

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Thursday, 26th June, 2003

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No.058

ALLOCATION OF KIMWANI ADC FARM

Mr. Sambu asked the Minister for Agriculture:-

- (a) whether he is aware that the ADC farm at Kimwani in Nandi was subdivided and allocated to individuals, leaving out squatters who were living in the farm;
- (b) if he could table the list of the beneficiaries indicating the acreage per individual; and,
- (c) in view of the above, whether he could explain the criteria used in the allocation of the said farm.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture (Mr. J. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I ask for the hon. Member's understanding. I do not have the answers to the Question. I have just been sworn-in. I am sure they are working on the answers. When I went to the Ministry in the afternoon to get the answers, the officer in charge was not in a position to provide any. Could the Question be deferred to Tuesday next week, when we will have received a proper explanation from the Ministry?

Mr. Speaker: What is your reaction, Mr. Sambu?

Mr. Sambu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Question has been deferred severally. All the time, it is deferred for one reason or another, including today. I have the written answer. Last time, there was no one to read it but today I congratulate the Assistant Minister because he has been sworn-in. So, he should just read the answer.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have forgotten how to answer Questions. I have seen that answer he is holding. But I am not satisfied with it. That is the reason why I wanted the officer in charge to explain to me, and I was not satisfied. I do not want to make a fool of myself.

Mr. Speaker: Today is Mr. J. Nyagah's first day as a Frontbencher in this Government. I do not think we need to harass him today. So, I will hold you to it on Tuesday, next week.

(Question deferred)

Let us move on to the next Question by Mr. Wanjala!

Question No.346

WILD PIGS MENACE IN BUDALANG'I

Mr. Wanjala asked the Minister for Environment, Natural Resources and Wildlife:-

- (a) whether he is aware that farmers in Bunyala South, Hajula, Bunyala Central and Bunyala West locations in Budalang'i Constituency cannot farm because of wild pigs from Yala Swamp destroying their crops;
- (b) if he is further aware that there are no game wardens in Budalang'i Constituency, despite the availability of accommodation at Rukala Dispensary; and,
- (c) what urgent measures he is taking to ensure that game wardens are sent to Budalang'i to protect the farmers from wild pigs and enable them to grow crops.

Mr. Speaker: Is the Minister for Environment, Natural Resources and Wildlife not here? We will leave the Question until the end. Let us move on to the next Question by Mr. Wamwere.

*Question No.108*NON-PAYMENT OF SALARIES
TO CERES ESTATE WORKERS

Mr. Speaker: Is Mr. Wamwere not here? We will leave his Question until the end. Let us have Mr. Wanjala's Question for the second time.

Question No.346

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- (c) what urgent measures he is taking to ensure that game wardens are sent to Budalang'i to protect the farmers from wild pigs and enable them to grow crops.

Mr. Speaker: Any luck with the Minister? Mr. Wanjala, can I put it on Tuesday, next week?

Mr. Wanjala: Tuesday is fine.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The Question is deferred to Tuesday.

(Question deferred)

Let us move on to Mr. Wamwere's Question for the second time.

*Question No.108*NON-PAYMENT OF SALARIES
TO CERES ESTATE WORKERS

Mr. Speaker: Is Mr. Wamwere still not here?

(Question dropped)

Mr. Angwenyi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. You realised that the Minister for Environment, Natural Resources and Wildlife was not there to respond to the Question by Wanjala, and you did not drop the Question. But now, you are dropping Mr. Wamwere's Question because he is not there. Is that not double standards? You are penalising the Member of Parliament and not the Minister!

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Angwenyi, are you inviting me to drop Wanjala's Question? You can see from the reaction of the House that your suggestion is totally unacceptable.

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

KILLING OF MR. MAMO GUBO

Mr. Sasura: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister of State, Office of the President the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that on the morning of 12th June, 2003, at 2.30 a.m., police invaded Hurlingam Village, Ruai Location of Embakasi Division, killing Mr. Wako Mamo Gubo and injuring eight others?

(b) Could the Minister explain who authorised the operation to torment innocent Kenyans who were asleep at the time of the incident?

(c) Since the incident took place, what action has been taken against the culprits to assure the residents of justice for all?

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Tarus): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Question came up yesterday and we promised to come with an exhaustive answer today. But we have not been able to receive an adequate answer with respect to this Question. I would like to request this House to allow us to answer this Question on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Speaker: What is your reaction, Mr. Sasura?

Mr. Sasura: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, I complained that I did not receive a written answer. But today, I have a written answer. Now, is it the "satisfactory" or "the unsatisfactory" answer? I do not know which one it is.

Mr. Speaker: He says he has not got enough to satisfy you, him and the House.

Mr. Sasura: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all I need is a satisfactory answer, even if it is on Tuesday.

(Question deferred)

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Next Question by Mr. Munya!

DEATH OF CONSTABLE MWINGIRWA

Mr. Munya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister of State, Office of the President the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Under what circumstances was constable Obadiah Thiaine Mwingirwa killed at Kipsing GSU Camp on 15th February, 2003?

(b) When will the Ministry compensate the family for the loss of their son while on public

duty?

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Tarus): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Question was answered before. But we were unable to give the full information because the investigations were still going on. This Question has come up again and not much has changed. The file regarding the same has been forwarded to the Attorney-General's office and we are unable to proceed from there.

Mr. Munya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very frustrated because this Question has come three times in the last three months. The circumstances surrounding the killing of that young man are well known by the police. He was shot dead by the General Service Unit (GSU) officers. He was one of them. The police have been trying to cover up the matter. The postmortem report from both Isiolo and Nairobi indicate that he was shot in the back. I do not know what investigations the police are carrying out. The parents are frustrated like myself.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, advise me on what to do.

Mr. Speaker: Keep on asking! What is your reply, Mr. Assistant Minister.

Mr. Tarus: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to confirm to the House that, when a criminal case of that nature has occurred, there is a laid down machinery that is followed in the resolution of that particular matter. The same machinery is still in place. We would like to assure him that he will not be frustrated again. We shall resolve this matter.

Mr. Munya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we should have a timeframe within which matters like this one are resolved. We cannot have this matter being investigated forever. The General Service Unit (GSU) officer commanding Kipsing Camp, who was involved in this matter, has not been transferred from that station even after I went to the office of the Commissioner of Police and discussed the matter with him. Despite the Commissioner of Police ordering that, that officer be transferred, he has not been transferred. It is this officer who is covering up the matter. In fact, the entire police force is covering up the matter. How will the police investigate the matter if they are covering it up?

Mr. Tarus: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this case is not being covered up. I would like to assure the hon. Member that we shall follow up this matter. I would also like to assure him that we will take his sentiments into consideration.

Mr. Munya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let the Assistant Minister commit himself on when he will bring a satisfactory answer to this House.

Mr. Speaker: Well, we cannot keep on having this Question on the Order Paper everyday! We have to finish this matter today. Mr. Munya, what exactly do you want the Assistant Minister to do?

Mr. Munya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the officer commanding Kipsing GSU Camp, who ordered the shooting of Mr. Obadiah to death, to be taken to court and charged with murder.

Mr. Tarus: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have said that the file regarding that particular case has been forwarded to the Attorney-General's Chambers for further action. I am sure that the officers who were involved in the shooting of Mr. Obadiah will be taken to court.

ARREST OF KENYAN FISHERMEN
BY UGANDAN SECURITY PERSONNEL

Dr. Oburu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Foreign Affairs the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that on 3rd May, 2003, Ugandan security personnel arrested Kenyan fishermen in Lake Victoria and confiscated their fishing gear and boats and thereafter charged them in court?

(b) Is he further aware that the fishermen are now serving prison terms in Uganda ranging up to three years?

(c) What urgent action will be taken to secure the release of the victims and further seek a lasting solution to these frequent arrests of *wananchi* in Kenyan waters?

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(Applause)

(a) I am aware that between 2nd and 5th May, 2003 a total of 39 Kenyan fishermen were arrested by Ugandan security personnel on Lake Victoria waters. They were charged before a Bugiri court with various counts of fishing without fishing licences and unlawful presence in Uganda. On 11th May, 2003, eight Kenyans were arrested and charged before a Buginja court with similar offences. On the 20th May, 2003 another 14 Kenyans were arrested and further charged before a Bugiri court for illegal presence in Uganda.

(b) Out of the first group of 39 people, seven were released by the court on grounds of being juveniles and were repatriated through Busia border point to Kenya. The remaining 32 people are each serving a two-year jail term after failing to pay a fine option of Ushs1.7 million, which is equivalent to Kshs65,000. Among the second category of eight, six are each serving a one-year jail sentence after failing to pay a fine option of Ushs250,000. The third group of 14 fishermen are each serving a six-month jail sentence after failing to pay a fine of Ushs600,000 which is equivalent to Kshs23,000.

(c) I am pursuing diplomatic channels to secure the release of the affected Kenyans. Indeed, the Ugandan authorities are completing administrative processes to hand them over to our country. I am further pursuing a lasting solution to the problem through the East African Community framework. The regional co-operation on Lake Victoria, particularly the Protocol on Sustainable Development of Lake Victoria and the demarcation of the international boundary, will address all the present and future conflicts on the lake by the three member states.

Dr. Oburu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Assistant Minister for the answer he has given to this House. But I am not quite satisfied with his answer because he appears to be telling this House that those fishermen were arrested while fishing in the Ugandan waters without a licence. The fact of the matter is that those fishermen were pursued and arrested in the Kenyan waters because the Kenya Police do not patrol our waters. Is the Assistant Minister aware that apart from taking those fishermen to court, the Ugandan security personnel subjected them to torture? In fact, the other day, the Ugandan security personnel were shown on television torturing fishermen. They caned them on the stomach and even on the back. Those security officers violated people's basic human rights. Is the Government of Kenya taking action because this Question has been asked in this House or it has been taking action because the Ugandan security personnel have been harassing our fishermen for the last three to four years? Has the Government taken action because I have asked this Question in this House?

Mr. Wetangula: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the facts of the alleged torture are not available to me, but I do know that Kenyan fishermen, who carry out their fishing activities in Lake Victoria, do not recognise the existing international boundary in the lake. They believe that the islands of Singuru, Lolwe, Hama, Siro, Waya and Siamura are part of Kenya and not Uganda. The immediate problem is how to secure the release of those fishermen. I would like to inform the hon. Member and this House that in the East African Summit which was held recently, our President, His Excellency Mwai Kibaki, managed to speak to the Ugandan President, who acceded to extending clemency to those Kenyan fishermen in Ugandan prisons. Those Kenyans will be released and sent back to Kenya.

Mr. Sambu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, over 70 per cent of the waters which flow into Lake Victoria,

as a matter of fact, emanate from the Kenyan highlands and flow into the lake through the Nzoia, Yala, Sondu-Miri, Mara and other rivers. Now that our fishermen are arrested for fishing in a lake which is fed by our rivers, could the Government consider diverting the water or forming a boundary for the water from our rivers so that the Ugandans pay for it?

(Applause)

Mr. Wetangula: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government cannot do that because it will be contrary to the international principles on the management of water and rivers.

Mr. Ogur: Mr. Speaker, Sir, did I hear the Assistant Minister say that by the end of this year, the fishermen who were arrested on the side of Siaya and Bondo Districts will be released? Will the fishermen to be released include those from Nyatike Constituency, who were imprisoned in Tarime and Musoma in Tanzania? Those fishermen were 85 in number and are suffering in prison in our neighbouring country. Those fishermen were chasing our fish, which knows no boundary and has no identification cards (IDs).

(Laughter)

The fish they were chasing in the lake had no IDs and yet they were arrested!

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Ogur, are you saying it was our fish?

Mr. Ogur: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am saying that the clemency granted by the Ugandan Government to fishermen from Bondo and Siaya Districts, who are now serving their jail terms in Uganda, should be extended to cover the 85 fishermen from Nyatike, who were jailed in Tarime and Musoma in Tanzania. Those fishermen were chasing our fish.

(Laughter)

Mr. Wetangula: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the facts I have at hand are that the Kenyan fishermen incarcerated in Uganda will be released in due course. We will also pursue the cases of the Kenyan fishermen who may be held in prisons in Tanzania and see whether they can also be released in the same manner.

Dr. Oburu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as Mr. Ogur has said, most of the fish in Lake Victoria breed along the shores of the Kenyan side of the lake and then cross over to Uganda. No passports are issued to this fish which cross over to the Ugandan waters. We would like to thank the Ugandan President for giving reprieve to the Kenyan fishermen, who are in Ugandan prisons. But another 25 fishermen in six boats were arrested after the granting of that reprieve. The Ugandan security personnel have continued to arrest and harass our people. Those security personnel come up to beaches like Bageta to arrest our fishermen. As the Government tries to find a permanent solution to this problem, the harassment of our fishermen by security men from our neighbouring countries should stop because fish is the only source of our livelihood. The Kenyan Government has some boats lying at Lake Victoria, but there is no money to fuel them. Could the Government of Kenya take temporary measures to ensure that our fishermen are safe and are not harassed by the Ugandan security personnel? The reprieve given by the Ugandan President to the Kenyan fishermen should cover the 25 fishermen, who were arrested before yesterday and are in Ugandan prisons.

Mr. Wetangula: Thank you Mr. Speaker, Sir. If there were any Kenyans arrested after this Question was filed, I urge the hon. Member to bring the names so that we can follow the normal channels to secure their release. Secondly, the three East African countries that share the waters of Lake Victoria are engaged in discussions to find a lasting solution to these problems on the lake.

Lastly, my Ministry has contacted the Office of the President and we have requested them to set up immediate patrols on the lake, so that our fishermen can be well protected while going about their businesses as we find a lasting solution.

(Applause)

Mr. Speaker: The last question. Mr. Wanjala.

Mr. Wanjala: Thank you Mr. Speaker, Sir. On Sunday evening, if you had a chance of watching the television, you must--

Mr. Speaker: I never watch the television!

(Laughter)

You see Mr. Wanjala, the rules of the House bar Press reports from being a basis of argument here; that is why the Speaker never watches television.

Mr. Wanjala: Thank you Mr. Speaker, Sir. Kenyans were able to see how fellow Kenyans are tortured because it was being shown. It even encouraged the Members of the East African Legislative Assembly to come over and see what exactly is happening. The three Heads of the East African States met in Kenya on Friday last week. But, today, as we speak here talking, some Kenyans are dying in prisons in Uganda and Tanzania.

It has been the same story whenever we ask these Questions and the Government says that those who were arrested were going to be released. Even the 85 people arrested in Tanzania three months ago have not been released, yet the Government promised they would be released. When will those people be released? Be specific because even the Ugandan Prime Minister and our Vice-President held a meeting here and the Ugandans promised to release those people.

Mr. Wetangula: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I just said very clearly that the President of Uganda assured our President that he is extending clemency to those Kenyans. I am sure this takes some process and I have no doubt whatsoever that, within a very short time, they will be released and will be back in Kenya.

Dr. Galgalo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. the Assistant Minister is talking of clemency. What clemency is he talking about? We are asking for their right to be free. That is all we are saying.

Mr. Wetangula: Thank you Mr. Speaker, Sir. It is important for the hon. Member to know that those Kenyans have gone through due process in a foreign country. They have been charged, prosecuted and jailed under the law of Uganda and the proper legal procedure to secure their release is either through an appellate process or presidential clemency. I have told you that the President of Uganda has assured us of exercising his prerogative to extend presidential clemency.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order all of you! Mr. Ogur proceed!

REPAIR OF MBANI PRIMARY
SCHOOL CLASSROOMS

Mr. Ogur: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Education, Science and Technology the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that over 414 pupils of Mbani Primary School in Kobama Division, HomaBay District are learning under trees after their classroom roofs were blown off completely by strong winds?

(b) What is he doing to reconstruct the tuition block as a matter of urgency?

The Assistant Minister for Education, Science and Technology (Dr. Mwiria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that strong winds blew off the roofs of five classrooms in Mbani Primary School on the 23rd March, 2003, and that pupils in Standard Four and Eight are learning under trees.

(b) The Ministry has disbursed Kshs45,540, under the free primary education programme, part of which can be used for repair, maintenance and improvement.

Mr. Ogur: Thank you Mr. Speaker, Sir. This answer is neither scientific nor technological!

(Laughter)

I have said that the roofs of classrooms for classes Four, Five, Six, Seven and Eight were blown off. He is answering cases of class Four and Eight only. Under what trees are these other classes learning? Classes Four and Eight are under a tree called *ng'owu*, not *mugumo*!

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order, Mr. Ogur! What language is *ng'owu*?

Mr. Ogur: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the tree other communities call *mugumo*. It is a big tree and it is under this tree that the pupils are learning. The answer here, however, only refers to classes Four and Eight. Where are the other classes?

If you build a classroom worth Kshs45,000, may I know how much money is required to build classrooms for classes Four to Eight?

Dr. Mwiria: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said the amount of money available is far from enough to repair all the classrooms. However, we need Kshs1.6 million to reconstruct the whole school. In view of that, communities have already contributed adequate funds to build four classrooms. Once these four classrooms are ready for occupation, we will improve on the situation. Secondly, the Ministry has provided a list of all the schools that were affected by the floods, to the Office of the President, so that they can be supported under the Disaster Fund. Thirdly, going by next month's estimates, it is going to be possible to provide more money for this school in the next financial year.

Mr. Ogur: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. We do not even know the cheque number or when the money was sent. So it is not there.

Mr. Speaker: That is a supplementary question!

Mr. Ogur: Yes, it is a supplementary question, Sir. I am sorry!

Dr. Kuti: Thank you Mr. Speaker, Sir. I think the question of school roofs being blown off by winds has been raised many times in this House and, all the time, the Ministry is not prepared with the answers in solving the problem. Could the Assistant Minister tell us whether it is possible to set up a Ministerial Disaster Fund, not in the Office of the President, because this happens every time?

Dr. Mwiria: Mr. Speaker, Sir, nothing is impossible. This a very good suggestion and we are going to consider the possibility of setting up a disaster fund within the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Who is that hon. Member? Mr. Ndile!

