

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 17th June, 1998

The House met at 9.00 a.m.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No.025

CLOSURE OF NDHIWA LIVESTOCK MARKET

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Tom Onyango! Is he not there? We will leave his Question until the end. Next Question!

Question No.310

UNDER-STAFFING OF SCHOOLS IN MWALA

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Katuku also not there? Let us go back again.

Question No.025

CLOSURE OF NDHIWA LIVESTOCK MARKET

Mr. Speaker: For the second time, Mr. Onyango! He is still not there?

(Question dropped)

Question No.310

UNDER-STAFFING OF SCHOOLS IN MWALA

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Katuku still not here?

(Question dropped)

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

NON-REMITTANCE OF FUNDS TO NHC

Mr. Kajembe: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Local Authorities the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that house (plot) allottees at Mikindani, Chaani and Miritini site and service schemes, funded by the World Bank to give shelter to the low income groups, have been given 14 days notice to repay their loan balances in full to the National Housing Corporation (NHC)?

(b) Is he further aware that the allottees have regularly repaid their loans to Mombasa Municipal Council and that it is the Council which has failed to remit the same to NHC?

(c) If the answers to "a" and "b" are in the affirmative, could the Minister prevail upon NHC to withdraw

the said notice and order the Council to sort out the matter with the NHC instead of victimising innocent allottees?

Mr. Speaker: Anybody here from the Ministry of Local Authorities? We shall revisit the Question.

PRIVATISATION OF ELDORET
MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY

(Mr. Sambu) to ask the Minister for Local Authorities:-

(a) Is the Minister aware that the Mayor of Eldoret has unilaterally decided to privatise the Eldoret Municipal Water Supply Department?

(b) Is he further aware that the said Mayor has formed a private company known as Eldoret Water and Sanitation Company to take over the services of the Municipal Water Supply?

(c) If the answers to "a" and "b" above are in the affirmative, under which minute(s) of the full council meeting was the Mayor authorised to make those important changes?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Sambu not here? We will leave this Question until the end then.

REALIGNMENT OF SULTAN HAMUD-
BACHUMA GATE ROAD

Mr. Mboko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Public Works and Housing the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that the Sultan Hamud-Bachuma Gate Road re-alignment is leaving out all markets between Kiboko and Mtito Andei in Kibwezi Constituency?

(b) Is he further aware that the road re-alignment will adversely affect the river sources on which over 250,000 inhabitants of Kibwezi Constituency depend for domestic water?

(c) Since the road re-alignment will also adversely affect the economic well-being of Kibwezi residents, whose average turn-over amounts to Kshs350 million, could the Minister explain why the original road cannot be retained?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Mboko, the Minister for Public Works has asked me to defer this Question to next week.

(Question deferred)

NON-REMITTANCE OF FUNDS TO NHC

Mr. Kajembe: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Local Authorities the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that house (plot) allottees at Mikindani, Chaani and Miritini site and service schemes, funded by the World Bank to give shelter to the low income groups, have been given fourteen days notice to repay their loan balances in full to the National Housing Corporation (NHC)?

(b) Is he further aware that the allottees have regularly repaid their loans to Mombasa Municipal Council and that it is the council which has failed to remit the same to the NHC?

(c) If the answers to "a" and "b" are in the affirmative, could the Minister prevail upon the National Housing Corporation to withdraw the said notice and order the council to sort out the matter with the National Housing Corporation instead of victimising innocent allottees?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister for Local Authorities still not here? I will defer the Question to tomorrow.

(Question deferred)

PRIVATISATION OF ELDORET MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY

(Mr. Sambu) to ask the Minister for Local Authorities:-

(a) Is the Minister aware that the Mayor of Eldoret has unilaterally decided to privatise the Eldoret Municipal Water Supply Department?

(b) Is he further aware that the said Mayor has formed a company known as Eldoret Water and Sanitation Company to take over the services of the Municipal Water Supply?

(c) If the answers to "a" and "b" above are in the affirmative, under which minute(s) of the full council meeting was the Mayor authorised to make those important changes?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Sambu still not here?

(Question dropped)

Mr. Munyao: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise to seek some clarification. When you call for Members Questions and a Member is not in, the Chair drops the Question, but if the Minister is not in, the Chair defers the Question. Is there a balance of weight?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, there is. The weight is this: It is not the fault of the Member that the Minister is not there. Therefore, I cannot drop the Member's Question; I will defer it to give the Member the opportunity to ask it again. But if you should ask a Question and you do not turn up, your Question must fall flat on the face.

An hon. Member: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir!

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! I do not think we should entertain any further points of order.

Mr. Munyao: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir!

Mr. Speaker: Yes, what is it?

Mr. Munyao: The Chair has said several times that it has no eyes. The Chair did not see the hon. Katuku when he came in at first, because he is a little bit short. He was there and even now, the Chair cannot see him because he is a little bit short and he is wearing black shoes.

(Laughter)

Can I appeal to the Chair, because he is here, at least to let him ask his Question?

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! I can actually smell. I not only hear; see and smell. The hon. Member was totally absent. He did not respond when I called him out. If he is contemptuous of the Chair, that is his problem.

(Several hon. Members stood up in their places)

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order hon. Members! I appreciate that we have not dealt with a single Question this morning; the reason being that, only Mr. Kajembe and Mr. Katuku were here to ask their Questions. All other hon. Members were absent and could not ask their Questions. The Ministers supposed to answer the Questions were also absent. Could we, as hon. Members, get this right? Wednesday morning is part of our business and, therefore, all Members are enjoined by their duties to wake up early, get to Parliament and discharge their duties. That applies to both Back-benchers and Front-benchers. Let us take Parliament seriously. I think that is the best I can say.

Mr. Mboko: On a point order, Mr. Speaker, Sir! You left my name out, thinking I was absent, yet I was there.

Mr. Speaker: Oh, Yes! Mr. Mboko you were there; you are always there. Can we now move on to the next Order?

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

(Order for Committee read)

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

(The Minister for Finance on 11.6.98)

(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 16.6.98)

(Second Day of Budget Debate)

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was at the point of

saying that Local Authorities should consider themselves as the real engine on which this economy should actually move. As we go ahead to eventually think about the structural manner in which Local Authorities should be made useful, it is important that the chief officers should begin to make their local authorities function economically.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to revisit tourism which is a very important aspect of the growth of our economy. We are now having a slight recession in this field of tourism. I would beg to say that the projections from the tour operators show that some places like Maasai Mara will not be terribly affected during the peak season of July to September. It is important for the Minister for Finance to continue emphasising the development of infrastructure in the tourist destinations. This is a very serious issue because, as I was saying, no matter how much marketing of tourism we do, if we do not improve infrastructure, our economy will still go down. It is important that we have roads leading to and within Masai Mara National Park. It is important to have roads leading towards Samburu National Reserve and Amboseli National Park so that tourists from outside the country will also advertise our tourism. In fact, the real advertisement of tourism in this country should not be done abroad. It has to be here. We must develop our tourism here so that when we market our tourism outside the country we market something that looks real.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the slump in tourism has very little to do with insecurity in this country. The last time an act of insecurity was reported, for example, in Masai Mara National Park was a long time ago. The real problem has to do with infrastructure and, of course, the publicity that some people give to tourists in order to gain political mileage.

The other issue which I would like us to address in this country is the question of poverty. Every successive Budget tries to address the question of poverty alleviation. But the truth is that currently the level of poverty is very high. The Government should play its role and I think that there are other non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that need to chip in. Many NGOs are formed on the basis of alleviating poverty. But, something has gone wrong with NGOs in this country. Many foreign governments started channelling their funds to NGOs because they could not trust our Government. But to what extent can we now trust NGOs? First of all, the concentration of NGOs in this country tends to be in one area. There are some areas of this country that have never seen any NGOs. The financial accountability and transparency of many NGOs is very doubtful. How many NGOs actually publish their intended purposes? How many of them tell us what they are going to do next? How many of them tell us how much money they have received from sponsors abroad? They spend money saying that they are out to help alleviate poverty in Kenya. I would like to urge NGOs that if they have to continue to be the conduit through which money from abroad comes to this country they have, first of all, to spread out to the rest of the country. They also have to conduct their affairs transparently so that we can actually fight poverty in a meaningful manner. Otherwise, some of these one-man-NGOs that have been formed are supposed to alleviate the poverty of only one man or his clan and so on. It is important that, if we are all serious in demanding of the Government that poverty goes down, all other organisations that do receive monies for the benefit of the public also become accountable.

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

Mr. Mboko: Thank you Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support the Motion on the Financial Statement as presented by the Minister for Finance.

While I support the Motion, I would like to observe a few things. The Minister for Finance indicated to us that there is rampant high level corruption in the Civil Service, parastatals and so on. Therefore, there is need to appoint a financial controller in every Ministry. This may help us in future, but unless there is strict financial discipline in the Civil Service and parastatals and corruption is fought, his admission of corruption in the country in this House will have little effect. It has come to our knowledge that most Accounting Officers in the previous Governments and the present one have been accused of excessive spending of their allocations. Most of those excessive expenditures are not incurred by the affected Ministries without the approval of the Treasury itself. It is the Treasury which should be disciplined for allowing excessive expenditures in various Ministries.

If we enforce discipline in the Treasury, then the Budget presented before this House will be a success. We shall not have excess expenditure by various Ministries. We have also realised that there are so many pending bills in Ministries carried forward from the previous financial years. As a result of this, in a new financial year Ministries use their Budgetary allocations to clear the outstanding bills. How are we going to revamp our economy if the Budgetary allocation for every Ministry is spent on clearing outstanding bills? This is not the way forward. The Minister for Finance should tell us how he is going to deal with the pending bills in the Government. Unless we address the issue of pending bills seriously, then all allocations for the Ministries will be used to settle them. Consequently, Ministries will have nothing for other projects. This will also force the Treasury to again approve excessive expenditure by the Accounting Officers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are concerned that the Development Estimates for this Financial Year, especially,

for the key Ministries of Agriculture, Education and Human Development Resource and Water Resources, have been reduced by a big margin. We are yet to be told why there is reduction in Development Estimates when the country needs to resuscitate the economy. The Ministry of Agriculture used to carry out research on food production and also managed food policy in this country. For us to develop agriculture we need good money to maintain the sector. But you will find that the Minister for Finance has reduced the money allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let us have a look at the Ministry of Health. You know very well that we need to develop our own health services. We need healthy people throughout Kenya. Yet allocations for infrastructure and health facilities are being reduced. This means that Kenyans will not be able to access good health facilities and health care. Therefore, the nation will be sick. It is my opinion that we should think about the development of health centres in the rural areas whenever we talk about health. When you take a look at the Budget, you will find that dispensaries and health centres in the rural areas are allocated very little money. Most of the money has been allocated to major hospitals and personnel administration.

The other thing that I would like to talk about, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is water. Water is life and must be provided to every homestead in this country. It is common knowledge that the Government had pledged to supply Kenyans with enough piped water in their homes by the year 2000 but the same Government has now extended the planned deadline to the year 2020. I even do not know how the Ministry of Water Resources will be able to achieve this goal when the allocation for water supply has been reduced, especially for the areas which need water most - dry areas like Ukambani, Maasailand and parts of Coast and North-Eastern provinces. The vote for water supply has been slashed. For example, a place like Makueni which had previously been allocated K£350,000 has been allocated only K£60,000 this Financial Year. You wonder where we are heading to. We need this commodity seriously at the local level. The Kibwezi Water Supply, which became operational only last year, has been ignored completely. No funds have been allocated to this project in the current Financial Year; not even for maintenance! This means that while we are approving the Budget, we must find out which sectors of the economy must not be interrupted.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something about education and, particularly, about teachers' salaries. It has been agreed that the teaching workforce is very big. The teaching workforce has to grow with our population. The more children the country has, the higher the demand for their education. Each child deserves quality education. When we continue to press teachers to agree to renegotiate the salaries awarded to them last year so that we can reduce it, and talk of declaring some of them redundant, we should realise that the morale of these teachers will go down and, maybe, our children will suffer the consequences. Some of us do not have the ability to send our children to expensive private schools abroad. We are all aware that the Government negotiated with the teachers last year and the two parties came to a compromise. I do not see why the same Government should turn round and press for a renegotiation of teachers' salaries. We cannot allow such a thing to happen. We must intensify efforts to improve living standards in this country. We must attain this and make our economy tick again. The finance and banking sectors, where the interest rates have gone overboard---

It is common knowledge to all business people that if you borrow money at an interest rate of 33 per cent, unless you are a magendo man, you cannot make profit from such a loan. Even if you invest the money in a highly viable project, unless you engage in magendo, you will not make money at that interest rate. So, this issue must be addressed by the Minister for Finance. The Central Bank of Kenya should stop borrowing from commercial banks; to force their interest rates to go down. This will enable Kenyans to have affordable money for investment. When Kenyans invest locally, then jobs will be created and unemployment will be a thing of the past. But when there is no new capital investment; when there are no companies investing in this country, we should not expect Kenyans to get jobs. When people do not get jobs, they will go to the streets and create mayhem in this country. Yet we complain that some people are bent on creating chaos in this country; it is because of poverty. When people are poor, they do not even fear being imprisoned. We must address these issues properly so that people can borrow money cheaply from commercial banks so that when they invest it, they will be able to get some returns, re-invest and create more jobs.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Muniyao: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, for giving me this chance to also congratulate the Minister for Finance who tabled this Motion the other day. During the Procedural Motion yesterday, I wanted to raise this point. I thought that the ten minutes allocated to each speaker are not enough, given that we have to comment on what the Minister had said in his two-and-a-half-hours-long Statement. The Procedural Motion stated that the Leader of the Official Opposition, the Government Responder and all other appointed responders will have one hour each to comment on the Budget Speech. On the Opposition side, we have the Leader of the Official Opposition. The Minister for Finance has spoken and I would like to appeal that we consider allowing 30 minutes

for the Leader of the official Opposition to say something about this.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Minister for Finance for the good Budget which he tabled last week. The public view is that Kenya has had a very good Budget. The Minister has tried to do the impossible. We would equate what the Minister did the other day with the act of going to Heaven. I am saying so because, in order for one to go to Heaven, one must die first. One cannot go to Heaven on a bicycle, a beautiful car or anything else. All of us want to go to Heaven but, how many people would wish to go? This is because the process is that you must die first, then you go to Heaven. We do not want to die; we want to remain here on earth.

