

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Tuesday, 21st June, 2005

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

PAPERS LAID

The following Papers were laid on the Table:-

Vote on Account Schedule (Recurrent) for the financial year 2005/2006.

Vote on Account Schedule (Development) for the financial year 2005/2006.

(By the Minister for Finance)

Tender documents for the proposed modification and refurbishment of the National Assembly Chamber of Kenya.

Tender Evaluation Report for the modification and refurbishment of the National Assembly Chamber of Kenya.

Electrical installations and associated services, price and bills of quantities.

The proposed refurbishment and improvement of the Kenya National Assembly the first concept document.

The historical background about remodelling of the Chamber.

The Report of the visit to South African and Spanish Parliaments by a Committee of the House.

*(By the Minister for Roads
and Public Works)*

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Mwiraria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give

notices of the following Motions:-

VOTE ON ACCOUNT

THAT, in accordance with Section 101 of the Constitution of Kenya, the withdrawal of Kshs149,615,806,914, representing one-half of the total net estimates of Recurrent and Development expenditure made up in the manner set out in the Vote on Account schedules laid on the Table of the House, be authorised for the purpose of meeting

expenditure necessary to carry on the services of the Government of Kenya during the year ending 30th June, 2006, until such time as the Appropriation Act for the year comes into operation.

APPROVAL OF TAXATION MEASURES

THAT, the proposals relating to:-

- (a) Excise Duties;
- (b) Value Added Tax;
- (c) Income Tax, and,
- (d) Miscellaneous Fees and Taxes contained in the Financial Statement for the year of Account

2005/2006 be approved.

*(His Excellency the President
has signified his consent
to these Motions)*

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

SLIGHT CHANGE IN ORDER OF QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! The Assistant Minister, Office of the President, Mr. M. Kariuki, has informed me that he has some urgent business to attend to somewhere. He has requested me to start with Question No.034, although our tradition has been that we start with Questions by Private Notice. Is there any objection to his request? Is that okay?

Hon. Members: It is okay!

Mr. Speaker: Very good! I will start with Question No.034 and then I come back to Questions by Private Notice.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Question No.034

REINSTATEMENT OF POLICE CONSTABLE WAMBAISI

Mr. Oparanya asked the Minister of State, Office of the President:-

- (a) whether he is aware that police constable Patrick Wambaisi, No.56439, who was at the time ailing, was dismissed from the police force in July, 2003, for duty desertion; and,
- (b) whether he could ensure that he is reinstated or retired on medical grounds and paid all his terminal dues.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. M. Kariuki): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for your indulgence.

I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that No.55439(?), ex-police constable Patrick Wambaisi, was dismissed from duty on 10th February, 2003, on account of desertion of duty. He absented himself for 711 days without leave or permission.

(b) The officer can neither be reinstated nor retired on medical grounds, having been charged

and convicted on his own plea of guilty and dismissed from the service.

Mr. Oparanya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, constable Wambaisi worked for the police force for 14 years. He was employed in the police force as a boxer. He took his normal leave but never returned to his station after his leave was over because he was mentally sick.

The Medical Officer of Health (MOH) for Butere District Hospital wrote a letter to the Commissioner of Police, stating clearly that Mr. Wambaisi was mentally sick and could not report on duty. However, the police went ahead and dismissed him. Is it a crime to fall sick?

Mr. M. Kariuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first, it is not correct to say that Mr. Wambaisi was employed in the police force as a boxer. He was a police officer and he had a service number. It is only that he took off some of his time to play boxing for the police.

Mr. Wambaisi was given an opportunity to defend himself when he appeared before the disciplinary tribunal. He did not offer the kind of mitigation we are hearing now, that he was sick. He was dismissed from service because he pleaded guilty to the charges.

Mr. Speaker: I will give the Member for Butere an opportunity to lay on the Table the letter from the MOH, Butere District Hospital, if he has it.

Mr. Oparanya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have it.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Oparanya, lay the letter on the Table so that the Assistant Minister can look at it.

*(Mr. Oparanya laid the letter
on the Table)*

Mr. Ogur: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been told that the boxer was mentally sick. How could he tell the disciplinary tribunal that he was sick?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a person who is mentally sick could be seen from the way he walks, jumps and talks! It is very easy to discover this. How could the police dismiss such a person?

(Laughter)

Mr. M. Kariuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not sure whether the question is directed to me. The issue here is not that he was mentally sick, but the issue is he deserted duty for 711 days. We are not aware about his state of health.

Dr. Khalwale: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. If we heard Mr. Oparanya very well, the document he has laid on the Table is a letter written by the MOH, Butere District Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it in order for us to admit that document when we know that a serious problem like mental infirmity cannot be based on the decision of one doctor? This is usually done by a medical board. Is that document acceptable?

Hon. Members: *Wacha wewe!*

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! That is unparliamentary! Dr. Khalwale is a qualified medical doctor. Actually, the letter is not signed by the MOH, Butere District Hospital, but it is signed for the MOH. To that extent, it does not have the necessary relevance.

Mr. J.M. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, now that we have been told that Mr. Wambaisi did not have enough contractual capacity, could the Assistant Minister have the case re-tried so that Mr. Wambaisi can stand a better chance of being paid his dues?

Mr. M. Kariuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, besides the fact that the medical report has not been signed by the Medical Officer of Health, it was prepared subsequent to the dismissal of Constable Wambaisi. The letter is dated 15th July, 2003, five months after he was dismissed. Therefore, it means that at the time he appeared before the disciplinary tribunal, he did not have any medical evidence to

the effect that he was mentally unwell.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Members to Section 41(1) of the Police Act, Cap.84. It states:

"Any inspector or subordinate police officer who absents himself or herself from duty without leave, or just goes away for a period exceeding 21 days shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to have deserted duty and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine exceeding Kshs2,000 or both."

This gentleman is very lucky that we did not prosecute him. He merely appeared before a disciplinary tribunal. We had the option of prosecuting him before a court of law, but we gave him the soft option of dismissal.

Mr. Oparanya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Wambaisi is still mentally sick. Whether the letter was written after he had been dismissed or not, the fact is that he is still mentally sick.

Could the Assistant Minister consider retiring him so that he can get his pension?

Mr. M. Kariuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is too late in the day. Mr. Wambaisi had the option to appeal at that particular point when the decision to dismiss him was made. The mitigation that we are now getting from the hon. Member was not made before the disciplinary tribunal, and the documents that have just been laid on the Table of this House are not authentic. There is no chance, therefore, that the decision will be reversed. Both the conviction and dismissal stand.

Mr. Speaker: Very well! In accordance with the agreement we reached earlier on, we shall now move to Questions By Private Notice.

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

DELAYING OF PAYMENTS TO FARMERS BY NCPB

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

(a) Is the Minister aware that farmers who delivered their maize to the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) depots in the North Rift have not been paid since February, 2005?

(b) Is he further aware that the above is frustrating other farming activities as farmers have no funds to finance the planting of other crops, particularly wheat?

(c) what has led to the delay in payments and what urgent measures is he undertaking to ensure that payments are promptly made?

The Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Kirwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that some maize farmers in the North Rift have not been paid for their maize delivered to the National Cereals and Produce Board.

(b) I am further aware that this delay has affected other farming activities, particularly of wheat, in the area.

(c) The delay has been occasioned by cash flow problems, and also budgetary procedures. My Ministry, through the NCPB, has requested the Treasury for an enhanced budgetary allocation and to fast track procedures to ensure that farmers are paid promptly.

Mr. Koros: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is quite embarrassing that the farmers, who delivered their maize in February have not been paid up to now, and yet the Government is now busy importing maize. Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister tell us where the other maize was taken?

Mr. Kirwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to give the following information. We allocated Kshs2 billion for the purpose of maize purchase.

Under Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), we had Kshs1.5 billion. Later on, we prepared a CCF account of Kshs1 billion and accelerated an Exchequer issue of Kshs500 million, giving a total of Kshs5 billion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, however, the maize that we received from farmers was of a value far in excess of the money that we had. We have reflected that figure in the Budget.

Mr. Kipchumba: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you heard the Minister clearly say that his Ministry cannot pay the farmers because of budgetary procedures.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think it is fair that budgetary procedures of the Government should affect the payment of farmers.

Could the Minister tell us what these budgetary procedures he is talking about are, and why the Government cannot rectify them?

Mr. Kirwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have clearly demonstrated that the money that we were given in last year's Budget was less than the money we expected to spend. Therefore, we required extra funding, and that is the money we are awaiting.

*(Several hon. Members stood
up in their places)*

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! Order, all of you! Could you, please, stand up again so that I can see you?

The Member for Bobasi Constituency!

Mr. Manoti: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have seen farmers being frustrated by the Ministry of Agriculture. Whenever farmers deliver their produce to NCPB, it takes so many months before they are paid their money.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the farmers, especially the large scale farmers, get money from banks to buy fertilisers and other farm inputs.

Could the Minister undertake to pay the interest farmers are charged by these banks?

Mr. Kirwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is far from the truth. What we have done is to pay Kshs4.8 billion to farmers. The only amount of money we have not been able to pay is Kshs1.2 billion.

However, as a way of mitigation, we allowed farmers who delivered their produce to us to access credit through the Agriculture Finance Corporation (AFC), and we also gave them fertiliser and maize seed.

Mr. Koros: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the planting season for wheat. Where does the Ministry expect farmers to get money from to buy seed and fertiliser? How does the Ministry expect the farmers to plough their wheat farms?

Mr. Kirwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that the next financial year is just two weeks away. When we get to it, we shall be able to access extra money and pay the farmers.

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

Mr. Speaker: Sorry, Mr. Koros! We must make progress. Your colleagues want to be heard too.

RELEASE OF GRANT-IN-AID
TO ASAL SCHOOLS

Dr. Ali: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Education, Science and Technology

the following Question by Private Notice. When will Grant-in-Aid for ASAL districts boarding primary and secondary schools be released for 2004/2005 Financial Year?

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, Dr. Ali. The Minister for Education, Science and Technology called me yesterday to ask whether I could defer this Question. All head teachers of secondary schools are meeting in Mombasa and he is presiding over the meeting. Could you, please, allow me to defer the Question until Tuesday, next week?

Dr. Ali: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is fine with me.

(Question deferred)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No.418

TARMACKING OF KINANGO- LUNGA-LUNGA ROAD

Mr. Ngozi asked the Minister for Roads and Public Works what plans the Government has to tarmac Road C106 (Kinango-Lunga-Lunga).

The Minister for Roads and Public Works (Mr. Raila): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg reply.

The Government does not have immediate plans to upgrade to bitumen standard, Kinango-Lunga-Lunga Road, C106.

Mr. Ngozi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have heard the answer the Minister has given for this Question. It is as if Msambweni people do not exist in this country. However, this is a very important road because it serves three constituencies in Kwale District. The road can also be used to improve the living standards of people in the district. Could the Minister tell this House, if they have no plans to upgrade the road to bitumen standard at the moment, what other plans the Ministry has to make the road passable?

Mr. Raila: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is aware that Lunga-Lunga Town itself is on a tarmac road. Therefore, this Government cares about the people of Msambweni.

Kinango-Lunga-Lunga Road, C106, is 56 kilometres long. It is part of Road C106, Kombani-Kwale-Kinango-Lunga-Lunga Road. Part of the road, Kombani-Kwale, 16 kilometres long, is already surfaced with bitumen. During the current financial year, Kshs675,000 was budgeted and issued for routine maintenance of the road. To date, one kilometre has been spot-gravelled. This has involved about 800 cubic metres of gravel being laid on the road. Ten kilometres of the same road have also been graded.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a budgetary provision of Kshs75 million for re-gravelling of the road in the next financial year. This is proposed to be done in two sections; Kwale-Gulanze, 40 kilometres, and Gulanze-Lunga-Lunga, 46 kilometres.

Mr. Abdurahman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the economic growth that the Minister for Finance talked about the other day cannot be achieved without good infrastructural development like roads. I want to know from the Minister what plans he has for the nation, and particularly for the area that I come from, to improve roads in terms of tarmacking.

Mr. Raila: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have said several times that the Government knows and understands the importance of roads to the economy of this country. If it was within our power, ability and means, we would tarmac every road in the country. The hon. Member knows very well that is not feasible or possible. Therefore, we try to make good use of what we have, as a Ministry. We have prioritised roads which need to be tarmacked immediately, and others which require to be gravelled.

Some roads may be tarmacked today and others tomorrow, depending on our ability to do so.

Mr. Kagwe: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we sympathise with the Minister in terms of his shortage of money. But this is a question which will arise in this House very often. The hon. Member is concerned about his constituency roads. I am concerned about the Mukurweini-Gakonya Road, which we have been promised to have repaired over the years. Is it possible for the Minister to tell us which roads are budgeted for this financial year, so that those of us who do not know can stop asking these questions?

Mr. Raila: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am always very happy to share information. The hon. Member remembers that not too long ago, I placed a supplementary in our local dailies, which had full account of the projects we are undertaking. These included the ones which have been awarded, those which are on tender stage, and the ones which will be dealt with in the coming years. In the current financial year, the roads which are covered are in the Printed Estimates. If you look at the Printed Estimates, you will see the roads which are covered under the Development Estimates for the Ministry. There are other roads which are not necessarily in the Printed Estimates, but are under the Fuel Levy. The Fuel Levy budget is not yet out, although it covers a very substantial number of roads which will be dealt with in the coming financial year.

Mr. Ngozi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the road in question is one of the oldest in this country. Sometimes you will see roads which are not of any economic importance being upgraded from class "C"--- Sometimes you will see roads which are still new being upgraded to classes "A" or "B".

Could the Minister tell us what criteria is used in doing this?

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

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

(Laughter)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Billow): Order, hon. Members! The hon. Member for Msambweni is on the Floor!

Mr. Ngozi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am saying that the C106 road, which is in question, was established almost 40 years ago. Sometimes you will see roads which are new being upgraded from either classes "C" to "B", or from "B" to "A". What is the criteria used by the Government to upgrade these roads?

Mr. Raila: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member for Msambweni that the criteria used in upgrading roads is not the age of the road, but its economic importance. That is the reason why we carry out census of road usage in terms of pedestrians and vehicles. Apart from that, we also carry out---

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

[Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair]

(Applause)

The hon. Member for Mandera Central had a very short stay at the Chair, but I am sure he enjoyed it!

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Minister, it does not really matter! Even if he was there for a second, he had to exercise the full authority of the Chair!

Mr. Raila: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he will at least go on record in the HANSARD that he sat on the Speaker's Chair for only a few minutes!

