

# NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

## OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 3rd April, 1996

The House met at 2.30 p.m

*[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]*

## PRAYERS

## NOTICES OF MOTIONS

**Mr. Mwauro:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to give Notice of the following Motions:-

### REVISION OF SECTION 20 OF CAP. 258

THAT, this House recognizing the economic difficulties that affect most Kenyan families and considering the cost of living that has come about due to liberalization policy which has caused dramatic rise of most essential commodities such as food, education and medicine; this House urges the Government to carry out a comprehensive revision of section No. 20 of cap 258 in order to allow any person who retires at the age of 45 years after serving for over 20 years, to be paid his/her NSSF benefits instead of having to wait until one attains 55 years of age.

### BANNING OF FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

THAT, given the fact that AIDS has become an epidemic all over the world and has affected thousands of Kenyans, and given that AIDS can also spread through contact of blood passed through injury and in view of the risk involved through girls' circumcision and considering that some girls have died after circumcision as a result of bleeding, this House urges the Government through the Attorney-General to introduce a Bill which will stamp out circumcision of girls and make it crime punishable by law.

### LOAN SCHEME FOR UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

THAT, given the fact that at present Kenya has five universities with a population of about 40,000 students, out of which about 8,000 to 12,000 graduate every year with various degrees and considering that employment opportunities for these graduates are decreasing, this House urges the Government to introduce a loan scheme for University graduates who wish to start small scale business in the informal sector with a view of reducing unemployment among the graduates.

**Dr. Wako:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to give Notice of the following Motions:-

### ASSISTANCE TO PASTORALIST DISTRICTS

THAT, in view of the fact that National Parks and Reserves which are the main tourist attractions in this country are situated in pastoral lands which were mainly Trust lands and considering the fact that the pastoralists are not compensated for the land, and knowing that the tourist industry is the largest foreign exchange earner for this country and that the pastoralists happen to be the major conservationists, but least developed; this House urges the Government to assign 25 per cent of its total foreign exchange earning to the pastoralist districts that neighbour the National parks

and Reserves to the tourism foreign exchange earning.

#### DECENTRALIZATION OF SERVICES

THAT, in view of the fact that some Government organs handling vital services to wananchi such as the Immigration Department, Pensions Department, NSSF, NHIF are only located in Nairobi and considering the untold sufferings this causes to many Kenyans while trying to obtain services, this House urges the Government to decentralise the services offered by these Departments to provincial and District headquarters so that they are easily accessible to the ordinary citizen of this country.

#### SETTING UP OF A SELECT COMMITTEE

**Mr. Kirwa:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to give Notice of the following Motion:-  
THAT, while taking into consideration the enormous difficulties in the various sectors the economy have undergone due to liberalization processes, and noting that the agricultural industry has borne brunt of these economic adjustments and inherent mismanagement particularly in the dairy industry; this House resolves to set up a Select Committee to look into:-  
(i) The main causes that have run down KCC, and;  
(ii) Give recommendations on how the organization can be put on sound financial footing.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE

**Mr. Shidie:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I wish to give Notice of the following Motion:-  
THAT, in view of the influx of refugees to our country from the neighbouring States namely, Somalia, Sudan and Ethiopia and noting the fact that, Kenya is a sanctuary of peace of these refugees who have overstretched the existing infrastructure, security and causing ecological disaster to an already fragile milieu and ecosystem; and further noting the importance attached to the role played by the UNHCR in providing essential services to these refugees; this House urges the Government to negotiate with UNHCR with a view to urgently secure adequate funds for improving the infrastructure and curb the looming ecological disaster in the Dadaab and Liboi Divisions in Garissa District.

**Mr. Mcharo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to give Notice of the following four Motions:-

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN ARID AND SEMI-ARID LANDS

THAT, in view of the ceaseless occurrence of famine in this country and being aware that such famine has primarily been occasioned by the vagaries of weather conditions, this House calls upon the Government to immediately carry out a comprehensive survey of both the surface and underground water resources in the country with a view to establishing irrigation schemes especially in the arid and semi-arid lands.

#### TARMACKING OF TAVETA-MWATATE ROAD

THAT, in view of the fact that an efficient transport system is an indispensable component for the success of the East African Co-operation; this House calls upon the Government to turn-up the Taveta-Mwatate Road during the 1996/97 Financial Year.

#### WRITING OFF OF AFC LOANS

THAT, since more than 90 per cent of the Coast Province comprises of arid and semi-arid land and considering the need to encourage people from the Coast Province to pursue agricultural and ranching activities with greater zeal  
in order to boost their economic status; this House urges the Government to write off all the old AFC

loans owed to the Government by farmers and ranches in this Province.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A REMEDIAL PROCESS  
IN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

THAT, being conscious of the need to distribute higher education opportunities equitably throughout the country, and considering that some districts in this country have seriously lagged behind educationally due to historical, geographical and cultural reasons; this House urges the Government to establish a one year remedial process in public universities for selected bright KCSE students from the specific districts to prepare them for university entry.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR RAPISTS

**Mr. Gichuki:** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I beg to give Notice of the following Motion:-  
THAT, in view of the fact that there is a tremendous increase of rape cases and been aware that most of the rapist are HIV positive, and that their victims, are in most of the incidents, infected with the HIV virus and noting with concern that the courts continue to met out light sentences to the culprits and realising that there is an urgent need to minimize HIV infecting the society; this House calls upon the Government to introduce an amendment in the Penal Code Cap 63 of the Laws of Kenya to provide for a mandatory death sentence to rapists who are clinically proved to be HIV positive.

POINT OF ORDER

BATTERING OF CHILD BY MOB: STATEMENT REQUESTED

**Mr. Cheserek:** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker. I rise on a point of order, and on a fact that is attributed to a feature on the last page of *The Daily Nation* issue of today, in an incident in which some members of the public meted out mob justice to a young child in the streets of Nairobi. It is alleged that the child snatched a necklace from a woman. This child did not choose to become a street boy or street girl. It is the duty of the society---

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** What is your point of order?

**Mr. Cheserek:** My point of order is to demand a Ministerial Statement from the Minister in the Office of the President in charge of Internal Security. We would like to know the fate of this child. I do not know whether who trampled upon this child has a child or not. This is a Kenyan. He did not choose to become a street boy.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

*(Order for Committee read)*

MOTION

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (RECURRENT  
AND DEVELOPMENT) 1995/96 AND STATEMENT  
OF EXCESSES NO.1 OF 1992/93

**The Minister for Finance** (Mr. Mudavadi): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:-

- (a) THAT, a sum not exceeding K£259,479,708 be granted from the Consolidated Fund to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996, in respect of Supplementary Estimates of 1995/96 (Recurrent) having regard to the reduction of K£192,800,248 therein appearing.
- (b) THAT, a sum not exceeding K£173,529,107 be granted from the Consolidated Fund to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996, in respect of Supplementary Estimates for 1995/96 (Development) having regard to the reduction of K£132,154,137 therein appearing.

(c) THAT, a sum not exceeding K£75,932,971-11.75 be granted from the Consolidated Fund to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1993, in respect of Statement of Excesses No. 1 of 1992/93.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to notify the House that His Excellency the President has signified his consent to this Motion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, as hon. Members might have noticed from the printed books of the Supplementary Estimates, for Recurrent and Development Expenditures, laid on the table of in this House on Tuesday, 2nd April, 1996, there are significance increases as well as decreases in approved expenditure in both Recurrent and Development Votes. These changes in approved expenditures were brought about in order to compensate for some high priority expenditures which could not be postponed to the next financial year. Namely, payments of medical and house allowance to teachers and Civil Servants, payment to farmers for maize delivered to the National Cereals and Produce Board, expenditure related to the issuance of National Identity Cards, provision for seasonal credit to farmers, payments for milk delivered to KCC by farmers, purchase of the Presidential jet, and provision for the construction of Eldoret Airport. These are unavoidable expenditures called for equivalent reduction in almost all the Recurrent and Development Votes. Details about the reductions and increases are contained in the printed revised Estimate Books which were earlier circulated to hon. Members. I do not, therefore, wish to go through them line by line or Vote by Vote. The hon. Members will have ample time to deliberate on this in detail during the Committee of Supply while debating the Supplementary Appropriation Bill in 1996. In addition, there is an anticipated shortfall in programme grants and loans projected for 1995/96, and this trend therefore, calls for strict control of expenditures in order to maintain the target and contain the growth in money supply and inflation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Statement of Excesses No.1 of 1992/93 was debated and passed by this House when deliberating on Public Accounts Committee Report of 1992/93, and its recommendations adopted on 19th April, 1995. I do not therefore, wish to revisit it again.

Finally, having appraised the hon. Members of what is contained in the Supplementary Estimates of 1996, I now formally urge them to pass these Motions as a matter of procedure.

Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker.

**The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development** (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to second this Motion. Let me say at the very outset that I would urge hon. Members to consider this Motion for approval because in the passage of this Motion, it will be possible for the Government to continue to dispense the services which the wananchi require. As the Minister for Finance has already made it clear, the provisions which are contained in the Book of Estimates prominent among them is the payment about the medical allowances for teachers and civil servants. No doubt, no one here would wish dispute the fact that this country needs civil servants and teachers who are healthy enough and are able to have access to good medical facilities so that they can discharge their duties. Teachers are known in this country for the major contribution and sacrifices that they make in educating the youth of this country. Therefore, it is important that their welfare should also be looked into. In the same way, a motivated civil service is absolutely important for the discharge of duties on their part. I believe that is one very important aspect which is contained in these Supplementary Estimates. Another issue which I believe no one here would wish to dispute, is the fact that there is provision for payment to the National Cereal Produce Board (NCPB), in order to enable the NCPB to pay the farmers who have delivered their maize to the Board.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are all aware that as a result of liberalization in all sectors of our economy including maize, it did become fairly difficult for many of our farmers to be able to find alternative market for their own maize and in this case, there was no alternative but for the National Cereals and Produce (NCPB) to actually buy the maize. This is a commendable law by the NCPB and also by the Government, that we cannot standby and watch our old farmers suffer. Every country, as it is well known all over the world, always stands by the farmers. Today in the United Kingdom, we hear about problems of beef. Farmers fear that millions of their cows maybe slaughtered because of some kind of a disease but the United Kingdom Government is doing everything possible to try to stand by the farmers. They have fought for their farmers in the European Union and they are doing everything possible to resist whatever moves are being mounted to bring their farmers problems and not even that, I believe that they have taken the position that, if all the millions of beef cattle were to be slaughtered they will do everything possible to compensate their farmers. We also know that European Union always turns to their farmers for provision. This is exactly what we are doing here although in a modest manner. Maybe we got to stand by our farmers. We have to ensure that food security in this country catered for. We do not want to get to a position where our farmers are discouraged from growing maize which is the staple food of this country and then we have to import it because it is going to cost us much more money. It is even going to deplete

our own foreign exchange a fact that we do not wish. It is for this reason that again in these Estimates, provision is being made for seasonal credit to the farmers. The long rains are with us and this is when we expect our farmers to plant crops and come up with a bumper crop when the season ends. Again, we know the problems which go along with expenses for land preparation, purchase of the seeds and all these things and that is why the Government has made a provision in these Estimates and come to Parliament for approval so that the Government can provide resources to enable farmers plant and continue to feed the nation.

Another thing I thought I should say before I sit down; hon. Members will recall that we have had a very serious problem as far as the solvency of the Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC) is concerned to the extent that dairy farmers have gone for a number of months without being paid. I think there has been a misunderstanding that KCC belongs to the Government. It does not belong to the Government but to the co-operative. Once again, even though the Government is not a shareholder of the KCC and taking into account the suffering our farmers have gone through as a result of the non-payment by KCC, the Government had made provision of a considerable amount of money to be paid to the dairy farmers. We know that milk has become a very important source of income to the small-scale farmers. The fact that they used to be paid on a monthly basis meant that our farmers could always depend on this form of income and when they are not paid, there is a problem of school fees, purchase of food and many other hardships are encountered and that is why the Government has intervened to provide Budgetary allocation to pay to our own dairy farmers. It is my hope and I am sure the hope of many Kenyans that because now elections have been carried out within the KCC and a new board has already been elected, it will be able to address the problems and that in not too distant future the problems that have been experienced by the dairy farmers will become a matter of history.

Let me also take this opportunity to also commend the Minister for Finance. I think he has done an extremely good job. One, he has put up a very commendable Policy Framework Paper which as we all know was launched by His Excellency the President and these particular provisions here have all been worked out within that Paper. Within that Policy Framework Paper, if one goes through it carefully it will be seen that the deficit predicated is an extremely small one and it is a deficit that is going to be contained, sustained and one that will be financed without discounting the private sectors of the banking system. He should also be congratulated for having an extremely successful donors meeting in Paris when the donors once again conferred their credibility on the management of the economy of this country. We all know that there have been Members of this House who obviously went around and spoke rather eloquently and loudly urging the donors not to support Kenya.

**An hon. Member:** Those were Members from the KANU side!

**The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development** (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not believe that KANU would be party to such a kind of disgrace which is clearly treasonable to the country. I believe that this should be an important awakening. The international community feels that the way things are going in Kenya both economically and politically are back on track and we will continue to go that way. I, therefore, want to congratulate my colleague, the Minister for Finance. He has had to deal with an extremely difficult situation because as we know, from 1994 we have not had any infusion of external resources into this country. We have continued to depend entirely on our own resources. I believe that it is important to note that this economy has a lot of built-in resilience. It is a resilience that has been possible because of the hard work of the Kenyan people be they farmers, traders, exports and so on. I think we need to salute our own people for their hard work and that shows that this country in not too long distant future will be able to stand on its own.

With those remarks, I beg to second.

*(Question proposed)*

**Mr. Nthenge:** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. First, I will support the Motion. But in supporting it I will make a few remarks. For one, we are giving this money to the owners. The Government taxes everybody to spend the money on the same tax payers. It is very important that the Government shows its people that it is a very serious organisation which does not play about with public funds. One of the problems we have is that people in the Government get worried as to whether Parliament is going to give them money. But once we give them the money, that money is not well spent. That is my complaint. There is nothing wrong with giving the Minister money so that he can do development and pay debts. This is a good thing. But let the money not be squandered.

Of late, I have reached a stage where I am wondering whether I was right at all, to say that the British should go away and we have an African Government. My intention and thinking at that time was that an African Government would be more serious because it is helping its own indigenous people and a few foreigners, whom we allowed to stay after they agreed to live with us. But now if you go to institutions which

were being run by the British

Government, you will find that they are not even maintained and are worse than they used to be in the 50s and 60s. So, you start wondering as to what is wrong with us. The roads, hospitals, schools and so on that we spend money on belong to us. By developing them we are not helping an outsider but ourselves. Why is it that an individual would like to steal that money. I am using the words "steal", although we have been using the word "magendo" and other words to make it sound different. But when you take something that does not belong to you and then you keep or use it, then you are a thief. Whether you call that act "magendo" or by whatever other baptismal name you give it, it is still theft. Why should we steal from ourselves for individual gain, and yet what the money was going to be spent on belongs to all of us, including the thief? This is because a thief has no roads, hospitals or schools of his own to which he sends his children. We all depend on Government institutions.