Mr. Ndile: Ahsante sana Bw. Spika. Kwa sababu elimu ni muhimu sana, inawezekana Waziri Msaidizi aangalie shule zote ambazo zimebomolewa na upepo? Kwa vile tuna vifaa ambavyo havitumiki kama KICC, inawezekana wanafunzi wasomee hapo wakati hizo shule zinajengwa? Tumeona Serikali yetu inaharibu pesa, hata nyingine wanazitumia kumtafutia Jemadari Mathenge hoteli ya kukaa!

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! Mr. Ndile, you must address the Chair. You know, that kind of

address reminds me of a local television drama called *Vitimbi*. But we are not in a *Vitimbi* show; we are in Parliament. So, do not address your neighbour. Just address me.

Mr. Ndile: Bw. Spika, ninakushukuru kwa mwongozo wako. Nilikuwa ninasema kwamba ni vizuri Bw. Waziri Msaidizi atafute njia ya kuwasaidia watoto wetu, kwa sababu elimu ni kitu cha maana sana.

An hon. Member: Uliza swali!

Mr. Ndile: Bw. Spika, ningependa Bw. Waziri Msaidizi, kwa sababu wanafunzi katika shule ambazo zimepelekwa na upepo hawana mahali pa kusomea, awatafutie mahali kama vile Kenyatta International Conference Centre (KICC) ili waendelee na masomo.

(Laughter)

Dr. Ali: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is Mr. Ndile in order to imply that the KICC is in every sublocation of this [Dr. Ali] country? Or, do we bring children from all sublocations, which do not have classrooms, to the KICC?

(Mr. Wario stood up in his place)

Mr. Speaker: What is it, Mr. Wario?

Mr. Wario: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Spika. Nilimsikia mhe. Ndile akisema mara mbili kwamba shule kadhaa "zilipelekwa" na upepo. "Kupelekwa na upepo" kuna maana gani? Nimeshindwa kufahamu!

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Assistant Minister, respond to Mr. Ndile's question!

Dr. Mwiria: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the need for us to set aside some funds for that kind of problem. I have already said that the Ministry will look into the possibility of starting a fund that will deal with this kind of problem.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Mr. Ogur!

Mr. Ogur: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister said that Kshs45,540 had been sent to the school. When was that money sent? What is the number of the cheque by which the money was paid to the school?

Dr. Mwiria: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I realised that the money was sent to the school when the Question came to my office. I cannot give him the number of the cheque now. I will be quite happy to tell him the number of the cheque and the date on which the money was released to the school on Tuesday. I know that the money was sent to the school sometime last month.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Let us proceed to Mr. Oparanya's Question.

CLOSURE OF MUMIAS SUGAR COMPANY

Mr. Oparanya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Agriculture the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that Mumias Sugar Company has been closed as a result of a strike by the tractor drivers and the reduction of sugar price from Kshs2,015 to Kshs1,750?

(b) What action is he taking to ensure that the factory is opened?

(c) Who will compensate the farmers for the sugar cane, which had already been harvested and was not collected?

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture (Mr. J. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid that, as with the earlier Question that was asked this afternoon, I do not have an answer to this Question.

After I was sworn-in, I went to the Ministry headquarters to look for a reply to the Question, but I could not get an appropriate answer. The Question deserves an appropriate answer, which I undertake to bring by Tuesday.

Mr. Speaker: Is that okay with you, Mr. Oparanya?

Mr. Oparanya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in fact, I have a written reply to the Question from the Minister.

An hon. Member: So, could the Assistant Minister answer the Question?

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture (Mr. J. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the normal procedure is that I should get the written reply from my officers. As I have said, I was not satisfied with written reply to this Question. I am sure that the House expects me to give a satisfactory answer.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Hon. Members, I think it is in the interest of the whole House and all Kenyans who will be affected by the various replies which the Assistant Minister is supposed to give. So, let us give him up to Tuesday to answer the Questions.

Mr. Assistant Minister, from Tuesday, you will not have any excuse for not answering the Question. So, the Question is deferred.

(Question deferred)

I will also defer all the Questions that fall under the Ministry of Agriculture to Tuesday.

Mr. Wanjala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. You notice that there is no single "full Minister" in the House, and that the "half Ministers" present are not able to give us satisfactory answers to Questions. Could we be told where the Ministers are?

(Applause)

The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs (Dr. Machage): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is Mr. Wanjala in order to abuse the Head of State by implying that he appointed "half Ministers"?

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! I would request Mr. Wanjala, who is a fairly old Member of this House, to revisit the Standing Orders. "Minister" means, and includes, an Assistant Minister. For the more than ten years I have been presiding over this House, I have never set my eyes on a "half Minister" anywhere in this country. So, Mr. Wanjala, you are requested to treat Assistant Ministers with the dignity they deserve. They are, at the very least, a notch higher than you. So, please, take note.

The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs (Dr. Machage): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Could the hon. Member, therefore, withdraw his statement and apologise?

Hon. Members: Yes!

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! Hon. Members, Mr. Wanjala has already been brought to order by the Chair. I am sure that he wanted to be humorous. The only problem is that his sense of humour is misplaced.

(Laughter)

Hon. Members, I will also defer Prof. Olweny's Question by Private Notice to Tuesday. Prof. Olweny, I understand that there is a mistake in the Question. What is it?

Prof. Olweny: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the mistake in the Question is that it refers to "Miwani Sugar Company" instead of "Chemilil Sugar Company". Also, the amount involved is Kshs140,850,457.95 and not Kshs40,850,457.95.

Mr. Speaker: We will amend the Question appropriately; it will come up on Tuesday.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture (Mr. J. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since some aspects of the Question have changed, could we answer it on Wednesday afternoon? Please, give us more time.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. It will come up on Wednesday.

PURCHASE OF CHEMILIL
SUGAR COMPANY SHARES

(Prof. Olweny) to ask the Minister for Agriculture:-

(a) Is the Minister aware that the Managing Director of Chemilil Sugar Company has deducted over Kshs140,850,457.95 from the farmers' dues for purchase of shares from the company?

(b) Is he aware that the records available in February this year indicated that over Kshs27 million deducted from farmers in the months of February, March, October and November was never banked in the shares account?

(c) Who are the signatories to the shares account?

(Question deferred)

Mr. Speaker: That marks the end of Question Time.

POINTS OF ORDER

There are three hon. Members who sought my indulgence to seek Ministerial Statements. I will start with Mr. Mukiri.

INSECURITY IN NJORO DIVISION

Mr. Mukiri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order to seek a Ministerial Statement from the Minister of State, Office of the President, in charge of internal security, on the insecurity situation in parts of Njoro Division. For the last one month, about 50 homesteads have been attacked by armed robbers. The robbers have been killing people in that area. Only the day before yesterday, the robbers attacked several people, four of whom are still hospitalised at Valley Hospital, Nakuru. Furthermore, the day before yesterday, the house of Daniel Kamau Kariuki was raided and gutted and he died.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Njoro Division---

Mr. Speaker: Order! You have to do it quickly, Mr. Mukiri.

Mr. Mukiri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Njoro Division and four outlying divisions do not have police vehicles. Police cannot help people because they are not mobile. Could I have a reaction from the Minister?

Mr. Speaker: Is there any Minister to respond? Are you ready Mr. Tarus or you will look at it later?

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Tarus): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not ready with the Statement now, but I will bring it forth on Wednesday.

Mr. Speaker: Very well! Mr. Ntutu!

RESOLUTION OF HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT

Mr. Ntutu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to demand a Ministerial Statement from the Minister for Environment, Natural Resources and Wildlife, on the human-elephant conflict and damage to properties in Narok South. I would like the Minister to explain what measures the Government is taking to avert an ugly confrontation between the residents and the elephants, otherwise, a situation worse than that of Kitengela could arise.

BLOCKAGE OF ACCESS TO
NGORINGORI BOREHOLE

I also demand another Statement from the Minister for Water Resources Management and Development on the fencing off, of Ngoringori borehole by a senior civil servant in the Judiciary. Could the Minister explain to the House what special rights this civil servant has over 3,000 residents who depend on this critical water point? Could the Minister order this greedy grabber to pull down the fence to allow people access to the water point?

INSECURITY IN MANDERA TOWN

Mr. Shaaban: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to demand a Ministerial Statement from the Minister of State, Office of the President in charge of internal security on the death of one person and the condition of four others who sustained injuries in Mandera Township. Today at 9.15 a.m. in Mandera Town, two people armed with a hand propelled grenade attacked residents, killing one person and critically injuring four others who are now fighting for their lives at Mandera Hospital. They are being evacuated by AMREF. The two criminals crossed over from the Somalia border. Mandera Town is now in a state of panic. You will recall that in the past few days, there has been such attacks in Moyale and Lokichoggio border towns where several people have been killed by invaders from across the borders. This is a very serious matter and we wonder whether Kenyans living along the international borders of this country are safe. We also wonder whether the territorial boundaries are being compromised. As a result of the seriousness of this matter, I would like to get a comprehensive Ministerial Statement and to be told when it will be available.

Mr. Omingo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you do appreciate the fact that I am still recuperating from the weight of the Chair yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Omingo! Do not remind the Chair of your past mistakes! The Chair immediately forgot the action he took. That matter is over!

Proceed!

OPERATIONS OF MEDICAL HEALTH PROVIDERS

Mr. Omingo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is good to hear that! I stand on a point of order to request a Ministerial Statement on a potential "Goldenberg" in the making in the name of medical health providers. Today as we speak, Mediplus is not providing services to the people they have insured. I went round looking for medication for my family which is covered, but nothing is happening. These health providers are not governed by any Ministry. I do not know who they report to. If nothing is done, Kenyans will continue to be ripped off their hard earned resources by these pretentious

organisations that are not providing services.

Mr. Speaker: Very well! I gave you a chance to ask for one Ministerial Statement.

SHOOTING OF MR. FRANCIS
MOREKA NYAKIEYA

Mr. Omingo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, the Minister had promised to give me a Ministerial Statement regarding the shooting of my uncle, Mr. Francis Moreka Nyakieya, and I went out before I could get the Statement. I am not sure whether Mr. Tarus is going to give me that Statement.

Mr. Speaker: Very well! I think I have finished with all the hon. Members who requested for time. Let me say the following. Order, hon. Members! Will you please take your seats. It appears to me that we are now completely forgetting Questions and replacing them with numerous requests for Ministerial Statements. In my view, it is becoming an abuse of process. Therefore, hon. Members must put Questions. Ministerial Statements should only be sought in positions where situations cannot wait any longer and the Minister must make some Statement of an urgent matter of national proportion; not localised or parochial.

I am encouraging laziness by allowing all these numerous requests for Ministerial Statements. We must now cut down on that trend drastically. I am encouraging hon. Members to put Questions as they give the Ministers time to address the issue and force them to come to the House. Can we please take that course of action now? I advise all hon. Members to take that action and request all Ministers to whom requests have been made for Ministerial Statements to hasten the delivery of the same. I want to finish with all of the Ministerial Statements in the next one week or two and then proceed with the normal business. I am now discouraging requests for these Statements.

Prof. Maathai, you had a Ministerial Statement to deliver.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

KILLING OF LIONS WITHIN
KITENGELA AREA

The Assistant Minister for Environment, Natural Resources and Wildlife (Prof. Maathai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a Ministerial Statement on the killing of lions within Kitengela dispersal area. I would like to begin by saying that we deeply regret the killing of livestock belonging to communities living next to the Nairobi National Park. At this point, I would like to assure the concerned communities that the NARC Government is in the process of overhauling the current Wildlife Management and Co-ordination Act. This is with a view to addressing the concerns of communities living next to game reserves and national parks. Hon. Members will have ample opportunity to articulate the views of their people and at an appropriate time.

Having said that, I would like to state that, over the years, wildlife has continued migrating between Nairobi National Park, Kitengela dispersal area and Athi-Kapiti plains. In recent years, the return of wildlife from Kitengela has been curtailed by fences, paddocks, settlements, farms and other related human activities. The movement of the herbivores out of the Park has meant that predators like lions have also followed. This is normal. Unfortunately, the lions now find themselves in the midst of human settlements and livestock, and sometimes kill domestic animals. In the past two months, the lions have killed six goats, seven sheep, one donkey and 14 cows. This trend has impacted negatively on the residents.

Kitengela residents have killed ten lions and injured one through the use of spears. I would like to urge the community not to continue taking the law into their own hands, but to report any further incidents to the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) or to the nearest administrative office. In the interim,

KWS has stepped up its patrols in the area, including public relations activities outside the Park. Five meetings have been held between Kitengela residents and KWS. Local leaders and the Provincial Administration are fully involved. The KWS rangers, accompanied by a veterinarian team, have now been reinforced by a contingent of policemen to track the remaining nine lions and to translocate them back to the Park. Once in the Park, they will be restricted to special enclosures, and fed to ensure that they do not move out again. A management plan for Nairobi National Park is being drawn up. The plan will determine the direction to take in the future management of our parks; in either an enclosed or open system.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Maj-Gen. Nkaiserry: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I sincerely thank the Assistant Minister for that elaborate Statement. But I wish to ask the Government; especially the Government of Kenya, not the NARC Government - there is a Government of Kenya, under the NARC administration, to correct that anomaly.

While the community will respond to the request from the Government, I think it is the duty of the Government to ensure that the lions are back in the Park; and we give them a maximum of one week to achieve this. That is the message I was given because, if a lion kills a cow, it will be killed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think you are trying to defend this Assistant Minister! I requested for a Statement on---

Mr. Speaker: Order, Maj-Gen. Nkaiserry! Order! Order! Are you suggesting that the Chair is defending that hon. Assistant Minister? She is fiery enough on her own!

(Applause)

SETTING UP OF AMERICAN
MILITARY BASE IN KENYA

Maj-Gen. Nkaiserry: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I was just talking about the Ministerial Statement as regards an issue of national importance. I had requested for a Statement as regards the military base by the Americans, and the Minister promised to bring the Statement today, but I think it is not forthcoming. Therefore, I request for your guidance, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Which Minister was that?

Maj-Gen. Nkaiserry: The Minister of State, Office of the President.

Mr. Speaker: Bwana Tarus, what happened to the Statement you promised about the military base?

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Tarus): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Statement is not ready. I apologise that I am unable to avail it today.

Mr. Speaker: All the hon. Members can see that there is very little I can do about Ministerial Statements. I think I was right in guiding hon. Members to put Questions, but I encourage hon. Ministers to respond to the Questions. Is there anybody who wants any clarification from hon. Prof. Maathai?

Mr. Sungu: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. For a very long time, the Maasai have been known to cohabit with animals very peacefully. This is happening in the Maasai Mara. The reason why the lions are now straying is because of human invasion of Nairobi National Park. Many buildings have been put up on this side of the Park, thereby forcing the animals to migrate. The cause of the conflict between the Maasai and the Government, as of now, is the Ministers' high-handed statement the other day warning the Maasai; and you know how the Maasai people are. I would, therefore, ask the Government to revisit the issue of dialogue with the people concerned, because these are the same people who voted us into power, rather than issuing warnings and making high-handed statements.

Mr. Lesrima: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to seek a clarification from the Assistant Minister for Environment, Natural Resources and Wildlife, on the question of bringing the lions back to the park. My understanding is that there may be about eight lions left. It is also my understanding that these lions may not have adequate food in the Park. I am just wondering whether the Assistant Minister has considered the possibility of translocating these lions to another Park, while he is rehabilitating the food chain within the park, fencing it, and preparing to establish a better relationship between the community and KWS. While at that, could he also clarify whether the killing of the lions has anything to do with external forces, or the staff of KWS who were recently dismissed?

Mr. Speaker: Well, who do I give the last opportunity before I request Prof. Maathai to answer the questions?

Mr. Bahari: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. In the Ministerial Statement, I heard the Assistant Minister mention that the Park is going to be fenced off. It is quite clear that the issue of the wildlife menace cuts across this country, and particularly in my constituency, where I am terribly affected. I have brought this matter to this House before. Could we be assured that the fencing will be extended to other national parks also?

Thank you.

The Assistant Minister for Environment, Natural Resources and Wildlife (Prof. Maathai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to appeal to the hon. Members to appreciate that wildlife belongs to all of us, rather than to one Ministry. Although wildlife can sometimes become a menace to our community, it is very important for all of us to, perhaps, find ways of living with these animals and also accommodating them, since they are very much a part of our heritage. Having said that, the struggle at the Nairobi National Park is actually to allow the free movement of animals, including the lions and their prey, despite the encroachment of human settlements into the park; and especially into the corridors. This is what my Ministry is trying to do, and it is not an easy thing, because people have already been allowed to settle into the park, and animals are finding it very difficult to move through the corridors, as they used to before.

I would like to correct one statement, so that we do not have the wrong ideas. Communities do not "cohabit", they co-exist. "Cohabitation" is a completely different thing.

(Applause)

We have the alternative to let animals live naturally as they have always done. Fencing is a very expensive exercise. We are trying to do that, and my Ministry is trying to respond to the human-animal conflict by fencing. But I can assure the hon. Members that fencing, especially using electric fences, is not only unnatural, but it is also very expensive. I would also like to assure the hon. Members that when you fence in the animals, you are slowly converting the natural parks into zoos. As you do this, you are also discouraging tourists, who want to come and see the animals in their natural habitat.

So, as we appeal for the fencing, let us also remember that it is also because of the natural habitat and free world in which our animals live that have continued to attract the tourists.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Your time is up!

Mr. Shaaban: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Sometimes back, I sought a Ministerial Statement from the Minister of State, Office of the President who is in charge of internal security concerning loss of human lives as a result of the wildlife menace. However, he has not indicated to the House when he will issue it. Since it involves the loss of human lives because some people have been killed and others can lose their lives and the whole of Mandera Town is in panic, could you kindly ask him to indicate when he will issue that Statement?

Mr. Speaker: Well, since you are requesting for the Ministerial Statement, I think I will ask the Minister to be ready on Tuesday, but in the meantime, I think he should move with due speed and

issue it immediately to ensure the safety of the people of Mandera Town even before he comes to the House. Hon. Tarus, is that okay with you? Sorry! Mr. Tarus is not in the House.