I was informing the hon. Member that we also carry out a road condition survey. We did one two years ago, in order to upgrade roads from classes "E" to "D"; "D" to "C", and so forth. Unfortunately, the consultant who got the contract did not have the capacity to do so quickly. We have, therefore, awarded the contract to several contractors so as to upgrade some roads from "D" to "C"; "B" to "C", and so on. In summary, I want to inform the hon. Member that if the road he is talking about satisfies being upgraded, we will do so after the survey has been completed.

Mr. Speaker: I suppose that was the last question regarding that issue.

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

Mr. Speaker: What is it?

Mr. Rai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a concern regarding this Question because this road is the one which connects my constituency to Mombasa Town. I want to know if the Minister has any arrangements or plans---

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member for Kinango, that is not a point of order! It is a supplementary question.

Next Question is from the hon. Member for North Mugirango/Borabu Constituency.

Question No.409

EXTENSION OF RAILWAY LINE
TO SOUTH NYANZA REGION

Mr. Masanya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Transport:-

- (a) what plans he has to extend the railway line to Kisii Town and South Nyanza region to serve this area with high agricultural potential; and,
- (b) if he could confirm how many kilometres of railway line have been constructed since Independence and in what regions.

The Assistant Minister for Transport (Mr. Ligale): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to apologise for my voice. I now beg to reply.

(Mr. Ligale's voice was inaudible)

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Assistant Minister, are you sure you are comfortable? Should I defer the Question to Tuesday afternoon?

The Assistant Minister for Transport (Mr. Ligale): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would appreciate if you deferred it.

Mr. Speaker: The Chair does not impose unnecessary burden on hon. Members!

(Question deferred)

Question No.126

LOSS OF KENYA'S QUOTA

IN EU BEEF MARKET

Mr. Speaker: Where is the hon. Member for Bura?

hon. Members: He is not in.

Mr. Speaker: That Question is dropped!

(Question dropped)

Question No.030

OPERATION OF KABAZI HEALTH
CENTRE DURING WEEKENDS

Mr. Wamwere asked the Minister for Health if she could ensure that Kabazi Health Centre is operational during weekends and public holidays.

The Assistant Minister for Health (Dr. Kuti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

I am aware that Kabazi Health Centre does not operate for 24 hours. The problem has been the acute shortage of staff. We are in the process of re-deploying additional staff in order to fully operationalise the facility before 30th June, 2005.

Mr. Wamwere: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while thanking the Assistant Minister for his answer, which I think is generally positive, may I enquire whether he is committing himself to the House that, in one week's time, Kabazi Health Centre will get additional staff? It is only one week remaining now to 30th June, 2005.

Dr. Kuti: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thought I committed myself by giving a specific date of 30th June, 2005.

Mr. Sambu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, most dispensaries and health centres in this country operate between 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. They do not operate at all over the weekends. They do not operate because of lack of enough staff. Could the Assistant Minister tell this House when his Ministry will release the names of those people who qualified as nurses and laboratory technicians, among others? It is a long time since they were interviewed.

Dr. Kuti: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a list of names of the successful applicants has already been released, according to the vacancies that were available. In fact, there were more applicants than vacancies available. We will now be recruiting staff according to availability of funds. This year, because of the strike crisis, we released in the newspapers the names of those successful applicants who were recruited to fill the positions of those medical personnel who were suspended after they went on strike.

Gradually, we will sort out the shortage of staff in our dispensaries and health centres. I agree this is an existing problem all over the country.

Mr. Mwandawiro: Bw. Spika, ni lazima ahadi zinazotolewa katika Bunge hili ziheshimiwe. Nina wasiwasi kama ahadi ambayo imetolewa kwa Bw. Wamwere itaheshimiwa kwa sababu watu wa Eneo Bunge la Wundanyi tuliahidiwa gari la wagonjwa mara mbili na mpaka sasa ahadi hiyo haijatimizwa.

Je, Waziri Msaidizi ataitimiza vipi ahadi hii?

Dr. Kuti: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are in the process of recruiting staff from the list of applicants that was published in the newspapers. I would like to re-assure Mr. Wamwere that by 30th June, 2005, additional staff will be posted to Kabazi Health Centre. However, the numbers will be inadequate because this specific facility requires a large number of staff since it is a health centre. However, at the moment, it is operating as a dispensary because of shortage of staff. We will at least send a few staff who will enable it to operate for 24 hours.

Mr. Ethuro: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has not answered this Question fully.

The Question is: How will he ensure that this particular health centre operates during weekends and public holidays? He says he is in the process of deploying staff. This is because he could easily deploy more staff who will still operate between 8.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m., from Monday to Friday. Will it operate during weekends and public holidays?

Hon. Members: Be specific!

Dr. Kuti: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to agree with the hon. Member on the fact that shortage of staff is a critical issue. This problem is being experienced all over the country. We are trying our best to recruit more personnel according to availability of funds. I am sure most of the staff out there are putting in more hours. I hope that the additional staff, in liaison with the hospital administration, will be able to operationalise the facility for 24 hours. We, of course, cannot give all the required number of staff because, right now, the health facility is short by 20 staff. However, at the moment, we cannot provide that number. We will provide enough staff to operationalise the facility.

Mr. Speaker: Very well! I will recognise the Shadow Minister for Health.

Dr. Galgalo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you visit most Government health facilities in this country, you will find they are not fully operational. It is sad that a district hospital with about 150 nurses does not do the same work as a mission hospital with only 50 nurses. This is because staff in our Government hospitals are totally demoralised because of poor terms of service. What will the Ministry do about the terms of service for health workers, so as to improve their morale and release them to serve in more facilities?

Dr. Kuti: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of salaries and remuneration for Government staff, not only for health workers, is an issue that needs to be considered with a lot of care. This is because it has reached a crisis level in this country. So, alongside other civil servants, health workers will be considered. I do not think we have a specific package for the Ministry of Health staff because they are public servants.

Mr. Wamwere: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have heard that Kabazi Health Centre is short of 20 staff. This is really an alarming shortage. So, I would like to know from the Assistant Minister how many additional staff he is planning to give to this centre. If this promise is not kept by 30th June, 2005, could I report this to the House subsequently? Am I allowed to do so?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Wamwere, you are asking if you could do what?

Mr. Wamwere: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Assistant Minister's promise is not kept, will I be free to come to the House and report to the Chair that the promise has not been kept?

Dr. Kuti: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I gave a human promise and I think it will be fulfilled according to the abilities of human nature. Should there be any reason as to why this promise will not be kept, we will notify the hon. Member in good time before the deadline. But, for now, the promise stands.

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

Mr. Speaker: What is it?

Mr. Wamwere: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my supplementary question was not answered. I had asked the Assistant Minister by how many more additional staff will he---

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Speaker: Order! Hon. Members, I cannot help the House if I do not listen to what is going on. In fact, you are ordered to let the Chair listen!

Mr. Wamwere, what were you saying?

Mr. Wamwere: Mr Speaker, Sir I was saying that the Assistant Minister has not answered my question, because I had asked how many additional staff we shall get since there is a shortfall of 20 staff members at the health centre.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was another question I had put to the Chair. I hope you will answer it. What should I do, if this promise is not kept? I suspect that it will not be kept. Could I come back to

the House and report it to the Chair, so that I can have your protection?

Mr. Speaker: Order! First, on the response that you are requesting from me, he has made a commitment which, according to him, is within the limits of human ability. If anything is to happen beyond human ability, the Assistant Minister has not said. If that situation continues and there is nothing human inconveniencing him, and he does not do it, then bring the matter to my attention. How many staff members are you giving?

Dr. Kuti: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot say the exact number of staff right now. But I would like to promise the hon. Member that we will operationalise the facility and give an adequate number of staff members to make it operational for 24 hours, even over weekends.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Thank you. The hon. Member for Wundanyi.

Question No.402

LATF PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED
IN WUNDANYI CONSTITUENCY

Mr. Mwandawiro alimwuliza Waziri wa Serikali za Wilaya kama anaweza kutoa orodha ya miradi iliyotekelezwa na kukamilishwa na pesa za LATF katika Sehemu ya Uwakilishi Bungeni ya Wudanyi kuanzia mwaka wa 2003 hadi sasa.

The Assistant Minister for Local Government (Mr. Tarus): Bw. Spika, naomba kujibu.

Miradi ifuatayo ilitekelezwa na kukamilishwa kwa pesa za LATF katika Sehemu ya Uwakilishi Bungeni ya Wudanyi kuanzia mwaka 2003 hadi sasa: ukarabiti wa vyumba vya kulala vya hoteli ya orofa ya baraza la mji uligharimu Kshs700,000 katika mwaka wa 2003 hadi 2004; ukarabati wa nyumba za kukodisha, ukarabati wa nyumba za wafanyakazi, ukarabati wa kichinjio, ukarabati wa tangi la maji katika kata ya Werugha, ujenzi wa nyumba ya bomba la maji katika kata ya Kiseshe, ununuzi wa vitanda na matandiko ya kiliniki ya Nyati, ukarabati wa mradi wa maji wa Mangalasini katika kata ya Mbale, mradi wa maji ya Chunju, usaidizi wa karo kwa watoto maskini, chuo cha ufundi cha vijana, na mwisho---

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

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

Mr. Gitau: Bw. Spika, ninakuomba utusaidie. Kuna Wabunge hapa wanaopiga kelele. Hatusikii chochote kwa sababu ya arusi ya kelele.

Mr. Speaker: Kwa sababu ya arusi ya?

Mr. Gitau: Kwa sababu ya arusi ya kelele.

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker: Mheshimiwa Mbunge wa Juja, Kiswhaili hicho kiliundwa wapi?

(Laughter)

Mr. Gitau: Bw. Spika, kila wakutanapo watu wengi inaweza kusemekana kuna harusi. Wenzangu wamesongamana hapa kama kwamba kuna arusi.

Mr. Speaker: Hawa wenzako?

Mr. Gitau: Ndio, Bw. Spika

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! Order! Waheshimiwa Wabunge, kazi yangu ni kusimamia utaratibu wa Bunge, bali si arusi. Wale ambao wanatarajia kufanya harusi, waende wakaifanyie nje. Kama mnajadiliana kuhusu mahari, msifanye hivyo hapa.

The Assistant Minister for Local Government (Mr. Tarus): Bw. Spika, naomba kuendelea.

Tulifanya ukarabati wa barabara katika lokesheni ya Wundanyi, mradi wa maji wa Munyika, na shule ya msingi ya Musilo.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, Mr. Mwandawiro.

Mr. Mwandawiro: Bw. Spika, kwanza, sijapokea jibu rasmi la Swali langu. Kwa hivyo, sijui vile nitakavyochambua majibu yake. Hata hivyo, naomba kuuliza swali la ziada.

Je, Bw. Waziri Msaidizi anaweza kueleza Bunge hili ni jumla ya pesa ngapi baraza la Taita Taveta lilipokea kutoka kwa hazina ya Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF)? Je, hiyo miradi iligharimu shilingi ngapi? Je, pesa zilizosalia zilitekeleza miradi gani?

Mr. Tarus: Bw. Spika, nina orodha ya kiwango cha pesa ambazo zilitumika katika miradi hii. Ningeisoma orodha hii lakini mhe. Mwandawiro akitaka kuithibitisha, ninaweza kuiwasilisha rasmi mbele ya Bunge hili.

*(Mr. Tarus laid the document
on the Table)*

Jambo la pili, kulingana na jibu langu, miradi hiyo imemalizika. Mbunge wa eneo hilo akiwa na tashiwishi kwa miradi kadhaa ambayo labda anafikiria kuna shida katika kuitekeleza, yuko huru kutujulisha katika Wizara na tutaangalia jinsi ya kusaidia.

Mr. Mwandawiro: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Spika!

Mr. Speaker: Tafadhali, Mbunge wa Wundanyi, ndugu zako waheshimiwa Wabunge pia wangependa kuuliza maswali. Swali hili sio lako tena, bali ni mali ya Bunge tukufu la Kenya.

Mbunge wa eneo la Uwakilishi Bungeni la Emuhaya, unaweza kuuliza swali lako!

Mr. Marende: Mr. Speaker, Sir, am I allowed to ask my question in English?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, you are!

Mr. Marende: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell the House if the Ministry has a monitoring organ to ensure the efficient utilisation of LATF money? If so, what action does the Ministry take against the offending authorities or persons?

Mr. Tarus: Bw. Spika, je, Wizara ya Serikali za Wilaya, ina taratibu za kuhakikisha pesa zinazotolewa katika kila sehemu ya nchi hii kupitia LATF hazitumiki vibaya? Iwapo kuna sehemu ambazo pesa hizo zimetumika vibaya, tumeweza kutuma tume ya kuchunguza na kuwakilisha ripoti katika Wizara.

Mr. Speaker: Swali la mwisho, Bw. Mwandawiro!

Mr. Mwandawiro: Bw. Spika, kusudi la kuuliza Swali hili ni kwa sababu mimi ni Mbunge wa Wundanyi na ninajua hali halisi kama ilivyo huko mashinani. Mnamo mwaka wa 2003 tulitembelea sehemu ya Wundanyi na Waziri wa Serikali za Wilaya wakati huo. Tuliona kwamba mradi uliotengwa wa kujenga choo huko Veruga haukufanyika na Waziri aliagiza mradi huo ufanyike.

Sasa hivi siuoni mradi huo katika orodha ambayo Waziri Msaidizi ameisoma. Vile vile, mradi wa kujenga ukuta wa Mwanymba Stadium haukukamilika. Je, Wizara itatilia maanani Swali hili na kufanya ukaguzi wa matumizi ya pesa za LATF kote nchini ili kuangalia kama kweli miradi hii inafanyika au la?

Mr. Tarus: Bw. Spika, tunatilia maanani sana matumizi ya pesa hizi za LATF. Tutahakikisha

ya kwamba tumetuma tume ya kwenda kuangalia jinsi pesa hizo zinatumika sio tu katika sehemu ya Wundanyi peke yake, bali kote nchini.

Mr. Speaker: Very well! Next Question by the Member of Parliament for Makadara Constituency!

Question No.166

MEASURES TO SAVE NAIROBI
RIVERS FROM POLLUTION

Mr. Ndolo asked the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources what urgent measures he is taking to save Nairobi rivers and other fresh water sources currently threatened by industrial affluent, domestic waste and careless dumping.

Mr. Speaker: Is anyone from the Ministry for Environment and Natural Resources here!

An hon. Member: No!

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Ndolo, I am afraid they are not here! Shall I defer it to tomorrow?

Mr. Ndolo: Yes, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The Question is deferred!

(Question deferred)

The next Question is by the Member of Parliament for Sigor Constituency. He is indisposed and notification having come to me, the Question is, therefore, deferred indefinitely, so that he, on his return, will liaise with the Clerk to have an early day.

