

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Tuesday, 27th June, 1995

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

APPROVAL OF TAXATION MEASURES

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:-

THAT, the proposals relating to: (a) Customs Tariffs (b) Excise Duties (c) Value Added Tax (d) Income Tax (e) Miscellaneous Fees, Stamp Duties and taxes contained in the Financial Statements for the Year of Account 1995/96 be approved.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, His Excellency the President has signified his consent to this Motion.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Mr. Orengo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motions:-

THAT, this House resolves that a national constitutional convention involving the participation of the Government, political parties, spiritual bodies, the trade union movement, professional organisations and all civic groups and presided over by a chairman elected by the participants be established immediately to set the terms and principles of a new Constitution for Kenya to be written and brought to Parliament for debate and enactment well before the next General Election.

(Applause from the Opposition Side)

APPOINTMENT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

THAT, being disturbed by the manner in which the late Member for Kisumu Town Constituency and Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation, Dr. Ouko, disappeared and was subsequently found murdered; aware that both the investigations and inquiries by the New Scotland Yard Team and the Ouko Commission of Inquiry respectively were terminated prematurely without a definite conclusion; knowing that the investigations by the Kenya Police have not ended up in the trial and conviction of Dr. Ouko's murderers; this House resolves to appoint a Select Committee to conduct investigations on the circumstances of the said disappearance and subsequent murder and to report to the House its findings with a view to securing and preserving evidence relevant to bringing to justice those concerned before such evidence is destroyed.

(Applause from the Opposition Side)

ESTABLISHMENT OF ORPHANS FUND

Mr. Achola: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:-

THAT, in view of the increasing number of orphans occasioned by deaths of both parents due to HIV-Aids infection and considering further that the current estimate of HIV infection in this country is well over 1 million people and given further that to date no cure exists for AIDS and noting also that the traditional extended family culture of our nation has been negatively affected by the harsh

economic reality of today, this House recommends to the Government to establish a National Orphans Support Fund.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No.039

UPGRADING OF SUB-LOCATION

Mr. Karan asked the Minister of State, Office of the President, when Masogo Sub-location in Kadibo Division, which is a ward by status and is being represented by a councillor, will be upgraded to a location as per Kisumu District Development Committee (DDC) recommendation.

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

There are no plans to upgrade Masogo Sub-location to a location, as the area does not warrant such a status presently.

Mr. Karan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Masogo Sub-location by size is enough to be upgraded to a location and it has been recommended by the local District Development Committee (DDC) that this sub-location be upgraded to a location status. You will agree that entirely in the rural areas, all locations are represented by councillors in the local authorities. This is the only place whereby you have a councillor representing a sub-location. Can the Assistant Minister reconsider upgrading Masogo Sub-location to location status?

Mr. Awori: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know there was an anomaly by declaring such a small place as a ward. Masogo Sub-location has got only 650 inhabitants. It is so small, it is 25 square kilometers. That gives a density of 26 people per square kilometer. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it still does not warrant to become a location.

Mr. Karan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know why the Assistant Minister is telling this story to the House. I come from this area and what the Assistant Minister is telling the House is not true. Can he tell the House when this Government will be serious and bring the desired development to the people? This Sub-location is big enough to be upgraded to a location status and that is why the Electoral Commission found it necessary for it to be given a councillor to represent it. For the Assistant Minister to come to the House and say that this area is small, I do not think that he is telling the House the truth. Can the Minister assure this House that this position is going to be reviewed and very soon before the General Elections so that this area can be represented by a councillor like other locations?

Mr. Awori: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Government is very serious and this Assistant Minister is equally as serious---

(Mr. Karan remained on his feet)

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! Mr. Karan, you must obey the law of gravity!

(Laughter)

Mr. Awori: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Government is very serious and I am very seriously representing it. I will not do what the hon. Member and friend is asking for the simple reason that the area is small. It has a population of 650 people. It is not necessary that every location or every Sub-location becomes a ward. I represent a place where there are seven locations with only two councillors and I am a KANU Member!

Question No. 436

NUMBER OF MURDERS

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

- (a) how many murders were committed in Kirinyaga District in 1992, 1993 and 1994; and
- (b) how many cases the police prosecuted in Courts.

