

PARLIAMENT OF KENYA

THE SENATE

THE HANSARD

Wednesday, 11th June, 2014

*The Senate met at County Hall,
Parliament Buildings, at 2.30 p.m.*

[The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro) in the Chair]

PRAYERS

STATEMENT

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): Sen. Kittony, I see you are listed.

(Technical hitch)

Order, Senators! You may wish to approach the Dispatch Box because the microphones are malfunctioning.

MEASURES TO ERADICATE POACHING OF WILDLIFE IN KENYA

Sen. Kittony: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to seek a Statement from the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Land and Natural Resources on wildlife crime, particularly the poaching of elephants and rhinos that has become rampant in Kenya and strengthening the ecosystem. The Statement should state the number of rhinos and elephants that have been killed so far. State and explain the measures that the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources has put in place to arrest wildlife poaching, in particular, the poaching of elephants and rhinos which has continued to skyrocket.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my county, we had animals called the Sitatunga, and I think it was a mistake that it is not mentioned here. So, I would like to add that we want to know the number of Sitatungas still living. He should state and explain why the Ministry, in conjunction with the county governments, has not established the County Wildlife Conservation and Compensation Committees as provided for in the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act of 2013. He should also state when they are planning to establish the County Wildlife Conservation and Compensation Committee in all the 47 counties. He should also state why poaching has not been declared a national disaster.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): Chairperson, Standing Committee on Land and Natural Resources?

Sen. Kivuti: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to seek a clarification from the Senator. Whereas she would like to know how many elephants and rhinos have been killed so far, it would be good to peg the starting point. Is it from Independence or is it this year so that when we interrogate the matter, we are more definitive. I would like to request that since this is a very weighty matter, we be given three weeks to bring a substantive answer. The question seems to be very wide.

Sen. Kittony: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I asked them to state the number of rhinos and elephants that have been killed so far, surely, so far, they can go back as far as Independence if he wants to, but my interest is to know how many are there.

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): Order, Sen. Kittony. The Chair was asking a very legitimate question on the timeframe. I take from your response that you may be dealing with the most recent incidents. So, you can agree with the Chair on the period you would wish covered but to go all the way to Independence might be a tall order, but why not, if things are possible. So, I give you three weeks.

(Sen. Kittony consulted with other Senators)

Order, Sen. Kittony. That is not the way we communicate here. You are already imputing improper motives on the part of the Committee. Wait until they bring the response, then you can determine whether they did the necessary or not.

Next on the list is a request for a statement by the Senator for Nyandarua. Sen. (Eng.) Muriuki is not here?

Next Order!

BILL

Second Reading

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENTS (AMENDMENT) (NO. 1) BILL

(Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale on 4.6.2014)

(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 4.6.2014)

Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you notice that this was my Motion and what was remaining was division. I rise to request that we delay the voting a little bit so that more Senators can stream in because of the obvious presence of lower than threshold numbers.

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): We will put it in abeyance until a proper time.

(Putting of the Question deferred)

Next Order!

MOTIONS

ADOPTION OF REPORT ON COUNTY OVERSIGHT AND
NETWORKING ENGAGEMENTS IN THE COASTAL REGION

THAT, the Senate adopts the Report of the Standing Committee on Education, Information and Technology on the County Oversight and Networking Engagement (CONE) to Lamu, Tana River, Kilifi, Mombasa and Kwale Counties on 29th August – 5th September, 2013 laid on the Table of the Senate on Thursday, 3rd April, 2014.

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): Chairperson, Standing Committee on Information and Technology.

Sen. Okong'o: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was in this Committee when we were compiling this Report and the Chair is not around, so we may wait for him for a while before he tables the report.

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): Order, Senator. Every Senator knows what time the House commences business. It is from 2.30 p.m. and if you are privy to this, you should have seen the Order Paper. In any case, the Order Paper gets published much earlier in order to give Senators notice.

Sen. Okong'o: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was supposed to be moved and I can see that even if I move the Report, I do not have a seconder who was in that Committee and it might not be debated.

Sen. Billow: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to say that if he moves he cannot get a seconder? He can ask any Member of the Senate to second him. He has sufficient time to move so as to allow anybody who wants to come to do so.

Sen. Okong'o: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that can be put in abeyance for a while then we can deal with it later, with your permission.

STRENGTHENING OF KENYA-UN RELATIONS TO SECURE
PEACE KEEPING MISSION OPPORTUNITIES

THAT, aware that Kenya is fully supportive of United Nations (UN) peacekeeping initiatives and has contributed to many peace keeping operations, both in Africa and beyond; appreciating that the Kenya Defence College offers very high quality training in peace-keeping; concerned, however, that Kenya has missed many opportunities at the United Nations institutions that would enable the UN to benefit from the skills of our well trained officers and through which Kenya would benefit, especially by absorbing qualified military personnel in peace keeping missions; the Senate urges the National Government to strengthen relations with and engage the UN more with a view to ensuring that many young trained Kenyan military personnel get more opportunities to participate in peacekeeping missions.

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): Is Sen. Elachi not here?

Sen. (Dr.) Machage: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you definitely note the absence of the pivotal Members on today's business as listed on the Order Paper; including a chief whip of this House and indeed a Member of the governing party. The first absentee was also from the same party. Is this party intending to bring downfall to this House? Are they in order?

Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale: Mr. Speaker, Sir, indeed what Sen. (Dr.) Machage is raising is not coming up for the first time. Since you do not have eyes in this House, you do not know what is going on now. You cannot see what is going on. If you look on the Government side, there are only three Senators. The Leader of the Majority is not there; also, the Mover of the Motion is not here, so it cannot take off at the moment. It is our assumption that we are the only ones who are supposed to participate in business or is it that the Jubilee Government does not factor Parliament in the governance of this country?

Sen. Billow: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member for Migori and the hon. Senator for Kakamega - both of them very senior and experienced politicians in the House and both medical doctors - in order? This is not the first time this House is sitting and we have always had quorum from both sides of the House. It always happens that invariably in any legislature, it is possible for any Member who has a question, a statement or a Motion to delay or to be missing. So, it is not a pattern for these particular Members of this party. Are they in order to insinuate that this particular party is not interested in the Senate? In fact, among the people who are listed are Senators from the other party and they are not here.

Sen. Kivuti: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very perturbed when Senators, both of them doctors, do not see the presence of other Senators from Jubilee particularly those who are chairpersons of committees and can take on anything that you may need to know about the Government.

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): Order, Senators! I think the matter raised by Sen. (Dr.) Machage and Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale does not require any challenge. It is obvious how many numbers sit where. In fact, they even identified that there were three Senators to my right although they have become four now. It is obvious that the numbers to my left are much more compared to what is on my right. I think the challenge has been thrown to your side and instead of trying to defend the indefensible, we should be busy whipping more Members to come.

Definitely, the Chair is not taking it lightly that there is a tendency creeping in where Members do not seem to take the business of the House seriously. The Chair would not support that whether you are from CORD or JUBILEE. For now, it is serious because some of the business already listed here, we are not seeing the people who are supposed to be prosecuting it. Secondly, you will recall that we now have a lot of business especially Bills still pending. We took a decision that we shall limit Wednesday afternoon for Motions. So, if you are not available for your Motion on Wednesday, you can be sure it will take another seven days for that matter to come to the House. So, it is important for the Members who are moving Motions to be present.

That is why we give sufficient time for the Order Paper and that is why we make it abundantly clear what time the sittings start. So, I want to plead with Sen. Kerrow and Sen. Kivuti that if there is any contribution worthwhile making to this House, it is to talk to your colleagues to be present and not to defend them. The business of the House takes precedence by law. You know that one.

Sen. (Dr.) Machage: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. In Sen. Kivuti's response to this House, he said that he is a representative of the other Members of the Government side. Would I be in order to ask that he tables a letter that he was given to represent the other Members and he should go ahead to table the reports that this House expects or moves Sen. Elachi's Motion?

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): Order! That matter has been overtaken by events. I have already concluded that matter and you have responded positively in terms of communicating what the Chair has directed. So, for Sen. (Dr.) Machage to flog a dead horse cannot be in good faith. So, you do not need to respond.

Sen. Wako: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact--

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): Order, Sen. Wako. I thought part of your contribution is not engaging in drama.

(Laughter)

Sen. Wako: Sometimes drama can bring home the point faster than merely speaking.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that most of last year, this House debated mostly Motions - In fact, it came to a point where we were saying that we are supposed to legislate. Many Senators who spoke said that time had come for us to be legislating which is a key constitutional function. Taking that into account and taking into account that we have now begun debating Bills, for example, we had one yesterday and there are others scheduled and ready to be debated; there are a number which have been approved. So, would I be in order to request that the decision to focus Motions on Wednesday afternoon should be revised to allow a Bill to be done on a Wednesday afternoon? I am saying this because on the average, a Bill takes about two hours. For example, yesterday, we had to lengthen talking up to the very end because of many factors that were going on. A Bill would take about two hours and so on. We can have a Bill and a Motion on Wednesday. For example, if today we had listed the Bill that was being debated yesterday and we were more or less complete with it--

In fact, it was about to be concluded. It was Sen. Musila who had ten minutes to go before the Mover is called upon to reply. If we could have completed that because it is going to take a short time, at least, we would have done one Act. You can also come to my Bill; The Public Law Maintenance (Amendment) Bill which is touching on several amendments on the Acts of Parliament which are unconstitutional because we did not take into account that the county governments are now there. We would have finished with that one and then utilized the remaining time with the Motion.

So, I am appealing to you, now that we have begun debating legislation, let us it be given some priority while not completely ignoring the Motions. Like now you see---

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): Order, Sen. Wako.

Sen. Wako: I am appealing to you.

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): I have heard your appeal and I dismiss it for the simple reason that we want to affirm that when Senators bring Motions, they are also canvassing certain actions to be undertaken. So, it is important for the House to have dedicated time for that kind business - what we would consider like private Members business. The House should also get their dedicated time for that business to be

prosecuted. In any case, you made erroneous claims that we have not put any Bill. If you look at Order No.8, it is a Bill. That Bill has suffered because of lack of the requisite numbers to do the actual voting. So, the issue is not what business is before the House. You could still have a Bill and the Mover is absent. We will also not proceed in that case. You are just citing yours because you are present. I am sure there are occasions when you are equally absent. So, let us deal with the matter at hand which is maximum attendance to parliamentary business. That is the issue.

Next Order!

PROVISION OF FIBRE OPTIC CONNECTIVITY
TO PUBLIC HOSPITALS

THAT, aware that Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) is a critical component in effective service delivery in all sectors of our economy; further aware that the fibre optic backbone (FOB) is already laid in most counties; appreciating that advanced medical equipment is now available in county medical institutions; acknowledging that medical diagnosis and care is critical and costly; concerned about the shortage of medical personnel trained in various specialties in the health sector; cognizant of the beneficial role of telemedicine in consultations irrespective of the physical location of consultants; the Senate urges the National Government to provide fibre optic connectivity to referral and level 4 and 5 public hospitals in all counties.

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): Sen. (Prof.) Wilfred Lesan? I also do not see that one.

Sen. Kivuti, now that you have assumed the responsibility of Senate Majority Leader---

Sen. Kivuti: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am going to contact all of them with the help of the Majority Leader who is not here. I agree with you that we need to pull up our socks.

(Motion deferred)

CONSTRUCTION OF BOARDING SCHOOLS
IN ASAL AREAS

THAT, aware that 80 % of Kenya's land comprises arid and semi-arid areas; further aware that nearly 30% of the 47 counties are inhabited by pastoralists who live in arid and semi-arid areas; concerned that these pastoralists are marginalized and face a myriad of socio-economic and physical constraints that make it difficult for their children to access education; appreciating that Article 56(b) of the Constitution of Kenya obligates the state to take affirmative action measures to ensure marginalized groups are provided with special opportunities in educational and economic fields; the Senate urges the National Government to construct boarding facilities in at least three established schools in every

ward in arid and semi-arid areas as a means of facilitating nomadic children to access education.

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): Sen. Halima Abdille? Is she not here? We shall come back to that later.

(Motion deferred)

Can we go back to Statements because I can see Sen. (Eng.) Karue. This is really serious; thirty minutes and we have no business. We have about 12 Orders but there are no people to prosecute their Motions.

Sen. Billow: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Now that one of the owners of the Motions, Order No.10 is in, would I be order to request that she be allowed to move her Motion?

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): Sen. Billow, I thought you owed an apology to the House first for defending the indefensible? Now you see the impact; that we cannot proceed. You have just seen the Mover of the Motion No.10, you rush to talk to us without even talking to her first. How sure are you that she is prepared?

Sen. (Eng.) Karue: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to request for your indulgence because I do not want to request the Statement now. This is because the way it is worded is slightly different and I need to understand it so that I can present it on Tuesday.

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): Next Order.

STRENGTHENING OF KENYA-UN RELATIONS TO
SECURE PEACE KEEPING MISSION OPPORTUNITIES

Sen. Elachi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:-

THAT, aware that Kenya is fully supportive of United Nations (UN) peacekeeping initiatives and has contributed to many peace keeping operations, both in Africa and beyond; appreciating that the Kenya Defence College offers very high quality training in peace-keeping; concerned, however, that Kenya has missed many opportunities at the United Nations institutions that would enable the UN to benefit from the skills of our well trained officers and through which Kenya would benefit, especially by absorbing qualified military personnel in peace keeping missions; the Senate urges the National Government to strengthen relations with and engage the UN more with a view to ensuring that many young trained Kenyan military personnel get more opportunities to participate in peacekeeping missions.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have brought to this House this Motion because when you look back when we started working with the UN in 1973, you will find that today the framework that we have does not really relate to the work we are doing. Since the last keeping force that we had in Liberia, Namibia and in the rest of the world, to date, we have not even seen a report from the Department of Defence saying that we only have the Kenya Defence Forces in Somalia. We know that the UN works across the world and we would wish to see a framework that supports young men to go out of the country and be able to participate in peace keeping missions.

Today, we have given the UN offices at Gigiri. Most of the time, they benefit more than what the country is benefiting from them. Even when you look at the staffing levels, you will find that the locals are at the low cadre but the high level jobs are held by foreigners. The Government should lobby and ensure that Kenyans also take up those jobs. Therefore, our sisters in Ethiopia are doing so well within the UN system by lobbying their countries.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I brought the Motion to the House, I thought that it is important for the Senate to also start looking at its framework and strengthening it not just for the UN and the peacekeepers more so that now we are trying to consolidate ourselves to broaden the terms we have in the East African Community (EAC). We should ask ourselves if indeed the EAC is going to succeed. It is important for the UN to come up with a better framework that looks at the region properly. How does Kenya benefit? Does the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have that framework? We also need to understand the policies. We also know that there are so many tenders that come up, do we have Kenyans who participate in them so that they can be able to benefit?