Question No.194

NUMBER OF JOBS CREATED
BY GOVERNMENT SINCE 2003

(Question deferred)

WRITTEN REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Question No.296

ILLEGAL SUBDIVISION OF
PARCEL NOS.1200 AND 1043

Mr. Musila asked the Minister for Lands and Housing:-

a) whether he is aware that Parcel Nos.1200 and 1043, Kavaini Adjudication Area was allocated to the Mwingi County Council for a public borehole and a public dip;

b) whether he is further aware that the parcel was illegally subdivided and given Nos.1365 and 1366 and allocated to an individual depriving the public of use of their land; and,

c) what action he is taking to ensure that Parcel Nos.1043 and 1200 reverts back to its original use.

The Minister For Lands and Housing (Mr. Kimunya):

(a) I am aware that parcel Nos.1200 and 1043 in Kavaini Adjudication Section was allocated to the Mwingi County

Council for a public borehole and dip.

(b) I am further aware that Parcel Nos.1200 and 1043 was erroneously subdivided to create parcel Nos.1365 and 1366 and the same two parcels allocated to an individual.

(c) Already the Adjudication records to Parcel Nos.1365 and 1366 are cancelled and the original Parcel Nos.1200 and 1043 restored and registered under Mwingi County Council.

Question No.297

ELECTRIFICATION OF SECONDARY
SCHOOLS IN MWINGI SOUTH

Mr. Musila asked the Minister for Energy:-

a) whether he is aware that the rural electrification of Kyome, Nzeluni and Thitani Secondary Schools was programmed for the 2001/2002 financial year;

b) whether he is further aware that to date, no action has been taken to provide electricity in these schools; and,

c) when he will provide electricity to the schools.

The Minister for Energy (Mr. Nyachae):

(a) Yes, I am aware that proposals for extension of electricity supply to Kyome, Nzeluni and Thitani Secondary Schools were contained in the 2001/2002 Annual Workplan for Rural Electrification Programme, but only Thitani Scheme was approved for implementation in October 2003 due to financial constraints.

b) Except for Thitani Scheme, I am further aware that no action has been taken to provide electricity to Kyome and Nzeluni Secondary Schools because they are not amongst a revised list of five top-most priority projects submitted by Mwingi DDC to the Ministry in 2004/2005 for funding consideration over the next two to three years.

c) Construction work for the extension of electricity supply to Thitani Secondary School at an approximate cost of Kshs4 million has already been contracted out and the contractor is expected to move to the site anytime from today, and to complete the work within six months.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to Kyome and Nzeluni schools, survey and detailed design work have been completed and cost estimates are under preparation to facilitate planning by the Ministry in readiness for implementation at a later date when funds become available. This is notwithstanding the fact that the two schools are not amongst the priority projects submitted by Mwingi DDC for funding consideration during the next two to three years.

Question No.298

COMPLETION OF MBONDONI-
KABATI ROAD PROJECT

Mr. Musila asked the Minister for Roads and Public Works:-

a) whether he is aware that Road C94 (Mbondoni-Kabati) was done during the 2002/2003 financial year;

b) whether he is further aware that the contractor did not complete the job and that some works, including culverts, bumps and provision of maintenance was not carried out; and,

c) what measures he is taking to ensure that the contractor returns to the site and completes the works in accordance with the contract.

The Minister for Roads and Public Works (Mr. Raila):

(a) I am aware that Kabati-Mbondoni Road C94 was not gravelled and improved during the

2002/2003 financial year.

b) I am not aware that the contractor did not complete the works. As per the terms and conditions of the contract, the contractor substantially completed the works in April, 2003. However, at the time of substantial completion, there were minor defects/outstanding works under which the contract terms were supposed to be rectified and completed during the defects liability period before final completion certificate is issued to the contractor and his retention money and performance bond released.

c) My Ministry has taken the following measures to ensure that the works are completed in accordance with the contract:-

i) Retained the contractors' Kshs4,071,137 until the outstanding works are completed and defects rectified.

ii) After the end of the Defects Liability Period in April, 2004, we instructed the contractor to rectify the defects and complete the outstanding works failure to which he would forfeit his retention money as well as his performance bond.

iii) A team of experts from my Ministry inspected the works on 23rd February, 2005 and established that the contractor had rectified the defects. However, other fresh defects were detected and the contractor was once again instructed to rectify the same. Officers from my Ministry are scheduled to carry out a final inspection in July, 2005.

Mr. Speaker: 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 8.6.2005)

*(Resumption of Debate
interrupted on 16.6.2005)*

(Fifth Day of Budget Debate)

Mr. Speaker: The Assistant Minister for Trade and Industry was on the Floor. You have seven minutes.

Proceed!

(Loud consultations)

Order! Is the Member of Parliament for Juja Constituency still here?

Mr. Gitau: Bw. Spika, niko hapa!

Mr. Speaker: Naomba uwaeleze wenzako pale wawache hiyo biashara!

Mr. Gitau: Naam, Bw. Spika!

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker: Proceed, Mr. Miriti!

The Assistant Minister for Trade and Industry (Mr. Miriti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before we adjourned last time, I called upon the G8 to reconsider its position as regards waiving the debts for Kenya. This is because, as I noted, Kenya was doing a lot to improve the welfare of her citizens. If she were just left alone without being assisted, then there was a possibility of being looked at as if she was not performing as compared to the other neighbouring countries.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have seen the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) doing a lot to uplift the standards of Kenyans. In fact, the development which has been recorded at the grassroots level could partly be attributed to the CDF money. While the CDF has done wonders in Kenya, we have also seen a few politicians taking some Members of Parliament to court, and as a result, making it very difficult for them to perform. Although the CDF has done a lot, it has not been equitably distributed to constituencies. This is not in terms of figures which have been taken out, but the sizes, population and poverty indices of constituencies. Nithi Constituency, for example, has almost 300,000 people. It also has five administrative divisions, 25 locations and 76 sub locations.

However, such a constituency receives an equivalent amount with a constituency which has two locations, or about four sub locations. When we divide such an amount among the population, some constituencies which are bigger, especially, single-constituency districts, would be left behind in development while others are moving very fast. So, I call upon the Government to consider giving more money to the constituencies. We know there were some considerations in terms of poverty index and population---

Mr. Speaker: Sorry! Just move a little away from the microphone.

The Assistant Minister for Trade and Industry (Mr. Miriti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, some constituencies were given money taking into consideration poverty index and population in the last distribution, but it was not enough. If we take the basic minimum of Kshs20 million, add some small extras and do simple calculations, some constituencies would move faster than others.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has done very well in the education sector and we congratulate it. In fact, there is a lot of improvement. The free primary education has really helped children in schools. Most children are now getting basic education. But I still call upon the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to, at least, consider the girl child. As a Government, let us take the first move to give girls in secondary schools free education. We know of countries which provide free secondary school education for girls. If we take that affirmative action and offer free secondary school education to girls, we shall do well. There are pre-primary school teachers who are suffering so much. We would like the Ministry to consider paying pre-primary school teachers. They are paid by parents and, in most areas, parents are very poor. They cannot afford to pay them. Most of them, therefore, go for a long time without being paid salaries. The pre-primary children also need to be supported. If the starting point in basic education is not good, they find it very difficult when they proceed to primary schools.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot forget to talk about the constituencies. We have large constituencies which need to be sub-divided. There are so many issues where large constituencies get a raw deal. For example, if you take the Bursary Fund, there are constituencies with 5,000 students in more than 70 secondary schools. There are constituencies with just about one or two secondary schools and less than 1,000 students. Constituencies with many schools get a raw deal when that bursary money is disbursed. In my constituency, there are schools which cannot access bursary funds because the students are very many.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Your time is up! The hon. Member for Belgut! Have I got it wrong?

Are you the hon. Member for Belgut?

Mr. Keter: Yes, Mr. Speaker, Sir! Am I allowed to talk for the second time?

Mr. Speaker: What were you doing standing? Then sit down if you have spoken! The hon. Member for Ijara!

Mr. M.Y. Haji: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. First of all, I think Kenyans were very happy with the Budget, but they are disappointed now. It appears that there is something fundamentally wrong with our Budget because, every time people are given hope, something goes amiss. For example, the people were told that foodstuff commodities like maize-flour had been zero-rated. But, up to this moment, people are still buying them at high prices. Two days after the Budget, fuel prices went up. We are still being told that they might even go up again.

This is an agricultural country and there is no way you can reduce the prices of food if the prices of fuel are high. Everything in agriculture revolves around fuel. Farmers use machines which use petrol and diesel. Those who are going to buy---

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Speaker: Order! Hii harusi inahamama kwa nini? Imehama kutoka kule ikaja huku. Can I have some order in the House?

Proceed, Mr. M.Y. Haji!

Mr. M.Y. Haji: Mr. Speaker, Sir, those who buy fertiliser and other farm inputs will have to pay high transportation costs. Similarly, people travelling to do their businesses will have to pay very highly. Therefore, there is need for the Government to harmonise the Budget with what is happening on the ground.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot talk about alleviating poverty when the Government encourages foreign investors only. It has forgotten that Kenyans also require assistance to set up their own industries. The other day, I was happy to hear a Kenyan industrialist say that when we encourage many foreigners to come and invest in our country, they will eventually take away all our resources. They will take all our diamond and gold and we will remain with holes littered all over the country. If we cannot encourage our people to become industrialists, there is no way we will uplift the living standards of our people.

There are many young, educated, talented Kenyans and Asians who would have been local business people. They are all fleeing to America, Canada and Australia with the assistance of their own parents. If you have a lot of money, you can automatically become a citizen of Canada. You can be allowed to settle there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is need for the Government to be very serious and ensure that the economy of this country is in the hands of Kenyans. Similarly, many investors are leaving the Export Processing Zones (EPZs) and going either to Uganda or Tanzania. I am told that licensing in those countries is done within seven days. If you do not get the licence within seven days, you can walk to the Office of the President and talk to the officers who are mandated to deal with such cases. In view of that, there is need, as the Minister said, to have fewer licences. That will encourage investors from foreign countries. We will not be asking them for too many favours.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we know that when investors come to invest, they are, first of all, asked to meet senior people. They are taken to big offices and, in the process, they are told to give out some shares. When they encounter such behaviour, they naturally run away. They go to countries where they are not asked for favours and invest their money without much ado.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on education, it is not enough to beat our chests saying that we have free primary education. Free education is not quality education. After putting so many children in schools,

the performance deteriorated. The situation is getting worse. There is a trend in this country today where Ministers speak about marginalised areas. That is the catch word. Maybe, that is one way of attracting foreign assistance. However, no money has been allocated to those areas. I am saying that because in North Eastern Province, when the free primary education was introduced, Government officers went round asking parents to take their children to schools. That exercise was conducted in my own constituency. So many children were taken to schools. They were told to start *kienyeji* boarding primary schools and assured that the Government would assist in the schools feeding programme. In my constituency, over 15 such schools were started. Today, the schools drop out rate is so high because the Government has not fulfilled its promise.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, pupils in those schools belong to nomadic parents. They are not being assisted in those schools. Therefore, there is no way we can achieve the goal of free primary education in North Eastern Province. I appeal to the Minister for Education, Science and Technology to fulfil the promises made by the Government. That way, students who joined such schools can continue with their studies.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we should come out of *mitumba* or second-hand clothes. Instead of the Government reducing taxation on *mitumba*, it should increase it. That will discourage people from importing and wearing second-hand clothes. If we do not have foresight, there is no way we can come out of poverty. If the taxation on second-hand clothes is increased, we can revive our textile industries which have gone under receivership. The money that is raised from duty on second-hand clothes can be injected into those industries. That will help the cotton industry. Those industries will manufacture clothes locally and sell them cheaply to Kenyans. That is a good arrangement, instead of relying on second-hand clothes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to congratulate the Government for assisting Sudan and Somalia. It is unfortunate that, up to this moment, the President of Somalia is in Yemen. He is moving from one country to another. Kenya, as the host country, has really laboured to find a solution to the problems facing the Somali people. It should not give up. It should continue, with other Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Governments, to ensure that the people of Somalia are settled, once and for all, in their own country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, South Africa has succeeded in bringing peace in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Tanzania and South Africa have also succeeded in doing so in Rwanda and Burundi. I do not see why Kenya, Uganda, Djibouti, Sudan and Ethiopia should not also succeed in ensuring that there is a government in Somalia as soon as possible.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs (Prof. Kibwana): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to the Budget Speech. At the outset, I want to say that it was a very fair Budget. It dealt with several classes in our society in an even-handed manner. Because of that, I want to, appropriately, congratulate the Minister.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish there was a procedure where, before a Budget is made, or at an appropriate point, there is a chance to interrogate the Minister on how the previous year's Budget was effectively accomplished. Without that kind of postmortem, we are not able to know the extent to which the things that we approved in this House have been accomplished. Therefore, we do not know the performance of a previous Budget when we are approving the next one. For example, before 2002, the completion rate of development projects was about 2 per cent. Today, I am told that, it is about 26 per cent. Those are things that should come before the House. We must evaluate the previous Budget to ensure that, once we give money to certain sectors, they have the capacity to spend it. One way in which the Budget deficit has been addressed is through non-performance of some departments and Ministries. The money that is allocated to them is not spent and, as a result, what was previously a Budget deficit is no longer that.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, within your own mandate in terms of superintending this Parliament, we must find a procedure, together with the Ministry of Finance, to report on how a previous Budget has been implemented. The report can then be discussed and Ministries or department which did not perform are questioned.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also want to congratulate the Minister because there were some limited consultations on the budgetary process. I remember watching television and seeing some business people admitting that they had been consulted. I am sure there were other wider consultations. I think that is something that really needs to be streamlined and made formal. I think we are moving towards a situation where the more consultations are made on the budget process, the better in terms of implementing what comes through. The Ministry has to be commended for focusing more on that aspect since 2003.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are a few points I want to make so that, the Minister, maybe, in the next year's Budget, can consider them. I think the NARC Government has achieved a lot in the two-and-half years it has been in power. We Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF), the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), secondary schools bursaries, free primary education, Roads Maintenance Levy and HIV/AIDS projects in every constituency. There are, at least, six clear sectors where the present Government is more or less constructing a welfare State. However, it is disheartening because, up to now, we have not focused on the youth. Most of our youths are very desolate. They are almost standing apart from the rest of the society. They feel very marginalised. If, through the Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services, the Minister for Finance was able to target income generating activities by the young people--- For example, he should set up a rotating fund to assist the youth, as it happens in other countries. But as matters stand now, if that sector is not taken care of, it is likely to feel very marginalised by this Government. This is a plea to the Ministry to consider it in the next Budget and even in the Supplementary Estimates, so that we can assist the youth.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I come from a region which is very drought-prone. Currently, the famine in Makueni and neighbouring districts is severe. If our Government does not address this issue very frontally, we are going to witness some deaths, and I would not like to be the Member of Parliament of a constituency where people die from famine, because that is shameful. At least, here in Kenya, we have acknowledged this is a problem unlike some other countries where they did not and people died. So, I think all primary and secondary schools in these famine-prone districts need to be given lunch. Children are not going to school because of lack of food. Sometimes, when children are sent away from school to go and bring school fees, they do not want to leave because, at least, in school, they have some food. So, I think this is one area that the Ministries of Finance and that of Special Programmes or Education, Science and Technology, need to consider.