So, the most important thing is that our money should be spent very well. And it is the duty of the Minister to ensure that this happens. The Minister's eyes should be wide open enough to enable him put anybody who is stealing the money into jail. The Minister is a custodian of our money. Therefore, anybody who spoils his Ministry by putting money into what it was not meant for he is letting down both the Minister and ourselves. So, we will clap for a Minister who is doing his duty by making sure that money is well spent. At the moment it is known that those who approve road projects want to get 10 per cent. Yet, business people ensure that if you get 10 per cent they will also get 10 per cent for themselves, thus reducing the standard of the work done by 20 per cent. So, a road which was meant to last 10 years will last, maybe, six years, because its quality is low.

What is annoying the public is that they see a lot of these people in privileged positions accumulating a lot of wealth. Kenyans are not as foolish as people might think. They know the salary of the Commissioner of Police, the Member of Parliament and that of everybody else. So, when they see me doing things which I cannot afford they know that I am stealing. But they keep quiet. In fact, we have very good citizens. Thieves have not yet been dealt with. But it should be known that one day these citizens may exhaust their patience for we people in power. That is the worst thing that can happen in a country. So, I am asking the Minister for Finance and the Minister of State in the Office of the President, to be serious and make sure that they bring people to book for misuse of funds.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is also a shame when a civil servant is not paid on time. This is really very bad. These are things which we should not hear. Pensioners are crying because, although there was an increase in pensions, practically that increase is not being effected. These are the type of things which give the Government a bad name. And once the Government has a bad name I also have a bad name. This is because I am in the same House where the Government sits and I am supposed to help it correct its shortcomings.

*(Hon. Mudavadi consulted with hon. Ayah)*

I would like to ask the Minister for Finance to stop listening to hon. Ayah and to listen to me instead. If both hon. Mudavadi and hon. Ayah listen to me, they can get things done. I cannot get them done because civil servants are not under me. I can talk to the Minister who can then go and implement my suggestion. This is because we have given them that power. For example, the new Minister for Transport and Communications should know that the standard of our roads is being lowered by these people who are paid five or 10 per cent.

Which businessmen will lose money through giving 10 per cent? He will recover it by lowering the standard of the road that he constructs. We will ask the Minister for Finance what he did with the money. He will say that he gave out money but that money was not spent on the road. That is why some of these people and their wives go to London and Paris for shopping. That is not the kind of thing that we would like to hear. But since now we have brilliant young people like hon. Ayah and hon. Mudavadi, they can make sure that---

**The Minister for Transport and Communications** (Mr. Ayah): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member to mislead the House by reducing my age to that of hon. Mudavadi?

**Mr. Nthenge:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I apologise very strongly to my name sake. It is true that they are not of the same age. In fact, one could be the father of the other. But quite often when you are speaking in English and you use the word "young" that word means "able". This is because when you say that somebody is old it means he is unable. Now, both of them are very able but one has a longer period of experience than the other. It is also good that we have well educated people. This is not the Parliament of long ago, whose Members had gone up to Standard 7, and who were termed learned if they had gone up to Form Two. Now, we have hon. Members who have been to universities and who are of international qualifications.

So, we want the Government to be run properly and ensure that everybody is paid. Do you know that there was a time when everybody wanted to lend

the Government money because it was the best paymaster? But now nobody would like to lend the Government because it does not pay. The people who are supposed to issue Government cheques want to be bribed first, and yet you have done your work. Even when pensioners go for their pension, they are told that their files are missing. These pensioners sell their cows and other types of property so as to come here and find out what has happened to their pension. But when they get here, they are told: "Ngoja tu", or "Let us meet in corners". The idea is that they should give a bribe before they are paid. It is as if they are getting favours and yet they are demanding their rights, which they worked for. These are the kind of things we would not like to see. Our supervisors are the Ministers. This is because every civil servant, including the District Commissioner (DC) and the Provincial Commissioner (PC), is under a Minister. This is a political Government. The time when PCs and DCs and the Commissioner of Police were more powerful than we politicians, is gone.

When you are a Minister, you can order any civil servant. They are below us. The belief that they are the representative of the President is wrong. The proper representatives should be the politicians.

**Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to mislead the House that Provincial Commissioners (PCs) are not more powerful than politicians, when the Provincial Commissioner (PC), Nyanza has been frustrating hon. Dalmas Otieno when he was the Minister for Transport and Communications?

**Mr. Nthenge:** I am very happy that you have raised the point. What I am saying is that the PCs and some civil servants behave as if they are more powerful and they are supported by politicians. I am saying that legally, the Ministers should be more powerful than any civil servant whether he is a Commissioner of Police or a PC. The Minister is a political appointee of the Head of State. In all fairness, who is higher than the Head of State? There is nobody in this country who should be higher than the Head of State. His representatives are those people that he has appointed to run the Government with him. Civil servants have their positions and they are supposed to take orders. They do not formulate policies. We are the ones who do that and then the policies are presented to the civil servants by the Ministers. So, let us go back and correct things where we have gone wrong.

The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development has mentioned something about farmers. Farmers are under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing is supposed to supervise farmers so that they can feed us without any problems. I went to see an old friend of mine, Mr. Wafula Wabuge, who is unwell, and used to be a Member of this House. As we were chatting, he told me that Kshs1 million is owed to him due to non-payment of his dues from the sale of his milk. How do we expect our farmers to improve their farms if they are lending co-operative societies money which they do not pay back, and yet the consumers pay for milk in cash. In the morning, everybody who want to take tea with milk must pay for that milk in cash. Why are the farmers not paid in cash every month for the milk they deliver?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other point that I would like to raise is to ask the Ministers from today onwards to organise a meeting where the Minister for Finance would declare all the funds that he has for development so that every Minister can supervise the utilisation of funds in his Ministry and ensure that they are utilised properly. If the Minister for Finance was to do that, he would be acting for all the voters. When he is acting for the voters, he is acting for the nation. So, he cannot be wrong. Let the Ministers from now pull up their socks and get things done. These days, we have a problem with civil servants who want to please the public as if they were politicians. They are not. If they want people to clap for them as they do for us, let them resign and join politics. They will be surprised because they will not get votes and they will lose in the elections. So, let us do the right thing. Let the money that the Ministers ask for be spent properly by each and every Ministry. Ministries are headed by Ministers and Assistant Ministers. They should tell permanent secretaries and their assistants that things have to be done properly before we are punished by God in this country. The more we oppress the ordinary man, the more God gets annoyed. The more God gets annoyed, the easier he can punish and curse us and then we get into trouble. Other countries have got into trouble and we will not be the first one.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, security of this country is in the hands of this House. This House does not feel secure when we hear about robberies and other types of thuggeries being committed and nobody is arrested. You wonder whether it is the police who are doing it and getting 10 per cent of the loot. What is happening? We have a very good Police Force and when we hear that there is shaky security, we get very disturbed and this is very bad for our nation because tourists would not like to go to a country where thuggery is prevailing. Everybody who likes to go for a holiday wants to go to a country which is peaceful and where everything is nice and you can walk at night, go to a night club and do anything. Provided everything is legal, you do not get into trouble. So, I am asking the Minister of State, Office of the President who is in charge of Internal Security to get things done. We do not want this House to be like a debating club in a

secondary school. We are here talking about serious things which affect our nation. We want the security of this country to be perfect. We have enough policemen and if they ever run short of manpower, we have the Army. They can tell the Army to assist them in straightening things up. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other point that I would like touch on concerns public meetings. The people who are going to be paid with this money are also responsible for licensing public meetings. The PCs and their colleagues have become so important that they do not want us to talk to our electors. You will find that they license meetings where there is an Harambee. Somebody said that if there is a Harambee, they seem to gain. That is why they do not mind licensing a Harambee meeting. However, if it a public meeting where the policies of this nation are formulated, they do not want to issue licences. A man like hon. George Nthenge has not held a public meeting for a very long time. When I apply for a licence, they keep quiet. When I try to see the PC or the District Commissioner, I am told he is not available. That is not how to run a country.

Lastly, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say two things. Those who have stolen Government money and became rich, whether they have invested here or hidden the money overseas, should be called to return that money. We should not fear the few rich men. They can kill one person but they cannot kill all of us.

We should have a very good international outlook so that when we go to borrow money, we are listened to because ours is an acceptable nation. But if we are running our things haywire we should remember that these nations have their ambassadors here who report back to their governments. They also have tourists and special branch officers who come here and who report back the truth. So, our international outlook should be wonderful so that we do not get problems whenever we want assistance. This is because we do not live in isolation. We live in a world where all the other nations are looking at us and, therefore, we must maintain an international outlook like a great nation.

With these few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Hon. Members, this is a debate which, according to the Standing Orders, has only one day allocated to it. Whereas there is no time limit on the amount of time which an individual contributor should take, I wish to appeal to all hon. Members who will take the Floor, to be mindful of other people's desire to contribute as well, and also try to be economical with their time.

**The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing (Mr. Mwamzandi):** Bw. Naibu Spika nafikiri nitajaribu kutekeleza ule ushauri wako uliotoa kuhusu saa. Ninafikiri kweli kwa sababu hii ni sawa sawa na ile Budget kubwa tuliosoma mwezi wa June na July mpaka October.

Bw. Naibu Spika, ningependa kusema kwamba, hakuna kupinga juu la jambo hili kwa vile ni sawa. Hizi pesa zina haki kutolewa na kutumika kwenye Wizara mbali mbali. Lakini ninataka kusema tu kwamba kila Mjumbe hapa, awe Waziri au back-bencher, anajua kiasi gani za hizo pesa zimetolewa kwake au kulitolewa kutoka ile Budget ya June.

Pesa za Kenya ni za Kenya yote, na kwa hivyo kama pesa zinataka kutumika, zitumike kila mahali. Na utaona kwa ile Budget kubwa au hii Supplementary, wengine wamefaidika sana katika sehemu zao kuliko wengine.

**An. hon. Member:** Hear! Hear! Sema ukweli!

**The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing (Mr. Mwamzandi):** Bw. Naibu Spika hizi ni pesa za Kenya. Ninamuliza Waziri wa Fedha achunge budget inayokuja mwezi wa June, 1996. Tunaona pesa zikienda mahali kwingine na kwetu hakuna, hasa katika Wilaya ya Kwale.

Nina minutes za DDC zinazoeleza yale matakwa tutakayo katika Wilaya. Tungependa sehemu nyingine pia zipate hizi pesa, maana yake kwa wakati huu wa 1995/96, pesa zimelelea pahali kwingine na kwingine ni kutupu kabisa.

**An. hon. Member:** Kama wapi?

**The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing (Mr. Mwamzandi):** Bw. Naibu wa Spika, Kwale hakuna chochote. Hatukupata pesa za Wizara yoyote, hali wengine wamepata pesa za kununua ambulance mpaka na pikipiki pia. Kwetu ambulance hatuna na kila kitu hatuna. Waziri wa Fedha achunge hili jambo. Tunataka hizi pesa tuzione zinatolewa kila mahali. Ni aibu kuona pesa zinaenda tu kwa maofisa walioko katika ofisi na Mawaziri. Tunataka pesa ziende kila mahali.

*(Applause)*

Hii ni 'national cake,' hatutaki pesa zibaki mahali pengine tu. Katika Wilaya ya Kwale yote, upande wa afya ni vijumba viwili katika hospitali ya Kinango. Hakuna kitu kingine. Kinango kimejengewa vijumba viwili, tena zimeandikwa "non-residential".



Hatuna maji na hakuna pesa zilizotengwa kwa maji, barabara hakuna na health centres hakuna. Sisi pia tunahitaji hizi huduma, siyo kila kitu kiende Kakamega peka yake.

**An. hon. Member:** Hear! Hear!

**The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing** (Mr. Mwamzandi): Hii siyo haki ya Mwenyezi Mungu kabisa. Bw. Naibu Spika, jambo jingine ambalo ningependa kuzungumzia ni habari ya public institutions. Ni lazima tuangalie ya kwamba morale ya wafanyakazi imegeuka. Hivi sasa, mwananchi kutendewa haki ikiwa hana pesa, ni shida. Na hii haitendeki kwa watu wakubwa peke yao, inaanza na watu wadogo ikisambazwa kwa wakubwa. Nitakupa mfano: Katika Msambweni District Hospital, kuna madakdari watatu, lakini utaona mgonjwa ana mshipa ule wa kuumwa na tumbo, au mshipa wa kuteremka chini na kuvimba kwa wazee na ikashinda football kwa ukubwa. Huu mshipa unataka kupasuliwa ili utolewe, lakini mgonjwa anaambiwa nenda kesho rudi, nenda kesho rudi, mpaka unajua yule daktari anataka kitu kidogo ndipo afanye operation. Msambweni District imeharibika kabisa. Madawa yamepotea. Dawa zikipelekwa huko leo, kesho haziko. Kwa hivyo, lazima tutafute njia zakuwafanya wafanyakazi wawe na morale ya kuwatumikia wananchi bila ya tamaa. Clinical Officers wengine wamefungua dispensaries zao na kuna watu wengine wamefungua Nursing Homes. Maonevu kama haya kwa wananchi ni taabu sana. Wananchi wanalazimika kulala hospitalini bila dawa, kwa vile hakuna madawa na madaktari hawana morale ya kuwaona. Na hii imekuwa aibu kubwa sana.

Bw. Naibu Spika, zile sehemu za kando kando za miji tunataka zistawishwe ili watu wasije sana mijini. Utaona hakuna jambo ambalo lingeendesha hizi sehemu kama upande wa kilimo. Waziri wa Kilimo alilalamika juzi akisema kwamba akipewa pesa ataendesha hii nchi ijitosheleze kwa kazi na chakula. Ni kweli. Kwa kilimo tulitegemea sana Associated Sugar Company ya Ramisi kukuza sukari na tukipata kibarua bila tabu yoyote. Nikiwa na acre tano za miwa, sina haja ya kutafuta kazi. Kwa sababu ya wivu au nini, walifanya mpango mpaka kiwanda kimekufa. Ningependa ile ardhi iuzwe. Nasikia wale Receivers wanazuia hii ardhi kuuzwa. Sijui anashinda Serikali namna gani. Tungependa hii iuzwe na factory ya Ramisi ianze kazi. Lakini Waziri ajue ya kwamba ile miwa iliooza wakati factory ilipofungwa, wananchi hawana njia ya kulipa. Kwanza, iangaliwe jinsi gani Agricultural Finance Company (AFC) italipwa zile pesa ili mashamba ya wakulima yasije yakauzwa.

Bw. Naibu Spika, nataka kumaliza kwa kusema ya kwamba tumeona fujo inafyotokea kwa uchaguzi wa chama hiki cha Ford (K). Watu wanapigana huku na huko. Wengine wanasikitika eti kwa nini kuna pigano, lakini mimi naomba Mungu wale--- Maana yake siku hizi, kuna watu wa dini, wale Makasisi na ma Sheikh, wameacha kazi zao za kuabudu Mungu na kufuata mambo ya siasa. Basi, ningewaomba sana Mungu, huko waliko, ambako wanasimamia huo uchaguzi, wapigwe ikiwezekana, ndipo watajua kazi yao kwa Mungu ni kazi gani. Mwanasiasa na aingilie siasa. Ikiwa watu wa Mungu wataacha makanisa, waache Miskiti wakasimamie uchaguzi wa Ford ya Kijana Wamalwa na Ford ya Raila, wanafaa kupigwa ili wajue Mungu hataki maneno kama hayo. Maana yake watu wa Mungu wamepoteza mwelekeo. Sisi tulikuwa tukiomba tupate mawaidha kutoka kwao, sasa wamekuwa wanaunga mkono vyama vya kisiasa, hata makanisa pia ni shida kwenda. Watu siku hizi hawaendi kanisani kuabudu kwa sababu wanaogopa siasa zinazosemwa huko. Hii niliona mwaka wa 1992 ambapo---

**Mr. Kiliku:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Are you satisfied that the hon. Member on the Floor is quite relevant to the Motion?