Today, we are looking at Sudan and asking ourselves how we can engage in a constructive manner to ensure that what is happening in South Sudan can stop so that our brothers there can move on. As much as we have the KDF soldiers in Somalia being part of the AMISOM, how many soldiers do we have there and why does Ethiopia have more soldiers there than us? Is it because our framework is not in consonance with what they want? Is it just joining the AMISOM as KDF or we could also have other personnel coming in with different experiences and skills to offer to the UN peacekeeping mission?

When you look at Congo, we had a mission there which is now winding up. I know Kenyans would have participated if we had a way of lobbying the UN peacekeeping missions to ensure that they integrate some Kenyans in some of their programmes. We are talking about job creation and if we open up and agree that this is a framework that we can lobby and the Government can use to strengthen relations between the UN and Kenya, then the morale of the young people in the forces would be boosted and they would be patriotic in doing whatever they do. The only way is to give them that opportunity to get out of the country and also look at how life is out there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when you try to engage with the UN, most of the time you are told that it is a Government position or procedure. If that is the procedure, then it is for us to urge the Kenyan Government to ensure that whatever promises that we give to our people, even if it is within the UN, we should have a clear framework. We now have an ambassador at the UN who is doing very well, leading some of the key committees within the UN, but after that, where do we place Kenya? The Government should also look at the system of the UN knowing very well that in whatever we have gone through, even when we went to The Hague, it was within the UN regulations. So, how do you strengthen yourself to also play the politics that are within the UN? This is very critical.

For me, when we talk about peacekeeping missions, we just look at peacekeeping because that is where we have involved ourselves. But to look at it broader is to say, now that we are participating in different committees within the UN, how does the country come in? That is how you even strengthen yourselves within those peacekeeping missions. I was with you, Chair, when we met the Director of Peacekeeping Missions at the UN. Some of the questions we asked, you could see that he would wish to answer us but he was unable because even our engagement in terms of Kenya as a country is a bit

dicey. So, we realized that there is one thing that we do not have; a better framework on how to engage and even get reports.

As much as it is a UN and Government relationship, I think it is important also for the Government, now with the new constitutional dispensation, to give some of these reports so that we understand. If there is any challenge, we are able to work together and manage the challenge. Every time delegations go to the UN and we ask ourselves how to implement what we went to do there after spending taxpayers' money. For those of us who went for this trip, we would like to urge the Government to create a clear framework that even Kenyans can understand how the UN works within the military system and within the operations that they do in peacekeeping missions. If we want our young men and women to join, this is how we can join.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, many times – this happens in all institutions – young people would like to join but also we have those who have been in the military who would wish to join. You find that even within our missions, we have somebody who comes from the military who sits on the desk to deal with those issues. They have a full committee that is dealing with many issues of peacekeeping. So, we would wish to get reports of the UN where our people sit so that we can know where they are finding challenges and where they need assistance. They could also identify opportunities for the country so that we can move beyond where we are.

I would like to urge fellow Senators to support this Motion because it will help us to open up opportunities in the counties. This will also help us to encourage the Kenya Defence College to advise the Cabinet Secretary for Defence to adopt a broader framework that will put things to account. I know sometimes, it becomes difficult when you are asked to be accountable. We are not asking about the equipment or the money. We want accountability in terms of the numbers; how many Kenyans are benefitting from the different peacekeeping operations that we have.

I bet to move and ask Sen. (Prof.) Lonyangapuo to second.

Sen. (Prof.) Lonyangapuo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to second the Motion as presented by Sen. Elachi. This Motion is key in that it urges the national Government to strengthen our relation with and engage the UN more towards ensuring that our young trained Kenyan military personnel get opportunities to participate in peacekeeping.

The role of peacekeepers in the whole world is known and recognized. Having known that the challenges that human beings face are immense and can only be solved by our participation and we also recognize that countries that are peace loving like Kenya must come forward to stand with other countries that have challenges in order to bring peace and tranquility in those nations.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kenya has played a crucial role in East Africa and Africa as a whole in offering our personnel in peace keeping missions. Like the Mover mentioned, as early as the 1970s when we began to participate, our personnel have participated and gone to so many places. The latest one is where we are in the neighbouring country of Somalia. Kenyans have done a good job judging from what the KDF has done. They have done us proud because of the level of participation and engagement that they have brought forward. It is upon us to elevate the kind of engagement and the way we work with the UN in making sure that our presence is fully recognized at the UN headquarters and all over the world. Many of our people should be working. The challenges we have in South Sudan, and this Senate recently discussed and approved the request by the

President to send peacekeepers to South Sudan, it gives us an edge in making sure that we lead in bringing peace and order in some of the areas that we have these challenges.

We should call upon the national Government to engage at a higher level with the UN so that our presence is fully elevated more than what we have today. Looking at the number of graduates that we churn out of our colleges and universities - many of them are supposed to go for training so that they can work with our defence forces, it gives us a lot of advantage if we can engage with the UN. It is a privilege to have most of our people get jobs. It also makes us get more exposed and honoured as a country if we participate at that level all the time whenever we are required.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, lastly, we also know the kind of training and upbringing that Kenyan youth and people go through that we need to engage and therefore, carry the best that we normally have as Kenyans in participating to bring peace and order in some of the countries that have challenges.

This is a timely Motion and I would like to urge my colleagues to support it.

I beg to second.

(Question proposed)

Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to thank the Mover of this Motion and; understanding that she has a very strong civil society background where lobbying even moves mountains, one can understand very well because the gist of this Motion is that we want to encourage our Government to lobby. She therefore wants, through this Motion, to urge the Government to lobby for something which is good, namely, job opportunities and the other good things which even the Seconder has suggested.

Having looked at this Motion, I am persuaded that we should oppose it. We should oppose it because Parliament does not speak or act in vain. If we were to pass this Motion, it would be on the premise that we do not know how the UN works. The UN works according to charters and protocols. Looking at the UN Charter, it emphasizes that the Charter of the UN is the foundation document for all the work that is done by the United Nations. The Charter has gone and provided specifically for a charter on peacekeeping. This charter has got a clear mandate and a strong legal basis which is defined in black and white.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for us then to resolve as a Parliament of Kenya that we want to ask our Government to be lobbying somewhere is to forget that this has already been provided for. This Charter on peace keeping gives the UN, not just anybody else, but the UN Security Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Specifically in Chapter 7, the UN Security Council – and if you allow me to refer to it in full – contains provisions related to action with respect to peace, breaches of peace and acts of aggression. They tell us further that in recent years, the UN Security Council has adopted the practice of invoking this chapter of the Charter when authorizing deployment of UN Peace Keeping Operations into volatile post-conflict or conflict areas where the state is unable to maintain security and public order. In doing this, there are blocs; you have the East African Community Bloc, you have the West African Bloc, you have the Central American Bloc and so on, and so forth. It is something that is not based on lobbying and, therefore, to have a Motion here that will

say “we want to urge the Government to go and lobby for positions,” we are acting as if we do not know how the UN operates.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the last point why I want to oppose this Motion is because of the provisions of the Constitution of Kenya. In Article 241(3) – and you will allow me to refer to it in full – it says as follows:-

“The Defence Forces—

(a) are responsible for the defence and protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic;

(b) shall assist and cooperate with other authorities in situations of emergency or disaster, and report to the National Assembly whenever deployed in such circumstances; and

(c) may be deployed to restore peace in any part of Kenya affected by unrest or instability only with the approval of the National Assembly.”

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it ends there! so, now, Parliament, which is supposed to be approached by the President sometimes under unique circumstances when he wants to deploy the military, if we start saying here that we want to be deploying our forces so that they look for jobs outside the country, that is against the Constitution!

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose and I beg the Senator to withdraw this Motion so that when students of parliamentary practice at The University of Nairobi are being taught, when they read these things, they realize that we are conscious of the provisions of the UN Charter and the Constitution of Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to oppose.

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): What is it, Sen. Abdirahman Hassan?

Sen. Abdirahman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I honestly wanted to raise this one when my brother, Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale was right here when he was contributing. Honestly, he has done a very good presentation, but I feel that the last bit is a bit contradictory. The Motion in a sense is not asking for deployment of troops today; it is actually urging the Government to develop a structured engagement. I think we will be missing the point if we do not address the gist of this Motion as it is. He has really given some worthwhile and very good thoughts. Is he in order to mislead the House, especially at the end where he says we are talking about the deployment of troops when, in a sense, we are discussing structured engagements?

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): What is it, Sen. (Eng.) Karue?

Sen. (Eng.) Muriuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my point of order is that the Senator for Wajir had a point of argument. I think he should seek an opportunity – like I am seeking – to come and air his views.

(Applause)

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): Are you warning us that your views will be contrary to Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale’s views?

(Laughter)

Sen. (Dr.) Machage, are you on a point of order?

Sen. (Dr.) Machage: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the hon. Senate Minority Deputy Leader in order not to have read the last part of Sen. Elachi's Motion for him to raise the statements as he has put them on the Floor of this House? Is he in order?

(A Senator stood up in his place)

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): Who are you informing now? There is no contributor, so, we are looking for one.

Yes, Sen. (Eng.) Karue?

Sen. (Eng.) Muriuki: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to say a few words on this Motion. I start off by saying that I support it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Motion is on the Kenyan military personnel to have an opportunity to serve in peace keeping missions. The Mover talked about opportunities; and I kept thinking opportunities for what. My view is that the opportunities we are seeking by sending our forces to peace keeping missions is actually for our military to gain training and exposure.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would urge the Mover of the Motion perhaps to expand the concept to the Government looking for opportunities for our military personnel to have these kind of opportunities wherever they occur. I do appreciate the sentiments by Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale on what the Constitution says as to what our forces are supposed to do. If it is that Constitution we need to amend, let us do it because if you look at other countries – and we very often like quoting countries like the US – they are all over the world. When you come to think of it, why are they interfering? Sometimes they do cook wars; but that aside, I think wherever there is a trouble spot, they will offer their forces and so on, to go there. when I look at it, all my readings and my looking at it and after evaluating it carefully, I think what they are doing, by and large, other than sometimes causing trouble deliberately for their own selfish ends, they also try to get training and experience opportunities for their personnel wherever they can.

You will notice that every time we have, for example, a small problem – a bomb blast or a building which has collapsed or a situation where some rescue is needed – within 18 hours, the Israelis are here. Okay, they could well be humanitarian aid and all that, but the other one, the way I look at it, is that the Israelis are thinking; “that has happened in Nairobi, Kenya; it can happen to us”. So, because we have some people who are trained in the classroom on how to do this, an opportunity has come and their funds for coming to Kenya and rescue for the next three days comes from their training budget. That is the way I see it.

The other issue, of course, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that a lot of these countries, whenever a disaster of some manner happens and relief is needed, within a few days, you will find them offering this and that, and their military personnel will be all over the place, including military personnel who are coming to rescue people who have perhaps been injured, and so on. So, you will find their medical battalions are there also. So, the way I see it is that we need to expand this Motion so that we urge the Government to seek opportunities for our training.

I would also like to take the House back – I think it was sometimes during the 8th Parliament when a disaster happened. I think it rained a lot and some bridge was swept away somewhere in Ukambani, and we needed a bridge quickly as a country. The people

who were called upon to do that were our own engineering battalion in the Kenya Army, who were supposed to go and put up a bailey bridge. In engineering terms, a bailey bridge is a bridge which is made in the factory, kept in a godown and when you need it, because it is made of steel and it is just a matter of bolts and so on, we just need lorries to carry it, put it there, bolt it quickly and the bridge is there. That bridge was installed a month after the rains had gone and so we no longer needed it. This is because the people who were doing it perhaps had done all the classroom work but they had not gotten field experience. So, with these few words, I would like to urge the House to see that angle of the Motion and pass it.

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

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): Sen. Amos Wako.

Sen. Wako: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. I wish to congratulate the Mover of this Motion, Sen. Elachi. It is a very important Motion. In fact, I think she is doing injustice to the intentions of this Motion. I think she is limiting herself too much on the issue of armed forces.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if there is one area where Kenya does not need any lobbying; it is in the area of our troops working in peace making operations of the UN and even of the African Union (AU) because we have established a reputation since Independence that our soldiers are very professional and disciplined. Therefore, I can tell you from a position of authority that our soldiers are in great demand either by the UN or by the AU. If you have read newspapers, you will realize that, in fact, the peace making operations within the UN have undergone a crisis in recent times because the soldiers from other countries are not as disciplined as the soldiers from Kenya. The soldiers from other countries engage in killings, raping of women, children and so on, and so forth, which our soldiers do not engage in.

In fact, there was a particular commission that was appointed to investigate the human rights violations on the part of the peace keeping operations mainly by the conduct of soldiers who are from other countries. In light of that, actually, we have made a name there; we are there! That is why I am saying that she has not really done justice to the intentions that she has. She begins very well, but limits this Motion to getting our young people to be deployed only in armed forces, where Kenya has a major weakness. On that one, let me, first of all, deal with Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale's point. He may be right, but again, my reading of the Constitution is that he is wrong. You know, with the Constitution, if you read the interpretation clause of the Constitution, it says that you read it as a whole first, including the spirit and intentions of the Constitution. You do not just pick one small paragraph there and exaggerate it beyond limits.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sen. Elachi is right in bringing this Motion because as you may be aware, this Constitution confers upon the President to ensure that international obligations of the Republic are fulfilled through actions of relevant Cabinet Secretaries (CS). What are these international obligations of the Republic? These international obligations of the Republic are contained in treaties, conventions, bilateral and multilateral agreements. Our Constitution is very clear as to the treaties to which Kenya is party to, and one of those treaties is the UN Charter. They are part of the laws of this country. I do not have to quote the relevant sections, but I am challenging you that I can

quote it with my bad eyesight; I can quote Article 2(6), which deals with the supremacy of this Constitution. It says:

(1) This Constitution is the supreme law of the Republic and binds all persons and all State organs at both levels of Government.

(2) No person may claim or exercise State authority except as authorised under this Constitution.

(3) The validity or legality of this Constitution is not subject to challenge by or before any court or other State organ.

(4) Any law, including customary law that is inconsistent with this Constitution is void to the extent of the inconsistency, and any act or omission in contravention of this Constitution is invalid.

(5) The general rules of international law shall form part of the law of Kenya.

(6) Any treaty or convention ratified by Kenya shall form part of the law of Kenya under this Constitution.