I am saying so because with regard to the beautiful words and everything else said by the Minister for Finance, to achieve his goals he may be impossible, particularly, with today's Government. This is because the challenges call for a lot of commitment which the KANU Government does not have. We will need committed persons to actually achieve what the Minister intends to do. Actually, the Minister did everything possible but, to achieve results, we need high commitment. It is doubtful whether that commitment there.

We need some honesty and commitment to achieve the good desired effects. This is the only way forward but, do we have the commitment? The Government must be trusted. I am happy that one of the Ministers who contributed to the Motion also indicated that there would be the need for trust; that the Government must be trusted. The Government must be believed; that whatever they say, they will do it. For example, if you are driving to Mombasa and when you reach Emali, or Mito Andei you realise that you are lost, you must go back all the way to where you lost your way so that you get into the right way to be able to get where you intended to go. I am saying this because it is now 35 years since we attained Independence. We must know where we went wrong and start from there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the time of Independence, everything was in order. Where Hilton Hotel stands today is what used to be Hardy Street. You could get to the city, which looked beautiful. Everything was beautiful. In fact, along Kenyatta Avenue, there used to be beautiful flower gardens on either side. I am happy that the Minister for Local Authorities, who is also committed to the beauty of the city is here. Actually, what went wrong? I would not blame any officers but I think there was a wrong mentality.

What went wrong? I think Government officers have the wrong mentalities. We must go back to that area so that we may recoup and come up. Something went wrong! At that time, we could see Government field officers in short-sleeved jackets, short trousers, and beautiful shoes. At that time, services used to be delivered to the people.

Services do not have to be delivered because of beautiful tables and offices as it is seen today. Something must have gone wrong and we must go back to that area to be able to pick up. We do not need a Minister to come up here and claim that he does not have two cars assigned to him and that his wife has a small one and so on. That is not what we need.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, something has gone wrong since Independence and we must change our attitudes. We must change our approach in life. If one went to any Government office today, he or she would find out that there are so many telephones. I do not know whether we are going to sell the shells now that we are allowing level nine for Under Secretaries. In some Government offices, there are 10 lines of telephones and when it rings, one does not even know which line is ringing and one takes a lot of time before receiving a call because of the confusion caused by many telephone lines. Government offices today are furnished with expensive carpets and when one enters such offices, he or she cannot balance oneself because it is too soft. This is the attitude in our public offices. I am happy that the Minister for Finance has already declared the number of cars in his possession. I would be happy to see the entire Cabinet declaring what is in their possession. As things stand, each Minister today has four cars; one for himself, one for his wife, one to take his children to school and another one on stand-by in case of any problems. Surely, we do not need this kind of management! Something must have gone wrong.

The Minister for Local Authorities (Prof. Ongeru): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is hon. Munyao in order to insinuate that Ministers are assigned cars even for their wives? Could he substantiate that?

Mr. Munyao: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a clear thing and I do not need to substantiate. If he is hurt, because that is happening, then I am justified. Most Government offices have changed their original looks--

Mr. Speaker: What about the wife? That is what he wants you to clarify.

Mr. Munyao: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the car is allocated to the Ministry and it is being used as a utility car.

The Minister for Local Authorities (Prof. Ongeru): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I do not like disturbing and interrupting my good friend hon. Munyao. Can he substantiate that Ministers are allocated cars for their wives?

Mr. Munyao: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will retract that but I withdraw the allegation. But it is very true. I

will take my time and prove that they are allocated cars for their wives.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is needed is financial discipline. To manage any budget we need financial discipline. The Minister for Finance is very committed and the officers in his Ministry are very committed, but what about the other Ministries? What we want to hear is whether the Ministries are going to be reduced from 26 to 18. Can you not borrow a leaf from the Democratic Party of Kenya which has 18 shadow Ministries? We are as effective as you are. I thought that was one of the things the Minister for Finance would tell this House, that to show our commitment, we are now going to reduce the Ministries from---

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Secretary-General of DP not misleading the House by comparing the situation in the Government and that in DP when the proportion is very clear that DP has less than 40 Members of Parliament and half of them are in the Front Bench?

Mr. Munyao: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is important is the effectiveness and not the crowd of people. We are 40 and we are equally effective. That is why one shadow Cabinet Member in DP is equivalent to three Ministers in KANU. I am the shadow Minister for Environment, Natural Resources and Water Resources. Why can you not borrow a leaf from us? This is the only way forward. In fact, I am so surprised because after spending so much time in Mombasa and Mbagathi--- Although the KANU Government does not want to mention anything about the Mombasa forum--- Please, mention both forums because they both had the same agenda. We all want the country to have a sound economy. This country requires a lot of discipline to achieve what we desire.

We need to cut down on Government expenditure. The Minister has already talked about retrenchment but this is a self-defeating step because the Government, on the other hand is increasing locations, sub-locations and districts. Why did he not say something about this since those administrative units will require civil servants in order to function? There must be enough consultation within KANU so that at least, what we get from the Government is an agreed document. As things are now, KANU is like a body which does not know what the left or the right hand is doing. There should be adequate consultation so that we have a complete system.

With those remarks, I support the Motion.

The Minister of Home Affairs, National Heritage, Culture and Social Services (Mr. Nassir): Ahsante sana Bw. Spika kwa kunipa nafasi hii.

Bw. Spika, maneno yote yanayozungumzwa yamo katika Bajeti. Makosa yaliyofanyika yametajwa katika Bajeti. Yale tunayotarajia kufanya yamo katika Bajeti pia. Idadi ya watu katika nchi hii imeongezeka maradufu.

Mhe. Munyao amezungumzia mambo ya zamani sana wakati idadi ya watu hapa nchini ilikuwa million saba pekee. Leo tuko na watu milioni 30. Kwa hivyo, tunajaribu tuwezavyo kwa sababu huu ndio wakati wa kuyarekebisha makosa katika uchumi wetu kama vile Waziri wa Fedha, Bw. Nyachae alivyosema. Wabunge wanastahili kutoa maoni ya kusaidia nchi hii katika harakati za kufufua uchumi. Lakini kutoa makosa tu --- Mhe. Munyao, labda wewe umeona Serikali moja tu. Mimi nimeona Serikali nne kama vile ya Sultani, ya mwingereza, ya Kenyatta na ya Moi. Kwa hivyo tutafanya mambo hayo yote kama tunapendana---

Mr. Munyao: Mimi nimekuwa hapa tangu Uhuru!

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Munyao! You are disrupting the hon. Member!

The Minister for Home Affairs, National Heritage, Culture and Social Services (Mr. Nassir): Mwache tu, yeye huwa na maneno mengi ya kusema. Kwa hivyo, Bajeti hii inatueleza ya kwamba makosa yalitokea hapo mbeleni. Tumeshatambua hayo makosa. Pia, tumesema jinsi ya kuyarekebisha. Mhe. Munyao amezungumza mambo ya simu, wake wa Mawaziri kubebwa kwa magari ya Serikali. Kabla ya mhe. Munyao kuingia katika Bunge hili, kulikuwako na watu ambao waliokuwa wakifanya mambo hayo na wengine wamekufa. Tusitoe makosa ya wale watu wameshakufa. Makosa mengi katika Serikali yalianza kitambo sana na sio wakati huu tu. Tunajaribu kuyarekebisha haya makosa kila siku. Kenya ni kama mtoto mdogo. Miaka 35 si miaka mengi. Mtoto akikua ni lazima aanguke, avunjike meno na viungo vingine vya mwili, lakini mwishowe, atapata ujuzi wa kusimama mwenyewe bila usaidizi wowote.

Bw. Spika, wakati umefika kwa kila kiongozi kukoma kutafuta makosa. Tusitafute makosa. Tutafute namna ya kurekebisha mambo. Nimekuwa katika Bunge hili kwa miaka 25 na kila wakati wa Bajeti Wabunge wanatoa makosa ya zamani. Tumekuwa tukizungumzia mambo ya ufisadi lakini ni jukumu la viongozi kuzuia jambo ili. Ni lazima tushirikiane katika mambo yote. Tushirikiane pamoja. Hakuna kiongozi atakayeweza kufanya jambo peke yake. Mwenyezi mungu ndiye hodari wa mahodari. Binadamu wanafaa wasaidiane ili tuweze kuendesha mambo zaidi. Bajeti hii imeleta maneno mengi. Hata wale waliokuwa wakisema kuwa hawataki Majimbo, leo wanayataka. Wengine wanasema kuwa wanataka majani chai yao, wengine wanataka sukari yao, wengine wanataka ng'ombe wao. Lakini mimi sisemi kwamba tunataka bandari yetu. Hapana! Mimi sisemi hivyo. Mimi ninawatazama watu tu. Wenyewe wataleta Majimbo vile wanavyoyataka. Nia yetu leo haswa ni kusema vile,

Bajeti hii ni nambari moja. Nimeinunua suti mpya na tai nzuri; hata hivyo, mtu atanitoa makosa na kusema nywele zimekuwa nyeupe sana. Ni rahisi kuyatoa makosa, lakini kuyatengeneza mambo wakati tuna watu milioni 30 katika Kenya si rahisi. Kuirekebisha hali yao ndio taabu. Leo ninataka Bw. Orenge anialike nyumbani kwake nimfanyie harambee, ili tusikizane na tuwasaidie watu.

Nataka aje katika Wizara yangu ili zile pesa kidogo tulizopatiwa za Bajeti tusaidie maendeleo ya wanawake kwake. Nataka mtu aniambie kama kuna watoto mtaani kwake wanaozunguka ovyo ili nijue nitakavyomsaidia kama nilivyowasaidia watu juzi, huko Kaloleni. Hiyo ndiyo kazi tutakayomuambia Waziri wa Fedha kufanya baada ya Bajeti hii. Watu ni hodari katika kutoleana makosa lakini kuna taabu katika kutengeneza mambo. Wale waliotupa kura hawakutaka uhodari kwetu wa kuonyesha nani anayeweza kukosoa mwenzake. Nani atawatumikia wananchi wa Kenya leo? Wananchi wana taabu. Wacheni kujidanganya hapa tukija na tai zetu na magari makubwa, na huku ndugu zetu wana taabu. Taabu hizi ni ukosefu wa kazi na mashamba; walio wengi wasiwaumize wachache; matajiri wasiwanyanyase masikini.

Waheshimiwa Wabunge wenzangu wangeweza kuitafuta njia katika Kenya ya kuishi pamoja na kusaidiana. Yule atakayekuwa mkubwa, atakuwa, na siku moja atakufa na mwingine atamfuata. Kubadilisha kwa uongozi sio kitu kikubwa sana. Kenya itaendelea vile vile tu, lakini upendo kati ya wananchi ndilo jambo kuu. Kuondoa ukabila ndio kitu chetu kikubwa. Mara nyingine nilistaajabu nilipokuwa ninaendesha gari katika Nairobi na bendera iko mbele--- Mimi ninamtaazama mhe. Muniyao anayezungumza na ndugu zake. Mtu akinidharau, asifikiri mimi nitamuacha. Hata ukiniifikiria vipi, nitakudharau mara mia. Ukifika huko kwetu, nitakudharau tu, tena dharau yangu ni mbaya. Mimi sitakuja kwenu kuomba, niko kwetu. Niko hapa Nairobi kufanya kazi. Ukinidharau, nitakudharau kwetu vibaya, na sitakuja kwenu.

Wakati umefika viongozi tuliochaguliwa mizi sita iliyopita tuwasaidie watu walio na taabu nyingi. Tusiwatafute watu walio na simu, wanaopeleka wake wao na magari ya serikali. Bibi yangu yuko Mombasa naye Bibi wa mhe. Ongeri yuko huko kwake Kisii; atampeleka wapi? Mambo yale ya Bw. Shikuku tuyawache hapa Bungeni. Mambo hayo ya kutukana na kuonyesha kuwa mtu ni hodari kwa maneno hayafai. Tunafaa tuwe hodari kwa vitendo. Jana, rafiki yangu yule Mhe. alikuja na tulikuwa tunafanya mambo ya kibinadamu. Aliniambia kuwa tutayafanya pamoja. Vyama hivi vyetu viko katika kila upande wa ulimwengu. Lakini ukitazama nani atakayeongoza serikali, hakuna yeyote kwa sababu ya kuteta. Watu wengine wanasema hawataunga vyama vingine mkono. Wewe utakaa peke yako? Hata kaburini utakwenda peke yako?

Vyama vimeanzishwa kwa sababu ya uchaguzi. Kila mtu anataka kuchaguwa Rais wao. Baada ya upigaji wa kura, vyama hivi havina kazi tena. Kazi yao ni kusaidia wananchi, si siasa. Wananchi wa Kenya hawana haja na siasa. Tuliwapatia siasa mpaka wakachoka. Na wale tuliowatumia ndio waliopata taabu, huku sisi tuko ndani ya magari yaliyo na bendera. Kesho kutwa, tunapata gari ya duty-free. Hatuna haja ya kuongezwa mshahara. Nataka kuiunga Bajeti mkono. Pale ambapo Bw. Nyachae amefinya sana, tutamwambia apunguze kidogo. Mimi sina hiyo tabia ya kuficha kwa sababu mimi ni Waziri. Serikali ni maofisa, Wabunge, Mawaziri, na Manaibu Waziri. Kufinya sana wananchi si vizuri kwa sababu serikali ina haja na watu. Ukifika wakati wa kuzungumza, mimi ninajua pahali pa kuzungumzia. Lakini leo, nataka kuwaomba wenzangu tuiunge mkono hii Bajeti ili tuangalie namna ya kufanya kazi. Na kila mtu asifikirie juu ya mambo ya vyama vya kisiasa. Tufikirie jinsi sisi ni viongozi wa Kenya tuliochaguliwa na vyama mbali mbali, tunavyoweza kuungana ili tuwasaidie wale ndugu zetu ambao wana taabu katika Kenya hii yetu.