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

(a) A total of 63 murders were reported to the police in 1992, 1993 and 1994 respectively in Kirinyaga District and the breakdown is as follows:- In 1992, there were 14 murders, 1993 there were 24 and in 1994 there were 25 murders adding up to a total of 63 murders.

(b) Out of the total of 63 murders reported, the police have prosecuted 50 cases in court, 19 of which have been finalised while 31 are still pending before the court.

Mr. Mbui: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not tend to agree with the Assistant Minister. Can he Table the list of the 50 people who have been prosecuted in courts?

Mr. Speaker: Do you have it?

Mr. Awori: I am sorry the hon. Member was so faint I did not hear him. May I ask him whether he means the list with names of the alleged murderers or the---

An hon. Member: The victims.

Mr. Mbui: I would like to have a list of the murdered people who have been prosecuted Tabled here together with the murderers!

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker: Order! I think hon. Members must ask questions that are capable of being comprehended. I do not think that is comprehensive Mr. Mbui.

Mr. Mbui: I beg your pardon, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: That question is not comprehensive. Order! In essence, you are asking for the list of the victims of the murderers.

Mr. Mbui: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said this----

Mr. Speaker: Order! You are asking the Assistant Minister to prosecute the murdered people. Can you put your question in a better way?

(Laughter)

Mr. Mbui: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am asking the Assistant Minister to Table the list of the 50 cases of the murderers already prosecuted in courts because I do not believe that that figure covers all the murdered people in that area.

Mr. Awori: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will Table the list of the alleged murderers that have been brought before the court. I think I need probably a week to do so.

Mr. Mathenge: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Can the Assistant Minister tell us how many of those who have been charged with murder have been sentenced to death for murdering others?

Mr. Awori: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not got the breakdown here, but I am willing to bring a breakdown of those people who have been sentenced to death if there were any.

Mr. Speaker: Final question, Mr. Ndwiga.

Mr. P.N. Ndwiga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister confirm or deny that the reason why there are such few prosecutions in Kirinyaga District is because most of the people who have been arrested as having committed murder and who have been terrorising people are policemen?

Mr. Awori: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I deny that.

Question No.099

NUMBER OF CATTLE DIPS

Mr. Mwaura asked the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing:-

- (a) what the total number of cattle dips in Kigumo Division are and how many are operational;
- (b) whether he can ensure that those cattle dips which are closed will be made operational to avoid further loss of animals which are dying due to lack of dipping; and,
- (c) what the Ministry's policy in the management of cattle dips in the country is.

The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

There are 52 cattle dips in Kigumo Division and 34 of them are operational. The management of the communal dips has been handed over gradually to the dip management committees between 1991 and 1994 and it is the responsibility of those dip committees to ensure that dips are well maintained and repaired so that the cattle are continuously presented for dipping.

With the liberalization of the livestock sector, it is the policy of the Ministry that that management of the

communal dips in the country is handed over to the farmers through the dip committees or the dairy co-operatives. To facilitate a smooth handing over of the dips, the Government decided to forgo collection of Appropriations-in-Aid arising from dipping services while at the same time providing free acaricides to the committees. The dipping fee collected by the dip committees is then banked as a revolving fund to replenish the stock as and when it expires. In this way, it is envisaged that the farmers will eventually take full charge of dipping services.

*(Mr. Titi walked in amid applause
by the Opposition Members)*

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! I do not understand what this is all about.

An hon. Member: It is hon. Titi.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Mr. Mwaura, ask your question.

Mr. Mwaura: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister's answer does give facts as they are on the ground. Whereas the Minister has said about the Government policy is correct, is he aware that when you liberalize a cattle dip in the rural areas and form dips committees, in some cases, some of the committee members do not have an understanding and they are even unable to buy the acaricides that are required for this dipping?

Mr. Nyachae: Mr. Speaker, Sir, farmers know who can manage the dips. Secondly, during the process of liberalisation, we have continued to assist the dip committees by providing acaricides. In 1994, which is the issue, we provided acaricides worth Kshs5 million to Murang'a and Kigumo Division was allocated Kshs1.3 million for acaricides. May I also mention that the dips in Murang'a are not fully utilized. They are utilizing only 7 per cent of the capacity as apposed to full capacity.