I think the point about water in the four districts of Ukambani has been addressed enough. I am asking the Minister for Water and Irrigation, in the next Budget, to ensure that there is adequate provision in these four districts so that we begin to access water for drinking, livestock and irrigation. This is one of the major promises of our Government to people from those areas. I hope, just like the youth issue, the water issue in those districts will be addressed by the Ministry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think from my Ministry, about Kshs48 million has been allocated to help orphans. This is a major problem, as we know, because of HIV/AIDS. Currently, there are a few pilot districts in terms of how orphans can be helped within their extended families. I think this is something that requires more funding, even if it has to be sourced externally. The burden of orphans on the communities is quite severe.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Ministry of Health, which has a considerable amount of money, I wish we could spend that money to make sure that each sub-location has a dispensary and a health centre per location. If we are moving towards a system where people have access to healthcare, we must do

that kind of foundational work and then, of course, have nurses and other health personnel for those places.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that within the Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services, the monies given to social services in terms of officers there discussing with our people what development means, is very little. If we are not going to begin a development dialogue with our people, much of the money that we give to these projects will end up being wasted. People have not began to connect in a serious way with development for themselves and that, Government and NGOs are merely facilitators. But development starts and probably ends with the people themselves. So, I hope the Department of Social Services will get more support.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree that duty on second-hand clothes should be made high, because some of our people can only wear second-hand clothes. I am sure even in this House, there are some Members of Parliament like myself who sometimes wear second-hand clothes because they are cheap, and that is a positive thing.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

DEFINITION OF A DAY

Mr. Speaker: Order, Members! Just before I call the next hon. Member, let me introduce a learning session.

Hon. Members, you remember on Thursday last week, on your Order Paper, it was indicated that Thursday last week was the 5th Allotted Day. Debate on the Financial Statement is allotted seven days. On Thursday last week, it was the 5th Allotted Day. An allotted day means a day allotted for consideration in the Committee of Ways and Means. A day is further defined for that purpose in Standing Order No.135 which states:

"For the purposes of this part of these Standing Orders, a day shall be deemed to consist of any period of not less than three hours prior to 1.00 p.m. or of not less than three hours between 2.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. or of not less than three hours after 7.00 p.m."

That is why in your Order Paper, on a Supply Day, it is always stated "Not later than 3.30 p.m." so that it is three hours between 3.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. to make it a day. So, what happened on Thursday is that in the course of proceedings, the House lacked a quorum. So, we never complied on Thursday with Standing Order No.135. Therefore, for purposes of that Standing Order, a day was not met. Therefore, Thursday last week was lost. That is why we are repeating today "5th Allotted Day". If in the course of these proceedings we do not meet the requisite three hours, it will keep on getting lost and I will have no alternative but repeating the same until December or such other time as we make the time. I hope now you understand.

(Applause)

(Resumption of Debate)

Mr. Ngozi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I take this opportunity to join other Members in congratulating the Minister for Finance for his wonderful Budget Speech. This is one Budget which was given a nod by many Kenyans. However, there are areas which need to be improved. I will, therefore, touch on those areas in brief.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, which is one of the most important

Ministries, was given very little money. The previous regime promised to give Kenyans clean water by the year 2000. It is surprising that our Government has not set a target as to when Kenyans will drink clean water throughout. Many Kenyans become very sick because of lack of clean drinking water. This can only be eradicated by giving the Ministry of Water and Irrigation enough resources, so that it can provide clean drinking water to Kenyans.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, clean drinking water is needed all over the country and it is the duty of the Government to make sure that all Kenyans are getting it. I would urge the Minister for Finance to allocate enough resources to the Ministry of Water and Irrigation. This Ministry also deals with irrigation and the money which is allocated to it is not enough to support irrigation schemes in Kenya and to provide clean drinking water to all Kenyans.

Another area that I would like to talk about is the education sector. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology has been allocated the biggest share of the Budget. However, there are some areas which need to be improved. You can have a lot of money or even provide free primary school education, but without enough teachers, this will not assist Kenyans. The Government should ensure that enough teachers are employed, so that our children can get quality education. Many Kenyans have gone through colleges, they have certificates and they can teach, but they are jobless at the moment. The Government should employ all the trained teachers, so that our children can get quality education.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on agriculture, you have heard here that we import maize and all other agricultural products and yet, Kenya is a very beautiful land where we can grow enough food to feed all Kenyans. It is high time the Government allocated a reasonable amount of money to the Ministry of Agriculture, so that it can improve farming in this country. We should not depend on imported maize.

Let me touch on roads. Communication is very important. For the mwananchi to reach any destination, he needs to have proper communication network--- Mr. Wanjala is making noise and he has just come in.

Mr. Speaker: Bw. Wanjala, ninaomba urudi pahali unakaa pa kawaida!

(Mr. Wanjala moved back to his seat)

Mr. Ngozi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the roads in this country are in a pathetic situation. The Government should look into how these roads could be repaired through the District Focus for Rural Development. The Government allocates a lot of money to repair roads, but very few roads are repaired. This is not good. The Government should allocate funds to the districts, so that, at least, one road is done in each district every year. This will improve our roads and also improve the living standards of Kenyans.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mrs. Kihara: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to laud the Minister's Budget Speech. My colleagues will agree with me that it was a good Budget. However, a Budget will only be good if it is properly implemented.

The Budget should not be a Ministerial corridor document. I would like to ask the Minister to devolve the Budget process because it is coming out as an urban document. People in different areas need different things. If the price of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is reduced, people in the rural areas have nothing to do with gas. Some of these people already have enough food. If the Budget could take into consideration the needs of the rural people, the Minister would be in service to many Kenyans.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I applaud the Minister for removing some taxes. It has become very cumbersome for the *wananchi* to start small businesses. With the opening of trade in Sudan and Somalia, there are some taxes which still require to be removed, for example, the cash deposits for

exporters. It is good to open more business avenues, so that *wananchi*, in this era of unemployment, can start small businesses.

With regard to the large housing sector, the Government has come up with housing projects in the slums. Nairobi City is an eyesore as far as the slums are concerned. However, many people have been forgotten completely. They have no shelter, land or anywhere to live. These are Kenyans who were displaced during the tribal clashes in the 1990s. Even if we beautify this City and these people have nowhere to go, the Minister will not have done justice to all Kenyans.

I want to talk about disability, a subject which this Government has never addressed. We have very many disadvantaged people as far as disability is concerned and an hon. Member has gone to an extent of doing "a cat walk show" to raise funds for the disabled persons. Building homes will not be enough because we cannot house all the disabled persons in homes. I would like the Minister to come up with resource and information centres countrywide, where guardians of disabled children can get information and training, so that they are able to deal with disability at the local level.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on education, I want to congratulate the Minister for giving the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology a lot of funds. I believe that this is still not enough because the bloating of enrolment in the free primary education will have to be catered for at some stage in secondary schools. Most of the public primary and secondary schools are mixed, with boys and girls schooling together and in most cases, you will find only male teachers in mixed secondary schools. I would like to suggest that every mixed school should have a combination of male and female teachers, because the girls are disadvantaged when they have to go through their feminine issues and they need some counselling.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also want to speak about roads. The Ministry of Roads and Public Works needs a lot of money, as it has been said by many Members. I will talk about one road, the Moi South Link which, I think every hon. Member here has had a chance of passing through. That is the road that goes to the flower farms in Naivasha. There are many hotels in Naivasha, which has become famous because of the Sudan and Somali Peace Talks. But getting through to those hotels is impossible because the road is very bad. I would like to urge the Minister to give funding for that road or, at least, to upgrade it so that it could be maintained by the Ministry. The money set aside for roads in the constituency cannot maintain this very important road, considering the foreign exchange earnings and jobs which are provided in Naivasha.

I would also like to talk about farming. I come from Naivasha where 75 per cent of our pyrethrum is produced as seen evidently when we passed the Motion on pyrethrum. Pyrethrum farmers have always been given a raw deal. You heard the Minister saying that the debt owed to farmers is Kshs1.2 billion. In fact, he said "only" Kshs1.2 billion. This has made the people of Naivasha very poor, and considering that high school education is very expensive and parents are left with nothing to pay school fees with. Farming is very important and it is the back-bone of this country. Just like what an hon. Member said here earlier on, we need to empower farmers so that we do not have to import rice, sugar and so many other commodities.

I would also like to talk about the Constituency Development Fund (CDF). I am a Member of the CDF National Committee. We have travelled around the country and we are still travelling. This is one thing in which the Government has done this country good, and there is a lot of work being done with this money. The projects are extensive and have created employment because the projects are actually done by local people. If anyone asks what the NARC Government has done in terms of employment, one of them is the CDF, because the projects are done by our people. Mine is to tell the Minister to work hard and improve this economy. But as long as there is nothing in the pockets of citizens, we are not going to see as if something is happening. Most citizens will not understand the improvement of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 4.3 per cent as long as they are hungry.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Ethuro!

An hon. Member: Obviously!

Mr. Speaker: Why?

Mr. Ethuro: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. These hon. Members are trying to waste the few minutes I have. I would like to thank the Minister for Finance for a Speech well read in good time, although the Pressmen emphasized one or two people who were dozing off. It has been said in this House that dozing off is part of the listening process, and it is necessary sometimes in order to reflect more. So, there should be no emphasis on that issue.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his Budget proposals, the Minister has made it very categorical that the Government would be committed to the completion of some of the stalled projects. This is something I want to applaud because I remember in 2003, a whole Department in the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs was dedicated to the rehabilitation and restoration of stalled projects. There is no point in having many stalled buildings, for example, provincial headquarters, which cannot be put to good use. So, it is important and I really appreciate that from the Minister, because when you have sunk a lot of money into a building and you are not using it--

I want to recommend further that if Government money is not sufficient, then they should actually go ahead and go into partnership with private developers, so that all those projects that were started by the Government are completed. They can then lease out these buildings in order to recover their contribution and thereafter, these buildings should revert to being Government property.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support this particular initiative because in the district where I come from, Turkana District, since the good Government chased away NORAD in 1990, most of the projects, including the district headquarters, have never been completed. Regarding the district headquarters, only windows, doors, simple things and plastering were remaining to complete it. But in its wisdom, the Government failed to do this. Just the other day, I visited the place with the Provincial Commissioner (PC) and I saw some work going on, and this is extremely important.

I want to disagree with the Minister on one issue; when the GDP is in real terms, is supposed to have grown by 4.3 per cent, what indicators show that this economy has grown? Every time we ask that Question in this House, we are told about the informal sector. How can they measure the informal sector when they cannot bring those variables here for us to scrutinize? For an economy to double its growth rate in real terms, it must be felt at the household level. It should translate into those many *sufurias* that we used to be told about when a Vice-President was being appointed; *sufurias* of *ugali* or *pilau*. I do not think any Kenyan can tell you that there are many *sufurias* in this House, or that he is eating more than he used to eat before.

I also want to take the Minister to task; when he concludes his Speech by quoting Mr. John. F. Kennedy, that: "Our task is not to fix blame for the past, but to chart the course for the future". But just across the Atlantic Ocean, the great Sir Winston Churchill said: "The longer you look into your past, the more futuristic thinking you can have". The future is determined by both the present and the past, and we cannot run away from our past. But to some extent, I agree that we need to tone down our politics. But toning down our politics should not translate into a situation where we will have all Members of this House on the Government side, or that we will all be supporting the Government. It does not also translate into the fact that because I am on the Government Side, I should support every Motion or Bill just because I am on the Government Side, rather than do so on its merits and what is good for this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are in a democracy; therefore, debates should be healthy and this should be encouraged. But I trust that what the Minister meant is that, maybe, when the political temperatures are so high, then we tend to lose focus and, maybe, the issues.

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

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

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the theme of this Budget is re-orientating expenditure for accelerated growth and poverty reduction. However, we have developed a culture in this House, starting from the Front Bench, where simple management skills that every peasant should be having is glorified here. How else would you prioritise expenditure if not on the basis of what is important and urgent? How else would you prioritise expenditure if it not on the basis of the needs of that particular country?

When we got the "Dream Team" we were treated to another circus in this House of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). What is the big deal about it? You will find the Minister telling us that a particular plan is under the MTEF. The MTEF is just a three-year planning horizon. It should even be more.

I also see a contradiction when we say that this Budget is intended to consolidate and accelerate growth and poverty reduction. Either we are consolidating or accelerating growth. We cannot do the two of them. Where would you do that? Consolidating means building on the existing while accelerating means adding value. It is important, as a country, that we target a growth rate of 7 per cent if we want to be true to the promises we made to Kenyans. If that does not happen, let us not also be shy in admitting that it cannot happen as long as we are moving in the right direction.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, everybody in this House has talked about the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and the Constituency Bursary Fund (CBF). They are asking that we should get more funding. I want to disagree with hon. Members. The CDF is a reflection of failure by the Executive in its mandate to develop our areas. The first question we should have asked this Government, and any other Government for that matter, is their failure to implement projects in our areas because of partisan politics and depending on who can flex a bigger muscle than a small group like the Turkana or Teso. Development should be on the basis of need as well. Some of these development projects should be on the basis of developing a public infrastructure that any citizen of this Republic at the remotest corner can enjoy and feel like a *bona fide* citizen of this country.

Development should not be on the basis of what is the most viable economic activity. While I support incentives, it should be at the expense of areas that may not be considered productive. In any case, productivity is a relative term. You will hear the Minister only making reference to the productive centre to the extent of wages for public service. However, productivity in this country should be based on the most important base of our economy, which is agricultural productivity. I am hoping the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology will be given sufficient funding for our research stations in this country; to do more research on how to maximise on small holder production in order to satisfy a particular household service. Therefore, while we support the fact that the CDF has been allocated resources, the fact that it came into existence is a bad testament to mismanagement and resource distribution.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have important roads in this country. The Kapenguria-Kainuk-Lokichoggio Road is in total disarray.