Kwa hayo machache, ninaunga mkono. Ninashukuru sana.

Mr. Kathangu: Nashukuru Bw. Spika. Kwanza ningetaka kusema kwamba nina furaha na huzuni siku ya leo kwa sababu ya yale ambayo ninayasikia na yale niliyosikia hapo awali. Sababu moja ni kuwa, kila Waziri ambaye amezungumza kutoka upande ule wa serikali amesema vile wananchi wa nchi hii wana shida. Hilo ni jambo ambalo wamekataa kwa miaka mingi sana, wakisema kuwa Kenya ni nambari moja katika Afrika na Kenya ndio nchi pekee ambayo inaweza kuchukuliwa kama mfano katika Afrika Mashariki. Leo wanasema kuwa Kenya ina shida. Waziri Nassir anasema watu waache siasa nyingi ili wawasaidie wananchi. Hili ni jambo kubwa kwa sababu Waziri Nassir amekubali kuwa nchi hii ina taabu.

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

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

Kwa miaka 25 ambayo amekuwa Bungeni, amekuwa akisema kuwa Kenya ni nambari moja. Amegundua kwamba Kenya ni nambari ya mwisho saa hii; ninashukuru sana.

Masikitiko yangu ni kwamba siku ya Alhamisi, tarehe 11.6.98, siku ya makadirio ya fedha za Serikali,

kulikuwa na changamoto nje ya Bunge hili wakati Waziri alipokuwa anasoma Bajeti. Siku hiyo ilikuwa siku ya kutatanisha sana. Kuna watu katika Bunge hili ambao walijua kuwa kuna majangili waliokuwa wamewekwa hapo nje ya mlango ili wamngojee yule atakayeleta mambo mabaya ili apigwe, achukuliwe na auawe.

Mimi nilikuwa kati---

Mr. Kajembe: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Mhe. Kathangu angetueleza ni nani aliyeweka majangili hao hapo nje ili kuwaua watu. Ningetaka athibitisha madai yake.

Mr. Kathangu: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, wakati unapoon majangili nje ya Bunge, hiyo ni ishara ya kuonyesha kwamba kuna mmoja katika Bunge hili ambaye anaelewa---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Bw. Kathangu, umeulizwa uthibitisha kwamba kulikuwa na majangili pale. Umesema kwamba ulimuona jangili. Unatakiwa uthibitisha kwamba ulimuona jangili. Nafikiri hilo ndilo jambo la nidhamu.

Mr. Kathangu: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mimi nilikuwa miongoni mwa wale ambao walikuwa wakifukuzwa na hao majangili. Mambo haya yalichapishwa katika toleo la *Daily Nation*, siku iliyofuatia. Ni vibaya sana kuketi hapa na kujifanya kana kwamba tunajifunga macho.

Mr. Kajembe: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Mhe. Kathangu hajafafanua majangili hao walikuwa ni akina nani. Anatuambia tu leo, tarehe 17, na hali mambo hayo yalitokea mnamo tarehe 11, mwezi Juni mwaka huu. Alizungumza na nani tangu wakati huo mpaka sasa? Kitu muhimu ambacho mhe. Kathangu yafaa athibitisha ni kwamba, hawa majangili walikuwa ni akina nani. Walikuwa watu gani, walikuwa na sura gani, walivaa nini na walikuwa wanabeba silaha gani? Ikiwa hajafanya hivyo, hajathibitisha katika Bunge hili.

Mr. Kathangu: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, jangili haanzi kwa silaha, anaanza na bongo. Akili zake zinapanga kile anachokusudia kufanya. Kwa hivyo, kuna mambo ambayo hayawezi kuthibitishwa; kama vile jangili alikuwa anafikiria kufanya nini wakati ule. Nilikuwa nasema---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Bw. Kathangu, ili nikusaidie uendelee, ningependa tafadhali, kama huwezi kuthibitisha kwamba uliona jangili, uondoe madai hayo, halafu uendelee. Kama sivyo, itanibidi nikuulize uthibitisha vile ulivyomuona jangili.

Mr. Kathangu: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, katika kumaliza hayo, nipatie dakika chache halafu nitakuthibitisha. Kwanza niache nimalize haya, halafu---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Order! Huwezi kuthibitisha baada ya kumaliza. Thibitisha sasa hivi kabla ya kuendelea. Kama sivyo, uondoe tamshi hilo.

Mr. Kathangu: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa jina lake Mwenyezi Mungu, kile kitu ambacho siwezi kufanya---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Order, Mr. Kathangu! Tafadhali. Fanya vile umetakiwa kufanya.

Mr. Kathangu: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kile kitu ambacho kwa jina lake Mola siwezi kufanya ni kusema kwamba sikumuona jangili yeyote, wakati majangili walikuwa wanarifukuza. Na kama kuna njia yoyote nyingine ambayo ungetaka nitumie kuthibitisha, nitafanya hivyo. Lakini kutothibitisha ama kuthibitisha, wakati jangili alikuwa anarifukuza, siwezi!

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Order! Bw. Kathangu nafikiri hapa yafaa uelewe kwamba, ikiwa umesema jambo na unaulizwa ulithibitisha, unathibitisha. Kama huwezi kuthibitisha, unaliondoa.

Mr. Kathangu: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nimekuomba unipatie muda hadi saa nane leo hii, nije nikuthibitishie na umekataa pia. Kwa hivyo, mnataka niondoe madai---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Nitakupatia muda hata ukitaka kesho.

Mr. Kathangu: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninataka iwe saa nane leo.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Kwa hivyo, saa nane leo alasiri utatuthibitishia jinsi ulivyomwona jangili na vile jangili alikuwako. Endelea. Kumbuka ni saa nane na nusu, sio saa nane.

Mr. Kathangu: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, jambo lingine ni kwamba katika nchi hii tunaposema mambo ya kukuza uchumi ni lazima tujiulize, mashamba yetu yana kazi gani katika kukuza uchumi huo. Katika Hotuba ya Bajeti aliyotoa Waziri wa Fedha, alisema haya kuhusu kilimo:

"Crop production declined by 30 per cent with all cash and food crops registering substantial decline. This necessitated importation of large quantities of staple foods, especially maize and meat; while prices for food products rose sharply. Factors which contributed and continue to affect productivity in this sector include bad weather conditions, high cost of inputs and finance, poor state of roads, which have made collection and transportation of the produce to the market both difficult and expensive. And also competition from imports. Besides, farmers have recently

experienced difficulties in getting good quality seed maize."

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, katika Bajeti, Bw. Waziri hakusema ni jinsi gani sheria na kanuni zinazohusiana na mashamba hutumiwa. Hakusema lolote kuhusu ununuzi ama umilikaji wa ardhi. Hakusema jambo lolote ambalo linahusiana na mashamba. Nikiyaangalia mambo haya, *El Nino* imekuwa kisingio katika Serikali ya Kenya; kwamba barabara ambazo ziliharibika mnamo mwaka wa 1994, kama zile za kwenda Maasai Mara--- Eneo la Maasai Mara limekuwa na shida tangu mwaka wa 1994 mpaka sasa. Halafu sasa wanatwambia kuhusu athari za *El Nino*. Fedha ambazo zimetoka katika hifadhi ya Maasai Mara, zinaenda wapi? Watueleze! Hata nyingine zinatolewa kwa Narok County Council, ambazo Bw. ole Ntimama alipigania sana.

Katika Mombasa na Pwani yote, mahoteli yamefungwa. Hotel Inter-Continental Mombasa, ambayo ina vitanda takribani 400, kila siku inapewa watu watano, wanane, tisa au kumi. Kwa nini, na ni nani ameharibu haya mambo?

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ingawaje tumesema kwamba Kenya "ni mtoto mdogo wa miaka 35," lakini huwezi kuwa mwenye mashamba yote Kenya, halafu useme kwamba Kenya ni mtoto mdogo na wewe hulimi lile shamba; kazi yako ni kutafuta benki ikupatie mikopo na kadhalika. Kuhusu jambo hilo, ningetaka kusema kwamba cheti cha kumiliki shamba katika Kenya kina maana yake. Kuna wale ambao wamepewa hivyo vyeti tangu mwaka wa 1960 na bado wanaendelea kutafuta pesa kutoka benki.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kuna watu ambao hawajajua cheti cha kumiliki shamba katika Kenya kina maana gani na bado tuko katika nchi moja. Hawa ambao tuko nao katika Bunge hili, wana vyeti vya mashamba makubwa karibu hekari milioni moja katika nchi hii. Bado tunaendelea kusema kwamba uzalishaji unaenda chini, hakuna vitega uchumi kutoka nje, na kadhalika. These are hypocritical statements. Kuhusu mambo yanayohusiana na rasilmali kutoka nje, utaona kwamba kuna wale ambao wanaenda na kufungua akiba za benki kule nje, halafu wanatumana agents kuja hapa na kutafuta viwanda na vitu vingine. We say that they are foreign investors, yet they are the same people here.

Asante, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. I am not supporting.

Mr. Sambu: Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia nafasi niseme machache kuhusu hotuba ya Waziri wa Fedha, wakati wa kusoma Bajeti ya mwaka wa 1998/99.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, lengo la Waziri wa Fedha ni kufufua uchumi wetu. Lakini mapendekezo aliyoyotoa ni hafifu mno na hayawezi kuufufua uchumi wetu. Kwa mfano, kusema kwamba watapunguza magari, na gharama ya simu, na kadhalika--- Hayo ni mapendekezo mazuri lakini hayawezi kufika katika kiini cha mambo ambayo yanafanya uchumi wetu kufifia. Tukitaka kufufua uchumi wetu ambao nilisema mara ya kwanza hapa, kwamba uko katika Intensive Care Unit, ni lazima tuongeze nafasi za kazi. Ni lazima tupunguze umaskini ambao umeenea sana miongoni mwa watu wetu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tukitaka kufufua uchumi wetu, ni lazima tuyaangalie mambo kwa ukweli. Kwa wakati huu, tumetiwa hofu na kila mtu ameogopa; hakuna mtu atakayesema ukweli hapa, hata Mawaziri wenyewe. Nikitakiwa kuthibitisha, nitathibitisha. Wameogopa na hawasemi ukweli.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kuna ufasidi nchini Kenya, lakini hawa Mawaziri hawataki kusema hivyo. Na wakitaka nithibitisha nitathibitisha. Kuna ufasidi wa kiwango cha juu, lakini tunashughulika na ufasidi unaohusu hongo ya Kshs40 kwa askari polisi. Papa wakuu wanaomeza nchi hii, hawatiwi nguvuni. Hakuna anayethubuti kusema ukweli. Sisi wachache tunaosema ukweli, tunatishwa na kufukuzwa kila mahali. Hata mkituhangaisha, ukweli utatimia.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ushuru hauokotwi kwa sababu ya ufasidi. Kwa nini sukari kutoka ng'ambo inakubaliwa kuingia nchini bila kutozwa ushuru? Juzi mlikubali kwamba, ushuru wa Kshs450 milioni haukulipwa. Kwa sababu ya ufasidi, mtu binafsi anatoa sukari kutoka ng'ambo kupitia bandari ya Mombasa hadi Nakuru, halafu anapakia kwa magunia yaliyobandikwa vibandiko vya viwanda vya humu nchini na kuiuza kama sukari iliyotengenezwa humu nchini. Je, wale maofisa walioko forodhani na kwenye weigh bridges za Mariakani, Machakos na Gilgil wanafanya kazi gani? Sukari inapitishwa hadi Nakuru na kubadilishwa vibandiko. Hivi sasa, kule Nakuru, sukari inauzwa kwa bei ya chini, zaidi ya ile inayotoka katika viwanda vyetu. Hii ndio sababu watu wetu wanaangamia na kukosa kazi. Mimi ninabashiri kwamba, kiwanda cha sukari cha Mumias kitafungwa hivi karibuni.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ni nani anayeangamiza mashirika ya Serikali? Hivi sasa, kiwanda cha Rivatex kinakaribia kaburi. Watu karibu 2,000 watakosa kazi. Jawabu inaweza kuelezwa na Lucas Chepkitony. Yeye alipewa kazi, na kwa sababu ni mfasidi, alifungua account yake binafsi, ili auze mali ya kampuni na kujiwekea pesa hizo. Lakini, yuko huru. Haulizwi chochote na hawa Mawaziri. Rasilmali ya nchi hii na mashini madhubuti yamewekwa kwenye kiwanda hicho, lakini kinaangamia. Hii ni kwa sababu mtu mmoja anauza mali ya Rivatex na kujiwekea pesa. Mbona hatumuulizi? Umasikini umezidi, huku watu 2,000 watafutwa kazi kule Rivatex kwa sababu ya mtu mmoja anayejilimbikizia mali. Kwa nini hawa Mawaziri hawawezi kumchukulia huyo