Therefore, to the extent that we are parties to the UN Charter; and to the extent that under that Charter, member states can be called upon to contribute to peace keeping operations, that is perfectly lawful. In that respect, the deployment section that you quoted applies for deployment within Kenya. But if you read the entire thing, we are within law. So, Sen. Elachi, you are within the law; you are within the Constitution by bringing this Motion. But you have limited yourself too much on the area where Kenya is competent; where Kenya does not need to lobby anything because we are in demand.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, where we have a weakness – and in you moving, actually you referred more to positions within the UN system. This portion should have been drafted in a manner which says “since we have done very well in the military operations, it shows the stuff that Kenyans are made of; it shows the kind of professionalism that we have in Kenya, and so on, that should now be replicated in other areas of the UN system and, in particular, with the Secretariat of the UN system headed by the Secretary General and in particular, in the UN agencies and so on.”

There, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have done very badly. It is only this year that---

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): Would you like to be informed, Sen. Wako?

Sen. Wako: No; let me finish this idea first; then after that, I will accept the information if there is some time remaining.

(Laughter)

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): Proceed.

Sen. Wako: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can you imagine that it is only this year since Independence that Kenya, for the first time, has gotten its own national, Dr. Mukhisa Kituyi, to be appointed at the level of UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)? Let me tell you; a Kenyan should have got that in the early 1980s. I know that in the early 1980s one, Odero Jowi was put as a candidate for that post. He was going to get it because of proper lobbying and so on. However, at the last moment, his candidature was withdrawn and substituted with Dr. Julius Gikonyo Kiano. Because of that, we lost the position.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, since Independence, many countries like Nigeria, Ghana and Mali have had more than five or six people being appointed at the level of Under-Secretary General of the United Nations (UN). If you go to the superintendent positions within the structures of the UN, you will find that Kenyans are nowhere to be seen. If you go through the inspectorate agencies, you will find that the same story applies. Why is this? This is because Kenya has not put in place a proper strategy for campaigning for her nationals to get into those positions.

If you go to other countries, you will find Kenyans working in very high positions due to their competence. However, when it comes to international situations, we are not there because we lack the strategy, lobbying and so on. I would have liked, had I been consulted on this - since I am very passionate on this and I was away last night - I would have wanted that we put in place structures, mechanisms, strategies for lobbying for our people to be in various key positions within, not only the UN but also the African Union (AU) system. That is the area where we are lacking. I do not know whether we can somehow amend this Motion to reflect that, rather than to be very limited. I tried to amend but the aim of this Motion is;

“the Senate urges the National Government to strengthen relations with and engage the UN more with a view to ensuring that many young trained Kenyan military personnel get more opportunities to participate in peacekeeping missions.” The aim is to get more military personnel to get involved in UN operations. I do not know whether, according to the Standing Orders, we can change this to focus on Kenyans getting more job opportunities within the UN system.

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): Time is up, hon. Wako, as you grapple on what to amend and what not to.

Sen. (Dr.) Machage: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion that has been brought to us by Sen. Elachi. Sen. Elachi is the Chief Whip of this House and a strong Member of the Government. Therefore, she knows a lot with regard to what is happening in Government. In her Motion, she has made several assertions. One, she appreciates that Kenya has had the opportunity to send – in the previous Governments – many of our troops to many countries in peace keeping missions. She has also asserted that Kenyan forces are well trained and disciplined. She has also said that the current Government has weak relations with the UN. She has also said that the current Government does not engage susceptibly with the UN. She, therefore, wants us to push the Government to do the same. That is my understanding of this Motion.

Indeed, if that is what Sen. Elachi wants, I do not think she is far from the truth. Really, Schedule 4 gives the mandate of international relationships to the reigning Government. Is it part of the mandate of the Senate? Reminding them is okay. But really, what is the mischief? In the previous Government, we have had Kenya recognized by the UN to the extent of having United Nations Human Settlements Programme (HABITAT) to reside in our country. The former Attorney-General has just reminded us that Dr. Mukhisa Kituyi is serving very highly in the Trade Organisation of the UN. We cannot forget the many countries that we have served. We have even been in major organs of administration of the UN as permanent representatives. We have had ambassadors in this country in those organs previously.

So, what is the problem? Really, Sen. Elachi, the Motion is framed in a way that you may have had a good thought. However, it is difficult to accept what you are asking. I will oppose you. Maybe this one needs an amendment. With the highly trained lawyers we have in the House, we need to project the view and intention of your Motion. I can imagine the view and intention of your Motion although it has not been brought out very well on paper. If we pass this Motion, we will be accepting that Kenya has failed in its relations with the UN when we actually passed an amendment to the Constitution of Kenya 2010, giving a whole article that shows Kenya's desire to domesticate international law.

I beg to oppose.

Sen. Billow: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise to support this Motion. I do not know why some of the distinguished Senators have a problem with the wording of this Motion. The Motion clearly calls for a stronger and a wider role of Kenya in the UN peacekeeping operations. That is the gist of the Motion.

I agree with Sen. Khalwale that the UN Security Council's mandate is very clear; this is maintenance of international peace and security. In that regard, the UN Security Council, through various resolutions establishes peacekeeping missions. That started in 1948 with the conflict between Israel and Palestine. To date, the UN has had up to 47 peacekeeping missions globally. We were told, recently, that they have up to 16 of them in operation and over 120 soldiers having served on those missions. Kenya, in the 1990s and 1980s was a very active member in terms of contributing to peacekeeping missions in many parts of the world including very remote places like East Timor and countries in North Africa like Sierra Leone and so forth.

The benefits of peacekeeping missions in the UN are enormous and that is why a lot of countries have focused on these missions for their military. Countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh sent large numbers of people, every year, on peacekeeping globally. The single most importance of this is to professionalize their military. This is to help their military to acquire and apply new knowledge in the military because the soldiers get an opportunity to interact with advanced armies. In the peacekeeping missions in which the army operates, there are other armies. That international interface gives our army an opportunity to professionalise; acquire new skills, knowledge and expertise in military matters.

We also know that peacekeeping operations bolster or strengthen international reputation as a nation. It helps with favourable recognition globally and publicity. In terms of diplomacy and foreign relations, you get international recognition. That also had dividends in terms of international cooperation. This is a very beneficial thing to a country. Thirdly, there is economic growth. Your military gets paid. Financially, there is a benefit. The equipment that you use, which depreciates, is refunded and you get better equipment. So, there is also an economic advantage in that regard. For some of the peacekeeping operations, there is, in fact, an interest. For instance, if there was a problem in our backyard, like in South Sudan, Somalia or in countries around us, there would be a pay off. This would mean that we are participating in peacekeeping operations to ensure stability in the region and in neighbouring countries.

You can, at times, participate in peacekeeping operations to ensure that trade continues. For example, if Uganda, which is our single largest trading partner, had a problem, we would have an advantage in participating in peacekeeping. Once we

stabilize the country, we would benefit. The objective of peacekeeping is to reduce tension. The first objective is not enforcement. There are a lot of benefits in this but again, it is voluntary. However, look at it, countries that have participated strongly in peacekeeping missions get an opportunity to sit at the UN Security Council in addition to the international recognitions. Look at the benefit of motivation for young armed forces men who would otherwise be idle, they get motivational benefits in terms of their participation which helps them financially.

The other thing I want to mention is that peacekeeping operations require impartiality; the way you deal with the two parties that are involved in the conflict. That training is very significant. Training your security forces to be impartial in a conflict situation is very important. One of the challenges we have in this country today is security officers that are partial and who do not take action when it is necessary. These people get better training when they are in that kind of environment.

When we visited the UN recently, we realized that there are many other missions apart from the field missions where you are involved in peacekeeping. There are other roles that they play. For instance, at the headquarters, we realized that there is a huge office that deals with that. For the first time, a Kenyan Brigadier was taken there and that is the first time and yet we have been involved.

I agree with Sen. Wako that as a nation, our participation in the UN or in international organisations at high level is very limited. We also have an advantage. One is the linguistic advantage that we have because our forces speak in English. That is the advantage we have because many countries have a problem with languages. Language is one of the tools that you require to participate. I think it is very clear that there are a number of advantages. It is important that the Government engages more with the UN to ensure that our forces get an opportunity to go out there to be trained, to be professionalised and to get into an opportunity where they can enhance their capacity.

I support.

Sen. Ong'era: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I also rise to support this Motion. I want to thank the Mover of this Motion. I know where Sen. Elachi is coming from. You will recall that we paid the UN Secretary General a courtesy call and we realized, during our mission, that indeed, many of our troops in Kenya are not getting as much opportunity in peacekeeping as they should.

You know that peacekeeping missions in the world are there to consolidate peace and to support the civilians in that country if they are going through transitions.

Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. With all due respect, we will be misleading ourselves and the whole country if this House gives the impression that our armed forces are not given a chance. If anything, Kenya has been given sufficient chances by the UN and we should be registering our thanks. Kenya was in Bosnia, Kosovo, Cote d'Ivoire and we are now in Somalia. It is important for us to give factual information about these things. In fact, Maj. Ong'ayo, the Commander in Bosnia, the husband to my niece died there. I know these things. Is he in order to mislead us that we have not been given a chance?

Sen. Billow: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Senator for Kakamega, with his experience, in order to waste the time of this hon. House to argue about this Motion? The Motion wants to strengthen ties. Is he in order to raise frivolous points of order on this matter?

The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro): Order, Sen. Khalwale. I totally agree with Sen. Billow. I do not think that this Motion is not appreciative. In fact, the spirit is so appreciative that they want more. You cannot ask for more if you do not appreciate what you already have. This is a reciprocal thing. You assist but you also get assisted.

I thought that Sen. Wako delved into that matter in terms of the commensurate opportunities that a country that contributes should have. So, let us be patient and listen to others contributing.

Sen. Ong'era, proceed.

Sen. Ong'era: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for coming to our aid. The Mover of the Motion was very clear in saying that we need more opportunities. We are not saying that we do not have enough opportunities. We are aware that the very first time that the Kenyan army participated in peacekeeping was in 1973. Since then, our army has had many opportunities to do peacekeeping. However, they have not done many as other countries in the region have done.

Our country has participated and contributed in the UN and regional peacekeeping in countries like Zimbabwe, Chad, Iran, Iraq, Namibia, Mozambique, Liberia, Rwanda, Angola and Sierra Leone. We know that many of our senior military men have occupied senior UN positions in peacekeeping. However, this has not been enough.

As Sen. Billow informed us, indeed, apart from the international prestige and recognition that our military earns, our military personnel are very well remunerated. That is what we want. Some of our military personnel should get those opportunities. Apart from the good training they are exposed to, they also come with something back home. You will find that many of the young men who have participated in the peacekeeping mission have built for themselves very nice homes back in the villages. They have also had opportunities to buy a car. If they stayed here in Kenya, where most of them are idle in their camps, they would not even have an opportunity to build a stone house in the village.

[The Speaker (Hon. Ethuro) left the Chair]

*[The Temporary Speaker
(Sen. (Dr.) Machage) took the Chair]*

Therefore, we need to support this Motion. Our Government, particularly, at its highest organs, needs to lobby more. We know of instances that our Government has failed in lobbying for many jobs in the United Nations (UN). I am aware, for example, that there are opportunities right now for the Directorate of Peacekeeping in the UN, where highly positioned women are required, yet this thing only requires the President of this country to call the Secretary General of the UN. I am sure that we will get these positions.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, therefore, there is an urgent need for our country, particularly, to lobby for these positions and engage the UN seriously, so that we can have many of our military personnel engaged in the process of training and also in many peacekeeping missions.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, the last point that I would like to emphasize on is that apart from just talking about strengthening these relations with the UN, there is urgent need for our foreign affairs policy to be properly known. We do not want to have *ad hoc* foreign policies in this country. What we have right from the days of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, through Moi, Kibaki and now President Uhuru Kenyatta, is what we call *ad hoc* foreign policy. The President determines what a foreign policy is. We want this country to have a known foreign policy, so that students of international jurisprudence can know clearly what Kenya's foreign policy on various issues is, including this issue that we are talking about, of strengthening ties in UN peacekeeping missions.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, with those remarks, I beg to support.

Sen. Abdirahman: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, for allowing me to contribute to this very important Motion. From the outset, I wish to support the Motion, but also want to acknowledge that this particular Motion should have been broadened to encompass other areas in which Kenyans can benefit from and not necessarily the peacekeeping mission.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I also want to acknowledge Sen. Khalwale's contribution with regard to the fact that there exists mechanisms or frameworks within which the UN operates, including the UN Peace and Security Council. It is important for us to understand, as a nation, that the set frameworks are of international standards and we can fit in, as long as we look at the two very big words that my sister, Sen. Elachi, has used; strengthening relations and engaging with the UN. These are the two critical matters that we need to look at as a country.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I also want to acknowledge the very good efforts that Kenyan soldiers have made in many battle fronts and difficult areas, including Sierra Leone, Bosnia and quite a number of other areas that my colleagues have mentioned. In recent times, they are involved with our troubled neighbours, including Somalia. I also want to appreciate the fact that our forces are highly trained, particularly, our Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) are people who are well equipped. The Defence College, as our sister mentioned, is a place where many of our senior members of the Force are actually trained. The few who graduate from that college end up in very good positions. So, I am sure that Kenya had a very good head-start in terms of working on our military, alongside what Kenya in the past was good at. Kenya is not only trying to engage militarily, but we have also participated in peace processes. For instance, Kenya spearheaded the peace process in South Sudan. Kenya was engaged seriously in Somalia, besides appearing right on the battle front and trying to stop the continued clan conflicts. We have really tried to engage in peace efforts that resulted in the formation of the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia and finally, what seems to be a permanent Government for now.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I also want to join colleagues in saying that there is a serious weakness in our Government in terms of engaging the UN, so that our people, particularly those who are equipped with knowledge and skills, can appear at the international scene, like many other people from the African continent. Professionals from West Africa have dominated jobs at the UN, because our political leadership right at the top, has not been able to lobby properly for our people to actually pick up good positions and job opportunities at that level.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, with the able leadership of Amb. Amina, things should actually change. There are very few of the so-called technocrats, serving in the

current Government, who are able to deliver. That is why you will find a number of them appearing for impeachment.

Sen. Muthama: Bw. Spika wa Muda nakushukuru sana kwa nafasi hii ili nichangie Hoja hii. Nimemsikiza kwa makini sana dada yangu, Sen. Elachi, akizungumza kuhusu mambo yanayohitajika katika mjadala huu. Pia nimewasikiza wale ambao wamezungumza kabla mimi.

