of water per day from private borehole owners thuds would reach 800,000 people within Nairobi city
- 200 boreholes would be drilled whereby already 30 water bowers had been deployed and 5,000 water tanks installed within three months. These interventions would supply water to 5.7 million people and 4.4 million livestock.
- Government would assist the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) to set up a revolving fund for its purchase of livestock to assist pastoralists to scale up and expedite emergency off take of livestock and fully subsidize the cost of transporting livestock to the KMC
The Government would assist the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) to enhance its capacity to extend loans to private ranchers to finance their purchases of livestock for fattening and subsequent sales.

The Government would also offer supplementary animal feeds and medicine to save livestock in ill health.

New generation capacity of 222 megawatts would be commissioned that would be enough to cover the loss of hydro-generation.

The Government would provide additional tariff subsidy in order to minimize any increase in cost of power to industries and consumers.

The Government would introduce energy-saving measures. For example, during the months of August and September, it would distribute 1.2 million energy-saving bulbs free of charge in exchange of regular bulbs currently in use thus would save some 50 megawatts with an estimated cost of Kshs300 million.

In addition, energy-saving devices would be installed in major Government buildings.

The total cost of the drought crisis interventions was estimated at Kshs24 billion that would be financed by contingencies and other resources in the 2009/2010 Budget, some borrowing and relatively small cuts of the 2009/2010 Budget of all Ministries and agencies.

A drought crisis response centre had been established in the Office of the Prime Minister to co-ordinate the Government’s drought crisis intervention whose work would be guided by a national steering committee of Ministers chaired by the Prime Minister, the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of State for Special Programmes would serve as the co-coordinator.

No contribution by women parliamentarians.
MOTIONS

Date: 4th August 2009
Member of Parliament: Hon. Wavinya Ndeti
Contribution she made on the motion on: That the speaker do now leave the chair (Vote 36 - ministry of lands)
- She supported the motion
- She stated that the amount allocated to this ministry was inadequate because the ministry required to be computerized so that it could manage to manage its records
- She stated that she came from a notorious region - Athi River/Mavoko- where there were multiple cases of allocation
- She said that there were some companies that were allocated land free of charge by the government. That such companies resulted to selling land once their leases ended
- She stated that her constituency had over 40,000 squatters.
- She felt that land should revert back to the Government and the people from such areas should benefit, especially from her constituency.
- There was need for proper planning of towns.
- For instance there were investors had two title deeds at Ngwata I, Ngwata II and Ngwata III. Those investors were holding two title deeds and the Government compensated them. It would be right for the people, instead of holding two title deeds, to release the title deeds to the Government so that the squatters could be settled.
- At Athi River there were industries yet people lived around there. She said that the government would spend a lot of money in the near future to treat them as a result of intense pollution in the area, thus there was need for proper planning and demarcation of areas into industrial and settlement sections
- She said that the Ukambani people in the urban-rural area -Kathiani and even parts of Athi River did not have title deeds hence it should be looked into

Date: 4th August 2009
Member of Parliament: Hon. Peris Chepchumba
Contribution she made on: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair (vote 55 - ministry of forestry and wildlife)
- She asked where forest guards were when human encroachment in forests started
- The Mau forest was an issue of international concern as well as national
- That the Minister for Finance should provide funds for resettlement of those people who were in the Mau Forest.
She gave an example of Israel which had insufficient rainfall yet it was establishing forests.

She said that if a lot of funding was directed towards research, a tree species that could withstand less precipitation than we have could be developed.

She said that in her constituency she had forests yet those who were felling trees were not the residents but foreigners.

She talked about the issue of salary disparity between those paid by the Kenya Forestry Service and those paid by civil service that was very demoralizing.

She reminded honorable members that the former president H.E President Moi had come up with a good policy of “If you cut one tree, plant two trees”.

She urged everyone to plant trees including members of parliament.

Date: 5th August 2009
Member of Parliament: Hon. Kaino

Motion he moved on: Adoption of uniform land title policy

- THAT, aware that the Government had granted leases for land in settlement schemes ranging from 99 to 999 years and freehold titles to others in the same localities; appreciating the need to harmonize land tenures in the same area; the House urged the Government to adopt a uniform land title policy and convert all the leases for agricultural settlement schemes to freehold titles to facilitate enhanced agricultural output.