**The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing** (Mr. Mwamzandi): Bw. Naibu Spika, hii ni bajeti ambayo inayoshughulikia kila kitu katika taifa letu. Inawashughulikia polisi na almuradi kila jambo katika taifa letu. Hii ni tajriba nimepata nikiwa kuanzia mwaka wa 1963 tulikuwa tukitumia hiyo.

Mimi nilikuwa nikisema viongozi wa dini katika sehemu zetu mwaka 1992 wakati wa uchaguzi mkuu uliyopita wote wajitambulisha na chama cha DP. Viongozi hawa wote wa miskiti wakawa wote wameacha kazi yao ikawa nikujiishughulishie na mikutano ya kisiasa ya DP. Lakini Mungu aliwaonyesha cha mtema kuni, hakuna hata mmoja aliyepata ushindi. Wakati huu, ninapongeza vijana wa FORD(K) ambao wanawatia viongozi wa dini adabu. Sasa ndio wakati watakapoketi miskitini.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Mwamzandi, I have to call your attention to the wording of Standing Order No.87.

**The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing** (Mr. Mwamzandi): Bw. Naibu Spika, nimesikia lakini nataka wapewe adabu kidogo tu.

Na kwa hayo machache, ninaunga mkono.

**Mr. Busolo:** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Supplementary Estimates Motion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, heeding to what

you said that we need to give chance to others, I will just raise only one element. That is, whereas we have no problem in supporting the Supplementary Estimates, but there is a question of corruption within the Civil Service.

I want to pick a concrete case in Bungoma to illustrate the point that I want to raise. This case has to do with the Kenya/Finland Livestock Development Programme. The way it was implemented in Bungoma, speaks a lot about "bureaucratic corruption." The Kenya/Finland Livestock Development Programme was meant to uplift the living standards of women. It was meant to assist the women group, but instead, when the programme was implemented in Bungoma the Ministry of Co-operative Development is the one that went into the way of the beneficiaries. Instead of the women benefiting the district top level "bureaucratic" from the Ministry of Co-operative Development are the ones that actually got the bulk of the benefits that was meant for women. What were these benefits? It was meant to give animals to women group, to utilise them for dairy so that they can raise their income levels. But when the animals got into the district, instead, of 100 cows going to each division, there is Webuye division, Sirisia division in Bungoma, Longaleni, Kimilili and Kanduyi; instead of each division getting 100 cows, they got 21 cows each. The balance went to the Ministry of Co-operative Development's officials led by the District Co-operative Officer, Mr. Nyakundi.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what also happened was that the women groups, in fact, if anything, received infertile cows. Instead of receiving very good grade cattle that were to assist them, the bulk of the women groups in Webuye constituency of which I represent, for instance, received infertile cows as follows:- The Maselo women group from Webuye, Inyogasi women group also in Webuye and then the Kimilili Disin women group from Kimili constituency these three are examples of the women group that received infertile cows. In addition to that, the cows were to be sold at the price of Kshs5,000, but the Ministry of Co-operative Development officials sold these cows at Kshs 10,000 per head. This is just a small case to illustrate that Parliament approves the budgets for the Government to run, but these budgets are meant to be utilised for the end of which the Minister for Finance asks us to approve in the budget. If it does not go to those ends, it means that Parliament is, therefore, being taken for a ride and the beneficiaries who are supposed to be *wananchi* are not benefiting.

The second point I want to raise has to do with the question of rationalisation of the Ministries. It seems to me that there are many Ministries in this country. Some of these Ministries, if you look at the level of the districts, they just have offices. If you look at these books of Recurrent and Development expenditures, all the money they are asking for is personal emolument, personal benefits, building and so on.

Now you wonder, for instance, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, instead of going out to the field--- if you ask the Ministry of Education, instead of the district education or transfers going out to the field, the Ministry of Tourism, instead of going out in the field, one finds that the bureaucracy just remain in the office. If one were to carry out the research in the country-side to find out how much the villagers come into contact with the Government Officers, you will find that it is nil.

The District Education Board, for instance, in terms of the Ministry of Education Vote, is supposed to do audit for schools but you wonder if this takes place. All the time one find that Harambee money has been "eaten."

It has gone to the pockets of one or two headmasters. If you ask the Ministry of Education, they would say that they did send auditors. What I have discovered in my experience in this work is that certain headmasters have pocketed elements within the internal audit unit of the Ministry of Education at the district level, so, when the headmasters go to school, they do not do their work. Take the case of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, where I come from there is a problem of sugar cane, maize, cotton and so on.

But one wonder if those officers ever go to the farm to advice farmers. The District Agricultural Officer of Bungoma has never made any statement regarding Nzoia Sugar Factory, for instance. The problems of Nzoia sugar factory are legend in this country. Hon. Parliamentarians and the rest of the country have heard so much from all of us who represent people of Bungoma in this House. What is that Department doing in the district if it is not going out speak out to the farmers, tell them what exact position is so that farmers can rest in peace? So, one wonders if we approve these budget what is that man going to do?

The Ministry of Health, one finds that we approve some money here for the Ministry of Health. But at the district level, the District Health Officers do not go out in the field to do any research. For instance, in Webuye District Hospital which is yet officially to be opened, one wonders how could a hospital be designed without sewerage system yet there is Ministry of Health officials in the district?

There are recurrent cases of certain diseases like malaria, typhoid and so on in Bungoma. One year there is outbreak of a disease, the next year there is nothing and the following year there is another outbreak. One wonders if this Ministry did any study so that they can save the country certain amount of money out of research and start fighting the diseases in specific areas.

It seems to me that on this question of office civil servants, we need to redirect our energies whereby Government officers actually spent more time in the reserves, villages talking to *wananchi* who are the object of

the kind of programme that we approve here in this House. In the absence of that, we are just enriching the pockets of the bureaucracies based either at the divisional or district level. It is my concerned opinion that the Government side need to advise its officers to do more for the people than within their offices. It is my considered opinion that the Government needs to advise its officers to do more in the field than in their offices. They should do more to meet the aspirations of the people. If you look at the Development Projects you will see that, most of the money will go to building offices and buying vehicles for officers when that money is supposed to go to the field.

Some of the Ministries need to be money earners. Instead of some Ministries being dependant on taxpayers money, why can they not raise money on their own? At one time, I suggested in this House that a place like State House and the various State Lodges in this country need to be turned into tourist attraction centres. Tourists should be allowed to tour these places after paying some money. In fact, it will alleviate these rumours that some people go there for *ugali*. These places should be made accessible to wananchi so that they can feel free to go there. By so doing, the country and the Office of the President will earn some money and will not need to draw money from the Consolidated Fund.

Since the Ministry of Education is supposed to retain experts in various disciplines, why do they not do consultancy so that they can earn some money for themselves? This will assist the Ministry to have an internal money earning mechanism instead of coming to ask for money from this House--- I think it is high time that we considered that matter. The cost of living on the part of mwananchi is too high already and we cannot keep taxing Kenyans to maintain so many civil servants in various Ministries.

In the Department of Labour and Manpower Development, there is hue and cry about the NSSF. I am aware that it is going to be reformed and probably a Bill will be brought here and we shall have a chance to debate it. Why can we not organise it so that pensioners have their own tax-free accounts where money deducted from their salaries can go? At the time of retirement, pensioners should go and get their money instead of going to the Ministry of Labour. The Ministry of Labour and Manpower Development should inform us about employment creation mechanisms. We are not going to maintain a Ministry which collects statistics here and there instead of informing Kenyans about various possibilities of employment and various places where people can go and earn some money.

I would now like to talk about the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Pan African Paper Mills is located in my constituency. Anybody who has passed through Webuye will attest to the fact that there is an offensive smell that comes from the factory. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources has not explained to wananchi at Webuye about the dangers caused by this pollution. Houses situated within the environs of the factory are cracking and the vegetation has changed its colour. If that is the case, what is the impact of the pollution on human beings? For the last five years, between 60 and 70 people who have been working in this factory have died and there is evidence to that effect. We have been left wondering whether these people died due to occupation related diseases. Research is necessary so that wananchi within this environment are protected. We should not pass a budget for Government Ministries if they are not going to protect wananchi.

I would also like to raise the issue of politics vis-à-vis Civil Service. When I was elected into this Parliament last year, five civil servants from the Ministry of Public Works and Housing in Bungoma District were sacked. The letters of dismissal showed clearly that those employees were dismissed because they were seen flushing the two-finger salute on top of a lorry. This meant that they were FORD(K) supporters. The truth of the matter is that those civil servants had come from erecting a Presidential pavilion in Webuye. The President was there to campaign for his party's candidate. On their way back, while on top of a lorry full of civil servants, five of them have been dismissed. I would like the Government and that Ministry to revisit this matter so that these simple clerks, messengers and drivers can get back their jobs. I even do not know the person who saw the five people flushing the two-finger salute from a group of about 60 people on top of a lorry. How were the five isolated. All the five people come from my constituency and that is why I am raising this matter.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, bearing in mind that you said this Motion should be disposed of at the end of the day, I wish to support the request made by the Minister for Finance. I wish to request him and his colleagues to take into consideration some of the things which I have raised.

Thank you Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**The Minister for Labour and Manpower Development** (Mr. Masinde): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion. It is important that this House supports the request by the Minister for Finance. I want to take this opportunity also to thank him for the efforts he has put in improving our economy and for bringing down inflation and doing his best to make sure that at least Kenyans can live a life which they can afford without hardships.

As many hon. Members, who have spoken before me, have said, when this money is approved, it is left

under the care of the Permanent Secretaries who are the Accounting Officers. Some Ministries are larger than others. However, they have departments which are headed by departmental heads right down to the grassroots. It is important that these Accounting Officers should supervise how money is being utilised. Yesterday, I got very shocking news when I visited my constituency. There was a DDC meeting on Monday in my district. I was unable to attend that meeting and so, I went there yesterday to find out what transpired. I was shocked to hear that by the current standards, only 18 students in the whole district have attained the minimum entry requirements for university admission into any of the state universities. This is a very serious issue. One wonders what these people in the Ministry of Education do with the money we vote for them in the Supplementary Estimates. We have been told that some of these expenses went up because there were some improvements in teachers salaries and medical allowances. I hope that the teachers are not going to be robbers of their own children and relatives by taking this money and doing nothing to the community where they are supposed to be working.

They have Zonal Inspectors of Schools, they are local people in most cases, working in their own areas where they were born or where they reside. On a simple bicycle, they should be able to cycle around and see what is going on in the schools which they are supposed to supervise. If this ever happens at all, then, I do not see why we should get this kind of results.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also had the opportunity to talk to the District Education (DEO), his problem is transport. Although, he has his zonal inspectors in the field, he needs inspectors to make sure that those zonal inspectors are doing their job. May I appeal to the Ministry of Education that, it is very important we do not leave a primitive community in Kenya, when one of the aims of getting Independence was to eradicate ignorance. It is important that some of this money goes to the districts to get, at least, transport for the inspectors to do their job. Busia District does not have even one reliable vehicle, even for the DEO himself. Is it fair that we should be authorising these funds to pay for people who sit in the office doing nothing and they are being paid for the job they are not performing? I think those who sit down waiting for transport to be provided, those who sit down waiting for inspectors to arrive, so as to run to the classrooms, are robbing this country of valuable money and they are leading this country to gross ignorance.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not only there. We have in this House passed that money from the petroleum products should be used for roads. But now that the rainy season has come in nearly every part of the country, people are crying foul because of poor roads and yet, I am sure that my colleague, the hon. Minister for Public Works and Housing, has the money or he is giving whatever little he gets from the Exchequer, to the districts to make sure that they maintain the roads and make them passable. This would enable farmers to use these roads for transporting their farm products. It is of no use for us to wait until we get a lot of money to buy heavy machinery to build the roads.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sure with the sort of the idle labour-force we have, we could build many, many roads, especially, feeder roads in the country side at minimal cost from the Government. Can somebody somewhere within that Ministry organize so that this is effected? You come into some areas where a road has been built up-to a river from that side and another road to the river on this side, and there is no bridge. This bridge only needs a few culverts to join up, so that the road can be used.

I do not believe that those in the Ministry's headquarters, can claim ignorance of this, because they have representatives on the ground; and what are these representatives doing? I hope that when hon. Members are speaking here about certain Ministries, the Ministries concerned should listen and see how best they can rectify the situation or check or counter-check to see whether the reports they receive from the field, coincide with the reports that the hon. Members are giving here. It is important that we have these roads looked at and when this money is given out, let us see that we use the cheapest way, but the best way of maintaining roads, so that they are used whether it is in the dry season or during the rainy season like this one.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to mention that while I thank the Government for initiating the Busia-Nambale-Mumias Road to be tarmacked, and it is being tarmacked now, but the rate at which it is moving, is worrying me. I was made to understand that the contractor was given four years to built this road. Two years are already gone and the tarmack has only gone up-to about four kilometres from Busia side. We hope that those involved, especially, the Ministry, should be able to find out what is actually happening on the ground.

*[Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair]*

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

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, one hon. Member has mentioned my Ministry about NSSF, but I do

not wish to touch on that one because a lot has been said about it and I am sure many have read about it. But he has also challenged the Ministry on what it is doing to help to create employment opportunities. My Ministry has all the information necessary for the creation of employment. It is not for the Ministry to create employment, but to give advice on how to create employment. It is a service Ministry.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have spoken here many times and many other hon. Members have said. They have talked about agriculture. The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, brought a Sessional Paper here. If that Paper is fully implemented, it would create a lot of employment opportunities in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have all, or nearly every Speaker here in the past, appealed about electricity getting to his area. If we got electricity dropped to markets in the rural areas, we would have very enterprising youngmen who are looking for employment, roaming in the streets of Nairobi and other big towns, settle down in the rural areas because they would know how to use electricity. They would use it to make farm implements, which would save the farmer from having to travel all the way from up-country to come and look for them here in Nairobi, and also be able to provide the needs of the local areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is important because if we have electricity, those people using electricity would be self-employed and they would employ their fellow relatives and, therefore, create more employment. So, it should be a concerted efforts by everyone of us, to make sure that each Ministry plays its part. And when employment has been created, my Ministry would definitely step in to make sure that peace is maintained, industrial and human relations are maintained, productivity is increased, and, therefore, by increasing productivity, more employment is created.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is not only the way we can increase employment. But when we increase employment, we are also increasing potential taxpayers. And when they work and they are taxed through VAT, Income Tax and through other methods, our Government would become richer than it may have been before.

I feel therefore that priorities should be properly directed to the rural areas and, according to me, electricity should be priority number one. I would be prepared to sacrifice a bit of the budget to my Ministry to make sure, at least, for one year if I would be sure that money is going to set up a reasonable amount of electrification in the countryside. In that way, at least, I can afford to maintain industrial peace by ringing and talking to the employers and, therefore, not sending my inspectors out to the fraudulent employers. That would at the same time assist in the creation of employment by contributing towards electrification of the whole area.

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

**Mr. Mathenge:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Motion. I would like to say that this Government spends a lot of money. Every year we have been passing budgets here and giving the Ministers authority to incur expenditure. For the last three years, I have seen no visible development in Nyeri. In this House, we have passed a Motion for money to be spent on the improvement of roads in Nyeri and up to now no roads have been developed or repaired there and roads are in shambles in the district. The people of Nyeri wonder whether this Nyayo Government hates them or is punishing them because they belong to the Opposition. We would like to know whether we are being punished by being denied what is our right. Nyeri district continues to be a great producer of Government revenue. We, therefore, feel that a portion of the revenue collected from Nyeri should be spent on the improvement of services there for the people who work so hard to contribute revenue.