Bw. Spika wa Muda, ni dhahiri kwamba katika taifa letu hatujakuwa na shida na Umoja wa Mataifa. Majeshi yetu yametumika katika dunia nzima lakini la kushangaza ni kwamba unajaribu kuipaka mafuta Umoja wa Mataifa ili wanajeshi wetu waweze kupata kazi. Kule hakutafutwi kazi, wanajeshi wanaenda kule kukiwa na shida. Lakini kuna mambo ambayo yameharibika katika nchi yetu. Hivi majuzi, Jenerali Mulinge alikuwa Sierra Leone na aliweza kupata medali ya juu sana kutokana na msimamo wake wakati majeshi yetu yalitekwa nyara. Aliambiwa kuwa angeweza kuondoka, lakini alionyesha ujasiri wa majeshi ya Kenya, kwa kusema kuwa kamwe habanduki wala kuondoka hadi askari wake waachiliwe. Hiyo ndio njia ambayo tunataka kufuata.

Bw. Spika wa Muda, aliyeleta Hoja hii anatoka upande wa Serikali. Labda ni kwa sababu anajua kuwa kuna shida fulani. Hoja hii inasisitiza Serikali kuzungumza na Umoja wa Mataifa ili tukubaliwe kuwa katika ngazi ya juu ya kufanya mambo haya. Aliyeleta Hoja hii angesema kuwa tunafaa kwenda kule na kusema kwamba majeshi yetu yamebadilika na hayafanyi vile walifanya kule Westgate. Waliingia kule na kubeba maji. Je, hawa ndio watu wanaotegemewa kwenda kwa Umoja wa Mataifa kudumisha amani? Tungezungumza kuhusu muundo wa Serikali---

Sen. Billow: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. You heard the Senator for Machakos, a highly respected man, demeaning the national Armed Forces of this country, in the full glare of the public. There was an investigation done by the National Assembly and that report has not yet been adopted by the House. Is he in order to stand here and rubbish the entire Armed Forces, because of the actions, if at all, of a few members who have been involved? In every society, including the Americans – and you have seen it – there are bad apples. Is it in order for him to stand here and rubbish the image of an entire Armed Forces?

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. (Dr.) Machage): Order! Order, Sen. Billow! Kenyans know the contrary. After all, that Committee has not given a report, for some reason, after so many months. Really, let us not defend the obvious.

Continue, Sen. Muthama!

Sen. Muthama: Bw. Spika wa Muda, ndugu yangu angenisikiza---

Sen. Billow: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. With all due respect to you, as the Chair, the report of the Select Committee of the National Assembly was tabled in the House. With all due respect, this is a dignified House. Is it in order, really, to simply rubbish our national Armed Forces---

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. (Dr.) Machage): Order! Order! Do you doubt my ruling? Just relax and listen.

Continue!

Sen. Muthama: Bw. Spika wa Muda, kama ndugu yangu alinisikiza vizuri, nilisema kwamba Jeshi letu limeonyesha ujasiri katika nchi za nje na Gen. Mulinge alithibitisha hayo. Lakini kitendo cha Westgate kilikuja baadaye. Ule ni wizi uliofanywa

na Jeshi linalolinda taifa. Kwa hivyo, kama jambo hilo lilitokea ni jukumu letu kusema kwamba tunataka jeshi ambalo lina heshima na adabu.

Bw. Spika wa Muda, ni wazi kwamba viongozi wa juu katika taifa hili wako na kesi katika Korti ya Kimataifa kwa mashtaka ya mambo ya uharamia na mengine.

Sen. Mugo: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. Is the Senator for Machakos in order to mislead this country, when we know that those who have been taken there are being tried and there is no evidence against them? You are presumed innocent until proven guilty. We also know that it is ODM which called for mass action and they were the architects of violence. Is he in order to mislead the House?

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. (Dr.) Machage): Order! Order! On the first comment, he is completely out of order. His Excellency the President and Deputy President have not yet been convicted of an offence. But on the second, that was an unfortunate statement. You spoilt your very good point of order. But anyhow, you have made it.

Kindly, conclude, Sen. Muthama!

Sen. Muthama: Bw. Spika wa Muda, sikusema kwamba kuna mtu ambaye amehukumiwa---

Sen. Billow: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. Is the Senator for Machakos in order to digress? How is the situation of the President and his deputy in the International Criminal Court relevant to the Motion to discuss the UN?

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. (Dr.) Machage): Order! Order, Sen. Billow! I have already ruled on this; that Sen. Muthama is completed out of order on that part. You do not have to repeat what I have already ruled.

Sen. Muthama: Bw. Spika wa Muda, Hoja hii inazungumzia mambo ya Umoja wa Mataifa. Inahimiza Serikali ya juu kuongea na Umoja wa Mataifa ili majeshi yetu yakubaliwe kushiriki katika shughuli za kurejesha amani ulimwenguni. Hayo ndio mambo ambayo yako ndani ya mjadala huu. Hatuwezi kuongea kuhusu uhusiano wa Kenya na Umoja wa Mataifa kama hatuongei kuhusu uhusiano wa uongozi wa Kenya na Umoja wa Mataifa. Hatuwezi kusema kuwa haya ni maji na hii na chupa. Maji yakiingia ndani ya chupa bado huitwa maji. Mimi sikusema kuwa kuna mtu ambaye amehukumiwa. Nimeongea kuhusu wizi uliofanyika katika Westgate. Pia, nimesema kwamba uongozi wa juu wa nchi hii una mashtaka katika Korti ya Kimataifa. Sikusema kuwa kuna mtu ambaye amehukumiwa au kupelekwa jela. Nimesema kwamba mashtaka yapo na kama kuna mtu anayeweza kusimama hapa na kusema kwamba hakuna mtu ambaye ana mashtaka kule, atakuwa anasema uwongo. Kwa hivyo, tupeane heshima na ukweli usemwe katika taifa hili.

Bw. Spika wa Muda, nchi yetu haihitaji kuzungumza na kubembeleza Umoja wa Mataifa. Tunataka kuweka heshima ya taifa letu kutoka mtu wa juu hadi chini. Askari wetu wanafaa kuwa na adabu ya kufaa kutoka juu mpaka chini. Hiyo imewawezesha askari wetu kwenda kuhudumu katika nchi za nje kutoka wakati wa hayati Mzee Kenyatta, Moi na Kibaki.

Bw. Spika wa Muda, napinga Hoja hii na kusema kwamba hatuhitaji kuwatafutia wanajeshi wetu kazi katika Umoja wa Mataifa. Tunataka Majeshi yetu yaende kule na kudumisha amani na utawala, vile tunafanya Somalia, Sudan Kusini na katika nchi zingine.

Sen. Mugo: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to also add my voice to this Motion. I support this Motion because it is common knowledge that Kenya has really contributed to peacekeeping missions in the world.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, in 2001, Kenya was rated number six of all the countries that have contributed to peacekeeping in the world. By 2006, Kenya had sent over 10,000 soldiers to peacekeeping missions all over the world. That shows that even the UN highly values Kenya and Kenya stands tall in the international scene. Our foreign policy is well known. It is that of being neutral and supporting Africa and its development. To those who want to belittle Africa, time has come when Africa must be respected in the world, as equal partners. I believe that, that has been our policy. So, for anyone to claim that we do not have a foreign policy, I do not believe that, that is the case.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, it is true that many Kenyans have not held very high positions at the UN. It is also true that we have top Kenyans like Hon. (Dr.) Kituyi who is holding a very high position in the UN. Justice Effie Owuor is at the ICC. I was in the Cabinet and so were many others who were with us in the Cabinet when the President lobbied very strongly for Justice Owuor to be appointed. He also lobbied for many other positions. It does not mean that the Government has not been lobbying for Kenyans to get high positions at the UN. Maybe we have not just got a fair share of what we would have wanted.

We also know Prof. Miriam Were. In fact, the President personally lobbied, invited and called other Heads of States to support her, but unfortunately we did not get the position. But I think it would be naïve and in bad taste to stand here and say that Kenya has not participated at the UN. What the Mover asked is that we should improve on the number. There has been a bit of decline since 2006 and that is what we should be addressing now; how to get back to the numbers which we had. But it is not that we are not well respected.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, those of us who have attended several meetings at the UN know the high regard that even the Secretary-General, after holding meetings with our leaders, has for Kenya. Most of the time the world waits to hear what Kenya has to say. So, for us to stand here and run our country down--- That is why I want to support Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale who I most of the time do not agree with – though I respect him as my friend – that Kenya has been given opportunities. So, it is not that the leaders of Kenya cannot stand and ask for something from the UN. They have done so and I believe they will continue to do so. So, as we all know, there is the Government and the opposition, we should not use opposition to rubbish every good thing in the country. The world is also watching and we should be proud where we do well as Kenyans and not just as a Government or opposition.

So, I want to add my voice and urge that since we know that our army is highly trained – even the Americans could not bring order in Somalia and they withdrew – and they went there and they had victory. This was hailed the world over. Now we see the western countries going to establish embassies in Somalia. That is a credit to Kenya and our armed forces. I lost my nephew at the Westgate Mall and if there is anyone who was really hurt, because he was the only child of our youngest sister---. I cannot stand here and condemn our forces. I was very involved in that whole process. I could not sleep

when we could not find our nephew but I know those soldiers were there for many hours. In fact, I thank the Indian Community who were feeding them; giving them water and food. How much would they benefit from a bottle of water? That was for them to quench thirst after being out there for hours trying to save our people who were trapped there and getting the bodies to the mortuary. I think it is callous and unbelievable that we can stand here as a Senate and condemn our soldiers for taking a bottle of water to quench thirst when they worked for us three days non-stop.

Sen. Ong'era: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. Is Sen. Mugo telling us that taking a bottle of water which was stolen by the military is okay? Is she in order to equate it to taking and not stealing?

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. (Dr.) Machage): Well, I may not know your religious beliefs. Let us give Sen. Mugo a chance to contribute. Maybe passion is stronger than stealing; it depends on your own understanding of where the fault is.

Sen. Mugo: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I believe that the intention of the soldiers was not to steal because they are as human as we all are. If you get very thirsty and there is water there, you would take it. It probably was going to go up in flames to be burnt like everything else which was being burnt there.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. (Dr.) Machage): Order! Maybe I will advise that you move away from there because it is a bit controversial.

Sen. Mugo: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I want to assert that our soldiers were definitely not stealing at the Westgate Mall. They might steal somewhere else, but they did a commendable job at the Westgate Mall. I was emotionally involved and I can still say that.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, we have very brilliant soldiers and many qualified Kenyans for any job in the international arena. As a Government, we should do everything to make sure that our people get those positions like others. I know the Government put a lot in training our soldiers and we should even add more and make them to become even more professional than they are today. We have seen some very senior Kenyans even in the corridors of the UN.

I stand to support and reiterate that our soldiers are professionals and that we should invest more in them. We should lobby more and thank the UN for the opportunities they have given us, but to ask them to give us even more.

I support.

Sen. Nabwala: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Mover of the Motion for having a very good idea in bringing up this Motion in this House. It is very important because when you read the terms of the Motion, it is actually urging the national Government to strengthen the relations with and engage with the UN more. This means that it is already happening, but we could do better. If the Government did better, we are going to get more job opportunities for our Kenyan military and even more training because when you give our military the exposure, they get experience. When they go out there in peacekeeping missions, they become more experienced and can be able to handle conflicts in many other countries. From the experience in Somali, some of the soldiers are very young and do not have the experience. We have read in newspapers how we have lost many of them. I think the training of our young people by the UN is very key to the success of peacekeeping because we know that the mandate of the UN is actually to keep peace in partnership with different states.

When we sent our military there, they are well remunerated and when they come back home, they are able to develop their country. They also bring back that experience to share with the other soldiers who were left behind. I think this Motion is very good. The Kenyan military having taken part in many peacekeeping missions have acquired some skills and our Government needs to be more involved. I know that they are already doing it. Even in Geneva IPU meeting, the UN Affairs Committee where I am a Member, always want to know the voice of Parliament. I think when we add our voice to this Motion, it will wake up the UN because they will know that the Parliament of the Republic of Kenya wants more training for their young people. I know our military is highly trained, but I think they lack experience. We need to expose them so that when they come back, they can be able to share their experience even on collection of intelligence information.

Currently we have a very big challenge where we are losing our people because our security personnel have not been in a position to control insecurity around the country. If they had been properly trained, maybe we would have prevented the death of Sheikh Idris because our security forces would be more alert. I want to thank Sen. Elachi for this Motion because of the exposure it is going to give to our youth, the remuneration and we would also learn to deal with the challenges our country is facing because she has seen it being a Jubilee Coalition Senator. Through this Motion, our Kenyan military will be assisted.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, there are some contentious issues here which have been raised by the opposition side, but I think amendments can be made on the Floor of this House to serve the purpose. The Motion is urging the Government to engage more with the UN and not Parliament. The UN would also like to know what the voice of Parliament on this matter is. Recently, women Senators went to the British High Commission and met Dr. Christian Turner and raised the issue of the travel advisories with him and how it is affecting our country because tourism has gone down. He assured us that they had stopped issuing those travel advisories and we should rest assured that they had stopped and that is the message we should take out. I think the group that went to United States (US) Embassy also did a good job because we can see the fruits through this Motion.

I beg to support.

Sen. Musila: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, for the opportunity to add my voice to those who have complimented the Mover of the Motion. This is a good Motion except in my view, some of the things that are being canvassed have already happened. I say this because I have been involved in the defence forces of this country for quite some time. During the Eighth Parliament, as you are aware, I was the Chairman for the Committee for Defence and Foreign Affairs. It was during that time that our forces were keeping peace in Sierra Leone. It was during that time that they were cornered by the rebels and put in a place, including the Zambian forces. My Committee was mandated by the Head of State then to travel to Sierra Leone and remedy the situation accompanied by military personnel led by Gen. Opande.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, when we went to West Africa in general – because we went to Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia and there – we found that the Kenyan forces had the highest reputation you can imagine. Gen. Opande, having commanded the peace keeping forces in Liberia to the extent that we went and succeeded in our mission in Sierra Leone,

the Indian commander was removed immediately and replaced with Gen. Opande in Sierra Leone. It went on so that when that mission was completed, Gen. Opande again was sent to Liberia to keep the peace. I am saying this just to illustrate the performance of Kenyan forces. Let us remember that immediately after Namibia gained independence, it was the Kenyan forces that went to supervise peace and transition towards the independence of Namibia. The reputation in Namibia, if you dare visit there, is good, except that they left many children there; and that is commendable.

(Laughter)

Thereafter, Kenyan forces have been sought after for peace keeping operations all over the world – in Kosovo and in East Timor. In the whole of West Africa, Kenyan forces have kept peace.

Now, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, having been an Assistant Minister for Defence for the last five years, I have been inside the situation and I can tell you that a lot of times, we rejected offers that were given to us to go and keep peace. Our reputation is so good and I do not want us to put in the other side issues that relate to the performance of our military. Our military is composed of human beings and we can never miss a problem here and there. I only want to say that even peace keeping forces have now changed; countries – and even the UN – are thinking of supporting peace keeping operations in Africa through the AU.