Finally, I was going to tell hon. Prof. Maathai something in relation to this issue of wildlife and human conflict which she articulated very well that: Maybe what you need and have missed, as a Ministry, is to hold dialogue between the Ministry, the communities concerned and the representatives of the people of those areas. I do encourage you to have dialogue with the hon. Members from wildlife-prone areas so that you can chart out a policy together and we are prepared to help you in that direction.

Next Order!

Mr. Sasura: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, Mr. Sasura! I cannot give you time now.

Next Order!

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

(Order for Committee read)

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW
LEAVE THE CHAIR

(The Minister for Finance on 12.6.2003)

*(Resumption of Debate interrupted
on 25.6.2003)*

(Sixth Day of Budget Debate)

Mr. Speaker: Was there anybody contributing on the Floor yesterday? Mr. Kaindi had concluded his contribution. So, we are going to new grounds now.

Mr. M.A. Haji: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for this opportunity. I wish to join my colleagues in congratulating the Minister for his efforts in wanting to improve the lives of Kenyans. The Minister has done very well on salary increments for teachers and civil servants. However, as Kenyans, we have been complaining very loudly about the problem of brain-drain. The Minister has not done anything to solve this problem. We have got university lecturers, especially doctors, who have migrated from this country in search of greener pastures and yet the Ministry has increased salaries for civil servants and teachers but that important cadre of our society has been left out. It looks like he is not going to do anything about this problem which has persisted for many years.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on health, the budgetary allocation that has been given to the Ministry of Health is not enough. There are parts of this country where health delivery systems are not available or, if they are available, they are rudimentary.

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! Could we hear this hon. Member for Mandera West?

Mr. M.A. Haji: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for example, we do not have specialised doctors. For example, we do not have dentists, pharmacists or consultants in Mandera District Hospital. In

comparison, we have got all cadres of medical consultants in Kiambu District Hospital which is a walking distance from Nairobi where Kenyatta National Hospital and all other private hospitals are located. The reason for this problem is that these specialised people do not want to work in hardship areas and the Ministry cannot do anything about it. If the Ministry tries to force these people to go and work in these hardship areas, they resign and go to look for greener pastures elsewhere.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the other hand, people from Mandera cannot compete equally with other Kenyans or join universities and train as doctors or specialised professions. I expected the Minister to give incentives to people who work in these hardship areas. For example, they can be given incentives by being offered training opportunities. For example, a doctor working in Mandera District Hospital, or any other ASAL area, should be favoured considerably when it comes to training or any other opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on education, the Minister has done very well. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology has not been given enough budgetary allocations. However, the Ministry has done very well in implementing the free primary education programme. However, I wish to say that people in ASAL areas, such as North Eastern Province, might not benefit from this free primary education simply because of our lifestyle. Unless the Minister addresses the issue of constructing of more boarding schools or improving the existing ones, then the people of North Eastern Province might not benefit from this free primary education programme.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the allocation of Kshs750 million to ASAL areas is just peanuts. It is just a drop in the ocean, especially when you consider that we have 15 districts under the ASAL programme but now politically-correct districts like Bondo and Nyeri have been added to this number. Now, we have 25 to 30 districts coming under the ASAL programme and this allocation of Kshs750 million is just a drop in the ocean and it will not help the people of North Eastern Province. We expected the Minister, when delivering his Budget Speech, to have come up with measures of improving KMC, constructing abattoirs or providing tax holidays for anybody who is interested in constructing factories in these ASAL areas, but that was not the case.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government harbours dreams of making this country an industrialised one. If all the indicators that we have in North Eastern Province, like high infant mortality rates, poverty and high illiteracy rates are the things to go by and yet this country dreams of becoming a developed one, then that looks like a very far-fetched dream. Unless the Government is considering, as a Kenyan has suggested in the newspapers, that instead of the Government grumbling about repaying foreign debts--- Why should it not consider selling North Eastern Province so that we can clear those debts? If we continue allocating North Eastern Province this kind of money, we will not develop that part of the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on Local Authority Transfer Funds (LATF), the Government has done very well in increasing LATF by 25 per cent. When LATF funds that were given to the rural areas were increased, we saw some semblance of rural development. That is when we saw people building dispensaries, improving our schools and so forth. Although I appreciate that increase, the manner in which this money has been disbursed leaves a lot to be desired. It looks like those who have are being given more money. I thought the idea of giving out this LATF money was to develop areas which have been left out in terms of development. Now, if we were to allocate Nairobi City Kshs200 million and Mandera Town Kshs10 million, then it means the purpose for which this money was intended is not being achieved. So, I urge the people who are concerned with the disbursement of this LATF money to take into consideration the areas where development is needed most; like North Eastern Province.

Mr. Speaker Sir, concerning water, the Government has done very well in increasing the budgetary allocation for the Ministry of Water Resources Management and Development. This is very welcome. However, in my constituency, when other Kenyans are enjoying clean piped water, we are

crying for any kind of water. I hope the Ministry is going to put into good use the money that has been allocated to them, especially, in North Eastern Province where we have no underground water. The money could be used in harvesting rain water which goes to waste.

Mr. Speaker Sir, on security, the Government has allocated Kshs300 million to the Police Force. We have a problem with our security because of low morale of our policemen. The low salaries that police officers get and the poor living conditions they live under make them prone to corruption. Police Officers are forced to accept bribes to top up whatever little they are paid.

Mr. Speaker Sir, the recent developments that have taken place in our country are very pathetic. Americans are now commanding everything in our country. They have asked for a military base in our country. The other day, they said that Kenyans were not only harbouring terrorist, but they also are terrorists themselves. That is a very bad allegation. If we look back at what has been happening in the terrorist propaganda being peddled by Americans, the whole scenario is as follows: When the US attacked Afghanistan, they claimed that they wanted to arrest Osama bin Laden. They never arrested him. They then went to Iraq and said that they wanted to get rid of the dictator Saddam Hussein, and weapons of mass destruction. They conquered the country, but did not get Saddam Hussein or find the weapons of mass destruction. Today, in Kenya, we are being told that we are not only harbouring terrorists, but we are terrorists ourselves too! What is in store for us? As a nation we should be worried by these statements and decide on what we should do.

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

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

APPOINTMENT OF MR. KHAMASI TO THE CHAIRMAN'S PANEL

Mr. Speaker: Just before you continue, I would like to inform the House that I will have Mr. Khamasi as one of the Members of the Chairman's Panel, to assist me.

(Applause)

You may proceed Mr. Mutahi!

Mr. Mutahi: Thank you Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to support the Minister for Finance for a well thought out Budget. However, there are a few issues that I believe the Minister ought to have addressed in order to realise the objectives he set forth.

Mr. Speaker Sir, on the issue of banks, one thing he ought to have made clear, is that, contrary to the popular opinion, we should not sell Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB). I say this because the sale of KCB would mean the money that belongs to the people of this country, will be controlled totally by foreigners. We should differentiate between hiring of management and selling of our assets to foreigners. I believe that the KCB can play a very significant role as far as the moderating of interest rates and other activities in the banking world are concerned. Given the deficit the Minister for Finance talked about, there is need also to involve the private sector a little bit more in areas of development. I have in mind the issue of privatisation of roads and concessions. Where countries have the kind of deficits we have got - here I can give the example of Malaysia - what they normally do is to create an enabling environment for private organisations to finance projects like roads *et cetera*. With the kind of deficit that we have, it is likely that we are not going to see new projects, unless the private sector is greatly involved in the development areas.

Mr. Speaker Sir, on the issue of taxation, it is not that we have not had a sufficient, reliable and

large base for taxation, rather, the problem has been one of wastage and leakages. The Minister for Finance must address these two areas; wastage and leakages. Given the situation in this country, as far as money is concerned, the Minister ought to have allowed a period of amnesty to any Kenyan with money anywhere in the world, to be allowed to bring it back without any question. India is an example of a country, where as a result of experiencing problems with the World Bank, they went out of their way to ask Indians who had kept their money overseas to bring it back to the country. There are very many Kenyans with huge amounts of money lying overseas. Incentives should be put in place, one of them being an amnesty of not asking for the source of the money. If a Kenyan or even a foreigner has money overseas, he should bring it back. There is no point of us chasing after people we will never get yet in the meantime, we have a problem financing a huge budget deficit.

Mr. Speaker Sir, we require serious financial discipline if we are going to implement the proposals contained in this Budget. There are circumstances where money does not reach districts until eight months after the Budget has been read. This means that there are only four months to implement the proposals. So, it means by the time implementation begins, the money is returned back to the Treasury because it has not been used. There is need to put some very serious financial discipline in the management of our finances.

Mr. Speaker Sir, the money allocated to the Ministry of Tourism and Information is not enough to fight the kind of situation we are in at the moment. Travel advisories are given to many countries of the world. There is terrorism in Spain - where there is the Basque, and in Ireland. Despite there being terrorism in Spain, over 47 million tourists visit the country every year. Therefore, it follows that, even with travel advisories, we can still have tourists visiting this country provided we do two things: First, we have to build a very strong "brand" called Kenya out there. Secondly, we have to diversify our source of tourists so that we do not rely on Britain to the extent we do. Tourists could come from China and India so that even if America gave advisories, we could still have our fair share of tourism in the world.

Mr. Speaker Sir, the amount of money allocated to the Ministry of Local Government ignores completely the cries of the Kenyan councillors. They work with us at the grassroots of this country, yet they are paid very little money. Indeed, they are not paid at all. There is need to address the issue of our councillors so that they too are motivated to work at the grassroots levels.

Mr. Speaker Sir, I did not hear anything on debt write-off in the coffee industry. We are aware that the Minister for Co-operative Development promised to table a Bill that would seek to write off the debts in the coffee industry to allow recovery in that particular sector. There were a number of things that were left out that would help us.

Mr. Speaker Sir, the question remains: "Where will our money come from?" Normally, we will talk about how we are going to spend the money, but there is a bigger question of where we should get that money from. The agricultural sector should have been allocated a little bit more money for building the quality of its products. Incentives ought to have been placed for promoting value addition to our agricultural products, especially, in view of the fact that the World Trade Organisation is also trying to fight for the same thing in Geneva and other places where discussions are going on.

Mr. Speaker Sir, the issue of tariff escalation on our products overseas is one issue that must be addressed by our Minister for Finance and the Minister for Trade and Industry, so that we can have an environment conducive for job creation within the agricultural product value-adding industry.

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

Mr. A.C. Mohamed: Ahsante sana, Bw. Spika, kwa kunipa nafasi hii kuungana na wenzangu, ili kuunga mkono Hoja iliyoko mbele yetu, kuhusu Bajeti ya mwaka huu.

Ni matumaini ya Wakenya wote kwamba Bajeti hii itafufua uchumi wa taifa hili, ambao umezorota kwa miaka kumi iliyopita. Jambo muhimu ambalo ningetaka Waziri asifiwe ni kuipatia pesa za kutosha Wizara ya Elimu, Sayansi na Teknolojia. Hiyo itafanya watoto wapate elimu ya kutosha,

na pia waalimu waongezewe mishahara.

Jambo ambalo Waziri hakutilia maanani ni kuhusu Constituency Development Fund, ambayo inahitaji Kshs20 milioni kwa kila eneo la uwakilishi Bungeni. Pesa hizo zingetumiwa kutengeza nafasi za kazi. Waziri alipatia Kshs2 milioni kwa kila eneo la uwakilishi Bungeni. Kwa nini Waziri alionelea ni vizuri kuipatia National Bank of Kenya Kshs4.5 billioni? Benki hiyo ilikuwa imezoroteka, na sasa inaendelea kufufuka. Pesa hizo zingefanya kazi nzuri kama zingewekwa kwa Constituency Development Fund.

Bw. Spika, uchumi wa nchi lazima uambatane na kuwaajiri Wakenya wote. Serikali ya NARC ilitoa ahadi wakati wa uchaguzi kwamba itatengeneza nafasi za kazi 500,000. Mpaka sasa, miezi sita imepita na hatujaambiwa ni nafasi ngapi za kazi zimetengenezwa. Tumeona kwamba Wakenya wengi wamefutwa kazi katika Export Processing Zones (EPZs). Wengine wamepoteza kazi zao katika sekta ya utalii. Jambo hilo limesababishwa na maneno yaliotolewa na mabalozi na Mawaziri wa Serikali, kwamba hakuna amani katika nchi hii na kuna tisho la ugaidi.

Katika Wilaya ya Lamu, zaidi ya watu 12,000 wamepoteza kazi zao kwa kuzuiwa kukata mikoko. Mikoko ndiyo maisha kwa watu wa Lamu na Mkoa wa Pwani kwa jumla. Watu wakizuiwa kukata mikoko, wenye kukata, kuuza na kununua watapata shida. Pia, wanaotaka kutengeneza nyumba wakati wa mvua wanapata shida zaidi.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono Hoja iliyoko mbele yetu.

Mr. Kingi: Ahsante sana, Bw. Spika, kwa kunipa nafasi hii, ili niweze kuunganana na Wajumbe wenzangu, kwa majadiliano ambayo yanaendelea kuhusu Bajeti hii ya Taifa.

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

[Mr. Deputy Speaker took the Chair]

Ningetaka kutumia nafasi hii fupi kumshukuru na kumpongeza Waziri wa Fedha, Bw. Mwiraria, kwa kazi ngumu ambayo aliifanya vizuri. Katika Bajeti ya mwaka huu, Bw. Mwiraria ametilia maanani sekta nyingi sana za taifa. Kwa hivyo, nina imani kwamba, ikiwa tutasisitiza na kufuata makadirio yalivyowekwa, na kuweka sheria zinazostahili, bila shaka, tutaanza kuona mabadiliko kwa muda mfupi.

Bw. Naibu Spika, Bajeti iliyosomwa juzi, inahitaji kusaidiwa na wananchi wote, ili iweze kuwa ya manufaa. Ningetaka kusema kwamba usalama wa taifa hili ni muhimu sana, kwa sababu unaweza kuleta hali ya amani itakayowezesha kila mwananchi kufanya kazi vizuri na kuinua uchumi wetu. Leo, nasikitika kwamba sehemu nyingi za taifa letu zina matatizo ya kukosa usalama. Mara kwa mara, tunapokea ripoti za visa vingi vya majambazi ambao wanavamia wananchi kila sehemu na kuwanyang'anya mali yao. Imekuwa vigumu sana kwa wananchi wa sehemu nyingi kuanzisha biashara ndogo ndogo au kuweka mifugo kwa sababu ya kukosa usalama.

Mambo hayo yote yanatendeka katika nchi ambayo ina askari wengi sana, kama vile askari tawala, polisi na wanajeshi. Kwa nini askari hao hawawezi kuhakikisha kwamba usalama wa nchi hii unalindwa vilivyo, na mali ya wananchi inalindwa pia? Ningetaka kufahamisha Bunge hili kwamba, huko kwetu, askari wengi wanatumia wakati wao mwingi kufanya kazi ambazo hazina faida kwa taifa hili. Wengi hutumia wakati mwingi kufukuzana na walevi. Ulevi, hasa wa pombe ya mnazi, si hatari kuliko majambazi ambao wanazunguka kila mahali na bunduki. Kwa hivyo, ningewauliza polisi wetu wawe na tabia nzuri, wazungumze na wananchi na wawe marafiki wao ili waweze kusaidiana.

Bw. Naibu Spika, ningetaka pia kuzungumzia barabara, ambazo ni kiungo muhimu sana katika ujenzi wa taifa. Iwapo tutajenga barabara zetu vizuri na kuzilinda, basi nina imani kwamba kazi nyingi zitakuwa rahisi. Zamani, katika sehemu ya Ganze, ambayo nawakilisha Bungeni, kulikuwa na barabara moja ambayo ilianza Malindi, kupitia Vitengeni kuja mpaka Bamba, kufika Mariakani na kuungana na

barabara inayoelekea Nairobi. Mara nyingi, barabara hii ilikuwa ikitumiwa na watalii kwa sababu ni fupi. Wakati huo, sehemu nyingi za msituni kama vile Chakwe na Chakama zilikuwa zimefunguliwa, na biashara nyingi zilikuwa zinaendelea vizuri. Ingekuwa bora kuzifufua barabara hizo upya, ili ziweze kutumiwa tena na watalii, ili kuinua uchumi wa sehemu hiyo.

Nimezungumzia kuhusu kutunza barabara kwa sababu barabara ni ghali kutengeneza. Lakini mara nyingi, tunashangazwa na vile viungo muhimu kama hivyo, huharibiwa kiholela holela. Leo, si jambo la kushangaza kuona magari mazito mazito, ambayo yanabeba tani zaidi ya 40, 60 na hata 80, yakipita katika barabara zetu, ingawa kuna vituo vingi ambavyo vimewekwa katikati ya barabara hizo, ili kuhakikisha kwamba magari mazito ambayo yamebeba mizigo mizito, hayaruhusiwi kupita. Hali hii imeadhi sana shirika la reli, na tunautiliza Serikali ihakikishe kwamba magari yanayoruhusiwa kutumia barabara zetu, ni yale ambayo yamebeba mizigo sawa na makadirio yaliyowekwa.

Kwa upande wa ardhi, ni muhimu pia wananchi wapewe ardhi, ili waweze kulima na kuinua uchumi wetu. Katika sehemu nyingi, kuna wananchi ambao bado leo ni maskuota. Tunasema wapewe sehemu zilizonyakuliwa, ili wafanye kazi zao. Kilimo ni muhimu, na bado tunangojea ahadi ya Serikali ya kufufua viwanda katika Mkoa wa Pwani, kama vile, korosho, maziwa, miwa na hata kiwanda cha kuchinjia ngo'mbe kilichoko Mombasa. Viwanda hivyo vikifufuliwa, bila shaka wananchi wengi watapata kazi na kusaidia kujenga taifa hili.

