

# NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

## OFFICIAL REPORT

Thursday, 22nd June, 1995

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

*[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]*

## PRAYERS

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*Question No. 224*

### REPAYMENT OF STATE LOAN

**Mr. Murungi** asked the Minister of State, Office of the President, when Kenya African National Union (KANU) will pay back the Kshs27 million borrowed from the Office of the President to conduct party elections in the year 1988/89.

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President** (Mr. Awori): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

The Kenya African National Union (KANU) will soon forward a cheque worth Kshs23,410,912 the party borrowed from the Government to carry out elections between 1985/86 and 1986/87, and not Kshs27 million as alleged.

**Mr. Murungi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I got the figure of Kshs27 million from the accounts of KANU prepared by their former Chief Accountant, Mr. Mbaya Aburi. I am very surprised that the Minister is now saying that KANU owes only Kshs23,410,912. However, the discrepancy notwithstanding, how soon is "soon"? When will this cheque be forwarded to the Government?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as soon as possible.

**Mr. Shikuku:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply, and thanking God for having enabled the Opposition to exist, will the Assistant Minister tell us under what law could this Government lend tax payers money to a party? Which law did they use?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the time, the party and the Government were one.

**Mr. Muite:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a very good development, that at least KANU is going to refund the money. Can he also tell us when they are going to compensate the Kenya taxpayer for the Kenyatta International Conference Centre which they have taken over fraudulently and illegally? When is the Kenya taxpayer going to be compensated in respect to that building?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I want to refute all the allegations made by the hon. Member.

**Mr. Speaker:** Last question, Mr. Wamalwa.

**Mr. Wamalwa:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, apart from this money that was borrowed to finance KANU elections in 1988/89, the current Controller and Auditor-General's Report also gives instances where KANU borrowed money from the District Treasuries to enable delegates to travel to Nairobi. Is that money also going to be repaid as soon as possible, along with the Kshs23,410,912?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Kshs23,410,912 includes all those monies borrowed from District Treasuries.

*Question No. 175*

### ACCIDENTS ON NAIROBI-LIMURU ROAD

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi** asked the Minister of State, Office of the President whether he could consider banning police from stopping cars on this highway in view of the recent multiple accidents on the Nairobi-Limuru dual carriage way, especially when there are foggy conditions.

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President** (Mr. Awori): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

The multiple accidents on the Nairobi-Limuru road are caused by overspeeding, overloading, mechanical failures and drivers' fatigue, especially when, it is foggy and the roads are wet and slippery. Police checks should, in fact, be intensified in order to ensure safe driving when the [The Assistant Minister, Office of the President] area is foggy and the road is slippery.

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Question arose after multiple accidents that happened a few months ago, when many people sort of rammed into each other because a policeman happened to have stopped a car in foggy conditions where there was no overspeeding and where the slipperiness would not be the cause actually. Since we know that Limuru area always has foggy conditions, could the Assistant Minister just go ahead and stop these policemen from stopping vehicles there because it pays nothing other than the fact that they just want to get a few shillings for themselves?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that as soon as the report comes in, and if it confirms that, indeed, the police stopping vehicles there adds to the multiple accidents, that practice will stop.

**Mr. Farah:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that he has said that, that particular road is smooth and slippery, and we know that, that road was constructed by a foreign contractor and it is not supposed to be smooth and slippery to the extent where it causes deaths, who is going to compensate for all those lives that were lost as a result of that accident?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, those people are not going to be compensated, certainly not by the contractor or the Government. In spite of the fact that I have stated that the area is smooth and, therefore, very slippery during the rainy season, if a driver is careful, he does not need to cause an accident or lose his life.

**Prof. Ouma:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on that particular occasion, I happened to be coming from home early in the morning and I saw the worst pile-up of vehicles that I ever saw before. I have never seen a thing like that. Does the Assistant Minister want more experiments of pile-ups before he is satisfied that, that was enough? We know that, that is an area which is almost permanently foggy between April and July. Does he need more experiments with lives? Otherwise, can he not go ahead and ban police from stopping cars on this highway?

**An hon. Member:** More deaths!

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as soon as the report comes out, action will be taken.

*Question No. 227*

COLLECTION OF REVENUE

**Mr. Magwaga**, on behalf of **Rev. Ommani**, asked the Minister for Local Government:-

- (a) how much money was collected in form of service charge and market collections during the Financial Year 1993/94 in Lurambi Constituency; and
- (b) how the money was utilized.

**The Assistant Minister for Local Government (Dr. Wameyo):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Kakamega County Council collected Kshs. 298,225 as service charge and Kshs. 474,833 as market collections during the Financial Year 1993 and 1994 in Lurambi Constituency.

(b) The hon. Member may note that revenue collected in Lurambi Constituency is part of the total income of the council for the year. Likewise, the money was used to meet expenditure for the council and not only for Lurambi Constituency.

**Mr. Magwaga:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer to part "a" of the Question is strange because this sounds like taxation without service. It is true that people in Lurambi Constituency paid that much, but they were not given services as part "b" states. Can the Assistant Minister tell us why this was the case and what the council has done for the people of Lurambi, in particular, with that money that they paid?

**Dr. Wameyo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is a little vague and I would appreciate to know from the hon. Member what specific service Lurambi Constituency did not receive.

*Question No. 267*

BUILDING OF PERMANENT DAIS

**Mr. Nthenge** asked the Minister for Local Government:-

- (a) whether he can instruct the Nairobi City Council to construct a permanent dais at Kamukunji grounds for public meetings due to its historical importance; and

(b) whether he can assure the House that Kamukunji grounds will be reserved for public use only.

**The Assistant Minister for Local Government** (Dr. Wameyo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) No.

(b) Yes.

**Mr. Nthenge:** Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, can he explain further what he means by what he said?

**Dr. Wameyo:** What I meant by saying "no" is that it cannot be done because of financial constraints. I said "yes" to the second part of the Question because that being a historical site, Kamukunji grounds have been reserved by the Nairobi City Council solely for ceremonial and public purpose use only.

**Mr. Shikuku:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply, particularly to part "b" where he accepts that Kamukunji is a historical ground, is he aware - some of us used to address meetings there before Independence - that the real Kamukunji has been pruned to an extent that it is no longer the Kamukunji we knew? The Kamukunji we knew extended from the main road right up to the other end. All this part has been taken over by the Jua Kali people. Could he try and find alternative area for these people so that Kamukunji remains the Kamukunji we knew, and that being a historical ground, this municipality and his Ministry ensures that there is a permanent platform built there because it is from Kamukunji that we got our Independence, which has enabled him to even be appointed an Assistant Minister?

**Dr. Wameyo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I assure my friend and my neighbour at home that the permanent dais would have been built if we had funds, but as of now the City Council has financial problems and thus I cannot spare funds to build a dais, but when funds become available it may be considered. Turning to the issue of the area sometimes specificity is very important, whether the area at that time was big and now it is small. I will put the matter to the Ministry and we consider if it is possible to leave it as it was before and not as it is now.

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Arising from the Assistant Minister's answer, and in view of the fact that there are very many marauding land grabbers, could he make sure that the place that is still open is fenced off?

**Dr. Wameyo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will look into that matter.

*Question No. 081*

TRANSFER OF WEBUYE PLOT

**Mr. Speaker:** Is Mr. Mwaura not here? We will move on to the next Question. Mr. Galgalo's Question!

*Question No. 434*

GRADING OF MOYALE ROAD

**Mr. Galgalo** asked the Minister for Public Works and Housing:-

(a) when Dabel-Moyale Road was last graded;

(b) whether he is aware that this road which links Moyale and Isiolo, via Wajir, is presently impassable; and

(c) what plans the Ministry has to ensure that this road is graded.

**The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing** (Mr. Mwamzandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The Dabel-Moyale road was graded last from 25th May to 31st May, 1995.

(b) I am not aware that Dabel-Moyale Road is impassable because it was graded last month.

(c) The Ministry will grade the Road in question next October, to keep it motorable.

**Mr. Galgalo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is totally misleading the nation and this House. This road was last graded in 1986. In May this year, it would even not have been possible to grade it because it was raining at that time, so you can clearly see that the Assistant Minister was either misled by his officers, or he has decided to mislead this august House. Can the Assistant Minister take immediate action to visit this road with me, if he is ready to do that, to prove to himself that no work has been done on that road for the last 11 years?

**An hon. Member:** Mwamzandi, kubali!

**Mr. Mwamzandi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the information I have here, this road which is

approximately 64 kilometres long was graded in May, 1995, at a cost of Kshs84,000 and we expect to do it again.

**Mr. Nthenge:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Today, he has done the same thing. He is being given a wrong answer to come and belittle the House. What is our position? He is coming to inform the National Assembly. It is not a competition of the officer replying and the Questioner; it is the whole nation. We are here seated as the leaders of the nation, and he gives wrong information that in 1995, they have done a job, and an hon. Member from that area says that nothing has been done for years. Which is which? What is our position as leaders?

**Mr. Mwamzandi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a reply that the road in question was graded in May, 1995. I am not sure whether the hon. Member has been to that area since May, 1995, because he would see that the road has already been graded.

**Mr. Rotino:** On a point of order, Sir. He has been told categorically that the road has not been graded by the hon. Member who hails from the area. Can the Assistant Minister take an opportunity to tour those areas?

**Mr. Mwamzandi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also been told by my engineers in my Ministry who are working on that road.

**Mr. Falana:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very embarrassing! It is also a very serious matter when the Questioner happens to be an elected Member of KANU, and the responder an elected hon. Assistant Minister of KANU. Now, arising from his answer, the Assistant Minister seems to imply, and is actually imputing improper motive against the hon. Member, that he has not been to Moyale since May, 1995. The Questioner was there and this road was graded in 1986. That is a shame! Could the Assistant Minister kindly accept to go there, see for himself and stop misleading the House?

**Mr. Mwamzandi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the seriousness of the allegations, I would be grateful if hon. Galgalo and hon. Falana could come to the office so that---

**Mr. Farah:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. With all due respect to the hon Assistant Minister, because he has a written statement from his office, what I know is that, probably in the books of the Ministry, from 1986, there is an indication that so much was spent on that road every year. That is not always asked in the House. Can the Assistant Minister undertake to inform this House that after he does the investigations, he will take appropriate measures against the senior officers in that Ministry and report back to this House? If you check with the DC, you will find that it is not done. Can you also tell us how much was spent on that road for the last nine years?

**Mr. Mwamzandi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not in a position to tell how much was spent for the last nine years. But the information I have here is that in May, 1995, Kshs84,000 was spent; that is from the Moyale---

**Mr. Falana:** On point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. So many times we have been saying that he should discard the information that has been given from the Ministry because it is misleading. Is he in order to keep on repeating the same misleading information? He should forget the information from the ground and follow what the hon Members are saying in this House!

**Mr. Shikuku:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am trying to fully invoke Standing Order No.88, where the Assistant Minister consistently refuses, or goes on repeating what is not true that this road was graded May, 1995. The hon. Member says "it is not so". Could we invoke that Standing Order, and probably inform him that we have had such instances where they say they have done certain things when they have not? We had pipes which we were told in PAC were laid somewhere in Nyanza when they were not laid and the money was "eaten". Is he not being taken for a ride by his own civil servants, or should we not "name" this Assistant Minister for continuously misleading this House?

**Mr. Mwamzandi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Farah Maalim knows how much was spent for the last nine years. And I am telling the Hon. Member that I was not in the position to give the figures for those years. But with regard to what I alleged, that has been done, I had told him that Kshs84,000---

**Mr. Falana:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister is misleading the House because I did not ask him to give the figures of what was spent for the last nine years. I said let him make an undertaking to this House that he is going to go back to the office, and tell this House how much was spent on this road for the last nine years. He should also verify the answer he has now which is wrong, and also tell us what action he has taken against the very senior officers and engineers he has talked about, who have "eaten" that money. Do not hide a thief if you are not a thief!

**Mr. Mwamzandi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I accept to go back and investigate what has happened in this case.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next Question, Prof. Ny'ong'o.

## PAYMENT OF STAFF SALARIES

**Mr. Muite**, on behalf of **Prof. Anyang'-Ny'ong'o**, asked the Minister for Public Works and Housing:-

(a) whether he can explain why rural access road workers in Maseno Division have not been paid their salaries since last year; and,

(b) why the Ministry is dismissing these workers without paying them.

**The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing** (Mr. Mwamzandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give the following reply.

(a) The workers have not been paid their salaries for the period from 16th February to April, 1995, because funds allocated for the purpose were exhausted. However, those concerned will be paid in July this year after the release of the new budgetary allocations.

(b) The workers could not have been paid because the relevant funds were exhausted.

**Mr. Muite:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister give an assurance that the delay has not arisen because Kisumu Rural, where this road is, is an Opposition area? Is that the cause of the delay?

**Mr. Mwamzandi:** Mr. Speaker, can he repeat his question?

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Muite, would you like to repeat your question, because the Assistant Minister did not get it?

**Mr. Muite:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was asking for an assurance that, indeed, the cause of the delay in paying these workers is not on the basis that Kisumu Rural is an Opposition area!

**Mr. Mwamzandi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is never the reason.

**Mr. Rotino:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister ensure that all casual workers on rural access roads all over the country are paid promptly? In my own constituency, casual workers stay up to five months without being paid their salaries. Can he assure this House and the whole nation that all these workers will be paid promptly?

**Mr. Mwamzandi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are normally paid promptly and difficulties arise only when funds have not been released from the headquarters of the Ministry.

**Dr. Kituyi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's original reply that between February and April this year, the workers on this road were not paid because money had run out, and considering that in the Supplementary Estimates of this year substantial monies were requested to complete projects in some areas, including Keiyo District, why did the Assistant Minister not find it necessary at the time to seek supplementary financing to complete paying these workers in April, 1995, instead of waiting until July this year?

**Mr. Mwamzandi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, these workers are normally paid from DANIDA assistance. So, since money had not yet been released, we were not able to pay the workers.

**Mr. Nthenge:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Are we not being taken for a ride? A civil servant goes without salary for a number of months after this House gives the Government money! The Government plans how many people would be paid, but the money we grant is stolen by some people! Are we not being taken for a ride?

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Mwamzandi, are you taking him for a ride?

**Mr. Mwamzandi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer is "no". I am giving the correct information!

**Dr. Oburu:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, given the fact that the Government engages people in employment only when funds have been set aside and they are available, can the Assistant Minister tell us how these people were engaged without it being ensured that there were funds set aside for this particular purpose? This problem is not only in Kisumu Rural Constituency; even in Bondo, we have several workers who have not been paid from the rural access roads programme because money is not available. Is it that money was not there, or was the money misused?

**Mr. Mwamzandi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, people who work on these roads are normally employed on temporary basis when funds are available. So, if money is exhausted, then their jobs are scrapped.

**Mr. Magwaga:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, since we hear that donors who used to give money for these roads no longer do so, can rural access roads be included in the Ministry's estimates so that they can be treated like the other roads?