So, it would be illogical for districts where revenue is not generated to have all the revenue generated in the country spent there and yet no income is derived from districts where many people do not work to contribute to the economy up to this day.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, we have heard Ministers here complaining that things are not complaining in their own areas. Even Assistant Ministers have been mourning that the Government is not developing their areas, in spite of the fact that we are told that those who are in the KANU zones live in the warmth and affluence of KANU yet some are complaining that they get nothing in the way of development from the Government. We see and hear in this House Ministers passing the buck for work not done. We cannot understand why Ministers should also complain that nothing is happening in their Ministries because, if the Ministers are to tell us that they cannot initiate any development in their Ministries then we wonder whether the Government is functioning the way we expect it to.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, take for example the agricultural sector. The cost of inputs have been rising almost every day and every year so that now, production costs have by far outstripped incomes of the farmers. Fertilizers are very costly. Perhaps, it is time the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Finance thought of developing a fertilizer factory for Kenya so that fertilizer can be made available cheaply to our farmers.

But before a factory is established, I would urge the Government to use the Co-operative Bank to import

agricultural inputs, including fertilizers from abroad from where such things can be obtained cheaply and bring them here directly for the farmers to buy. This is because when we leave the middlemen to import agricultural chemicals, fertilizers and other inputs, they will raise the prices of those commodities so as to make maximum profit for themselves and leave the poor farmer at a great loss. The Government should look at that and help the farmer to market the produce at reasonable prices. Another thing about agriculture is that the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) has been closed for many years. It should be opened now so that surplus livestock from the dry areas as well as from other areas could be sent for canning at Athi river and exported elsewhere outside the country to earn foreign exchange. The Ministry of Finance should ensure that Government money is spent on projects that will earn more revenue for the Government. If the Minister does not consider sending the money on projects which are likely to generate more revenue for the Government, then this Government will always be short of money and, therefore, whatever money the Government has must be invested where the returns are likely to be high.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have heard that, recently, at the Mombasa port, very many vehicles were allowed to leave the port without Government revenue being collected. That revenue which was not collected cannot enable the Government to implement projects. We would like to hear that the Government has taken steps to recover all the vehicles that were removed from Mombasa port, the owners brought to book and revenue collected by the Government. We read in the papers, whether incorrectly or rightly, that some people were found with Kshs200 million in their bank accounts. To have such an amount of money embezzled from a Government source, surely the Government must be failing in its duty if it does not follow up that matter and collect the revenue. We also want to hear that the embezzlers have been followed up and taken to court, tried and if found guilty, convicted and sentenced and the stolen property confiscated by the Government.

All revenue sources of the Government should be examined and all the Auditor-General's Reports should be followed up and implemented so that the Government can collect more revenue and embark on development. The Government should consider reducing bank interest rates to enable the business people and the farmers to obtain loans at affordable prices because, at the moment farmers are unable to raise agricultural loans and businessmen are unable to raise trade loans because the interest rates are so high and so prohibitive that the farmers and the businessmen find it very difficult to make ends meet.

So, the Government ought to look at the interest rates, reduce them and enable the farmers easy access to credit.

With those few words, I support the Bill.

**Mr. Boy:** Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili niunge mkono Hoja hii muhimu sana ambayo inatuomba tumapatie Bw. Waziri wa Fedha pesa ili Wizara zipate kuendelea vizuri. Nikimsifu Waziri kwa kazi nzuri anayofanya katika Wizara hiyo yake, lazima tuseme jambo moja au mawili yanayohusiana na Hoja hii ya leo. Nitagusia juu ya habari ya Wizara ya Afya. Niliposoma katika Development Estimates, nimeona Waziri amekatakata pesa nyingi hasa katika upande wa surgery na akabakisha pesa nyingi katika upande wa mpango wa uzazi. Sasa jambo linalonishangaza katika Wizara ya Afya ni kwamba unapokwenda hospitali yo yote kutafuta nafasi ya kufanyiwa upasuaji, ni kiyama kikibubwa. Utaambiwa uje leo au kesho na siku yenyewe haitafika. Lakini Waziri anaonelea ni muhimu kuzipa condoms priority kuliko afya yenyewe.

Sasa hapa pananishinda. Kwa sababu, Mkenya akitaka kufanyiwa upasuaji hakuna pesa, lakini pesa za vifaa vya kupanga uzazi zinapatikana. Ni jambo gani muhimu? Kwa hivyo, Wizara ya Afya ni muhimu kwa sababu inahusu afya ya Mkenya ambaye tunamuakilisha. Hospitali kuu ya Pwani iko katika hali mbovu sana. Ukiwa kilomita tatu, popote panukapo hapo ndipo Hospitali Kuu ya Pwani. Haina haja kujua iko wapi, harufu yenyewe itakuelekeza tu. Ukienda upande unaponuka sana, utakuta ni hospitali Kuu ya Pwani. Sasa kama pesa zinagumzwa, hata zile ambazo zingetimika kwa sanitary, hilo ndilo jambo ambalo linanishangaza sana.

**Mr. Muite:** It is a KANU area.

**Mr. Boy:** Na halafu rafiki yangu mhe. Muite anasema kwamba ni eneo la KANU. Hatujakataa na ndiyo sababu nikiunga mkono makadirio haya nataka kuwaambia wale ambao wanasimamia makadirio haya, ni lazima wakati mwingine watazame vitu muhimu kama hivyo vizuri sana. Tukizungumzia juu ya hospitali, ukienda mahali panapoitwa Msambweni ambapo kuna hospitali kuu ya Wilaya ya Kwale, hospitali hii ya Wilaya ni kubwa sana. Ina majengo makubwa, imejengwa na Wachina, lakini ndani hakuna dawa kabisa. Na upande huo wa kununua madawa, Waziri ameukata. Namuunga mkono kwa sababu yeye akiwa mgonjwa anaenda Nairobi Hospital, lakini kwa bahati mbaya akija Kwale akiwa mgonjwa tutampeleka hospitali ya Msambweni akaone ile shida watu wa kule wanayoipata.

Nikitoka hapo, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nitazungumzia swala la vituo vya afya. Hawa wengi wanatoka mashambani. Wakija hapa huku wamevaa suti na tai, wawe katika Upinzani au katika KANU

wametoka mashambani. Kura zinapigwa na watu wa mashambani. Watu wa mjini wanajulikana katika kupigana mawe sana. Lakini wale akina mama na baba wa sehemu za mashambani ndio wanaotupatia kura kwa wingi. Sasa ikiwa tutakaa na kupitisha pesa zikatwe tu halitakuwa jambo nzuri. Namuunga mkono Waziri, lakini huko kwake atazame vizuri sana swala la rural health kwa watu wa mashambani.

**Mr. Kiliku:** On a point of order Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Ni haki Boy kusema kwamba watu wa mjini waliopiga kura walipigana mawe tu na hawakupiga kura yenyewe, na mimi nilichaguliwa kwa kura?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto):** I do not think that is a point of order. It is your own opinion. Proceed hon. Juma Boy.

**Mr. Boy:** Bw. Naibu Spika wa muda, rural health centres ni mahali ambapo raia wengi wa Kenya huenda kupata matibabu na wengi hawana uwezo wa kwenda hospitali ya Aga Khan, Nairobi na kadhalika. Wanaenda kwa zile rural health centres. Kwa hivyo, ombi langu ni kwamba wakati mwingine, wakati pesa zinapopunguzwa wakati makadirio yanapofanywa sehemu hizi ambazo ninagusia na hali ya raia wale izingatiwe kwa makini sana. Kama si hivyo, naona mwaka ujao ni Wabunge wengine wapya watakaokuja hapa. Maanake wengi wa hawa ninaowaona watatupiliwa mbali na wananchi.

Nikitoka hapo Bw. Naibu Spika wa muda, nitazungumza kuhusu Wizara ya Ujenzi. Hapa ndipo mahali nataka Bw. Waziri, hasa wa Fedha anisikize vizuri sana. Waziri wa Fedha ananishangaza sana. Ameitengea barabara ya Sultan-Hamud, Mtito-Andei K£14 million. Hii ni barabara ya kutoka Mtito Andei na Sultan Hamud ambayo vile ni mbovu. Na yeye mwenyewe, Waziri, wakati wa mwaka mpya na Desemba huenda kusherehekea kule Mombasa. Kwa bahati nzuri yeye ana pesa za kulipia tiketi ya Kenya Airways lakini watu wengi wa Constituency yake huenda na barabara hiyo. Ananishangaza wakati njia ya Webuye-Malaba anaipatia K£400. Sasa Waziri ananishinda ni kwa nini kule Pwani anatenga pesa nyingi sana na ile ya Webuye-Malaba anatoa kidogo. Sasa hii revision hii inamuumiza sana mtu wa Pwani ilhali yeye haumii.

Isitoshe, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, katika Sub-head 384, utakuta kwamba katika sehemu ya Mumias na Busia amekata kidogo lakini barabara ya Sultan Hamud-Mtito Andei ya kwenda had Pwani imepewa pesa zote. Sasa hawa watu wanaofanya marekebisho je, wanatazama upande maalum? Haya si maneno yangu, ukifungua kitabu utaona. Mimi sisemi propaganda tu. Hii ni item, 461 Head 384. Halafu kuna kitu kinachoitwa "major roads." Mkoa wa Pwani hakuna hata moja. Sasa mimi ninaunga mkono pesa hizi zitolewe lakini nashangaa ni kwa nini wengine wapewe zaidi ya wengine. Kwa hivyo, hawa watu wa makadirio waambiwe ya kwamba hata sisi nasi tuko. Mbona ni huko kwao peke yake? Ukienda Mkoa wa Kati kuna njia kuu, Western kunayo na nyingine nyingi, ilhali ni Pwani tu ambako hatuna njia kuu. Hili ni jambo ambalo wanatakikana wakati mwingine wanapokuwa wanatazama, wasilalie pesa za Pwani sana na haifai. Sisi sote ni wamoja, ndugu mmoja.

Wakati wa kula kila mtu ala kwake, na wakati wa mwaka mpya mnaenda Pwani, wakati wa maonyesho ya kilimo mnaenda Pwani na wakati huu sasa hamtaki kusikia juu ya Pwani. Nashangaa sana na hii ni hatari.

Huku nikienda haraka, Bw. Naibu Spika wa muda, nitaenda katika upande wa utalii. Utaona katika ukurasa wa 323 Waziri anakata pesa za kujenga na wa kuzuia ndovu. Kwa bahati nzuri kule Waziri anakotoka hakuna ndovu lakini ninaomba siku moja atakapoenda katika game park gari yake izime, atishwe na ndovu ndio ajue tunasema nini. Kwa sababu mimi Mbunge ninayesimama hapa, katika Constituency yangu hivi sasa ninakuambia nina lokesheni nzima ambako watu hawawezi kutoka nje kwa sababu ya ndovu. Ndovu mmoja akiuawa utamuona OCPD, DC, PPO wakija kutazama huku helikopta zikizunguka kila mahali. Lakini Mdigo mmoja akiuawa ni haki ya ndovu kumuua Mdigo. Na pesa za kumzuia ndovu asimue Mdigo zinakatwa huku pesa za njia ya Malaba kwenda Busia zinaongezwa. Nashangaa sana.

Jambo ambalo tunazidi kulililia ni kwamba kuna contractor ambaye amepewa kazi ya kujenga wa ya ndovu Kwale. Haya nasema ili wale watu wa makadirio wasikie. Tender ya kujenga hizo nyaya sasa ni kidogo sana mpaka waya hiyo sasa ni mita moja tu. Hizo Kshs46 milioni zitakwisha maanake mwenye kujenga ni Irunge anayemsimamia contractor ni machana. Hizo Kshs46 milioni ninasikitika kusema zitaisha na waya huo hautakuwa na faida yake tena. Jambo la muhimu lingine ambalo nimeona kuhusiana na Wizara ya Utalii na Uhifadhi wa Wanyama wa Pori katika Development Estimates ukurasa 323, utaona kuna pesa zilizokadiriwa KWS.

Shida ya KWS ni kwamba mambo yake hivi sasa ni "Kizungu zungu". Hata kuweka ua ni lazima kuwe na feasibility study. Kuna bwawa linaloitwa Kikunini Dam ambapo watu wanaliwa na mamba. Wakati Bw. Mbela alikuwa Waziri wa Maji na Ustawi wa Sehemu Kame alikuja huko. Alikuwa anataka kutia kidole chake ndani ya maji, tukamwambia "jaribu, hakitatoka". Kwa bahati nzuri hakutia kidole chake ndani ya maji. Lakini naomba Mungu siku hiyo Bw. Mudavadi akija kutazama hilo bwawa atie mkono mzima. Siku hiyo Bw. Mudavadi akija kutazama hilo bwawa ningependa atie mkono mzima ndani ya hayo maji ili uliwe na mamba, kwa sababu yeye husafiri hadi Paris na atapewa mkono mwingine. Hili ndilo tatizo ambalo wananchi wa kule

wanalipata hivi sasa. Tumepiga kelele kwa Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS), tukiwaambia wawaache mamba wakae ndani ya maji lakini wanadamu naye awe na uhuru wake.

Jambo lingine kuhusu makadirio, watu wa Pwani tungekuwa hatusumbuani na Waziri. Tuna hoteli sisi, ambazo kweli zinaleta pesa za kigeni. Lakini sisi wenyewe watu wa kule tumeomba tupewe ushuru wa shilingi moja kwa kila kitanda. Lakini miaka-nenda-miaka-rudi hatupewi. Tunachopata kule kikubwa ni Wazungu kuja kuenza ukimwi sana; Wadigo wako kwa wingi lakini wanaoajiriwa kazi ni watu kutoka bara. Sasa sisi tunaambiwa hoteli ziko Pwani, lakini watu wa Pwani wenyewe wamelala. Aandikaye kazi ni mbara, hoteli ni ya mbara, tupatacho kikubwa watu wa Pwani ni kufa kwa ukimwi tu, kwa sababu ya hoteli hizo. Basi, tunamwambia Waziri akubali tupate ushuru ingawa wa shilingi moja, kwa kila kitanda, kusudi zile makonseli ya kule ziwe na mapato. Ili watu wa Pwani waseme, "watu wafa kweli na ukimwi, hoteli kweli ni ya Mzungu, lakini hapa County Councils zetu zinapata faida. lakini hatupati kitu. Hii ni hatari bin danger". Kama mambo haya yangeangaliwa wakati tunapozungumza hapa sisi watu wa Pwani hatungekuwa na shida, kwa sababu twapata ushuru kutoka na utalii. Hoteli zimejaa. Lakini kazi ya watu wa Pwani ni kuona magari yakipita tu na kurudi wala hawapati chochote. Tunachoambiwa kila wakati ni kwamba pesa za kigeni zinaingia kwa wingi sana. Pesa hizo huja kwa nani? Mtu wa Kwale hapati chochote.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa hii nafasi pia, niongee machache kuhusu haya makadirio ya ziada. Ninavyona, pesa zimetengwa. Lakini utakuta kwamba huduma za Serikali haziko, barabara ni mbaya, kila mtu anajua na hata Mawaziri wanajua. Hospitali hazifanyi kazi. Miji imejaa takataka. Nilipotoka Nakuru gari langu halikuwa na matope lakini nilipoingia mtaa wa Eastleigh, gari langu lilionekana kama limeshiriki katika Safari Rally. Hiyo ni hali kila mahali. Kwa hivyo, huu ni mtindo wa kupunguza pesa katika makadirio sijui kama ni academic au ni mambo ya kufanya tu sarakasi ya ubongo ama ni kuendeleza maneno hapa.