Prof. Mzee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Minister if he is aware since the Ministry has thrown away the responsibility of looking after the dips there has been a notable increase in tick-borne diseases like red water and ECF. What is he going to do to cut down the incidence of tick-borne diseases in the country?

Mr. Nyachae: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true the way the hon. Member has put it, that the Ministry has a problem with the management of dips and fail to manage them properly, diseases are bound to increase; that is happening. But the Ministry has intensified extension services of the veterinary services and the Ministry is always analyzing the dips. The problem is that the dip committees are not taking their work seriously. When the hon. Members go out in finding out about these problems, encourage the dip committees to work closely with the veterinary officials.

Question No.083

WRONG COTTON SEEDS

Mr. Mak'Onyango asked the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing:-

(a) whether he could confirm whether cotton farmers in Siaya District, more so those of Alego/Usonga Constituency, were given wrong seeds last year (1994), resulting in huge losses for the farmers; and,

(b) what steps the Ministry is taking to compensate the farmers for the losses and to ensure that the mistake is not repeated.

The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Following the liberalisation of cotton industry in 1991, the production, management and distribution of seeds, appear not to have been well co-ordinated by private sector who took over from the Cotton Board. This lack of co-ordination in seed management appears to have been one of the factors which affected cotton production in 1994.

It is now the private sector through ginners and the Ministry to assist them in distribution of seeds to the farmers. Nevertheless, apart from the issue of quality of seeds, our records indicate that the cotton production in Siaya, and more so in Alego/Usonga, dropped insignificantly during 1994 due to low crop husbandry, late planting, lack of crop protection against pests which led to dropping of the balls thereby reducing yields.

(b) The Government is not making any arrangements to compensate the farmers. The Ministry will, however, continue to conduct cotton-growing campaigns in Siaya and other cotton growing districts by setting up demonstration farms from which the farmers can learn; provide the necessary extension services on better crop husbandry practices through the Ministry's extension services, multiply in conjunction with Agricultural Research

Institute and the National Irrigation Board, high-yielding seeds of the new released variety to issue to farmers.

Mr. Mak'Onyango: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that long windy answer is totally irrelevant; it does not answer the Question before the House. I would request that the Minister goes back or reads on the question and answer it. He has not answered the Question at issue. I am talking about the wrong seeds and the losses the farmers have incurred as a result of wrong seeds being given to them. It has nothing to do with production.

Mr. Nyachae: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have answered the Question. I have stated that following the liberalisation, the seeds supplied to farmers which used to be done by the Cotton Board has not been co-ordinated by the private sector correctly. Therefore, the Government has again moved in to try and re-co-ordinate the seed supply.

Dr. Otieno-K'Opiyo: On point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Arising from the answer given by the Minister and given the fact that now the extension officers are going into the fields to advise the farmers on what to do, where were the extension officers when these wrong seeds were being planted, when this poor husbandry was being conducted by the farmers and the wrong timing was being done in terms of planting? Where were the officers, if that was the case?

Mr. Nyachae: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not the responsibility of Cotton Board, once liberalisation has been done, to inspect and ensure that a farmer who has gone to private ginneries to collect the seeds, it is not for the extension officer to decide for the farmer which seed. There was a total mix-up and whether the seeds were right or wrong, it was due to bad co-ordination.

Mr. Achieng'-Oneko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope the Minister is aware that, at the beginning of last year, a group of hon. Members of Parliament including officials from the Ministry of Agriculture, organised a rally where the Ministry was well represented, and the officials were also showing the seeds that were to be planted that year. I happened to have attended six meetings in Alego, and the Government cannot shy away or runaway from responsibility that it was not involved in the whole organization. Is the Minister aware that due to ill-advice, the planting of cotton in the area has completely stopped and, as a result, the ginneries will not operate because there is no cotton to gin?

Mr. Nyachae: Mr. Speaker, Sir, where farmers followed advice, like in Homa Bay District, there were better results than in Siaya. Therefore, the question of seeds---

Mr. Mak'Onyango: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Minister is misleading the House by saying that there was no proper advice even in Alego/Usonga of Siaya District. Indeed, the level of production increased considerably!