As we speak, within the African Continent, you know that we are in Somalia. When we went to Somalia, we could have operated and exited, but the UN said; “no, Kenya is key and we want you to convert from the operations you were doing on your own to be part of the peace keeping force”. Today, the Kenyan General is the Deputy Commander of the forces in Somalia; not to mention about the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Darfur, where we have forces. Even now, we have sent some forces to South Sudan. There is nowhere in the world where peace keeping forces have been sought after and Kenya has not been offered a place. Every time if you went to the Department of Defence (DOD), they are always evaluating and saying no, we cannot go here because we are committed here and there.

So, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I just wanted to tell my sister that the opportunities that we might have missed are just the opportunities that Kenya has declined. Even as we speak today, there are many requests by the UN for Kenya to participate in peace keeping operations in the troubled areas. It is only that sometimes we find ourselves overstretched and we feel that we would rather not overstretch ourselves. Kenya has gained tremendously through these peace keeping operations. Our forces are earning a lot of foreign exchange through the remunerations that are coming through the UN. Most of you, hon. Senators, have neighbours who are soldiers. You should see the kind of houses they are building in the rural areas; you can see that the peace keeping efforts that Kenya has made, have transformed the lives of many, including our young soldiers.

So, my problem with this Motion, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, is only that we have no problem with the UN; we have taken positions; we have our own Kenyan military personnel – I do not want to go the non-military – in very senior positions in peace keeping operations. I have just talked about Gen. Opande, with 15 years of

commanding. In Sierra Leone, the peace was obtained through Kenya; in Liberia, the peace was obtained through Kenya and the reputation there is good.

So, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, unless we really identify the problem, as far as I know – and I stand to be corrected – Kenya has fully participated; Kenya is sought after by the UN to keep peace in many countries and Kenya will continue to be sought after, notwithstanding the issues that have been talked about here. I think Kenya still stands tall in the UN arena in peace keeping operations.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

(Applause)

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. (Dr.) Machage): Sen. Kajwang.

Sen. Kajwang: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. I feel like a Front Bencher for a while; I have used the Back Bench---

(Laughter)

First, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, let me thank the Mover of this Motion for bringing out this issue so that, at least, we can talk about our country in relation to the UN and to the international community on the job of peace keeping across the world. In fact, I want to give a small story about my best moment ever, when I was serving as the Minister for Immigration and Registration of Persons. I was asked to give a speech in Geneva, and there were only two speeches – my speech and the speech of Mrs. Clinton – and were sitting together like the clerks are sitting here and I felt very good.

(Laughter)

I wish somebody took a photo of me, I would be hanging it somewhere prominently in my library because it was a good moment for me to speak about our country, especially the problem that we had at that time in Somalia. The international community did not understand our problem; they did not understand that we were facing abductions; that we were facing bombings and sabotage in the hands of the *Al Shabaab* almost everywhere. They did not understand that these young people – I hear that *Al Shabaab* means ‘young people’ – were destroying our tourism industry. I had to then ask, on behalf of the country, that the UN, especially the US, should support us so that we move into Somalia and bring some order there so that our neighbours will have a responsible government that we could then deal with. Because it is much better to deal with a responsible government on the other side of the border than to deal with some defused membership of some fluid organization called *Al Shabaab*.

Immediately after my speech, which was supported by Mrs. Clinton, an order was made that Kenya’s request be accepted; and that our soldiers who were already in Somalia be rehatted. “Rehating” means that they were now no longer Kenyan soldiers; they were now soldiers of the UN operating in Somalia to bring peace in that country. Rehating did two things to us; first, it gave us prestige, it corrected the problem that we had there, that we were a foreign country that was invading another country. So, it corrected that. secondly, it also took away from us the big burden of paying for our

operations in Somalia, both paying our soldiers and also taking care of the equipment and many other things that were finding a burden to our economy at that time.

So, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, even though we have suffered a big burden of holding refugees in this country, we are a very big power. When Kenya speaks in Geneva or in any other international community about refugees because we are able to show that on behalf of the world, we are carrying a big responsibility which could be carried by the whole international community, but we are bearing it without complaining. That has given us a very good name internationally, and we are respected a great deal because no other country can easily carry more than 500,000 refugees for almost 20 years without complaining, like Kenya has done. In fact, in other places, it has brought war; in other places, they just close the borders and they just shoot them to stop them from coming in.

But Kenya has behaved respectfully; it has received them; it has given them a home here and, for that reason, we have a very good name abroad. I think that is the reason why we have been called upon to operate in many countries to bring peace as peace keepers, because we have peace at home. You cannot keep what you, yourself, do not have. The international community respects that; that Kenya is a peaceful and civilized country and can, therefore, export discipline across the many communities that we have worked in. In fact, we have not heard of any complaints internationally or otherwise that our young men and women who have been sent to these missions have disappointed us by misbehaving. So, we respect this.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, those who think that we do not have a foreign policy should not equate the state of Kenya with the Government. You may not like the Government, but you must love your country. We have an established foreign policy that we recognize all states that are established under international law. We also recognize governments that are established by law and their constitutions. Of course, we do not recognize people who go and grab land across borders; we do not recognize that at all and in most cases, we have been called upon to establish those boundaries so that people do not cross our borders – like our colleagues from Uganda have done several times by coming into Kenya and arresting our own soldiers in our own soil and our own waters in Migori County.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, we have been members of the South-South Dialogue; we have been members of the Non-Aligned Movement and we are respected members of the UN. I think that is why when trouble was in Kenya at one time, the UN took it almost as their responsibility to restore order because Kenya is also a home to some of the UN bureaus and organizations. For example, a bit of the UN is here, a bit of the UNDP is here, a bit of UN Habitat is here and those are big institutions. In fact, the world is competing to host these institutions. I know that Germany, at one time, wanted to take UNDP, and I think it took the intervention of the former President to walk into the UN Headquarters and tell them “I understand that you – that was a German – want to take this thing to your home so that you are made a President of German.” The guy had to say “I am sorry; I do not want to take it to my home; and we actually want to expand it.” Since then, I think there has been some expansion of the UN offices here and the UNDP.

So, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I want to use this opportunity to, first of all, support our soldiers in Somalia and thank them for the good job they have done to secure peace there. There will not be any everlasting peace, just like we do not have any lasting peace in our own country. But at least now, there is a formal government there in office

which is functioning. We are trying very hard to establish peace and maintain it. I would also like to use this opportunity to say that being a good soldier is also an asset; being a good soldier is just like being a skilled worker. We export skilled work to other countries and earn money from it. We can also export skilled labour in the form of soldiers, and we should not be shy about it. If we have people who can go and do a good job somewhere and get paid for it and then bring that money home, we should be proud of that. Only that there is something that I did not like---

There is something I did not like about the Westgate incidence which I will use this opportunity to say since I have not had time to say it. You do not bring soldiers in things which have already been messed and they come with big guns which are unnecessary and cause more damage than necessary. The people who came in carrying AK-47s were few. You brought tankers out there and heavy machinery and blew up everything and caused a lot of damage. For many days, we were fighting five people and that did not look good. The whole world was watching as Kenya was burning when five boys were causing chaos. For the five days, we were not eating or even sleeping. That was not very nice.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. (Dr.) Machage): By the way, what is your expertise on military warfare?

Sen. Kajwang: I do not know anything on military issues. The only thing I know as a good Kenyan is that if you are a soldier, you fight external wars. If you are a policeman, you keep peace at home. The police are better trained to do that job. I know some very good trained people who were almost pinning down these fellows before we bombed the place. But I want to thank you for giving me this opportunity to say that we are proud of our soldiers and we wish them well wherever they go. In fact, that expose, which we have not had time to talk about, brings this issue to the attention of the world. We are in a hurry to dispatch as many soldiers as we can dispatch to areas where they are needed to bring a back a good name to Kenya and all the benefits that come with being patriotic citizen of the world.

I support.

Sen. Karaba: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, for recognizing me to say something in support of this Motion.

We are debating a Motion that is belated, a Motion which should have come in 1950s or "1060s". This is in the sense that as a country, we need to have our people exposed like many other soldiers who have been exposed elsewhere. I remember when we had World War I and World War II, our forefathers---

Sen. Okong'o: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. I am not sure whether I am the only one who heard my Chairman mention that the Motion is belated and that it should have been brought in 1950s or "1960s". I do not know on what platform we were supposed to bring this kind of Motion. Is he in order?

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. (Dr.) Machage): He is in order because that is his opinion.

Sen. Okong'o: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was no Parliament of Kenya in 1950s and 1060s.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. (Dr.) Machage): Order, you cannot argue with my ruling.

Sen. Okong'o: Most obliged, Mr. Temporary Speaker.

Sen. Karaba: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, there is a problem here with the English Language. What I have used is referred to as a metaphor. When you talk in that kind of language, you are being metaphoric. We can use 1950s parallel to the year 2014. I was trying to say that in 1914 and in 1918, our forefathers and fathers were involved in military training and participated in the World War I and II. Some of them died but others survived. We know the benefits that those who survived brought home. They came as gallant soldiers and were rewarded by the colonial Government at that time and a lot of other goodies extended to them. I am assuming that the same can happen to our soldiers when they get such exposure outside.

After the end of World War II, there was the formation of the League of Nations. The League of Nations made all the countries in the world to form one league which is the creation of the United Nations (UN) and it has its own mandate of brining the world together as one friendly world. The causes that led to World War I were Bosnia and Czechoslovakia. The war was to be brought by the Austrians just because it was small. These days, when you are from a small country and you are a member of the league of the UN, you are identified as a country as long as you are suffering. That is what is making the world tick.

That is why in modern Russia, there has been a lot of disintegration of states leading to independence of most of the states, hence, we no longer have the USSR. Today, we have a problem in Ukraine that may lead to the same sovereignty of the state. This is something that is evolving. It is an evolution in the making. It is a global evolution and we cannot wish it away. This is an important evolution in the world and it is dynamic that we cannot run away from it. When our soldiers are exposed to the UN peacekeeping missions, that becomes a landmark opportunity for them. That means that other countries have spotted Kenya as a good disciplined, friendly and controlled country. They say that its soldiers are as good as the country and its leaders. That is the reason why many other countries would want to seek help from Kenyan soldiers for peacekeeping. This has happened in South Sudan and in many other countries. Our soldiers have also been rated highly compared to other counties.

It is, therefore, important to note that when such things happen, we should be happy. Most of these soldiers are drawn from different parts of this country. When they come from those countries, they settle and mingle with the rest of the residents. A lot of experience, therefore, is disseminated to other members of the society. These people learn a lot from the countries that they go to.

I recall that there was a bomb blast here in 1998 at the former American Embassy. We had to get foreign soldiers. The people who came to rescue us came from Israel. We were wondering why Kenya did not have such a team to rescue our people. We had to get soldiers from foreign countries and even now, you will realise that when there is a big catastrophe in our country, we have to rely on the West and get rescue teams from Britain, America or Israel for that matter. So, when our soldiers get to learn the skills and the tricks used by soldiers in those countries, they add value. That is what we call soldiers with added value.

These soldiers become agile and more experienced when they come back. They are the ones who tell us the stories about where they have been in those foreign countries. I find this to be a very important exercise in operation. This is something that we should not push away. It is very important for us to endorse that the UN, as a league, be

respected. There is nothing we can do so as not to obey the UN Service Charter. By so doing, we become members of the UN and very useful members for that matter.

There are some countries which, of course, even if they were asked to provide this kind of peacekeeping, may not qualify going by the standards that are required by the UN. So, the moment that the UN realizes that there are good soldiers in Kenya that becomes our pride. We should be happy when we have a group in an African or Asian country.

It feels good for us to say that we are Kenyans when we visit those countries. The same thing can happen when we realise that some of us can become proficient like it happened one time with Churchill. Churchill was a commander in the British Army in World War I. When he became the Prime Minister, he steered his country to the highest heights and so was Wilson in America. We expect some of these soldiers, the moment they become political leaders, to have stable countries because they know all the tricks of survival.

The reason why we have Obama as the President of America is because he was a soldier. His experience has helped him know what is happening in Afghanistan. That is how he got to know what Osama was doing, got him hounded out and killed. There was someone who had experience.

With those many remarks, I support.

Sen. Kanainza: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion. First, I would like to congratulate Sen. Elachi for thinking it wise to see how the young people of this nation especially those in the military can be helped. I am looking at the mandate of the UN and one of them is to restore peace in countries which have conflicts.

We have seen the presence of Kenya in Sierra Leone where we performed very well and even in our neighbouring country of South Sudan. However, at the same time, young Kenyans in military forces have suffered a lot. We have lost quite a number in Somalia. Looking at the whole situation, this could be out of lack of exposure, training, skills and tactics of how to handle enemies. That is why it is important for our national Government to strengthen the relationships and engagements and see how best we can benefit from them especially in training.

Young people serving in the military need training so as to get better services. At the same time, through these relations, we create job opportunities. Young people are graduating to join UN forces and that means that we are creating jobs. UN military soldiers get better remuneration more than our soldiers here and sending our own would also improve the welfare of their families.

Lastly, I will talk about compensation. The UN gives better compensation to families of soldiers when they die in line of duty. I want to conclude by saying that Kenya, with a better foreign policy, can participate better in the UN functions.

I support.

*[The Temporary Speaker
(Sen. (Dr.) Machage) left the Chair]*

[The Temporary Chairman

(Sen. Mositet) took the Chair]

Sen. Mositet: Most Senators seem to have spoken. I now call upon the Mover to reply.

Sen. Elachi: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, first of all, I want to thank all my colleagues who have contributed in support of this Motion and also those who have raised critical issues that we need to look at.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, having said that, I also want to thank our defence forces wherever they are. The Motion is urging our Government to have a better relation. This means that we already have a relationship, but we are just strengthening it, so that we become more visible in terms of our own ways of doing things. That is why I started by saying that I would wish that we strengthened the framework that we have, so that as we move on, as a country that has support of the United Nations (UN) and the UN has supported us, we will be able to get more opportunities for our country and people.

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

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Mositet): Hon. Senators, this Motion does not affect counties and so, I will put the question.

(Question put and agreed to)

ADOPTION OF REPORT ON COUNTY OVERSIGHT
AND NETWORKING ENGAGEMENTS IN THE COASTAL REGION

Sen. Boy Juma Boy: Bw. Spika wa Muda, kwa niaba ya Kamati ya Elimu na Teknolojia, ningependa kuleta Hoja hii mbele ya Seneti hii, kuhusu Ripoti ambayo ilitayarishwa na Kamati hii baada ya kutembelea baadhi ya kaunti. Nawasilisha Ripoti hii mbele ya Seneti ili iweze kupitishwa kikamilifu.