**Mr. Mwamzandi:** Mr. Speaker, I have no information that donors stopped funding; they still give money.

**Mr. J.N. Mungai:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the kind of workers on such roads are the

kind of people in this country who live from hand to mouth, so that unless they are paid, their families will go without food, can I ask the Assistant Minister to look into their case as a matter of urgency? The Ministry should not have allowed these people to continue working when they had exhausted their funds. So, can the Assistant Minister look for funds from wherever, even if it is from the petroleum levy, to pay these people? If we stand here to speak the truth, we should say that this problem is rampant in all the constituencies, including in the Assistant Minister's constituency.

**Mr. Mwamzandi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that they are going to be paid next month.

**Prof. Ouma:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will go back to a question which was asked by hon. Rotino, but which the Assistant Minister carefully evaded. These rural access roads are the final and very sensitive components of rural development. They are the means of accessing the bare-footed man and child. Could the Assistant Minister assure this House that these people, wherever they are, will be **[Prof. Ouma]** paid regularly so that there is access to the rural areas? He should not evade the question!

**Mr. Mwamzandi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the only thing I can assure the House is that, that proposal will be considered.

**Dr. Kituyi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have problems with a Minister who either deliberately will not or cannot reply to questions as they are put to him. There was a very good question by Dr. Oburu which was this: Even with a programme like this one which is funded by DANIDA, there are very clear estimates of how much labour will cost before any person is contracted. Now, can the Assistant Minister tell the House what happened so that there was an overrun, so that for two months, there was not enough money to pay casual workers on the road in Maseno? Is it because the donor withdrew money which he had committed, or because the money was misappropriated? Can he just reply concretely?

**Mr. Mwamzandi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, these are normally casual workers who are given jobs when money is available. So, if money has not been released by the donors then we cannot pay them.

*Question No. 145*

RE-INTRODUCTION OF PRELIMINARY INQUIRY

**Mr. Speaker:** This Question will be deferred.

*(Question deferred)*

*Question No. 081*

TRANSFER OF WEBUYE PLOT

**Mr. Speaker:** This Question by hon. Mwaura is also deferred.

*(Question deferred)*

**QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE**

BANKING OF WILDLIFE FUNDS

**Mr. Rotino:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Could the Minister state in how many bank accounts the funds of the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) have been kept between the years 1989 and 1994?

(b) Could he further state whether or not the said accounts have been audited, and if so, what are the results of the audit?

**The Minister for Tourism and Wildlife (Mr. Ngala):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. First of all my answer is rather long and I hope you will not mind when I take a little longer than usual.

(a) Since its inception, the KWS has operated 136 bank accounts. At the headquarters it has the following collection accounts; one, a main collection account. Here all the field stations transfer their funds. Two, there is a main operating account for the day-to-day operations. Three, there is a salaries account which is used to pay the KWS employees. Four, there is a donations account (general). Five, there are specific donor

accounts; examples are the European Economic Community account and USAID account. Secondly, at the field level stations, KWS has revenue collection accounts and operating accounts for the normal authorities to incur expenditure (operations) per the established station.

(b) The KWS accounts have been subject to audit by the Auditor-General (Corporations) annually. The first accounts report was made in June, 1990, and the last in June, 1993. The report for 1994 has been signed by the Board of Trustees and it is with the Auditor-General (Corporations) for certification. In all the years under review, the Auditor-General (Corporations) satisfied himself that all the banking transactions were in order and no report was made concerning the operations and banking transactions between KWS and its clients.

**Mr. Rotino:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Minister for this very elaborate answer that he has given, although it is not very detailed. I would like the Minister to tell this House how many of these bank accounts are in foreign countries and who the signatories of these accounts are.

**Mr. Ngala:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Member for thanking me for replying elaborately. I do not have the information because it was not part of the Question before the House, but that can be investigated and if there is any foreign account, we will make it known.

**Mr. Shikuku:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Minister said that there are the 136 bank accounts. In other words, he knows where these accounts are. Is he in order to tell us that he is going to investigate? He is talking of 136 accounts. Where are they; in Kenya or on the moon?

**Mr. Ngala:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, these bank accounts are in Kenya; they are not foreign accounts.

**Mr. Anyona:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question refers to the years 1989 to 1994 and, in the Minister's answer, he did say that the accounts of KWS were audited and submitted to the Auditor-General (Corporations) for auditing. Is it not true that sometime last year or the year before, this particular corporation was exempted from the provisions of the State Corporations Act? If that is correct, then what is the Minister talking about?

**Mr. Ngala:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was that situation which the hon. Member has referred to, when KWS was exempted from the provisions of this Act. However, the decision was revoked and, therefore, that situation did not hold at that time.

**Mr. Salat:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister talked of 136 accounts. In fact, I wanted to ask a question similar to the one asked by hon. Shikuku, whether all these accounts are in Kenya or outside the country. The Minister also said that there are two accounts, one called Donors' Accounts General, and another one, Specific Donor Account, for donors like the EEC and USAID. Funds from donors like the EEC and the USAID are possibly due to agreements between the Government and the donor bodies. Can the Minister tell the House if the specific donor accounts include donations by individuals or humanitarian donations? If so, how were these funds accounted for? We have reasons to ask this question since the former Director of KWS has formed a political party in the name of "sarafina".

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Muite:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member's illiteracy permitted to extend to the point where he cannot read a simple word like "SAFINA"?

**Mr. Salat:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is better to call it "sarafina" because it looks attractive. However, is the Minister satisfied that he can account for every penny donated to these accounts, and that those funds have not been abused to establish a political party in this country?

**Mr. Ngala:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the accounts were investigated by the Auditor-General (Corporations) whose certificate explains that this money was properly put to use. However, if there are any people with evidence of misappropriation of this money, we would like to get that information so that we can investigate further.

**Mr. Farah:** Thank you very, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am impressed with the integrity of the Minister in that, he has said that the accounts of KWS for the period between 1990/93 are clean. We have never heard of an occasion where a Minister stands and says "ours is clean but if you have evidence from outside, bring it here". It never works that way. Having said that, and also knowing that this KWS was exempted from the provisions of the State Corporations Act for only two weeks, can the Minister confirm or deny that KWS was run for those two weeks to the satisfaction of the Government, and at the direction of a Board of Directors? Leakey was not running this corporation alone.

**Mr. Ngala:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that there was a Board, and there was the Director. There is no conflict on that because we all know that. However, having a Board is one thing, and running with the concurrence of the Board is another. So, I do not know what the hon. Member is trying to prove here.

**Mr. Farah:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Minister cannot eat his cake and have it. He has just said that the Report by the Auditor-General (Corporations) for those three years is clean, and he was satisfied with it. He cannot come back and tell us that he does not know whether everything was being done properly by the Director. If the accounts were declared clean by the Auditor-General (Corporations), it is not for the Minister or for any politician to come out here and say the accounts were not clean. You have to say what the report says; call a spade, a spade! According to the Auditor-General (Corporations), it was clean. There was no mismanagement done by Dr. Leakey!

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! What is this excitement all about?

**Mr. Ngala:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know. You have asked the hon. Member the correct question. I do not know what the excitement is all about. All I said is that we concurred with the Report that was given. However, I also said that if there is anybody with any information contrary to what we believe to be the true position, we would like to get that information so that we can carry out investigations. About the Board that was appointed to run KWS, I said that having a Board does not guarantee good management because there are so many things in KWS. I really would like to get what the hon. Member is talking about, but he is very excited and I do not know what he is excited about.

**Mr. Anyona:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Minister did confirm that the KWS is now subject to the provisions of the State Corporations Act. Would it be in order for either the Minister or any Member of this House to say that the accounts are clean, when those accounts are supposed to go through a Committee of Parliament, which has to take evidence and bring a report here? Would it be in order for this House now to say that the accounts are clean or not clean?

**Mr. Ngala:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not get what the hon. Member is asking.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Anyona, can you explain what you mean?

**Mr. Anyona:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, now that the Minister has confirmed that they are trying to dodge this service. Would it be in order either for the Minister or for any hon. Member to say that their accounts are clean or not clean, when, in fact, we know that the correct procedure is for the accounts to go to the Public Accounts Committee, be scrutinised, evidence taken and then a report made to this House one way or the other? Would it, therefore, be in order at this stage to say their accounts are clean?

**Mr. Ngala:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not in my reply refer to the accounts. I was only referring to the banking transactions. That is what I referred to as having been certified by the Auditor-General (Corporations), but I did not talk specifically about the accounts. I referred to the banking transactions because the Question is centred on the accounts that were being operated.

**Mr. Salat:** On a point of order Mr. Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next Order! What is it, Mr. Salat?

**Mr. Salat:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister is getting away with something which he said he can find out. He promised to find out whether Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) operates a foreign account outside this country. When will he undertake to bring that reply to this House?

**Mr. Ngala:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already done so. We do not have foreign accounts.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. 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 15.6.95)*

*(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 21.6.95)*

*(Third Day of Budget Debate)*

**Mr. Anyona:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy to get the opportunity to contribute to this Budget. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I actually contribute to the Budget, I am very concerned about



the situation in the Ministry of Health. In today's *Standard* newspaper there is a headline story - in the *Nation* newspaper there is another story, that the Ministry has been given a clean bill of health.

**Mr. Speaker:** Can you use the microphone?

**Mr. Anyona:** Also, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the report in the *Standard* newspaper talks about money for drugs having been withheld - Kshs1.9 billion - because of some problems with the donors.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is important that we do not just debate academic issues when Kenyans are suffering. I would like at this point in time to raise the whole question of the procurement of these items, particularly this item called cotton gauze. We would like the Minister of Health as soon as he can, to make a Ministerial Statement in this House to explain three issues: How come that the Head of State saw it fit to set up a task force to clean up the Ministry of Health because, in his wisdom, he believes that it was all rotten? Indeed, the Minister himself did tell the nation that there were some saboteurs and thieves in that Ministry, and Kenyans were looking forward to those thieves and saboteurs being thrown out. Now, in today's Press, we are told by the Head of the Public Service and Secretary to the Cabinet that the Ministry of Health is clean in terms of procurement. The question then is: If this is the case, did the Head of State not know what he was doing when he ordered the creation of this task force?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, where is the evidence that this task force has collected, which leads to the conclusion that the Ministry is clean? In any case, the task force, as far as I understand, was set up by the President himself. Is it the business of the Head of the Public Service to go and say that the Ministry is clean, when the very Minister running that place has told us that it is full of saboteurs and thieves? So, I think this House and the country is entitled to an explanation from the Head of the Public Service, and from the Minister of Health about this issue.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as I am concerned, the second question of the emergency procurement of various items, including this cotton gauze, is another matter that, in fact, goes to prove that the Ministry of Health is not clean. What is the history of this cotton gauze? Sometime in 1993/94, tenders were given out for the supply of various items and this item was one of them. At that time, the tender price was Kshs650 per roll. That was in December, 1994, in fact. This particular tender was awarded to a company called Sudd Chemicals. The truth of the matter is that Sudd Chemicals did not have the ability to supply this item. Nevertheless, they were given the tender. In due course, they were unable to supply, not only this particular item, but, in fact, all the items that were tendered for, and I remember raising a question here on the same tender sometime last year. None of them was complied with and this was one of them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a result of that, because they failed to supply, it now became necessary to float emergency tenders for the supply of various things, including this particular one. Because of the emergency nature of this item, the price shot up from Kshs650 to Kshs1,200 per roll. The emergency quotation was given just for a few hours within the day. So, obviously, there was no way various tenderers were going to know that there were quotations going on.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, again, for the second time, this particular company called Sudd Chemicals was awarded the emergency quotation tender at that of price Kshs1,200 per roll. The requirement was 20,000 rolls. That is what the Ministry required, but this particular supplier said he could supply 3,000 rolls ex-stock. Now, what I understand has happened is that not only was he unable to supply the full complement of 20,000 rolls, but he has not been able to supply even the 3,000 rolls that he said he would supply. What has happened is that he has in the process supplied sub-standard cotton gauze rolls and these ones have been rejected by the Medical Stores. For once, I am glad to know that Medical Stores can reject sub-standard material.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are back to square one, where these items which are very urgently required have not been supplied because someone was swindling. Given that kind of experience, how can anybody tell us that the Ministry of Health is, therefore, clean? I feel, and I do not just feel; I know; I have some information that the Head of the Public Service and Secretary to the Cabinet, instead of helping the Government, he, himself, is covering up and condoning corruption in Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a team selected to do its role. In fact, right now, I am told, over the weekend, they took on large amount of imprests to move across the provinces, but, before they return, the verdict has been given. The Ministry is clean! There is something seriously wrong with this Ministry and I think something must be done.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I felt it was important to raise this particular issue at this point in time. The second issue that is headlined in the *Standard* newspaper is another one of this saga in the Ministry of Health, where some donor funds were made available for the procurement of drugs. In the process of procurement a company called Holme Pharmaceutical of Germany was awarded the tender.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the company which had the lowest quotation was Trinity Pharmaceuticals Limited, which is a local company. So, because of the fiddling, Trinity Pharmaceuticals appealed against the award of this tender and the appeal was, in fact, accepted and the tender was re-awarded to Trinity, thereby creating

two contractual problems. Trinity also appealed; they complained that these were donor funds and they should apparently buy from foreign companies. I am told that there is a gentleman in the Ministry of Health called Mr. Kiruti, who was busy behind this process of supporting these foreigners to acquire this particular tender and he succeeded. In the process, the tender was again reversed and given back to the other company, thereby creating a contractual problem with Trinity Pharmaceuticals. So, at the moment Trinity is unhappy about that breach of contract and is bent on suing the Government. To make it worse, who were given the order to supply in December/January, have been unable to supply and I understand that they cannot supply, if ever, until September. That is the basis of this story in the newspapers. You can see, therefore, that the question of procurement of drugs in this country is involved in deep corruption, and that is why our people are dying. I think the Government has an obligation to explain to Kenyans why these things are happening at this time when we are talking about transparency.

Having said that, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words about the Budget itself. I wanted to start by saying that the role of the Budget in the national economy is that it is the biggest socio-economic event in our national and Parliamentary calendar. So, therefore, as far as I am concerned, the Budget is a very important process. It translates socio-economic policies and programmes into actual fruits and benefits of development. The Budget should be the tool and vehicle that we use to allocate and distribute equitably national resources. The Budget should serve as the litmus test for economic health and social welfare.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this country we are looking for an ideal Budget. We want to move away from these Budgets which are really fake.

With those few words I beg to support.

**The Minister for Local Government** (Mr. ole Ntimama): Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support the Financial Statement as delivered by the Minister for Finance last week.