Kwa upande wa elimu, nampongeza Waziri wa Elimu, Sayansi na Teknolojia kwa juhudi ambazo amezifanya, na ambazo zinafurahiwa na wananchi wengi. Wananchi wengine wanasema kwamba Bajeti ya mwaka huu ilikuwa ni Bajeti ya elimu. Kinachosalia ni kuhakikisha kwamba yaliyokadiriwa katika sehemu ya elimu yanatimizwa, na marupurupu ya walimu yalipwe vizuri. Jambo hilo likifanyika, hali ya walimu itaimarika na watafanya kazi yao vizuri. Mbali na kuwalipa walimu marupurupu vizuri, pia inafaa wapandishwe vyeo wakati ufaao. Kuna walimu wengi ambao wamefundisha kwa miaka mingi katika cheo kimoja. Walimu wanaajiriwa katika cheo fulani na wanakaa kwa cheo hicho labda hata kwa miaka 20 au 25. Jambo hilo linawavunja moyo sana.

Bw. Naibu Spika, kwa upande wa afya, kumekuwa na pendekezo kwamba vituo vyote vya afya vipandishwe daraja na kuwa hospitali ndogo za wilaya. Pendekezo hilo likitekelezwa, basi wananchi wengi kule mashambani watafaidika. Kwa hivyo, ninaomba Wizara ya Afya ihakikishe kwamba jambo hili limefanyika ili tuwasaidie wananchi wetu.

Kwa upande wa mawasiliano, ninaunga mkono wenzangu ambao hawakufurahia ongezeko la kodi kwa simu za mkono. Simu za mkono ni muhimu sana hasa kule mashambani ambapo shirika letu la simu na mawasiliano halijafanya mengi. Kwa hivyo, ingekuwa vizuri kama Waziri wa Fedha angepunguza kodi hii au ahifadhi kiwango cha hapo awali.

Bw. Naibu Spika, ningependa kuzungumzia kuhusu utawala wa mikoa. Tuna machifu na wakuu wa wilaya wengi katika nchi hii. Hata hivyo, wengi wa machifu hawana wasaidizi au polisi tawala wanaoweze kuwasaidia kutatua matatizo madogo ya uhalifu yanapotokea. Ingekuwa vyema kuwafikiria machifu na kuwapa usaidizi unaohitajika kama vile magari ya kutosha ili waweze kufanya kazi ipasavyo.

Bw. Naibu Spika, maji ni muhimu sana katika maisha ya wananchi wetu. Ninatoa mwito kwa Serikali yetu ihakikishe kwamba kuna maji ya kutosha katika sehemu kame kama vile Ganze na kwingineko. Hii ni kwa sababu maji ya visima inayotumiwa na watu wa Ganze huwa imeloa chumvi. Tunategemea maji ya kutoka Mzima Spring Project na Lango Mbaya. Kwa hivyo, itakuwa vyema kama Serikali inaweza kuhakikisha ya kwamba watu wangu wa Ganze wanapata maji safi.

Kuhusu maswala ya wafanyakazi, ninaunga mkono waheshimiwa Wabunge wenzangu ambao wamesema ya kwamba wafanyakazi wengi wa taifa hili wameajiriwa kazi kama vibarua. Wamekuwa wakifanya kazi kama vibarua kwa muda mrefu. Ingekuwa vizuri kama Serikali itahakikisha ya kwamba sheria za uajiri za wafanyakazi zimebadilishwa. Tungependa kuona ya kwamba ikiwa mwananchi atafanya kazi kwa muda wa miezi sita au zaidi, basi anaajiriwa kikamilifu ili aweze kulipwa mshahara

kama wafanyakazi wengine wa kudumu.

Bw. Naibu Spika, wananchi wa Mkoa wa Pwani hutegemea sana uvuvi. Lakini Serikali yetu kwa muda mrefu sana haijawahi kuwasaidia wavuvi wetu. Kwa hivyo, si ajabu kuwaona wageni wakivua samaki katika sehemu zetu na baadaye wanatuuzia samaki hao. Ingekuwa vyema ikiwa Serikali ingetilia maanani sehemu hii ya uvuvi--

(Mr. Wamwere saluted the Chair)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Mr. Wamwere, you are not supposed to salute the Chair. In any case, you are not in uniform. Could you, please, go back and bow to the Chair. Do not salute the Chair. You seem to be introducing new things here.

(Mr. Wamwere went to the Back and bowed)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Wamwere, that is what you should have done.

Continue, Mr. Kingi.

Mr. Kingi: Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika. Nilikuwa ninazungumza juu ya hali ya uvuvi. Ninaomba Serikali hii ihakikishe kwamba imewasaidia wavuvi katika Mkoa wa Pwani ili waweze kufanya kazi ya ujenzi wa taifa kama Wakenya wengine.

Bw. Naibu Spika, kwa hayo machache, naiunga mkono Hoja hii.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Proceed, Mr. Karume!

Mr. Lesrima: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Speaker promised to give me a chance to contribute to this Motion. If the Chair does not keep its promise, how do we trust it?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I do not understand. What are you talking about, Mr. Lesrima?

Mr. Lesrima: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Chair promised me a chance to contribute to this Motion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is that so?

Mr. Lesrima: Yes. So, it means you were not properly briefed when you took over.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Lesrima, you will still get a chance to contribute to this Motion.

Mr. Karume, proceed!

Mr. Karume: Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika, kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili niseme machache juu ya Bajeti ya mwaka huu. Bajeti hii ni ya maana kwa sababu inahusu sekta sote za maendeleo. Hata hivyo, katika Bunge tumekuwa tukipitisha Bajeti kila mwaka. Lakini baadhi ya mambo tunayoahidiwa kuwa yatatimizwa, hayatimizwi. Ninamuomba Waziri wa Fedha ahakikishe kuwa pesa hizi zimetumika vizuri.

Bw. Naibu Spika, ningependa tuangalie sana mambo ya wakulima. Kwa muda mrefu Serikali imewasahau wakulima wetu. Naiomba Serikali iwafikirie wakulima kwa sababu wanaweza kuchangia pakubwa katika ufufuzi wa uchumi wa nchi hii.

Bw. Naibu Spika, katika Bunge hili tumezungumza zaidi juu ya wakulima wa miwa na hasara wanayopata kutokana na sukari inayoagizwa kutoka nchi za nje. Jambo la kuhuzunisha ni kuwa sukari bado inaletwa kutoka nje ya nchi hii. Sukari hii inawaumiza wakulima wa miwa. Ni lazima Serikali ifikirie jambo hili kwa sababu tunaweza kuwa na sukari ya kutosha hapa nchini ikiwa tutapiga marufuku uagizaji wa sukari kutoka nje. Tunaweza pia kuuza sukari yetu nje na kupata pesa za kigeni. Mambo haya hayaangaliwi kikamilifu kwa sababu kuna watu wachache ambao wanataka kufaidika kutokana na biashara hii ya sukari. Tumelijadili swala hili la sukari kwa muda mrefu sana. Ninaomba Serikali ya NARC ifikirie jambo hili na ichukue hatua mwafaka. Wakati viongozi wa Serikali ya NARC walikuwa upande wa Upinzani - nilikuwa pamoja nao - tulikuwa kila wakati tukipinga jambo hili la kuleta sukari kutoka nje. Baadhi ya viongozi wanaungana na Wahindi kuleta sukari kutoka nje ili

wafaidike. Ni aibu sana kwa Serikali ya NARC kuwaruhusu watu wachache kuleta sukari kutoka nje. Pengine Serikali hii inataka kuanzisha mtindo wa kula hongo na rushwa. Ikiwa si hivyo, ni lazima wakomeshe uagizaji wa sukari kutoka nje. Ni lazima Serikali itueleze ni akina nani ambao wanaleta sukari hii. Sukari kutoka nje imeleta hasara kubwa katika nchi na inawafaidi watu wachache huku wakulima wa miwa wakiendelea kuumia.

Bw. Naibu Spika, Serikali ya NARC imesema kuwa itahakikisha kila mwaka kuna nafasi 500,000 za kazi. Je, watafanya miujiza gani ili nafasi hizi za kazi zipatikane? Ikiwa hatuna viwanda vya kutosha, je, jambo hili litawezekana? Kwa mfano, sekta ya utalii huajiri kazi watu wengi lakini wakati huu mikahawa kule Mombasa imefungwa na wafanyikazi wengi kufutwa kazi. Hii ni kwa sababu ya swala la ugaidi. Matamshi kama haya yameharibu sekta ya utalii kabisa. Nchi ya Uingereza haikufanya vizuri kusimamisha usafiri wa ndege zake kwa sababu tuna usalama wa kutosha. Watu hutupenda kwa sababu ya ile faida wanapata kutoka kwetu. Hata wakati magaidi walishambulia Marekani na watu kama elfu tano wakafa, Waingereza hawakusema eti ndege zisiende katika nchi hiyo. Sasa, baada ya nchi hizi mbili kusikia kwamba kuna watu wanaotaka kushambulia Kenya, wanasimamisha safari za ndege zao kuja hapa nchini. Waingereza wafaa kujua kwamba, sisi hatuko chini ya ukoloni wao tena. Tunajitawala na tuna Serikali yetu. Watu wengi wamepoteza kazi kwa sababu ya nchi hizo mbili. Ni vizuri serikali iangalie kwa makini mambo ya Utalii. Waziri wa Utalii na Habari, alisema ya kuwa tunapoteza Kshs1 billioni kwa siku moja lakini sikubaliani naye. Ni zaidi ya hiyo kwa sababu zile hoteli wanamokaa watalii sasa hazina watu. Watu wengine huuzia hoteli hazo mboga, wengine hufuga nguruwe ili kuuza nyama, wengine huuzia maziwa, na kuku kwa hoteli hizo. Kwa hivyo, tukiangalia ile hasara tumepata, ni zaidi ya Kshs 1 billioni.

Bw. Naibu Spika, nina rafiki yangu mmoja ambaye kazi yake ni kufuga kuku. Aliniambia juzi kwamba hajui la kufanya kwa sababu hana mapato ya kumwezesha kufuga kuku mia sita ambazo alikuwa akifuga mbeleni. Sasa amepunguza idadi hiyo hadi mia tatu, kwa sababu hana soko la kuwauza. Kwa hivyo, hasara ambayo imeletwa na mambo ya utalii sio tu kwa wale ambao watapoteza kazi hoteli. Watu wengi kutoka pande zingine pia wamepoteza mapato. Hawa ni wale ambao hufuga ngurue na kuku, au wale wanaokuza mboga na mimea mbalimbali. Serikali yafaa izingatie hilo jambo, ili watu waende ng'ambo wakajaribu kuuza na kufanya matangazo katika vyombo vya habari ili utalii wetu uimarike. Kama Waamerika na Waingereza ni marafiki wetu wa kweli, wafaa kufikiria jinsi ya kutusaidia. Hii ni kwa sababu, magaidi waliokuja na kutushambulia hapa nchini na watu wetu wengi wakafa, hawakuwa wakitutafuta sisi, bali Waamerika. Sisi sio maadui wa magaidi hao. Walishambulia ofisi ya ubalozi wa Amerika. Haya ni mambo ambayo Serikali yafaa izingatie sana.

Bw. Naibu Spika, swala la ukosefu wa kazi lafaa kuzingatiwa. Hata kama Serikali itajaribu kuajiri watu 500,000, ilhali wengine kiasi hicho wanafukuzwa kazi haitakuwa na maana. Hili ni jambo ambalo lafaa kuzingatiwa sana.

Bw. Naibu Spika, natoa shukurani kwa Serikali, kwa kuanzisha masomo ya bure katika shule za msingi. Serikali yapaswa iangalie swala la madarasa. Madarasa mengine yapaswa kujengwa. Ukienda katika shule nyingi, watoto wamejaa madarasani. Wengine hawawezi kusoma vizuri kwa sababu madarasa ni machache na wao ni wengi. Vile vile, serikali ifanye mipango ya wanafunzi hawa wanapomaliza masomo yao ya msingi. Madarasa yafaa pia kujengwa katika shule za upili. Serikali yafaa pia kuhakikisha ya kuwa kuna waalimu wa kutosha katika shule hizo, ili wanafunzi wasipungukiwe wanapoanza masomo yao ya shule ya upili. Elimu hii ya bure yafaa kuendelea, sio tu kwa mwaka mmoja au miwili halafu Serikali iseme imeshindwa. Tuliona hapo mbeleni Serikali nyingine ikisema watoto wa shule za msingi wawe wakinywa maziwa ya bure. Jambo hilo lilitangazwa kupitia vyombo vya habari, na watoto wakaanza kunywa maziwa hayo. Siku ambayo maziwa yalikuwisha, hakukuwa na matangazo yoyote. Watoto walienda shule asubuhi na kukosa maziwa. Serikali ikiwa mpya, huja na mambo mengi ya uongo. Serikali isiahidi masomo ya bure na baada ya mwaka mmoja au miwili iseme watoto wengine wapunguzwe kwa sababu haiwezekani.

Bw. Naibu Spika, ningependa kuzungumza juu ya jambo la usalama, ambapo watu wengi siku hizi wanauawa. Hakuna anayejua ni kwanini wanauawa, na hakuna mtu yeyote ambaye ametiwa nguvuni na Polisi. Mambo ya usalama yaangaliwe. Masilahi ya Polisi pia yaangaliwe ili wajengewe nyumba nzuri na mishahara yao iongezwe. Pesa ambazo Waziri wa Fedha ameipa Idara hiyo ambazo ni Kshs300 milioni hazitoshi. Jambo lingine ningependa kutaja ni lile la ufisadi. Pesa katika tume ambazo Serikali huanzisha kuchunguza mambo ya ufisadi ni nyingi sana. Kwa mfano, tume ya *Goldenberg* inatumia pesa nyingi sana kuwalipa makamishina. Fedha zinazotumika katika tume hiyo ni nyingi sana. Kama hakungekuwa na ufisadi, hakungekuwa na haja ya tume kama hiyo, ambayo inaleta hasara kwa njia nyingi. Kitu ambacho ningependa kuuliza Serikali ni kupigana zaidi na ufisadi. Na kwa kumaliza, ningependa kusema kuwa, makamishina walio katika tume hiyo hawafai kuchukua hongo hata kidogo. Ningependa Mawaziri na Makatibu wa Kudumu wa Serikali ya NARC, wasikubali kuhongwa na yeyote. Sijui ni kiapo kipi watakachopewa ili wasije wakahongwa, ingawa sisemi wanahongwa.

Bw. Naibu Spika, naunga mkono Mswaada huu.

Mr. Wamwere: Bw. Naibu Spika, asante sana kwa kuniona baada ya kungoja kwa muda mrefu. Sasa nikirudi nyumbani, wananchi watajua kwamba nilikuwa Bunge. Hii Bajeti naamini yakwamba lengo lake ni kuokoa uchumi wetu, ambao sasa twaweza kusema uko katika hali ya mahututi. Hili ni jambo ambalo ningependa kuona likifanyika kwa sababu litarahisisha kazi yetu kama wabunge. Ingawa uchumi wetu uko katika hali mahututi, ningependa kusema yakuwa katika uchumi wetu, kuna sehemu mbili. Kuna uchumi wa masikini na kuna uchumi wa matajiri. Ule ambao umeathirika zaidi ni wa masikini. Tukiangalia vijijini, watu wamo katika hali mbaya sana. Mimi naamini ni kuathirika kwa uchumi wa masikini ambako kumefanya uchumi wa taifa uelekee kuzama. Kama hatutaokoa uchumi wa maskini, hata uchumi wa taifa utakuwa ni vigumu sana kuuokoa. Bw. Naibu Spika, tutaokoa uchumi wa taifa letu wakati hakuna ambaye anatafuta maoni ama kusikiza kilio cha masikini wakati wa kutengeneza hii Bajeti? Ninaweza kusema bila tashwishwi, wakati Bajeti inapotengenezwa, hakuna juhudi zozote zinazofanywa kutafuta maoni ya watu masikini, ili kuwauliza wanataka Bajeti ya aina gani. Bajeti hii imetengenezwa katika siri ya hali ya juu. Ikiwa kazi ya Bajeti ni kusaidia wananchi, kwa nini wasiulizwe maoni yao au namna wanavyotaka Bajeti iwe? Bajeti huletwa hapa, tunasomewa, hata sisi waakilishi wa wananchi hatuhusiki. Kazi yetu ni kuongea hapa kuhusu Bajeti ambayo imeshatengenezwa. Hata tukiongea namna gani, hii Bajeti haiwezi kubadilishwa. Itakaa vivyo hivyo. Mimi ningependa kuona mabadiliko katika mtindo wa kutengeneza Bajeti. Kwanza, watu waulizwe maoni, halafu Bajeti itengenezwe, lakini sio kufanywa kama ni mali ya wafanyikazi wachache wa Serikali, ambao hukusanyika na kuitengeneza, halafu kumpa Waziri wa Fedha kutusomea, na sisi kuipiga mhuri.

Bw. Naibu Spika, mbeleni uchumi wetu uliharibika kwa sababu ulikuwa uchumi wa kupeleka huduma kwa viongozi sio wananchi. Katika Wilaya ya Nakuru kuna barabara zilojojengewa watu binafsi. Ninajua kuna barabara moja ambayo ilijengewa mtoto wa Moi. Barabara hiyo inatoka Lanet mpaka nyumbani kwake halafu inakoma hapo. Miradi yote ya maji katika Wilaya ya Nakuru ilikuwa imewekwa kwa faida ya mtu mmoja aliyekuwa Rais Moi. Utaona kwamba umeme unapelekewa mtu mmoja ili apande maua na huku maili za nyumba za watu ziko katika giza. Ninaamini ya kwamba kama tutabadilisha hali ya maisha na mwenendo wa uchumi, ni lazima tubadilishe huu mtindo wa kutumia pesa za Serikali kuhudumia viongozi badala ya wananchi.