Ninataka kugusia juu ya Wizara ya Mambo ya Ndani na Turadhi za Kitaifa hasa idara ya magereza. Ndani ya hiki kijitabu na hasa juu ya excesses, wamesema kwamba, mashamba ya magereza yalitumia pesa nyingi 1992/93 kwa sababu bei ya chakula iliongezeka. Pengine iliongezeka lakini ukweli ni huu; kwamba wafungwa hawana kazi nyingine ya kufanya. Wao hufanya katika mashamba ya magereza na kupanda mahindi, maharagwe na vinginevyo, ambavyo wanatumia kwa kula. Haya mashamba yamechukuliwa.

Si ajabu kwamba hakuna chakula. Lazima kitakosekana zaidi kwa sababu watu wetu wenyewe, hasa wale wakubwa wa Serikali, wamenyakua yale mashamba yaliyokuwa ya magereza, huko Nakuru.

Nilileta kithibitisho hapa kuonyesha kwamba jambo hili linaanzia juu hadi chini. Bado nina karatasi hizo. Sasa ikiwa unachukua hilo shamba la Serikali, na chakula hakiguzwi, lazima utaenda sokoni kutafuta chakula, na ukitafta chakula hicho, utapata bei imeenda juu zaidi kuliko ya kile kinachotolewa na mashamba. Sasa ninamwomba Waziri anayehusika na mambo ya magereza, ayalinde mashamba yake yasichukuliwe na hawa watu wasiotosheka. Wanaweza kuuza chochote, hata mama zao ili wapate pesa za kuwahonga wananchi.

**The Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage (Mr. Lotodo):** Jambo la fahamisho, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Ningependa kumjuliza mwenzangu, Dr. Lwali-Oyondi, kwamba mimi ninahusika na wafungwa na si ardhi. Ardhi iko katika mikono ya kamishena wa Ardhi.

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Waziri anaongea kama mtu aliyevaa "Straight Jacket". Huwezi kuweka macho yako hapa tu.

Wakiuza ardhi yote utawaweka wapi wafungwa wako? Katika anga? Sasa kuna ile "collective responsibility", ambapo Mawaziri wanaweza kusema maneno katika Baraza lao, na kuzuia kuchukuliwa kwa ardhi. Watu wengine katika mji wa Nakuru wanatung'unika juuya magereza na kusema wakiuza bidhaa kwa magereza hata mimi nikiwa mmoja wao, hakuna malipo. Hizi pesa tunapeleka wapi? Tunapitisha pesa hapa, na wale maofisa wakichukua kitu cha mtu hawawezi kulipa; wamekuwa wakora. Mimi nimepoteza pesa nyingi sana hasa kwa dawa za mifugo ambazo wamechukua kwangu lakini hawawezi kunilipa. Hata huduma ambazo nimewapatia, hawawezi kunilipa. Hayo ni mambo ambayo yanaleta aibu kwa Serikali. Mbunge mmoja amesema hapa kwamba, idara zinatakiwa kujiptita mapato. Sasa, wafungwa wanachukuliwa kila asubuhi kwenda kufanya kazi katika mashamba ya watu wakubwa. Hawa wafungwa wanavishwa mavazi na malazi. Wana askari ambao wanawachunga, magari yale yanayowabeba hutumia petroli, imenunuliwa, magurudumu yanayolikwisha na kadhalika. Sasa, mbona hawa watu ambao wanawatumia katika mashamba yao hawawezi kulipa?

Kila asubuhi ninaona magari yanawabeba wafungwa ili wakafanye kazi kwa mashamba ya watu wakubwa. Hawa wafungwa wanalishwa, wanavishwa, wanapatiwa malazi, wanaaskari wakuwatumia na husafiria kwa magari ambayo imewekwa petrol ambayo imenunuliwa na Serikali. Hivi ni kusema kwamba, Serikali inahudumia mahitaji ya hawa wafungwa. Mbona hawa watu ambao wanawatumia hawa wafungwa kwa mashamba yao hawawezi kulipa Serikali kwa kazi wanayofanyiwa. Inatakikana walipie hizi huduma kwa sababu kama



wangechukua tractor ya mtu wangelipia hizo huduma za kulima mashamba yao. Inafaa walipe ili hizi pesa zichukuliwe kama ushuru ambao utatumika katika kuwanunua chakula wafungwa hawa.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nitaongea juu ya Wizara ya Serikali za Wilaya. Hii ni wizara ambayo inahusika na Constituency yangu kwa sababu mimi ni Mbunge wa jiji la Nakuru. Waziri wa hii Wizara ijapokuwa simwoni hapa, angefaa ambiwe ya kwamba kwetu Nakuru madiwani wako na taabu nyingi kwa sababu yule diwani mteule ambayo sasa amekuwa mkuu wa mji wa Nakuru na yule Town Clerk wameharibu Council. Town Clerk ameza hata borehole ambayo iko karibu na makao makuu ya Nakuru. Hata hana aibu eti pengine Rais ataona jambo hili akipitia hapo! Ameiua hiyo borehole na hali watu wa Nakuru hawana maji. Maji ambayo ilikuwa amesambazwa na Japan kupitia kwa the Greater Nakuru Water Scheme imechukuliwa na sasa imefungwa. Meter imekuwa huko jijini na maji yenyewe huenda pahali pengine huko reserve. Sasa sisi tunapata bill lakini maji yenyewe hatuyaoni na zile boreholes ambazo ziko Bw. Mayor na Town Clerk wameziua. Madiwani wameshasema mengi kwa magazeti kuhusu huyu Town Clerk lakini hakuna Waziri ambaye amekuja kuwasaidia. Town Clerk anakunyua pombe huko Rift Valley Sports Club na kuponda raha anazopata huko na watu fulani halafu bill zinakuja kwa Municipal Council. Hii imedhibitishwa kwa Waziri na hata kwa watu wote kupitia kwa magazeti. Mtu anapata raha zake lakini hizo bill zote zinakuja kwetu na hatuna huduma hapa! Mababarara huko ni ya kutisha. Nyinyi hamjaona pot holes hapa. Huko kwetu pot holes ni za mchanga. Ukiingia huko na gari lako pengine utatafuta tractor ikuvute. Watu wetu usiku hawalali kwa sababu wanatembea na ndoo kutafuta maji na maji tulipatiwa na Mjapan tena kwa wingi na hayo mengine tungetoa kwa borehole ambayo hivi sasa imeuzwa. Nyumba huko kwetu zimeuzwa. Hata ninasikia kwamba wanataka kuuza civic house. Hapa Nairobi civic house iliuzwa. Mayor akaenda kuishi pahali fulani na huko akapigwa risasi na hivi sasa ninasikia kwamba anaishi pahali pengine. Sasa civic house yetu karibu iuzwe. Wanataka mayor wa Nakuru apigwe risasi.

Sasa ningependa kuongea juu ya Judiciary. Katika Judiciary ya Nakuru hatuna files. Watu huko wanatumia makaratasi. Majaji na wafanyakazi wa Judiciary waliongezwa mishahara mikubwa sana lakini kuna maana gani kuongezwa mishahara kama hauna file ya kuweka maandishi. Ingekuwa vizuri kama Judiciary ingepata Komputa ili file zote na mambo yote ambayo inatendeka kortini iwekwe humo. Kwa njia hii, pia watatupilia mbali jambo la kuwa na file nyingi ambazo zinaharibika. Hiyo ingesaidia sana. Isitoshe, wananchi wa Nakuru wanateta sana. File zinapotezwa sana hasa ikiwa mshitakiwa hana wakili. Waliohitakiwa wanahonga wale makarani wa korti na hapo wanaficha file zao ili kesi iwe inahirishwa na mwishowe siku ile utakapokosa kufika kusikiza kesi yako jaji atakutumia Warrant of Arrest. Hili ni jambo ambalo linatendeka sana hasa kwa wanasiasa. Wanasiasa wanashikwa kwa mambo duni sana na kuambiwa wafike kortini na wakikosa wanaandikiwa Warrant of Arrest. Sijui hii wanaita "mention of the case" ni kitu gani kwa vile mimi sikuchukua elimu ya sheria lakini ninafahamu kwamba inaharibu wakati. Inaharibu wakati wa wananchi kwa sababu wanahitajika kusafiri kutoka mbali na hapo kutumia nauli kubwa. Wananchi wanapata taabu sana kutoka mbali na kufika kortini kuambiwa, "mentioned until next day". Ninadhani yule Waziri ambaye anahusika atasema kidogo juu ya jambo hili.

Ningetaka kusema machache juu ya Wizara

ya Utalii na Hifadhi za Wanyama wa Porini. Wananchi wanauwawa hapa katika Mbuga za wanyama na ndovu, kiboko na wanyama wengine lakini wakishapatiwa form za kujaza hakuna ridhaa inalipwa. Ninafahamu kwamba watu wengi sana ambao wameumizwa au kuuwawa na wanyama tangu 1990 walipata tu barua za kuomba msamaha kutoka kwa Wizara ya Utalii na hifadhi za Wanyama wa Porini na kuahidiwa ridhaa lakini hadi wakati huu hawajapata chochote.

Jambo la mwisho ni jambo la foreign missions. Watu wanaohusika hapa wameongezwa pesa kulingana na kitabu hiki cha Estimates katika Development Expenditure. Pesa za nchi hii zinapotea sana kupitia kwa foreign missions. Hivi karibuni, nilitembelea South Africa na kushangaa sana kuona kwamba nyumba ya balozi ambayo ni ovyo sana ilinunulia kwa pesa nyingi sana. Baada ya uhuru wao, wazungu wengi walikuwa na wasiwasi juu ya usalama wao na hapo walikuwa wanauza nyumba zao kwa bei rahisi sana. Ie nyumba ambayo waliuzia ubalozi wa Kenya huko South Africa; Pretoria, ilikuwa ya pesa kidogo sana lakini ile pesa zililipa ni nyingi sana. Nitaleta hesabu kamili hivi karibuni. Hizo pesa ziliibiwa na hawa watu na inastahili wafanyiwe uchunguzi. Waliofanya hiyo hesabu walitoka hapa Kenya. Waliongeza hiyo idadi ya pesa na pesa zilizobaki baada ya kununua nyumba hiyo wakachukua. Hawa wafanyakazi wa Serikali ambao wanataka kuharibu nchi hii kwa kupata pesa nyingi kutoka---

**Mr. Mwaura:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. My good friend, hon. Lwali-Oyondi, has made a serious allegation involving our High Commissioner in South Africa in corruption. Could he undertake to substantiate that? He said that the house was sold for less money but the amount paid was a lot. Could he undertake to substantiate that allegation, please?

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, sikusema kwamba High Commissioner wetu alihusika

na jambo hilo. High Commissioner aliingia huko na akakuta kwamba jambo hilo lilikuwa limefanyika. Nilisema kwamba nitadhibitisha kwa sababu nina hati ambazo naweza kuleta hapa; mimi mwenyewe nilienda huko. Sisemi kwamba High Commissioner aliyokuwa huko alihusika. Hata yeye ameshangazwa sana na jambo hilo. Jambo hilo lilifanyika kabla hajaingia katika High Commission yetu huko South Africa.

Ninasema kwamba watumishi wa Serikali wanaiharibu nchi kwa kuchukua kila kitu. Kwa mfano, katika Wizara ya Ardhi na Makao kuna mtu anayewapa watu barua za kutoa arhdi kila mahali. Hata Menengai High School, ambayo ni ya zamani na wengine wenu wamesomea hapo, inafanyiwa usorovea, na kuna mipango ya kuiuza. Hata Afraha Secondary School imeuzwa. Haya si maneno ya kucheka. Watumishi wa Serikali wako chini ya Serikali yenyewe. Tumeipatia Serikali uwezo wa kutawala. Hata tumeipatia Serikali Idara za Jeshi, Upelelezi, Polisi na hata magereza ya kuweka wahalifu. Hata Mawaziri na Rais wako. Kwa nini hawawezi kuyachunguza mambo haya? Sasa tunawalaumu watumishi wa Serikali na pia Mawaziri pia wanawalaumu! Kuna msemo wa Kiingereza unaosema: "If you give your dog a bad name, hang it". Mbona Mawaziri wanakuja hapa kuwalaumu watumishi wa Serikali, sawa na sisi Wabunge wa Upinzani? Kama unampa mbwa wako jina mbaya inafaa umuue. Kama humuui, wewe ndiye unayetakiwa kuuawa. Watu wamechoka sana.

Watu wameliambia Bunge hili na taifa hili kwamba Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC) ni chama cha ushirika na wala si idara ya Serikali. Ni kweli KCC ni chama cha ushirika, na kama ni hivyo inafaa washiriki wenyewe wawachague viongozi wao. Mbona wanasiasa wanapewa uongozi wa shirika hili? Mbona mnaleta watoto wenu kuliongoza shirika hili, na hali wao ni matajiri zaidi, bali huo ni utajiri wa haramu? Baada ya wanasiasa kuchukua uongozi wa KCC wameajiri watu zaidi. Nilienda katika afisi za KCC, Nakuru, na nikaona watu wengi wapya ambao wameajiriwa baada ya mtu mmoja kuwa mmoja wa wakurugenzi. Hawa watu, wanaoitwa vibarua, wanaota jua tu ingawa wanalipwa pesa nyingi.

Pia Wakurugenzi wa KCC ndio wenye kandarasi ya uchukuzi wa maziwa. Tena wakifanya uchukuzi kidogo wanalipwa pesa nyingi. Watu hao wana kandarasi ya vifaa vya kuweka maziwa na sasa wamenunua vifaa vitakavyotumika hadi mwaka 2005. Hiyo, ndio sababu pesa ilipotea. Baada ya watu hawa kukula pesa, tunaambiwa Serikali itatoa pesa za kuwalipa wakulima. Wakulima walileta maziwa ambayo yaliuzwa na pesa zikaliwa na watu waliopewa uongozi wa KCC kisiasa. Kwa nini tunalipa pesa ambazo zililiwa na mtu fulani na hali hatuna pesa za kuendesha mahospitali?

Haya ndiyo mambo ambayo Serikali inafaa kuchunguza. Kuwa Waziri si kuendesha gari kubwa lenye bendera juu yake au kuwa na tumbo kubwa. Kazi ya Waziri ni kusuluhisha matatizo ambayo nchi hii inapata. Pia nani aliyelea mahindi humu nchini? Kina mhe Sajjad walileta mahindi hapa na hawakulipa kodi yoyote.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Dr. Lwali-Oyondi, you are out of order now! You are discussing one of your colleagues, but you cannot do that.

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Ahsante, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Lakini tunajua kwamba wale wanaoleta mahindi humu nchini bila ya kulipa kodi wako hapa. Sijui Waziri wa Fedha yuko wapi! Tunaongea kuhusu Wizara yake.