This was a Budget of the people and I think it took care of most of the important things that are supposed to be taken care of by our annual Budget. The importers and the exporters were taken care of. Some of the taxes, including VAT, were reduced and some of the little but notorious taxes were totally waived. I have also noticed that duty on fishing nets has been reduced. For a long time we have not seen a good and balanced Budget like the one that was presented to Parliament last week.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, some people are saying that this one is a "Donors' Budget." What is wrong with that? If this Budget is seeking to synchronise the feelings of the donor community with our budgetary proposals, I do not see anything wrong with that.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this afternoon I would like to thank His Excellency the President for having personally initiated the social dimensions crusade in this country. There was a big meeting in this country which was attended by officers and Ministers of this Government, and also Members of the Opposition, representatives of the donor community and other international experts who actually deliberated openly and transparently about the problem of the social dimensions of SAPs in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure you are aware that, recently, His Excellency the President visited Copenhagen to participate in a conference that was attended by other world leaders, again to deliberate upon this issue of social dimensions. The most important thing was to put it on record that this Government is concerned with the plight of some vulnerable groups in this country. We have disadvantaged groups like the urban poor, women, children, pastoralists, hunters and honey gatherers. I would like to tell my colleagues on both sides of the House that there are vulnerable groups in this country which we must start thinking very seriously about. These are groups that require deliberate and special attention in order to bring them into line with other communities of this country. We have the pastoralists and the nomads. These people occupy about two-thirds of the land mass of this country. They are to be found in the arid and semi-arid areas of this country. They are very important communities and the whole of that area is very, very important indeed. If that two-thirds of this country was developed if these people were provided with water, if they were provided with the necessary infrastructure, the livestock products from those areas would definitely boost the economy of this country. But it is also important to try and think very seriously about shifting resources, human and financial, to these areas with the express purpose of alleviating poverty. It is true that these groups of people were ignored and left behind in terms of development by the colonialists for no fault of their own. I think we need to address ourselves to the plight of these pastoralists, nomads, hunters and those people who are still living on honey alone.

I think some hon. Members do not seem to realise that some communities in this country still have a lot of problems. These are the groups that are normally hit severely by drought and famine. When drought strikes in those areas, human beings and their cattle suffer a lot. We want to create a situation where we can give these people all the necessary help they require, including the growing of crops that are drought-tolerant; crops that can

survive in those dry areas. We must create a system of food security for people in those areas.

I am sure that hon. Members on both sides of the House know that there has been a serious drought in Ethiopia, and that now Zimbabwe is in trouble. Matabeleland is having a lot of problems; people are dying. Children, women and everybody is dying because the drought is getting very severe there. We want, as a country that is developing, to make sure that these vulnerable groups are taken care of. When we come to debate the Vote of the Ministry of Education I hope that I will get an opportunity to talk about special education for these people; shifting of resources, both human and financial, to those areas to try and improve the standards of living for people in those areas. It is for the interest of this nation that all people are developed and we come to the same level.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my third point is that I want just to mention that it is futile for anybody on the KANU side of the House or at the Back Bench of the Opposition to try and interpret the feelings of H.E. the President towards his Ministers. He is the only boss of the Ministers here. He is the only inspector and nobody is supposed to give him advice of what to do to any Minister or Assistant Minister. He is capable of making his own decisions, and it will be futile to try and think that somebody can say, "Oh, I know the President thinks about this statement and thinks about the other". It is very futile, and people must be careful not to get into wrong ideas and wrong territories where they are not supposed to be.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I briefly looked at the HANSARD this morning and I saw what the hon. Member for Dagoretti was saying yesterday. He was saying that people are still being evicted at Enoosupukia in Narok. I am not surprised that some people are still peddling untruths about some of these things. I am not surprised that people are still creating stories here in Nairobi and some other places of this country, to try and malign the people of Narok and cause commotions. I know there is nobody that has been evicted in Enoosupukia. In fact, I know Enoosupukia as a water catchment area and nobody lives there at the moment. So there is no question of anybody being evicted. This was actually one of the stories that were being peddled around this country which is untrue. These are things that are able to cause a lot of trouble among the people who are living happily and freely together.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not surprised because people are frustrated. Once upon a time, some people thought we are going to become a colony. Once upon a time, some people thought we are going to die of hunger and depend entirely on them. Some people thought we are going to be a land bazaar, where everybody can buy land freely. I am not surprised because I know some people thought that this was an area to go and loot or invade, and that this was an area where all the interlopers will be accommodated. It is not true. If they want to look for another place where the people are on sale, it is not Narok District. The people of Narok District are not on sale, and we are not beggars, and I want everybody to know now that we are able to stand on our own and work on our own. Thank you.

**Mr. Wamae:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to the Motion on the Budget. In the first instance, I will say that the Minister for Finance has read a very balanced Budget. It is well balanced and I think we should be fair when something good is done, to acknowledge it.

*(Applause)*

I say that because the Budget is balanced in many ways. It is not hurting certain sections of the people, and I think on the overall, taking into account the economic circumstances prevailing in Kenya today, it is a good Budget, considering realities of the situation.

There are one or two areas I would like to mention where I think the Minister has really gone backwards; the Presumptive Tax. This tax of 15 per cent which is charged to farmers for marketing their products is a tax which we had debated in this House, in the Motion which was moved by hon. Anyona, and we all rejected it. For the Minister for Finance to bring it back now as two per cent is not fair, because this Tax is hitting some of the poor, peasant farmers in this country, the coffee farmers and tea farmers. Some of these farmers have one acre or half an acre of tea or coffee, and they are the ones the Minister is taxing. This also includes the dairy producers, people with one or two cows who are selling their milk. Why should these people pay tax in advance? I think this is not fair, and I think the Minister for Finance in this particular instance should look at this point again. I think he is trying to hit the wrong people, and these poor people should be supported instead of being asked to pay tax in advance.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have talked very much about foreign and local investments. I would say if we want to give incentives to foreign investors to come to this country and invest, let us start by giving those incentives to the local investors first. Let us give those incentives to ourselves. If somebody can make his savings and come up with a project and use his savings and other borrowed money to put up that project, he should be considered as an investor, whether he is local or foreign. There should be no consideration that foreigners are being given undue consideration or that we will leave here and go round the world encouraging foreign investment when we are not

prepared to consider local investments to be equal or even better investments than foreign investments. After all, in local investments, the dividends will be paid here and there will be no capital which is being repatriated. All the benefits in that investment will belong to the Kenyans. It is for that reason that I think we need the Government and all Ministers to start talking about local investments instead of them singing the song of foreign investments all the time.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, foreign investments should be encouraged to go to any part of Kenya. We should be an open country where any investor from any part of Kenya can go to any place. We should encourage joint ventures between Kenyans. Kenyans of different communities should join together and start projects which they can run and benefit from, and which can also be useful to this country. It is of great importance because you could start by discriminating against local investments when you are singing the song all over the world about foreign investment.

There is shortage of resources to invest, particularly in Africa, and foreigners are scared when they see there is no peace in Zaire, Somalia, Angola and Liberia. They get scared and do not want to bring their money to Africa. Therefore, we should preserve the investment we have here. We should encourage our people to save, and I would like to see a day when I will go to a joint venture with my friend hon. Ntimama and we own one project together, being members of the Board of directors; we run it together, and make money together. That is the Kenya we want, and that is what will even remove tribalism and the feeling of sectionalism in this country. This should be encouraged by everybody.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other point which I would like to mention is that unemployment is a very serious matter in this country; unemployment of young people, school-leavers, university leavers and so forth. The long-term solution to unemployment is economic growth. The real solution is not anything else. It is for the economy to grow and to be able to absorb more people in productive employment. It is for this reason that the question of privatisation of parastatals which are not performing properly is of crucial importance because private investors will ensure that those investments perform. If they do not perform, it hurts their pockets, but when parastatals do not perform now, it hurts the taxpayer. It is, therefore, important that a crash programme be drawn so that we sell some of these parastatals through the Stock Exchange, and others privately. Let them be sold to the private sector so that it can be the engine of economic growth. The engine of economic growth can only come from the private sector and we will make the necessary savings. Let the Government collect taxes from those companies when they make profit. Those taxes will assist the Government in meeting its responsibility. The main responsibility of the Government should be to maintain security, law and order. This is the main function of a Government and it should procreate a fair playing field for private investors to perform the important issue of creating economic growth and employment. We should reduce taxes in those areas where the savers will reinvest those funds in productive means. By so doing, we will create jobs, and by doing so create hope for our people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are now spending a lot of money educating our children in primary, secondary and university institutions. We cannot assure them of employment and this is creating dissatisfaction among our people and particularly the youth; that they have no future. It is important that this acceleration of economic growth be a matter of great importance and priority. A mechanism should be established where people who invest and create wealth can be given certain incentives. They need more incentives to continue doing well. The question of jealousy should not arise because, provided that somebody is doing a genuine business, making profit, paying taxes, paying workers' salaries and so forth, he should be left alone. Those are the sort of people we should like to see in this country because that is what brings hope and development in a country and this is what we all need.

There are so many sectors of privatization; for example, the Kenya Power and Lighting Company. So many areas can be privatized in this corporation. Private people should be allowed to produce their transformers, build lines and be involved in the question of investigation in the production of power. All these are various things that should be done. Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporations too can be privatized. There are many functions in the Kenya Railways Corporation that can be privatized; for example, repair of wagons, production of spare parts and so on. Let them not think that privatization is only privatizing small companies which are owned by the Government. There are so many areas in strategic parastatals which can be privatized, leaving the core of that parastatal intact. Even in Kenya Ports Authority there are so many functions there which can be privatized. They should be given to the private sector to run, leaving the function of maintaining the port to the parastatal. By so doing, we are going to see the economy grow.

The move by the Minister of gradually reducing taxes should be continued. I think we need to come to a level of about 25 to 30 per cent on corporations. Let the private sector save more money to reinvest in the growth of the economy.

Finally, there is nothing more important than a healthy agriculture. Eighty per cent of our people still depend on agriculture and if we really want to change the lives of our people, let us improve the agricultural sector and make it productive. Get market for the farmers' produce and make sure that they are paid. When we see an

organization such as Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC) not paying farmers for five months, we feel bad. This is one way of killing the morale of the farmers, and this is what we do not need in this country.

With those few words, I support the Motion.

**The Minister for Environment and Natural Resources (Mr. Sambu):** Nakukushukuru, Bw. Spika, kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili nitoe maoni yangu kuhusu Makadirio haya ya Mwaka huu wa 1996/95. Nafikiria vile wenzangu wamesema, Makadirio haya ni mema na yameangalia maslahi ya karibu watu wote, wafanyabiashara, wenye rasilimali na wananchi kwa jumla, ambo wanunua na kuza mali yao. Uchumi wetu umeimarika. Shida tulizokuwa nazo mnamo mwaka wa 1993 kurudi nyumba zimeanza kutoweka ingawa tunafahamu kwamba kuna matatizo. Tunaona kwamba uchumi umeanza kuimarika. Mwaka jana, 1994, uchumi ulikua kwa kiwango cha asilimia 3 cha GDP. Tunatarajia kwamba mwaka huu wa 1995, utazidi kuimarika na pengine tutfika katika kiwango cha zaidi ya asilimia 5 cha GDP. Hiyo ni dalili nzuri kwa sababu kama uchumi unaimarika, hiyo nikuonyesha kwamba rasilimali inazidi kuwa nzuri kwa sababu rasilimali inatokana na uchumi wa nchi kukua. Tukitaka kuongeza uimarikaji wa uchumi wetu ni sharti tuanze kuanzisha miradi mipya katika sehemu mpya. Kwa mfano, ni lazima tuangalie kama tunaweza kuchukua sehemu ambazo ni kavu na kunyunyizia maji ili tuanze kuzalisha mazao. Vile vile ni lazima tuangalie sehemu ambazo zina rutuba, tuone kama zinaweza kupatiwa infrastructure inayohitajika ili zianze kuzalisha mali ambayo tunaweza kuza nje na tupate rasilimali kwa nchi yetu.

Uwanja wa Ndege wa Eldoret utawezesha sehemu za magharibi ya Kenya kufungua milango yake kwa biashara. Sehemu za magharibi ya Kenya zina ardhi kubwa yenye rutuba. Ina watu wengi ambao wanaweza kufanya kazi. Vile vile sehemu zile zina---

**An hon. Member:** Siasa!

**The Minister for Environment and Natural Resources (Mr. Sambu):** Sitaki kusema siasa, lakini hiyo sehemu ina watu ambao wako tayari kupokea maendeleo. Ninafikiria jambo la kuoneana wivu halituletea manufaa yoyote. Tumefungua sehemu zingine na kwa hivyo sehemu za magharibi ya Kenya zipatiwe nafasi ya kufungulia. Huu uwanja wa ndege utawapatia watu manufaa ili waweze kuza mazao yao. Mheshimiwa mmoja alisema kuwa huo uwanja utakuwa wa kupeleka samadi ya ng'ombe. Ningependa kusema kwamba huo uwanja hautakuwa wa kupeleka samadi ya ng'ombe. Tutatumia samadi ya ng'ombe kuweka rutuba katika udongo wetu ili ukuze maua, mboga na mazao mengine. Vile vile, tunatumaini kwamba kwa sababu kuna sehemu nyingi za kupendeza katika Bonde la Ufa, watalii nao watanufaika kutembelea sehemu zile. Nilisema kwamba makadirio haya yana motisha wa kuwapa wenye rasilimali. Mmoja ni ule wa kuteremsha kodi au ushuru wa VAT kutoka asilimia 18 mpaka 15. Ile itasidia wenye rasilimali au watengenezaji wa mali wauze mali nyingi sana, na kwa hivyo biashara ipate kukua ili waajiri watu wengi zaidi. Pia tunatumaini kwamba ukusanyaji wa kodi utaimarika zaidi wakati halmashauri ya Kenya Revenue Authority itakapoanza kazi yake hapo tarehe mosi Julai. Ikiwa nchi itaendelea, ni lazima kwanza iimarishwe uchumi wake. Pili, ni lazima ushuru au mapato ya Serikali yakusanywe kwa sababu tukikusanya ushuru au mapato ya Serikali, hapo ndipo Serikali itakuwa na mali ya kurejesha kwa miradi ambayo itaweza kunufaisha wananchi. Barabara zetu zinaweza kutengenezwa ili ziweze kufungua sehemu ambazo zinahitaji kufunguliwa kwa ajili ya uchumi.

Kwa hivyo, natumaini kwamba halmashauri hii ya Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) itaweka juhudi zaidi kukusanya mapato ya Serikali ili Serikali ikipata ule ushuru ama mapato, iweze kuelekeza kwa miradi ya kusaidia wananchi.

Bw. Spika, makadirio na makisio haya ambayo yamewekwa katika Bunge wiki jana yanaonyesha kwamba Serikali itaelekeza zaidi ya karibu Kshs7 bilioni kwa miradi ambayo itawasaidia wale wasiojiweza kiuchumi (social dimension aspect). Tunatarajia kwamba miradi hiyo itaweza kuwapa kazi wale wasiojiweza kiuchumi kazi za mikono. Ni lazima tuangalie kwamba kazi zetu zaidi ziwe za kutumia watu, yaani labour-intensive projects, ili ziweze kuwapa kazi wale ambao hawana kazi. Kwa mfano, barabara zetu zinaweza kutengenezwa na watu wanaotumia mikono. Kwa sasa, tukifika kwa yadi ama mahali pa kuwekea ama kuhifadhiya zile mashine za barabara, utaona kwamba nyingi zimesimama na zinataka kurekebisha. Ningesema kwamba ni vizuri tuangalie zile zinazoweza kurekebisha, zirekebisha. Kwa mfano, Wilaya ya Nandi, kwa sasa, ina mashine ama grader moja tu kwa wilaya nzima ya kutengeneza barabara. Ingekuwa vizuri kama haiwezi kurekebisha, tuone kwamba miradi ya barabara ndogo ndogo iwe inatengenezwa na wale wanaotumia mikono.