Ningetaka kuona mabadiliko kadhaa. Mbeleni mtindo ulikuwa kwamba ukiwa na siasa nzuri au zile zinazopendeza Serikali, unaletewa huduma. Ukijulikana kama mpinzani, unanyimwa huduma. Mimi nilidhania kuwa muongozo huo ungeisha baada ya mabadiliko Serikalini, lakini hivi tunavyoongea hapa, ninajua ya kwamba hakujakuwepo na mabadiliko katika siasa hizo. Ningetaka kutoa mfano. Katika Wizara ya Kawi, kuna kundi la watu kutoka jimbo ninalowakilisha la Subukia ambalo linataka kujua habari ya mradi wao wa umeme. Walipoingia katika ofisi walikuta mtu

anayeitwa Ng'ang'a Munyu na akawauliza: "Nyinyi mnataka wapi? Mnataka umeme?" Wakasema kwamba wametoka Subukia. Akawauliza: "Nyinyi ndio mlchagua mtu anayeitwa Koigi?" Wakasema: "Ndio". Akawaambia: "Basi ngojeni. Tutaona kama mtaupata huo umeme mnaotafuta."

Hawa watu walirudi. Mambo haya yalitendeka katika mwezi wa Februari. Walirudi tena katika ofisini humo juzi kutaka kuona kama ilikuwa ni makosa au huyu mtu aliamini hivyo kweli. Waliporudi, yule mtu, aliwafungulia mlango na kuwauliza: "Nyinyi ni watu wa Subukia mliomchagua yule mtu?" Wakasema: "Ndio." Akasema: "Huo umeme tutaona kama mtaupata." Ikiwa jambo kama hili linaendelea katika Serikali ya NARC, na ni jambo ambalo liliharibu uchumi wakati wa Serikali ya KANU, tunashindwa ni namna gani watu watafaidika na Serikali hii. Ninapendekeza watu kama huyu Ng'ang'a Munyu wanastahili kufutwa kazi na wengine wote wale ambao wanafikiri wanauwezo wa kuwanyima watu huduma kwasababu ya siasa zao. Sijui watu hawa wanatakiwa kunitoa Bungeni kwa njia gani ili wapewe umeme. Hawa watu wanakwenda kutafuta umeme kwasababu ni walipa kodi. Kupewa umeme sio hisani; ni haki yao. Wamenyimwa umeme kwasababu ya siasa zao.

Ningependa kuiuliza Serikali na hasa Waziri wa Fedha ahakikishe kwamba pesa hizi ambazo tunapitisha hapa hazitatumiwa na wafanyikazi wa Serikali kama mali yao binafsi, kupatia marafiki na kunyima wale ambao wanawahesabu kama maadui wao wa kisiasa. Mhe. Njenga Karume ameuliza ni muujiza gani utakaofanyika ili Serikali hii iweze kutengeneza wananchi nafasi za kazi laki tano. Ningetaka kujibu ya kwamba muujiza unaotakikana na ambao utaweza kuzalia wananchi kazi elfu mia tano kwa mwaka ni ule wa kumaliza ufasadi. Ufasadi ndio unakula pesa za nchi hii na kuzimaliza. Nina imani ya kwamba pesa hizi ambazo ziko katika Bajeti, zikitumiwa vizuri, bila kuingizwa kwenya mifuko ya watu binafsi, zitasaidia kuzalisha nafasi nyingi za kazi. Kama zitaishia kwenye mifuko za watu binafsi, potelea mbali, wacha hizo kazi laki tano tunazoozua juu yake. Hata kazi 100,000 hazitapatikana. Tunafaa tumalize ufasadi ili tuhakikishe ya kwamba wale watu wote ambao wamekuwa na mazoea ya kuchukua pesa za watu na kujitajirisha nazo wamefutwa kazi.

Ninaamini watu hawa ni wengi. Wamejaa Serikalini na wanajulikana. Hivi majuzi, watu wa Jimbo langu waliniambia katika mkutano ya kwamba mpaka sasa hakuna mabadiliko ya Serikali kwa sababu watawa hawa walioko sasa ni wale waliokuwepo mwaka jana kabla ya uchaguzi. Waliniambia tunataka mabadiliko. Tunataka tubadilishiwe DO, DC, PC na maofisa hawa ambao tulikuwa nao. Kama wananchi wa kawaida wanaweza kujua ya kwamba utawala usipobadilishwa, mambo hayawezi kubadilika, kwa nini Serikali yenyewe haiwezi kuona? Tutaendeleaje kuahidi watu mabadiliko na huku wale ambao siasa zao, kazi zao na sera zao zimekuwa ni kupinga mabadiliko, wanaendelea kushikilia nafasi Serikalini? Hatuna chaguo. Kama hatutabadilisha wafisadi na kuwafuta kazi, ufasadi utaendelea kuwepo na hakuna chochote ambacho kitafanyika. Bw. Naibu Spika, ningetaka kusahihisha falsafa ambayo iko nyuma ya Bajeti hii. Hii ni Bajeti ambayo inaamini ya kwamba utajiri wa nchi unaundwa na wenye mali na mtaji pekee yao. Hakuna utajiri wa nchi au maendeleo ambayo yanaweza---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Your time is up.

Mr. Wamwere: Ninaomba kuunga mkono.

Mr. Sirma: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for recognizing me. I want to take this opportunity to thank the Minister for Finance for the Budget he presented which is both a political statement and a bit of change within.

I would like to ask the NARC Government to be aware of the fact that their honeymoon is now over. They should think about Kenyans and the way forward. They should stop looking at the past. I do not think the Government will fulfil most of its promises because the Budget did not even address them.

When His Excellency the President made his first speech, he said the times of roadside decisions are over, but we are seeing many of them being made. I do not think the Minister mentioned any one of them, but he talked about "the so called pending bills". He should know that they are

pending bills and not the "so-called" because Kenyans gave services to the Government of Kenya and they should be paid for their services. They should no longer waste time talking about a past government which did this or that. They are wasting their time. Kenyans are no longer tickled by those words. They no longer have a soft spot in the hearts of Kenyans because they have let them down.

Let me go directly to the issues that were addressed in the Budget Speech. I heard about funds given to the Prisons Department. I managed to visit one of the prisons very recently. We saw on television, the hon. Minister dancing with inmates in the prisons and promising them that their conditions will be taken care of. How do you take care of the interests of the inmates when, if you parade the prison warders in any prison today, you will find that they do not have matching or presentable uniforms? They earn a meagre salary and yet the Government is not providing them with either uniforms or shoes. Despite this, the Minister just goes ahead to dance in the prisons. What a big shame! We should have a change and ensure that prison warders are rewarded for the good work they are doing. Money should be allocated towards improving the housing facilities of the warders.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mr. Koigi said he had a solution to what Mr. Karume talked about. But I do not think that he got the point regarding the creation of 500,000 jobs. He should have consulted Mr. Kamotho to know what he said in his contribution yesterday. Mr. Kamotho said the Government should stop employing grandfathers. Those were appropriate words. In this House, all the grey-haired hon. Members are grandfathers. So, the NARC Government is appointing grandfathers to its parastatals and offices.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister has allocated Kshs3.7 billion to the Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF) money to local authorities. However, I would like to refer to one of the roadside statements made by the hon. Minister for Local Government. He promised councillors in this country a salary increment of Kshs250,000 per month. Why can he not use this Kshs3.7 billion to pay them? In the past, Kshs8 million was allocated as LATF funds to local authorities, but there is nothing on the ground to show how it was spent. We should use this money to pay councillors. We should even allocate part of this money to the Constituency Development Fund (CDF). The Minister showed a lot of disrespect to this House by not honouring the Cockar Report which recommended Kshs20 million for each constituency. The Minister indicated that there is no mechanism of administering the CDF. How will the Kshs2 million that he allocated to each constituency be administered? This shows that he does not respect this House. Why place the management of this CDF funds in the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of National Reconstruction? Does he think that this House can misappropriate the money? We want this money to be administered from this House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister also talked about giving bursaries to pupils. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology has been allocated Kshs800 million for bursaries. These funds should be administered as the CDF, and distributed equally to all constituencies. We all know that the Minister for Education, Science and Technology, as a person has been mentioned adversely in the Judicial Commission probing the Goldenberg Affair. How can we trust him with Kshs800 million? We cannot trust him with that money.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday, the Minister for Co-operative Development talked about the Government taking over Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC). However, he has not put in place mechanisms to run it. We know KCC is a complex issue. We want him to tell us whether he will pay the dairy farmers for the milk they delivered to KCC before it collapsed. Our dairy farmers are really suffering. We want that money paid now. If the Government could pay the investor who bought KCC, why can they not pay the farmers? We also want the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) allocated funds so that it can buy cereals from farmers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when this Government took over, roads in my constituency were fairly good. Right now, the Nakuru-Timboroa Road is impassable. It is in a very poor state. I wonder

what the Minister for Roads, Public Works and Housing is doing. We want that road repaired because thugs are attacking motorists near Makutano Trading Centre. We have always complained even through *Radio Citizen* because it seems to be the only radio station that this Government listens to, but nothing has been done. The Government has not responded to our problem despite seeking assistance from the Minister himself. It is sad that motorists continue to be attacked on that road. Why can this Government not repair this road?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on environmental degradation, more money was allocated for tree planting. Possibly, Prof. Maathai will be happy to plant more trees this year. People used to say that the KANU Government was destroying forests. However, the same people who KANU gave licenses to cut trees are still destroying our forests. The NARC Government is preaching water and drinking wine. Raiply Wood and Pan Paper mills are destroying massive forests in this country. They should be stopped forthwith. We should either licence the poor africans to fell trees or impose a ban on tree harvesting. Some NARC supporters in Nakuru and Koibatek districts are disappointed because they expected to see changes in the new Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Prof. Makau of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission was in the United States of America (USA) when the tribal clashes occurred. The Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs is wasting the tax payers' money by creating commissions. Prof Makau will not deliver anything because he knows nothing about this country. He has stayed in the USA for so long that he does not know what is happening in this country.

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

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Prof. Kibwana): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion before the House, arising from the Budget presented by the Minister for Finance. This is one of the most comprehensive Budgets since independence. The Minister began with a broad policy framework and proceeded to very specific budgetary provisions. I think that even people within the opposition have been able to acknowledge the fact that this is one of the most technically sound Budgets.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to begin by congratulating the Minister for initially having indicated to us the broad policy principles on which this Budget is founded, in terms of the Economic Recovery Strategy Paper (ERSP). In the initial parts of that Budget, some of the broad principles are indicated. In that particular aspect, the way forward is actually to ensure that both the NARC Manifesto and the ERSP are socialised within our people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, some of the reasons why policies fail in this continent is because the citizenry is not educated on them. It does not own them. It does not become part and parcel of this policy framework. It is my opinion that, particularly the Economic Recovery Strategy Paper is going to be socialized within our country so that people also have an input as far as it is concerned, so that they own those policies. Still dwelling on this broad framework, I think something that is beginning to happen is also to supply a vision in terms of what, as a country, we are now up to. I am happy because some of the things that His Excellency the President is stating within important national events, as well as other fora, are pointing to the beginning of a vision of the NARC Government. For example, he said that this country must now become a working nation. I think it will be important to provide this broad framework of vision. When the people are not motivated by vision, the Budget and a smaller policy framework are not easy to implement. I am happy because I think there is afoot the possibility of coming up with a national vision.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Budget considered the education sector and also indicated that there would be support, particularly for free primary education. But I think, also, within its context, it will be important for the Minister for Education, Science and Technology to look at what is provided to that Ministry and also, be able to support secondary school education and university education. Because the Government is committed to primary education, it will be important also to look at

secondary education through the provisions within this Budget so that parents are not burdened with the provision of secondary school education. Consequently, when our children are educated through primary school, we will not have many dropouts within secondary schools. We do know that the HIV/AIDS pandemic is robbing children of their parents and many of them are not able to easily mobilise secondary school fees.

Also, in the context of education, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hope that this Budget, as well as the Minister for Education, Science and Technology, will look at university education. Some of our university students are going through hard times. Sometimes, because of what was previously provided for, they are not able, from the Kshs42,000 fees, to come up with money for even food. I think the Ministry, through the allocation in this Budget, should explore the possibility of ensuring that students within public universities are able to, at least, have one square meal provided by the universities for them.

When I was the Dean at the Faculty of Law, some students could not study properly because they had no food and they were not concentrating. Instead they were sleeping. Although, it is a criminal activity, one has to study this recent phenomena of students keeping guns and committing other crimes *vis-a-vis* the point that some of them do not have enough money.

One area also that this Budget focused on is police reforms. I think this is a very critical area particularly for our Ministry. The police should be retrained. They should be paid well and this Budget is promising that as far as the police are concerned. We do need a new police force which is disciplined, well provided for and not corrupt.

In terms of employment creation, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think this is really one very important aspect which this Budget addresses. I think the relevant Ministries, including the Ministry which takes care of the youth, should come up with innovative ways of ensuring that the youth have jobs. It is possible if one uses the Army and the National Youth Service to get the youth to do roads, housing and many other such works. They should be paid *per diem* so that we begin to mobilise those jobs. Also, one can look at what women groups produce and help them to market it even within the cottage industry. If the relevant Ministries are going to assist the NARC Government in terms of creation of 500,000 jobs per year, we have to be very innovative.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think, also, the idea of the Micro-finance Bill is a very good idea. Indeed, we need to ensure institutions, such as K-Rep, do assist so that people everywhere can save in small banks. I am very happy with the way the Minister handled illicit alcoholic spirits. Apart from making sure that people who produce those drinks cannot do that any more, I think it is important for us to come up with a very clear policy of proscribing harmful drinks. We should find ways of getting traditional drinks rehabilitated in a good way in market centres as we used to do in the past. They should be controlled so that our people are not harmed. I appreciate the Minister's move to focus on illicit drinks.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the question of the Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF), it is necessary to look at LATF, the constituency funds, money which goes to roads, the HIV/AIDS funds and harmonize these funds. We should use the constituency as a planning unit so that we get maximum benefits from these funds. This is something the Ministry of Finance even said earlier on. So, hon. Members also should have an interest in terms of LATF. I think, again, it is good to allocate more money to LATF, but we should make sure that it is not wasted. The Minister for Local Government had said that the Government is interested in paying councillors more because whatever they are paid currently is peanuts. They need to be paid well so that they can work better.

I am surprised that an hon. Member from the opposite side said that Prof. Makau does not know Kenya. That is very far from the truth. Sometimes, you do not have to be in a place to know what happens there because there are many ways of knowing that.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. J.K. Kilonzo: Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support the Financial Statement made by the Minister for Finance.

I must start by saluting the Minister for having come up with a Budget which, when you look at it critically, is an attempt to return the economy of Kenya to the track where it was before it was messed up by the last regime. The Minister, in his Budget, reduced the VAT from 18 per cent to 16 per cent. That is going to help businessmen in this country to do business and also to widen the taxation base.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to commend the Minister very much for removing duty on computers. The world now is on what is called the information super-highway. All the countries in the COMESA region have removed taxes on computers and we were just wondering when Kenya was going to follow suit. This is a welcome and commendable gesture.

On the question of Excise Duty, I want to commend the Minister for reducing duty on locally assembled cars. This will encourage local industries to assemble more vehicles and, therefore, create employment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we must also commend the Minister for considering the coffee industry. Kenya is basically an agricultural country. So, by revitalising industries which bring foreign earnings to this country, we will revitalise the economy. The other area where I must commend the Minister, is on the banking sector. For a long time, Kenyans have suffered because of arbitrary rates which banks charge. For the borrowers, the rates are exorbitantly high. But when you take your money to the banks to invest, they give very low interest rates. By bringing in the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) to monitor the interest rates in the banks, we are making sure that the common *mwananchi* is not punitively messed up by those rates.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair]

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

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, Let me turn to the Rural Electrification Programme. The budgetary allocation for Rural Electrification Programme is only Kshs500 million. That, by any standards, is a very low figure, taking into account that 75 per cent of this country is not lit. My constituency has no single section with electricity. The people of Kianika Rural Electrification Programme paid Kshs450,000 in 1994. That money stayed with the Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) for nine years, just to be returned without people having power, and no interest was paid. I am happy to see the Minister assuring us that we are going to get electricity. But is it logical that, for nine years, people have given money to the KPLC, and the money is returned to them without the services they required? You will agree with me that, without electricity, it is very hard to develop any area.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with regard to security, a lot has been said about the security situation in Kenya. I want to take on the Americans and the Britons who have advised their people against travelling to this country, saying that Kenya has terrorists. I particularly want to raise an issue with the American Ambassador to this country, who went ahead and insulted Kenyans by calling us terrorists. He said that terrorists are here in Kenya.

The Assistant Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Mr. Githae): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to mislead this House that there is a travel advisory from the British Government, when he knows that it has actually been withdrawn today?

Mr. J.K. Kilonzo: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful for having been

informed by the Assistant Minister that, it has been withdrawn. But the damage the advisory has caused to this country is enormous. The British Government must compensate Kenyans for misleading the world and killing our tourism industry.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to commend the Bunge football team for having turned down an invitation to play with the British football team because of what Great Britain has done to us. I would like to call upon my fellow hon. Members of Parliament, and the Minister should lead us, to turn down an invitation by the American Embassy to celebrate the American Independence Day on 4th July this year. That protest will show them that what they have done to this country is hurting us.

On the Constituency Development Fund, I appreciate the gesture by the Minister for Finance to allocate Kshs2 million per constituency. But I would like to say that this amount of money is not enough to develop a constituency. Hon. Members of Parliament will agree with me that allocations have been made to other Ministries, which, if they were made to the Constituency Development Fund, would have gone a long way in developing our constituencies. If this money were allocated to this fund, it would reach every *wananchi* unlike when it is allocated to the Ministries. So, I would like to call upon the Minister to review that position and, maybe, allocate more money to the Constituency Development Fund in the Supplementary Estimates.

I would now like to talk about farming. Why are we revitalising the coffee industry alone? I believe that Kenya is not all about coffee. The Chair will agree with me that in this country, we grow tea and practise fishing. There are many other crops which we also want the Government to give more attention to. The increase in air time tax from 5 per cent to 10 per cent was ill-advised. I call upon the Minister for Finance, and this House, to re-consider that position. The anticipated introduction of a third mobile phone provider, from which the Government intends to raise Kshs3 billion, is rather unrealistic. This is a very ambitious expectation given the fact that the tax charged on air time has gone up. In order for this subsector to be more competitive, the tax on air time should be removed.