Bw. Spika wa Muda, kwa mujibu wa kipengee Nambari 96 ya Katiba na Kanuni Nambari 177 ya Seneti, Kamati ilikuwa na mujibu wa kusimamia maswala ya elimu---

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Mositet): Order, Sen. Boy Juma Boy! You needed to have read the Motion as it is in the Order Paper before you start debating.

Sen. Boy Juma Boy: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion.

THAT, the Senate adopts the Report of the Standing Committee on Education, Information and Technology on the County Oversight and Networking Engagement (CONE) to Lamu, Tana River, Kilifi, Mombasa and Kwale Counties on 29th August – 5th September, 2013 laid on the Table of the Senate on Thursday, 3rd April, 2014.

Bw. Spika wa Muda, hiyo ndio Hoja ambayo nilikuwa nawasilisha. Kwa mujibu wa Katiba, Kamati hii ilitembelea kaunti ambazo nimezitaja, zikiwemo kaunti za Lamu, Tana River, Kilifi, Mombasa na Kwale, kuanzia tarehe 29 Agosti mpaka tarehe 5 Septemba, mwaka jana. Ukweli wa mambo ni kwamba Kamati hii ilizunguka katika kaunti hizi ili kutazama na kujua hali ya elimu. Ukweli ni kwamba tulitembelea Kaunti ya Lamu na tukakutana na Gavana. Pia, tulitembelea vyuo na shule mbali mbali za chekechea.

Bw. Spika wa Muda, tulipotoka Kaunti ya Lamu, Kamati ilielekea Kaunti ya Kilifi ili kutazama hali ya shule za chekechea na ufundi. Pia, Kamati ilitembelea Kaunti ya Kwale na pamoja na Kaunti ya Mombasa. Ukweli unafaa kusemwa kwamba Kamati ilienda kule ili ijionee. Tumetayarisha Ripoti kuhusu yale tulioyaona. Naongezea kwamba yale tulioyaona ni hatari bin *danger*. Tulioyaona ni hali ya kuhuzunisha. Miaka 50 bado katika---

Sen. Murkoben: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. Did you hear the Senator say “*hatari bin danger?*” Which language is that?

(*Laughter*)

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Mositet): Sen. Boy Juma Boy stick to one language.

Sen. Boy Juma Boy: Bw. Spika wa Muda, ndugu wa hatari na *danger*, ni lipi ambalo hajafahamu? Sijakanganua lugha bali nimeileza kama ilivyo. Huyu hatari ndugu yake ni *danger*.

(*Laughter*)

Bw. Spika wa Muda kule Lamu elimu ya chekechea hairidhishi hata kidogo. Shule zilikuwa katika hali mbovu. Hazina vifaa na walimu wa kutosha. Vile vile hakukuwa na vifaa vya kuchezea katika shule hiyo. Hali ya Lamu ilikuwa ni hatari.

Bw. Spika wa Muda haina haja ya kuongeza kuhusu hali ya Tana River. Ukifika kule utafikiri kwamba labda haupo Kenya, baada ya miaka 50 ya Uhuru. Hili ni jambo ya kushangaza. Ukweli usemwe. Katika Kaunti ya Tana River, shule za chekechea na ufundi pia zilikuwa katika hali duni bin dhaifu. Huo ndio ukweli wa maneno.

Bw. Spika wa Muda, pia tuliweza kukutana na Magavana katika kaunti hizo. Ningependa kumshukuru Mwenyekiti wa Kamati hii, Sen. Mutahi, ambaye hakuchoka. Tulitumia masaa saba kusafiri kutoka Lamu hadi Tana River. Ni kama kwenda Uropa au Zurich kwa ndege. Tulikuwa tunasafiri kwa gari. Namshukuru Spika pia na Karani wa Seneti kwa kuiwezesha Kamati hii kutembelea kaunti hizo. Tulipofika Tana River, hakukuwa na hoteli nzuri ya kulala. Mahali ambapo tulilala tulitimuliwa na panya. Hali ilikuwa ya kuhuzunisha. Sio jambo la kucheka.

(*Laughter*)

Hata hivyo, Kamati iliendelea na kazi yake. Tulikutana na Gavana na mkuu wa elimu wa kaunti hiyo. Tuliwaeleza nia na madhumuni ya Kamati yetu, kwa sababu tulitaka kuona hali halisi ya shule za chekechea katika Tana River.

Bw. Spika wa Muda, tulipotoka Tana River, tuliingia Kilifi. Unapoenda hospitalini, kuna wodi tofauti. Kuna ICU ambacho ni chumba cha watu mahututi. Hii ndio hali ya Kaunti ya Kilifi ambayo inajumuisha Malindi. Hali ya elimu ya chekechea ilikuwa mbovu zaidi. Tulipotoka hapo, tulienda Mombasa ambayo ndio jiji. Kule hali ni afadhali kidogo. Wao hawakuwa ICU bali kwenye wodi.

Bw. Spika wa Muda, tulipotoka hapo, tulienda kwa Kaunti ya Kwale, ambako mimi nawakilisha kama Seneta. Kule, hakuna hata vyoo vyaa kutumiwa na wanafunzi.

Pia, hakuna maji. Ilikuwa hali ya kuhuzunisha na ndio maana tuliambia kuleta Ripoti hii ili ijadiliwe na kuchukuliwa hatua. Pia, tulizungumza na Magavana na tunawashukuru wote. Wengi wao walijitolea kukutana na kuongea nasi. Pia, walitupatia changamoto ambazo wako nazo. Pia, nasi kama Seneti, tuliwapa fikira zetu kuhusu jinsi ya kuzisaidia kaunti hizo.

Bw. Spika wa Muda, changamoto moja ilikuwa inahusu shule za chekechea. Hakuna walimu wa kutosha wenye taaluma ya kufundisha wanafunzi ambao ni wachanga. Wale walimu walioko hawana taaluma hiyo. Pia, kuna uhaba wa vifaa vya kufunzia. Kati ya shule tulizozitembelea, tuliona kwamba wanafunzi wa Darasa la Kwanza wanatumia darasa ambalo linatumiwa pia na wanafunzi wa chekechea. Hii ni hali ngumu sana.

Bw. Spika wa Muda, pia tulikuwa tumelitilia umuhimu sana swala la vyo vya ufundi. Katika kaunti hizi, kuna vyo ambavyo vilikuwa vinaitwa *village polytechnics*. Vyo hivi vya ufundi vilikuwa na tatizo kubwa kupata wanafunzi kwa sababu hakuna mwanafunzi ambaye angependa kuhusishwa na kitu kinachoitwa "*Village Polytechnic*". Wengi walikuwa katika vyo hivi vya ufundi, na sisi kama Kamati tukaonelea ya kwamba kuna haja ya vyo vya ufundi hivi kubadilishwa majina badala ya kuitwa hivyo viwe vyo vya ufundi ambavyo vitakuwa vinachukua wanafunzi kuanzia darasa la saba hadi la nne.

Bw. Spika wa Muda, kuna msemo wa Kiswahili ambao unasema; "Kuvuta sana sio kulenga". Hii tabia ya kuvuta sana halafu tunalenga kombo, haya ndio matatizo tulio nayo. Kila mahali kamati yetu ilipofika, Magavana walikuwa wazuri kwa kutueleza shida zao ambazo hazitatutliwi. Hakuna bajeti ya kufanya shughuli hii. Kama kuna bajeti, haina pesa za kutosha. Kuna upungufu mkubwa katika bajeti. Na ndio maana tunasema ya kwamba hali hii itahitaji serikali zetu za kaunti ziongezewe hela za matumizi kwa sababu pesa ambayo Serikali kuu inapatia serikali za kaunti kwa kutekeleza majukumu zao hazitoshi.

Ninamuona Sen. Murkomen akinitazama na mimi ningependa kumwambia kwamba huo ndio ukweli. Pesa hazitoshi katika serikali zetu za kaunti. Hizi shida ambazo tuko nazo si kwamba zilikuwa hazijulikani lakini kila mahali unapofika, lugha ni hiyo hiyo ilhali tulilianzisha serikali za ugatuzi kusudi kuhakikisha kwamba wananchi wetu wanapata manufaa. Ukweli ni kwamba baada ya miaka mitano, tutaenda mbele ya wananchi. Suti hizi na tai zenu zitakauka siku hiyo mkiulizwa na wananchi kile ambacho mmeleta. Huo ndio ukweli wa mambo, mimi nikiwa mmojawao, na Sen. Wamatangi na Sen. Murkomen. Ukweli ni kwamba wananchi wa Kenya hivi sasa wanataka kuona matokeo.

Kule tulikotembelea, hali tuliyoiona siyo hali nzuri; ilikuwa ni hali ambayo haiwezi kutamanika miaka 50 baada ya Uhuru. Kwa hakika, ukitazama katika takwimu hizi, wilaya tano zinatoka katika Mkoa wa Pwani wa zamani. Ukitazama vile zinavyohitimu katika mitihani ya kitaifa, kama Lamu siyo ya mwisho, inafuatwa na Kwale, kama Kwale siyo ya mwisho inafuatwa na Kilifi. Sisi tunashika mkia kule nyuma. Hilo silo jambo la kufurahisha; hii ni hali duni na huo ndio ukweli. Ukitazama takwimu zilizotolewa na Waziri wa Elimu juzi, wanafunzi katika kaunti ya Kwale ama Kilifi wanaokwenda katika vyo vikuu, Kwale ni 300, Kilifi, 400, Tana River, 78, Lamu, 90 na Nyeri, 4,000. Sasa watu 300 watawafikia watu 4,000 wakati gani? Kwa hivyo, ni lazima

kaunti hizi zipewe mgao mkubwa wa fedha kusudi ziweze kuinua hali ya elimu. Tunasema tupeane mgao mkubwa kwa zile kaunti ambazo tunajua ziko hohehahe

Sen. Murkomen: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I did not want to interrupt the rendition and the very well delivered message by my friend, Sen. Boy Juma Boy, whom I think should now be referred to as “Sen. Man Juma Man”. Is it in order for him to mislead the House that the money that goes to education is actually allocated through counties when the truth is that all the money to education is allocated through the national Government except the ECD? It is important to know that primary and secondary education, which he has used as an example for the few entries to university, is financed through the national Government function, constitutionally.

Sen. Karaba: On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir.

Sen. Murkomen: Yes, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir.

Sen. Karaba: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. What Sen. Boy Juma Boy was trying to articulate is that it is very unfortunate when there is no background education and that is ECD. So, if there is a problem at the pre-primary level, before you get to Standard One to Eight, you will not have a good foundation.

Sen. Boy Juma Boy: Bw. Naibu Spika, simlaumu Sen. Murkomen. Ukweli ni kwamba wakati mwingine hatupendi lugha zingine na huo ndio ukweli. Sasa ninachozungumzia ni kwamba tuanzia katika shule za chekechea. Hii ni muhimu sana kwa mtoto. Hamna haja ya kuanzia juu ukiteremka chini. Kule chini hata hakuna fedha na walimu wa kutosha. Hakuna madarasa ya kutosha ambao watawahudumia wanafunzi. Hakuna *syllabus* ambayo inaweza kueleweka. Kama hujafika Nairobi, utaendaje London? Hii ndio maana tukasema kwamba kazi ya Kamati hii kuenda katika kaunti ilikuwa ni muhimu sana ili tujionee wenyewe.

Tunasema kwamba haya ni mambo ambayo yasingekuwepo baada ya miaka 50 tangu tupate Uhuru. Tungekuwa na shughuli zingine kwa sababu hapo ndipo msingi ulioko. Hali ya vyuo vya ufundi katika kaunti zetu zote tulizozitembelea katika Kwale, Kilifi na Tana River zilikuwa katika hali mbovu zaidi, Lamu zilikuwa chache sana. Kulikuwa na taswira ambayo tulikuwa tunaeleza kwamba Serikali inalipia baadhi ya wanafunzi, lakini ukitazama pesa hizo ambazo zinatoka kwa Serikali, kufika huko ilikuwa ni mtihani mwingine. Zilikuwa hazifiki kwa wakati unaofaa na kuathiri hali ya elimu.

Mwenyekiti wa Kamati alitoa ushauri kwa watu wa pwani kwamba kwa sababu kuna uvuvi inafaa vyuo vya ufundi viwe vinafundisha watu masuala ya uvuvi. Kule Kwale, kuna madini na inafaa wanafunzi wawe na *syllabus* ya masuala ya madini. Tulikuwa tunapata syllabus inayofanana katika kila chuo cha ufundi; yale unayoweza kupata Nairobi na yale ambayo unapata katika kaunti zote ilhali haziendi sambamba na hali halisi ya kaunti hizo. Hii ilifanya masomo kuwa magumu sana.

Kwa hivyo, kuna haja ya Kamati za Seneti kutembelea kaunti ili kujua hali ilivyo. Waswahili wanasema: “Anayekaa na mgonjwa ndiye anayejua hali ya mgonjwa”. Lakini wewe kila siku uko Kaunti ya Nairobi na unataka kuzungumza masuala yanayohusu Kaunti ya Tana River au Lamu. Utayajuaje? Ndio maana Mwenyekiti akaongoza ujumbe huu kwenda katika kaunti hizi. Hali tuliyoiona sio siri; hii ni hali ambayo hata kesho ukienda huko, hali hii iko vivyo hivyo.

Ukiisoma Ripoti ya Kamati hii, utaona kwamba hatukwenda tu kutizama kwa macho, bali tulitoa mapendekezo kinaga ubaga kuhusu njia ya kufuata. Kwa kimombo

inaitwa *recommendations!* Usinitizame tu; mapendekezo hayo yamo ndani ya Ripoti hii! Sasa, swali ni kwamba, je ni sawa sawa kuzungumza na mtu ambaye hasikii? Masikio anayo, macho yanaona, lakini hasikii!

(Laughter)

Sasa, kitu kinachotushangaza ni kwamba Ripoti hizi zilizokuweco zamani bado zipo; na hii mpya ya kina Sen. Mutahi Kagwe na Sen. Boy Juma Boy yaja, na pia yasema maneno hayo hayo. Sasa, jamani, mpaka lini maneno haya yatakuwa yakisemwa na kusemwa na kusemwa, ilhali Sen. Murkomen anasema kuwa huu ni wakati wa kusema na kutenda? Basi yatakikana mambo haya yaonekane au sivyo? Lakini ikiwa hali hii itabaki kama ilivyo, hali itakuwa ya kuhuzunisha kwa sababu Wakenya wengine watakuwa wanaendelea, hali wengine watakuwa bado wanavuta mkia. Hii ndio maana tukasema kuwa tunawaomba Maseneta waisome Ripoti hii---

Sen. Kagwe: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. As the Senator was moving the Motion and he said in Kiswahili "*kutenda kitu;*" did you hear the Senator for Kisumu saying *kitendawili;* yet they are not related at all?