Bw. Spika, vile vile, ni lazima tuangalie kilimo kwa sababu, kwa sasa, kilimo ndicho uti wa mgongo wa uchumi wetu. Kilimo kinaajiri zaidi ya asilimia 80 ya watu wetu. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima tuone kwamba miradi ya kilimo inapatiwa usaidizi ama mali inayohitajika, ili kipate kuimarika zaidi.

Bw. Spika, kwa wakati huu, najua kumewekwa kodi ya kukisia ama "Presumptive Tax ya asilimia 2. Hapo mwaka juzi tulikuwa na kodi hii ambayo ilikuwa ya kiwango cha asilimia 5. Nafikiria kiwango hiki cha asilimia 2 kwa wale wakulima ambao wanajitegemea wao wenyewe wakulima kama watu binafsi, kodi hiyo ama ushuru huo wa mapato wa asilimia 2 ni sawa kabisa. Kwa sasa, wakulima wetu wale wadogo ambao hawana ujuzi

wa kufanya zile zinaitwa "returns", mara kwa mara wanaambiwa ni lazima walipe kodi ya shilingi elfu kadhaa. Ni heri hii "Presumptive Tax" iwe inakatwa kutoka "source" na mambo yakaishia hapo. Inakuwa vigumu sana kwa wale wasio na elimu ya kujua mambo ya "returns", ambao vile vile hawawezi kuwaajiri wale wahasibu (accountants). Inakuwa ni vigumu sana wakipata "assessment" ya ghafula. Ni wazi kwamba wakati mwingine "assessment" kwa wakulima huwa inatumika vibaya sana. Kwa hivyo, nafikiria ile Presumptive Tax ya asilimia 2 itakuwa ya manufaa kwa wakulima kwa sababu itakomesha ile hali ya kuwaletea wao "assessment" ya ghafula kama wao hawako tayari.

Bw. Spika, kama nilivyosema hapo awali, makadirio haya ni mema kwa wenye rasilimali. Ni heri sasa wananchi wetu wao wenyewe waanze kuingiza rasilimali katika sehemu zote za Jamhuri. Kwa hayo machache, Bw. Spika, naunga mkono.

**Mr. Mumba:** Bw. Spika, kwanza, nashukuru kwa kunipatia nafasi hii nami kuichangia Hoja hii ambayo ni muhimu sana.

Bw. Spika, nataka kumpongeza Waziri wa Fedha kwa Bajeti ambayo ilianguka kila upande na ilikuwa ni sawa kabisa. Hii ni thibitisho kwa vile hata Wabunge wa Upinzani naona wakiisifu Bajeti hii. Nafikiri ni thibitisho kwamba Serikali yetu ya KANU inafanya kazi nzuri sana. Naona mhe. Mwavumo anakubali!

*(Applause)*

Bw. Spika, ni kama tulivyoona katika Bajeti hii. Hata ile "inflation" imeweza kuregeshwa chini kwa hatua kubwa sana, kutoka kiasi cha asilimia 16 mpaka asilimia 4. Hiyo si kazi rahisi katika maendeleo ya uchumi.

Basi nina hakika kwamba hata wale wananchi ambao ninawawakilisha huko Bahari wanaunga mkono kikamilifu haya ambayo ninayazungumza hapa.

Lakini nikiwa nasema hivyo, nina hakika pia kuna mambo kadha wa kadha ambayo watu hao wa Bahari ama Kilifi, kwa jumla, wanauliza. Kulingana na Bajeti hii, naweza kusema Bajeti ilikuwa nzuri lakini tunaweza kutengeneza Bajeti nzuri vile iwezekanavyo. Lakini sisi huko chini tunasema hivi: Bajeti iwe nzuri vyovyote iwezekanavyo, lakini isipokuwa Bajeti ile iwe imeangalia mambo mengine ya muhimu yanayotuhusu sisi watu wa Kilifi ama Pwani, kwa jumla, basi taabu yetu huwa inaendelea vile vile. Ninasema kwamba kuna mambo fulani, kama mambo ya ardhi. Sisi tunarudiarudia neno hili. Nina hakika kwamba watu huwa wanauliza ni kwa nini watu hawa wanarudiarudia jambo hili la ardhi kila siku? Ni kwa sababu ni jambo muhimu sana katika maisha yetu.

Bw. Spika, mwaka jana kulifanywa taratibu fulani na Wizara ya Ardhi na Makao ambayo ni kuandikisha maskwota wote katika Mkoa wa Pwani, yaani watu ambao hawana ardhi. Waliwekwa katika rejesta. Jambo hilo lilitoa tamaa kubwa sana kwa watu wa Pwani, tukijua baada ya hapo, kutatokea mambo fulani ya kurekebisha taabu ambazo zilikuwa zimekumba watu wa Pwani. Lakini tangu ahadi hiyo ilipofanywa mpaka sasa, hakuna lolote limetokea. Hata ni kama tulikuwa tunazibwa macho tu ili tunyamaze.

Kwa hivyo, naiomba Serikali katika mipango yote ya maendeleo ambayo inafanya iangalie jambo hili la ardhi. Hasa naiomba Wizara

ya Ardhi na Makao katika zile sehemu zinazoitwa "Government land", wale ambao wameandikishwa kama maskwota wapewe nafasi ya kwanza katika ardhi hiyo kabla ya watu wengine kutoka nje ya Kilifi kupewa sehemu ambazo ni za wenyeji. Ni ardhi ya Serikali lakini watu wanaishi huko. Kwa hivyo, tunasema wenyeji, watu wa Kilifi, watu wa Bahari, wapewe ardhi hizo za "GL" kwanza, kabla ya kupewa watu wengine kutoka nje ya sehemu hizo. Ni tabia ya Wizara hii kuchora ramani kutoka huko juu na kuwapa watu sehemu za ardhi bila ya kujua nani wako katika ardhi hiyo. Kwa mfano, wiki iliyopita tuligundua kwamba uwanja mzima wa shule moja, wenye eneo la ekari 16, huko Mtwapa umepewa mtu binafsi. Kwa hakika hili ni kosa. Hata ardhi ya miji fulani imepewa watu binafsi kutoka nje ya sehemu hizo. Bajeti yetu ni nzuri lakini wananchi wa Bahari wanauliza maswali juu ya jambo hili.

Jambo lingine ambalo ni muhimu ni kuhusu barabara. Waziri wa Fedha alizungumza vizuri sana kuhusu mipango ya barabara ambayo inaendelea. Lakini asimilia 75 ya barabara katika sehemu ya Bahari hazijakuwa classified. Sasa hata kama pesa za miradi ya barabara zimetengwa, watu wa Bahari hawatanufaika na pesa hizo. Kwa hivyo, ninaiomba Wizara ya Ujenzi na Nyumba zifanyiwe classification barabara za Bahari. Pia barabara katika mipango ya makao hazina waangalizi na naiomba Wizara izifanyie classification ili wanachi katika Bahari wafaidike na miradi ya Serikali kuhusu barabara.

Pia ninampongeza Wiziri wa Fedha kwa mipango ya kupunguza umaskini ambayo iko katika Bajeti yake.

Lakini lile muhimu ninalotaka kuzungumzia ni ukosefu wa kazi. Katika Wilaya ya Kilifi, na hasa Bahari, ukosefu wa kazi unawatatiza vijana. Kwa hivyo, ni muhimu kwa Serikali kuangalia jinsi ya kusaidia miradi ya sasa inayotoa kazi. Kwa mfano kiwanda cha korosho huko Kilifi sasa kinadhooika. Je, Serikali inafanya nini ili

kukisaidia kisianguke? Mbeleni kiwanda hiki kilikuwa kimeajiri watu 2000 lakini sasa kina wafanyakazi wasiozidi 100, na hii ni kuonyesha kwamba nafasi 1900 zimepotea. Je Serikali inalielewa jambo hili? Mojawapo ya matatizo ambayo yamekikumba kiwanda hiki ni kwamba korosho mbichi ambazo hazijasagwa zinazwa ng'ambo. Inafaa Wizara ya Kilimo, Ustawi wa Mifugo na Uuzaji izuie uuzaji wa korosho mbichi ng'ambo ili korosho mbichi zote zisagwe na kiwanda cha Kilifi, ili wananchi waweze kupata kazi. Tunaweza kuzungumzia mipango mipya ya kutoa kazi lakini ni lazima tuzuie kuanguka kwa miradi ya sasa ambako kunaweza kuwakosesha wananchi kazi.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

**Sankori:** Ahsante sana, Bw. Spika, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili niongee machache juu ya Bajeti yetu ya mwaka huu. Kwanza namshukuru Waziri wa Fedha kwa ajili ya Bajeti ambayo ilikuwa nzuri sana. Lakini kuna sehemu chache za Bajeti hi ambazo tunamuomba Waziri achunguze. Kwa mfano uagizaji wa vyakula kama vile mahindi, ngano na mchele utaua ukulima katika Kenya. Tungeagiza chakula kutoka nje wakati ambapo tuna shida ya chakula. Lakini tungewapa wakulima pesa ambazo tutatumia kuagizia chakula kutoka nje ili waweze kustawisha kilimo chao. Wakati huu kuna mahindi mengi sana katika Kenya. Pengine nchi za nje zitatuuzia mahindi kwa bei ya chini na mahindi hayo yakiingia hapa nchini, yatafanya bei za mahindi kushuka na kuwavunja wakulima wetu moyo. Kwa hivyo, ningemwomba waziri aone kwamba wakulima wetu hawavunjiki moyo na kushindwa kulima tena, halafu tupate shida wakati watu wa nje watakapokataa kutuuzia chakula.

Pia Waziri hakuwafikiria wafugaji wa ng'ombe, mbuzi, ngamia na kondoo. Aligusia vyakula vya mifugo tu, lakini wafugaji kutoka Kajiado, Isiolo, Wajir au Lokichogio hawajui vyakula vya mifugo ni nini. Sisi tunafuga mamia ya ng'ombe, mbuzi, ngamia na kondoo ambao wanakula nyasi na kunywa maji na hatuhitaji vyakula vya mifugo. Kwa hivyo, tungemwomba Waziri ayafikirie maslahi ya wafugaji kutoka sehemu kavu.

Jambo lingine ni juu ya mikopo ya kununua nyumba. Kuna Mswada kuhusu mikopo ya kununua nyumba ambao ulipingwa na Bunge hili mwaka jana kwa sababu ungewaumiza waombaji mikopo na Mkuu wa Sheria akauondoa. Ajabu ni kwamba sehemu moja ya Bajeti hii imerudia mapendekezo yale yale yaliyokuwa katika Mswada ulioondolewa kutoka katika Bunge hili. Hii itafanya wale watu ambao wanachukuwa mortgage katika kampuni za kifedha kama HFCK walipe riba ya juu zaidi kwa ajili ya sehemu kama hiyo. Ningetaka Waziri achunguze jambo hilo asije akaweka tena wananchi katika hali ya taabu. Nina hakika Wabunge wengi wamechukuwa mikopo katika mashirika kama haya. Sasa hiyo pesa ikiwekwa katika Banki Kuu ya Kenya, nyinyi wenyewe ndio mtalipa, na nyinyi ndio mmepitisha hapa bila kujua ya kwamba hiyo kitu inaathiri mwananchi wa kawaida. Ningeomba Waziri aangalie sehemu hiyo asije akaumiza wale watu ambao, labda, hangetaka kuwaumiza.

Bw. Spika, sehemu nyingine ambayo ninaona ichunguzwe ni hii petroleum levy ambayo sumuni iliongezwa juu yake. Sikitiko langu ni kwamba tumeyapa uhuru yale makampuni ambayo yanaagiza mafuta. Juzi, Katibu katika Wizara ya Nishati alisema wasiongeze bei ya mafuta, lakini hawakujali; waliendelea na kuongeza bei tu. Kuna

makampuni kama National Oil Company of Kenya (NOCK) na Kenya Petroleum Refineries Limited (KPRL), na tunajua ni pesa ngapi zinatumiwa kwa uagizaji wa crude oil katika Kenya. Kwa hivyo, tunajua ile faida kampuni hizi zinapata, na pia ile kodi ya Serikali tunajua. Lakini hapa, ninafikiri Waziri amewapa uhuru hawa waagizaji wa mafuta, na watapata faida zaidi. Waziri anapaswa kuangalia hili jambo kwa sababu bei ya petroli ikiongezeka, basi bei ya kila kitu inaongezeka. Kwa hivyo, tukiongeza bei ya petroli ni kama kusema kwamba bei ya kila kitu iongezwe kwa sababu hakuna jambo lolote linaloweza kutendeka bila petroli. Hii inaonyesha kwamba Bajeti ni nzuri lakini hilo jambo moja linaweza kuleta taabu katika sehemu mbali mbali za uchumi.

Bw. Spika, jambo lingine ambalo ningetaka kuongea juu yake ni barabara. Barabara zote zimekuwa mbovu zaidi, hasa hapa Nairobi. Yule mtu aliyeenda nje miaka kumi iliyopita akirudi sasa na kuona hizi barabara za Nairobi, hawezi kuamini kwamba yuko Nairobi. Kila pahali pana mashimo. Ajabu ni kwamba tunangoja mpaka Mtukufu Rais aseme, "barabara za Nairobi zitengenezwe". Sijui saa hiyo pesa hupatikana wapi? Utaona trakta zikikimbia huku na huko, mashimo yakizibwa. Tunaomba Baraza la Mji wa Nairobi liangalie jambo hili kwa sababu Nairobi ndio "kioo" cha Kenya. Watu wote wanaofika hapa watachukulia Kenya kulingana na vile waliuona mji wa Nairobi ulivyo. Kama Nairobi ni mbaya, watakuwa na mawazo kwamba Kenya ni mbaya, na kama Nairobi ni nzuri, watasema Kenya yote ni nzuri. Kwa hivyo, ningeomba Wizara ya Ujenzi na Nyumba iangalie barabara, wakishirikiana na mabaraza ya miji na manispaa. Haya mabaraza yanapata pesa. Kila mtu katika Nairobi anayefanya kazi hulipa service charge, na hizi pesa zinatakikana zitumiwe kwa kutoa huduma kwa wakazi wa Nairobi. Hakuna mataa katika mitaa, na hii ni---

**Mr. Salat:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Opposition benches are empty. The Opposition Members are not here except for the two officials of SAFINA.

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! So long as the House has a quorum, it matters not where Members are sitting. Proceed!