**Hon. Member:** Yuko kwa chai.

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Naona Waziri wake Msaidizi yuko hapa. Waziri alisema kwamba nikileta mahindi hapa Kenya kutoka South Africa, atayatoza kodi itakayoifanya bei yake ilingane na bei ya mahindi ya hapa Kenya ili nisiwe na tamaa ya kuleta mahindi hapa nchini. Lakini mahindi ambayo nilisema yaliingizwa humu nchini hayakulipiwa kodi yoyote. Mahindi hayo yaliuzwa kwa bei ya Kshs300 kwa gunia moja na mwananchi, ambaye angetaka kuuza mahindi yake kwa Kshs900 kwa gunia moja, alilazimika kuuza mahindi yake kwa bei ya Kshs400 kwa gunia moja. Nani anayewapa watu hawa kibali cha kuingiza mahindi humu nchini?

Haifai Waziri wa Fedha kutupa maneno matamu bila ya yeye kuchukua hatua za kuzuia wakulima wetu wasipate taabu. Baada ya wakulima kupata taabu kama hiyo, Serikali inarudi na kusema itachukua kodi ya wananchi na kwafidia wakulima kwa hasara iliyotokana na uuzaji wa mahindi yao. Serikali ingewalinda wakulima ili wapate pesa kutokana na uuzaji wa mahindi yao.

Ninaishukuru Serikali kwa kuwalipa watumishi wake na waalimu medical allowance. Hii ni kwa sababu malipo ya matibabu yamekuwa ya juu sana. Familia moja ikiwa na mgonjwa mmoja itahitaji Kshs60,000 au Kshs100,000 au hata Kshs1 million, na hali familia hiyo haijawahi kupata hata Kshs10,000. Kwa hivyo, watumishi wa Serikali wanazihitaji pesa hizi.

Kwa hayo machache, nitawaachia wenzangu nafasi ya kuongea. Ahsante sana.

**Mr. Otieno:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to support this Motion and I will start by commending the Minister for Finance for the very sound management of the macro-economic environment in this country. The one thing that is remaining after having inflation and other things controlled,

are of course, the interest rates. We hope that something will be done in this area to bring the interest rates down.

Having said that, I have difficulties with the Supplementary Estimates and because our officers are here, I want to draw their attention to the fact that the thicker this book becomes, the more you are asking us to wonder what the original printed estimates represented. This is because in some cases, we are really asking Parliament to withdraw from the people what it gave to them last time. There is a principle here that should be taken seriously and hon. Juma Boy did mention it. It is only six months ago when this House passed the printed Estimates. Printed Estimates are public documents. So, some of have gone to our District Development Committees (DDC) and announced to the people, that we have been given so much money for rural electrification, roads and health centres.

What will happen now? I am saying this because I feel it is a budgetary process that needs to be discouraged particularly when it applies to Development Estimates. We say that K£1,200,000 million has been earmarked for Ndori-Rwanda-Kotieno Road, but today, it has been reduced in the Supplementary Estimates from K£1,200,000 to a mere figure of K£200,000. There is a reduction of K£900,000. I do not want to say that the process is being abused because really, what it means is that Parliament told the people of Siaya that K£1.2 million has been voted for their roads and now the same Parliament is being asked to withdraw that money which was voted and these are roads which have been under construction for over five years. There are many other roads that have suffered the same fate and can be quoted. One is Kisii-Chemosit Road, where funds were reduced from K£200,000 to K£50,000. Another one is Kendu Bay to Homa Bay Road where funds have been reduced from K£500,000 to K£100,000.

What really are we doing? I remember way back in 1980s, when Supplementary Budget Motions used to come here. The House was requested to have due regard for the savings of so much bearing in appearance. The phrase has now been changed today to having regard to the reduction. When you consider the additional expenditure and what is reduced, there is a very huge percentage. In other words, you are taking from somebody and giving it to another person. The question we are asking at present is: Was the man who made the Budget different from the person who is now making the Supplementary Estimates?

If the money has actually been spent, does it mean that the man who makes the Budget and, therefore, prepares the priorities is different from the person who is actually spending and then asking for approval for money already spent? It is very serious because if the trend goes on like this, the Supplementary Estimates Book will get bigger and bigger. My complaint is that the principle of reduction from one place to fill up a gap with an emergency in another area may increase Recurrent Expenditure, but if it is going to be applied so deeply and so heavily in the cases of Development Estimates, then you are making Parliament to be the one to blame by the people who already expected the Development Expenditures that were passed in this House.

So, this is a serious matter of principle which should be considered when we are submitting Supplementary Estimates to this House. Indeed, it should be discouraged. It means that within only six months, we have substantially reduced what we regarded as development priorities. It cannot be right unless we are talking of two different offices, priorities, people and expenditures and budgetary process. So, what has been raised by the hon. Members here, and particularly my colleagues here in the Back Bench have indicated a lot of uneasiness with this process. Some have gone to the extent of saying that the reductions are in some regions and the additions are in other regions. Parliament would not have minded very much initially, if when the carefully thought out Budget and the printed Estimates were released, those regions were given those funds. But when it comes after Parliament has approved it and then you are now asking Parliament to deny it, and we are going to seek votes from those very people, you are creating problems for us. This is the matter that should be discouraged.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my second point regards the circulation of the funds which we are obtaining from the Government Divesture Programme. These were funds which were invested by the Government in industries for the purpose of promoting the growth of industries in this country. If the money from the shares being sold is being channelled to consumption, it means that we are taking national assets or investible funds back into consumption, thus making us all the poorer. We are in a stage where the development finance institutions like the DFCK, ICDC and the IDB are virtually stagnating. But in the days when there were funds for these development finance institutions, you could tell that the rural market places are what they really are, because of what they got from ICDC. You can mention a number of small industries that were started because of the work of IDB. You could mention new investments which were brought in place because of DFCK.

I would like to propose to the Minister for Finance that the funds that we are getting from the sale of shares in parastatals, should, as much as possible, be re-channelled to the development finance institutions so that Kenyans who want to borrow and lack even the venture capital to support their new operations, should get somewhere to go to. Otherwise, we will all sit and wait for foreigners to bring foreign direct investments. That

may not be easy. We may not get enough of it.

So, we should strengthen at this time, our development financial institutions. I have seen in the estimates that the exchange risk is being underwritten by the Government and yearly budgeted and paid off by the Government. Without that exchange risk, if these institutions are strengthened, Kenyans who are entrepreneurable or enterprising enough will be able to get somewhere to go if they are going to start industries of different types. Otherwise, we are going to develop into a huge trading nation, where somebody who otherwise should have gone to manufacturing will find it easier to use his own capital to go to trading. In fact, the trend is developing in this country where we have traders who have the capacity to buy all the maize that we need to consume in one month. We are really talking about Kshs1.34 billion. There are traders who have the capacity to purchase that maize and can actually distort the prices of maize, sugar and the price of rice in this economy. We do not want to be a big trading nation, when we have an opportunity to do better. We should be able to promote agriculture and the manufacturing sector, and expand the other services sectors of our economy.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Muite:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, one of the major reasons why we are elected by the Kenyan people, is to come and act as their watch-dog in this House against expenditure. Nothing is more important than money and taxation, because what the Government of the day is spending, ultimately, is the money which has been raised from the taxes that are paid by Kenyans. So, one of the very fundamental functions that Parliament must perform is to see to it that money is actually spent properly and for the purposes for which it is actually passed by this House. Even where the nation gets loans or grants from outside, there is a potential liability to every Kenyan, to future generations to repay that money which is borrowed. So, the function of supervising, being a watch-dog on the money, is a very important function.

This House is incapacitated in discharging that very fundamental function because of the manner in which this Government is introducing major money matters in this House. We were supposed to be debating the Presidential Speech for seven days, those seven days are not over. Yesterday, we had no clue whatsoever, at least those of us on this Side, that today, this afternoon, we would be debating these huge volumes. We come today to the Pigeon Holes and we find these volumes are there.

*(Mr. Muite raised both Volumes  
of the Supplementary Estimates)*

We pick the Order Paper and we find that we are supposed to come now and debate these two volumes. Even if one had the mind of a computer, how is it possible for one to meaningfully act as a check on this Government, given that space of time? When it comes to money matters we need very adequate time in advance before these Estimates begin to be debated.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the second point that I would like to make is that it is extremely vital for Parliament to revive the Estimates Committee. We need Committees that can sit down and thoroughly go into these Estimates, item by item. We do not want to pass things in the small print, buried in these Estimates because the arrangement of the Business of this House is not such that hon. Members of this House, either through Committees, are able to scrutinise before the expenditure. It is no use closing the gate when the horse has bolted.

We do not want year in, year out to come in here to listen to the Public Accounts Committee on misappropriation of funds. We want, as a National Assembly, to be able to act in time to stop the Government from spending the money improperly. If we are going to do that, adequate time must be given to hon. Members of Parliament. These sort of Estimates must be distributed in time and must be preceded by Committees of this House that can afford days, if need be, weeks, to go through each item and to be convinced by this Government on the necessity of each and every item. Now, I take the Development Expenditure here, where this Government is asking for an additional amount of over K£41 million. This, by any standards, is a very large sum of money. This K£41 million is a supplementary amount, over and above what this House had already approved. They want to spend it and we would like to have adequate time to find out how each pound is going to be spent. This K£41 million is for the Government to spend at a time when some Kenyans do not have in their pockets, even Kshs20 which, today is not even enough to buy a packet of *jogoo*. So, we needed to know that there is absolute justification for each pound.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when one opens Page 2 of this Development Expenditure, there is Item No. 240 - Equipment for Security Installations. This is the Headquarters, 001. What sort of security installations are these? On Item Number 420, one finds Renovation of Buildings (Nyati House). Everybody knows that Nyati House is the headquarters of the Special Branch in this country. It is where they carry out tortures and other unspeakable things. But two or three months before June, 1966, before the fresh Budget is

brought into this House, this Government is asking us to approve a sum of K£450,000! This is a lot of money for renovations of Nyati House, the headquarters of the Special Branch and this is a Supplementary Estimate. When you look at the Printed Estimates, no money was voted in the last Budget for the renovation of the headquarters of the Special Branch. So, the question that arises is: What is the hurry? What is the great urgency between now and June, 1996? This Government will be back in June with a Budget. Is this not the sort of item that should wait until the fresh Budget in June, which is only a few months ahead? Why is it necessary for this House to be asked to give permission to this Government to spend a sum of K£450,000 to renovate a building? I passed through there other day, it looks perfectly in order. From the outside it is perfectly in order. At a time when, as hon. Members in this House, both from this Side and that Side, have raised bitter complaints about lack of drugs in hospitals, the conditions of the hospitals and the poor conditions of our roads; at a time when our young men and women are being kicked out of the University because of inability to raise Kshs48,000 per year, is it fair for this House to be asked to approve a sum of K£450,000 in order to renovate Nyati House in a Supplementary Budget? That is what is painful. Can this Government not wait and convince this House when they bring the Budget in June to justify additional amount for these renovations? Or is it the case that every time there is a new Director of Intelligence,--- State Security and Intelligence is what they call these officials these days. Is it the case that because Mr. Kivuvani was sacked and there is a new Director there, Mr. Boinet, this money is to buy new carpets, new items to renovate that office? What is the money for? Can this money be justified?

Further down, one finds Item No. 184 - State Corporations Relief and Rehabilitation Department. The point here is that we are again being asked to give authority to this Government to spend a sum of K£90,400. We are told it is for Field Monitoring. Again this is a very large sum of money, and, during the Budget, we were not asked to pass any vote here in respect of this item. If you look at the column on the Printed Estimates, there was not even a shilling passed during the last Budget.

So, the question is: What has happened? What is so urgent that we should now be asked to pass K£90,460 for what is called Field Monitoring? Was is not foreseeable when the last Budget was presented to this House. Was that not the time that this amount of money should have been asked for? Why are we being asked to give authority in a Supplementary Budget when we are now in April, when in June, this Government will be bringing a Budget? Is this an item that, absolutely, cannot wait until June? Is the whole rationale for a MuSupplementary Budget not to come and ask us to pass money so that the Government does not get to a standstill?

The whole rationale for a Supplementary Budget would to be keep the Government going without coming to a standstill and without shutting down until the next budget. This Government does not seem to take into account the rationale of the Supplementary Budget. This Government appears to equate a Supplementary Budget with a normal Budget. They just bring whatever item they want to fund and they bang them in in this Supplementary Budget without any thought as to what truly a Supplementary Budget should be aimed at. That is why, when one goes to page 3, one will find item 000 - Personal Emoluments. The sum that we had approved in the Budget was K£262,000. That is what was brought in this House, that is what this Government asked for, and that is what we approved in the Budget. Now, which is more important, the Budget or the Supplementary Budget?

Without brushing, this Government now prints this Supplementary Estimates and expects this House, presumably relying on the KANU majority, to pass this Supplementary Budget where they are asking for K£864,000. What they had asked for in the original Budget was K£262,000 but they are now stepping it to K£864,000, an additional amount of over K£600,000! So, what is the meaning of a Budget if in the Budget they asked for K£264,000, then they come and ask in the Supplementary Budget they ask for a larger mount of over K£600,000?

That is the general trend in most of these items. When one looks at the next item of transport expenses. The Budget figure was K£240,000. Now, that amount has gone up to K£712,000. They want an additional amount of K£472,000. This is twice what they were asking in the Budget. So, what is the purpose of having a Budget? Is it the larger figure when the Government is working out its expenditure? It must know in advance what it is likely to spend in that particular one year. How come that in the Supplementary Budget, they want a lot more money for each item than the amount they were asking originally in the Budget? That is the trend in all items. One finds travelling expenses, K£110,000 was the figure given in the Budget. Now, they want K£414,000, an additional amount of K£304,000. So, what are we talking about?

Item 184 and so on, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to ask the Government to explain to this House because I have only had this afternoon to go through this document, but I have picked out an item that keep on recurring where the amount is extremely suspiciously high. An item that is being called "Professional Services." We do know that professionals in this country; lawyers including, architects, quantity surveyors and so on have been used as agents of corruption in Government contracts.

So, when we are talking about professional services, I raises eyebrows when I see item No.184 - professional services the sum that has been approved in the Budget was K£346,000 but we are now being asked for K£1,092,000 for professional services. What professional services are these? Why is it that the Government was not able to estimate its requirements in time? How can a figure jump from K£346,000 in the original Budget to over K£1 million? Fine, which is more important: Is it the supplementary which is supposed to keep the Government going for the last stages before the next Budget, or the original Budget? Is this not ridiculing the whole purpose of having a Budget in the first place?

From Item 210, again to demonstrate the casualness that this Government treats this House with and the Kenyan people in general when it comes to money matters, the attitude of this Government is that they can do anything and this House does not matter, "*wacha waseme*," Kenyans do not matter, they can just do whatever they want to do.

These Items from 210, purchase of additional motor vehicle K£480,000, purchase of plant and equipment, K£872,000, purchase of the spare parts, K£43,000, hospital equipment K£775,000 and so on. All these items amounting to a lot of money were not provided in the original Budget. This is fresh expenditure the Government did not ask for any provision whatsoever in the original Budget. So they are treating the Supplementary Budget at par with the Budget.

If the Government wants to buy equipment, is it not the proper attitude, if they have got respect for the sanctity and authority of this House, is it not the proper approach for this Government to wait and bring these items in the Budget in June when that Budget is prepared and presented to this House? I am not saying that hospital equipment should not be purchased. I want hospital equipment to be bought for every hospital. Not only do I want hospital equipment bought, but we would like to vote money for the maintenance of that equipment because the story here is that one can go tomorrow to Kenyatta National Hospital and find equipment that is more expensive than what they have at Nairobi hospital but it is never maintained, it is desolate. Some little parts goes wrong and the whole equipment is there rotting because it is not being repaired or used.