Date: 5th August 2009
Member of Parliament: Hon. Racheal Shebesh

Contribution she made on: Adoption of Uniform Land Title Policy

She proposed the following amendment:

- Deleting the words “and converts all the leases---” which appeared on the fourth line
- Deleting the words “to freehold titles”, which appeared on the fifth line.
- She proposed these amendments because of the fact that business had been turned into land
- As a Government, the policy should be land for agriculture
- The reason why agriculture was no longer the backbone of Kenyans economy was because land had been converted into commercial use
- It was a shame that there was so much land in Kenya yet there was food insecurity. This was a result of colonial injustices.
- Conflict was arising because of the issue of land adjudication.
- The security of owning land in Kenya did not exist for small people but for the bigwigs.
She said that they did not want a policy that would turn again this land into quick buying and selling scheme for potential businessmen

She supported the motion

Date: 5th August 2009
Member of Parliament: Hon. Charity Ngilu
Motion she introduced: That the speaker do now leave the chair (Vote 20 - Ministry of Water and Irrigation)

She said that it was an honor for her to present her ministry’s budgetary estimates 2009/2010

That the ministry of water and irrigation was composed of five departments; four of them were technical and one was administrative, charged five broad functions: Water and sewerage services, Water resources management, Irrigation, drainage and water storage, Land reclamation and Support services.

She stated that the main thrust of the water sector reforms was to separate water resources management and development from water services delivery thus focusing the Ministry’s role on policy formulation, implementation and monitoring.

The overall objective of the reforms was to decentralize water supply services provision and empower local communities, through effective participation in decision-making, especially in water resource allocation and use.

She mentioned that the country was facing a serious water scarcity and stress due to unfavorable weather conditions, and lack of investment in water storage infrastructure.

Measures to curb these were: drilling and equipping of 250 boreholes around the country, 50 of which would be in Nairobi and the other 200 would be in other parts of the country, distribution of 450 water tanks in low-income areas to store water, negotiation with 500 private borehole owners in Nairobi for supply of water to their neighbors and others, and revival of eight rural water schemes in the proximity of Nairobi through rehabilitation to off-load consumers in those areas from the Nairobi City water system.

The low investment in the water sector would result in a bigger proportion of the number of people without access to clean and adequate water supply and sanitation hence, increased outbreaks of water-related diseases like cholera in many parts of the country, water rationing and people, especially women and the girl child, walking long distances in search of water

Access to adequate and reliable water supply was a key input to poverty reduction, an important element for social stability as well as economic growth and performance.
Date: 5th August 2009
Member of Parliament: Hon. Martha Karua

Contribution she made to: That the speakers do now leave the chair (Vote 20 - Ministry of Water and Irrigation)

- She supported the motion
- She urged the government to bring forestry under the ministry of irrigation. For instance in South Africa it was known as the ministry of water and forestry whereas in Egypt where there were no forests ministry of water and irrigation.
- Floods should be under the Ministry of Water and Irrigation which can make plans for harnessing the floods as part of the conservation effort and not under the ministry of special programmes.
- She mentioned that there had been a recently increase in the tariffs in the Tana Water Service Board, whereby Residents were required to pay Kshs500 up from Kshs200 yet the mission of the ministry of water and irrigation was to provide “To make water accessible and affordable”
- She urged the minister to demonstrate equity in the constituencies by having to projects: water for domestic use and for irrigation.

Date: 5th August 2009
Member of Parliament: Hon. Racheal Shebesh

Contribution she made on: That the speakers do now leave the chair (Vote 20 - Ministry of Water and Irrigation)