**Mr. Sankori:** Ahsante sana, Bw. Spika. Ningependa kusema ya kwamba wafanyakazi na wafanyabiashara wanalipa service charge, na hii service charge lazima itumiwe kwa kutoa huduma kwa wale watu ambao hulipa hii kodi. Ningeomba Waziri wa Serikali za Wilaya, mhe. ole Ntimama, atusaidie kwa kuhakikisha ya kwamba hii service charge inatumiwa hasa kwa kurekebisha na kutoma huduma kama hizi. Haya mabaraza yana pesa, lakini hizi si pesa zao, ni pesa za wananchi.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

**Mr. Muite:** I thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The whole rationale of having a Budget in any country is for the Government of the day to tell its people how it is going to raise the money and how it is going to spend that money. Inherent in that philosophy of a Budget, it is incumbent on the Government to be very transparent. The first point is that when this august House has approved a Budget and sanctioned expenditure, then the Government should live within that Budget. Looking at the past performance, the Government never lives within the Budget. After the Budget has been presented and sanctioned by this august House, the various Government Ministries then proceed to exceed the budgetary allocations as if, indeed, there was no Budget. Year in, year out, we have got situations where this KANU Government spends the money as if a Budget was never presented. Therefore, the question arises as to the meaning of a Budget in this country. Budgets in this country have become meaningless. This House debates a Budget, passes it, but the Budget is never adhered to by the Government. So, in a very real sense, we, as an institution, have become a toothless bulldog as far as checking excess expenditure by the Government is concerned. The only way in which this House can act as a check is through a change in the present constitutional arrangement.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, as a nation, we cannot afford to discuss the Budget without asking for a new constitutional order. We want a situation where this House will be able to act as a check on the excesses of the Government. We are not able to do so because of the present constitutional arrangement. We have a situation where even the Sessional Committee that determines what is going to be debated in this House is dominated by the Government. We have a situation where the rules of this House themselves need re-examining if this House is going to have the authority and the jurisdiction to act as a check on the excesses of the Government. We have a situation where the whole institution of parliament needs to be re-examined with the a view to strengthening it so as to discover ways and means of acting as a check against the Executive. As you all know, the present constitutional arrangement permits the Executive, that is the Cabinet, to also be part and parcel of this House. Time has come for us to re-examine that, to

see whether, perhaps, it will work better if, as in other constitutional arrangements, the Executive, together with the Cabinet, is actually excluded from the National Assembly. That is one of the options.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do want to make one point. I want to go on record that when we talk about a new constitutional arrangement, that is not directed at any particular party. It is not directed at any particular individual. Indeed, some of us do not approve of what we see happening in other countries on this continent, like Malawi, where when the previous President agreed to relinquish power because he had lost elections, then he is taken to court on some offences. It was within the power of that particular President to refuse to relinquish power and to plunge his country into chaos and bloodshed by clinging onto power. Because he had done that, perhaps, the good people of Malawi ought to have considered a better behaviour towards the former President. So, when we talk about a new Constitution, some of us are prepared to advocate a situation where there will be a clause which is part and parcel of that new constitutional arrangement, guaranteeing constitutional immunity to the present President for whatever he may have done or not have done. So, we are serious; we are putting this nation and the future of this nation above narrow considerations, in return for the President agreeing to usher in a new Constitutional order that will guarantee the security of each and everybody--

**The Minister for Labour and Manpower Development (Mr. Masinde):** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it in order that the hon. Member should be digressing from the issue and telling us about the Constitution? I would suggest that he limits himself to today's Order Paper.

**Mr. Muite:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had said that I find it very difficult to discuss the Budget in the absence of discussing a new constitutional order. I said that in the past we have discussed Budgets in this House which have not been adhered to. This House has not been able to check the excesses of the Government. Why has that been so? I am saying it because of the present constitutional arrangements. This House requires strengthening and I am discussing the new constitutional order in the context of the Budget.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other issue that cannot be divorced from the Budget is the question of corruption.



We are never going to be able to get the money that we pass in this House benefitting the man in the street as long as that money is going to end up in the hands of a few individuals. Before I was interrupted by the hon. Member, I was saying that I do not want to be misunderstood. The Constitutional immunity that I refer to would, of course, have to be confined to the President alone. I was not talking about those around him, who may have been guilty of committing crimes for which they should be prosecuted. I am not talking about a general amnesty.

**The Minister for Environment and National Resources** (Mr. Sambu): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member has continued discussing some constitutional amendments here. Are these also on the Order Paper?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think he is wishing that it would happen. So, it is his wishes.

**Mr. Muite:** I thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Talking specifically about the Budget, the pinning of the constitutional order to the Budget is a very important factor. Really, I regret my inability to persuade my hon. colleagues on that side to understand the nexus between a good constitutional order and a Budget. But where in the Budget is this Government budgeting for Kshs4 billion for the construction of the Airport at Eldoret? The whole purpose of a Budget is for us to be told how the money will be raised and how it is going to be spent. I have gone through this Budget and it is a matter of public knowledge that construction at Eldoret has already started. Where are they budgeting for this Kshs4 billion? The land on which the airport is being constructed, is it public land or is it private land? Is it true that the land had been bought by an individual? If so, what arrangement is this Government making in order to acquire the land where the airport is being constructed?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on corruption, we have a situation now where Government institutions such as the Kenya National Assurance Company is on the verge of collapse. That is an institution that is headed successfully by political appointees. It is one of the insurance company that enjoys a monopoly of insuring all the other parastatals. What has led to the situation where it is now, on the verge of collapse? And why is it that very many individuals, particularly from certain communities, who are up to date with repayment of their loans are actually being asked to repay their mortgage loans before they have, in fact, defaulted in order, perhaps, to save this institution from collapse?

Unless the issue of corruption is addressed and addressed very seriously, this whole issue of any Budget that we pass here will again be meaningless because it is not going to assist whatsoever in the growth of the economy of this nation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the honeymoon that hon. Musalia Mudavadi has been enjoying must come to an end. He has been the Minister for Finance now for two years and when one examines what is going on at the Treasury, it would appear that the Treasury is losing more money now during his tenure than it had lost during the tenure of his predecessors. We do have figures and I do give notice that we do have scandals that we want to expose relating to the Treasury.

**The Assistant Minister for Education** (Mr. Komora): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support the Budget Speech. We are now beginning to see the light of day when the former neglected areas are now being given their due consideration. In this respect, I would like to thank most sincerely His Excellency the President for allowing a large chunk of money in the Budget to look after the welfare of those in need.

I would like to say the same in relation to the Office of the President's inclusion of a sizeable amount of money for the tarmacking of a most important road in Tana River District, from Malindi to Hola; a road which is very important economically and strategically, and in line with what has been formulated to improve the inter-state communications. This is an excellent step for us in the right direction. Some hon. Members in the Opposition have been a little too much in terms of thinking of their own areas alone. I refer to a specific contribution by my friend, hon. Michuki, the other day on this very Speech, saying that because his province has more people drinking beer, more money for development should go to his province. If we were able to table here before the House the billions of shillings that go to Central Province from this KANU Government, they would shut their mouths. Everybody criticising this Government would shut his mouth. It is time they knew that Kenya is one country and all areas deserve development and all areas deserve to be attended to.

On the same vein, I would like to appeal to the Minister for Energy to take into consideration the fact that Tana River District is possibly the only district where the district headquarters does not have electricity. I think we have a right to demand that we get similar treatment like other districts, and if we were to consider the amount of electric power that goes to Central Province, they would be able to see what I am talking about.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the waters of River Tana are used to generate a lot of electricity in this country. Just the other day, hon. Kiluta said that people in his constituency deserve electricity, and that is right, and so do we. Therefore I would appeal to the Minister for Energy to do his best, within his Ministry's Budget, at least, to fulfil a small promise that I received from the former Minister for Energy, the late hon. Kyalo, who left us the other day;

that something was going to be done about electricity supply to Hola Town during this financial year. We are about to enter a new financial year and I would like the Minister for Energy to follow the footsteps of the Office of the President.

In the same vein, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would appeal to the Minister for Lands and Settlement to do something about the problems currently facing the people of Tana River. There is no reason why Kenyans who reside in Tana River District should have no title deeds. Indeed, the colonialists did not recognise the fact that there were people living in Tana River District. In that respect, the KANU Government is certainly aware that there are people in Tana River District. There are KANU supporters in Tana River District. We do exist. All that land that was declared Crown Land actually belonged to the people of Tana River District. It is high time the Minister for Lands and Settlement rectified that anomaly in order to allow the people of Tana River to enjoy what the Almighty God gave them.

*[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]*

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

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to give credit to the Minister for Health for making a reasonable provision for health institutions in the whole country. While I praise my colleague for being fair, I would like to emphasise one thing, and that is to appeal to those charged with the responsibility of executing the decisions of this House and the Government to do their work diligently. Last year, we had a misfortune in Tana River District of losing millions of shillings earmarked for the development of Hola Hospital. That strange error was committed by one senior Government servant who, and he should have known that there is a district called Tana River and whose headquarters is Hola, wrote a voucher for Hola Hospital but sent it to Lamu instead of sending it to Tana River. That voucher stayed in Lamu for three months. I think we have a right here to appeal to the civil servants to be more serious about their work and to be more considerate. Yesterday, we approved the Vote on Account. The AIE holders are now free to write vouchers for development projects in various parts of this country as outlined in the Budget. Let them do so now. Let them issue the AIEs now and forward them to the districts through the correct addresses so that work on projects can start on 1st July, 1995. We do not have to wait for six or seven months for a voucher to move from Nairobi to Hola.

What happened to us may be happening to other people in other parts of the Republic. Let the civil servants be effective. Let them be speedy and accurate and considerate. This is because the purpose of development is to make sure that every part of the country benefits within a financial year. What is the point of voting funds and then failing to implement the projects just because of simple mistakes? Those funds are returned to the Treasury and then we come here to approve the same funds again, assuming that we are developing the country when, in fact, we are not developing at all. If this House votes money for both Recurrent and Development expenditures and the money is not spent because of carelessness on the part of somebody in a certain office, that person should know that he is obstructing development in this country. With due respect, the system should be such that such people are sacked from the Civil Service because we have enough educated Kenyans who can be employed in the various institutions of the Civil Service. To ensure that things move fast, civil servants should take their work more seriously.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to refer to a statement that was made by hon. Shikuku. The Ministry of Education and, indeed, the KANU Government would like to ensure that the poor in this country get the necessary assistance. The whole purpose of establishing a bursary fund is to make sure that children from poor families are assisted. This money is sent to District Education Boards and Members of Parliament are members of those boards. The bursary funds are later sent to the Boards of Governors of schools and Members of Parliament are members of those BOGs as well. They should attend meetings of those boards and make sure that the money is sent to those who deserve assistance from the Government.

With these remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Busolo:** Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this year's Budget Speech. A budget as we understand it, is a government's programme for that particular financial year. I have tried my best in my academic tradition to go through the Budget and I notice that there is a depression in economic thinking in the Ministry of Finance. I think there is confusion in this Budget when it comes to the question of whether the Budget is aimed at structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) or economic stabilization. It seems to me that what the Minister for Finance offered us has to do with stabilization rather than SAPs. With regard to the question of SAPs, the Minister has not told us what proportion of

industrialization is taking place. What the Budget is trying to do is to deal with the balancing of accounts, and that seems to show that there is a depression in economic thinking in the Ministry of Finance. In future Budgets, if they will be dealing with SAPs, the Ministry should be explicit in defining to us what structures are being adjusted.

If it is a question of stabilization, then that is a different matter. Be that as it may, I have a few points which I thought I could give to those in the Ministry of Finance.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is so much talk about liberalisation, but when it comes to the actual practice, there seems to be a problem. We are not going to structurally adjust if we are having a monopoly in energy, for instance. The Kenya Power and Lighting Company is a monopoly. The Minister promised that it will be liberalised but if we want to industrialise, I think it is high time we are told what specific programmes are at hand within the Ministry of Planning and National Development, Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Finance, that are assisting in the programme of electrification. So many hon. Members here have raised questions on Rural Electrification, and this being an agricultural and basically a rural economy, we would like the programme of Rural Electrification to be speeded up so that we have the energy to industrialise this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, where I come from, we have Falls called Webuye Falls and I think the Ministry of Planning and National Development and the Ministry of Energy could assist this country very much if places like Bear Fall and the like could be developed. Again, technology has developed to a level where for instance we grow sugarcane in my constituency and we can also produce electricity from sugarcane. If these kinds of things are looked at, we could industrialise this country faster than what we are doing at the moment.

Another important infrastructure for adjustment of the economy has to do with communication network. In today's world, investors look for places where there are telephone facilities. They will look for places where faxes are working, and where computers are put to use. They also look for places where roads are passable. In this country, I think you are much aware that hon. Members have talked so much about the impassability of rural roads. My proposal is that instead of encumbering the government with the roads programme, why do we not privatise roads? I propose that the programme of liberalisation extends to the roads whereby the Local Authorities would take over the maintenance and running of roads. In fact, I suggest that if there are individuals that want to take over certain roads and railways, they should be allowed to do so.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also believe that for this Budget to be meaningful, a number of bureaucrats within the parastatals need to be fired. The Public Accounts Committee and the Public Investments Committee are full of recommendations about bureaucrats that have siphoned off money from various parastatals. It is high time that we ruled by example, by having bureaucrats who have stolen money from public coffers made accountable. I also propose that many agencies within the agricultural sector, mainly agricultural parastatals, need to be abolished. I also think that a lot of employees within the Ministries who are not very useful to this economy are very much aware that there is a programme of planned retrenchment. Somebody said yesterday that if we are not careful, that programme is making much more sober people leave than actually the ones that are supposed to leave. I propose that to make employees work, this question of saying, "People by demands" should be looked into. People should be paid by the hours they work. If you do not report for work, you do not earn anything. There should be no earning for no work done. That will save this country a lot of money.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is the question of taxation also. It seems to me that many hon. Members are praising this Budget for lowering various taxes, Value Added Tax (VAT) and such like things, but the truth is that in this country there are too many taxes. There is a multiplication of taxes but there are no real results that we see from these taxes. If anything, I think to defend the interests of taxpayers, this country needs a union of taxpayers so that they can force the Government to account for the taxes that they pay. Even at the level of industries, we make those who have industries and those who have private needs pay too much taxes. It seems to me those people will not invest a lot of their resources because they are very highly taxed. They are trying to run away from being taxed. At the level of investments also, our rate of taxation does not seem to compare very well with other countries, and if we want to woo foreign investors, they will not come because there are too many taxes here to be paid. So, they will go to places where there are low taxes. So, I think the question of taxation is so important for investments that I think it needs to be looked into.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, perhaps we also need to look into the question of private tax treaty. Let us say there is a foreign investor who wants to pump a lot of money into this country. We could probably reach a private tax treaty with these kind of individuals so that they can continue investing in this economy. Also, it is high time that those people a lot of money who want to invest in this country are given Kenyan passports. We know, in some countries, once you deposit a certain amount of foreign exchange, you qualify to be a citizen and this country must encourage those investors, businessmen and women, from outside the country who want to come here to have easy residence status so that they can feel free to invest in this economy. We also need to develop

skills. In today's information world, unless we develop skills and human resources, we cannot develop the structures that we are talking about and in that, the educational system plays a very important role. We need to encourage a lot of innovations in the offices.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is the question of the Pension Funds in this country. Workers contribute a lot to the economy of this country. The National Social Security Fund (NSSF) is a problem that hits the workers very much when they retire. I propose that instead of Pension Funds being in the hands of the Government, they should be privatised so that there is a tax-free account for workers so that at the end of 40 years of their work, when they retire, they will have accumulated some money which they just collect instead of having to go through a bureaucracy to collect that money. I think privatisation should ease problems at the NSSF.