When the NARC Government took over leadership, Kenyans wanted to see a change when it comes to employment. For instance, we expected to see people who were involved in corruption in the past regime being left out of the Government. It is sad to see those people who were implicated in corruption still holding senior positions in the Government. Therefore, this time round the Government should be more serious and start considering young people for employment. We do not want to see people who have worked for the Government since 1963 being appointed to senior Government positions. Those people have educated both their children and grandchildren. This country has many young professionals who are unemployed.

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

Mr. Shakombo: Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili niongee mambo machache juu ya Bajeti hii.

Ninataka kuchukua nafasi hii kumpongeza Waziri wa Fedha kwa sababu ya kuangalia vile ataweza kuufufua uchumi wa Kenya, ambao umeathirika sana. Ninasema hivyo kwa sababu Waziri alituhakikishia kwamba kutakuwa na usimamizi bora wa kodi na kilimo. Pia, alisema kwamba vyama vya ushirika vimepewa uwezo mwingi. Jambo la kuridhisha ni kwamba alisema kwamba atawapatia watu wa mashambani mikopo kwa asilimia tano kwa mia. Vile vile, ninataka kumpongeza Waziri wa Fedha kwa kutuhakikishia kwamba Benki Kuu ya Kenya, wakati huu, itasimamia utozaji wa ushuru na banki za binafsi.

Masikitiko ni kwamba Waziri wa Fedha alizisahau, au hakuzijali, sehemu nyingine ambazo ni muhimu katika nchi hii. Sekta ambazo Waziri hakuzitilia maanani ni kama ukuzaji wa pamba na hali anafahamu kwamba tunatakiwa tuuze kiwango fulani cha nguo Marekani kupitia African Growth Opportunity Act (AGOA). Ni lazima tuwe na pamba nyingi ili tuweze kutengeneza kiwango cha

nguo ambacho kimewekwa.

Jambo lingine ambalo Waziri hakulitilia mkazo ni ukuzaji wa mahindi na bixa katika Mkoa wa Pwani. Ukulima wa mimea hii unachukua karibu theluthi tatu za ardhi ya nchi hii. Waziri hangefikiria maziwa pekee. Tulifurahi tuliposikia jana kwamba Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC) inasimamiwa sasa na Serikali, na wale watu ambao waliinunua wamelipwa pesa zao. Jambo hili linaonyesha kwamba Serikali hii imeanza kutekeleza zile ahadi ambazo ilitoa katika Bajeti.

Pia, ningependa kuchukua nafasi hii kuipongeza Serikali ya Uingereza kwa kufutulia mbali agizo la kuwahimiza watu wake wasitembelea nchi hii. Ni matumaini yangu kwamba ndege za Shirika la Ndege la Uingereza zitarejerea safari zake za kuja humu nchini. Ninasema hivi kwa sababu agizo hilo lilikuwa limeanza kuathiri uchumi wa nchi hii sana. Sisi watu wa Mkoa wa Pwani hatuna kitu kingine tunachotegemea watalii wanapokosa kuitembelea nchi hii. Pia, tunafahamu kwamba thelathini kwa mia ya pesa zinazotumiwa hapa nchini zinatoka katika sekta ya utalii. Ningependa kuiomba Marekani, pia, ifuate mfano wa Uingereza na kufutulia mbali agizo lake la kuwahimiza watu wake wasitembelee nchi hii.

Kwa miaka mitano ambayo nimekuwa katika Bunge hili, tumekuwa tukisema kwamba Mkoa wa Pwani, na hasa kusini mwa mkoa huo, umezoroteka sana. Sehemu hiyo haipati maendeleo na waegezaji hawaendi huko kwa sababu inawabidi kutumia mashua kuifikia sehemu hiyo. Tumeiuliza Serikali kila mara ijenge daraja ndogo huko Dongo Kundu. Daraja hiyo ikijengwa katika sehemu hiyo, kwanza itawezesha kupanuliwa kwa Bandari ya Kilindini na nafasi nyingi za kazi zitabuniwa. Pili, daraja hiyo ikijengwa huko Dongo Kundu itapunguza idadi ya magari yaliyoko katikati mwa Jiji la Mombasa. Daraja hiyo pia itatuunganisha sisi na watu wa nchi ya Tanzania, na kutakuwa na biashara kubwa. Sifahamu ni kwa nini Waziri wa Fedha hakulitilia maanani jambo hilo hata kidogo. Kama Serikali inataka sehemu ya kusini mwa Mkoa wa Pwani ipate maendeleo kama sehemu nyingine za Kenya, basi inafaa ijenge daraja huko Dongo Kundu. Jambo lingine ambalo limetusikitisha kama watu wa Pwani, ni kwamba Bw. Waziri hakutilia maanani au hakuchukua msimamo wowote juu ya zile feri za kupita Likoni. Feri zile zimezeeka sana, kwa sababu zilinunuliwa zamani, wakati nilikuwa ninaenda shule ya msingi. Mpaka sasa, bado ni hizo hizo, tusishangae wakati wowote tukisikia zimeanguka au kuzama na watu wengi. Sijui kama Serikali yetu inangoja mpaka watu waangamie ndipo ianze kuleta feri nyingine au itoe pesa za kununua feri mpya, ama ni nini inangojewa?

Ninataka tukumbuke kwamba ile ajali ya Mtongwe ilikuwa inahusu feri ndogo, lakini ilipoteza maisha ya Wakenya karibu 250 na mpaka leo, tunaambiwa tu watapewa pesa au kulipwa fidia. Je, ile ya Likoni ambayo inabeba mamilioni ya watu kila siku, ikizama huko baharini na wale watu, hasara ile itakuwa ni ya nani? Tunaomba Serikali yetu ifikirie jambo hili na ituondolee ile hatari ambayo inatukabili.

Jambo lingine ambalo ninataka kulitaja na nyote wenzangu tutakubaliana, ni kwamba, sehemu kubwa ya uchumi wa Kenya iko hapa Nairobi. Na tukipata jirani ambaye anachuki na sisi, aje aanze kushambulia Nairobi, hii ni kusema uchumi wa Kenya utakuwa umeanguka. Ningeomba kwamba wakati Bajeti inatengenezwa, mbeleni tujaribu kutapakaza maendeleo katika miji mikubwa ya Kenya nzima badala ya kuweka kila kitu hapa Nairobi. Ninaona hapo hatuna usalama, na tukiwa kwa amani, tuisahau kuwa kwa wakati mwingine mambo yanaweza kugeuka. Tusije tukapatikana hatuko tayari.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa haya yote yangewezekana kufanyika, lau wakati Bajeti inatengenezwa washiriki wangukuwa wanashauriwa na kuulizwa kutoa maoni yao. Mpaka sasa, Bajeti hutengenezwa, inasomwa hapa, halafu watu wanaanza kuzungumza habari zake. Kwa nini basi watu hawazungumzi kwanza kabla haijatengenezwa, ili ikiwa tayari iwe kamilifu?

Jambo lingine ni kuhusu majani chai, kwa sababu hilo jambo limesahaulika. Pengine wenzangu wanashangaa kwa nini ninaongea juu ya majani chai na kwetu hatuna huo mmea. Ninazungumza juu ya hilo jambo kwa sababu mimi ni Mkenya. Wakulima wa majani chai walituma maombi yao kwa Waziri kumueleza kuwa chai ya humu nchini inatozwa ushuru wa juu sana na inafanya watu kuogopa

kuinunua na kuiuza hapa karibu. Wale wanaongeza ushuru wa chai ni wale ambao wana masoko ya nje. Je, hawa wa hapa ndani watasaidiwa vipi? Wakati huo, tulifahamishwa kuwa waziri ataangalia jambo hilo lakini kwa bahati mbaya haikuangaliwa, na mpaka sasa ushuru wa chai uko juu sana na unafanya hata wakulima wetu kufikiria kuwa ikiwa nje tunakosa biashara, hata hapa nyumbani hawana bidii ya kulima kwa wingi. Hili jambo linasababishwa na unyonge au tamaa ya kufikiria nje, bila kufikiria hapa nyumbani.

Tuna nafasi nzuri pia ya kuendelea reli kutoka Mombasa hadi mpaka wa Tanzania. Pia huku Pwani, tuko na matumaini ya kuchimba madini ya titanium. Kwa hivyo, hayo madini yakichimbwa na kuwe na laini ya reli, hii ni sehemu moja ambayo itaongezea watu kazi na mawasiliano kati yetu na majirani Watanzania. Maanaake, mpaka hivi sasa, bidhaa nyingi wanakuja kuchukua kutoka kwetu, lakini sasa wameanza kutengeneza zao.

Kwa hayo machache, ninaunga mkono Hoja hii.

The Minister for Energy (Mr. Ochilo-Ayacko): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to contribute to this debate.

This Budget is very important for the recovery of this country's economy. Both sides of the House are agreed that the economy is doing badly. In fact, before KANU was trounced in the last general election, it admitted in a series of Budget speeches that the economy was doing badly. The new administration under the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) has factored in the fact that the economy is doing badly, and that there is an urgent need to do a surgery on it to ensure that we get back on track. That is something which requires every hon. Member's input. I am sure that when the economy blossoms, and there is money for everybody, all of us will be smiling all the way to the bank and out of it.

I want to praise the Minister for Finance and, by extension, the NARC administration, for preparing a Budget that is supportive of the key sectors of the economy. The resource allocation to the free and compulsory primary education programme is very crucial. If we do not support this programme, then we are not addressing the fundamental basis of poverty, maladministration, backwardness and that of want of development. So, putting a lot of money to freeing the minds of our children from illiteracy is investing heavily in the seedbed. I think this is something that all of us who love the future of humanity should support. I am very happy that the new administration, under the leadership of President Kibaki, took this need into account.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a commodity called "electricity", which every hon. Member in this House wants. If you talk to hon. Members of the former Government and those of the current Government, you will realise all of them consider electricity a very important commodity. Light has always been important to the universe. If we go to the Bible and look for the first thing that God created, you will realise that it was light. He very easily created light by saying: "Let there be light", and there was light. So, light is very important. If this country can get enough light, we will be a very happy country. Perhaps we will be able to share our miseries when we have light.

The current Budget provides some money for rural electrification. I am happy to report that, compared to previous Budgets, the current Budget provides a good amount of money to this area, although it is not enough. The Rural Electrification Programme was started in 1973 to open up rural areas and ensure that rural-urban migration did not affect the development of this country. About 30 years have now lapsed since the inception of this programme, but only 3.8 per cent of Kenyans who live in the rural areas have electricity. In other words, about 94 per cent of Kenyans - who live in rural areas, because God has placed them there - cannot do anything that requires use of electricity to benefit themselves. To address this disparity, the new administration intends to treat provision of electricity as an infrastructural venture.

That is why we are coming up with a policy framework aimed at making the Kenya Power and

Lighting Company (KPLC) a private profit-making company, and come up with a State-owned agency that will undertake rural electrification. We know that rural electrification is a costly venture. If we burden the KPLC by imposing on it the Rural Electrification Programme, the latter will heavily eat into the former's profits and affect its efficiency.

Therefore, the new administration is actively considering a proposal for the establishment of an agency called "Rural Electrification Fund" that should be charged with the mandate of ensuring that connectivity in the rural areas is enhanced. The agency being envisaged will be very big and, therefore, will require more funding than that provided in the Budget. You will realise that certain areas which have economic activities and large populations, are off the national grid. In order for such areas to be connected to the national grid, sufficient funds should be allocated for such ventures to be undertaken. So, perhaps, in the next Budget, we will be asking hon. Members on both sides of the House to be sensitive to ensuring that we factor into the Budget the need to enhance electricity connectivity in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I speak, this country has an electricity surplus of about 300 megawatts, which could supply electricity to areas in need. However, that surplus electricity cannot be utilised because the necessary infrastructure is lacking. There is need to put up high-voltage transmission lines to transmit that surplus of electricity to areas in need; a lot of money is required for that purpose. However, I am happy that the idea has been conceived. I am also happy that the NARC administration is actively considering that idea. Perhaps, at the end of the tenure of the current administration, which I definitely know that Kenyans will renew, we will have enhanced connectivity by about 5 per cent.

There are plans to increase electricity generation. We are talking about the Sondu Miriu Hydro-Electricity Project, which will bring on stream about 60 megawatts. The project will be on course; it will give us 60 megawatts by the year 2005. We have the Olkaria Project, which will bring on stream a further 64 megawatts. We have also been talking to Uganda to enhance her supply to Kenya. I am glad that electricity from Uganda has been freed of duty. So, in terms of generation, we are on a very good tide. The areas in which we are doing badly are those of distribution and transmission.

As a public company under our leadership, the KPLC has negotiated the release of some money from World Bank, which will be used to strengthen the distribution and transmission lines. If that is done, electricity supply will be more reliable. We will not be experiencing unnecessary power blackouts every time there is a little storm. Also, outages and power surges, which destroy our machines, will be a thing of the past. That will make the quality of services by the KPLC good. This is a report which is quite positive. If we continue in this spirit, our industrialists and domestic consumers will be comfortable.

The issue of electricity tariffs is also actively being addressed. The issue became very serious when we took on board independent power producers. We took them on board to diversify our sources of electricity. We had been heavily dependent on hydro-electricity. I think in the year 2002, we sinned so badly that God decided to withhold rain from us; He gave us a blackout. So, we had to take on board generation through thermal sources. This has had an impact on the tariffs; they are very high. They are so high that goods produced in this region cannot compete with our traditional competitors in COMESA, Egypt and South Africa. However, this is actively being addressed by the Ministry by renegotiating electricity or power purchase agreements with those who are selling it to us. I am happy to report that tremendous progress has been made in that regard and, perhaps, out of that saving, we will be able to reduce electricity tariffs. When this materialises, I hope manufacturers will take advantage of it to produce more and employ more of our people.

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

Dr. Shaaban: Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Ningependa kumpongeza Waziri wa

Fedha kwa kazi aliyoifanya. Kwanza, ningempongeza sana kwa kuondoa swala la vibali vya Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC) ambalo limekuwa likitusumbua sana, hasa sisi watu wa kutoka mashambani. Hakuna runinga ya KBC kule mashambani, lakini utapata kwamba watu wetu wanasumbuliwa sana wavitoe vibali.

Pili, ningempongeza sana kwa kuangalia wakulima walioko kwenye mashirika; yaani wakulima wa kahawa pamoja na wa maziwa. Lakini ilikuwaje wakulima wengine wakasahaulika? Kwa mfano, wakulima wa ndizi ambao wanatoka pande za Taveta na Kisii wanateseka sana. Kama sasa, Watanzania ambao ni majirani wetu wametuumiza. Wanaleta ndizi kwa wingi. Ndizi ambazo kwa kawaida zinazwa Kshs500, wao wanaziua Tshs500 au Tshs450, ambazo ni Kshs50. Wamewaumiza wakulima kweli kweli na hata ikawa ndizi zinaharibikia shambani hata kuingiwa na wadudu. Kuna umuhimu wa kuwekwa vikwazo ili ndizi hizo zisipite kwa uharisi namna hiyo. Ukijaribu kutoka sehemu kama ya Taveta ukipeleka ndizi pande za Dar es Salaam, kila mkoa utakapofika, utatozwa ushuru. Hatimaye ukifikisha zile ndizi Dar es Salaam zitakuwa ni kama za Kshs1000. Ingalikuwa ni vizuri kama hao wakulima wa ndizi wanalitatuhiwa shida zao.

Ningependa pia kumpa heko Waziri kwa kukirudisha kiwanda cha KCC kwa wakulima wa Kenya ili waweze kufaidika. Lakini nilishangaa kuwa alikisahau kiwanda cha korosho ambacho kilipokonywa watu wa Pwani na kuwatesa wakulima wa sehemu kunakopandwa korosho. Sijui kama huo ushuru ambao ulikuwa unapunguzwa ulikuwa unapunguziwa hao matajiri na wajanja waliokichukua hicho kiwanda, ama ulikuwa unapunguziwa wakulima.

Vile vile, ningependekeza Waziri aongeze ushuru wa sukari ya kutoka nje kwa asilimia mia moja ili wajanja wote wafanyibiashara ambao wamekuwa wakitumia njia hiyo kutengeneza hela na kuibia Serikali wasifanye hivyo.

Pia, ninampa Waziri heko kwa kutengeneza maswala ya kuhusu kazi za benki. Kwa kweli, wakati wa Mswada wa Donde, Wakenya walikuwa wamefurahi na wakapiga vigelegele wakijua kuwa matatizo ya benki ya kuharamia wananchi yalikuwa yamekwisha. Ilikuwa tu kwa muda mfupi. Sasa hivi Waziri ameyarudisha yale mambo ili tuweze kuangalia wasituumize kwa riba ndogo ndogo wanazotuuliza ambazo hazieleweki. Hapo alifanya kazi nzuri sana na ninajua Wakenya, hasa wakulima na wafanyibiashara wadogo wadogo, wataweza kuchukua mikopo sasa ili waweze kufanya biashara zao na kuendesha kazi zao.

Kwa maswala ya simu za mkono, haya malipo yalioongezwa ya matumizi ya simu, yamenishtua sana. Sasa hivi tunaposema kuwa tunamtafuta mfanyibiashara wa tatu atakayeweza kutupatia nafasi ya kufunguliwa simu zaidi, ndio tunaongezewa hizi bei. Sijui kama hao wafanyibiashara wataongezeka au watapungua. Kama sehemu ya kwetu na kwingine kwingi mashambani, nafikiria wengi wao hawapati usaidizi kutokana na hizi simu za mkono ambazo sisi kwetu tunaziita "mobitel". Haziwafikii wakulima wengi mashambani kwa sababu leseni za sehemu hizo hazijafunguliwa. Isitoshe, Telkom Kenya imewanyima watu mashambani fursa ya kutumia simu. Watu wengi wanatumia hizi simu za mobitel ili ziweze kuwasaidia. Bw. Waziri hangeongeza huu ushuru, ili wakulima wote, wafanyibiashara wadogo wadogo, na Wakenya wote waweze kupata nafasi ya kutumia hizi simu za mkono. Ikiwa atafanya hivi, idadi ya wateja wa simu za mkono itaongezeka.