- She acknowledged and commended the ministry since not many women were carrying water on their backs
- She seconded Hon. Martha Karua’s comment on integrating the various ministries for sustainable development
- Water had become a security issues since those communities bordering the water catchment areas were in combat
- Where development was to be sustainable it should be given to those who deal with that component therefore women should be at the forefront of looking at conservation efforts
- She gave an example of whereby water used to wash clothes was also use to mop the house and that could only be taught by women. Thus women equals to water
Date: 5th August 2009  
Member of Parliament: Hon. Dr. Sally Kosgei  
Contribution she made on: That the speakers do now leave the chair (Vote 20 - Ministry of Water and Irrigation)  
➢ She stated that was extremely crucial for domestic use and as a source of revenue for the country  
➢ She mentioned that there was the rumor about the possibility of El Nino coming thus she asked the ministry if it was ready for it, in regards to dam construction etc  
➢ She urged about the issue of pipes that have busted wasting a lot of water hence something should be done about it

Date: 5th August 2009  
Member of Parliament: Hon. Cecily Mbarire  
Contribution she made on: That the speakers do now leave the chair (Vote 20 - Ministry of Water and Irrigation)  
➢ She stated that the amount given to the ministry of water and irrigation was inadequate considering that there was the issue of water shortage in the country  
➢ She supported the fact that there should be a merge of the following ministries: Ministry of Water and Irrigation, the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, and the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources  
➢ As an interim measure, the create an inter-Ministerial Committee that would ensure that all the activities in these three Ministries were integrated in terms of implementation  
➢ She urged that a water board service be created to cover areas such as Embu, Mbeere and Embu to bring the services closer since it was difficult to travel all the way to Nyeri

Date: 5th August 2009  
Member of Parliament: Hon. Esther Mathenge  
Contribution she made on: That the speakers do now leave the chair (Vote 20 - Ministry of Water and Irrigation)  
➢ She stated that the budget was too little for the entire country since there was no substitute for water  
➢ She said that over 6.6 per cent of the people spend, at least, over one hour looking for water - that was in the Rift Valley, North Eastern and Eastern provinces and that population was made up of women and girls
Date: 5th August 2009  
Member of Parliament: Hon. Dr. Naomi Shaban  
Contribution she made on: That the speakers do now leave the chair (Vote 20 - Ministry of Water and Irrigation)  
➢ She stated that good health and proper nutrition depended on clean water supply  
➢ That Kenya lost a lot of water as a result of not tapping into and storing rain water  
➢ That Egypt was a desert country yet they had a lot of food and adequate and clean water

Date: 5th August 2009  
Member of Parliament: Hon. Wavinya Ndeti  
Contribution she made on: That the speakers do now leave the chair (Vote 20 - Ministry of Water and Irrigation)  
➢ She urged the Ministry to concentrate on conservation of rain water or rain harvesting  
➢ She should look into the issue of harvesting water by giving water tanks to all schools and also by providing affordable water tanks for women.  
➢ She commended the minister for being the first one to start water conservation projects for the youth under the kazi kwa vijana programme  
➢ She urged that water harvesting and green house farming be at the forefront

Date: 5th August 2009  
Member of Parliament: Hon. Esther Mathenge  
Contribution she made on: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair (Vote 21 - Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources)  
➢ She stated that they were talking too late when they should have talked about the issue of conservation 15 or 20 years ago  
➢ That the subject environment should be introduced to the school curriculum right from primary schools  
➢ She hoped that the minister of lands would cancel all title deeds for wetlands and water catchment areas  
➢ She urged the minister to look into utilizing garbage in urban areas to meet the short fall in the ministries budget  
➢ She requested that women be involved in conservation efforts since when the environment was endangered it took longer for them to look for water and to take care of their families
Date: 5th August 2009  
Member of Parliament: Hon. Prof. Margaret Kamar  
Contribution she made on: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair (Vote 21 - Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources)

- She mentioned that there was going to be a conference in November whereby the Kyoto protocol would be revised
- She asked the House, what had they implemented, what was on the ground, what did they know about it
- What exactly were they doing about the environment as Kenya, as far as the Kyoto Protocol was concerned?
- She said that other countries would present on what mechanisms they had adopted. What would Kenya say?
- She had not seen an allocation for clean development mechanism in the 2009/2010 budget about 80 per cent of Kenya was arid and semi arid. What were the effects of the management of those fragile areas on environmental degradation?
- She stated that the ministers’ budget had a lot of travel votes in it and barely any allocation to training and extension

Date: 5th August 2009  
Member of Parliament: Hon. Peris Chepchumba  
Contribution she made on: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair (Vote 21 - Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources)

- More support should be given to the ministry of environment at the constituency level
- Staff on environment needs to be at the district level
- She challenged the honorable members on the amount of trees they had planted
- That children and women should be urged to plant trees
- Women were the majority and in rural areas they walked for long distances in search of fuel

Date: 5th August 2009  
Member of Parliament: Hon. Dr. Naomi Shaban  
Contribution she made on: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair (Vote 21 - Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources)

- That the budgetary allocation to the ministry of environment was minimal
- That the issue of environment is what had put Kenyan in its current situation
She commended the minister for managing to clean Nairobi river.