There is the question of hugeness of this Government also. We cannot talk about trying to balance the Budget and to reduce the Budget deficit if the Government is top-heavy. I pray to His Excellency the President to put this Government on a diet, and a very strict one at that, because Ministries are too many in this country. I think those Ministries should be reduced.

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

### QUORUM

**Mr. J.D. Lotodo:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. There is lack of quorum.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula):** Ring the Division Bell.

*(The Division Bell was rung)*

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula):** We have a quorum now. You may proceed, hon. Dr. Onyonka.

*(Several hon. Members consulted loudly)*

**The Minister for Research, Technical Training and Technology (Dr. Onyonka):** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this important Motion, but before I make some comments on the recent Budget proposals, I would like to take this opportunity to preface my remarks by pointing out that, looking--- There is too much noise on my right here.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula):** Order, hon. Members! Shall we hear Dr. Onyonka in silence?

**The Minister for Research, Technical Training and Technology (Dr. Onyonka):** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful that in the recent *Economic Survey* it is quite clear that the country did record or realise important positive developments. For instance, the rate of inflation has been declining. We recorded a growth rate that was definitely several times that of the previous year, at 4 per cent. I am looking forward to a growth rate of about 5 per cent in the forthcoming year. Our balance of payments remains reasonably stable.

I would like simply to point out that when there have been positive achievements we should give credit where it is due. It hardly makes any useful contribution to keep singing only about the negative indices that may be recorded within the *Economic Survey* or any other document derived from research. So, what is recorded in *Economic Survey* surely indicates that there are some very positive achievements for which this country should be proud of. I will add one qualification, however; that the point that is important in this connection is to have sustainable achievement so that the rate of inflation, for example, will continue to decline; that the Budget deficit will continue to decline so that in the medium and the longer term, this becomes sustainable achievement; that the rate of growth will increase from, say, 4 to 7 or 8 per cent, and once that is realised, it means that the country is really in a position to take off. It is important that we keep the positive trends in agriculture and the other sectors.

The Minister framed his Budget with the view to improving upon this performance indices and it is my hope that this will happen in the years ahead. So, my feeling is that we should, working together, strive to build the country; a country that will improve the welfare of the people and provide the sort of education we are all aspiring for. We often hear a lot about the need for educational reform. All those things involve, of course, expenditures, but I should also like to point out here that as a former Minister for Education, let the hon. Members know that educational reform is not a Sunday tea party. It is a much more formidable undertaking. There is a sort of prerequisite that one needs to realise. Meaningful educational reforms are, indeed, very formidable and we need to appreciate this fact, but also to realise that it is a very tough undertaking. There is not much use in everyone simply saying that the 8-4-4 system of education is not good. Tell me of a single country where educational reform has

ever had praise right from the inception. It is only in the longer term that the benefits of reform have been appreciated and credit given, or sometimes never given at all.

That applies to a lot of other things. I would like to assure my brothers across the Table that while we are managing the national economy, they are busy patching up their political parties and if what we have watched in the recent months is what they are capable of achieving, it will be a tragedy if they are allowed to manage the affairs of this country.

**An hon. Member:** What about the differences in KANU?

**The Minister for Research, Technical Training and Technology** (Dr. Onyonka): Yes, KANU allows for differences, but it ends up solving its problems amicably.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I say one thing which my brothers here have not seen in the last 26 years. I will ask them to be patient.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Ignore them and carry on.

**The Minister for Research, Technical Training and Technology** (Dr. Onyonka): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is one point I want to put across before I go to the main points of my speech, and that is, you learn much more about a party when it is out of power than when it is in power. What is happening when they are out of power will be a tragedy if they did that in power.

**Mr. Muite:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise on the rules of relevance. Just what is the relevance of the parties that the Minister is talking about? He should be discussing the Budget.

**The Minister for Research, Technical Training and Technology** (Dr. Onyonka): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, extremely relevant.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Order, hon. Dr. Onyonka! That is not a point of order, but a question and you have no business answering it. Carry on with what you want to say.

**The Minister for Research, Technical Training and Technology** (Dr. Onyonka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we, in the Government, are lectured daily on accountability. I have reasons to suspect, without attributing any ill motives, that a lot of these squabbles we read about is because there is lack of accountability in the parties. We hear a lot about transparency. If there is so little rights within the party management, how much are we going to get in Government? I have reasons to believe that wananchi in this country have had a wonderful opportunity to observe the Opposition parties out of Government; they, indeed, lack that transparency and accountability.

*(Laughter from the Opposition Bench)*

They are even agreeing with me already. I, therefore, would like to suggest to my brothers across the Table that managing national affairs is, indeed, a formidable undertaking. I am not trying to suggest here that they are demanding that we are paragons of perfection, but it requires a lot of understanding and experience to be able to fully appreciate the intricacies of what is involved. We are often reminded about all the lots of intellectuals around and I-do-not-know-what-have-you, but when it comes to politics, it is a different game altogether. You could have a chain of degrees and yet--- Let me assure you that I still ask for a repeat to prove that I know the rules of the game, and that indeed---

**Hon. Members:** We will help you.

**The Minister for Research, Technical Training and Technology** (Dr. Onyonka): No! They do not have the experience to help me at all.

So, Sir, I would like to suggest to my colleagues over there that they be patient; they look at the Budget in the broader national context. I am going to say, for example, that there is no disagreement over the fact that we have to improve our roads. When we vote money in this House, we expect progressive improvement in the management of our roads. There cannot be a static situation. If you come from Kisii, I am sure you know that is one place where there are more matatus than almost anywhere else in Kenya, including Nairobi here. So, we need roads to be able to operate and create jobs for wananchi. On that issue, there is no disagreement. But there are other areas where we clearly agree that when the Government buys drugs, they ought to reach the destination where wananchi are eagerly waiting to be served. But when things go wrong, it should not sometimes be taken to be Government policy.

It is quite evident that people in Government belong to all parties, and not just KANU! That is a fact the civil servants. If you try to fire one tomorrow, they will say, "Oh, maybe, it is because he is a FORD(K) or something like that. I think we need to have Kenyans who have the interests of the people of this country at heart. I am a former Minister for Health and I know what Minister Angatia has been going through. It is terrible!

So, I would like to say that I think we have made reasonable progress in framing our Budget, and there are problems that need to be addressed. But some of those problems, particularly those pertaining to SAPs, require time. There are successful cases where countries have undertaken SAPs with tremendous benefits, but many are more than ten or 15 years old. Thank you, Sir.

**Mr. Munyasia:** Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I want to start by saying that I am surprised by my colleagues on the other side standing up and complaining very bitterly that their areas are also forgotten. It reminded me of mischievous children at home who would shout only because the person whom they were beating and who should have shouted was crying. So, they also cry so that the cry of the genuinely beaten child is muffled up, so that nobody would come to his assistance.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we in the Opposition cry because it is true, and the books of the Estimates do bear us out, that our areas are discriminated against. It is also true that everywhere KANU goes wooing Members of the Opposition to join them, they say, "If they join KANU, their areas would benefit". So, we have no doubt that KANU areas are benefiting and they have no business coming here to cry like those of us on this side.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we in Bungoma, for instance, cry about Kibabii Teachers College - a college that was promised in 1979 and up to now has still to have the foundation dug - we are making a genuine complaint. Last year, we had been told in the Printed Estimates that there was K£1,300,000 set aside for that college, but at the end of it, it was only K£300,000 that is said to have been actually given. But since there is nothing done on the site/ground, we do not know whether that money has actually been spent or is still in the books.

Now, in this year's Budget, 1995/96 Estimates, it is said that we shall get Kshs1,500,000. My appeal to the Government is that they should not revise this amount because we have waited for this college for too long. We want something done.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when it comes to health, Tamlega Health Centre, for instance, was supposed to get K£52,000 last financial year, but that was removed during the Supplementary Estimates. I was looking at this year's Estimates, and it has not been restored. The only explanation we can have for that is that we are in the Opposition. Milo Health Centre in Webuye Constituency has also suffered similar fate, and especially so after they had lost the Webuye seat.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to go very fast to insecurity in Sirisia. Since 1991, Sirisia has suffered attacks from bandits - those that were burning houses, killing people with guns and so on - and this has never stopped. It is interesting now that they turn around and say, "No, there is a new group of bandits". But we have not made any difference between what we experienced in 1991/92/93/94 and what we are experiencing now. The truth of the matter is that bandits have been there and we know that some of them had certain origins. We still have to see the Government get serious with finding out the source of those bandits.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what we are asking this Government to do is this; when this happens in other areas, like North Eastern Province, they establish homeguards for them; when this happens in a neighbouring district or the young district of Mt. Elgon, they give them homeguards. But when it happens in Sirisia, they say, "Oh, no homeguards!. What is the basis for that kind of discrimination? If it is that the Government does not have money to buy guns for our homeguards, we are prepared in Sirisia, as a matter of priority, to organise Harambee to buy the guns for our people and then only to ask the Government to train those homeguards. It appears that the Government is not serious enough with providing my people with security, even when my people have been co-operative enough to apprehend some of those bandits. It is only about three or four weeks ago when they apprehended some of the bandits that were talking foreign languages and handed them over to our security forces. Even after that, we are told, "No, Sirisia ni FERA". But we do not know who FERA are.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to touch on the question of employment. The Minister painted a rosy picture that unemployment was being reduced. He said that they would have to fight unemployment by improving infrastructure. They would have to improve the roads, extend rural electrification, improve provision of water and so on. All we would ask, if this has to be done seriously, is that the Minister does also look at Bungoma and ask, "Are these things being done in Bungoma?" The roads in Bungoma are in a pathetic state. Rural electrification I will be asking that question again this year was started in my area in 1990; the posts are still there, some of them were taken to Lugari when they had to reward Mr. Wawire for defecting although I understand he has not also got electricity yet. But the few posts that are left in Sirisia should be used. We are hoping that this time, the Government will provide electricity to my people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other thing is that we are talking about the Government cutting down on expenditure. If they have to cut down on expenditure, we are hoping that they are not going to engage in white elephant projects. The story of Eldoret Airport has already been told here. I understand that, that particular

project is likely to be a white elephant. I do not know how long Kenya will wait to benefit from that particular airport. But there are other projects on which the Government wastes a lot of money. Examples are Chemoron Borehole in Marigat, Kaptimbor Borehole in Baringo and Karbanet Hospital Borehole. All these projects which are meant to provide water---

**Mr. Kamuren:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member to refer to some non-existent areas in Baringo? There is no place called Chemoron in Baringo, nor is there such a water project in Karbanet like the one he is referring to.

**Mr. Munyasia:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, at least the hon. Member knows that there is a place called Karbanet and that there is Karbanet Hospital. Over there in Karbanet Hospital, there is a borehole which has now been dug up to 250,000 feet. The water has not been found yet, but Government money continues to be spent on it. That is what we are talking about!

**Mr. Kamuren:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member to talk about a non-existent project? There is no borehole at Karbanet Hospital!

**Mr. Munyasia:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was going to talk about another area that would have improved the situation in this country. The Minister for Finance says that there is no justification for compensation of civil servants. He says that the inflation rate has fallen and there is no need to increase salaries.

**The Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. M'Mukindia):** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Hon. Munyasia has totally misled not only this House, but the whole country by claiming that a borehole of 250,000 feet has been drilled anywhere, in this world. He should realise that 250,000 feet is equivalent to 83 kilometres. Where, in this country, or even in the world, has a borehole as deep as 83 kilometres been drilled? Let him just do his calculation and he will see what his 250,000 feet come to.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula):** Hon. Members, for the guidance of the House, if your colleague is making allegations that you want to challenge, the proper procedure is to demand a substantiation and not to rise on a point of order and then pursue an argument. The Chair cannot help you in that respect.

**The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Ligale):** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to support this very important Motion. In doing so, I would like to firstly congratulate the Minister for Finance for presenting a very well balanced and very well prepared Budget Speech, which was very well delivered. Some people have made allegations here that, while the Budget is being praised for being good and fair, there could be mini-budgets that will follow and, therefore, negate any attributes that may have made it to be a good Budget. However, I would like to confirm that, in fact, in the last two years, we have had no mini-budgets. In any event, one hallmark of the budgetary provisions that we have had over the last two or three years has been that the policies and guidelines that the Minister has promised this House have, to a very large extent, been achieved. I think the Minister needs to be congratulated. He promised to bring down the rate of inflation and he has done so. He promised to bring down the level of budgetary deficit and that has also been achieved to a very large extent. For him to have pulled this country out of the morass we had of no growth at all for nearly two years, to the level where we are now talking of 3 per cent growth rate and a possibility of a further growth rate of 5 per cent over the next year into 1996, is, I think, something very commendable. We all ought to commend the Minister and encourage him to bring about the restructuring of the economy with a view to enhancing the standard of living for Kenyans. I think we ought to be able to encourage him to do that.

One most important point that I want to make here is that a number of hon. speakers, particularly from the other side of the House, have made allegations to the effect that although the Budget may appear good, development is being done selectively and Opposition areas are being discriminated against in any manner. Of course, that is not true. We know that out of the budgetary provisions which this House passes, every corner of this Republic is a beneficiary. In effect, one of the hon. speakers made an allegation and referred to a speech that was made by the President in my own constituency when he graciously presided over a major funds drive in my area. I listened very keenly to the President's speech, and if any thing, the President went out of his way to reassure all Kenyans that all parts of this country are catered for by Budgets that are voted in this House and that there is no discrimination whatsoever. The estimates are here for us to see that nothing is being hidden. Perhaps, where there could be some bias towards areas which obviously support the ruling party is where the President, or other people, is holding Harambees. Now, some of our colleagues on the other side have gone on record as saying very clearly that they do not believe in Harambees, and so they do not want to contribute to them. So, why should we force them to do so? Or, why should we force those who want to conduct Harambees to hold them in the areas of such hon. Members?

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Assistant Minister

in order to contradict the President's very continuous statements over the radio and in public meetings that development will be undertaken only in KANU areas?

**The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Ligale):** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is a frivolous point of order, if I may say so. The President has said very clearly, and I repeat it here, that development shall go to all parts of this country because the money that is voted here is from the taxpayer and all people are taxpayers. So, there is no contradiction whatsoever.