(Applause)

If we are talking about connecting our roads, there is no point for us to spend over Kshs1 billion or more if the other bills will have to paid for Somalia and Sudan peace initiatives when we are not tapping into the Sudan. That is why we need that road in the first place. As hon. Members from the North Rift, we are worried that even for the railway line that Germans are going to construct,

somebody will divert it to another country. To what extent are we going to believe this Budget in terms of re-orientating expenditure to projects where they are needed most? It should not be necessarily because I occupy State House or a particular Ministry that all the good things should go to my area. These are not personal properties. These are public finances and they should be allocated to each and every part of this country.

We keep increasing the Budget for the Department of Defence (DoD). What does it do? Now we have operations in our area where we are involving the military. How do you involve the military in civil operations? Why are we wasting our expenditure on asking people to surrender guns that they acquired through the sale of their livestock without any compensation? The question the Government should ask itself is: In the first place, why do our people have guns, especially those on the border? Let us have these operations in Nairobi. Let us start them in the cities. However, when you have a Turkana, Pokot or a Somali pastoralist where security forces do not exist, what are we expected to do? Why do we not deploy the forces first? Why do they not do security roads? Why not do more water projects?

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

Mr. Masanya: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance also to say a few things about the Budget Speech.

First of all, I would like to join my colleagues who have congratulated the Budget which has addressed many sectors in our society. I have gone through the Printed Estimates and I have discovered, for example, that the roads in our country have been allocated about Kshs12.9 billion. However, Nyamira District, with very potential agricultural produce has been allocated only Kshs130 million. It is not even specified what it is for. I know that when His Excellency the President visited the area, he was requested to allow the 17-kilometre Nyamira Centre Road to be completed. He agreed to assist and maybe the money that has been allocated in this present Budget will be used to tarmack that road. However, it is not enough. It, therefore, means that all other roads in the district have not been allocated any money. Nyamira District is an agricultural area which is densely populated. Moreover, there are many activities that take place in Nyamira which gives this country a lot of money in form of taxes. I do not know why there is this big imbalance in the allocation of resources. Many places are discriminated against and that is why out of Kshs12.9 billion allocated for roads in this country, Nyamira District got only Kshs130 million.

The Ministry of Water and Irrigation has been allocated about Kshs4.9 billion, and Nyamira has been allocated only Kshs9 million for the supply of water in the rural and urban areas. The Kshs9 million is peanuts! It cannot do anything. It cannot even complete one borehole. Today, there are many water borne diseases, and if we want to have a healthy nation, we must provide our people with clean drinking water. However, this is not being done in Nyamira because of the inadequate resources. Some places have been discriminated against; some have been given more resources than others. I do not know what criteria has been used to allocate the resources.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to comment on the textile industry. It is true that our people are poor and that is why the Minister has reduced the duty chargeable on second-hand clothes from 75 per cent to 45 per cent. However, he has not come up with any policy that would protect the textile industry in the country. About 95 per cent of this country's textile industry has collapsed because the sector has not been protected. There is strong competition from second-hand clothes. I am not opposed to the second-hand clothes business, because our people are poor and most of them cannot afford to buy new clothes. However, we must also think of ways of protecting our textile industry. People who had been relying on the textile industry have lost their jobs. The collapse of the textile industry has increased the level of poverty in the country. Many young people have been retrenched and cannot get jobs anywhere. They have gone back to the villages, because of the unfair competition from the second-hand clothes business. We can have the

second-hand clothes business, but the Minister must come up with a clear policy on how to protect our infant textile industry.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to comment on agriculture which is the mainstay of this country's economy. Sometime ago, the Co-operatives Act was repealed and the tea sector liberalised. Small-scale farmers were left alone to choose their own management boards and manage their own affairs. This has been going on for sometime. To date, the small-scale farmers have been ambushed by multinational tea companies which have come out to buy the green leaf from small-scale farmers. The small-scale farmers have stopped delivering their green leaf to their own factories. Their factories are now operating under-capacity.

The multinational companies pay the small-scale farmers Kshs9 per kilogramme of green leaf. Thereafter, the farmer does not expect any more money unlike when they deliver their tea to KTDA factories, or to their own factories where they are paid Kshs9 per kilogramme and wait for a second payment known as bonus. The bonus is very useful to the small-scale farmers. That is how these poor farmers raise money to pay their children's school fees.

Today, the small-scale farmers sell their green leaf to the multinational companies, because they are poor. They need money immediately, and they cannot afford the payment conditions imposed by the KTDA, which is an agent of the small-scale farmers. Instead, the small-scale farmers surrender their leaf to multinational companies. When they are paid Kshs9 per kilogramme, they do not get any more money afterwards. They are also jeopardising the existence of their factories, which are now operating under-capacity. Consequently, the factories will not be able to service their loans. There is also the danger of the multinational companies coming back, subsequently, to buy the factories from the small-scale farmers.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I agree that our farmers should be left free, and be assisted to manage their own affairs. However, we need a policy which would protect them. They should be discouraged from abandoning their factories for multinational companies, simply because they are poor. We must, therefore, come out very strongly and do something about liberalisation in this sector, although the Act has been repealed.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister told Kenyans, in his Budget Speech, that the laws governing the operations of the cotton, coffee and pyrethrum sectors are also going to be repealed---

With those few remarks, I support.

Dr. Oburu: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this debate. I rise to support the Budget Speech. In doing so, I will make a few comments.

First, I think this year's Budget Speech was a bit sketchy. It is lacking in a lot of details. In this era of transparency, it is necessary that hon. Members of Parliament, and the public, are told exactly what the funds provided in the Budget are earmarked for. For example, in the roads sector, the Budget provides funds for specific districts. The Minister said that such-and-such district has been allocated so much money. That should not have been the case. He should have told us which roads have been earmarked for funding and how much money has been allocated to them, so that we know the roads that are included in this year's Budget and which ones are not. When a lumpsum amount is provided for roads in a district, it does not make much sense.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, roads are never confined to particular districts, unless they are rural access roads within the districts. In normal circumstances, roads criss-cross constituencies and districts. Without connecting constituencies and districts, they are of no use. People use these roads to access markets, do business, socialise and communicate. It is, therefore, very important that *wananchi*, and hon. Members of Parliament, are told specifically how much money has been earmarked for each particular road. Such details are lacking in the Budget Speech. The Budget

Speech is too general. I have just given roads as an example. In many other areas, the Budget Speech is sketchy and lean. It is not revealing much, and that is not proper in this era of transparency, when *wananchi* need to be informed on the projects earmarked for funding, so that they can criticise or support the Government for coming up with those proposals.

The Minister talked of widening the tax base. I support the idea of widening the tax base by lowering the taxes. If you do so, you are going to collect more taxes by encouraging people to pay taxes because you have lowered them. The opposite is the case when you have made it easy and affordable for people to pay taxes. When you raise the taxes too high, the opposite will be the case because many people know how to avoid paying taxes. They know how to avoid paying taxes if they are too high and that is what encourages *magendo*.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, even though this general theory is right, but in some areas it has not been sufficiently done and it is affecting our economy because there are many industries in this country which are relocating to Tanzania and Uganda because the excise duty, for instance, is too high. Bidco is relocating to Uganda because of similar problems. The Kisumu Breweries relocated and established another plant in Arusha in Tanzania because they claimed that the excise duty for alcohol and other related products in Kenya was too high and it has not been reduced. Uganda and Tanzania are more or less charging the same level of excise duty; about 60 per cent. Kenya is charging it in the range of 100 per cent to 150 per cent. Since we are moving towards one Customs Union, the Government should consider having a uniform excise duty with those other countries otherwise people are smuggling those goods under the guise of exporting them to Uganda or Tanzania and then they find their way back into Kenya. Therefore, the Kenyan Government ends up not making money because of this *magendo* business due to the high excise duty. So, I think this is an area the Government needs to rethink about and find ways and means of collecting more taxes by reducing and making the excise duty more uniform.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as the agriculture sector is concerned, I would like to state here that the extension services for agriculture are completely inadequate. I have an example in my constituency where an American investor has invested in a rice irrigation scheme at the Yala Swamp. Since he has not completed the construction of the irrigation structures, this investor decided to plant maize last year. In the same area, using rain-fed systems of farming without irrigation, this investor managed to get a yield of 30 bags of maize per acre whereas our people get three to five bags of maize per acre using the same land. There must be something seriously wrong with our system because this investor has just invested a little bit more in extension and also in farm inputs. In order to get his farm inputs, the farmer must get farm credit. If there was a proper credit system for the farmers so that they are able to produce 30 bags of maize per acre, they would have excess money to repay back whatever loans they had. However, at the rate of production of three to five bags of maize per acre, that is mere subsistence farming and it is not even sufficient for the farmers to meet their basic needs properly.

Even though the Government is moving towards privatisation of extension services, I feel that this is a wrong policy which should be revised because it is leaving the farmers particularly the small-scale ones, at the mercy of the private extension officers who are charging exorbitant prices to farmers who are unable to afford them. This is happening in the livestock, coffee and other agricultural sectors. This is a policy issue which I think the Government should look into and find ways of supporting the small-scale farmer. Agriculture is the backbone of the economy of this country and it is necessary that we consider the output which comes from the small-scale producer.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, rural electrification is pertinent to the development of rural areas. Without electricity, there cannot be meaningful development. I really wonder whether the Rural Electrification Programme is not losing its focus because when this programme started the connection fee to individual houses, posho mills and shops was about Kshs5,000 and all of a sudden it

has shot up to between Kshs35,000 and Kshs50,000. How is the ordinary shopkeeper in a village going to afford to instal electricity in his house and yet his stock value is only Kshs5,000 to Kshs10,000? This is retrogression! It is not progression because we must make progress and we must not deny the people what they have already demanded. Therefore, we cannot re-introduce this Rural Electrification Programme if the Government will still continue to charge the poor people exorbitant money which is called "a token contribution to capital development".

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, how can Kshs35,000 to Kshs50,000 be token contribution to capital development? This is wrong! Also, people coming from the lake area, this is particularly worrying to us because fishing is the mainstay of our economy and fish is a perishable item. Therefore fish needs storage facilities and we cannot have them if we do not have electricity. We cannot have electricity if the prices for supplying it are exorbitant. So, again this is an area which I would like to be looked into when introducing levies and charges.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the area of irrigation there is something that is happening year in, year out in our country here that, instead of flood water helping our people for irrigation and generation of power, it is becoming a disaster which recurs year in, year out. It is high time we found ways of harnessing this water in order to carry out irrigation so as to produce food and power in order to help our people in development. Irrigation needs to be given first priority because more than three-quarters of Kenya is either arid or semi-arid. The lands are quite fertile but without water we cannot have high yields to make our country self-sufficient in food production and even export it. If Israel is exporting food and importing water at the same time, what about our country where floods recur every year and yet the waters cannot be harnessed?

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Oparanya: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to contribute to this important Motion. From the outset, I congratulate the Minister for Finance for his focused Speech during the Budget Day.

However, as a Member of Parliament from a sugar-cane growing area, I was disappointed that sugar was not VAT zero-rated like maize flour, milk and kerosene. The sugar industry needs the support of everybody. This industry needs the support of the Government.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the sugar industry employs about 500,000 people, directly or indirectly. This sugar industry supports about one million people, especially from Western Kenya. This industry is a potential foreign exchange earner. We were given a four-year safeguard measure by COMESA, which is expiring on 1st March, 2008. After the expiry of this safeguard, COMESA countries will be free to export sugar into our country without any hindrance. Our Government is not preparing sugar farmers for this onslaught from COMESA countries. The only way the Government can help sugar-cane farmers is by reducing taxes on the sugar industry so that production of sugar is lower. This will ensure that we are able to compete with other countries of the COMESA region.

As we talk now, the price of sugar has continued to increase despite the fact that there was sugar held at the port, in the pretext that Mumias Sugar Company has closed down for maintenance. In future, the Government should prepare itself so that when sugar companies close down, there is sufficient sugar. This will ensure that *wananchi* do not suffer due to the increased prices caused by the shortage.

This is an industry that the Government can pump money into, so that it can generate electricity. The hydro-electric generation resources are getting exhausted. The sugar industry can be a potential source of electricity, if the Government can attract foreign investors and mop up resources locally in order to encourage private investors to invest in that industry.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as said by previous speakers, this year's Estimates, especially for Development Expenditure, have been lumped together. They are devoid of any

substantive details. Last year we had allocation for every district under the Ministry of Energy, but this has not been done this year. For example, last year, Butere/Mumias District had an allocation of Kshs9 million which was clearly specified in the Budget. The four MPs from that region were able to sit down and share that figure. We were able to get allocations for each constituency. That has not been done this year and this is likely to cause mis-allocation. Some areas are likely to get more money than others. This can result into mismanagement.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the issue of housing, I am grateful that the Ministry of Finance has increased mortgage interest relief from Kshs100,000 to Kshs150,000. Housing is a major problem, especially for urban dwellers. It is a dream for any urban dweller who is working or doing business to own a house in any urban centre. I would, therefore, like to request the Minister for Finance to reduce Stamp Duty and legal fees on residential housing. At the same time, he should allow Stamp Duty and legal fees to be an allowable deductible expense. At the moment, Stamp Duty and legal fees are taken as capital items and not as expenses. Since we want to encourage people to own houses, it would be beneficial for them to have Stamp Duty and legal fees allowable as at that deduction.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the issue of Income Tax, the Minister mentioned that by the end of April, 2005, inflation rate was 16 per cent. He did nothing to cushion workers against this inflation of 16 per cent. Inflation erodes purchasing power of any individual. I would have expected the Minister to increase the income brackets which are too narrow. I would have expected the Minister to increase the income bracket by at least 20 per cent, so that *wananchi* are cushioned against inflation. I would also have expected the Minister to reduce the maximum rate on Income Tax from 30 per cent to 25 per cent, because that is the rate which is mostly used in the region. Such measures would help *wananchi* who are working to have increased disposable income. It would also improve their purchasing power and savings level.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I realised that the Minister provided an amount within the Budget to bail out loss-making parastatals. This is not the time for bailing out parastatals that are making losses. These kind of parastatals should be left to die. Such money should be used in other productive areas. Local authorities that cannot survive on their own should either be merged with others or be done away with, so that we have sufficient funds to fight poverty in this country.

On the Development Expenditure, the Minister mentioned that in the previous year they were able to implement only 50 per cent of the development budget of 2004/2005. We have not been told why the other balance of 50 per cent could not be implemented. If there was money, where was it taken? A budget must show the financial discipline of any enterprise or government. If 50 per cent of the development budget was not implemented, then what was the use of the Budget?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, on education, I want to thank the Minister for providing Kshs8 billion for infrastructure. Since the NARC Government started free primary education in 2003, a lot of pupils who were not going to school are now going to school.