It was the mandate of Kenyans to vouch for a clean and healthy environment not just that of the ministry.

It was important to amend the laws on minerals in order for Kenyans as a community to benefit from them unlike now when others benefit and not the residents of that area.

Most Kenyans use charcoal to cook food but if we took care of the environment it would mean more food for Kenyans and diverse means for cooking fuel.

Date: 11th August 2009

Member of Parliament: Hon. Dr. Joyce Laboso

Contribution she made on: That the speaker do now leave the chair (Vote 13 - Ministry of Roads)

She thanked the ministry for introducing new measures to benefit the people through various roads authorities.

Kenya had for a long time suffered from inequitable distribution of resources.

What would change the country is when everyone had access to good road networks.

That Sotik did not have not even one tarmacked road.

The KCC-Ndanai Road had been politicized for a long time. Politicians promised to have it tarmacked but after elections were done with, it was quickly forgotten.

Date: 11th August 2009

Member of Parliament: Hon. Beth Mugo

Contribution she made on: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair.

Informal settlements or slums should be upgraded. This was not only in the case of Kibera and Mathare but also in Kawangware and Kangemi.

She gave an example of South Africa where she had just visited that inexpensive housing has replaced the slums.

Each person owns several square feet or yards and the Government puts up the structures thus the community is able to pay slowly and everybody finally owns their house.

The houses had all the amenities that is roads, street lights and water thus children are able to study, crime reduces and every citizen feels that they are well taken care of and live in descent houses.

She urged the government to adopt that model.

That the structures in Mathare phase 4 were expensive thus people were not able to afford them.
She urged the government to look into the aspect of single mothers and adopt pro poor housing that have proper ventilation to avoid disease

Date: 12th August 2009
Member of Parliament: Hon. Affey
Motion introduced on: Increase of budgetary allocation to northern Kenya and other arid lands
Objective:
To address these historical imbalances

Issue:
The past and continued marginalization of the Northern Kenya; aware that because of the prolonged neglect, the entire region has lagged behind in development compared to other parts of Kenya; cognizant of the fact that the inhabitants of the region are tax payers with equal human and legal rights like other Kenyans entitled to all the services provided by the Government, including adequate security and infrastructural facilities such as road network to open up the region appreciating the efforts of the Grand Coalition Government in

- The House urged the Minister for Finance to increase budgetary allocation to the Ministry for
- Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands to at least 15 per cent per annum of the Development Budget for the next decade in line with the Government’s recent positive approach towards the development and transformation of this region.
- In addition to this he said that the government should maintain this ministry for a decade for development to be fast tracked

Date: 12th August 2009
Member of Parliament: Hon. Sofia Abdi Noor
Contribution she made to the motion on: Increase of budgetary allocation to northern Kenya and other arid lands
She said that the development of the ministry was the first and only attempt by the government to address historical marginalization and continued under-development of the region
It was the first time in history that people in the region experienced fairness and hope
The ministry became a symbol of hope, fairness and equity platform. It symbolized the fruit of Independence that they were denied and the past injustice that they will never forget as a region.
The older generation however did not believe in the promises given since they had witnessed for many years under-development, marginalization, denial of basic needs and rights, police brutality and human rights abuses
That the ministry was inadequately funded to develop the region even though it had a capable minister to bring about meaningful development to the area.

She stated that Kenya was not the only country struggling to address historical injustices among its citizens.

That developed countries and nations like the USA, the UK, Canada and Australia had their own problems of racial disparities, injustices and inequalities in development but had risen to the occasion.