There was a time when the Kenyatta National Hospital had equipment for open heart surgery, kidney transplant and everything else. This equipment is not being maintained properly. I want to demonstrate the magnitude of negligence in that institution. I am not against the purchase of hospital equipment. When it comes to the utilisation of a sum of K£775,000, it is wrong to take this House for a ride. That is tantamount to ignoring the wishes of Kenyans for the Minister to come and seek approval through a supplementary budget, two months before the normal budget is presented. A case for the purchase of this sort of equipment should be made by this Government in the normal budget and not in a supplementary budget.

The budget for Maintenance of Plant Machinery and Equipment was K£25,000. That sum has sum has gone up to K£406,000.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order, hon. Muite! I think you have gone over that point time and again. I think you have raised that principle several times. I am wondering whether you are not repeating yourself because you are arguing about the principle and not the figures.

**Mr. Muite:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is actually both. I would like this Government to give an explanation to this House. It is not just the principle. The principle is what I emphasised first. At the opening of my contribution, I did say that we have got an obligation to stop the expenditure of even one shilling if it is not justified. There are Kenyans who cannot afford to raise Kshs20. So, we would like to have this Government on the carpet in respect of each and every shilling. I am highlighting these amounts to show the inconsistency therein. For example, under Item 280 - Rehabilitation of Roads, the amount which we passed here was just over K£8,000. Now, we are being asked to approve K£16 million. Are we not entitled as a House to ask--- If I may ask, on behalf of the hon. Member for Narok North, because he has never asked this question:- "When is the Maasai- Mara Road going to be re-carpeted?" This is the lifeline of taking tourists to Maasai Mara.

We would like to know why the Government did not tell us during the budget the roads they wanted to re-carpet and also give us the breakdown in the cost. I want to know out of this K£16 million besides the---

**Mr. Mulusya:** On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Office of the President is not the same as the Ministry of Public Works and Housing. If the Ministry of Public Works and Housing was the one asking for this vote, it could have been understood that the money would go towards re-carpeting the roads where hon. Lotodo or hon. Ntimama comes from. When we talk of recarpeting of roads by the Office of the President and then there is that huge increase, that creates a lot suspicion.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Ndotto): Hon. Mulusya, could you consider that one to be a point of information?

**Mr. Muite:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very good point of information because all

these---

**The Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage** (Mr. Lotodo): On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Muite:** Mimi sina ubaguzi. Endelea.

**The Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage** (Mr. Lotodo): Namshukuru mhe. Mbunge wa Kikuyu kwa kunipatia nafasi hii. Ingefaa mhe. Mulusya aelewe kwamba kuna barabara ambazo ziko chini ya Ofisi ya Rais na zinaitwa security roads.

**Mr. Muite:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I can now see the importance of that point of information. This is the first time we have heard about security roads. We would like to know which ones they are, so that we keep away from them.

I have gone through this book and I have seen an item about the construction of staff houses at State House, Nairobi and other places. I would like to inform this Government that we are going to have a drought in this country and as a result, we are going to have insufficient supply of maize. In a few months time, the cost of maize is going to shoot up. By next year, we might have famine in this country. I would urge this Government to reconsider whether this is the time to spend an additional K£41 million on unworthy projects instead of using that money in assisting our people when the famine does come because it is going to come.

In the recurrent expenditure, the Government is also asking for an additional sum of K£66 million. Is this not the time when the Government itself sets an example by tightening its belt? Let us not construct additional houses at State House and other places. This is the time when we can revise our priorities so that we can put our money in income generating projects like the road infrastructure which are very important. Without mobility of goods and people, there can never be any economic development. Let us get our priorities right. I can see that we had voted a sum of K£20,000 for the Eldoret Airport. I do remember reading about promises that were made by the Government that they were going to hold expenditure on the Eldoret Airport to K£20 million. This was given wide publicity and then they said that they were scaling down the expenditure on Eldoret Airport. We are now being asked to approve yet KANU approved in the budget because the Opposition voted against it. It is on record and posterity will see that the Opposition voted against the construction of Eldoret Airport. So, the KANU side, using their inbuilt majority, as a result of the flawed and rigged elections, used that majority to bulldoze through the approval of K£20 million. Now, they want an additional amount of K£54 million. So, what is the meaning of a budget again? Was this Airport at Eldoret truly scaled down or not?

Another item that I would like to highlight is an expenditure in respect of national registration of persons, which is quite an immense sum of money. I want to say this: If this House is going to pass money to enable this Government to issue national identity cards, those cards must be issued fairly to each and every Kenyan citizen, who has attained the age of 18 years. This is not what is happening, in Rift Valley Province, members of the Kikuyu Community, who did not have the old identity cards, are not being issued with the new ones. They are merely replacing the old identity cards to those members of the Kikuyu who have the old identity cards. Those are the only ones who are being given the new identity cards, and all the ---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order! Yes, hon. Sunkuli!

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President** (Mr. Sunkuli): On a point of Order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member for the Kikuyu, oh sorry, Member for Kikuyu, has made a statement which he ought to substantiate. That, in fact, members of the Kikuyu Community in Rift Valley Province are being discriminated against in the issuance of the new identity cards. This is a false statement, unless he can substantiate it.

**Mr. Muite:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had six councillors from Nakuru County Council, who came to my Constituency Office in Kikuyu, and I would like to clarify to my friend, hon. Sunkuli, Member for Trans-Mara, that I am a Member of Parliament for Kikuyu Constituency, and not a Member for Kikuyus. There is a lot of difference between being a Member of Parliament for Kikuyu Constituency and being Member for Kikuyus. I am not the Member for the Kikuyus.

*(Laughter)*

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, these councillors came to my office with a list of 10,000 youngmen and women in Rift Valley Province, all from the Kikuyu ethnic community, who have been denied the new identity cards, and they are being told, if they want the new one, they should go back to their "so-called home districts". That is a matter that has risen in this House---

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** On a point of Information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am from Nakuru

Town, and not a single youngman of 18 years, who has ever been registered, none has ever been given the new identity card. But I understand from elsewhere, they are being given, even those who are below 18 years. I am being informed by wananchi.

**Mr. Moiben:** On a point of Order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto):** Yes, Moiben. Do you want the point of Information, hon. Muite?

**Mr. Muite:** No. Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, now I do not because in Rift Valley Province, only Kalenjins are being given identity cards.

*(Loud Consultations)*

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto):** Order, hon. Sunkuli. Hon. Muite, hon. Sunkuli wanted you to substantiate what you said and I do not think whether you have done it. Can you go over it?

**Mr. Muite:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will lay names of youngmen and women belonging to the Kikuyu ethnic Community in Rift Valley, who have been trying to get identity cards and they have not been given. Hon. Sunkuli knows that what I am saying is the truth.

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli):** On a point of Order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto):** Yes, Sunkuli.

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli):** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, whereas the hon. Muite can Table that list, and that would be appreciated, hon. Dr. Lwali-Oyondi has just stated that we are, in fact, issuing identity cards to under-aged youth. Can he substantiate that or withdraw?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto):** Order! Order! Dr. Lwali-Oyondi, did you say you are aware?

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** I have been informed and that is my source, by wananchi. That is what the HANSARD will tell you tomorrow. But I wish to reconfirm here that---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto):** Order! Order, Dr. Lwali-Oyondi. We are not going to deal with that kind of information, I think you better withdraw and, then, you would Table the information when you are ready with it because at the moment, you are saying you have been informed. You are not even sure whether it is correct or wrong, so that hon. Muite can continue. Dr. Lwali-Oyondi?

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have just state here, not even a single person who is 18 years from my Constituency, who is a non-indigenous Rift Valley resident has got the new generation of identity cards. Now, I have been told that in other places, the so-called "indigenous people" are being given even those who seem to be under 18 years. This I have said and I have been informed by my constituents and that is the source of information I can have.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto):** That is why I am asking you, Dr. Lwali-Oyondi, since you do not have full information, and you cannot misinform the House---

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** That is the information.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto):** Order! Order, Dr. Lwali-Oyondi. I think the best thing you can do is to withdraw that half information and Tabled it when it is full. You know you are not the Temporary Deputy Speaker, you are only informing and you misinformed the House. I want you to withdraw and, then, hon. Muite can continue.

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** I cannot be misinformed on what I have been informed of. If you have told me to withdraw, I cannot say I have been misinformed and our guide book, the Standing Orders says so.

**Mr. Muite:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the point I was making is that we are being asked to vote for an additional sum of money here---

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli):** On a point of Order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto):** Yes, Sunkuli.

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli):** But he has spoken! Some tribalistic statements are being made in this House, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I do not see why the Chair should not actually get hon. Dr. Lwali-Oyondi to clarify those statements because they are statements of misinformation, and he is using the Floor of the House to spread information which he does not know whether it is true or not.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto):** Dr. Lwali-Oyondi, can you substantiate?



**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, all the questions I bring here are information from my constituents and when I am told by them, I have a right to say exactly what they have told me.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order! Dr. Lwali-Oyondi, I am giving you the final opportunity. You either say you are going to bring the evidence to show that there are people who have been registered and they are under 18 years or you withdraw. We cannot go on like that, please.

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Okay, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The only way I can do it, is to bring an affidavit, to make some of those people sign an affidavit, I would bring it.

**Mr. Nyanja:** On a point of Order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Yes, hon. Nyanja.

**Mr. Nyanja:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I want to seek guidance from the Chair because what I know is that a Member of Parliament can bring information, after he has been informed by his constituents. Is it not in order, that hon. Dr. Lwali-Oyondi having said that his constituents have seen something--- The onus lies on the other side. Nonetheless, I agree with your ruling, but I am getting a bit lost because most of the things we bring to this House and we debate them, as a matter of fact, we get them from those we represent here.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): What is your point of Order?

**Mr. Nyanja:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want clearance and guidance from the Chair because now that hon. Dr. Lwali-Oyondi is being asked to withdraw and he has confessed as a hon. Member of this august House, that he has and he comes from Rift Valley Province, where we are hearing a lot because I was going to support him in my contribution.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order, Mr. Nyanja. You have just walked into the Chamber, and I have already given the ruling and Dr. Lwali-Oyondi's satisfied with the ruling and I would ask hon. Muite to continue with his contribution.

**Mr. Muite:** I thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. What I was appealing for is fairness and justice. If this House is being asked to give a huge large sum of money to assist the Government in the registration exercise and the issuance of new identity cards, that exercise must be done fairly. At the moment it is not being done fairly. I am saying that every Kenyan young woman and man who has attained the age of eighteen years, irrespective of where he comes from, is entitled to the new identity cards. I am also saying that these forms that require one to state his home district should be withdrawn. There is no such thing as a home district. I am saying that such these things as your home constituency are misnomers and do not exist. We must respect the constitution and I am very happy that recently, one of the hon. Members was told by the President to start preaching peace. Any Kenyan who is sold a piece of land in Narok has the right to buy that piece of land and to construct a house there and he is entitled to peace.

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

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

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker:** (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Yes, Mr. Ntimama?

**The Minister for Local Government** (Mr. Ntimama): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. There is one individual who does not preach peace but he preaches tribalism and we are not going to accept tribalism or to be repressed and oppressed in our own areas.

**Mr. Muite:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is hardly a point of order.

*(Mr. Mulusya stood up)*

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Carry on, Mr. Muite. Order, Mr. Mulusya!

**Mr. Muite:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, now in Kikuyu constituency, there are very many Maasais who have bought plots there and who are working here in Nairobi. In Uthiru, there are very Maasais and many Kalenjins. I have got very many people in Kikuyu constituency which is now a dormitory of the city of Nairobi. We do not tell them that they must join the Opposition merely because it is an Opposition zone. We leave them to choose what parties they want to belong to. We do not tell them to leave politics to the law courts. We are merely asking for a reciprocation. A Kenyan is entitled to buy land or a house in any part of the country

and to live in peace and all I was saying is that I was very happy to hear some of the hon. Members being told to preach from now on. If there is any preaching of war again some of us are going to write letters to the person who ordered the hon. Member to be preaching peace and to say that he is breaching that undertaking.

*(Applause)*

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other saving that we can have is in the construction of the district headquarters. I have seen a lot of monies being asked for here for the construction of district headquarters. Until such time as we all agree to implement and carry on major legal and constitutional reforms, can we also, at least, halt the construction of new districts so that we can cut down on the amount of money that is going towards the construction of these additional districts?

So, with those few remarks, I appeal to this Government to take this House a lot more seriously than it has exhibited in bringing these Supplementary Estimates here, and I am very glad that the Minister for Finance is now present because he was absent last year. I hope that the Minister for Finance is going to take this opportunity during this debate to tell Kenyans truthfully and accurately what he was told in Paris. He came back and told us about economic reforms and he never uttered a word about legal, political and constitutional reforms. Was he told anything? We want to know.

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing:** (Mr. Nyachae): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am going to be very brief. First, I would like to thank the Minister for Finance for presenting these Estimates. While thanking him, there are certain areas I would like to request the Minister to consider. Making funds available, particularly the development funds, should be aimed at supporting the growth of the economy and the areas where growth of the economy is, are very well known.

There are roads which lead to the tourism areas and the roads that support agriculture and, in this connection, I note that the House is being asked to reduce money which was agreed on for roads, particularly, access roads to coffee and tea zones. This would mean that tea is not going to reach to factories, and, therefore, poor quality and you are not going to have that money that develops this country, that is, the foreign exchange that tea earns. Coffee earns foreign exchange and yet we are not providing enough money to recarpet the roads so that coffee can be moved to the factories and be marketed.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is also another area, that is, regional sharing of the limited resources available. When you look at the allocations being proposed for the roads and bridges you will see that in certain areas, roads are being repaired and even tarmacked. I want to be very specific and I am not being parochial.

There is this Chemosit-Kisii road. This House had allocated K£200,000 and today we are being asked to reduce that amount of money down to K£50,000. Therefore, K£150,000 is being taken away and we do not know where it is being re-allocated to, and that road has been abandoned for the last nine years because the contractor pulled out nine years ago in 1987. We are now in 1996. What is going to happen? Another K£200,000 was allocated in this House for Kisii-Kilgoris road. In the Development Estimates, we are being asked to take away again K£150,000 out of that road leaving it with K£50,000 only. In other words, Kisii and Nyamira districts are being left isolated.

**Mr. Gatabaki:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for a senior Cabinet Minister to complain in this House about what should be collective decisions of this Government? What happens in the Cabinet? If this Minister is not satisfied with what goes on in the Cabinet, he should resign!

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker:** (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Order, hon. Gatabaki. I do not see any point of order there. If you have any axe to grind with Mr. Nyachae, do it elsewhere and not on the Floor of this House.

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing:** (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for your information, I was telling hon. Gatabaki how friendly his father was to me when I was the Provincial Commissioner of Central Province, and when he was misbehaving at the University of Nairobi, I used to talk to the old man, the late President to get him released.

*(Laughter)*

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let us be serious. The issue of collective responsibility is---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): That was not a point of order and there is nothing

for you to talk about.

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing:** (Mr. Nyachae): I am trying to educate the hon. Member about collective responsibility. Collective responsibility is on policy---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker:** (Mr. Wetangula): Order, Mr. Nyachae, you are also getting out of order.

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. Nyachae) Can we at least get a fair share of the cake?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you look at the Development Estimates for Kisii District, and I am an M.P from that area therefore you cannot just keep on threatening me that as a Minister I should not speak for the people who elected me---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Nyachae, nobody is threatening you, and if you are threatened you will be protected. Carry on.