With those few remarks, I support.

Mr. Mwanicha: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to contribute to this Budget Speech. I want to join my colleagues in thanking the Minister for the Budget Speech that has been lauded as being quite balanced. However, I have a few comments to make.

I wish to associate myself with those hon. Members who said that we need to increase money allocated to the Constituency Development Fund (CDF). I get a little surprised when hon. Members who are responsible for development in their areas stand here in Parliament and say that it was not an idea worth implementing. Within the next two or three years, I will have dispensaries very close to the people in my constituency. This is the case, especially for those of us who come from high rainfall areas. Our people will be able to get basic medical facilities closer to them.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to associate with the school of thought, that we need to increase the percentage from 2.5 per cent to 10.5 per cent.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me hasten to say that we need to be assisted so that we can audit adequately those projects that are funded. This will not only ensure that the projects are up to standard, but also that funds are not squandered. I am afraid that if the funds are squandered, there will be no difference between those days when money for projects had to pass through the Government and now when money goes directly to the projects. There is need to enhance those audits because we alone, as hon. Members of Parliament, cannot check them sufficiently.

The introduction of the bursary fund is a good idea. It has been lauded by so many people. The only problem is that, in my constituency, the fund has been limited to orphans and children from single parent families and yet the number of needy children is still too high. There is, therefore, need to increase the amount of money in this fund so that all the needy pupils can benefit from it. Undoubtedly, the people of Kenya are happy with the bursary fund. In fact, we are normally asked by our constituents whether the fund could be extended to orphans who are in the universities. The fund enables needy children to get through secondary school, but when they go to university they are unable to complete their studies. The loans given to students by the Higher Education Loans Board (HELB) are not enough.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my colleague from Nyamira District said that there was insufficient allocation of money by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation in the district. We come from a high rainfall area, and during the rainy season, there is plenty of run-off. Our streams and springs are washed by the run-off. This is a predisposing condition for typhoid. Could we get the water projects that have been moribund for several years started? In my constituency there are three water projects that stalled. They are: Nyamabaria, Tombe and Manga water projects. These projects ought to be funded so that taps in these areas can run with clean water for drinking.

I come from an agricultural area. We grow tea, coffee, pyrethrum, fruits and vegetables. Something has been done about the plight of coffee farmers. Their debts are being settled and, generally, the industry is being revived. However, there is absolutely nothing being done with regard to the pyrethrum industry. Farmers are owed by the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya in excess of Kshs2 billion.

Farmers countrywide are stranded and are now uprooting the crop. You well know that pyrethrum is the only natural insecticide. It is the safest to use and it does not really matter how much of it you use. In the current trend worldwide, where people are getting more conscious about pesticide residues, we have a good product and yet we are neglecting it. Before we realise, the world's demand for the product will be so high that we shall not be able to meet it. We were the leading producers of pyrethrum in the world and the Minister for Finance is aware of that fact. However, our production has reduced such that countries like Tasmania and Australia are now the world leaders in the production of pyrethrum. Could the pyrethrum farmers be paid all their dues so that the industry can be revived? I am aware that the Minister is doing something. We were in Naivasha last week and I know that efforts are being made to pay farmers. However, I am afraid that all the farmers who used to grow pyrethrum will have turned to growing other crops by the time they are paid their dues. Something should be done immediately to save this industry from total collapse.

I said before that I come from a high rainfall area that is agricultural. Getting our tea to the factories is a big problem because of the poor roads. Our farmers have been told that there are plans to construct a highway from Mombasa to Busia. All that we are asking is for the tax obtained from our tea farmers to be used in the construction of roads in our area. With good roads, farmers will deliver their crops in good time. Otherwise, agricultural produce will lose quality by the time it reaches the factory and the prices in the international market will drop. If that happens, the taxes payable by the farmers will be greatly reduced.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we get Kshs5 million through the District Roads Committee (DRC), but that is not enough because money from the DRC Fund is only used to grade roads. Over time, the murrum on the roads is washed away. With rich soils in a place like Kisii, when it rains, grading of roads is absolutely useless. We need extra funding to improve our roads so that we can get quality agricultural produce to the factories. We produce good quality tea which is auctioned in Mombasa by two companies from London called Lipton Tea Company and Twinning Tea Company. The companies repackage the tea and sell it to other countries all over the world as tea from London. By doing this, they reap the best benefits out of our tea. Our farmers should be helped to package their own tea and sell it as tea made in Kenya. Why should we allow the two companies to sell our tea in other countries as tea made in London? Our tea is being blended and repackaged and sold as quality tea to other countries. We need to sell our tea as premium tea so that it can be used by others for blending and our farmers get the best out of their crop.

We have heard about people living in the Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) areas, especially in Kitui, Mwingi, Machakos die as a result of consuming maize contaminated with aflatoxin and yet nothing is being done. I have visited these areas myself and I can confirm that the grain that is being sold in these areas is full of mould. It is laden with aflatoxin and you would wonder why more people are not dying.

During those days when the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) was active, the quality of grain was ascertained before it was accepted in the stores. However, because of liberalisation, there are no more strict regulations by the NCPB. We need government agencies to be charged with the responsibility of checking the cereals. I passed through Bomet yesterday and I was surprised to see the quality of maize that is being delivered to our millers. It is poor quality maize. Such maize has been associated with the cancer of the oesophagus, liver and stomach. Kenyans are dying because of consuming this poor quality maize. It is high time we had a quality control team.

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

Dr. Kibung'ochy: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will start off by congratulating the Finance Minister for a good Budget, which has been hailed by many people. There are a few areas I would like to touch on but, generally, the Budget was okay.

One of the areas I would like to touch on is that of the 4.3 per cent GDP growth rate, which the Minister and his team announced. It is very difficult to reconcile this growth rate with what is happening on the ground. How can we reconcile this growth rate with the fact that poverty levels are increasing? If we give the Minister the benefit of the doubt and accept that the growth rate was 4.3 per cent, then we also have to admit that this growth is concentrated among the middle and higher classes of people. The danger that the Government is likely to face in this growth rate is something which it could have learnt from the Government of India during the last general elections. The growth rate in India was very robust but was concentrated among the middle class. Eventually, the Government which was hailed to have had a very impressive growth rate was voted out of power.

The Budget attempted to address the issue of poverty. When we address the issue of poverty in this country, especially in the rural areas, we cannot avoid touching on agriculture. I would like to go on record saying that we liberalised the agricultural sector in this country prematurely. I would like to go on record as saying that some form of price control measures should be re-introduced in the sector, especially when we talk about cereals.

Middlemen have contributed to problems such as that of people eating maize which is contaminated with aflatoxin. Middlemen visit places like Lugari and buy maize which is not yet dry. Since they are in a hurry to make money out of it, they sell the maize to our brothers in other parts of this country. Since the maize is not dry enough, it grows mould and Kenyans end up dying of aflatoxin after consuming it. Time has come when we must admit that we made a mistake by liberalising this sector and re-introduce some form of control.

We always talk about poverty alleviation. I was disappointed that the Minister did not incorporate so much in co-operative societies. In the rural areas, it is not easy for a peasant farmer to compete with others. The only place that a farmer can find solace is in co-operative societies. As it has been observed, co-operative societies in the rural areas have all collapsed. I expected the Government to put in more effort in reviving co-operative societies.

Today, when you drive in Nairobi or any other major town, you will see that our towns are congested with people. We must decongest our towns. The only way to decongest our towns is by shifting investments to the rural areas. This, to me, can be done as a deliberate move to shift development to rural areas. One of the incentives which can be given to investors in the rural areas is a tax holiday. This should be introduced by the Government so that we have investors moving from urban to rural areas. Consequently, people would be decongested from the urban areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch on education. The free primary education programme is something which was received very well. We have talked about this again and again. The issue of quality versus quantity and infrastructure must be addressed. But I would like to dwell on secondary education. I urge the Minister for Education, Science and Technology to emphasise on day schools. I will go further and say that the emphasis should be on day schools. We must separate our boys from our girls. Most of our day schools are mixed. It is not very good to mix young people whose blood is still "boiling". We must be in a position to separate them.

As far as university education is concerned, I am of the view that the Government finds a way of giving loans to students who require them. This issue is, however, being addressed through the Higher Education Loans Board (HELB).

On the issue of security, I would like to agree with the Minister in charge of Internal Security that the Chief's Act should be re-introduced. There are those who may not agree with this idea because of what was referred to as the IPPG, although we are now seeing what is happening on the ground. Democracy is, sometimes, not good for our people. Some of our people act best when democracy is confined to certain levels. That is why I am saying that the Chief's Act should be re-introduced, if it will make our chiefs be in good control of security. We should allow our chiefs to effectively carry out their duties, for instance, monitoring people who reside in their areas and making sure that road reserves are not interfered with. In some areas, road reserves do not exist. I could go on to talk about road reserves but I do not have so much time.

The issue of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) is something, that I must say, is the best deal that the Government came up with. The CDF has revolutionised many areas. In Lugari Constituency, not long ago, most of our schools were mud-walled, but now most of them have permanent buildings. We have put up hospitals, health centres and dispensaries. In fact, the last time we met with the Medical Officer of Health (MOH), he said we had put up a lot of infrastructure as far as health matters are concerned. I think this is a good Fund and I would like to urge all Kenyans to support it. We have used our money very well in Lugari and we are proud of that. We have made our returns and are happy about it. I am told that this is the same situation in Teso Constituency. I will be one of the people who will support a Motion on the increment of the CDF once it comes to this House.

Finally, I would like to talk about stalled projects. There are many stalled projects in this country. I laud this Government for looking into the issue of stalled projects. However, in certain areas, for example, Lugari Constituency and Teso District, we have certain projects that are not stalled. However, we would like them started, especially the building of a district headquarters. It is not enough for the Government to tell us: "Let us deal with stalled projects first before we can start new projects." So, the Government needs to look at this issue seriously.

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

Mr. Moroto: Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa fursa hii nichangie Hoja hii. Ningependa kuwaunga mkono waheshimiwa Wabunge wenzangu kwa kumshukuru Waziri wa

Fedha kwa kuwasilisha Bajeti nzuri ya mwaka wa 2005/2006 hapa Bungeni. Utaratibu huu utakuwa na faida kwetu ikiwa utatekelezwa mashinani.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mara kwa mara, Serikali, kupitia kwa Wizara ya Fedha, hutenga pesa kwa idara tofauti. Lakini wanapofanya hivyo, hakuna mipango maalum ya kuhakikisha pesa hizi zinatumika vizuri. Wafanyakazi wa Serikali wa ngazi za juu katika Wizara hungojea kuona maandiko ya kuonyesha pesa zilitumiwa kwa miradi hii na ile bila wao kuhakikisha ya kwamba pesa hizo zilitumika kwa miradi inayofaa.

Tangu nchi hii ipate Uhuru, kuna idara nyingi za Serikali kule Eneo Bunge la Kapenguria na Wilaya ya Pokot Magharibi kwa jumla, lakini hutapata miradi ya kuonyesha Serikali ilitekeleza mradi huu au ule mwingine. Wakati Waziri anazuru huko, yeye huelezwa kuna mradi huu na ule ambao umetekelezwa ilhali huu ni uwongo mtupu. Kwa hivyo, nigeponda kuwauliza Mawaziri ambao wanahusika na idara mbalimbali za Serikali, wahakikishe pesa hizi zitatumiwa kutekeleza miradi ambayo itawafaidi wananchi wetu. Si vizuri kutenga pesa kwa minajili ya miradi fulani halafu baadaye zinapotea bure bila kuwasaidia wananchi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, sioni umuhimu wa Wizara ya Afya. Wizara hii haisaidi watu ipasavyo. Nasikitika kwamba Waziri anayehusika na Wizara hii hayuko hapa. Angekuwepo, angesikia malalamiko yangu kuhusu Wizara yake. Ukizuru hospitali kuu ya Kapenguria, utapata kwamba huduma za matibabu ambazo hutolewa pale ni za kuogofya sana. Hata wananchi wa Eneo Bunge la Pokot Magharibi wameamua kutibiwa katika hospitali ya Ortum. Hapa mjini, hospitali kuu ya Kenyatta, kuna malalamiko mengi. Juzi, wauguzi waligoma wakidai mishahara ya juu. Katika hospitali hii utapata mlinzi anajifanya ni wa cheo kikuu hata kuliko Mkuu wa Wilaya. Nasikitika kusema kuwa wagonjwa wengi wanakufa mlangoni kabla ya kupata matibabu kwa sababu ya mlinzi huyo. Wale wagonjwa wanafaulu kuingia na kulazwa hospitalini, watu wao wakitumwa kununua dawa, wakifika mlangoni, yule mlinzi hawaruhusu kuingia ndani. Wagonjwa wengi wanakufa kwa sababu hawapati dawa hizo. Swali likiulizwa hapa Bungeni, Waziri husema mambo yataangaliwa. Tangu Serikali ya NARC ichukue usukani, Waziri au Katibu Mkuu katika Wizara ya Afya hawajashughulika sana kujua ni nini kinachoendelea katika hospitali hii. Hii ndio sababu ninasema kwamba haijalishi Waziri wa Fedha atatenga pesa kiasi gani kwa minajili ya afya, bado Wakenya wataendelea kuteseka ikiwa hakuna maofisa watakohakikisha pesa hizi zinatumika vizuri.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kumuliza Waziri wa Maji na Unyunyunyizaji aangelie mambo ya mradi wa Turkwel. Kuna eneo kubwa lililotengewa mradi huu na watu wa maeneo Bunge ya Pokot Magharibi na Turkana ili waweze kuanzisha ukulima wa kunyunyunyizia maji mimea yao. Zaidi ya miaka kumi imepita na hakuna jambo ambalo linaloendelea la kuendeleza mradi huu. Wafanyakazi kutoka Wizara hii hawajafanya bidii kuona ni mambo gani ambayo yanaweza kuwasaidia watu wetu. Wakati huu pesa zimetengewa Wizara hii, ningependa kuwauliza wajaribu kuanzisha miradi itakayowafaidi watu wetu ili waishi pahali pamoja na waache tabia ya kuhamahama na mifugo wao. Mradi kama huu ukitekelezwa, watu wetu watalima na kujitosheleza na chakula. Vita baina yetu na watu wa Trans Nzoia hutokea kwa sababu ya ukosefu wa maji. Watu wetu huhamia nchi ya Uganda kwa sababu ya shida ya malisho na maji. Utapata Waturkana huhamia nchi ya Sudan wakitaifuta maji ilhali hapa kwetu tumekuwa na amani kwa muda mrefu. Nchi zingine kama Uganda na Sudan zimeendelea. Si vibaya wakati mwingine tukiomba tuwe na vita ili wengine wetu wajue uchungu na namna ya kulinda mali yao. Ni kwa nini nchi ambazo zina misukosuko watushinde kimaendeleo sisi ambao hujigamba kuishi kwa amani kwa miaka mingi?