mtu mmoja hatua ili tuamini kwamba, kweli wanataka kufufua uchumi? Tusiwe na hofu kusema ukweli.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa sababu hatukusanyi ushuru wa Serikali, tumeingilia kukopa pesa kupitia Treasury Bills. Sasa tunadaiwa Kshs160 billioni, mbali na riba tunayowalipa wale walio na hizo Treasury Bills. Ni akina nani walio na Kshs160 billioni ambazo wanakopesha Serikali? Kila mwezi wananyanyua Kshs2 billioni kama riba. Hizi Kshs2 billioni zinaweza kutengeneza barabara kutoka Mosoriot hadi Webuye. Hata pengine haitafika Kshs2 billioni. Pengine ni Kshs500 milioni tu. Ningependekeza kwamba, waregeshewe hizo Treasury Bills bila kulipa riba, na watueleze walikotoa hizo pesa kama hawakuibia nchi hii.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tungependa mapendekezo tuliotoa kule Mombasa na Mbagathi yote yatekelezwe. Haifai mapendekezo ya watu 160 walioketi kule Mombasa yatupiliwe mbali na mtu mmoja. Inafaa tutekeleze maapendekezo ya Mombasa na Mbagathi pamoja. Ikiwa hatutayatekeleza, historia itatujibu. Tulipendekeza kwamba, matajiri warudishe pesa walizoweka ng'ambo.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tunapendekeza kuwapunguza wafanyikazi wa Serikali, na huku kuna watu wengi wasio na kazi. Tuliwahi kuwapunguza na kuwapa golden handshake, lakini uchumi bado unadidimia. Kuwafuta watu kazi, ni kuongeza umasikini. Ukienda hata Harambee Avenue, kuna Wakenya wengi wanaorandaranda, kwa sababu, hawana kazi. Mimi siwezi kupiga kura ya kufuta watu kazi. Haifai kuwafuta Wakenya wetu kazi, na huku kuna wengine wengi ambao hawana kazi. Hiyo siyo tiba. Tiba ni kuangamiza ufnisadi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ni nani aliyeingia kwenye mapatano na waalimu? Ni Serikali hii, na wakaweka sahihi, kwamba, watawalipa. Sasa Serikali inapendekeza kwamba, mishahara ya waalimu ipunguzwe. Ningependa kumhimiza Katibu Mkuu wa KNUT, Bw. Adongo akae imara. Hakuna haja ya kurudia majadiliano tena. Kwani mhe. Kamotho na wale wengine waliotia sahihi walikuwa vipofu? Sisi tungependa tuwe na majadiliano ya kupunguza ufnisadi, lakini siyo ya kupunguza waalimu. Haifai kupunguza waalimu 66,000 na hali, hakuna waalimu wa kutosha kule Nandi ninakotoka.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, watu wanalima kando ya barabara ilhali kuna watu wengine wanakalia maelfu ya ekari za mashamba. Hatutawaruhusu kunyakua ardhi nyingine.

Mr. Mwakiringo: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to thank the Minister for Finance for the orderly Budget which he presented to Parliament. I have never understood previous Budgets when they are being read, but this one was straightforward, and a lay man would automatically understand it.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as we all strive to revive the economy of this country, I would like to touch on a few areas where we feel we should emphasise, so that we all participate in the elevation of the economy of this country.

It is my humble submission that Agricultural Extension Officers in the field are under-utilised and not committed. In fact, they do not visit farmers to tell them what to do. You would find a peasant farmer owning about 20 to 30 acres of land all under maize. Extension officers do not advise those farmers, for example, to put one acre under, peas, castor oil seed, beans and the rest. I feel, it is very important that extension officers visit these farmers, irrespective of whether they have means of transport or not. If they do not have transport, it is important that they use chiefs' barazas to educate peasant farmers. If it was well managed, we could be talking of industries which could employ people each year, instead of retiring 120,000 people this year.

Finally, I would like to remind the Government to be very sincere. We should hold our problems by their horns. Let the Minister of State, office of the President in charge of Internal Security to ensure that the Police Force is effective so that these people could be brought to book. The people who have money outside this country should bring it back. That way, the economy will survive.

Thank you.

Mr. Salim: Ahsante sana, Bw. Spika kwa kunipa nafasi hii kuchangia Mswada huu wa Bajeti. Lakini kabla ya kufanya hivyo, ningekuomba Bw. Spika ujue Wabunge wako vizuri ili uweze kuwaita kwa majina yao.

Kwanza, ningependa kumshukuru Waziri wa Fedha kwa kuwasilisha Bajeti yake yenye mambo mazuri sana. Lakini jambo la muhimu zaidi ni utekelezaji wa mambo hayo. Mara nyingi, tunapata Bajeti na mapendekezo ya pesa lakini tukifikia utekelezaji, tunakuwa dhaifu sana. Ikiwa Bajeti itasomwa na hakuna utekelezaji, itakuwa haina maana yoyote. Ningependa Wizara zinazohusika ziangalia sana mambo fulani ambayo yanaihusu nchi hii. Hivi sasa, kuna kilio kikubwa juu ya uchumi wa nchi hii. Kuna secta muhimu sana ambazo zinaweza kusaidia ikiwa zitatiliwa maanani. Kuna secta muhimu sana ya uvuvi ambayo haikuzungumziwa katika Bajeti hii. Hakuna jambo lolote la kuinua uvuvi katika sehemu mbali mbali za Kenya. Mkoa wa Pwani ambao unaweza kutoa samaki wengi haujasaidiwa na Serikali katika juhudi hizo. Sehemu ya Lamu ninayoiwakilisha Bungeni yategemea zaidi uvuvi. Lakini mpaka sasa hakuna namna au njia yoyote ya kuinua uvuvi wa kawaida. Hili ni jambo la kusikitisha sana. Pendekezo langu ni kwamba, kama vile vifaa vya ukulima havitoshwi ushuru, vifaa vya uvuvi vile vile visitoshwe ushuru. Katika nchi zingine kama vile Japan, Wizara ya

Uvuvi iko chini ya Wizara ya Kilimo. Nchi yetu ina vifaa vingi vya uvuvi, lakini haiko katika ramani ya nchi zinazotoa samaki kwa wingi duniani, hilhali Tanzania iko katika nafasi ya 38. Hili ni jambo la kusikitisha sana. Sidhani ikiwa kuna kitu chochote kinachoweza kutuzuia kufanya uvuvi wa kawaida. Tunasoma kila siku kwamba uvuvi katika Ziwa Victoria unadidimia. Ni pendekezo langu kwamba secta kama hiyo iangaliwe. Mkoa kama Pwaniaweza kuleta mafanikio makubwa kwa wananchi wa kawaida na nchi hii kwa jumla.

Ningependa pia kuchangia juu ya nguvu za umeme katika mashambani. Kuna pesa fulani ambazo zimetengwa kwa jambo hili. Ningependa pesa hizi zipelekwe huko Lamu na sehemu nyingine katika Pwani. Hatujapata kiwango chetu katika mambo haya. Kwa hivyo Bajeti ikisomwa, lazima ishughulikie kila sehemu ili katika nchi hii kwa mambo ya maji na menginepo. Isiwe ni Bajeti inayohusu miji fulani katika nchi hii. Mambo kama haya yanasikitisha na yanawafanya wananchi wajihisi kana kwamba sio wananchi wa nchi hii.

Bw. Spika, kumekuwa na madai mengi ya kulaumu Ofisi ya Rais au hata Rais mwenyewe kwa kutoweza kumchagua Makamu wa Rais. Kifungu kinachompa Rais uwezo wa kuchagua au kutochagua kiko wazi kabisa, na si haki kumlaumu Rais. Sheria ya nchi hii inaeleza wazi wazi vile ambavyo mambo yatakavyokuwa ikiwa hakuna Makamu wa Rais. Katika sheria, tatizo hili limerekebisha vizuri sana. Pia, sioni ikiwa kuna haja kubwa. Uwezo huo ubaki kwake vile Bunge hili lilivyopitisha. Itatubidi tupitische Mswaada katika Bunge hili ili uwezo kama huo uondolewe. Itakuwa si sawa kwa mtu yeyote kulalamika akisema ni lazima Rais amchague Makamu wa Rais.

Ningependa kuzungumzia mambo makubwa ambayo yameleta umaskini katika nchi hii. Kwa mfano, ardhi imekuwa tatizo kubwa katika nchi hii. Kuna watu maskini sana kwa vile hawana hati za kumiliki ardhi. Ni muhimu kwa wakulima wa kawaida huko Pwani kupewa na kumiliki ardhi ili waweze kupeleka mbele uchumi wa nchi hii. Tukifanya hivyo, nafikiri umaskini utaondolewa. Leo inasikitisha kwamba katika sehemu ya Lamu East, ambayo katika historia ndiyo sehemu ya kwanza kukaliwa na watu kwa miaka 1200, hakuna hata Mbayuni mmoja anamiliki ardhi huko. Hili ni jambo la kusikitisha na kuhuzunisha, na linafanya watu wajione kuwa wanyonge sana. Ni muhimu kwa Serikali kuangalia hali ya watu wote sawa sawa. Ikiwa itabagua kuwa wananchi wengine ni bora kuliko wengine, kwa kuwapa huduma na mambo mengine, basi vurugu na fujo zitakuwa katika nchi hii.

Bw. Spika, ni wajibu wa kila mtu kushiriki katika kuendeleza maendeleo ya nchi kama hii. Hali ya afya imezorota. Barabara hazipitiki na mambo mengi sana si mazuri kama inavyohitajika. Ni wajibu wa kila Wizara, viongozi na watu wote kushiriki pamoja kupeleka uchumi mbele. Hivi sasa, kilio cha watu wengi ni kwamba mambo hayaendi vyema kama yanavyotarajiwa. Pia, ni wajibu wa Wabunge kushirikiana. Ushirikiano uliopo baina ya Serikali na vyama vingine ni masla kwa wananchi. Ningependa kuchukua nafasi hii kuwaomba viongozi wasitoe matamshi fulani ambayo yanaweza kusababisha kuanguka kwa secta mbali mbali za uchumi. Uchumi umeadhiriwa zaidi na matamshi ya viongozi kutoka upande wa Serikali na Upinzani. Ikiwa viongozi kama hao hawataweza kuzingatia ni mambo gani wanaoyazungumza, wataleta madhara katika nchi hii. Kuzorota kwa utalii kumesababishwa na matamshi ya viongozi. Pia magazeti yamechangia kuonyesha hali mbaya. Lazima tufahamu kwamba matatizo yakija, yaja kwa watu wote. Hayachagui hii ni secta fulani au ile ni secta fulani. Leo, inasikitisha kuona viongozi hawajali hali ilivyo. Wanasimama wasi wasi kuonyesha vitisho na kuonyesha serikali za nje kuwa hali ya Kenya ni mbaya, hilhali kuna amani na utulivu. Lakini kuna viongozi wanaojaribu kuonyesha vingine. Mambo kama hayo yamechangia kutokuja kwa watalii au waweka rasilimali katika nchi yetu.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Manga): Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii kuzungumza machache juu ya Bajeti yenyewe, na juu ya mambo ya aibu yaliootokea siku hiyo.

Siku ya Bajeti ni ya maana sana kwa kila taifa. Wengi walishangaa kwa vile waheshimiwa wa Upinzani waliamua kuifanya siku hiyo ya upuuzi. Walionyesha kwamba haikuwa siku ya maana kwa kumsumbua Bw. Spika, na Waziri wa Fedha ambaye alikuwa anaisoma Bajeti hiyo. Hili ni jambo mbaya sana na ni la kitoto na haliwezi kutegemewa kutoka kwa Wabunge ambao wamechaguliwa na wananchi kuja hapa Bungeni. Nataka kumshukuru Bw. Spika kwa vile alitekeleza wajibu wake siku hiyo. Aliweza kuwazima Wabunge ambao walijaribu kuiharibu Bajeti. Tulisikiliza hotuba hiyo kwa makini na nataka kumshukuru Waziri wa Fedha kwa vile aliyoiwasilisha hotuba yake. Alitoa hotuba yake kwa ujasiri mkubwa sana. Ilikuwa ndefu lakini kila mtu aliyemsikiliza vizuri aliweza kumwelewa vizuri. Nataka kumshukuru Waziri pamoja na wenzake kwa kutayarisha Bajeti ambayo ilikuwa ya kweli, na ambayo inahitajika kwa wakati huu mgumu katika nchi yetu.

Tunajua kwamba kuna watu wengine ambao wangetaka kuona nchi yetu ikiingia katika shimo. Lakini kuna wengi ambao wangependa tutoke katika shida zinazotukumba. Mmoja wao ni Waziri wa Fedha ambaye alijitoea kusema ukweli wa mambo yalivyo. Ukiangalia Bajeti ya mwaka huu, utaona kwamba imechukua hatua kadhaa kurekebisha mambo ambayo yalizungumziwa huko Mombasa na Mbagathi. Ninashangaa kusikia

wenzangu wakisema kwamba hakuna hatua yoyote iliochukuliwa. Sasa hivi, hatua zimeanza kuchukuliwa. Katika wizara mbali mbali, simu zimekatwa. Hakuna matumizi ovyo ovyo ya simu. Mambo mengine pia yameanza kutekelezwa. Nataka kuwahimiza wenzangu waipе Serikali nafasi ya kutimiza yaliomo katika Bajeti.