Swala lingine ambalo Bw. Waziri hakulizungumzia kwa urefu ni lile la utalii wetu ambao umekumbwa na matatizo. Zaidi ya hapo, nilitarajia kuwa mhe. Waziri angezungumzia kuhusu watalii wa hapa nyumbani, ambao wangeweza kwenda na kufurahikia mahoteli na mbuga zetu. Ushuru wa mahoteli na mbuga unepunguzwa, ili kuwawezesha watalii wa Kenya kufurahikia mahoteli na mbuga zetu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Wizara ya Afya ilipatiwa pesa kidogo sana kwa sababu, ukiangalia hospitali kama hospitali kuu ya kitaifa ya Kenyatta, hii ndio hospitali inayoonekana kuwa inafanya kazi peke yake. Hospitali nyingine zote za Wizara ya Afya hazifanyi kazi kwani hakuna dawa. Watu wote wanakimbilia katika hospitali kuu ya kitaifa ya Kenyatta. Hospitali hii inahudumia idadi ya wagonjwa

iliyo mara tatu zaidi ya kiasi kile ilitarajiwa kuhudumia. Wadi moja ina nafasi ya wagonjwa 32, lakini utakuta wagonjwa 140. Kwa hivyo, shida ya hii hospitali imeongezeka mara tatu. Kama hospitali nyingine haziwezi kufanya kazi kwa sababu ya ukosefu wa dawa, hii shida ya hospitali kuu ya Kitaifa ya Kenyatta haitapungua, bali itazidi.

Nitazungumzia swala la akina mama. Kina mama wameumbwa na Mwenyezi Mungu kuwa kila mwezi, ni lazima wapungukiwe na damu. Hili silo kosa lao. Waziri wa Fedha angekumbuka kupunguza ushuru wa vifaa hivi, ili visihesabike kama vifaa vya starehe. Kwa mfano, kama kina mama milioni nne watakuwa wanalipa Kshs10 kila mwezi kama ushuru wa hivi vifaa, ushuru huu utakuwa Ksh40 milioni kila mwezi, na ikifikia mwisho wa mwaka, ushuru huu utakuwa ni Kshs500 milioni. Hili ni swala ambalo Bw. Waziri angeliangalia na aweze kuwasaidia akina mama wa nchi hii.

Vile vile, kuna Kshs800 milioni zilizotengwa kando kwa madhumuni ya misaada ya masomo. Kitambo, tulikuwa tunasikia tu kuwa kuna pesa zilizotengewa masomo. Sisi wengine hatujawahi kuziona, wala kuona zikisaidia watoto wetu walio upande ule wa mashambani. Ningependekeza kuwa hela hizo zigawanywe na zipelekwe katika kila eneo Bunge ili watoto wetu waweze kufaidika.

Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda.

Mr. L. Maitha: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mimi ni mhe. Lucas Maitha wa Malindi. Ningependa kuchukua fursa hii kusema machache kuhusu Bajeti ya Serikali ya mwaka huu.

Kwanza, ningependa kuchukua nafasi hii ili kumpongeza Waziri wa Fedha kwa namna na ustadi alivyotoa kauli yake, ikigusia nyanja mbali mbali za kiuchumi zinazohitaji marekebisho ili nchi yetu iweze kurudi katika mfumo ama msimu wa kimaendeleo. Kauli ya Waziri imegusia nyanja za ukulima, elimu, viwanda na kadhalika. Kuhusu kilimo, tunampongeza Waziri kwa kufikiria kufufua sekta ya kahawa, ambapo tunakumbuka kuwa kahawa ni mojawapo ya sekta zinazoshikilia uchumi wa nchi hii. Lakini hata hivyo, ningependa kusema na kusisitiza kwamba, ile kauli ya Waziri kuhusu kilimo imewacha maeneo mengi ambayo yangeweza kuinua uchumi wa nchi hii kwa sababu, kilimo sio kahawa peke yake, ijapokuwa kahawa ni sekta muhimu katika uchumi wetu. Kuna sehemu muhimu na zimeachwa, na zinaweza zikaathiri uchumi wa nchi hii.

Kwa mfano, katika sekta ya mnazi, nchi hii, katika muda wa miaka michache iliyopita, imekuwa ikitumia zaidi ya Kshs7 bilioni kuleta mazao, bidhaa na mapato ya ziada za mnazi kutoka katika nchi za Asia kwa viwanda. Ukiangalia, hivi ni vifaa tulivyo navyo hapa Pwani. Mkoa wa Pwani unafanya vizuri katika ukuzaji wa mnazi, lakini Serikali iliyopita, na nafikiria hata hii ya sasa, bado inaendelea kuangalia mmea wa mnazi kama mti dhalimu, mti ambao unatoa pombe tu. Sekta ya mnazi imesahuliwa, na wakulima wanaendelea kuathirika. Nafikiria ni wakati wa Waziri na Serikali kuufikiria mti huu kama mti ambao ni wakutegemea katika nchi hii, unaoweza kuwafaidi watu wa Pwani na wa nchi nzima. Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tunajua mnazi una faida zaidi ya kumi kwa sababu hakuna sehemu yoyote ya mnazi inayotupwa. Kwanza, mti wenyewe ukikomaa, hupasuliwa ili kupata mbao. Mbao zitokanazo na mti wa mnazi ni madhubuti na kulingana na wataalamu, haziingiliwi na aina yoyote ya wadudu. Ukijenga, mbao hizo hudumu kwa muda mrefu. Makuti ni kivumbio madhubuti kabisa cha nyumba na hutumika katika Mkoa wa Pwani. Siku hizi hata nyumba kadhaa jijini Nairobi na kwingineko bara zimejengwa kwa makuti ya mnazi. Pombe itokanayo na nazi, ijapokuwa imetangazwa kuwa haramu na Serikali, ni ya maana sana. Ningependekeza kuwa pombe hiyo ipelekwe kwa Mwanakemia Mkuu wa Serikali ili kumaliza ugomvi. Tungetaka matokeo ya uchunguzi kuhusu hatari ya pombe hiyo kwa bindadamu yaletwe katika Bunge hili ili tuweze kujua ukweli. Pengine tunafikiria ni mbaya na bado haijafanyiwa uchunguzi. Mwaka wa 1970, Serikali iliyokuweco wakati huo ilitoa leseni za kuuza pombe hiyo katika vilabu. Watu walikuwa wanauza pombe na Serikali ilikuwa inapata ushuru kutoka kwa pombe ya mnazi. Hatujui lililotokea baadaye hata ikachukuliwa kwamba pombe hiyo ni haramu. Hatujui, kulingana na vitabu vya Mungu, pombe halali ni ipi kwa sababu katika Kurani na hata Biblia, bia vile vile si halali. Kwa hivyo, tungependa Serikali iwache kupuuzwa hii sekta muhimu ambayo inaweza kuiletea fedha. Tunalia kwamba uchumi ni mbaya na hali

tunaacha kuchukua ushuru katika sekta ambayo ingeweza kuinua hali ya maisha ya watu wetu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, katika sekta ya kilimo, kama alivyosema mhe. Dkt. Shaaban, ni kwamba sekta ndogo ya ndizi humu nchini ilipatiwa sehemu ya haki ama quota na Jumuiya ya Ulaya, lakini bado mpaka sasa hatujawahi kupeleka ndizi wala kutosheleza hiyo sehemu yetu ya haki. Nashangaa sana kuona kwamba sekta hii imesahauliwa ijapokuwa ni sekta ambayo inaweza kupanua uchumi. Miaka mitano iliyopita, Serikali ya Uholanzi ilitaka kuanzisha mradi wa majaribio katika bonde la Athi karibu na Malindi ili waweze kukuza ndizi kwa wingi, lakini mradi ule labda ulipitia mikono mibaya na ukapotelea humu humu. Mpaka sasa hatujui kilitokea nini. Ningeiomba Serikali ifufue sekta hii kwa sababu ni sekta ambayo inaweza kuongeza nguvu na kuimarisha uchumi wetu kupitia kilimo.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, bado nikizungumzia kilimo, hatuwezi kuongeza nguvu uchumi wetu kupitia sekta ya kilimo ikiwa swala la ardhi halijatatuliwa. Wakulima wengi wangetaka kulima lakini wameshindwa na wana hofu kwa sababu hawana usalama juu ya ardhi yao. Katika Mkoa wa Pwani, wakulima wengi wanaogopa kupanda mkorosho ama mnazi kwa sababu hawana vyeti vya kumiliki mashamba. Wao wamezoea hali kuwa baada ya kuishi na mimea yao kwa miaka 50 katika ardhi ile, Serikali imekuwa ikitoa vibali vya mashamba kwa watu wengine na mwishowe wao huondolewa. Kwa hivyo, tukitaka kuimarisha sekta ya kilimo, ni lazima Serikali itilie maanani na kushughulikia jambo la uskwota. Nasikitika kwamba katika Hotuba ya Bajeti, hakukuwa na chochote kuhusu mipango ya kuweka utaratibu wa makazi ili swala la uskwota lipate kutatuliwa na watu waweze kutumia ardhi ile kikamilifu. Hilo likitendeka, wakulima watajua wanalima katika ardhi yao.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, vile vile ningependa kusema machache kuhusu sekta ya uvuvi. Sekta ya uvuvi ni mojawapo ya sekta ambazo nchi nyingi za dunia zimetegemea. Kwa mfano, katika nchi ya Canada, uvuvi ni sekta ya pili inayoiletea fedha nyingi katika uchumi wake. Lakini katika nchi ya Kenya, hii ni sekta ambayo imepuuzwa na kuachiwa wageni. Hivi sasa, kuna meli za kigeni za Wakorea ambazo zinavua katika bahari huko Mombasa, Malindi mpaka Lamu na kukusanya samaki. Lakini kwa sababu wavuvi wetu hawajasaidiwa na Serikali kupata vifaa kwenda ndani zaidi ya bahari kuvua, kwa sababu eneo letu la Kenya linaenea umbali wa maili 200 ningeiomba Serikali ifikirie sana hii sekta ya uvuvi. Vyombo vya kutumia baharini vimekuwa ghali. Nyavu zimekuwa ni za gharama kubwa. Injini za maboti zimekuwa za gharama kubwa na wavuvi wa kawaida hawawezi kumudu bei ya vifaa hivyo. Hivyo basi, ijapokuwa maeneo yetu yamejaa samaki, tunaacha meli za kigeni kuja kutuvulia samaki.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, vile vile ningependa kumpongeza Waziri kwa kufuata ahadi ya Serikali kwamba itaunda kazi 500,000 kila mwaka. Hotuba ya Bajeti iliweza kupunguza kiwango cha kutega uchumi kutoka US\$5 milioni hadi US\$70,000. Hii ni hatua muhimu na inayofaa kupongezwa kwa sababu watu wengi ambao wana rasilmali zao katika nchi za nje wataweza kuja kuweka rasilmali zao hapa Kenya. Wakifanya hivyo, wataunda kazi katika nchi yetu ya Kenya na uchumi wa Kenya utaimarika. Lakini ningetaka kuiomba Serikali iunde nafasi za kazi. Hili inawezekana lakini hizo kazi wakati mwingine zinaundiwa wageni.

Ningetaka Serikali itoe sera maalum kwamba wawekaji rasilmali wanaokuja wajue ni nafasi gani za kazi wanaruhusiwa kumiliki na nafasi nyingine ziwaendee Wakenya. Nasema hivi kwa sababu ukiangalia katika sekta ya utalii kule Mkoa wa Pwani, watu wengi wamekuja kuweka rasilmali zao lakini siku hizi Serikali yetu imetoa vibali vya wafanyakazi wa kigeni, hasa Wataliano, kushikilia kazi ndogo ndogo hasa za umaneja, uweita hata, kazi zile za chini ambazo hutazamii mgeni anaweza kutoka huko kuja kuzifanya. Nafikiri ikiwa Serikali haitatoa sera maalum, basi wageni wataleta rasilmali na tutaunda kazi 500,000, hata milioni moja, lakini karibu zote zitakuwa mikononi mwa wageni na hatutakuwa tumefaidi na kufikia lile lengo ambalo Serikali inanua.

Bw. Naibu wa Spika, ningependa Wizara ya Wafanyakazi iangalie tatitizo hili kwa sababu limeenea hata kwa viwanda vya chumvi. Ukiangalia sehemu za Magarini---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Your time is up!

The Assistant Minister for Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services (Mrs. Chelaite):

Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili nitoe maoni yangu kuhusu Bajeti iliyosomwa na Waziri wa Fedha.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kumpongeza Waziri wa Fedha kwa kutayarisha Bajeti inayowazingatia maskini, hasa kule mashambani. Vile vile naipongeza Serikali ya NARC kwa kufufua shirika la maziwa la KCC, Kenya Dairy Board na KFA. Ni matumaini yangu kwamba watafufua shirika la nafaka la National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB).

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningetaka kusema kuwa Serikali inapofufua mashirika haya, ichukuwe hatua dhidi ya uagizaji wa bidhaa kama vile mahindi, sukari na ngano kutoka nchi za nje ili tuweze kufufua uchumi wetu. Wakulima wetu wana uwezo wa kukuza mimea hiyo kiasi cha kutuwezesha kupata chakula cha kutosha. Lakini kuna watu wachache humu nchini ambao wanajishughulisha na uagizaji wa mazao hayo kutoka nchi za nje. Kutokana na kitendo hicho, mavuno ya wakulima wetu huendelea kuharibikia maghalani kwa sababu ya watu wachache. Tunasikia kwamba sukari inaagizwa kutoka nje na watu fulani ili wapate kujitajirisha na hali katika viwanda vyetu, sukari imejaa tele. Ikiwa ni kweli tunataka kufufua uchumi wetu, basi ni heri tutumie bidhaa zetu kwanza. nchini. Baadaye, upungufu ukitokea, basi tutakuwa na sababu ya kuagiza kutoka nchi za nje. Ingefaa sana ikiwa swala hili la kuagiza bidhaa kutoka nje litakuwa likiidhinishwa na Bunge hili badala ya kuidhinishwa na idara moja au watu wachache baada ya kuketi chini na kufikiria jinsi watakavyojitajirisha.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, naonelea kwamba ingefaa Wizara ya Fedha itoe pesa zaidi kwa Wizara ya Maji kwa sababu maji ni muhimu sana. Kuna shida kubwa sana kupata maji, hasa katika wilaya za Nakuru, Turkana na sehemu nyingine kame kama Mkoa wa Kaskazini Mashariki. Ili Serikali yetu iweze kutatua shida hii ya maji, inapaswa kutoa pesa za kuchimba visima na za kutengeneza mabwawa. Aidha, tukiweza kuteka maji ya mvua tutafaulu katika shughuli ya unyunyizaji maji katika mashamba yetu. Kuna eneo kubwa la nchi yetu ambalo ni kavu. Eneo hili halina chochote na halitumiki. Ikiwa tutanyunyizia sehemu hii kavu maji, tutapata chakula kingi, na hatutashughulika kuagiza chakula kutoka nchi za nje. Pia tutawaza sisi wenyewe kujilisha na hata kuuza ziada tutakayopata. Vile vile, tunaweza kukuza matunda mengi sana kwa kutumia maji hayo.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Wizara ya Mazingira, Mali Asili na Wanyama wa Pori inahitaji pesa zaidi ili iweze kupanda miti mingi. Tunafahamu kwamba misitu yetu haina miti kwa sababu ya kukatwa ovyo ovyo. Jambo hili linasababisha mito kukauka kutokana na ukosefu wa maji kwa jumla. Wizara hii ikipewa pesa zaidi, bila shaka watu kule mashambani wataweza kukuza miche ambayo watauzia Serikali. Hiyo ni njia moja ya kujipatia riziki. Wananchi wanaweza kupanda miti ili kuhifadhi mazingira yetu. Nilisikia mheshimiwa mmoja akisema kwamba Serikali hii haitunzi miti, na miti inakatwa na kampuni mbili za watu wachache. Watu wengi waliokuwa wakikata miti na kujinua kimaisha walikatazwa. Kwa nini watu wachache wamekubaliwa kukata miti misituni? Mheshimiwa aliyesema hayo anajua ni nani wamekubaliwa kukata miti. Ningependa kusema kwamba wanaokata miti wakatazwe. Ningeuliza Waziri anayehusika awakataze watu kukata miti. Kama miti imekua na inatakikana kukatwa, wananchi wote wapewe idhini ya kukata, ili wajivunie rasilmali ya taifa hili.

Kwa upande wa barabara, nafurahi kwamba Wizara ya Barabara, Ujenzi na Nyumba imepewa pesa nyingi, ili iweze kutengeneza barabara ambazo zimeharibika. Ningependa kuhimiza Waziri wa Barabara, Ujenzi na Nyumba atengeneze barabara ambazo ziliharibiwa na mvua juzi, hasa na madaraja yaliyobomoka. Ni vigumu sana kwa magari kusafirisha watu mashambani. Msimu wa kuvuna mazao umekaribia, na ningeomba Waziri atengeneze barabara za mashambani.

Pesa ambazo tulikubaliana zitengwe kwa Constituency Development Fund hazikutengwa. Waziri alitoa Kshs2 milioni kwa kila eneo la uwakilishi Bungeni. Pesa hizo ni kidogo sana na haziwezi kutengeneza hata daraja moja. Ningeomba Waziri aongeze pesa hizo kutoka Kshs2 milioni

had Kshs5 milioni kwa kila eneo la uwakilishi Bungeni.

Nikigusia wafanyikazi katika nchi hii, wamesahauliwa kwa siku nyingi. Wizara ya Leba imewaachilia wafanyikazi wadhulumiwe na kuhangaishwa na waajiri wao. Wakuu wa mashamba mengi huko mashambani wanatumia madawa ya mimea yanayodhuru maisha ya wafanyikazi. Kuna sheria katika nchi hii ya kusimamia haki ya mfanyikazi. Lakini Wizara ya Leba imewaachilia wafanyikazi kuhangaishwa na waajiri wao. Wengine wanafutwa kazi bila sababu yoyote.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

Mr. Kones: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support the Budget Speech. I would like to start by congratulating the Minister for the very able and courageous way he moved the Motion, and the bold moves he took to revive the economy of this country.