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Mak'Oyango, that is your argument and not a point of order!

Mr. Mak'Onyango: Is the Minister in order to mislead the House that arising from advice given by his officials, production in Homa Bay increased and not in Siaya? I am saying that in Siaya the production improved but the result was nil because of the use of the wrong seed.

Mr. Nyachae: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not misleading the House. Here again hon. Oneko is talking about field days, but since liberalisation started, it has never been the responsibility of my extension staff to state exactly what type of seed a farmer uses. We only give advice for regional purposes.

Mr. Wamalwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister be decent enough to admit that there is a problem with seed quality in this country? Last year, we saw a problem of seed quality with regard to maize and now we are hearing about seed quality problem with regard to cotton! Next year we will hear about it with regard to another crop. If the Minister is decent enough to admit that, will he consider putting certain measures in place to make sure that the Kenyan farmer of whatever crop is supplied with the correct seed every year?

Mr. Nyachae: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to confirm to the hon. Member that it is a fact that we have had a problem with seeds. In the case of cotton, I wish to confirm that already we have, through the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), established new seeds for multiplication in Western and Eastern Kenya.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question, Dr. Lwali-Oyondi!

Question No. 105

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi asked the Minister for Local Government:-

(a) whether he is aware that plots between the slaughter house and Mercy Hospital in Eldama Ravine Town Council are being re-allocated to individuals, who are harassing those who have occupied and developed them for over 30 years; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what consideration, if any, is being used to remove one occupier and replace him with another.

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Gen. Mulinge): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Yes, I am aware that the plots between the slaughter house and Mercy Hospital in Eldama Ravine have been allocated to individuals. But I am not aware that there are people who have occupied the plots for 30 years and that they are being harassed by the allottees.

(b) Since I am not aware that there are people who have been occupying the plots, my Ministry does not, therefore, intend to interfere with the development of the plots by the owners. If the hon. Member has specific cases in mind, he can give them to me for investigation.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, these particular plots have been occupied by people for the last 30 years, but now quit notices are being sent through the Chief of Eldama Ravine Location, telling these people to quit their plots at once. I have one of these quit letters, which I have unfortunately left in my pigeon hole, but I will bring it right now to show that---

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Lwali-Oyondi! At what stage are you going to do that?

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Mr. Speaker, I will do it right now, if you give me a little more time. Could the Minister ensure that these people are not removed from their plots? Non-Kalenjin groups are being removed from the plots and other people are being settled in them!

The Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Morogo): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to allege that non-Kalenjins are being removed from plots, when I know that in my Constituency nothing like tribal insinuation goes on? I would advise hon. Lwali-Oyondi to confine those tribal sentiments to Nakuru.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Hon. Members, I would encourage all hon. Members not to tribalise issues in this House. I think I am about to rule it out of order for any hon. Member to tribalise debate or issues.

Gen. Mulinge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although I do not know what the paper in the hon. Member's pigeon hole says, the information with my Ministry indicates that the plots in question were allocated only this month by the council. However, the council did not say whether those plots had been occupied by other people.

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, he has said that he is aware that plots have been allocated. He has claimed that there is no evidence that some people's rights have been abused. He has also said that the council allocated these plots a month ago and without informing him whether there had been people in the plots or not. Is he now satisfied that there is a possibility that some people who had occupied those plots have been wrongly evicted and that he can, therefore, go and investigate and try to rectify any cases of wrong eviction?

Gen. Mulinge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of that. But I am aware that at the start of allocation of these plots, the land was completely vacant.

(Dr. Lwali-Oyondi rushed out of the Chamber)

Mr. Ogur: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Could you terminate this Question because the hon. Questioner is not in the House?

Hon. Members: What is your point of order? **Mr. Speaker:** Order, hon. Members! Hon. Ogur is properly in this House and has a right to take the Floor when called upon to do so by the Chair. He was duly called upon by the Chair to take the Floor and so he must be listened to!

(Dr. Lwali-Oyondi rushed back into the Chamber)

Mr. Ogur: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I withdraw and apologise because the hon. Questioner has come back to the House.