Bajeti yenyewe ni ngumu na inataka mambo mengi. Kuna mambo ya mijengo na maendeleo ambayo yamesimamishwa. Hali ilivyo ni kwamba, ikiwa hatuwezi kufanya mambo hayo, ni lazima yasimamishwe, ili tuuweke uchumi wetu kwenye miguu miwili tena. Kwa sasa, uchumi wetu unasimama na mguu mmoja. Ni lazima tukubali uchungu tutakaopata katika mambo haya. Ninashangaa inaposemwa kwamba watumizi wa umma na walimu watapunguzwa, watu wengine wanasema kulikuwa na mapatano. Ni lazima tukubali makosa. Lazima tukubali kwamba hali yetu ni mbaya. Hata ukiangalia hasa mwalimu, ni muda gani anatumia kwa siku kufanya kazi. Ukiangalia pesa anazopata ni nyingi zaidi ya mtumishi wowote wa umma. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima mambo haya yote yawekwe pamoja. Ukiangalia pesa ambazo nchi hii inatumia kwa kuwalipa walimu, ni nyingi sana. Walimu ni watu wa maana katika nchi yetu na wanawafundisha watoto wetu ambao watakuwa viongozi katika siku za usoni. Lakini lazima tufikirie vile tutatoka katika hili shimo ambalo nchi yetu imetumbukia. Tungependa kuwauliza walimu waelewe mambo haya ya kuongezwa mshahara. Itatubidi tufunge mishipi yetu kwa muda wa miaka miwili kuzudi tuweze kutoka katika shida hii. Kwa hivi sasa, tunaweza kuwalipa walimu peke yao na huku mambo mengine yakioza na nchi kuanguka. Itakuwaje? Haya ndiyo maswali ambayo kila mmoja wetu anayependa nchi yake anatakiwa kufikiria.

Tunajua kwamba barabara zetu zimearibika kabisa. Pesa zilizotengewa kazi hiyo ni kidogo sana. Wale wanaoisimamia kazi hiyo lazima waangalie kwa makini sana. Visa vya ufisadi na kutojali lazima vifutiliwe mbali, ili zile pesa kidogo tulizonazo ziweze kuisaidia nchi yetu. Bila barabara, hata mkulima hawezi kusafirisha mazao yake.

Tumekubali kwamba ujenzi wa manyumba makubwa usimamishwe. Si kupenda kwetu. Ni vile hali ilivyo. Siyo katika Kenya peke yake. Nchi zote zinalia. Hata majirani wetu wako na taabu hizo hizo. Watu wanapozungumza kuhusu ufisadi na kuanguka kwetu, kila mmoja wetu amechangia jambo hilo. Hata walio katika Upinzani walikuwa watumishi wa umma. Hili jambo halikutokea jana bali lilitokea miaka mingi na likasidi pole pole. Nawajua wengine katika Upinzani ambao walikuwa wafisadi nambari moja. Leo, wanajipaka mafuta na kujifunika nguo nyeupe na kusema, "hapana". Hilo siyo jambo nzuri. Ni lazima sisi zote tuungane kwa minajili ya kutoa nchi yetu katika shida iliomo.

Nikirejea kwenye Bajeti yenyewe, ilikuwa nzuri hata ingawa itakuwa vigumu kutimizwa. Inaitaji ushirikiano wa Serikali, Upinzani, wakulima na kila mtu. Kuna watoto wetu kwenye vyuo vikuu ambao watamaliza vyuo hivyo. Tutawapeleka wapi? Tunaambiwa ni lazima tusimamishwe kuwaajiri watu. Wanaomaliza shule lazima waelewe. Ikiwa kuna mwenye uwezo wa kuwaajiri wanaomaliza shule afanye hivyo. Ni lazima wote tushirikiane kuisadia nchi yetu kukua.

Kuna jambo moja ambalo linatushangaza. Watu wamefikia kiwango ambacho waingiapo msalani na wakute maji yamefunguliwa na yanatiririka ovyo ovyo, hawawezi kuyafunga. Kufikia kiwango hicho cha kutojali ni vibaya sana.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

Mr. Ochilo: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to make my contribution on the Financial Statement. The opinion I hold of this Budget is very pessimistic, because I am of the opinion that this year's Budget will fail. It will fail because a lot of us will not be happy with the tough measures that were recommended by the Minister. The hon. Minister recommended that the Government reduces the expenditure of its Ministries and reduces the number of its vehicles. It is human nature that any form of reduction is not welcome. Why I am saying that this Budget will fail is because it requires the political will and the support of the Executive. We know very well that the greatest spender of public revenue in this country is the Office of the President. In the entire Speech by the Minister, there was no recommendation that the Office of the President was---

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Angwenyi): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is my colleague, the Member for Rongo, in order to state that the Office of the President is the greatest spender in the Government, when I know that the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development is the greatest spender? He is misleading the House.

Mr. Ochilo: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, whether the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development or the Office of the President is the greatest spender, that is not the issue. What I am saying is that the Office of the President spends a colossal amount of money. In the Budget Speech, there was no recommendation that the expenditure in the Office of the President should be reduced. I am almost certain that the officers in that Ministry will be unhappy at any reduction made by any Minister or person. I know that the Head of State of this country works on the basis of commissions. There is no commission that has been set up to

look at ways of trimming the Office of the President. That shows that there is very little likelihood that there will be political will to support the Budget. That is why I am saying that as much as the Budget was a good document and in as much as the Budget was intended to cure what we are having, which is a very big deficit, this Budget will not succeed because human nature does not want reduction of any kind. Even if we were to recommend today that salaries of Members of Parliament be reduced, I am sure no Member would support that move. So, this Budget is unlikely to succeed because it will not have the necessary support.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for this Budget to succeed, there should have been suggestions on how revenue collection would be enhanced. That is what should have been the major part of the Budget. The Minister should have suggested ways and means of fighting poverty. In this way, people would have money and then, they would pay taxes. That was not adequately addressed in the Budget. So, in a situation where we are talking about reducing the workforce, 35 years down the Independence road, it is unlikely to succeed because nobody will want to go back to where he came from. Even the Ministers will not want that to happen. The fact that hon. Members were not foot-thumping for the Minister when he was reading the Budget Speech, is a clear indication that they were not happy with the reductions. It is true that they will not support it. I am sure that they will not even agree to the idea of having only Level Nine of our telephone lines. They will not ascertain that their bills on mobile telephones will not exceed Kshs10,000.00. So, we should start by improving revenue collection and fighting poverty, if we want to succeed.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is also the issue of teachers. The teachers are not going to budge an inch. In fact, we are going to have the worst crisis in this country when we try to renegotiate teachers' salaries. It is not going to succeed and the Minister should consider reducing the number of teachers, but not failing to pay their salaries. Teachers earn just less than Kshs12,000.00 which is not enough to pay for decent housing or [Mr. Ochilo]

even buy a shamba. They are not going to support the Budget and a substantial part of the Budget proposals would be met, if the teachers agreed to the proposals. We have heard what the teachers want from the Kenya National Union of Teachers (KNUT) Secretary General and there is no need of engaging in war of words with him. In fact, the Minister should accede to the fact that, that cannot be pursued.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am also of the opinion that this Budget is unlikely to succeed because the Minister did not form what I would refer to as the "Flying Squad." Loss of revenue is a very serious offence in this country. It is as serious as the offence of murder. In fact, it is as serious as the offence of high treason because when we have lost all the revenue, we lose direction and governors in this country. To deal with loss of revenue in this country, we need very tough measures to be taken. We need an office that is capable of summoning any Minister or any public officer or even the holder of the Office of the President to question him in respect of loss of revenue. There was no suggestion in the Budget that such an office is in the offing. So, the mere recommendation that penalty will be increased from a fine of something to Kshs1 million or some few months to five years will not work. I do not---

The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Manga): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I hate to interrupt my colleague, but he is out of order because the Minister outlined tough measures to contain the problem. One, there is the Ant-Corruption Authority; two, he created the office of the Financial Controllers in the Ministries. Is he in order to mislead the House that the Minister never recommended any measures?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Mr. Manga, you are now giving information.

Mr. Ochilo: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very bad when a senior member of the Government is taking my time, when I did not say that the Minister did nothing. I said that the Minister did not put in place adequate measures. I used the word "adequate". He should have said that adequate measures are being placed to deal with corruption, theft and loss of revenue. I was saying that the Minister should have put in place tough measures as those that are there for fighting armed robbery. The Flying Squad is there to deal with armed robbery. There should even be hotlines for reporting any form of corruption. Why I am suggesting this is because we are in a financial quagmire, because there is loss of revenue and misappropriation of the little revenue that has been collected. If we do not move fast enough to arrest and deal conclusively with people who have taken away our revenue or those who have misappropriated the little revenue that we have collected, it is unnecessary to come and talk about a Budget that will not get support.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I conclude by saying that it is human nature not to like any reduction, and the areas where the reductions have been proposed, they are not going to succeed because nobody will support them.

Thank you.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Angwenyi): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to contribute to this important Motion. I want to thank the Minister for Finance for presenting a very good Budget for this nation this year. Our economy is not doing well right now, but it is stable with the necessary infrastructure.

Mr. Omamba: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the Member on the Floor to say that our economy is stable when it is collapsing?

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Angwenyi): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that some hon. Members do not understand what I am saying. One of these days I will organise a class on economics for some of the Members of this House. The economy is stable and vibrant although it is not doing well at the moment and we can make it grow faster than it is doing at present. If we compare our economy with that of our neighbouring countries, we will realise that they do not match us at all. Sometimes we cannot drive on a dual-carriage road because people can afford luxurious vehicles. It is in this country, in the entire region, where we have good hospitals like Nairobi and Aga Khan. We also have good airports like the Eldoret and the Moi International Airports. All we need to do is to break the vicious circle of deficit and domestic borrowing and then we will take off. At present, we have been overspending in our Budget and as a result of this we have been forced to borrow from local sources thereby denying the public funds that they could use for investment. This eventually reduces our productivity and ability to collect revenue for Government expenditure. If we can break that vicious circle and stop overspending, we can have a Budget surplus. This would mean that we would have adequate funds to spend on the operations of the Government.

Another problem which has been addressed substantially by the Budget is the handling of domestic debt. It is my humble submission that we may have to externalise our domestic debt. If we do that, we will reduce our special interest from the Kshs70 million per year to about Kshs3 billion or **[The Assistant Minister, Office of the President]**

Kshs4 billion per year. Through this, we would be able to release to the economy some Kshs34 million which could be used for other purposes.

The other problem is the mismanagement of projects. I am sure that this area needs to be looked into. We need to prioritize our projects. These projects need to be developed and adequately funded. This is necessary if every Kenyan is to benefit from these projects. I am proposing that all projects involve people at the constituency level. Doing so would be one way of preventing shady deals from taking place. If, for example, the Minister for Finance were to vote money for the tarmacking of the Nyakoe-Maranyu Road, which is about eight kilometres long, and we know the amount of money voted for every kilometre, it would be easy for the constituents to ensure that all the money allocated for the road is properly utilised.

The other problem that has been addressed quite well is that of infrastructure. I hope that all the proposals relating to this will be implemented in the course of the year. The farming sector, for example, must be addressed and provided for adequately. We must have roads in the tea, coffee and sugar growing zones. Although the Budget has provided some money for that, I think we need to enhance provision of infrastructure for the economic sectors of this country.

Unemployment and poverty are other issues which the Budget has touched on. Currently, if we do not control the level of expenditure on wages and salaries, we will not be able to develop at all. I do know that some groups of workers have been targeted and they are the teachers and civil servants. I would like to urge my colleagues here in the Government to look into this matter seriously. We can even decide to stop further employment of teachers and avoid sacking them. We can talk to them and postpone the increments and then pay them in arrears, two years from now, when the economy will have recovered. I am sure in two years time, this economy will be developing very fast, at a rate of ten per cent. That time, we will be able to get funds from the Budget to pay these people in arrears. I am sure they are also interested in the welfare of this country and they would like to listen to the Government if it talked to them.

There are no funds voted for the operation of the Civil Service. If you go to an office, you will find that an officer does not have a pen or a paper to write on. In some of the hospitals, you are required to carry an exercise book, which means that hospitals do not have funds for their operation and maintenance.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we implement the Budget, I am sure we will get the required funds to run this country and, therefore, our civil servants will be adequately occupied. If they are occupied, then they will produce. If they will produce, we will develop since we will have funds to improve our country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are a number of my colleagues who have talked about the Office of the President. The Office of the President is a nerve centre of this country. This country is a stable country. This country is a civil country. I found my friend the other day at 2.00 a.m taking his beer in Eastlands because he was sure he would get to his home safely. That is because the Office of the President is effective in

ensuring security and stability in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thought that because the Vote of the Office of the President had been reduced by Kshs2 million, my colleagues here would support the idea of increasing it so that the Government can ensure our stability. I was surprised when my colleague from Rongo said that the Office of the President spends too much money and yet I know that he is asking for an additional sub-location. We need more money to do that. We need more money to enable the Government to provide services like roads for our people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have established the Anti-Corruption Authority, which I am sure, is going to be effective.

With those few remarks, I support.