**The Minister for Agriculture, Marketing and Livestock Development** (Mr. Nyachae): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. It is very difficult for any investor to go to Kisii because electricity being supplied to that area does not last four days before power failure, for 24 hours. No investor would wish to put any project there because the supply is considered unnecessary.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a project called Kisii Water Supply. The town is without water and when I look at the Supplementary Estimates where they are talking of urban water supply, there is no mention of any water supply to that town. The question here is, is there equitability in sharing the limited cake? We are not asking for all the money to go to Kisii or to go to Kilgoris or any other place. All that we are asking for is equitability in allocation of resources.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when it comes to developing the nation we do not think about Opposition areas. Even the area where I come from there is Opposition there, but we all need to live comfortably like other people who also want to live comfortably. My appeal is this, can we in the future when, either the main estimates or the when the Supplementary Estimates, are being introduced in this House, in the preamble we should be told what criteria has been used to allocate the limited resources that are available.

I thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Githiomi:** Thank you, very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance to contribute. As I stand, I am complaining about the budget which has been presented to us to approve as a House, because I can see that the national resources are not being equitably distributed. I hail from a constituency which has a lot of problems and particularly pertaining to roads. We have a road from Mirangine to Ol-Kalou then from Ol-Kalou to Magumu. We have been severally promised that this road will be tarmacked and today when I looked at the estimates, I saw that we have been only allocated K£45,000. This K£45,000 is not enough to tarmac a road which is about 150 kilometres long. In the same estimates, I saw another road Tenges South Emining' Road which has been allocated K£3 million. That means that the allocation of funds to various projects in various provinces and constituencies is discriminative. I would like to be assured that the Government has totally neglected my constituency and it is not willing to develop the projects which are in my Constituency. I am surprised that the Government is spending a lot of money "buying defectors" instead of putting the money into development projects. As late as last Sunday, there is a councillor who was bought by KANU "hawks" in my constituency and that money which he was given could have been used in developing the constituency in terms of roads, water supply and other development projects in that constituency. It is surprising that most Kenyans today are unemployed and particularly graduates from the University of Nairobi. They have no jobs, and instead of the Government using the resources it has in creating employment and building industries so that those industries can absorb the graduates we have from our universities, it is spending that money to buy defectors. Defectors are now being bought like goats. They have a price. Some of them I am told are getting as little as Kshs2 million to defect to KANU. That money should be used in development projects in the country instead of having to purchase defectors because this is taxpayers money.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when it comes to corruption, we are now debating on what has been presented to this House. I would urge this House to look into the use of this money if it is approved because Government Departments have become very corrupt. The richest people in this country today are civil servants who get very little salaries and yet they are the richest people in this country. One wonders where they get all this money from, and it is obviously corruption.

**The Assistant Minister Research, Technical Training and Technology** (Mr. Kagwima): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to continue condemning the Government and to start by blaming the Government for using Treasury funds to buy defectors? How can the

ruling party KANU withdraw money from the Treasury to use it to buy defectors? Can he substantiate or withdraw the statement?

**Mr. Githiomi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Member who has spoken should tell this House where KANU gets money to "purchase defectors." And I use the word "purchase" because he is a victim, he was purchasing councillors in his constituency in Meru. So, he has no point of order to raise.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Order, Mr. Githiomi.

**The Assistant Minister Research, Training and Manpower Development** (Mr. Kagwima): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, these are the two booklets of Development and Recurrent Estimates. Can he tell us which item indicates KANU party withdrew funds to buy defectors?

**Mr. Githiomi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I was saying is that, the money we are discussing here is normally deviated to "purchase" those defectors. I was not saying that the money is in the Estimates. That is what I was saying.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Order, hon. Githiomi. You should take full responsibility for what you say. You have been challenged to substantiate and you just have to do that.

**Mr. Githiomi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg not to substantiate.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Then you have to withdraw.

**Mr. Githiomi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I cannot withdraw.

**Mr. Maore:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Order, hon. Maore. I have never noticed any provision in this House for cheer leaders. Proceed, hon. Githiomi.

**Mr. Githiomi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Sir, I cannot substantiate the obvious.

**Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Do you know the consequences of defying the Chair? One last chance, you withdraw, if you cannot substantiate. Mr. Githiomi, the Floor is yours.

**Mr. Githiomi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I would use the same words, that KANU is using Government money---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Order, hon. Githiomi, we are not engaged in any contest of semantics. You have said that you cannot substantiate. The available alternative is to withdraw.

**Mr. Githiomi:** I will not withdraw, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker.

**Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Order, hon. Members! There is no heroism in misconduct. Let us not be making statements here, that are highly inflammatory, devoid of any substance, and look forward for the Chair to send us out, as if it is a heroic act. I take it that any Member who is sent out of this House, actually ruins the reputation of this House and that of other Members in this House. Mr. Githiomi, you must leave.

*(Mr. Githiomi withdrew from the House)*

**Mr. Kiliku:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I congratulate the Government for undertaking economic reforms, but the Minister for Finance should know that the multi-national companies, and especially the oil marketers have totally refused to recognise the Government efforts to introduce economic reforms in our economy. The General Manager of Kenya Shell Company is behaving as if he is a colonial governor in this country. He is an expatriate and is behaving the same as they behaved in Nigeria. The oil refineries are in my constituency and the Government owns 51 per cent of shares in the Kenya Oil Refineries but the oil marketers, which own only 48 per cent are behaving as if they own the oil refinery 100 per cent. We have to encourage the local companies to enter into the oil marketing business. The Kenya Shell, Esso and Caltex have formed a cartel. and they are trying to finish other companies.

**Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Do you know what we are debating?

**Mr. Kiliku:** I am talking about money the economy. Therefore, I am calling upon the Minister in charge of Energy to let the old refinery facilities to be used by other oil marketers, not to let Kenya Shell to behave the way they are behaving. Afterall, the Government owns 51 per cent of the Oil Refineries.

On the Kenya Ports Authority, which is in my constituency, the Government has plans to give the container terminal in the Kenya Ports Authority to Singapore Ports Authority. They came here this week, and I must congratulate the new Chairman of Kenya Ports Authority because he has refused to accept that arrangement and the Government has refused to accept the Singapore Ports Authority, because it has been realised that it would be too expensive for the container terminal in the Kenya Ports Authority to be under the management of Singapore Ports Authority.

How can you give the Kenya Ports Authority which is owned by the people to another authority without the authority of this House? There is no need of giving away part of Kenya Ports Authority to another ports authority outside this country. Why can we not train our own personnel to run the container terminal in the Kenya Ports Authority? That is wrong and it is too expensive.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I heard that the British Government has given this country some money to repair the Mombasa-Nairobi Road. It does need repair. We need two roads from here to Mombasa. Why can we not have sufficient money to have two roads?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): You mean a dual-carriage road?

**Mr. Kiliku:** Yes, a dual-carriage road. That money which was given by the British Government is being recovered through the introduction of visas for Kenyan people travelling to Britain. So they have not given us anything.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we talk about corruption there is nobody in this country who can say that he is cleaner than the other. We have records of everybody. We have records of all the former Ministers during the Kenyatta Government and the Moi Government. It does not matter which side you belong to, if you have served as a Minister we have all your records for both those in the Opposition and KANU. When you are talking about corruption, do not forget about your records. Defecting to KANU or to the Opposition does not clean your records. If you had participated in corruption in the past, we are going to make these records public in 1997 during the General Elections. If you are corrupt there is nothing you can do about it. I am saying this because we are behaving as if it is only the civil servants who are corrupt. Civil servants are sometimes influenced by politicians to be corrupt. The influence of politicians are making civil servants corrupt. For example, in Kisingo, some of the civil servants' houses have been allocated to people through the influence of politicians. I think in future, we must bring a Motion here to debate the records of every person who is in this House so that we can know what they did when they were in the Government.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**The Minister for Finance** (Mr. Mudavadi): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. First of all I would like to thank the various hon. Members for their far reaching contributions to the Motion at hand. What I would like to assure them is that it is significant to note that in the process of asking for the House's approval for the re-adjustment of the various estimates, both for recurrent and development expenditures, the Government had to undertake some major expenditure which assisted farmers and at the same time dealt with some important projects that the Government had to undertake, like the provision of new national identify cards.

**Mr. Muite:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Are we in order in rushing through the House in one day, these supplementary estimates which amount to so much money, particularly in the light of Standing Order No. 146, which clearly requires the appointment of an estimates committee. The Standing Order says that there shall be an estimates committee to which this House can refer these supplementary estimates before they can be debated by the House. Are we in order now in rushing these estimates through the House and in calling upon the Minister to reply, which fact, will conclude the debate? The House would have preferred to proceed under Standing No. 146(2) and to refer these estimates to that committee. Are we in order in rushing through the House a matter involving so much money in what appears to be a violation of the Standing Orders? Are we in order to deprive this House adequate time to debate so much public funds before we authorise expenditure?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Muite, are you not being wise after the event?

You contributed to this Motion and said nothing about what you are saying! Now, that I have called upon the Minister to reply, you have realised that this is wrong!

**Mr. Muite:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I contributed to the Motion, but there are many other hon. Members on the Opposition side and on that other side who would like to contribute.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Order! I recognised hon. Lwali-Oyondi, hon. Kiliku and hon. Githiomi. Very many other hon. Members have talked.

*(Hon. Gatabaki rose up in his place and made to speak)*

Order, hon. Gatabaki! This is not a free for all. Carry on, Mr. Mudavadi.

**The Minister for Finance** (Mr. Mudavadi): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that the Government is undertaking one of the important projects, namely the issuing of identity cards. We would like to assure the public that identity cards will be issued fairly throughout the Republic, to people who have attained the

age that qualifies them to be issued with identity cards. There is, therefore, no merit in the suggestion that the identity cards will be issued discriminatively.

**Mr. Mbeo:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Can you give a ruling on Mr. Muite's point of order?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Carry on, Mr. Mudavadi.

**The Minister for Finance** (Mr. Mudavadi): The other thing that I would also like to indicate at the outset is that though reductions are being made it should be noted that as we approach the new financial year the Government--

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Order, Mr. Minister! For the avoidance of any doubt, hon. Muite and hon. Mbeo, whom I think have not looked at the Standing Orders, should read through Standing Order No. 143. Carry on, Mr. Minister.

**The Minister for Finance** (Mr. Mudavadi): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I was just saying that it is important for the hon. Members to note that, indeed, though reductions have been made in certain votes we shall, as a Government, be looking at it so that we can make more adequate provision in the next financial year. As it stands now, the amount being quoted in certain cases would only facilitate consultancy services for various projects. For instances, in the case of some of the road projects, if you were to use K£150,000 that amount would only be useful in doing some of the consultancy work in relation to that road, but not the actual construction of the road itself, which should definitely require even much more money.

I would, therefore, like to assure hon. Members of this House that these projects will be given due consideration in the next Financial Year. Equally, I think it is important that the House appreciates that these adjustments are being made within the target and ceilings that we had set out in the original Budget. We are not, therefore, in the process of printing money and that is why we came back to this House to seek the approval for these adjustments within the money that the same Parliament had provided for much earlier.

If we had gone into the process of simply just increasing expenditures without taking into account what would be the impact of these increased expenditures on our deficit level, inflationary level and, therefore, even on our ability to be able to make sure that the economy is beginning to move in the right direction, we would have landed into difficulties and it would have been an imprudent economic management.

The other thing that I would like to point out is that in the course of recovery and the pressures that we have been going through, it is significant that the House also notes that during this period, the country has undertaken a lot of major economic reforms that are definitely beginning to bear fruits. But recovery in an economy is not an overnight things. It is something that we must continue pushing across and one of the best ways to do this is, first of all, to make sure that we prioritise our expenditures.

I can see that in the next Financial Year, if we can improve on our privatisation of resources allocation, on our expenditure levels and at the same time, target the areas that concern us more like the water provision, roads and health, this will definitely augur well for the country. I believe that when that time comes, the House will give us the necessary support.

I would also like to point out that, indeed, when I was in Paris with the delegation that went there, the main objective of that meeting was to present Kenya's economic agenda which, I am pleased to say was recognised by all participants as a very strong economic programme and the challenge ahead of us lies in the implementation of that programme. It is something that we should all pull together to make sure that we are able to live up to those commitments and also to implement those measures systematically so that they do not dislocate the economy as a whole.

I would also like to point out that in the allocation of resources in future, we want to continue giving greater emphasis to areas that will definitely generate more economic output than before. Areas like agriculture will definitely continue to receive a very substantial amount. Today for instance, the Ministries that do receive the largest chunk of budgetary resources are the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing and the others then follow down the scale.

I think what needs to be acknowledged across the table is that the resources are meagre. We have to stress that unless we collect our revenues adequately, and prioritise and we are able to get proper competition in the improvement of our services, we are going to continue lamenting time and again that the resources are not enough. It is clear, for instance, that at the moment, our revenue collection as a country has reached the level of about 30 per cent of our GDC. However, compared to other countries---

**Mr. Nthenge:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Can you, please, ask the hon. Members to consult quietly so that we may hear the hon. Minister?

**The Minister for Finance** (Mr. Mudavadi): Thank you very much, hon. Nthenge.

I was just saying that our revenue has reached the 30 per cent of the GDP level. But if you compare it to some of our neighbouring countries, their revenue collection is at the level of about 16 per cent for Tanzania, and for Uganda is even about the same level. Now, also in terms of collection and tightening up of areas where loopholes have been used in the past, it is beginning to show signs that the tax collection system across the board is beginning to improve. What we need to do then is to make sure that what comes in can be put to proper use, properly allocated and, I am sure that the country will start feeling the results.

I would also just like to point out something about the Kenya Ports Authority (KPA). I think word has been going out in the media, particularly, on issues about the Singapore Ports Authority having been asked to put in a proposal on how they can assist within the management of the container terminal of the KPA. There is nothing wrong with the principle. The principle is okay, but what we all have to safeguard at the end of the day is that Kenya gets value for its money, as it should happen in a situation like this because the Government has made a very important decision here. But what is important is that if the terms of any one competitor are not favourable to the Government and to the Kenyan public, all that would be important to do is to definitely invite other participants to show whether they can provide a more competitive bids in the management of the container terminal.

So, this process is being reviewed, and I would like to assure this House that the Government will take all its due diligence to ensure that if it does enter into any management contract, not necessarily with the Singapore Port Authority but with any other agency that will be involved, it is a contract that will serve the interest of this country.

**Mr. Kiliku:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. We have Kenyans who have been trained to do this job at the container terminal at the KPA. If they give the contract to the Singapore Port Authority or whatever Authority, can the hon. Minister explain to us what they are going to do with those Kenyans who have been trained to handle the containers?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula):** Mr. Kiliku, is that a question or a point of order?

**Mr. Kiliku:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, they should explain why they are giving out the contract.

**The Minister for Finance (Mr. Mudavadi):** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think what we are trying to mention here is that we are trying to look for efficiency, and efficiency, whether we want from our local people or we get some management contract given out, we want the KPA to be more efficiency than it has been before. We all know that they have not been serving this country effectively in the past. The moves of the containers have been slow and so forth, and we must know that the KPA is very important, particularly, at this time when the question of the regional economy is becoming a matter of significance importance. We must make our Port Authority an area that will deliver those efficient services and, at the same time, earn this country a lot of revenue and, therefore, cut short some of the trips that any Minister for Finance would have to be making to Paris from time to time.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I beg to move.  
Thank you.

*(Question put and agreed)*

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula):** Order! Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of the business. The House is, therefore, adjourned until Thursday 4th April, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.