Question No.324

LOSS OF MR. KIIYA'S CHEQUE

Mr. Kapten asked the Minister for Transport and Communications:-

(a) whether he is aware that a crossed cheque worth \$500 drawn by Mr. Emmelene W. Kerr in favour of Mr. Wycliff Kiiya and posted by the drawer to the drawee by registered mail No. 780948 dated 11.1.94 was stolen in transit by postal staff and cashed; and

(b) what action he is taking to ensure that the complainant is paid his dues.

The Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Morogo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) A registered mail No. 780284948 addressed to Mr. Kiiya, care of Agricultural Research Station, P.O. Box 45, Kitale, was not stolen when in transit but was delivered at Kitale Post Office to the holder of identity card No. 4831642/67 on 31.1.94, whereby the right procedure for releasing a registered mail was followed.

(b) In accordance with the universal postal union compensation procedures, only the sender and not the addressee, can be compensated at the postal union rates if the registered item was given to a wrong person and the loss reported by the sender to posts administrations within three months of the said loss.

Mr. Kaptan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the addressee did not receive this money. If it was given at all, then it was given to a wrong party, and this is what is happening in this country. The postal services being rendered in this country are far below standards. There is a lot of stealing in the post office by the postal staff. If the identity card number of the person who cashed the money is known, what steps has the Minister taken to get this person because he was not the addressee?

Mr. Morogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since this Question was raised, the investigations department of the post office is going on with the investigations to establish who the owner of this identity card number is with a view to verifying whether this was the addressee or a different person. If we find that it was a different person, then we will take the necessary action to compensate, if the sender himself will have complained.

Mr. Wamae: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this issue of lost parcels in the post office is a very serious affair, and it is the reason why private carriers have increased and they are charging wananchi a lot of money. What is the Assistant Minister going to do to ensure that there is no stealing in the post office?

Mr. Morogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are doing everything possible. There are laws against stealing in the post office. We always apprehend those who steal. We would also request the members of the public and hon. Members to report such cases and we will deal with each case. Every now and then, the post office staff are told of the consequences of such activities. However, as I said, when such cases are reported, we always deal with them accordingly.

Mr. Kaptan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the identity card number of this person is known, what is the name of the person who received this money?

Mr. Morogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the things we are investigating right now is whether the person who received the parcel may be the box owner's messenger who could have colluded with the postal staff. One of the anomalies that we recognise is that this person's name does not appear and this is one of the things we are investigating.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question, Col. Kiluta!

Question No.326

IMPASSABILITY OF ROADS

Col. Kiluta asked the Minister for Public Works and Housing:-

- (a) if he is aware that all roads in Ukambani are in terrible and impassable condition; and,
- (b) what steps he intends to take to put these roads in a better condition.

The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing (Mr. Mwamzandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg the indulgence of the hon. Member and the House that I be allowed to answer this Question at a later date.

Mr. Speaker: What is your reaction, Col. Kiluta?

Col Kiluta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: That Question is deferred.

(Question deferred)

Next Question, Mr. Owino Achola!

Question No.432

REPAIRS TO KISII-KISUMU ROAD

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

- (a) if he is aware that the Kisii-Kisumu Road is being repaired so poorly that it is a mere waste of

public funds;

(b) who the contractor of this project is; and,

(c) what action he is taking to ensure that the road is repaired to a high standard.

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

(a) I am not aware that the Ahero-Kisii road is being poorly repaired and that it is a waste of public funds. The works are carried out in accordance with the Ministry's specifications for the road works, contract provisions and the contractor is under supervision by competent Ministry engineers.

(b) The project contractor is G (inaudible) and Company Limited.

(c) The Ministry ---

Mr. Anyona: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Question is: Is the Minister aware that the Kisii-Kisumu Road---. Now the Assistant Minister is talking about the Ahero-Kisii Road. Is he talking about the same road? What Question is he answering?

The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing (Mr. Mwamzandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said the "Ahero-Kisii Road".

Hon. Members: That is not the same road!

The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing (Mr. Mwamzandi): Yes, you are right; the Kisii-Kisumu Road.

(c) The Ministry will continue to ensure that the project contractor adheres to contract provisions.