Mr. Kibicho: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, any Budget which does not tackle poverty, unemployment or improve the standards of living of its people, cannot be said to be a good Budget. What we have this year is a Budget where the Minister is saying things have been very bad. So, let us first of all remove waste, corruption and try to get some political will so that the economy can have a kick-start in order for it to tackle poverty, unemployment and improve the standards of living of the people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the economy of Kenya is agricultural based and unless agriculture grows, there will be no growth. This economy has for a long time depended on tourism and so tourists must come back. Whereas something seems to have been done on tourism where some money has been allocated for promotion of tourism, very little has been done for agriculture. For a long time, coffee has been the most important crop. It used to be the leading foreign exchange earner of this country. Its production has gone down and it is not improving. There is also no mention in the Budget of what the Minister is trying to do so that its production can come up.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, about a year ago, the coffee industry was liberalised. Many millers came into the market. These millers are holding stocks of coffee. If you can take KPCU to court, you will find that a lot of money is being held. It is not being released to the economy. Though we are operating a liberalised economy, what is the Government doing on the regulation part of it so that individuals do not hold this country at ransom?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are some co-operative societies which have not been paid for the last six months. How are they expected to improve the production as far as coffee is concerned? Where are they supposed to get the inputs? How are they expected to expand the acreage covered by the crop? We also have tea which is an important crop. However, the type of politics that is going on because of tea may bring us to where coffee is, unless something is done very quickly. Those who are managing tea have done very well because notwithstanding the politics, they have made its production to soar, but we still think that unless the farmers get more from these crops, they will neither expand the acreage nor improve their production by putting more fertilisers and practising proper crop husbandry.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have been talking for the last six months in this country about our domestic debt. There is another area where nobody is addressing himself to. We have the commercial banks, but if you look at their balance sheets for the last two to three years when the economy has been deteriorating, you will find that their profit margins are very high. Since the time when that particular sector was liberalised, wananchi have been suffering. When you deposit a cheque in a bank in Nairobi, you are told to wait for four to five days before it is cleared. You are denied the use of that money. If you deposit a cheque at a bank in Kitui, it will take 21 days to be cleared. What is the Minister doing so that the people can get this money very quickly?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Budget will not succeed so long as it depends on the political will of those in power and on the vain belief that corruption will be eliminated. This is because it is the same Government which was there even when these things were happening. The only thing which can make one to be convinced that this Budget will succeed, is for the Government itself to immediately start reducing its own size so that the people can see that they are now serious. However, if we continue debating, teachers are going to take a hardline stand on this matter and they will not yield, and if they do not, the whole Budget will collapse. In any case, if you consider the teacher's salary, it is peanuts. Teachers earn about Kshs3,000 to Kshs5,000 per month. When you visit Hotel Intercontinental, you find that one meal goes for Kshs1,000 or Kshs3,000. What type of economy is this where people do not care about others? They only think about their standards of living but they do not think about the less privileged. Something has to be done. A policy must be introduced in this country so that we consider improving the welfare of others, instead of thinking about our own welfare.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, how do you expect this economy to succeed when the culture of working is not productive? If you go to an office, you will find that nobody cares. If you stay there for the whole day, you will find that you have wasted 10 hours when you should have been working in your shamba to promote this economy. If you go to court, you will see about 1,000 people standing in one corridor with nobody attending to

them. How many man hours are wasted in this country instead of being utilised on productive work? Who is addressing himself to this issue? So, unless the culture of working in this country improves and unless our attitude to work changes so that we stop thinking about our own stomachs, we will not achieve much. Unless the whole set-up of this economy is changed, we will continue suffering. One day wananchi will be very disappointed with the Minister for Finance and say; "you cannot continue buying a meal for Kshs5,000 when our monthly salary is only Kshs1,000". When that happens, we shall be in trouble.

With those words, I beg to support the Budget.

The Member for Sotik (Mr. Kimeto): Thank you, very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to the Minister's Financial Statement.

First of all, I want to thank the people of Sotik for having elected me to this House because I have eagerly waited to come to this House for the last 20 years. This is my maiden speech. I say to my constituents again: Thank you very much.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Budget was very much balanced, only that I would like to beg for the implementation of some of the things proposed by the hon. Nyachae. We must address the issue of the Ministry of Agriculture. This is because, in the Budget, you find that if that Ministry could address itself on issues of finding ways and means of developing the farmer, then, there will be an implementation of the policy on food stability in this country. So, I am requesting that, if there is any possibility, we look at ways and means of developing the farmer. If tea and coffee farmers could be given some loans so that they can be in a position to plant more coffee or tea in their respective areas, these crops would earn the country foreign exchange, thereby curbing these problems bedeviling our country, and consequently stabilising our country's economy.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to address the issue of water. If the Budget allocated enough funds to improve the water system in the country, especially in the arid and semi-arid areas, so that the people could afford to have regular crops, there would be no need to import food. Other countries are benefitting from our money through their food exports because of our inability to grow enough crops. Kenya is an agricultural country and has the potential of being self-sufficient in food production.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the Budget talked about re-negotiating the salary increment of teachers, I know for sure, that we are getting into another problem in this country. We shall soon face another problem. Teachers are already complaining that their salaries should be increased and if we reduce them instead, we are going to face another problem. I, being a professional teacher, know for sure, that teachers want their salaries to be increased. They earn too little to be reduced again. What I would suggest is that it may be better if we freeze any increment for a certain period rather than reducing it, so that in future, we can double the increment of their salaries. I know that this is a problem which we should address and we should look into ways and means of solving it, other than cutting down their salaries. This will be outright injustice on the part of the Government.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Controller and Auditor-General's office has been reporting to us what the Minister for Finance gives out after the Budget. He is revealing information after four or five years. I would like to suggest that the Government should employ enough personnel in the Controller and Auditor-General's office, so that they can produce those reports on an annual basis. The Budget we are discussing now should be seen to be implemented before December, so that we can look at what we have done. If we continue addressing issues which were said here three or four years ago, that is not the way forward. We would like to see fast implementation of all the Budget proposals and fast action on the reports of the Controller and Auditor-General. This House should also be given the opportunity to address and seek information about those who have embezzled Government finances and action taken against them immediately.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support the Budget.

Dr. Omamo: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. They say in business that when business is good, it pays to advertise. But when business is bad, you have to advertise. So, advertisement is important. I think in the Budget Speech, the Government told the nation that business is bad. The Minister's Speech to me was like an advertisement that business is bad. What is important is what to do when business is bad, so as to turn it round. I would like, in this respect, to thank the Minister for the Speech and the bold manner in which it was presented. I would like to take this opportunity to also thank His Excellency the President for having given hon. Nyachae that post. This is because in the Budget Speech, I could see that he was using his entire experience in the Public Service to tell the nation what it should do. I thank the president and the Minister in person.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the worst Government in recent years, I think, was that of Idi Amin. But the Ugandans survived. And if you go to India, a country teeming with millions of people, you will find food in the streets; food every where, food for people! Even in China which has billions of people, there is food everywhere, including the streets. I would like to persuade the Minister that in his Mini-Budget, he should come up with policies that will help Kenyans to have plenty of food in the streets of Nairobi, Eldoret, Mombasa, Kisumu; food everywhere for

everyone to eat.

(Applause)

In other words, since things are bad, we should have a policy of food for survival. I do not want to mention every bit in the Ministry of Agriculture, but I would like to persuade the Minister for Finance to liaise with the Ministry of Agriculture to help Kenya have plenty of food for the people to eat. We have good bananas from Murang'a, Nyeri and Kisii districts. But there are very big bananas, or real bananas that catch your eye, still from Uganda. Why can we not grow them in Kenya? What are we lacking in Kenya that makes us not grow those stout, good and delicious bananas that we see on the streets? We should grow the 'kaliech' type of bananas.

We can grow them in Kisii district or anywhere else in this country. We are not producing enough bananas, and yet Kenya has the potential to produce plenty of them. Where are the sweet potatoes? Sweet potatoes are so delicious. You can take them with tea in the morning and you do not need sugar. On Wednesday morning, you would come here feeling very strong after taking tea with sweet potatoes. Let us have a food policy for survival, even if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is not treating us fairly. I hope they will now treat us fairly because we are also tightening our belts. Let us have a food policy in this country.

The Minister for Finance mentioned something about sugar. I would like to thank him for scrapping presumptive tax. It has been hurting sugar farmers. The problem of the sugar industry in [Dr. Omamo] this country is a form of a vicious circle. When there is shortage of sugar cane there is shortage of sugar and vice versa. I would like to suggest to the Minister for Finance that there should be a policy of increasing the crushing capacity in all our sugar factories, so that we can have enough sugar in this country. When we have less sugar in the country we tend to import it. With importation, we invite all sorts of tycoons who flood the sugar market with imported sugar. Importation of sugar is not good for this country.

I would also like to plead with the Minister for Finance to set aside money for farmers' training centres in order to train farmers. In particular, we should train them in the keeping of accounts, so that they know whether they are making profit or not. Now that presumptive tax has been suspended, I am sure that the Treasury officers will be following the farmers--- We want farmers to be trained so that at least every farmer, who is serious on farming, knows how to keep accounts in order to know whether he makes profit or not.

Finally, I would like to comment on this matter that is now attracting a national debate - the teachers's salaries. My view is this: In his Budget speech, the Minister appeared to have given a notice of his intention to renegotiate with teachers over their salaries, as agreed on last year. Now, this issue is being talked of as if the Government has already reduced the salaries and number of teachers. I do not think the Government will do that.

I would like to appeal to the Minister that he should start renegotiating with teachers over their salaries immediately. Mr. Ambrose Adongo thrives on negotiations. The day there will be no negotiations, Mr. Ambrose Adongo will not exist. Let him not resist negotiations with the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development. Let us keep our fingers crossed in that respect.

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

The Nominated Member (Mr. Sajjad): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to contribute on the Budget proposals. I would also like to thank His Excellency the President for nominating me to this House.

We, the business community, are very much willing to assist in all possible ways to revamp the economy of this country. The Budget proposals as presented by the Minister are ideal for resuscitating the economy. However, for the Budget to be successful, it requires commitment from all stakeholders in our economy. For the business community to assist in the growth of economy, it should get assistance from the Government. We sometimes find that our telephones are out of order for a couple of days in a month. But at the end of the month we receive bills for making international calls. If you complain to the Kenya Posts and Communications Corporation (KPTC) that you have not been using your telephone for a long time, they still insist on payment before they can rectify the situation. We cannot continue paying bills for calls that were never made by us. On the other hand, there are some people who use telephones to make international calls and when they incur huge telephone bills, they do not pay them at all. Their telephones are, however, disconnected, but in the next day they are given new telephone numbers. What a scam! The Government is losing a lot of money because huge telephone bills are not paid for. How can the business community be expected to survive if their telephones are tapped to make international calls and then they are forced to pay for them?

I would also like to talk about the Kenya Ports Authority (KPA). When we import consignments we pay charges to the KPA. But when we want to discharge the consignments we are required to pay US\$300 per ton to the Dock Workers Union. Why should we continue to pay for consignments when we have paid charges to the

KPA? Why is the business community being pushed to pay? If we do not pay, we incur heavy demurrages! Can the Minister concerned look into this issue?

I would also like to touch on tourism. Why has tourism declined in this country? It is because of poor infrastructure and insecurity. Seminars and going abroad to market our tourism will not convince tourists to come to Kenya. We have to address the issue of insecurity in our country. We have to ensure that the infrastructure is good. It is only after improving our infrastructure and ensuring security that the tourists will come to our country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like also to comment on the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA). The KRA is doing a wonderful job. They have really streamlined the operations at the Port. But we still find that some importers bring in highly taxable items, declare them as general merchandise and pay very little duty. How do we expect a businessman who pays all the taxes to compete against businessmen who are able to smuggle in goods without paying taxes for them?

Clearing and forwarding agents are licensed by the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA). They are issued with licences, suddenly you find a company has been wound up. The same company owes millions of shillings. The next day, the same company is registered in another name and starts clearing cargo. Why can the KRA not short-list reputable clearing and forwarding agents to, substantially, force importers to pay taxes? Mr.

Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me touch on the rates of duty. I think that if we look into the possibility of, generally, reducing the rate of duty to a level whereby smuggling and diversion is not profitable any more--- I am sure, if the Ministry of Finance looks into this, they will, at the end of the day, collect more revenue because there will be no incentive to divert goods into the local market or smuggle consignments. In effect, we will not only be catering for Kenya, but for all the neighbouring countries; Uganda, Sudan, Somalia, Tanzania and Ethiopia. We will be catering for over 200 million people.

I would also like to say something on the non-availability of medicines. The Government imports a lot of medicines. Why is it that when people go to the Coast General Hospital or any other hospital in the Coast Province, they do not get medicines? Do these medicines reach their destinations? Why do we have to import medicines from Western countries when we can get the same medicines from India at cheaper prices? Why can we not register medicines produced in India as long they are of the same standards as those from the Western countries? By doing that we will be able to cater for a large population.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot has been said about corruption. I would like to talk about low level corruption. Consider a civil servant who draws a salary of Kshs25,000 and who is in a very responsible position. This civil servant is not able to meet his financial obligations at the end of the month. How is he supposed to make up for the shortfall? He has children in school and he has to pay fees for them; he has to pay medical bills, provide food at home--- We have to look at the causes and obstacles. If we are not able to do so, we will not be able to stop corruption. The only way we can stop corruption is to ensure that civil servants are paid enough to enable them to meet their needs. Then, they will have no reasons to indulge in corruption. As long as they are not able to meet their financial obligations, corruption will continue to be there.

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

The Member for Nyando (Mr. Otita): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for allowing me to stand before the House and air my views.

First of all, my name is Paul Otita. This is my maiden speech and, I am grateful, especially, to the people of Nyando who elected me to this august House. I hope they will follow up my contributions in this House and elect me again next time.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I will start by referring the House to sometime back in history. Before Independence and, immediately after Independence, we had a very eloquent Minister by the name of Tom Mboya. He talked of attainment of Independence at that time. He knew very well that getting something can be easy but, maintaining it to the required standards becomes very difficult. After we attained Independence, he advised Kenyans that unless we planned properly; unless Kenyans did away with the then existing attitude of tribalism, the country would not prosper. I am still thinking of that advice because the political situation has kept changing every now and then, as a result of which certain regions have been neglected politically. This is what has ruined our economy at the moment.

We need proper national planning in all the things we do. Like now, we have the Budget. It is easy to write words on paper or to preach certain things to people but, when it comes to implementation, it is another thing altogether. It is a difficult thing which, if not done, definitely, we might not reach anywhere. We need to change our attitudes and implement whatever is suggested in the Budget. Now, the Minister intends to post Provincial Finance and Expenditure Officers (PF&EO) to be looking after the finances in the provinces. But, you will find that, if the attitudes of these people are not really changed as required by Kenyans; if these people go into

the system of corruption, neglect or adopt a care-free attitude, then definitely, we will not even improve our Budget or economy. We might devise measures, make good moves but if we do not have the political will, or a positive attitude in what we are supposed to do, we shall not succeed in eliminating whatever problems we have. We have problems facing nearly every sector of our economy, for example, the agricultural sector. Unless we try very much to tackle these problems in unity, with a changed attitude, definitely, we will not make it.