(Laughter)

I understand the Senator for Kisumu---

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Mositet): You are completely out of order; I never heard that!

(Laughter)

Proceed!

Sen. Boy Juma Boy: Nafurahishwa na Mwenyekiti wangu kwa sababu uzuri wake ni kwamba anayasikia maneno yangu pamoja na yale yanayozungumzwa nyuma yangu!

(Laughter)

Bw. Spika wa Muda, kwa hayo mengi na machache, ningependa kuiwasilisha Hoja hii na kumuomba Mwenyekiti wangu *wa gredi*, Sen. Mutahi Kagwe wa Kaunti ya Nyeri, kuiunga mkono Hoja hii.

Asante Bw. Spika wa Muda.

Sen. Kagwe: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. First of all, I want to congratulate the Mover of the Motion for teaching us Kiswahili and moving the Motion in as passionate a manner as you would expect a Senator from Kwale County; *Kwale ile ile; tena kwa Kiswahili sanifu!*

(Applause)

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, the state of our country is measured by the state of the counties. When the counties look good, the country looks good. In our extensive

travels across the country in almost 20 counties in what was then the Committee of Education, Information and Technology – and we intend to visit all the 47 counties – the experience that we gained out there reminds us very strongly that we are as strong as the weakest part. A rope is as strong as the weakest part of the rope. It was very clear to us, as we travelled around the country, that Nairobi, where we sit as the capital city of our nation, is actually an island. It is an island because nowhere in Kenya do you go – maybe except Mombasa – where you see the kind of economic activities, reflection in infrastructure and so on, and so forth, as you see in Nairobi.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, the Committee stayed in Lamu County – and I notice that the Senator for Lamu is here with us – but we actually stayed very far from the main Lamu hotels because there are very few hotels in Lamu, making them very expensive and we could not afford them as a Committee. So, we were using a boat to travel for 30 minutes from where the Governor sits to go to the hotel where we were staying, and there was no hotel anywhere near where we were staying. The hotel we were staying is made up of *makuti* – I do not know whether you remember the name of the hotel – but we stayed in a *makuti* hotel. The floor was sand and there was no single window. When we were travelling around there, we saw that it is a beautiful place and we wished we could get investors to come and exploit this beauty so that Kenyans can enjoy themselves and also invite visitors to do so.

But, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, clearly, the other issue is that of education in all those areas, let alone the issue of Information, Communication and Technology (ICT), because ICT was a strange phenomenon in most of the places. The issue we noticed was that there were very low standards of education in those areas. For me, I posited that there were two reasons for this; number one, clearly we have not invested sufficient funds in education in the coast; we simply have not!

(Applause)

The second part, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, is that personal initiative was also lacking. You can take a cow to the river, but you cannot force her to drink the water. Therefore, our recommendation was that, first and foremost, there must be initiatives taken by the county governments and by the leadership. I remember one Member of County Assembly (MCA) in Lamu who came to see us to speak about the state of education in his own village. He told us how he has been walking from house to house, urging the parents to take their children to school. So, the Government cannot create these initiatives; it is up to the county government and the leadership in Lamu, Kwale and elsewhere to do so. I think there has to be support; money can be taken down there, but there has to be a local initiative to urge the interest in education.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, this is why when we came back through Hola – and Sen. Boy Juma Boy is right – we drove for seven hours in very poor terrain and in poor roads. But we were determined that we were going to a place where there are Kenyans too; that road is used by Kenyans too. Therefore, it is important for us, as leaders, to sometimes travel the way other Kenyans travel and to experience the hardship that they experience; and we did experience hardships. As we went to look for places to sleep, again, there was a problem. We went to a hotel where we had been told that, that is where even the President would stay if he went there, so we were excited about it. But without

exaggerating, when I opened the door to the room where I was to sleep, there was a serious scuffle by cockroaches heading to a direction that I could not identify. Indeed, I stepped out for a minute---

(Laughter)

It is true, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir; we were with these people and they can vouch for it. We went round and we decided that if the other Kenyans are sleeping with cockroaches, then we will proceed to sleep with cockroaches too; and I assure you that I slept quite comfortably. But having said that, that is not the sort of place we would recommend for others, but we did that because we had no choice. As a Committee, we felt that unless and until we go to those places and visit the ground, then we cannot make headway.

But, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, there is also hope, because when we went to Tana River County, one of the things we found was that the people were very excited about devolution. We found that they had reserved 500 acres to be the county government headquarters. Looking into the future, they could tell us “this is where we are going to build the polytechnic;” because they had the land. As you know, Tana River County is a very big county; they have a lot of land which they have reserved for institutions that they are going to build. That does not surprise me at all. Indeed, in a few years time, the areas that are neglected today are the ones that will look better. This is because they will be starting from scratch, they will not be bringing down anything, and they have the budgets.

If you look at the World Bank analysis of counties and budgets, you will see that while some counties are operating on deficit, such as Nyeri County, others like Tana River have good surpluses that they can use to develop the institutions that they want to build.

One of the things that we found out was that the school feeding programme died a while back. We were very ashamed when we visited one school because of what Sen. Boy Juma Boy has said here. Emphasis has been given to primary schools and ECDs have been forgotten. Children in ECDs walk very long distances. They walk with their brothers who are in Standard 8 because they cannot walk on their own. Therefore, these children stay in school until the Standard 8 children are ready to go back home with them in the evening. Meanwhile since the Standard 8 children are candidates for national examinations, they are given porridge. The children in kindergarten are given nothing. In fact, at one time, hon. Karaba, I, hon. Boy Juma Boy, and Sen. Daisy Kanainza raised money in a classroom and told teachers to buy food for those children, at least for that day, so that they remember that Senators were around. We did that. However, I raised an issue with the parents and the teachers. There is an issue of initiative here. If that child was at home, he or she would have taken some *uji*. Therefore, if they can be fed at home, that means that they can be fed in school. I do not think it should take a school to organize parents to supply one pail of maize which can then be ground to become flour for the children to eat some breakfast.

I remember Sen. Gwendu telling them not to always sit and wait for the Government to do things. She told them to be getting up to do things. Some of those things, she said, are not Government initiatives. The Government cannot go to organize

people to those units. Parents should take responsibility. There was an attitude that I noticed. Once a child is taken to school, that child stops being the responsibility of the parents but that of the school. I think it is important for us to remember, as parents, that we are parents 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and 365 days a year. That is how much we are parents. Therefore, we cannot abandon and abdicate our responsibilities to teachers and say that schools will feed children.

We urge the county governments to try and partner with parents so that they support the school feeding programmes. It is important for parents to contribute something towards that. As a result of that, we launched what we call the best classroom projects which are ongoing. I am happy to report to this House that in Kwale County, Members of the County Assembly (MCAs) are the first ones to carry out this initiative. They want to ensure that the best classroom in the school is the kindergarten. It should be built better and should look better than all the other classrooms because that is the first contact between the child and school. When children hate school, they do so because the first experience they had was very bad.

When we visited Murang'a County and told them about this problem – Murang'a has been doing very badly until very lately – the County Executive responsible for education initiated a pilot project where they put old television sets in a couple of Early Childhood Development (ECD) Education classrooms. They would show children cartoons just like what children in Nairobi watch. The children were very excited that they wanted to go to school on Sunday. That is an investment that those people will never forget. It is very unlikely that a child who wants to go to school on Sunday will, at Standard 8, drop out of school, start smoking bang and become a criminal.

We launched *The Best Classroom Project* and we are urging Senators, when overseeing the counties, to urge Governors to put money into ECD classrooms. Whereas we accept and we know that even primary school classrooms are not sufficiently done, the Fourth Schedule gives the county governments ECD as one of their responsibilities. Therefore, it makes no sense for me to say that we will build primary schools which are supposed to be financed by the national Government and we leave out the responsibility we have.

Before you go clamoring for responsibility that is not yours, you should first finish what you have been given. We should walk around saying that we have built fantastic ECD classrooms all over the country and can, therefore, spare a bit of money to go to primary and secondary schools. That way, we will be building a foundation of people who want to be educated and not students who hate school.

A combination of properly built infrastructure, feeding programmes in schools, entertainment for those children; television or whatever else that children in Nairobi get would make our children interested to attend school regularly with conviction. We are urging Governors, as they do their budgets, not to budget for primary schools before budgeting for ECDs. That is where their responsibility, first and foremost, lies.

As far as polytechnics are concerned, we have been asking, in the areas we have been visiting, what kind of polytechnics they want to have. If you go to Nyeri, you will find carpentry being taught. If you go to Kisumu, you will also find carpentry and in Kitui. There are also very many dressmaking polytechnics until you feel everybody may start doing it for themselves since there will be no one to sell to.

Let us have some areas of developing skills that are relevant to the county. For instance, at the coast, we should start an industry for boat making. You cannot start such an industry in Nyeri because you will have problems. However, boat making in the coast would be very easy to do.

With those few words, I beg to second.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Mositet); The Motion has been moved properly and seconded.

(Question proposed)

Sen. Musila: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, for this opportunity. Let me start by congratulating this Committee. First, I congratulate them for their tour to the five counties, the manner in which the Mover has moved the Motion and for the way the able Chair has seconded. This is what we have been urging Committees to do instead of travelling overseas benchmarking in countries that are already developed and which have no relevance to us. We have been urging our Committees to visit our own institutions and to add value like this Committee has done. I have heard the Chair say that they plan to visit all the 47 counties. That was my first agenda.

Please, Mr. Chairman, ensure that you give us reports of all the 47 counties so that we are educated about the status of education and other facilities of education that are there throughout the country.

I heard the story of the cockroaches and the hardships that the Committee went through particularly in Tana River. I was a District Commissioner there, from 1976 to 1978. I am saddened to hear that so many years after, there has been no improvement. But this goes to confirm what we have all been saying here; that marginalization of many counties has gone on and it is real. It goes on even today.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, the Mover of the Motion has dwelt on the issue of 51 years since we got Independence and we are still there. Soon it is going to be 52 years and more. I think that it is sad that this country can have the kind of facilities that are contained in this Report. Last week, we passed a Motion here urging the Government to release certificates withheld by schools. I was very encouraged by the President's speech or statement when he was in Kisii; that from now onwards there will be no examination fees for Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) and Kenya Certificate for Secondary Education (KCSE). If the Government can waive examination fees for everybody, why can it not start by releasing the certificates which have been held for ten years? I am sure that the President will listen if he is made aware. Just as he is giving all these facilities, there is a big problem, of these certificates, that he is leaving behind. I hope that they can be released very soon.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, over the weekend I attended some funeral and one lady came running to me and said: "Can I now go for my son's certificate, because I heard that *mlipitisha kule* Senate?" I just said: "Just give it about two weeks." So, I want to urge the Chief Whip and the Chairman of the Committee to pass the message that members of the public are waiting for the implementation of the Senate's resolution on these certificates.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, the issue of shortage of teachers has not been touched, but I read about it in the Report. This is another big issue. The kind of results

that are in Lamu, Mombasa, Kilifi, Kwale, Tana River and other places are contributed to by lack of teachers. Today, parents are bigger employers of teachers than the Teachers Service Commission (TSC). If you go to a school, you will find that the number of teachers employed by parents are more than those employed by the TSC. There is one secondary school where I presided over the prize giving day. Out of the total number of 19 teachers, only five are employed by the TSC. So, how do we expect the results in these areas, where we do not have teachers, to match the others?

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, the issue of school feeding programme has been touched in the Report. There are hardship districts where crop failure and famine are permanent. These counties are well known to the Government. The school feeding programme is given for a short while and then withdrawn. Children are fed for about two months and then the programme stops because the World Bank, which funds it, has said that there is no more money. Then, the matter ends there. Our own Government has to depend on external sources to feed our children. So, the school feeding programme in hardship counties, as expressed in the Report, must be given priority by the Government. It should not be left to others to fund. This, again, has got a negative effect on the performance of students, because they cannot study when they are hungry.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, the issue of Early Childhood Development (ECD) education remains a problem, yet, again, that is the foundation. We have neglected ECD education. We think that by starting from Standard One upwards, we can make it. I think that it is now the responsibility of county governments, as the Chair has said, to ensure that they perfect these centres of learning as foundations, because that is the only way that we will ensure that we have quality students as we move along.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I want to challenge the county governments. Devolution is the only answer to the problems of marginalization and quality of education, and now the national Government is giving the county governments funds. Instead of our friends, the Members of the County Assemblies (MCAs), travelling overseas in large numbers, they could use these funds to develop education, because it is the only thing that is going to improve the lives of our society. Therefore, our challenge must go to the county governments to ensure that the quality of education is raised. As the Chair has suggested, let them improve on the ECD education, provide all the facilities and employ qualified teachers. When they have perfected this, they can now move and assist the national Government in primary education.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, we must support this Motion because it has been gathered through hardship. I want to encourage this Committee and other Committees to move round the country and give us reports of this nature, so that we can appreciate how our counties are and provide solutions, like we are trying to do now.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

Sen. Elachi: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. I also rise to support the Report of the Committee.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, the coastal region has faced a lot of challenges. One of the challenges is the issue of parents embracing education. Some parents have always felt that because of poverty, they would rather leave their children to provide cheap labour and earn some little money for their living. That is the challenge that we face today. In the same region, we appreciate that, indeed, the leaders have also come out to

really question why the Government has marginalized them in some of the issues that they face.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, when you look at the Report and the findings, now that we have the county governments, the Governors must address the issue of education from baby class going up. The ECD education is a very critical foundation. That is why you find many children who went through ECD doing very well because they, first of all, get that confidence and they are able to articulate issues when they get to Standard One, Two or Three. They will also love schooling.

The other challenge is that as much as there is an opportunity when you start early, there is also a challenge when you do not start early. One would hate school especially when you go to a school where you are seating on the Floor and it is very cold in the morning and you have nothing to cover yourself. You will find yourself hating the school environment. Therefore, the school environment is very critical and that is why I appreciate the report that brings out environmental issues when they are enrolling their pupils.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I went to Tana River in 2012 and I met a few students, some of them girls in high school. I looked at them and wondered whether they really understand where they are heading to. It was a big challenge because most of them were worried more about what was happening at home than even in class. In their minds, they think about how their parents are suffering at home. That is how they end up in early marriages. When you look at the percentages of early marriages within the marginalized areas, they are so high. It is not their wish but because of the challenges that they face at that time. So, this Motion is very important. I want to thank the Chairman of this Committee because any Committee that the Senator for Nyeri has chaired, we have had very good case studies and county visits than any other. Even in our Devolution Committee which is supposed to be doing a lot in the Senate, has not done that. So, I want to thank them. We should start with Lamu County during our county visits.