Mr. Achola: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a very annoying answer from the Assistant Minister because I travel on that road virtually every week and that road is impassable. We have got so many potholes on the road and it is being repaired so poorly that it is annoying for a responsible Assistant Minister to stand up and say that the road is being repaired properly. In any case, I am not surprised that this is coming from a Nyayo Minister. This road was built during the late President Kenyatta's regime and it was the only project we had in Luoland which came from Kisumu up to Isebania. Now, we have not seen anything like this during the Nyayo era and I am, therefore, surprised that even repairing it is proving to be a problem. Could the Assistant Minister, therefore, tell this House what the specifications for the road that is being repaired today are? This includes facts like: How wide the road is, what the surface finish is. After that, I can ask him a further question.

Mr. Mwamzandi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the construction of the road in question started on 25th June, last year, and it is expected to be completed---

Mr. Anyona: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The hon. Assistant Minister should know that some of us were in this House before. He really ought to understand that he is a Minister of the Government. He is not answering any question at all. He does not know what he is talking about. The question is that this road has become a known killer in Nyanza. Our people are dying everyday. In fact, there is no road. So, what we are asking this Assistant Minister to tell us today is: How far has work on this road gone since it started last year, and when is it going to be completed to the right standards? That is what we want to know. Do not fumble around here!

Mr. Mwamzandi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was going to say that the road in question is not yet complete. Work started on 25th June last year and it is expected to be completed in June 1998. How can it be said that the road is now in a bad condition when the work is still going on?

Mr. Obure: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question that our Assistant Minister is supposed to answer is this: What are the specifications for this road?

Mr. Mwamzandi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish that that question was indicated earlier so that we could ask them to bring the specifications as required.

Mr. Speaker: The final question, Mr. Ojode!

Mr. Ojode: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we need the guidance of the Chair. You can remember that last week we had the same, same problem with the same Minister. Why can we not name the Minister?

(Applause)

Mr. Achola: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not happy with the answer. Could the Assistant Minister be asked to go and get a proper answer on this one Question as he has not answered really this Question?

The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing (Mr. Mwamzandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the answer I have.

(Several hon. Members stood up on points of order)

An hon. Member: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. This point of order is coming from Ahero.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! It does not matter whether it comes from Ahero or wherever. The fact is that we have exhausted the time for this Question. We will proceed to the next Questions. If any hon. Member is unhappy about the answer received, he knows what to do.

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

EVICITION OF RESIDENTS

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

(a) Is the Minister aware that on Madaraka Day (1st June, 1995) the District Officer of Ekereny Division in Nyamira District and 30 Administration policemen harassed and evicted more than 100 residents of Isianyi Village of North Mugirango from 40 acres of their ancestral land and destroyed houses and property worth large sums of money?

(b) Will the Minister take urgent measures to protect these residents of Isianyi village from further harassment by the Nyamira District Administration?

(c) What is the total value of the houses and property destroyed during the illegal eviction of the residents of this Village and when will they be compensated for the loss?

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

(a) What I am aware of is that the squatters were evicted from public land after they had refused to quit after they had been given quit notices.

Mr. Anyona: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister has not only not given a written answer, but I cannot hear what he is saying. Can he speak up loudly so that I can hear him? He is mumbling, I do not know what he is saying.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Awori): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Anyona should bring a substantive question well in time in order to get a written answer. A Private Notice Question normally matures in 24 hours and a written answer must be in his Pigeon Hole at the moment.

Mr. Speaker Sir, I am aware that there were people squatting on public land. They were given quit notices as far back as 1993, but they refused to get out of the land and therefore, they were removed. This is a public land to be used by the public and my Ministry cannot allow a few people to use it exclusively. Since the time they were removed, no property was damaged and they were allowed to carry away their personal effects. Under the circumstances, the question of compensation does not arise.

Mr. Anyona: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am talking about a place in the heart of Kisii land. As far as I know, there is no public land in that particular area. Can the Assistant Minister tell us the legal particulars that show that this is public land and under what law? And for how long have these people been living there?

Mr. Awori: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in fact, if my hon. friend contacted his colleague, who is the hon. Member for the area, he will get the facts that he is now asking for. Moreover, this particular place is not even in his constituency of hon. Anyona.