We used to have some cash crops which no longer exist now. We had sisal before Independence. We used to have factories which manufactured sacks out of sisal; we had cotton and several ginneries. All these factories are now almost extinct; you cannot see them anywhere. In order to reverse all these things, we must focus back and gear our movements towards reviving all these factories. We have in Kano, an area which is very hilly and the Lake on one side. This area has a very high agricultural potential. We can plant several crops there. In fact, it is a sugar-cane, cotton, and sisal growing as well as cattle-rearing area. Despite all this, because of the political neglect which has been in existence, nothing has been done. But if we can change our attitudes now and utilise that area for the development of the nation, we can alleviate famine in the country. We can have surplus sugar even for export. We can have enough agro-based industries like ginneries and sisal industries.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, since Kenya is an agricultural country, we can utilise nearly three-quarters of this land for agriculture. We find that at the moment, less than a quarter of the land in this country is arable. This arable land is not properly used as it is supposed to be and yet we complain that there is famine in Kenya. We do not really appreciate such a thing. We would like to see all that is contained in the Budget Speech being implemented. If we have people who are letting us down in this aspect, then we have to put rules in place in order to deal with such people. I am saying that because there are communities like the Indian community here in Kenya who are traders. These people export a lot of money outside Kenya. They import goods into this country, make so much money and export the same money to their countries. This does not augur well for the development of our country because they are not interested. We should put regulations or rules in place to deal with such people so that all our nationals enjoy the resources we have in this country.

On the issue of teachers' salaries, I would like to say that this is not an issue which is easy to deal with, the way the Minister for Finance put forward in his Budget Speech. He proposed that the number of teachers should be reduced by 66,000. If he has to do that, then it means he also has to reduce classes to 33,000. If classes are reduced to 33,000 then our education system will be completely ruined. A country without education is no country. We have to get ways and means of jump-starting our economy. But when we take a particular line of action, then we should be prepared for the end result.

Mr. Munyao: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Something is terribly amiss here! I am happy that most hon. Members present in the House now come from dry areas, the Chair included. It is extra-ordinarily cold. I am sure that hon. Biwott, hon. Lotodo and myself who come from dry areas can feel it. It is very cold!

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Hon. Munyao, I think this matter of the temperature of the Chamber has been raised with the Clerk and he is aware of it. I am told that he is attending to it.

The Assistant Minister for Planning and National Development (Mr. Sumbeiywo): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to contribute to the Budget Speech.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say right from the onset that the Budget was a balanced one. As it has been said by most of my colleagues, the Minister for Finance had a problem because of the economy which is not in a good shape. The economy, as we all know, is a bit out of balance and so, the Minister for Finance tried as much as possible to balance the Budget.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, one problem which we have in this country is a dishonest Civil Service which contains people who are neither upright nor patriotic. If we had patriots in this country, we would not be going to the Western World or any other developed country to solicit for funds to enable us to run our affairs. If we had Chief Executives in the parastatals who are trustworthy and honest, those parastatals would be generating enough revenue to run our country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had a nasty experience during the last General Elections whereby most of the parastatal Chief Executives used parastatal vehicles to campaign for particular candidates. To make matters worse, these vehicles had registration numbers other than those of the parastatal bodies. They were using ordinary registration numbers. I have the names and numbers of those vehicles. If we are asked to prove that, we will do it. One of the parastatals in this country dispatched two vehicles for campaign purposes in my constituency. Those vehicles had private registration numbers. Later on,---

Mr. Kikuyu: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Can the hon. Member on the Floor tell this House which parastatal he is referring to and also provide to this House the numbers plates of the vehicles he is talking about so that we are aware? He seems to know and he wants to hide that information from

us.

The Assistant Minister for Planning and National Development (Mr. Sumbeiywo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my good friend hon. Kikuyu from Masaku, knows very well that there are quite a number of parastatal vehicles in Machakos as there are in other districts.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the two vehicles I am referring to have by now been sold because that parastatal is under receivership. So, he can easily deduce which parastatal I am talking about.

Mr. Sambu: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member has made very serious allegations. First, he alleges that parastatal vehicles were used in his constituency presumably, during the campaign period. Secondly, he has alleged that the said parastatal is under receivership. The presumption now is that, because of the misuse of the vehicles, the company has gone under receivership. Would I be in order to ask him to substantiate or produce the vehicle registration numbers and also name the parastatal?

The Assistant Minister for Planning and National Development (Mr. Sumbeiywo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have had a lot of experience in this country. I have served this country for 38 years in different capacities. As I stand here now, I cannot make allegations that I cannot prove. This particular vehicle is registration No. KZT 136, which has already been sold and hon. Sambu knows where that vehicle came from.

Farmers in this country need to be looked after. I am speaking on behalf of farmers because I come from a farming area. The farmers need to be given some incentive by way of loans to enable them to cultivate their land and to buy inputs for the production of grain in this country. I believe that we can produce enough food to satisfy our people and remain with surplus which we can sell to the neighbouring countries. We have talked about agricultural farms and seasonal credit, but the farmers are not getting those benefits.

I am happy that the Minister for Finance talked about reducing the interest rate from the exorbitant figure of 40 per cent. I would still encourage him to make sure that local investors are not allowed to invest their money in Treasury Bonds because that is where all the money goes. The ordinary people who would like to invest in buildings and other business ventures cannot get the money from the banks because it is all in the Treasury Bonds and Bills. You find someone with Treasury Bills worth Kshs.500 million. The bills can stay in his house through out the day and night. He does not care and maybe that money is ill-gotten. I would like to see the ordinary people being encouraged to venture into business.

Let us not blame the *El Nino* induced floods for the poor infrastructure. Even before the *El Nino* induced floods, we had a problem of impassable roads in this country. In my constituency, there is an impassable road from Anin which passes through Chegilei, Pireto to Tot, Kapcheren, Rochi up to Mankapkoi. I have spoken about these roads since I came to this House three years ago. Nobody is bothered. We are blaming the *El Nino* induced floods, but they were not here two or three years back. We need to make sure that the roads are passable for use by farmers and other people visiting these areas. For example, hon. Munyao would like to visit those areas, but he does not have a big vehicle.

We need to rehabilitate the dams that were constructed way back during colonial times so that we can have water to irrigate our small farms. These farms are the back bone of our economy. If we can irrigate at least one acre and plant horticultural crops, our people can find ready jobs because at the moment, we cannot employ school leavers. I have a son who has already graduated from the University, but he cannot find a job. Other friends of mine also face a similar problem. We need to find jobs in the rural areas. Let us get these people back into the rural areas where they can get jobs. Let us create jobs in small towns like Iten. Unfortunately, there is no water at Iten. The only borehole which used to supply water to Iten is blocked because of siltation. This is being blamed on the *El Nino* induced floods which are a very recent phenomenon. These people give a lot of excuses. We need to have people in this country who are committed like the Kenyan patriots; people who will serve this country so that our children will thank them for having looked after this country.

I would like to congratulate the security officers who have managed to repulse some of these cattle rustlers. I would like to warn other fellows not to term cattle rustling as a tradition.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Otula: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to comment on the Budget, which was read to us last week. It is unfortunate that I am giving my contribution when the Minister, whom I wanted to hear what he should have talked about, has just walked out. I am going to hit out at the Budget Speech. Just like others have said, when we talk of corruption, it starts from the Treasury because at this moment, as I am contributing here, if you go to the Pensions Department, you will find so many people loitering around that particular place looking for their benefits. These people have got difficulties in getting their pensions. Some of them are asked to pay "something small" before their files can be traced. If the Minister is serious, he should be able to clean his office first, then he can get into other offices so that corruption can be stamped out.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when you travel from Kisumu to Nairobi, you find so many policemen on the road. These policemen are simply looking for money from matatu and bus operators. For example, if the bus carries overcapacity, they will never say anything, so long as they get money. If we are serious with what we are saying, then, very stern measures should be taken against corrupt officers so as to help our economy come back to normal.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another thing that we are talking about is the improvement of our economy. Nobody has talked of money which had been sent outside this country being brought back to this country. We are looking for money from the World Bank and IMF, yet those concerned have not said how they are going to bring back the money. A few weeks ago, His Excellency the President talked about bringing back money into this country, but nothing has been done. At the same time, they are telling us that they have started working and implementing what they had said during the Budget day. The money which has been sent out should, first of all, be brought into this country to improve the economy.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, concerning misappropriation of funds by Departmental Heads, I would say that the financial controllers, who are soon going to be appointed by the Minister for Finance will never succeed in their work. I fail to understand how a financial controller is going to control the use of funds at the district level. They will be able to take money to the district treasurers, but how these people are going to control the use of money at the district level is going to be a problem. There will be a conflict between the Accounting Officer of the Ministry who is the Permanent Secretary (PS) and the Financial Controller. Who is going to be above the other? So, I think the Minister should be able to think, a little bit more broadly than before, to make sure that these funds are taken care of.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as regards the issue of teachers, this is a case which I do not think should be debated about. If there is any group which is earning the least amount of money in Kenya, they must be teachers. If a PS, or a Minister goes to an hotel to take breakfast. He will be able to spend Kshs3,000.00 on breakfast. We should not ask a teacher who is getting Kshs3,000.00 to surrender some part of it so that the economy of this country can grow. They do not understand that the number of teachers is determined by the number of classes we have in the country. At the moment, as I am talking here, I have a number of schools in my constituency which are lacking teachers. If the number of teachers is reduced, how are these schools going to survive?

The Minister for Natural Resources (Mr. F.P.L. Lotodo): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. My point of order concerns the issue raised by the hon. Member of Parliament on the Floor. He said that, a Minister can spend Kshs3,000.00 on breakfast. I happen to be one of the Ministers. I have never taken breakfast costing over Kshs75.00. Would he say which Minister, when and in which hotel?

Mr. Otula: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no breakfast for Kshs75.00 at Hilton Hotel. When you go to Hilton Hotel, the cheapest breakfast you can take is for Kshs1,500.00

The Minister for Natural Resources (Mr. F.P.L Lotodo): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I want the hon. Member to be specific. Which Minister and in which hotel did he take breakfast and for how much? I know breakfast cannot cost Kshs75.00 at Hilton, but can he be specific?

Mr. Otula: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member is a Minister, he should know that the Ministers take breakfast costing over Kshs1,500 at Hilton Hotel.

Mr. Mwenje: On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am wondering why the Minister is saying that, when he knows very well that, we have taken breakfast for Kshs2,800 at Hotel Inter-Continental severally.

The Minister for Natural Resources (Mr. F.P.L Lotodo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, are you satisfied that my point of order has been answered by that Member of Parliament over there?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Mr. Otula, continue.

Mr. Otula: On the issue of VAT collection, although I support the Budget, the Minister should be able to streamline the way he is going to collect VAT. This country has been messed a lot by the Asian Community and nobody has talked about how the Asian Community has messed up this country. The majority of people in Kenya who are taking money outside this particular country are the Asians. Nobody wants to pursue such cases because some of these people are getting funds from these particular Asians.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, revenue collection should be streamlined to assist our people. Before the Petroleum Levy Fund was introduced, there were road tolls. Money collected from the road tolls could not be accounted for and now they are collecting money through the Petroleum Levy Fund. There should be a very clear way of collecting this money, so that it is used to improve our roads.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, many of us have talked about the interest rates charged by our

commercial banks. This has discouraged our people from borrowing. At the same time, distribution of bank branches should be even. There are many areas where you have to walk for many kilometres without seeing a bank. The establishment of bank branches is normally done on tribal basis. It should be streamlined so that every area has at least a bank.

The Minister for Environmental Conservation (Mr. Nyenze): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to contribute to this Motion. I would like to support this Financial Statement, and wish that all Members unite as we implement some of these difficult recommendations for the economy to be back on track.

There are some suggestions that I would like to make, which I think, if followed, could put us on the right track. First, the economy is not doing very well, but it is not in a crisis. It is undergoing the normal vicious cycle that most economies in the world undergo. Just as a society is dynamic, economies are also dynamic. There are times when the economy does well and difficult times, like the one we are experiencing.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to recommend that we put more emphasis on agriculture, because our economy is agro-based.

Mr. Sambu: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Minister has just alleged that the economy is undergoing a normal cycle. Is the Minister not misleading the House and the nation? In this Financial Statement, this Government has recommended that 66,000 teachers be removed from the payroll. Is that a normal cycle?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila) Hon. Members, unless your point of order is absolutely necessary, I would like to ask you not to interrupt the Member on the Floor, because of the time constraint. Proceed, Mr. Nyenze!

QUORUM

Mr. Katuku: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. There is no quorum in the House.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila) Yes, there is no quorum. Ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): We have a quorum now. You may proceed, Mr. Nyenze.

The Minister for Environmental Conservation (Mr. Nyenze): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Since agriculture is the backbone of this country and the engine that drives the economy, I would like to suggest that agro-based industries be encouraged, credit be availed and if possible, food processing industries be established in the rural areas. This country loses a lot of money importing edible oils. It has a good climate to grow oil crops like custard, sunflower and simsim, yet Kenya spends billions of shillings every year to import edible oil. For it to succeed, it would be advisable to encourage agro-based industries in the rural areas, so that farmers can grow these crops and use simple, appropriate technology to extract oil from them, instead of spending so much money to import edible oil.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, more credit should be availed to the farmers. If we can improve agriculture, it would generate more income than what tourism generates.