When we talk of education, this is the only sector that brings the rich and the poor on one table. I wish the county assemblies started embracing the different reports that we have. We should communicate back to them and give them feedback so that they can come up with legislation that can guide them at that level so that they are able to implement what we are trying to say instead of them going outside there to look for trips abroad. This is very sad and I know Kenyans read all these stories though I know the media can exaggerate, but not so when the report is from the Auditor-General. When discussing this issue of overseas travel, it should be dealt with wholesomely because we also travel a lot. We should really determine whether it is necessary to travel abroad. Sometimes you go to some countries and you feel that you are not wanted there because you have been there very many times. They even wonder what is wrong and yet we are asking for donor funding. As we seek for donor funding for the education sector, we should stay home and save that money for this purpose. We should do domestic tourism in this country so that we build this country and create employment for our people.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, there is a recommendation on employment and remuneration which is very critical to the teachers. I know we have gone further as parents to give tokens to teachers when they have performed well in the schools that some of us are parents. We can even decide to contribute as parents for teachers to go to Mombasa because of the good job they do. An ECD teacher is like a parent to the child.

In fact, sometimes they even become more of parents than the real parents because from early morning to 3.00 p.m., this teacher will ensure that your child is able to write. We should embrace them knowing that we are what we are because of the teachers. I know there are some teachers who are rapists and alcoholics, but in terms of giving credit to an ECD teacher, it is very critical.

I would therefore like to ask Governors to embrace them so that they are able to love the children who join pre-primary schools. Some of them join these schools when they are three years old. You can imagine at three years, the child may not be able to go to the toilet, they use potties and are even fed. So this teacher is like a nanny to the child. For me, the issue of remuneration is very critical and I would like to request the county governments which are going to take care of this to ensure that we look at their salaries and welfare generally. I know with the little funds the Governors have, they can ensure that every ECD facility is provided with lunch or even just porridge.

In this country, even porridge is so precious to some of us than we can imagine. Some of them even go for very long distances just to get some water. In Nairobi, we may not know how precious water or even porridge is because it is always available. If the children or their parents know that there is always a cup of porridge every morning, they will be encouraged to bring their children to school. I want to plead with the corporate organizations in the different counties to also donate some commodities to those schools. It must not be only money but even maize meal for porridge or even Cerelac.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, as I conclude, I want to talk about the high number of school dropouts. I know when we were looking at the ratio of primary going children to high school, as parents, we became very worried. This is not just in the coastal region but in many regions. We are also looking at the quality of that education and we are saying that we need to re-look at the whole package. The parents must be responsible for their children attending school. It is not only the duty of the teacher to inculcate values into a child. Parents should also be responsible for instilling good values in their children because today if you look at the children at different levels, as parents, we sometimes get agitated to the point of wanting to go back to school to insult the teachers whereas in some cases, we have neglected our responsibilities. Sometimes it is important for parents to take care of that homework. We should ask ourselves: "My child came in the evening; what was in the bag?"

This is because, of late, we have left the duty of parenting to the nanny. In the morning, the nanny has to understand what your child is carrying, be it a bottle or biscuits – I do not know if there are those who like giving biscuits, because there are those of us who are a bit strict and we say we want her to carry a healthy break. But, at the same time, we do not want to even look at the book or the diary. You will even find the teacher complaining that the parent has not been signing the diary for one month. But since maybe you are a Parents Teachers Association (PTA) member and you are supposed to go and monitor the class, when you look at how the teacher is really crying out that "parents are not doing this" or "parents are not doing that," then you wonder, since you are also a parent at that time, then how do you engage?

So, for me, I think parents should also take back that responsibility. If we take back our responsibility, that this is my child; that, indeed, I want him or her to excel, then I must first do the right thing; let my child have that normal discipline. That is the discipline that which when you enter into school, you feel you are proud to be in that

school. But that is something that is also worrying, not just outside Nairobi, but within the urban areas. Many schools are facing that challenge and it is because of our lifestyle as parents.

I know we are working; we wake up very early in the morning; you will find some of us with our kids at 4.00 a.m., going to school. You drop them off in school and then maybe pick them up late in the evening, and by the time you are arriving at home, you are exhausted. I know that during the days of Thika Road, before the super highway, parents would do homework as they go; they will arrive home late and the kids would go to bed and in the morning, at 4.00 a.m., you are back on the road. I know this is a challenging lifestyle for both parents and children, but more importantly, we must take our responsibility as parents the way God has said that we should take care of our children. That is how we shall build our nation; with the best values to ensure that we move forward.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Mositet): Sen. (Prof.) Anyang’Nyong’o.

Sen. (Prof.) Anyang’-Nyong’o: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. I beg to support this Motion and to thank the Chairperson and the Vice Chairperson for having reversed the roles; they moved and seconded this Motion very ably and in an extremely informative manner. I am always very proud of my former student. I think what everybody has said confirms the faith I had in him right from the very beginning. I do hope that one of these days; he will establish what I call a leadership training centre to pass on these qualities to younger Kenyans who should inherit what we have here.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, there is always a silver lining in a dark cloud. Most people look at the Senate and say “well, the Senate has a very limited role in the Constitution.” Indeed, there are many articles in the Constitution and a few are on the Senate. But the role that the Senate has been given – to look after the affairs of the counties – is an enormous task. What this Committee is doing – and, of course, it is our Committee too and I want to take you to task, but I excuse you – by going around the country, visiting the counties and talking with people on the ground is an extremely important exercise.

I was talking to our county assembly – I had discussions with them twice – and I was telling them that before they take off to go even to Uganda, Israel or Malaysia to find out what is happening to devolution or local governance there, they should just take time off to visit each other’s wards to find out what is happening in the wards in Kisumu County. Because if you are not aware of what is happening in your own county, it is rather difficult to go and learn something else out there and come and apply it. I really enjoyed your contribution, Sen. Elachi, and I think the warning you have given us – to pay more attention to our local environment before we jump on the planes to go and benchmark elsewhere – is very important.

I was in the National Assembly for 20 years, and I remember going on a National Assembly trip only once during those years. The trip I took was to Botswana when I was in the Special Committee on Corruption Chaired by hon. Musikari Kombo. It is only because that Committee was set up to look into the possibilities of establishing the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) and this came out of the Public Investments Committee (PIC) discussions when I was its Chairperson. So, that is the only trip I ever made, to Botswana, and not to all these other exotic countries that people go to. But I do

not regret it because I think that our responsibility is here locally before we go elsewhere. In any case, you can get most of these things through the internet before going to any other place. So, I think that issue should be taken very seriously and applied in reality.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I want to say something about this Report, especially what has been raised today in terms of local level educational initiatives. Although county governments have been given the responsibility to only look after the Early Childhood Development (ECDs), which has an enormous impact on education, as all the speakers who have spoken here today have said, it means that from the very beginning, children should be given an education that makes them Kenyans. You will be surprised that children begin learning at the age of three months in the womb – and I have a practical experience in this, which I do not want to say now – but a child will begin learning a language from the age of three months in the womb.

So, even if a child is born and does not stay in that environment, if after two years, you take that child back to that environment, they will remember that language and learn it very fast. Which means, therefore, that after they have been born, the kind of education they get in those early days has an enormous influence on their culture, upbringing and attitudes. Therefore, although the ECDs are the responsibility of counties, the syllabus for ECDs – what children learn – must be a syllabus or form of education that makes them Kenyans because the environment they live in is a Kenyan environment. So, if we are going to have national integration and national values, it must begin from the kindergarten. Counties should realize that, that is an enormous responsibility.

The second thing, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, is an issue that Sen. Musila raised, which is very important. Of course, Sen. Kagwe presented this issue very graphically; that we have these polytechnics in our counties and they seem to be training people in very limited skills – carpentry, tailoring and at times computer lessons. But there are so many opportunities for giving skills or technical training in our polytechnics; and those polytechnics can link up with the more developed polytechnics in their counties. I will give you an example. In Kisumu, we have the Kisumu Polytechnic, which is really the equivalent of this polytechnic here in Nairobi, which is now a university, and it has tremendous resources. It has so many things. When I visited that polytechnic as the Minister for Medical Services a couple of years ago because we were opening a medical laboratory there for training laboratory technicians, I told them “look, we have built so many village polytechnics in Kisumu Rural Constituency; why do you not use those village polytechnics as your extensions so that you do not leave it to the constituency or the location to deal with these polytechnics; you will use them as your extensions just as much as Kenyatta National Hospital (KNH) can use health centres in Nairobi as their extensions.”

The way health facilities are now going, you now find that these hospitals are opening extensions in the whole country, going to the people. In like manner, the bigger polytechnics you find in Kisumu, Kakamega and these big headquarters of counties, they can actually use these village polytechnics as their extensions because that is where the people are, rather than concentrating on just training a few students in the town. Even those students can be used as teachers in the village polytechnics.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, when I was growing up many years ago, in Ndiru Primary and Intermediate School, Siriba Teachers Training College used to use the primary and intermediate schools in the catchment areas of Siriba - which is pretty big

because they used buses within the teacher training schools to bring teacher trainees to come and teach us. Those teacher trainees were some of the best teachers we ever had because they came, first of all, to impress us that they were actually teachers. This is because they were in training. Secondly, when their supervisors came, they were to be at their best. Students really looked forward to being taught by these trainees. There was another added advantage when they came around. They were always given oranges, juice, biscuits and bread and when there were leftovers, they gave us. So we used to look forward to that. However, that was just an added advantage among the many reasons why we used to look forward to this

Mr. Temporary Speaker, just as much as my colleague said, we should do some probe on the training of Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE). I remember my early teachers, rather than train us, gave us porridge, biscuits or leftovers but we looked forward to that. I am just trying to emphasise the fact that we should use the major polytechnics in our counties to provide teachers to the other village polytechnics. I do not think that a whole polytechnic must always employ many teachers. We do not have them. We should use what we have.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, the other issue I want to raise is how education releases the potential of a nation. Read the history of the Scandinavian countries, which in terms of industrial revolution in Europe were late developers, countries like Norway, Sweden and so on. One of the reasons why Sweden developed very fast - this is data that is available in very many nations - is because they heavily invested in human resource development. That is the same kind of thing that our nationalists had in mind when they said that the fight for Independence, once won, then we should begin another one against poverty, ignorance, and disease and focus on health and education and therefore development of human resources.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, if we do not invest sufficiently and adequately in our human resources, we can build all kind of Thika Road Super Highways, put up all kinds of forensic laboratories, and buy all kinds of guns to fight in Somalia but we shall not go anywhere in terms of transforming this nation into a middle level income country by 2030 or an industrialized nation beyond. This is because we will not have the human skills to support such a social and economic transformation. Therefore the visit that this Committee had to the coast and the knowledge they are now bringing in assessing the whole architecture of education at the coast, which is a reflection of the rest of Kenya, teaches us one thing; that there is tremendous need to invest in human resources from the grassroots upwards beginning with ECDE. However, we have in the past understood investment in education just like in health, as putting up buildings and equipping them. Buildings without proper people to use them do not make sense.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, education can be looked at in terms of the material for education; the syllabus and that is true. But education should also be looked at in terms of leadership in education. One of the biggest crises we have in this country is--- I remember as a Member of Parliament for Kisumu Rural when I always went around talking to teachers. I used to tell them something very simple, that when I was growing up, a teacher was one of the most respected personalities in the village; from the way he dressed, the way he spoke and the way he ate. This was being emulated by everybody and the teacher's wife as well as the clergy man's wife - the clergy man's wife was my mother - were the only women who were called *Madam*. The rest were not Madams.

She was referred to as Madam so-and-so because she was a teacher's wife. This is because they set examples of leadership and culture in their village. These days when you go to a school and somebody emerges and calls themselves a teacher, you begin wondering whether or not you are dreaming. This is because they are, definitely, not examples of good manners, decency or leadership. Leadership, good manners and culture come from the way you present yourself, talk to people and motivate them. I am not saying this in a derogatory manner, but leadership is demanding. It means that you must travel one kilometre further than the others, so that they can follow you. You must set examples.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I think that with the destruction or turning of the teachers training colleges (TTCs) into universities and their reduction--- Even Government training institutes have been reduced and as a result, training in leadership for people in the civil service and teaching profession has suffered tremendously. I think that it is important that at the county level, we begin thinking of centres for educational development. These are the kind of centres to which you will take our teachers every now and again to be retrained; to know what their role is and renew their knowledge.

The assumption that once a teacher leaves a TTC, they can teach until they retire is very unfortunate, because it is not realistic. Doctors, for example, are required to pass certain exams every now and again by the Kenya Medical Practitioners and Dentists Board to prove they are improving their knowledge. If they do not pass exams, at least, they should show that over the last couple of years, they have been attending conferences, written certain papers and, at least, improved themselves in the profession. In the teaching profession, especially primary and secondary schools, that does not really happen. I may be ignorant, but I have not seen in my own county or former constituency, whether this practice exists. So, I hope that as Sen. Kagwe and his team goes around, this is the discussion that they should have with the local authorities at the county level. It is something that needs to be established. I have very strong feeling – and I have talked about it in my own county – that centres for education development have in-service training centres where the skill for teachers can be improved and the culture of teaching can be reviewed.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, with those remarks, I beg to support.

Sen. Karaba: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. I support this Report which is moving in the sense that it is one of the few reports that have been tabled here. I congratulate the team, headed by the Chairman, Sen. Mutahi Kagwe. I was also a Member of the Committee. It important to point out that Sen. Kagwe now is the Chairman of the Committee on Information and Communication Technology (ICT). We have since split and I am now the Chairman of the Committee on Education. So, take note, as you contribute, that he is no longer the Chairman of the Committee on Education. That is very important. The Senate split the Committee into two after it realized that education is a very wide sector. It was encompasses very many components of running. Therefore, I am happy to be associated with this Committee which is doing very well in line with the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, it is important to note that this Committee has fulfilled its obligations in the Constitution, in the sense that it has been able to visit several counties. We have visited 20 out of 47 counties. I am sure in that in the next one year, starting this Financial Year, we are likely to cover all the 47 counties. That indicates

that the Committee is moving and it will get to realize the truth about what is already enshrined in the Constitution regarding our county governments.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, it is a pity that we have to talk about the coastal region, whereas we know that the first explorers came to East Africa following that route. In 1498, there was Vasco da Gama who had time even to go up to Malindi where he got the first African to take him through the rest of the journey to India. He noted that there was an African who could manage the compass from Malindi up to India, and it happened. When Vasco da Gama---

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Mositet): Order, Sen. Karaba! You still have a balance of 13 minutes when the House resumes tomorrow.

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Mositet): Hon. Senators, it is now time for interruption of business. The Senate, therefore, stands adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, 12th June, 2014, at 2.30 p.m.

The Senate rose at 6.30 p.m.