We ought to be happy with the restructuring of the economy of this country. As I said, inflation rate and the budgetary deficit have been brought down and the Civil Service reform is continuing. The only thing I would request is that we do ensure that those civil servants who are being retrenched are assisted in re-training so that those who want to go into other aspects of this country's economy like business or professional enterprises can be able to do so, otherwise, the 'golden handshake' which they receive may be wasted because of lack of knowledge as to where they can invest that money. I hope that we can assist those who are retiring prematurely so that they can be able to set up enterprises that will benefit them in the future. As part of that restructuring programme, there is a training programme going on. I suggesting that it be revamped and encouraged so that more and more of these people can get that re-training programme to assist them go into ventures that can benefit the economy of this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I also want to touch on the question of local governments. I am glad that His Excellency the President has appointed a Commission of Inquiry to look into the future restructuring of our local authorities, with particular reference to the question of their financing and their effectiveness in providing services to the citizens of this country, especially in the major municipalities and county councils. It is important that local authorities become an important aspect of the development of this country. They should not just be used as talking shops, or areas for grabbing land wherever it can be found. They should actually be a positive contribution to the development of this country. Local Authorities are an important area of the political development of this country. We need them; we need the democratic process at that level. They are important. However, one aspect we have never addressed is the level of probity and the level of education of the councillors themselves. One way through which we can lift up the level of contribution of the local authorities is to give a basic requirement that a councillor shall not just be anybody who springs up, talks big and gets elected. They should have a basic education standard so that they can be able to appreciate and understand what is being talked about in the council meetings.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, in the past and, certainly in places like the United Kingdom and other places, councillors would normally be older men who did not just go to the councils to enrich themselves. They are people who have made a contribution to society and who have been able to make it in life. They do not go to the local authorities merely to try and make money. I would hope that, perhaps, not necessarily the whole council but, at least, a certain proportion of councillors can be regarded as people who have made a major contribution to society and who have a wealth of experience that they would like to pass on. I think that should be built into the findings and recommendations of this Commission of Inquiry that has been appointed by His Excellency the President.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, above all these, in all in his efforts to restructure the economy and the Civil Service, and to bring down inflation and the budgetary deficit with a view to enhancing the economy of this country, the Minister for Finance did stress that we need peace in this country. All of us need to talk with one language. We should all ensure that in our speeches across the country, we preach peace; that we want our people to live as one people, as Kenyans, and that we do not divide them along tribal lines. Even if we have different political opinions, we should remember that first and foremost, we are Kenyans. That is the message we should be preaching to our people. We should not be inciting people at whatever level. We should want them to remain one and to talk one language so that all these efforts to bring about restructuring of the economy will succeed and bear fruits.

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

**Mr. Farah:** Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

*(Mr. Falana interjected)*

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula):** Order, hon. Falana! Why do you derive pleasure in being insolent to your colleagues? He is hon. Farah, not hon. SAFINA!

**Mr. Farah:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Budget is very splendid. It is beautiful and first class, but specially designed for a developed country and not for a Third World country like Kenya, where poverty is so enormous that you have got to be able to tackle your own poverty first and foremost, in order to get stability.



This is a trickle-down Budget. It never worked in a country like the USA because the Republican Party, which lost in the presidential elections last time, lost because they tried to use a Budget similar to this. What it essentially means is that you give a break to the rich, make them richer, let them invest their riches, let them employ people, and let the economy trickle down to the common man very slowly. It is not going to work in this country. This trickle-down effect creates a class society. You give a break to the rich in terms of taxation. What you fail to understand is that when the bulk of investors come to this country, they come for what is called "extraction economy". They come and invest, then, eventually, take their money out of this place. However, for us to be able to impress the donors, we have to come up with something impressive which they will like. They will love it because it is good for them. It creates employment for their own people and additional capital for their own countries and for the people in those countries. But it is not going to contribute to stability in this country. At the end of the day, you will have a tragedy when you fail to address the plight of that man right at the bottom, who forms the multitudes and millions in this country. This creates a class society with a very big gap between the rich and the poor. When such multitudes rise up, there is no way of stopping it. This Parliament cannot stop it, neither can that class itself stop it. The international community and the donor community cannot stop it, neither can the great Western world, or even Japan.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we do not see how the common man will get bread and butter at a cheaper price. Forget about butter because they do not even use it, but let us consider the price of bread and maize meal. How will they be able to afford school fees for their children? How will they be able to buy books for their children? If you have to buy books for a Standard One child now, you cannot expect to part with less than Kshs4,000. How does the common man, who, quite often, earns very little, afford all this? Many Indian employers are very good at making their African employees sign one set of documents, stating that they have received so much money while they have received less, because they pay them below the minimum wage. How is the common man going to afford all these? If he questions that, he will be sacked. How is that man going to be taken care of in this country?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, to avoid tragedy, we have to respect the dignity of man; The "man", not the rich man, the intellectuals or even the educated. "Man" refers to mankind. You have to respect him politically and give him the political freedom that he needs; the economic liberation that he needs, and also give him the social liberation that he needs. That is what we are lacking and which we always constantly fail to address. We have got to broaden the base. The political, economic and social base has got to be broadened. If you keep on creating inequalities in this, then, of course, you will finally end up with a tragedy. The end result is the same all over, right from the beginning of history, to the French Revolution, up to today. As it is right now in Kenya, within the last couple of years, we have created so many multi-millionaires in our own society who include political sycophants and crooks. We have created a culture which we are inculcating in our university student right now. We are teaching him that all he needs to make some good money is to go and join a certain "operation so-and-so wins", and then he will qualify to be allocated beach plots, prime plots in towns and even Government houses. The following day, that young man who is less than 25 years of age is driving a Mercedes Benz. That is the role model we are creating for our youths.

In the same way, at the regional level, we have that disparity because there are certain ethnic communities in this country who are nothing less than "second class citizens". I am supposed to support over Ksh800 million to be used as Recurrent Expenditure for the Immigration Department. At the same time, everybody from North Eastern Province, a Somali, a Boran, a Gabra, a Rendille or a Bajuni is supposed to fill, when applying for a passport, a form called PP7. It is called supplementary information to be submitted in respect of applicants claiming citizenship under Section 87 of the Constitution, but who do not belong to an indigenous African tribe in Kenya". I want to ask you: Which are the African tribes that are indigenous in Kenya and which are the African tribes that are Kenyans who are not indigenous in Kenya?

**An. hon. Member:** Whom are you asking?

**Mr. Farah:** I am asking the Government of Kenya. Who? Kenyan Somalis who were born and brought up in Garissa, Wajir and Mandera are not an indigenous African tribe in Kenya. Did they originally come from Asia, Europe or from the Americas? Where did they come from? With this kind of discrimination, which we have been bringing into this House year in year out, for the last two-and-half years. I have been telling the Government, to arrest that wayward Head of the Immigration Department and institute proper investigations and also arrest people who have committed crime and protect the integrity of the institution. At the same time, we should protect the dignity of the man from Northern Kenya, because that is what we need to do. Why do we have to take that as a supplementary thing that does not have to worry anybody?

They tabled here in the House a list of reasons why they are giving problems to Kenyans of Somali origin--

**The Minister for Health** (Mr. Angatia): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. During the colonial days, an African was somebody who was neither a European, an Asian, an Arab or a Somali. Is he not misleading the House by saying that we are discriminating?

**Mr. Farah:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with all due respect, I will tell you something. If you do not like Somalis, you do not like North Eastern Province because you cannot have it both ways. If you want to call them another race, you cannot have their land as simple as that. I will tell you why the British treated Somalis differently from other Africans. It is because a Somali, by his very nature, will never accept abuse. Go through the books of history; in Garissa District alone, they killed more than those who were killed in the entire *Mau Mau* struggle. The British, very cleverly, put them in a closed district. You, as an African, should have emulated us. We assisted the *Mau Mau* struggle more than anybody did. Hon. M'Mukindia, a friend of mine will attest to it. In Meru, it was Somalis who provided the freedom fighters with the guns, food and money. Talk to hon. Oneko and he will tell you the truth, but the bulk of those on the other side of the House were the sons of homeguards, and I know that. You never fought for the Independence of this country, but I do not regret that so much because I know that we lost the same way the freedom fighters lost. Where are the freedom fighters? Where is Mwariama?

**The Minister for Health** (Mr. Angatia): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Can the hon. Member tell us what the Somalis were fighting for after Independence?

**Mr. Farah:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the independence of this country was handed over from the colonialists to the loyalists. Anybody who said "no" to the white man will still do that.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Farah, can we hear more about the Budget?

**Mr. Farah:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me continue with that. What I am saying is: My people are still suffering at the hands of the loyalists. Can we expect an independent Kenya to liberate them? We are part of Kenya by our own design today. If we do not want to be part of Kenya, I can assure you we can get off. But we do not see any need for it. We have no problem with the people of Kenya, but we have problems with the oppressive regime. A God-forsaken, devil worshipping and oppressive regime is what is messing us every time, from Kenyatta's time to today. That is what we have complaints with, not with the masses of Kenyans. We have always had good relations with the masses of Kenyans.

*(Mr. Kamuren and Mr. Moiben  
stood up in their places)*

**Mr. Kamuren:** Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, we are both Members of the House.

**An hon. Member:** They are both Kalenjins; so they can talk.

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

*(Mr. Kamuren tried to address the Chair)*

**Hon. Members:** Throw him out!

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Order, hon. Members. I had intended to call your colleague on your left, Mr. Moiben, not you, Mr. Kamuren.

**Mr. Moiben:** Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am so grateful because finally I have caught your eye.

I wish to take this opportunity to contribute to the Motion on the Budget Speech. The Budget was generally a very good one. Indeed, by improving on the local taxation, the Government hopes to raise some funds locally for financing our own projects. By raising local funds through taxation, the Government hopes to slowly, but surely reduce our dependency on donor funds. The Minister should look into the issue of importation of maize because in the past, especially last year, the importation of this commodity nearly damaged the marketing of local maize. Who benefits from the imported maize and who consumes it? As of now, we have a lot of maize being grown by our own farmers; a lot of milk, and also a lot of wheat. It is important that we encourage our local farmers and reduce our dependency on the imported crop.

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

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker*

*(Dr. Ombaka) took the Chair]*

The construction of Eldoret Airport is one of the most important achievements in this decade. It is important because this airport, once it is completed, will open up Western Kenya for external market, especially for fresh produce like French beans. A farmer from Kisii will be able to rush his crop to Eldoret Airport and export it to France or anywhere else while still fresh.

**An hon. Member:** Very good!

*(Applause)*

**Mr. Moiben:** The Eldoret Airport will make this country a super power in Africa because with three airports, any Kenyan, be it a Luo professor, can easily fly from United Kingdom and land in Eldoret Airport and be able to drive to Kisumu.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, Trans Nzoia District produces seed maize, enough for Kenyan farmers and a surplus for export. But the main problem in that district is the condition of the road network. If the roads in Trans Nzoia could be improved, especially the tarmacking of Suam-Endebes-Sabot Road, up to Mt. Elgon, I am sure that the food production in Trans Nzoia District could be doubled.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, once seed maize has been exported to neighbouring countries, the revenue accruing from such exports of seed maize could also benefit the Government. So, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing should do its work properly by improving our road network.

We also have problems with security, and it is difficult to deal with security problems because of the poor road network in that area. If the roads could be improved I am sure that the security situation along the border would be closely monitored by our security personnel.

The Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife, since Independence, has done virtually nothing in Trans Nzoia District. In Trans Nzoia District we have over 132 caves that are of immense historical value. If roads in that area could be improved, the tourists could be able to learn a lot about these caves. We understand that some of these caves were dug up by elephants. I seem to have a different idea; that they are a creation of God to serve the people who lived in that area. Some of these caves are six miles deep and surely there is something of historical importance about these caves.

The Ministry of Energy does not seem to be carrying out its work properly through the Kenya Power and Lighting Company. This is because the KPLC does not value recommendations from the District Development Committees. If the KPLC could supply electricity to many areas in Trans Nzoia District, a lot of improvements could be done on the standard of living of our people. In Saboti Division, we have a health centre which is complete. It was completed about three years ago, but it does not function because of lack of electricity. The Ministry of Energy should be strong enough to issue policy guidelines to Kenya Power and Lighting Company so as to give service to the people. Additionally, around the slopes of Mt. Elgon, we have virtually a whole division which has no people. If the Sabaots could be allowed to graze their animals there, beef production could be improved. For example, we have a whole region which is free from ticks. If these pastoralists could be allowed to keep their animals there, they would not be using any acaricides; they would be using a few drugs just to keep the animals healthy. This is because the place is very cold and it has a lot of lush pastures. Since our aim is to increase food production, this is a very ideal area for resettlement.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to thank most sincerely His Excellency the President for rescuing poor farmers who were fortunate enough to be allocated SFT plots under the Settlement Fund Trustee Programme. By scrapping SFT loans, His Excellency the President has really helped these farmers a lot. I am only appealing that the same relief be extended to those SFT farmers who have Agricultural Finance Corporation Loans. If they could be relieved of these AFC loans, they would benefit a lot.

In conclusion, I wish also to state that in the recent past, during the introduction of multi-partyism, some Kenyans rubbed shoulders; some communities rubbed shoulders. I believe that it is high time we made our contribution to peace in our nation. Let every Kenyan strive to make this country an island of peace so that those who cause chaos in their countries can run to Kenya for refuge. It is important for two brothers who have disagreed to sit down and talk. For example, it is beneficial for the Maasai, Kikuyu and Kalenjin communities to sit down, talk and iron out their differences. The Kalenjins can talk with the Luhya community. This is because we are all children of one nation. The Bukusu should be able to talk to their brothers, the Sabaots. They should understand that they are all equals. So, through dialogue, I believe we shall achieve meaningful development for this country. There is nothing to be gained from the perpetration of hatred. We all belong to one nation. We should not allow imported political ideologies to divide us. We should feel at ease with each other.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I conclude, in Trans Nzoia we used to have St. Joseph's Teachers Training College. That project was taken elsewhere. I appeal to the Government to give us another teacher training college in order to alleviate the shortage of teachers in our district. We have an acute shortage of teachers in that area. If the Government could establish a teacher training college at Endebes, that would be very good.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Gitau:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to the Budget Speech. This Budget has been lauded by KANU Members of Parliament, but most of us feel that it was a kind of vicious circle. The Budget Speech was simply sugar-coated. This Budget is not different from other Budgets that we have had. Quite often we have had the Budget reducing VAT while, at the same time, increasing the cost of fuel. That does not in any way make it easier for the common man to lead a comfortable life.

It actually contributes to making the life of the common man very, very difficult in every aspect. The high cost of fuel affects bus fares and this, in turn affects our people who live in areas like Mathare, Kariobangi and elsewhere, who have to travel to the City centre to work.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, talking about the Budget without referring to farmers would be very unjust. This Budget did not say much about the farmer, and particularly the tea farmer and the coffee farmer, who are in fact affected by this Budget. Coffee and tea farmers contribute a lot in terms of revenue collected in this country.