She gave an example of USA that came up with the affirmative action and the famous Marshal Plan to address racial disparity. The affirmative action opened up doors for the under-represented children of color, the marginalized and discriminated people in the USA, which was why today a man of color was the President of the USA.

Given that opportunity, women, children and the youth of northern Kenya would be able to lead and transform this nation.

In Africa, there were nations like Ghana and Rwanda that had tried their best to create equal opportunity and eliminate bias in employment, development and education.

Kenya would be a great nation as long as it recognized that all citizens no matter their background, region or tribe had a right and equal opportunity to own resources that were generated by Kenya.

If they did not look at issues of disparities and injustices as member of the 10th parliament, they would be judged harshly.

Date: 12th August 2009

Member of Parliament: Hon. Elizabeth Ongoro

Contribution she made on: That the speaker do now leave the chair Vote 60 - Ministry of Industrialization

She stated that the amount given to that ministry was insufficient to take this country to the level of an industrialized nation

She supported the motion

The Ministry could help Kenya by decentralizing the locations of industries through a policy formulation. For example, he put in place policies that would restrict investors, for example, those who want to invest in fish processing should be compelled to locate industries near the source. Those that wish to process fruits, for example, to be compelled to go to Eastern Province and so on, thus opening up the country and creating jobs in every province and also help to decongest our cities

The Ministry could also consider tax rebates for companies that already exist thus encouraging investments and make Kenya a preferred destination for investors.
- Investors setting up companies could also be supervised to avoid exploitation of Kenyans through working for long hours which is not stipulated in Kenyan laws
- Put in place policies that would ensure a reduction of production costs since Kenya was losing investors to neighboring countries
- Restructuring of the Jua Kali sector that has remained static for a long time
- In addition to this the ministry should come up with polices to ensure that companies absorb women

Date: 12th August 2009
Member of Parliament: Hon. Sofia Abdi Noor
Contribution she made on: That the speaker do now leave the chair Vote 60 - Ministry of Industrialization
- She stated that if they could discuss a budget of that Ministry with a view of approving it and yet the Ministry officials were not there, it meant that they were undermining the budgetary process of the House and they would not accept officers who did not take their responsibilities seriously.
- If the ministry was funded properly, the youth would gain access to employment
- She told the honorable members that they were not proactive hence needed to be. Since after independence there was fast economic growth but the country got stuck at some point
- Members of parliament should address small issues in their constituencies for instance, in Dujis a kilo of tomatoes was sold at Kshs. 2 that was very wrong
- Small cottage industries should be introduced in constituencies to help out small farmers

Date: 13th August 2009
Member of Parliament: Hon. Millie Odhiambo
Contribution she made to question on: Dismissal of permanent secretaries from public service jobs
She asked the Minister of State for Public Service:
- Whether he was aware of the Presidential directive of ensuring that 30 per cent of public positions were occupied by women, as the dismissal showed three out of five were women.
- Whether he complied with the Presidential directive or defied it.
- She rose on a point of order and asked whether the Minister was in order to mislead the House and asked that he lays a directive indicating the directive did not apply across the board?
Date: 13\textsuperscript{th} August 2009  
Member of Parliament: Hon. Dr. Naomi Shaban  
Response she made to the question on: Number of IDPs settled by the Government

- The National Humanitarian Fund established by the Government to assist IDPs as a result of the 2007 post-election violence was able to raise Kshs 1,965,061,835 as at 22\textsuperscript{nd} October, 2008 from the Government, various institutions and well wishers.

- She was not aware that the Government had allocated Kshs 500 million to the Fund in this year's Budget however she pointed out that the correct budgetary allocation for the Financial Year, 2008/2009 was Kshs750 million.

- The Government launched the Operation \textit{Rudi Nyumbani} on 5\textsuperscript{th} May, 2008 to resettle the IDPs back to their homes. Through the initiative a total of 256,394 IDPs had returned to their original villages or otherwise as of 12\textsuperscript{th} September 2009. Currently there were 5,811 persons to be resettled in various camps as follows:
  1. Nakuru Showground - 500;
  2. Eldoret Showground - 2,850;
  3. Naivasha Stadium - 859;
  4. Limuru Camp - 552;
  5. Mt. Elgon - 1,050.