Ningependa kumuliza Waziri wa Fedha kwamba asitenge pesa za operasheni kwa sababu akifanya hivyo ni kupoteza mali ya Wakenya. Kwa nini wasitenge pesa za kutekeleza miradi ya kimaendeleo kama vile maji na elimu ili watu wetu wafaidike? Hata kitu kidogo cha kutisha usalama kikitendeka, wanaanzisha operasheni. Wakati huu, tumepoteza zaidi ya ng'ombe 10,000 kwa muda wa mwezi moja ambao umepita. Waganda waliona kuwa huku hatuna silaha za kujilinda kwa sababu watu

wetu walisalimisha bunduki zao. Walichukua kwa nguvu ng'ombe 3,000 kutoka Katikomor na Turkana Kaskazini. Kulikuwa na askari wengi siku hiyo na ng'ombe wetu walipotea. Kulikwa na helikoputa mbili za ulinzi lakini watu hao walitoweka kabisa na mifugo wetu. Wanajeshi wetu waliona ng'ombe wakichukuliwa na baadaye wakasema: "Wananchi, hatuwezi tukawafuata wao kwa sababu wameingia katika nchi yao." Watu waliona mali yao ikienda bila usaidizi wowote.

Ninaishukuru Serikali kwa kusema wanajeshi watasaidia katika kujenga barabara zetu, shule na kadhalika. Wanajeshi hawa juzi waliwapa watu wetu dawa katika eneo la Kanyarkuat. Namuuliza Waziri ambaye anahusika na mambo ya usalama wa kitaifa awahakikishie watu wangu watalindwa vyema. Watu wetu wameitikia mwito wa Serikali hii na kusalimisha silaha haramu wakidhani kwamba Serikali hii ni afadhali kuliko Serikali iliopita ya KANU. Hata hivyo, hawakujuwa kwamba walijitafutia kifo waliposalimisha silaha zao ambazo wangetumia kujilinda.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Wizara ambayo inahusika na Mipango na Maendeleo ya Kitaifa haifanyi kazi ipasavyo, hasa katika sehemu kame za nchi hii. Huenda Waziri anayehusika hatembelei sehemu zote za nchi, ili kujionea shida za wananchi wetu. Ningemsihi atembelee sehemu zote, hasa Kapenguria.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono Hoja hii.

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

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

Ms. Mwau: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I want to join my colleagues in congratulating the Minister for a well-done Budget. I want to congratulate him, on behalf of the women of this country, for abolishing duty on diapers and sanitary towels. However, I would like him to take a step further and provide sanitary towels to girls in primary schools. This is the only way we can make sure that the free primary education programme succeeds in this country. We all know that girls in primary schools are really suffering, particularly because of poverty. Most parents cannot afford sanitary towels for their girls in primary schools. There was a Kenya Television Network (KTN) documentary where girls in Standard Five to Seven were interviewed. Most of them, said that during their monthly periods they actually do not go to school. We are trying to encourage a girl-child education in this country. How can we encourage them to go to school if they miss school for three days in every month? No wonder our girls do not perform very well in national examinations. So, sanitary towels need to be part and parcel of free primary education programme. In addition, parents need to be educated to realise that sanitary towels are very crucial in the lives of teenage girls.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, ensuring that money trickles down to the rural areas, is one thing that the NARC Government has achieved. The bursary fund now benefits most children, especially orphans who now actually get the total bursary. We also have the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF), Road Levy Fund and Constituency Aids Control Committees (CACC). What is actually remaining is making sure that we educate the local people to monitor how, particularly the CACC money, is spent. This is because it could be misappropriated, especially because the Community Based Organisations (CBOs) that are given that money do not have the capacity to make sure that they utilise it for the intended purpose. It is also important for the local people to be educated on the Road Levy Fund which is managed by the District Roads Boards, so that they are able to monitor how that money is used.

The road network in this country is in a mess. A person travelling from Nairobi to Machakos through Mlolongo can take a whole day in case there is an accident between the Machakos Junction

and Mlolongo. Where are these by-passes that the NARC Government promised? They are very crucial if we are to reduce the traffic congestion. On Thika Road, for example, between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m. you will see many people boarding *matatus*. However, they do not reach town in time because of the heavy traffic jam. They are also charged high fares. It is important that we actually reduce traffic on this road, so that we save time. Likewise, on Mombasa Road, if there is an accident between Machakos and Sultan Hamud, vehicles cannot move. Recently, I spent the whole day to get to a place where normally I spend one-and-a-half hours to reach. What happens to the money we approve for roads every year? The Minister concerned should actually stop politicking and construct roads. We are actually losing a lot of money because roads are not passable. I would like the Minister to table in this House the list of the roads that have already been constructed and those under construction. This is because I am doubting whether anything is actually happening in as far as roads are concerned.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from Makueni District which is a semi-arid area. For the last three years, we have been requesting for water. As we all know, water is life. Ukambani is a very arable area with very hardworking people. The Kshs1.5 billion allocated for the construction of dams and drilling of boreholes is not enough. We need a borehole in every village, especially ASAL areas, if we are to eradicate poverty and improve the livelihood of the people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the insecurity in this country is appalling. I want to support the previous speaker who said that there is need to reinstate the Chiefs Act. The suggestion that the chiefs need to have administration police to support them is welcome. The police force also needs to be restructured. The community policing which was introduced recently is a wonderful idea. It needs to actually be spread throughout the country, so that communities also take the responsibility of investing in security.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, corruption in this country hampers investments. We need to take action against those who were mentioned adversely in the Anglo Leasing Scandal and the Goldenberg Inquiry, which took several years. They need to be brought to book. There were also some allegations that some Ministers are corrupt. That issue needs to be looked into, so that Kenyans can have confidence in this Government.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Minister for allocating more money to the Ministry of Health. I hope the Ministry of Health will rehabilitate dilapidated medical institutions. For example, the mortuary in Machakos District Hospital is in a pathetic state and the toilets do not flush. We are talking about a medical insurance fund while our medical services are in an appalling state. We need to put more money in our medical institutions and improve facilities for better services to Kenyans.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank the Minister for funding the free primary education. There is need for the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to employ more teachers. Currently, there are some teachers who are teaching more than 100 pupils in a classroom. Some schools do not have classrooms and pupils sit under trees. Recently, I have discovered that toilets, especially for the girl child, are very crucial. That is another issue that leads to girls dropping out of schools. There is need for a girl child to feel comfortable and secure when using a toilet. In one school, we were told that 10 girls leave a classroom at once, so that they can form makeshift doors to protect each other. So, toilets for girls are very crucial. According to World Health Organisation (WHO)---

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

Ms. Mwau: With those few remarks, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Kaindi): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to join my colleagues who have applauded the Minister for Finance for a job well done. I want to start by thanking the Minister for showing Kenyans that, truly,

he read a Budget that, to a large extent, reflected their aspirations. I would like to ask the Minister to be decisive and precise. Some of the tax measures that he proposed have not been interpreted well by traders and other stakeholders. He needs to be clear, especially when he talks about a certain tax measure that relieves the people of a tax burden. It has to be well understood so that the people to whom it is targeted can act decisively. As we talk today, the prices of flour and other commodities which Kenyans expected to come down, have still not come down because of conflict of interpretation. It is important that, that statement be clarified, so that Kenyans can benefit from the tax exemptions that the Minister for Finance made.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to thank the Ministry of Finance, particularly the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), for doing an exemplary job in terms of collecting revenue. It is true that they have widened the tax bracket. It is also true that they have put in place measures to ensure that people who used to evade taxes, are now paying them. We would like to ask the Minister to re-look into the tax regime and introduce other measures to generate more finances, but not just from taxation. I know that, as a country, we do not have any known mineral wealth to generate more income.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, many people have spoken about a free port. There are many people in the region who can benefit from a free port. That way, we can have a relative advantage and earn more money for this country. That is one of the areas that the Minister needs to re-look at more seriously, and ensure that money is generated from the services.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk about agriculture. Agriculture is crucial in this country, if we want to alleviate poverty. Again, we want to thank the Minister for showing concern and increasing the money for agriculture. But the money that has been allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture is not sufficient enough to address the many challenges that the Ministry faces, particularly in the area of research. If you look at countries like the United States America (USA), about 20 per cent of their Budget is geared towards research. We cannot be competitive unless we re-look into the issue of research in agriculture. It is important that a lot of money be put in that area. If you look at the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), which is so key and fundamental to the improvement of agriculture in terms of new seed varieties and technologies, a bigger part of their budget is from donors. We would like to feel proud that the Government is putting more money in KARI. Our advancement from the traditional methods of farming and technologies, improved agricultural output, will depend on the amount of effort and resources that we allocate to research. Therefore, I request the Minister to consider allocating more money to research, even if it is through the Supplementary Estimates, so that more research could be done for the benefit of our farmers.

If you look at the area of soil testing, the capacity that we have developed so far is not sufficient enough to cope up with the exhaustion of our soils. We need to do more research and come up with better methods. Our soils are exhausted, but our farmers do not know what to do next. Therefore, we need to put more money in research to cope with that.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I alluded to the question of tax regimes. When I think about tax regimes, I have crops such as sugar in mind. At a conference held recently, it was clear that tax regimes in sugar are exorbitant. We need to look into that, especially when we recognise the question of the safe-guards imposed on us by the Common Market for Eastern and Southern African (COMESA) countries, which are lapsing very soon. Apart from old machinery that makes us uncompetitive in terms of production of sugar, the question of taxes needs to be looked into, so that we can help that sub-sector to cope.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk about the livestock industry. We know that cereal growers have the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB), where we have strategic reserves. Similarly, the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) was started as a strategic industry. The sense of it was that, when we had vagaries of weather, particularly drought, our poor farmers

could sell most of their cows and other livestock to the KMC. I recognise the efforts that the Government is making efforts in ensuring that KMC re-opens soon. Our interest is not to see the Government slaughtering cows. We want KMC to be re-opened and privatised. It is not the business of the Government to slaughter cows. The question of competitiveness becomes a key issue. How do you compete with a person who is slaughtering a cow under a tree. A lot of money was put in that industry. Why is it not possible to make a clear policy that KMC should be re-opened and privatised? We have new machinery in that factory, which was installed by Mitsubishi. Why is it not possible to make a decision? We are asking the Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development to come out clearly and resolve the conflicts. On one hand, the Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development says: "We are re-opening soon!". On the other hand, an arm of his Ministry says: "Not yet!" We know that the Government is committed to doing it. Let it be done and put that matter to rest.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, health matters are very crucial and key to majority of Kenyans. Very many health centres have been initiated by Members of Parliament using the Constituency Development Fund (CDF). In fact, our worry is: What about the ratio of doctors and nurses who will work in those institutions? I request the Minister for Finance to allocate more money to train personnel. I have started five health centres in my constituency. Masinga Constituency is building its tenth health centre. Where will the nurses come from? We request the Minister to look into that area because there is need for capacity building.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the CDF continues to perform miracles--- That is my contention because it is transforming rural areas which were previously ruined. Most of us who were in the last Parliament had to dig deep into our pockets to hold *harambees*. The culture of begging from office to office was common. The CDF has made Members of Parliament men and women. Today, they can stand tall in the society.

(Applause)

Therefore, I want to thank the Minister and join those who said: "If it is the question of the management of the CDF, can we build capacity as the Government?" That way, we can ensure that the funds are utilised properly. Those are the issues that we need to look at. The principle is absolutely good. Our people need to understand that, devoid of politics, we can be able to do better.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to join an hon. Member who said that Ministries need to get their priorities right. The Ministry of Roads and Public Works, which is our main artery because of Mombasa Road--- We are not talking about the road from Mombasa to Nairobi only, but all the way to Bungoma and Busia. A couple of days ago, I went to Nakuru. Just look at the agony that Kenyans have go through, particularly after Kinungi and Naivasha. Look at the condition of the road after Nakuru. Look at the same road from Nairobi to Machakos. Which other roads are we talking about? Could the Minister for Roads and Public Works, for once, address the question of the main artery - that is Mombasa Road? A lot of revenue is being lost because of in-fighting over that particular road. Can we address the question of that road? If we do that, we will assist many Kenyans in terms of savings.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on rural industrialisation, I come from a constituency where, almost every month, a new industry comes up. Could the Minister for Finance review the incentives that he gives to people who put up industries in the rural areas? That way, we will be supporting people to absorb a large part of our population into gainful employment. I want to thank the Minister for his foresight.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Sirma: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Minister for giving us a good Budget. If we implement it to the letter, it can transform this

country into a working nation. However, as we speak now, many Kenyans are still doubting the 4.3 per cent growth rate that was given by the Minister. I hope it is not a collective responsibility by the Government to mislead Kenyans. That growth rate was in the Economic Survey that was given by the Minister for Planning and National Development. But, as much as I respect the Minister, I hope he did not just take that figure and factor it into his Budget Speech. I hope it is a realistic figure which Kenyans can depend on.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, those are the issues that Kenyans are talking about. The Minister has proposed wonderful things which, if implemented, will jump-start the economy. I hope the Minister also realises that the high revenue collection which surpassed the limit he had set was because he gave penalty waivers to most of the business people who had decided to evade tax and decided even to close businesses. The Minister introduced a one-month waiver period and everybody was rushing, towards the end of last year, to pay up their taxes and that is why the Government got a lot of revenue. The Minister should consider putting in place measures which will give incentives to those who had run away with Government revenue.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I laud the Minister on his Budget, I only hope that this time round, his promises will turn into actions. For example, we have been talking about the Moyale Road, the Garissa-Mandera Road and improvement of livestock. This has not been seen. I hope these developments are realised very soon.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Minister's allocation to the Bursary Scheme for the needy children of this country. I would urge him to increase the amount of bursary for secondary education or give grants to secondary schools so that the amount of school fees being paid is reduced. As I speak now, the headteachers of all secondary schools are in Mombasa planning how to fleece poor parents further. How do we educate the children of the poor if the Minister is giving us bursary and yet the teachers intend to take the bursary again by increasing fees?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to congratulate the Minister for increasing the allocation of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF). It is a good idea which has turned around development in this country. The CDF has caused shockwaves all over. All our political competitors are up in arms to fight CDF. Most of the heads of department of the line Ministries have been receiving money but we have never seen anything on the ground. I would like to give the example of the local authorities in this country. We started the Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF). Since the launch of that Fund, local authorities have received over Kshs20 billion, but tell me what you can see on the ground? Nothing! It has been "eaten" left, right and centre, and it has not created any impact in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, therefore, I wish to propose that the Minister should initiate measures of how to control the LATF by introducing a committee similar to that of the CDF. It is not that we want to remove that responsibility from the councillors, but try to assist them because they have no capacity to spend that money. Most of the local authorities are run by chief officers who are actually fleecing them. They have stolen from them by hiking prices of commodities that are being bought and we end up getting nothing.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk about the road network in this country. It is really disturbing that three years down the line, no major road construction contract has been signed in my district and yet, the Minister has been providing funds for roads construction every year. The cost of doing business in this country is chasing investors away. Our road network is very poor. The transport business has become very costly and many truck owners are not able to repay loans because of the poor road network. I hope this will be addressed by the Minister. He should move fast and bring the Public Procurement and Disposal Bill to this House, so that we can pass it. We are just wasting time and chasing investors away from this country.