A lot of accusations have been directed against the KPA in Mombasa, but a good approach should be instituted to make it a free port to attract business and a lot of income for this country. That is something which should be considered. While still on agriculture, I would also suggest that irrigation should be encouraged. I come from a semi-arid area called Kitui and in most of Ukambani and Eastern Province, all we lack is rain. Tana and Athi Rivers pass through that region. The area has the potential to produce enough food to feed the Kambas and the Kenyans in general. All we need to do is to harness the water instead of letting it flow to Lake Victoria. If we do that we can grow enough food to eat and export and there would be food in every corner of this country. Most of the countries in the world are turning to areas like Israel which is semi-arid. Despite the fact that the area is semi-arid, the country exports oranges to the United States of America, Europe and many other countries. These people have sunk deep wells to get water to irrigate their crops, but we have very clean water flowing into Lake Victoria. Those are the areas that I feel should be addressed.

I will also talk about insecurity. There has been a lot of talk about it and it is the duty of the Government and its citizens to ensure that there is security. Security will make it possible for people to do their business freely. It will attract investors and tourists who will bring in a lot of money. It would be an exercise in futility if when we preach peace other people continue to make outrageous statements which cause insecurity. When I talk about

insecurity, I am talking about the shooting of tourists, tribal clashes and raids. It is not the responsibility of the Government to ensure that peace is maintained, but all of us and especially the people in this august House. We should lead the way in trying to combat insecurity. We should support our police, give information and educate our constituents on the need to have security. If we start talking loosely, we will set this country aflame and nobody will be spared. It is not a responsibility of the Head of State alone or the Government to ensure that peace prevails, but also the citizens. Let us address that issue urgently, not only in relation to the tourism industry but also in respect of proper investment in this country.

We cannot overlook the fact that in this country there are people who have raised concern over the infrastructure. We have to take note that there was the *El Nino* and other factors that caused these problems.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Mwenje: Thank you Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to say a few words about this Budget. In the first place, I would like to support the Budget. I would like to say that it is generally a good Budget. However, there are some areas which I thought the Minister for Finance would have been more careful with. These areas are likely to land us into problems. This is particularly so because we have a shortage of funds. When you think that you can get those funds from somebody's pocket that is tantamount to robbing somebody of his right, which is not fair. In the case of teachers, there is no way we can say that we can balance our Budget by renegotiating over what teachers have already been awarded. I support the teachers, and I advise them not to agree to this, because this is a package which was awarded to them. We have many problems and we must ask ourselves how we landed into them. This is because of the obvious reasons which all of us know: A lot of money has been stolen, misused or allocated to the wrong areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, professionally I am a banker. Bank interest rates are actually supposed to be controlled by the state of the economy of a country. Unfortunately, the interest rates have shot up. As many hon. Members have said in this House, the rise in interest rates has been caused by the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK). In trying to attract money from the banking sector the CBK inflated the rate of interest on the Treasury Bills and Bonds. Naturally, if you lend somebody money. Your money is at a risk. Therefore, nobody would want to risk his money. However, if money deposited with the CBK no risk is involved. So, every investor would want to put his the money in the Treasury Bills and Bonds because there is no risk involved here. When you borrow money at such high interest rates you are denying the public the amount of money they should otherwise borrow for investment. That is the major cause of our problems today. No bank would want to lend individuals, or even its customers, money. It is now easier to deposit money with the CBK, something which has put us in an very embarrassing situation. This is something that should be reversed immediately.

I want to thank the Minister for Finance for saying that the Government is not going to borrow any more. In fact, this will reduce the interest rates in commercial banks. Some time back all banks were required to reserve a certain amount of money to be given to the agricultural sector. Today, this is not strictly observed. If you did not want to lend to the agricultural sector in the past, then the money was supposed to go to the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC). The figure was 15 per cent, but it has now gone up to 17 per cent. If you go to the banks today and check how much has been lent to farmers or to the AFC, you will discover that it does not even constitute 10 per cent of the banks' lending capacity. This is because the money has been put in Treasury Bills.

This is because the money has been kept in Treasury Bills. The Minister should order all the banks in Kenya to make sure that the 17 per cent lending requirement for the agricultural sector is observed. This is the only way to make our agricultural sector to work properly.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I represent Embakasi Constituency, which is the most densely populated Constituency in this country, with 114,000 registered voters. We fall under the Nairobi City Council (NCC). The NCC, which is supposed to give services to the Nairobi residents, does not have a budget. It has never published its accounts. The taxpayers in the NCC do not even know how their money is spent, and yet they are harassed when they fail to pay the rates. It is high time for the Ministry of Local Authorities ordered the NCC to publish their accounts. We should know what their plans are. The Government is known to be corrupt, but there is total corruption at the NCC. Today, a lot of money, Kshs77 million is being paid to some contractors for just applying gravel to the roads. A lot of money is spent and yet the taxpayer in Nairobi does not know how his money is spent.

The other aspect that I disagree with the Minister for Finance is where he says that only Four Wheel Drive (4WD) vehicles with less than 3,000 CC will be allowed. Even an ordinary Range Rover is 4,800 CC. That figure should change to 5,000 CC. This is because a proper 4WD car is about 4,000 CC. I hope that when it comes to the actual adoption of the Budget by Parliament, the Minister will rectify this anomaly. This car is required by those who come from the rural areas and some of us who come from peri-urban areas. We are in a situation where even those in the City require 4WD cars. If you drive a small car in the City, you will encounter

gulleys which are impassable. You will require a 4WD car to drive along a tarmac road. Juja Road, which was repaired recently is now in a mess. If you go to my place in Embakasi, and try to drive to Dandora, if you do not have a 4WD car, you will not complete your journey. These roads need immediate attention.

We all know why we are not given money today by the donors. When I was a banker, there were some people I could not give loans unless they came to the bank with their wives and children. That way, I would be certain that the money will be used to pay school fees. Kenya has reached a stage where nobody can give us money unless we take our wives and children. By that, I mean all the stakeholders must be there. Nobody is trusting us any more and nobody is willing to give us any money. We have to improve this situation. This is because the same Government officials who are supposed to safeguard our money from thieves are the same fellows who are stealing it. We have got to be patriotic. It is a serious offence to steal public funds. We come here, their names are mentioned in the Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC), Public Investments Committee (PIC) and the [Mr. Mwenje]

Controller and Auditor-General and yet, no action is taken against them. If anything, some of them are promoted or transferred to various parastatals. Who can trust us?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other day when we tried to raise several points of order during the Budget Speech to state that this Government is incomplete and it requires to have a Vice-President for it to be complete, people thought we were joking. We need a Vice-President. It is a legal requirement which is enshrined in the Constitution. The same way the Government is failing to protect public funds is the same way in which they are failing to appoint the Vice-President for this country. This Government is not complete. It is illegally constituted. It has to be properly constituted because the Constitution says: "There shall be a Vice-President." What is hindering the appointment of the Vice-President in this country? Is it such a big deal? There is no way we can convince Kenyans that we will protect public funds raised through taxation as spelt out in this Budget if we cannot even have a Vice-President in this country. That means that we cannot trust each other. The time has come when we all trusted ourselves and when all the legal requirements were implemented right from the President down to the common man. We have to be patriotic to the country. Thank, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

The Assistant Minister for Water Resources (Mr. Mokku): Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili nijiunge na wenzangu kutoa maoni yangu juu ya Bajeti. Kwanza, ninampongeza Waziri wa Fedha kwa kusoma Bajeti ambayo inazingatia maslahi ya kila mwananchi. Pili, ninawasihi wahe. Wabunge wenzangu wafikirie ni hatua gani inafaa kumsaidia mwananchi wa kawaida wakati tunapojadili Bajeti hii kwa sababu maslahi ya watu 31 milioni yanategemea Bunge hili. Kwa hivyo, tuna majukumu mengi kama wahe. Wabunge wakati tunapojadili Bajeti hii. Sisi sote tunaewa kwamba uchumi wa nchi yetu umezorota sana na wananchi wanatategemea kuwapa mawaidha ambayo yatawasaidia. Pia, ninawaomba wahe. Wabunge wenzangu wakati tunapojadili Bajeti hii tuwe huru kutoa maoni yetu na kurekebisha mahali ambapo panahitaji kurekebishwa badala ya kuishutumu Serikali kwa minajili ya kuishutumu tu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mimi kama Mbunge wa Isiolo Kaskazini, ningependa kugusia hali ya barabara katika Wilaya ya Isiolo. Kwa majuma matatu ambayo yamepita nimekuwa nikizuru sehemu yangu ya uwakilishi Bungeni na katika ziara yangu, niliona kuwa kuna haja ya Wizara ya Ujenzi na Nyumba kuangalia shida ya barabara ambayo imetatiza maendeleo katika eneo hilo.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, hasa katika makao makuu ya wilaya, naomba barabara zote zitngenezwe kwa sababu wananchi wanapata shida sana. Ninajua kwamba kuna upungufu wa pesa lakini barabara mbaya zinatatiza maendeleo mengi. Katika matembezi yangu hivi majuzi, niliona kwamba kuna shida nyingi katika Wizara ya Afya hasa katika dispensari na health centres. Vituo vingi vya afya miezi minne, tano au sita bila daktari au waguzi. Mji wa Isiolo ambao ni makao makuu ya wilaya iko kilomita 300 kutoka tarafa nyingine kama Megbi, Garba Tula na Uleniro. Wakati ambako hakuna madaktari katika hizo dispensari katika hizo divisheni wagonjwa hutembea maili 300 kutafuta matibabu katika hospitali ambayo iko katika makao makuu ya wilaya.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, leo asubuhi niliongea na Waziri wa Afya hapa na nikamweleza shida zilizoko. Nilitembelea dispensari moja ambamo mwuguzi alitoroka miezi mitano au sita iliyopita. Katika dispensari hiyo kulikuwa na dawa za Serikali za kutosha lakini kwa vile hakuna mwuguzi wa kupeana dawa hizo, wananchi walifungua dispensari hiyo na sasa inatumiwa kama stoo ya kuuzia miraa. Hiyo ni kuonyesha jinsi mambo yameharibika hapo. Kwa hivyo, namwomba Waziri wa Afya aliangalie jambo hilo. Wakati mwingine tunailaumu Serikali tukikosa kupata dawa lakini kuna dawa ambazo zinakosa mtu wa kupeana. Namwomba Waziri wa Afya ahakikishe kwamba maofisa wake wanazitembelea hizo sehemu na kuangalia maslahi ya watu. Kuna vifo vingi ambavyo vinaweza kuzuiliwa kama kuna madaktari wa kupeana dawa hizo. Vifo vingi hutokea kutokana na kutojali kwa madaktari ambao wangestahiri kufanya kazi hiyo.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nikirudi kwa hotuba iliyotelewa na Waziri wa Fedha, ningependa

kuwajulisha watu wa Kenya nzima kwamba tukitegemea donors kuisaidia nchi hii, tunajaribu kujidanganya. Kuna mahitaji na masharti magumu ambayo yanaokwa na donors na yanastahiri kubadilishwa. Nawaomba wananchi wa Kenya wafanye kazi zao kwa bidii hasa kwa upande wa ukulima. Kuna sehemu ambazo zinaitwa arid land na semi-arid land. Hakuna sehemu ya nchi hii ambayo ni kavu kuliko Israel. Ikiwa watu wa Israel wanakuza chakula katika nchi yao hata sisi tunaweza kupata chakula katika Wajir, Mandera, Isiolo, Garissa na Turkana ikiwa kuna maofisa ambao wanaweza kuwapatia wananchi mawaidha kwa sababu kuna maji ya kutosha kutoka kwa mito ambayo yanapitia sehemu hizi kama Ewaso Nyiro, Tana River, Athi River, Turkwel na nyingineko. Tukifanya hivyo, hii nchi itaweza kuwa na chakula cha hata pengine ya kuuza nche. Kwa hivyo, namwomba Wizara ya Kilimo itoe mawaidha kwa wananchi ili waweze kutia bidii kwa upande wa ukulima hasa katika sehemu ya Turkwel ambayo inahitaji irrigation schemes. Mahali hapo kuna ardhi yenye rotuba nzuri na wananchi wanahitaji mawaidha ili waweze kulima.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kusema mambo machache juu ya Wizara ya Ardhi na Makao. Katika sehemu nyingine wananchi hawapati vyeti vya kumiliki mashamba yao, hata kwa ploti ambako wameishi kwa muda wa miaka 50 kwa sababu maofisa wanaohusika na kupeana vyeti hivyo baada ya kufanya survey, hawapatikani katika sehemu hizo. Jambo kama hilo humtatiza mwananchi wakati anapojaribu kupata mkopo kutoka mashirika ambayo yanapeana mikopo. Namwomba Waziri ahakikishe kwamba hawa maofisa ambao wanaohusika na kupima ardhi na kupeana vyeti vya kumiliki ardhi wanapatikana katika sehemu za mashambani hasa katika makao makuu ya tarafa kwa sababu wale wachache walioko wanapatikana katika makao ya wilaya ambayo yako mbali sana na sehemu nyingine.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nikiongea juu ya kodi ambazo zinaletea Serikali pesa, pengine kama maofisa ambao wanahusika kukusanya kodi za wangeongeza bidii, tunaweza kuwa na pesa za kutosha kuendesha kazi za Serikali badala ya kupunguza miradi hapa na pale. Kwa mfano, wiki iliyopita nilitembelea hospitali ambako wananchi walikuwa wanataka kulipa pesa lakini walikosa ofisa wa kuchukua pesa hizo. Ilikuwa vigumu kumtafuta mtu aje achukue pesa kutoka kwangu. Wewe fikiria jambo hili; Kuna pesa ambazo mwananchi anataka kulipa, lakini maofisa wa kuzipokea hawako.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Wahe, Wabunge, umefika wakati sasa wakuhairisha shughuli za Bunge. Kwa hivyo, Bunge limehairishwa hadi saa Nane Unusu leo adhuhuri.

The House rose at 12.30 a.m.