When I followed the Minister's Budget Speech, it was very relieving. About the same time last year, when we listened to the Budget Speech, it was very boring, and we felt very hollow after we left this House. I had an opportunity to talk to the journalists after that, and I told them that the Budget Speech was just cosmetic. This time round, the Budget Speech was certainly different. There was a lot of economic thought put in the Budget, so that even if it was not achieved at the end of the day, there was a lot of effort put in it. That was a very bold move.

There was a lot said about agriculture, which is the mainstay of our economy. But I think there was a lot put into the coffee industry as it were, leaving out the other very important cash crop; tea. There is a tendency in this country where, if something is doing well, we tend to forget about it and go for other things. Today, tea in this country is doing very well. It is actually earning us a lot of foreign exchange; but there was very little mention about the tea industry. Today, we build a tea factory for over Kshs400 million and yet, we know that we can put up a factory for less than Kshs200 million. We do not know why that cost has been exaggerated so much. In fact, if studies were carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, that cost could be reduced. If we build more tea factories in this country, we will increase our acreage of tea. That also means that we will process all the tea that we produce. Therefore, it also means that we will export a lot of tea and earn a lot of foreign exchange.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you put up a good factory with a good drive, you can have a good output of nearly 600 kilograms of made tea per hour. That is with a small factory built with very little money. We are putting in a lot of money to build huge unnecessary factories in the villages. We are also putting in a lot of money to build houses for staff working in the factories in the rural areas. I do not think we need to do that. What we need is just a factory. Officers and people who work in those factories can stay in their own rural homes. We could even encourage farmers in the rural areas to build houses for the staff who are working in the factories, so that we save on the expenditure of putting up factories plus staff houses. That will enable us to reduce cost.

I think the STABEX funds should also focus on the tea industry. I do not think STABEX funds are only meant for the coffee industry. The emphasis here was like the STABEX funds were only meant for the coffee industry. We need to re-look into that issue, so that we can give some money to the tea industry.

We did not hear much about how access roads in tea growing areas will be rehabilitated. We need to access tea factories easily. A lot of tea is rotting away in the farms because there are no good access roads. I think there should be a bias move towards that, so that, at least, we get the tea industry running in good order.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, again, still on agriculture, I heard the Minister talk about reviving the Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC), and paying off the people who pretended to have bought it. I did not hear much about the money that is meant to service the capital investment for the KCC. If you bought back the KCC as it were, and you are not putting in some money to revive it and pay the farmers for whatever was not paid, you will not be able to process milk. No money has been

provided as working capital in the Budget. I would like to remind the Minister that, as much as we appreciate that he is going to buy back the KCC, he should also put in some money to pay the farmers their arrears, and put in some capital.

We have also heard a lot about cereals. We would like to get a firm word from both the Minister for Finance and the Minister for Agriculture that there will not be unnecessary importation of cereals that we can grow in this country. It is sad to hear that there is still a lot of sugar being imported into this country, while we have enough sugar. We have enough areas to grow sugar-cane in this country. There is no reason why we should import it. There is no reason why we should import wheat and maize. We are getting certain statements which are not very firm. We would like to get very firm irrevocable statements that, cereals will not be imported into this country again, until and unless we have exhausted what we can grow in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are talking of creating 500,000 job opportunities every year, but nobody is talking about how this will be achieved. I believe the informal sector can contribute greatly towards job creation. However, in this Budget, the Minister does not put much emphasis on how we can improve this sector. There is no way the Government is going to employ 500,000 Kenyans. The only way the Government can assist Kenyans get jobs is through the informal sector. The Minister for Energy said that he intends to provide electrification in the rural areas. That is a good move. If we can provide electricity in the rural areas, our youth will not think of going to Nairobi or to other towns to look for jobs. We will create a lot of job opportunities in villages. So, we must pump a lot of money to the informal sector. We can export *Jua Kali* products from the villages. If we can improve on the technology of carving of wood and other items, our goods will be attractive to the outside market. This technology needs to be introduced at village level. We cannot expect a *Jua Kali* person to get these ideas on his own. There has to be a lot of training. We should learn from other countries so that we generate employment within the village level.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot has been said about the destruction of forests through the burning of charcoal. The only way to stop the destruction of forests is for the Government to provide alternative sources of energy. People cannot just be told not to use charcoal when they are not given an alternative. The only way we can stop this is by providing electricity in every rural area. If the Minister for Energy would provide electricity in the rural areas, we will not destroy our forests.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the Value Added Tax (VAT), I am happy that the Minister reduced VAT from 18 per cent to 16 per cent. However, the bracket of those of us who pay taxes is so small compared to those who should be paying. There are very few people who pay taxes in this country. Some traders encourage their customers not to pay tax. This Government is losing a lot of revenue. We should devise a method of making sure that everybody pays taxes. The Government should also make sure that all tax collected is put into good use. There is no point of reducing VAT if we cannot collect it from the source. This Government is not addressing the issue of tax collection properly. If we want to raise enough revenue, let us make sure that we all pay taxes.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, corruption is a big problem in this country. I believe very strongly that until and unless we pay our civil servants well, we will not overcome this problem. We know why the police officers involve themselves in corrupt activities. This is because they are paid very little. We cannot expect the civil servants to collect all the revenue if we do not pay them well.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as much we may talk about trimming down the Civil Service, we should also think of ways of rewarding its employees. This would help them a lot to stop being involved in shady deals.

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

Mr. Bett: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for according me this opportunity to address this House. I want to congratulate the Minister for Finance, who is just arriving in the House, for a job well done. The figures in the Budget are right, making the Budget very

comprehensive and impressive. There is a Kiswahili saying that says, "*Mgema akisifiwa, tembo hulitia maji.*" I am aware that the Minister has been praised a lot and those praising him may, at one stage, be tempted to do what that saying suggests.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I find myself in an awkward situation when I think of what has happened on the border between Kenya and Somalia. What are the consequences of the closure of Wilson Airport and Lokichoggio Airstrip? The air operators at Wilson Airport are losing close to Kshs4 million per day as a result of this. There are close to 300 jobs at stake. The landing fee, which is close to 2,000 US Dollars, is being lost daily as a result of the closure of the border. That is loss of revenue which I think the Minister had Budgeted on. We will not be able to supply goods and services to our people if we are going to lose on revenue in this manner. The navigational fees from students coming to study is in the order of 2,000 US Dollars and it is being lost as a result of closure of the border. Drugs which were being taken across the border to Somalia are no longer being taken, which is a loss to our people who are in the pharmaceutical firms. *Miraa* farmers from Meru North are also undergoing a big loss since they are not exporting their produce to Somalia. People employed in petrol stations along the way have also lost jobs. There are many more jobs which are being lost as opposed to the ones the Government is planning to create. Kenya Airports Authority (KRA) has also lost a lot of money as a result of that closure.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, the closure of the border between Kenya and Somalia is going to be a huge loss to this Budget, yet we were expecting to implement it to increase jobs and earn more for the Exchequer. The closure of the border was done after there were advisories that terrorists would get into the country through Somalia. If those terrorists come through Lokichoggio or even Wilson Airport, they would be intercepted by our security personnel who inspect passengers arriving into the country. Insecurity is one of the things that is punching holes into the good Budget. This is denying the Exchequer funds which are supposed to be gained from air operations. The funds may reduce because of the revenue being lost in terms of Kshs4million daily by the air operators. The other area which I expect more emphasis put, is on the HIV/AIDS scourge.

QUORUM

Mr. Wanjala: On a Point of Order Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. As you can see, there is no one seated on the Opposition side, and I would therefore like to raise the issue of quorum.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): You are right. I order that the Division Bell be rung.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Order! Hon. Members, we now have quorum. You may proceed, Mr. Bett.

Mr. Bett: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was commenting on the issue of HIV/AIDS that is causing this country to lose its workforce. I believe the Minister for Finance took into account the workforce while preparing the Budget. If we continue to lose our people through HIV/AIDS, then we will lose the workforce which would have contributed towards generating that revenue which we are counting on. My plea is that the control of HIV/AIDS should be properly co-ordinated and funded. The problem between the Ministry of Health and the Office of the President as to who should be holding that particular item in its docket should be cleared as quickly as possible. I believe that the Ministry of Health is adequately equipped, and is indeed the right Ministry to handle the issue of HIV/AIDS. That will go a long way in resolving the problem of loss of life and the workforce that would contribute to generation of revenue.

We are losing a lot of people on our roads due to indisciplined drivers. Therefore, there is need to retrain the *matatu* drivers. Those who are doing courses within the police force should stress on discipline as those drivers graduate. We are losing personnel, workforce and vehicles which would be used to generate revenue for this country. We need to avoid all that.

A lot has been said about this Budget. I want to really commend the President on what he said. Let us get down to work. The best way to do so is to implement the Budget. It requires a lot of discipline on the part of Government officers, employees and those employed in the private sector to implement the Budget. Are we doing our work or are we just hiding? I do note that people in this country have got a lot of resting time. That idle time is lost man-hours, and we need them. We work up to Friday; we do not work on Saturdays. We used to work on Saturdays before. We may need to revisit the issue of working on Saturdays. We may need to inculcate in our people the work culture; the need to work and produce. It is through production that we will be able to satisfy the requirements in the Budget. If we do not work, we will not achieve the goals specified in that Budget.

We need to implement what we have budgeted for. Hitherto, we used to have situations whereby the Head of State would announce in a certain district that a certain road be done, and yet there was no allocation in the Budget for the construction of that road. The construction of that road would then be carried out through diversion of funds. I want to urge Ministers to disallow completely diversion of funds which had been budgeted for specific activities so that those activities are catered for and looked after in this particular year. Those which are not already budgeted for have got to be handled in the next financial year.

Corruption has led to shoddy work being done, especially with regard to the construction of roads. Our roads today are in bad shape because of corruption. People were paid money in order to award contracts. As a result, those roads were not done to the standards which are expected. Consequently, today we have bad roads and a poor transport network. I would like to support the fight against corruption.

There is also the issue of protecting our own. If you go to a supermarket today, you will find that the items on those shelves are from other countries. This means we are simply disemploying our people and sending them home. We are closing our factories so that items and goods from South Africa can be on our shelves. Can we protect our own? Can we impose duty on such imports? Can we protect sugar which is produced by our people? We are closing down sugar factories in Chemelil and Mumias and then importing sugar from Sudan. Is that not a shame? Let us protect our own produce at all times.

In Thika, I am aware that the Del Monte Company has a monopoly on the sale of pineapples. They cannot allow any other person to run a pineapple processing plant in this country. Why do we not protect our own by giving our people a chance, as opposed to giving foreigners a chance to look after themselves in this country?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other thing I want to talk about are the parastatals. Why do we need to privatise them? We need to privatise them because of poor management, wastage of resources and corruption. I want to plead with Kenyans to erase from their minds the attitude of "*hii ni mali ya umma au serikali*". Let us believe in ourselves and protect our own resources. Let us not waste our resources. This will remove the issue of divestiture and privatisation. In other countries, people are talking about nationalising their assets. They are looking after their own assets. Why do we want to privatise our parastatals? Why do we want to do so?

Finally, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the issue of auditing, to me, it is a postmortem affair. When we do an audit after four years, we are simply doing a postmortem. Let us have auditors doing their work as soon as possible in order for us to know when funds and resources are misappropriated. This will enable us to correct the anomaly as quickly as possible. If we carry out auditing after four years, we are, indeed, not being kind to ourselves.

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

Mr. Mwenje: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to start off by thanking the Government for buying the Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC). The Minister for Finance did a very commendable job by allowing dairy farmers to repossess KCC. I believe strongly that this measure will revive the dairy farming industry. There will be a market where farmers will be able to sell their milk. So, I want to thank the Minister for doing this in advance. I believe the Government can explore ways of not paying the Kshs400 million to the investor who bought the former KCC because the KANU Government faulted in selling KCC. But if we have to do so, let us do it. We know the individuals who took that money and I feel they should not be paid. The money should be invested in the company as capital in the new KCC.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the biggest issue in the Budget concerns banks. Many Kenyans have suffered in the hands of banks. As a former banker, I know the number of people who have suffered through compound interests charged on loans by banks. If you borrowed a loan of Kshs100,000 sometime back, today, you will be expected to pay about Kshs2 million. This is not business. It is stealing. Banks have been stealing from members of the public. I think it is time we checked this anomaly. Therefore, the move by the Minister on the banks is welcome because that was the purpose of the famous "Donde Bill" or the Central Bank (Amendment) Bill. Unfortunately, it hit a snag because most banks were very much against it. I am glad now that the Minister has come up to clear this problem. I am told that interest rates charged on loans and Treasury bills have now gone down. The banks will now lend money to their clients. Previously, they have been depositing money in the Central Bank of Kenya. It earned interest, but they never lent it to the people. Now that banks lend money to their clients, perhaps, this is the best effort to jump-start our economy.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I was working in the bank, there used to be a law that 20 per cent of any bank lending must go to the agricultural sector. If you did not want to lend to the farmers, then you would lend the money to the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC). I would like to appeal to the Minister to make sure that, that law is reintroduced so that farmers will be lent money from the banks. That way, we will be able to help our farmers. Until we help our farmers, it will be useless to claim that the economy is going to improve. Kenya being an agricultural country, that is the only way to jumpstart the economy. I hope those areas will be taken care of.

Now, that the AFC has started operations, I hope they will concentrate on farmers rather than the names of people who are brought here who will never repay the loans, and yet they are very rich. I would want to appeal to the Minister to check whether those people ever paid those loans. If they never paid, they should be followed because they were not poor right from the beginning. The list is still there and we also have a copy in this House, which was tabled here sometime ago.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister also referred to the Judiciary. From my experience, I think the Judiciary is one of the worst areas. As the Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Administration, National Security and Local Authorities, when we visited Mombasa recently, we realised that cases have been kept pending for over 15 years in the Judiciary. I would like to appeal to the Chief Justice to make sure that those cases are heard and determined expeditiously. The inmates have been kept in the remand prisons without their cases being heard. The magistrates in those areas, particularly in Mombasa and Lamu, do not want to hear cases. This was pathetic. We even saw some people who have been in prison for all these years, and yet they are not provided with clothes to wear. As a result, they stay naked in those remand prisons. Even convicts are entitled to wear clothes. They do not get enough food. They continue to consume money which otherwise would be put to proper use just because their appeals have not been heard. Although we would be soon tabling our Report of this Committee, it is important for the Chief Justice to work harder and make sure that those cases are heard and determined so that those people get justice, because justice delayed is justice denied. We are appealing to the Chief Justice to make sure that action is taken immediately.

On the issue of security, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, although we have been informed that the British Airways will soon resume its flight to Kenya, the damage has already been done. We hope that in future this kind of situation will not recur. While we respect the British and the Americans, it should be understood that Kenya is a sovereign State. They should respect us. We should not be made to do things which will hurt our people. Today, I was informed that, because we are complying with those conditions, the Government is in the process of demolishing houses used by the squatters near the Airport. Those squatters have lived there for years. But let us not rush to demolish those structures just to please the Americans or the British. That is not right. We should be ourselves. Yes, we want the Americans and the British around because they make the IMF and the World Bank to get moving and assist us. However, we should not act as if we are acting on orders from them. But I would not support my colleagues who have said that the British and the Americans should pack up and go. We need them around so that they can work together with us.

I agree that security in this country has deteriorated and nobody will doubt that. There is insecurity even in this City. Our people are being attacked by thugs. We must look at the root cause of the problem. How did insecurity in this country start and how do we solve this problem? We must find out whether people steal because they have nothing to eat. We should find ways and means of assisting them. Let us not just conclude that they are all thugs. We should find a better way of dealing with this problem. Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, recently, we experienced a lot of rain but if you visit some parts of this country, now that the rains have subsided, you will find that they are very dry. I am wondering whether the Ministry of Water Resources Management and Development is serious about constructing some dams to store water in this country. We will continue to have food deficits in this country until we start practising irrigation. We have big rivers in this country. We should construct dams to store water in West Pokot and Turkana Districts. When we visited those districts with you, because you come from Turkana District, we found that they were very dry. We need to store water in dams for our cattle to drink. The clashes we have had in West Pokot, Turkana and Marakwet Districts will never end until we provide the people who live in those districts with water.

The Ministry of Water Resources Management and Development should not bother with the management of water at City Hall. This Ministry should find ways and means of providing our people with water.

I would like to point out that some water projects like Kandara and Kigumo have collapsed. The Ministry should ensure that these water projects are revived. It is not right to ignore some dry areas which we can irrigate in order to be productive. Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, finally, our roads are in a pathetic state. It is time these roads were repaired as soon as possible so that they can be motorable. Even if these roads are not tarmacked, they should be gravelled so that they can be motorable. We have been told that Outer Ring Road will be repaired, but it has not been repaired.

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

Mr. Nderitu: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to contribute to this Motion.

I would like to start my contribution by thanking Kenyans for voting in a new Government. I also thank God for helping us remove the former regime from power. If that regime was still in power, Kenyans would be having serious problems now. I wish to, first of all, support this Budget and also point out some areas which all the relevant Ministries should look into.

I come from an area where farming is the source of livelihood of the people. As I speak here, farmers are languishing in poverty. We have coffee, rice and pyrethrum farmers. But I will zero in on coffee, pyrethrum and rice. Today, rice is still being imported into this country when the farmers I represent grow this crop. I would like to ask the Minister for Agriculture and the Minister for Finance why rice is still being imported into our country when our farmers cannot sell their produce.

Rice farmers are taxpayers, but they have to pay some money to the Government for their canals to be desilted so that water can reach their farms. The Government should now give the farmers incentives. The Mwea Irrigation Scheme rice farmers should be allowed to import their fertilizer, because they know the quantity they require, instead of this input being imported through an Asian agent.

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Hon. Members, it now time for the interruption of business. The House is, therefore, adjourned until Tuesday, 1st July, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.