Let me take this opportunity to say that the coffee farmer and the tea farmer who use fuel to process coffee and tea and to transport coffee and tea are going to be affected by the Budget. It will not be easy for the farmer to take his coffee or tea to the factory for processing because of the high cost of transportation. The factories will also find it expensive to transport the processed coffee to the Kenya Planters Co-operative Union, and to transport tea to Mombasa. That arrangement is not fair to the farmers, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me come nearer home. Let me take this opportunity to thank the President because, last Saturday, he directed that elections should be held in my constituency, Gatundu. These are not national elections; these are elections for the coffee factory management. For quite some time, Gatundu has been going through hell. Farmers have been demanding for the special annual general meeting (AGM) so that they can streamline the coffee farming in my constituency. Unfortunately, since 1989, the President has been giving such directives. He gave one directive in 1989 which formed a presidential task force (PTF) and recommended that the coffee factories be split into economic units. Unfortunately, the recommendations by this PTF fell on deaf ears, and that has made farmers and leaders in Gatundu question the powers of the President *vis-a-vis* the powers of the Commissioner of Co-operatives and also of the Minister for Co-operative Development. Who is more powerful? Is it the President or the Minister and his Commissioner of Co-operatives? This question has not been answered. In 1992, similar directives were issued by President Moi in Gatundu, and nothing happened. Last Saturday, he issued a similar directive. We are wondering; is the Minister for Co-operative Development heeding the call by the President who, for some apparent good reasons, has given some time to think about the plight of Gatundu farmers; people who were before represented by the man who very ably facilitated his ascendance to the Presidency, because without the late President Kenyatta, Moi would not have become President of this country.

**A hon. Member:** Are you sure?

**Mr. Gitau:** Of course, I am very sure. He should actually assist me get into the Presidency.

**Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker (Dr. Ombaka):** Hon. Gitau, address the Chair.

**Mr. Gitau:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was, indeed, very kind of the President to do that, but we are now asking the Commissioner of Co-operatives to step in and ensure that elections are held in Gatundu Coffee Growers Co-operative Society and Gatukuyu Coffee Growers Co-operative Societies as soon as possible; if possible, immediately to make sure that the corrupt and immoral officials are weeded out. In fact, at this particular juncture, I should say the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Co-operative Development echoed the same sentiments, that the coffee, milk and other co-operative societies are being led by very, very immoral officials who should actually be thrown out. The most affected area is Gatundu.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have further problems in agricultural areas which we think the Budget ignored. The roads in most agricultural areas have been neglected. Neglecting the roads in agricultural areas goes further to erode the economy of this country in many ways because the products have to be taken to the markets, both local and international. Vehicles have to move, and if vehicles have to move, eventually we end up spending a lot of money on wear and tear of the vehicles in this country.

The Asians and the few Africans dealing in the trade of motor vehicle spareparts are having a field day as a result of our poor roads in this country. They are importing spares in millions of shillings and all of them end up

being consumed by our poor road users who have no choice but to buy them. We would probably ask the Minister for Finance to think about reducing the tax on the spare parts irrespective of whether these spares are for commercial or agricultural inputs like tractors, luxury cars, *et cetera*. At the end of the day, the ordinary farmer in Kenya is sometimes even forced to use his small car to ferry his products to the market. Take even some Ministers or an Assistant Minister, like hon. Koech here; he sometimes uses his car to travel all the way to Kalenjinland to inspect his wheat farms and as result of this, his vehicle is bound to break down because of the poor road network. So, in view of the fact that this country is spending a lot of money importing spares *en masse*, we urge the Minister to look into the issue of reducing duty on spares so that we can all benefit and be more efficient in producing more for this country.

I beg to support.

**Dr. Wako:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Budget debate. May I start by congratulating the Minister for Finance for doing a good job in reducing---

**Mr. Shikuku:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I to understand that we are debating the Budget Speech and not the Vote on Account?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Dr. Ombaka):** We are debating the Financial Statement; the Budget Speech.

Proceed, hon. Dr. Wako!

**Dr. Wako:** Thank you. Mr. Shikuku is our teacher in this House. May I congratulate the Minister for Finance who has done a good job of reducing inflation from 19 to 4.2 per cent, which I think is a very commendable job. Actually, for the growth of an economy to rise to 3 per cent from zero, this is a positive move. The bigger problem which we need to look at is that these figures and this improvement are not indicated in the reduction of prices on consumer goods, which I think is the main contention for the common man.

*(Mr. Mudavadi entered the Chamber)*

What we are going to say is that---

It is good that the hon. Minister has actually arrived. I want to put to him that the effect of liberalization which has actually brought this improvement should be looked at within certain contexts because some of the liberalization processes are actually hurting the common man than ever before. We should not let in commodities such as sugar, maize and so on, because they actually reduce the incentives of the farmers and, at the same time, kill industries such as the sugar industry. If the United States of America can actually impose quotas in the importation of cars, then I do not see the reason why the Kenyan Government cannot impose quotas or totally stop the importation of maize and sugar into this country.

I would like to request the Government to ensure that when it is negotiating for liberalisation, some of the sectors, like the maize, sugar and the other foodstuffs, are not negotiable as far as we are concerned. Though liberalisation has actually removed foodstuffs from price tags, the Ministry should look into the problem of the common man with regard to foodstuffs.

I would like to go ahead and talk about the security of the country. The security in the North Eastern Province has very much improved in the recent past, especially so in the last one year. We would like to congratulate the Government's effort for that, and the effort of the people of North Eastern Province. We would like that effort to be continued because without security, we would not have development. North Eastern Province is known to have lagged behind in development for quite some time. Actually, I would like to urge the Government and NGOs like UNDP, to help the people who have suffered banditry for too long to get restocking programmes. These will help the people to improve. I urge for restocking programmes in the Isiolo South, Meru, Nyambene, Igembe, Mwingi, Tharaka, Tana River and all other places in the North-Eastern Kenya.

Now that there is peace in northern Kenya, we are asking all the NGOs which are interested in the improvement of lives of the people to come out and help. Certain NGOs would like only to settle political refugees, like in Molo or in any other place in the Rift Valley. We would ask the same organizations to come and assist people in the North-Eastern Province who have been displaced by banditry.

I would like to urge the security personnel to look into the security in the parks which have been affected by bandits, especially so in Isiolo, where there have been three attacks within this year. The attacks in the parks have got negative effect on tourism in this country because it is the backbone of the Sumburu and Isiolo districts' economy. I would like to appeal to the Office of the President to especially look into this matter because we feel that there is internal collaboration between the employees of the council and the bandits. Therefore, I would like the Office of President to appoint a task force to look into this matter.

On the health issue, it is very sad that the Ministry of Health has to wait until the President has to give

directives to improve the distribution of drugs in this country. The problem of drugs has been a bottleneck in this country, and we would like to say that it is not the Ministry of Health alone; most of the Ministries or civil servants are not doing their work. Those appointed by the President should take a severe action to see that the country is going on the right course.

On National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF), I would urge the Ministry of Health to improve this fund in order to ensure that it covers many citizens of this country. It is only by doing that, that we will stop the belief that it is only the Government that can supply free drugs. Every Kenyan should join the NHIF and make sure that he contributes to the health of his people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the mobile clinics, actually they are the only way of reaching the people in a district which does not have good roads to enable patients to reach doctors. Why do we not turn into using mobile clinics so that doctors can reach more people? On this note, I would say that I am sad that the mobile clinic vehicle for Isiolo District is lying in Merti Division and it has not started doing any job. I would call upon the Ministry to make sure that, that mobile clinic vehicle is returned to the district headquarters so that it does a good job in the district.

As almost every Kenyan knows, most of our roads are impassable. I think the only solution to this problem is for Kenyans to stop engaging in the luxury of tarmacking roads. Let us have passable roads for every area in this country before we think of having more tarmac roads. For some of us, tarmac roads are not a necessity.

As for agriculture and livestock development, I would like to complain to the Ministry concerned. Those concerned do not seem to realise that the livestock industry can be as important as the tea or coffee industry if it is improved. The only problem is that we are lacking boreholes and veterinary services. If these services are provided and marketing improved, the livestock industry, would be a good foreign exchange earner, or better, for our people as coffee. So, I would like to call upon this Ministry to ensure that something is done.

Further, the tourist industry exists due to availability in this country of wildlife. It is only in pastoral areas that wildlife is found. We are the guardians of wildlife but, at the same time, we are the least developed people. We are calling upon wildlife authorities to give us 25 per cent of their earnings so that we improve our lives as well, and be able to look after the wild animals even better.

With those remarks, I support the Motion.

**Mr. J.N. Mungai:** Thank you very much, Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the opportunity you have given me to also air my views on the financial issues of this country. One thing we must accept here today is that we have a good manager of our finances in the name of the Minister for Finance. I am just wondering for how long hon. Madavadi is going to remain the Minister for Finance without being interfered with. Since he began managing the finances of this country, he has given us a lot of hope and even the inflation rate has substantially dropped. However, we are worried that those who made the economy come down have not been removed from the mainstream of the management of the affairs of this nation. Some of them are still in the Government and we are wondering whether, because they are very powerful political leaders in this country, they will continue to steer clear of Mr. Mudavadi and leave his hands untied so that he can continue to manage our finances as well as he has so far done. I am only begging the hon. Minister to stand upright and realise that he is a public servant and that he was elected through the vote of the people; he was not just employed. If he finds that his work is being interfered with, it is important for him to stand up as a gentleman and resign, instead of waiting until his name has been spoilt.

I must say that time and again, the hon. Minister has brought to the notice of the country that some of those things that have messed up our economy are such things as tribal clashes. Up to this minute, I can say very clearly and truthfully that the tribal clashes have already subsided in most parts of the country. Security has already been brought back to normal. However, there is one thing we have not addressed ourselves to, and it is important that as the Minister continues to point out that the tribal clashes were part of what brought down our economy, he should realise that most of the residents in those areas have not been resettled. It is also important that now that the Minister is here, I point out to him some of those areas where the clash victims have not been resettled so that he can use his collective responsibility to investigate for himself and find out whether it is true or not that the people who are supposed to work for this country are not doing so. Instead, they have been left to live in makeshift homes where they are very unproductive and miserable.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have in mind Olenguruone Division in my constituency. Olenguruone grows a lot of tea and pyrethrum, and also does very well in dairy farming. Up to this minute, I am sorry to say that none of the farmers in Chepakundi, which is a whole location with over 2,000 acres of tea, has returned. We continue cheating ourselves and the world, trying to doctor the economy, saying that it is going to recover. How can it recover when we cannot use the human resources that we have here?

**The Minister for Health (Mr. Angatia):** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I

would like to remind the speaker on the Floor that he is using unparliamentary language. Could he correct that? The word "cheating" is unparliamentary.

**Mr. J.N. Mungai:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say "misleading" instead of "cheating".

I am reminding the hon. Minister so that he can use his collective responsibility in his office to see his colleague in the Ministry that deals with internal security and find out why those farmers have not returned. We have cases in Molo South where people have not returned to their farms, and I would like to quote Boron Farm, Sondo River Farm, Nyagacho Farm. Those areas are productive because they can produce a lot of pyrethrum. We are known to produce pyrethrum of the best quality in the world, and instead of using what we have as our natural gift from God, we cannot do so because our people are not secure. When you go further to Burnt Forest, the same thing is happening. A number of farms in that area are deserted because people are still in the market centres. I have been talking to Members of Parliament from Bungoma and Narok.

As we sit here, people are in exodus because of incitements like the one that was reported in our local newspapers last Sunday, where it was stated that our Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing and the Minister for Local Government went threatening some "foreigners" in that district. I do not know what they meant by "foreigners"; whether they meant Kenya citizens being foreigners in their own country or whether they meant real foreigners from neighbouring countries or overseas. I do not even know whether there are yellow, white or black people there.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to address a very simple question to the Minister for Local Government. The question is: If anybody owns land in Narok District, it is Sansora Limited. Who is the owner of Sansora Limited, with over 10,000 acres of land in Narok District? It is hon. Nyachae himself. Why does this man, who is not himself a Maasai and owns 10,000 acres of land there, go on fighting a person who owns only one or two acres, sincerely and genuinely bought?

**Mr. Shikuku:** Without shoes.

**Mr. J.N. Mungai:** Yet we know that he got this land by using his office when he was a provincial administrator in Rift Valley Province. This is ridiculous! These are the people who are supposed to protect the nation; these are the people who are supposed to help in promoting the economy of this country, and yet they are the ones now misusing their offices.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would now like to turn to agriculture. Hon. Nyachae's Ministry is now encouraging the importation of maize and wheat while our own farmers are not being paid for the wheat and maize they deliver.

**Mr. Moiben:** On a point of information---

**Mr. J.N. Mungai:** I do not need the point of information. It is high time the Kenyan farmer was subsidised, instead of being "killed" my importing some food and discouraging him from putting extra effort to see that the citizens are fed.

**Mr. Shikuku:** Tell the Minister for Finance.

**Mr. J.N. Mungai:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also wish to point out that all the departments of our Government have failed in their duties. Let us be frank and honest. Which Ministry or department has not failed us? You look at our roads and you will see that all our roads are full of potholes.

**Mr. Moiben:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member to speak about Sansora Company Ltd., when he knows very well that although the owner of Sansora Company Ltd. owns 10,000 acres in Maasailand, "he lies low like an envelope".

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Dr. Ombaka):** That is not a point of order.

**Mr. J.N. Mungai:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, he is a very unfortunate leader. Let us forget about him.

Look at the state of our roads. I would like to ask the Government to tell us whether our roads are done on the basis of which party is in which area. Women have had miscarriages due to the poor state of our roads.

**An hon. Member:** Oh, dear!

**Mr. J.N. Mungai:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, even women from KANU zones have suffered the same fate because the bad roads do not discriminate against KANU women or women from the Opposition.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, our health services are no better. Today, patients have to buy blankets for use in the intensive care unit. The Government is promoting the multiplication of diseases in the country. I say so because when the patient gets discharged, he takes his blanket home unsterilised. Is that not one way of spreading or taking diseases from hospital to our homes? Is the Government really aware that such things are happening? If the Government is not aware, I would like to advise the hon. Minister for Finance to make sure

that he gets in touch with every Minister to find out how many departments have failed. Ask departments like the ones dealing with roads, health or water where they took the finances you gave them.

**An hon. Member:** They eat it!

**Mr. J.N. Mungai:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for us and the ordinary man, the Ministry of Health has failed us. The Minister for Finance is still a young man and needs protection. The truth shall set him free and truth shall set this country on the right track, but not to the drain.

**Mr. Shikuku:** They are allergic to truth!

**Mr. J.N. Mungai:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very disheartening that security in this country has deteriorated. When we speak the truth, our security is threatened. As I am speaking now, Mr. Muite and myself have been threatened with elimination because of speaking the truth and being upright. I must tell these people that I am not eager to become a President, but I must talk the truth because it is only truth that will save this country.

#### ADJOURNMENT

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Dr. Ombaka):** Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of business. The House is, therefore, adjourned until Tuesday, 27th June, 1995, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.