We should also address the issue of the District Roads Committees (DRCs). The District Road

Engineers are stealing money silently from Kenyans. They award themselves contracts and nobody follows them. There is a cartel of engineers in this country, which is fleecing the funds. In fact, the Minister for Finance can confirm that he does not even know how money in his constituency has been used. The District Roads Engineers are misappropriating our funds.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to thank the Minister for promoting agriculture. The revival of the Kenya Farmers Association (KFA) is a way forward. The Minister for Co-operative Development, in whose docket the KFA lies, should call the stakeholders to conduct elections, so that we can elect the correct people. The KFA used to be a vibrant institution, it was the farmers supermarket and I hope it will become the same. The Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) and the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) should also be streamlined.

The regulatory body which has been started by the Minister on the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya will revive the pyrethrum sector. We need to address the issues of fertilizers and seeds, so that we can give the farmers incentives to produce more.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member for Kathiani was speaking just shortly about the revival of the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC). This has been an old story. The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development has always told us that the KMC is being revived. He has been preaching the same thing since 2003 and nothing has happened. I am sure 2007 will be with us and the KMC will not have been revived. It is time Ministers spoke the truth in this House. They should commit themselves in whatever they say.

The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development (Mr. Munyao): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member serious in whatever he is saying? He must have seen employment advertisements last week and this shows that KMC has made some progress. Can we employ people if we are not doing anything? Is he in order to cast aspersions?

Mr. Sirma: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I respect this Minister. However, I wish to say that it is wrong for a Minister to continuously mislead Kenyans.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Waithaka: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for also giving me this opportunity to contribute to this important Budget Speech. I wish to add my voice to what my colleagues have said

in congratulating the Minister for Finance for a Budget which was well read, organized and seriously focused on the real issues that Kenyans needed to be addressed on.

First and foremost, I would like to talk about the most popular topic amongst our people, the electorate; the Constituency Development Fund (CDF). This is a new concept that has not been with us in the past, and because it is new, many people want to talk about it all the time. My worry is that there are those who talk about it and criticize it without even going through the CDF Act, which set up the Fund. So, you see, some of the criticisms are already well addressed in the Act, but even the educated among our people are not able to really articulate the issues the way they are supposed to. For example, immediately after the Budget, there was very heavy criticism of the Minister for having increased the CDF amount. But my understanding of the Act is that the Minister does not have any power to increase that money because it is a certain percentage of what we collect as revenue. So, the more revenue we collect, the more money we will get. We can even get Kshs100 million if we collect more revenue. So, that is the correct position if you read the Act because it is two per cent of the revenue collected by the Government. If you see somebody criticizing the Minister for increasing the CDF amount, then it seems that person does not even understand the Act, and they are those kinds of people who criticize a book because of its cover without even reading and knowing its contents.

I would, therefore, urge Kenyans to read and understand the CDF Act, because some of the criticism we get is neither here nor there. For example, on the issue of the appointment of members of the committee, you would go to the constituencies and find educated people saying that they do not

know how the committee members were elected. Under the CDF Act, committees were not supposed to be elected; they were supposed to be appointed. That is what the Act says and they must read it, and unless that Act is amended, that is the position! Likewise, after the President is elected and sworn in, he has powers under the Constitution to appoint Ministers. You, therefore, do not ask how the Ministers were elected; it is tantamount to the same thing!

(Applause)

These things must be understood! My friend here even said that the boards of governors in schools are not elected and, instead, they are actually appointed by a panel involving, among others, the education officer and the Member of Parliament. Let us address this issue seriously and not just criticize it for the sake of it. When you criticize it, you know exactly what happens.

But as my colleague has said, the CDF has actually caused shock waves to some people and because it is new, those people who used to think that they can only oust a Member of Parliament using a lot of money, the story is a bit different now, my learned friend. You now have to use other tactics and not money, because the CDF has really replaced that.

I would also wish to address the issue of the free primary education because it is a concept which has been received very well by parents. The Government has a very difficult task of convincing parents to play their role, and I am happy that the Minister for Education, Science and Technology is around. If you go to some schools, you will find that there are no toilets and parents are still saying that they are waiting for the Government to go and put up toilets, and they cannot even give a hand. I went to another school where the roof of a classroom had been blown off by wind and the pupils were saying: "The Kibaki Government will bring us a tent". Surely, after the Government provided the free and

compulsory primary education, parents did not cease being parents who are responsible for the welfare of their children; they are still parents and are responsible for their children. They should complement what the Government is doing. So, let us also talk to them because where classrooms were not built using the money given by the Minister for maintenance, it will take years to put up one classroom, and it is the children who will suffer. So, we are actually urging the Government to come out very clearly and educate the parents on the role they are actually supposed to play.

I also wish to comment on the issue of allocating more money to the Ministry of Agriculture and other agricultural related Ministries; for example, the Ministries of Water and Irrigation, Environment and Natural Resources and Co-operative Development.

We congratulate the Minister for looking into this issue. However, our country is an agricultural based economy and we should put more emphasis and money into those Ministries that are related to agriculture. There is no way we can turn round our economy unless we address the issue of agriculture. During the presentation of the Budget, the Minister said that they are not going to provide money for buying motor vehicles. There are no extension officers in the field and we do not even know where dip attendants went. There are no cattle dips which are operational - I am happy that the Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development is here - The extension officers should be sent to the field to advise farmers on good farming husbandry. Some farmers complain that they cannot get good returns from their farms because of the poor yields. Where you could get 90 bags of potatoes from one acre, you get 40. Even if the prices are very good, you are not likely to make ends meet because of the low productivity. This is because they do not use quality seeds.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, farmers in the rural areas, especially in my constituency, depend on potatoes. They plant poor quality potato seeds and get low yields. We need extension officers to advise farmers on the right seeds to plant. This will enable them to get high yields.

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

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

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the last Budget Speech, the Minister likened the roads network to blood vessels in a human body. He said that if the blood vessels get blocked, there would be dire consequences and the person may die. We are also saying that because of the pathetic situation of the roads, our economy might stagnate. In my constituency, there is a road that links Naivasha through Kinangop and the Aberdare National Park to Tetu in Nyeri and the Outspans Hotel. On the eastern side of the Aberdare Ranges, they grow cash crops while on the western side where Kinangop and Nyandarua are, we grow food crops. However, we cannot sell to our neighbours because that road is not passable. If that road is opened up, we will sell our food crops to Nyeri and there will be no need for the people of Tetu to insist to their hon. Member that they want to farm in the forest because we can sell food crops to them. The cash crop that they are growing will earn us the most needed foreign currency. It is, therefore, essential to prioritise our roads because they are important to our economy.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people who grow cash crops want to continue farming in the forest, while those who grow food crops have nowhere to sell their produce because of the pathetic situation of that road, which is about 40 kilometres from Ndunyu Njeru to Tetu where the tarmac ends and where there is Tetu Girls Secondary School. The Government should allocate funds for the construction of that road.

The other road that is very important, and which acts as a vein to transport blood to our country and the economy---

QUORUM

Mr. M. Kilonzo: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. With your kind permission, I do not think the House has got a quorum at this time.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghisio): No, we do not have quorum. Ring the Division Bell!

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghisio): Order, hon. Members! We now have a quorum. Proceed, Mr. Waithaka!

The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Kiunjuri): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it really in order for hon. Members who were taken for a retreat by Parliament just two weeks ago not to understand the consequences of not obeying the Standing Orders by raising a point of order on lack of quorum while knowing very well that we lose time completely while contributing to the Budget Speech?

Since this is the Fifth Allotted Day, I think we should allow hon. Members to contribute in an honourable way.

Hon. Members: What is your point of order then?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghisio): Order! You have a very good argument. Proceed, Mr. Waithaka!

Mr. Waithaka: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, before the interruption, I said that during the last year's Budget Speech the Minister likened the road network in the country to blood vessels and said that if the blood vessels burst, there would be dire consequences. I said that likewise with the road network most of our roads are impassable and I had talked about the Naivasha-Kinangop-Nyeri Road and the Naivasha-Kinangop-Njabini-Murang'a Road or Road C67

which is also very important since it links three districts and two provinces and it lessens the journey from Naivasha---

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

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

Mr. Ndile: Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghio): Order, hon. Members! Before you respond, I want to comment on hon. Kiunjuri's point of order. It is not against our Standing Orders for the hon. M. Kilonzo to raise a point of order on lack of quorum. That is a continuous check on us and so let us not make it look like it was wrong for him to do that. In any case, we should be here attending to the business of the House. Proceed, Mr. Ndile!

Mr. Ndile: Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Nasema kwamba Bajeti ya mwaka huu ilikuwa nafuu kidogo. Siwezi kusema ilikuwa nzuri zaidi kwa sababu sasa ni mwaka wa pili tangu pesa zilipopelekwa sehemu ya uwakilishi Bungeni. Tangu nizaliwe nimeona hizi pesa zikisaidia watu lakini pia napendekeza Waziri katika siku za usoni atafute maofisa wake ambao watafanya kazi. Kwa mfano, kutoka Kibwezi kwenda makao makuu ya wilaya yangu ni kilomita 70 na watu wangu wakienda huko inabidi walale na wanatumia pesa nyingi kwa sababu ni mbali sana. Ingefaa atafute watu wa kufanya hiyo kazi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, jambo la pili ni kwamba, wafanyakazi wa Serikali hawajabadilika sana. Wangali wanafika kazini saa nne, ama saa tano asubuhi. Ukienda kwa ofisi za Serikali siku ya Ijumaa, hautapata mfanyakazi yeyote. Nimepata shida sana juu ya jambo hili. Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nilitembelea ofisi moja ya Serikali na nikapata kuwa mhasibu na afisa anayemsaidia wameenda kusoma. Hapakuwa na mtu wa kunihudumia. Watu wataanza kutulaumu kwamba sisi Wabunge hatufanyi kazi, lakini ni maofisa hawa wa Serikali ambao hawafanyi kazi. Hadi sasa, ile pesa nimetumia haijafika hata Kshs10 milioni. Hii ni kwa sababu watu wamepeana mali kwa shule zilizoko sehemu yangu ya uwakilishi Bungeni, na zimejengwa. Kuna watu waliofurahia jambo hilo, lakini kuna wengine ambao wanaendelea kudai. Tunapoenda kudai pesa hizo, tunazungushwa. Watu wangu wamezungushwa kwa wiki mbili sasa, lakini ninahakika kwamba Waziri, ambaye yuko hapa, atatusaidia kurekebisha jambo hili.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, inafaa Wabunge wawe na fikira njema. Kwa mfano, utaona kwamba kila kabila nchini linapendekeza mmoja wao awe Rais. Hii ni kwa sababu wanataka rasimili ya nchi iende kwao. Lakini, hata Mkamba akiwa Rais wa nchi hii, itambidi astaafu baada ya miaka kumi. Rais huyo akistaafu inafaa Wakamba wawe wamefaidika. Watafaidika ikiwa tutagawanya hizi pesa za Bajeti na tupeleke asilimia hamsini katika kila constituency.

Kuna msemu wa Kikamba, kwamba, "ukitaka inzi wasikufuate, wape kile kikapu kilicho na inzi." Ingefaa Waziri apeane nguvu zaidi kwa CDF, kwa sababu tumeona vile anavyofanya kazi. Ninashukuru hii Serikali, kwa sababu maofisa wa Serikali wamekuwa wakitumia hizi pesa kwa miaka 40 iliopita tangu tupate Uhuru, na hakuna maendeleo yamefanyika. Hivi sasa, maoni ya watu yanasikika, na kazi inafanyika.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kutoa shukrani kwa Serikali kwa kufanya hivyo. Kwa upande mwingine, Serikali haijaitimiza ahadi zake kwa wananchi. Kwa sababu huu ni mwaka wa pili tangu nilipoanza kuimba juu ya masuala yanayohusu mashamba, na hakuna mabadiliko. Nimeshangaa sana!

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, inafaa tukipewa ahadi, na itimizwe. Pengine nitaongea na Waziri ili anipe pesa za kuwanunulia watu mashamba ikiwa Serikali haitakuwa imewatafutia mashamba. Jambo la mashamba limeleta shida sana. Watu wengi wa Kibwezi wamekufa kwa sababu ya kula chakula kibaya. Chakula kibaya kinatokana na wafanyabiashara walaghai wanaouza kule Kibwezi mahindi yaliyooza, kwa sababu kuna njaa. Watu wa

Kibwezi wananunua mahindi yaliyooza kwa sababu hawana mashamba ya kupanda mimea. Kama hii Serikali inataka kufaulu, inafaa watu wapewe mashamba. Serikali isipofanya hivyo, kuanzia sasa, hawatakuwa na amani tena.

Juzi nilichaguliwa kuwa patron wa maskwota wote nchini Kenya. Kwa hivyo, inafaa kila mtu afahamu Kalembe ni nani. Tutapambana na nyinyi ikiwa hatutapewa mashamba.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, jambo lingine ni kuhusu ndovu. Nimesikia kwamba, Wizara inayohusika na wanyama pori inataka kuhamisha ndovu kutoka Kilifi hadi mbuga ya wanyama ya Tsavo, huko Taita. Wanataka kuwahamisha ndovu 200. Juzi kuna mtu mmoja kutoka sehemu yangu aliyeuawa na ndovu.

Niliagiza watu wangu kwamba, wakiona ndovu wakiingia katika mashamba yao bila idhini, inafaa wawaue. Ninawashukuru watu wangu kwa sababu wameua ndovu mmoja tangu juzi. Hili ni jambo la muhimu sana, kwa sababu hatuwezi kuwaruhusu ndovu waje kwa mashamba yetu na wamalize---

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghisio): Order, Mr. Ndile! Your time is up. You will have five minutes tomorrow.

Hon. Members, it is now time to interrupt the Business of the House. The House, therefore, stands adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, 22nd June, at 9.00 a.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.