- 97,937 households had benefited from the Government support of Kshs 10,000 each, equivalent to Kshs 979,370,000 in total so far. Payments were underway to ensure that all profiled households were paid.

- The Ministry had also received 59,504 IDP registers on households for burnt houses that would benefit from the GOK support of Kshs 25,000. Out of this, the Government had already made payments to a total of Kshs 26,844 households.

- The Government has spent Kshs 1,684,470,000 from the National Humanitarian Fund to date. Some of the beneficiaries had positively utilized the GOK support to purchase land and were now settling in their new villages.

- She pointed out that there were several phases to be followed in a resettlement programme. The first phase was the emergency one, where the Government prior to the establishment of the National Humanitarian Fund, had spent Kshs 650 million. The second phase was resettlement and reconstruction and was also done in several stages. The first phase was to put reconciliation processes in place and get the IDPs and the local people to accept each other and accept them back. Then they move from the camps back to their original villages. She reported that this had been successfully undertaken and were now embarking on the second stage where reconstruction for the IDS houses was on going.
She responded that she could not comment on whether the money allocated in Mt Kenya went to crooks since the Ministry of State for Special Programmes worked through coordinators.

She pointed out that the Ministry worked with appointed district coordinators who worked with the DCs since there were no officers in each and every constituency. She reported that as far as the Ministry was concerned, the list availed was genuine and had acted on it. She said that any information on payments to crooks be given to her so that she could act on it accordingly.

She reported that they had two types of IDPs; those who were in main camps and those that had integrated into families. Those who were integrated into families were found in Central Province where they ran to while some were in Nyanza Province and the Rift Valley. Some of the IDPs who were integrated into families joined other IDPs during the Operation Rudi Nyumbani, but the ones in Central Province were still living with their families. She reported that the ministry was making arrangements to make sure that they also got their fair share, and that those who wished to go back were assisted to reconstruct their houses.

She stated that officially the Ministry had not been given information about IDPs prior to the 2007 general election. However, now that the information was trickling in, the ministry was working out ways and modalities on how best they could be catered for since there were no funds. She pointed out that the National Humanitarian Fund was only meant to cater for the post 2007 elections IDPs.

She was grateful that Hon. Chechumba appreciated what others were doing in the ministry as they try to resettle the IDPs and pointed out that it was not an easy task.

She corrected that the ladies who had come to the city and were tear gassed were in eight buses, and not four buses as had been alleged. She said that most of the ladies who came had complaints which were heard. She stated that the ministry had coordinators at the ground level and they were supposed to have been informed including herself. She said that most of the genuine IDPs in the country had her telephone number and she always received their messages and called them back to learn about their problems. However she was surprised when she found the ladies. She reported that on addressing them, some of the ladies said that they had been fooled by some business people who had asked them to come to Nairobi and complain. She asked her fellow colleagues not to interfere with the resettlement of IDPs and if they wanted political mileage, not to use Kenyans.

She consented that her Ministry had requested for a budget of Kshs 30 billion however it was not possible and they received from the Government coffers Kshs 1.75 billion only. Half of that money - Kshs700 million, would be received in the next half of the current financial year. She reported that efforts were made to raise money such as the Harambee presided over by His Excellency the President and the ministry ended up with a total of Kshs1.965 billion. She believed they were not given enough because of the demands of the Grand Coalition Government, and the many Ministries and therefore had to make do with what she had. She reported that she had talked to her colleagues in the Treasury and had accepted to add about Kshs1.7 billion. She said the money would help us to resettle people. She agreed that the money was not enough but said it was easier...
for all to work together to make sure that whatever was there was utilized well, so that it could be 
enough for everybody.

Date: 13th August 2009
Member of Parliament: Hon. Peris Chepchumba
Contribution she made to question on: Number of IDPs settled by the Government
➢ She asked whether it was in order for honorable Members not to appreciate the good work that the 
Minister is doing, in her bid to resettle the IDPs.
➢ She pointed out that the crisis was overwhelming, but the Government has tried.
➢ She urged the Minister to put in more efforts, and come up with ways and means of resettling those 
who are still in the IDP camps.