An hon. Member: It does not matter.

Mr. Awori: It matters, because behind me here, is the hon. Member of the area and he concurs with me that that land is public land.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we know this Question is the property of the House, not the hon. Member who comes from there. These people are being harassed because they come from an opposition zone where that hon. Member of Parliament, who is here represents. Even a Question was asked by hon. Anyona and myself about a chief in this location, called chief Odida--

Mr. Speaker: Can you go to your question relevant to this?

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister in order to mislead this House that these people have not lived in this area for a long time when we know the actual reasons why they are being evicted is because they support the Opposition?

Hon. Members: Yes! Yes!

Mr. Awori: Mr. Speaker Sir, that is entirely incorrect. In fact, I think that they are very lucky to be under the KANU Government. I hesitate to think what would happen if it was not a KANU Government.

To answer again my friend, hon. Anyona, again this land is North Mugirango/Magwawa 403 in the name of Nyamira County Council and it is public land.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Anyona, final question.

Mr. Anyona: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. This is ancestral land and these people have lived there all their lifetime. Now, they are being evicted. Trustland is trustland, it is owned by the people and the county council is a mere trustee and all the land in Kisii and Nyamira is the same. Can the Assistant Minister tell us why this particular piece of land is different?

Mr. Awori: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is quite right that the county council is a trustee of the land for everybody within the area. The people we evicted decided to put structures on the land and thereby excluding the other members of the public. The KANU Government cannot allow that.

ELEPHANTS MENACE IN BAHARI

(Mr. Mumba) to ask the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife:-

(a) Is the Minister aware that a herd of elephants have in the last two weeks been terrorising Roka Location, Bahari Constituency, and have destroyed large areas under crops such as maize and young coconut trees?

(b) What measures is the Minister effecting to ensure that this threat to human life and property is eliminated in the areas bordering Arabuko-Sokoke Forest?

Mr. Speaker: Is Mr. Mumba not here? The Question is dropped!

(Question dropped)

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 22.6.95)

(Fourth Day of Budget Debate)

Mr. Maore: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to say a few words about the Budget Statement for this year.

I want to pick very few issues and I want to emphasise on several paragraphs hidden deep in the Minister's Speech, that is from Poverty Alleviation Policies.

In his Speech on Page 26, a lot of problems are enumerated as the Minister wanted to address the Poverty Alleviation Policy Programme. There is a mention of the National Conference on Social Dimensions of October, 1994 at the KICC which was followed by the World Conference on Social Development in Copenhagen in December, and not in March, as indicated in the Minister's Speech. It is not enough just to go and list the landless, single mothers, children/school leavers, elderly, poor, pastoralists and small-scale farmers, handicapped and unemployed street children. These are real problems and it was a very sweet speech that would be called in politics "demagoguery".

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is so, given the amount of rhetoric from the Government on the effects of SAPs. By now, the Government should have been able to go ahead and publish a Bill to regulate the welfare policy in this country. The amount of money mentioned in the Speech, by the 1997/98, financial year will be K£2,344 million, which is over Kshs20 billion. When you have that kind of money, just mentioned in a Speech like this without any attempt to regulate or have a Sessional Paper to detail how you want to spend that money, who will qualify? Everybody here knows this country does not have a well-known welfare programme; just an *ad hoc* policy whereby you hear of a disaster here and there and you start jumping when it is too late. What we need is a very well defined policy on who falls in the category of the poor. What is the poverty line? These are questions that should be clarified

before you go ahead and start putting money in the Budget.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have not been told when and how the first disbursements will be made. On the same Speech, there is mention of supply of school equipment and textbooks. In the current education policy, it is very well known that most of the burden of equipping schools is being borne by the parents. We are seeing it in this year's budget. How is it going to be done? Is there a retraction of the policies we know? In my opinion, it is not enough to just enumerate these things without giving details of how you want to spend the money; how you are going to get the money and this is one of the elements in the Minister's Speech that fits well into the World Bank and IMF kind of linguistic jargon; whereby the Government knows very well that they have no intention at all of doing any of the things they are trying to mention.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on page 27, there is a very long list of the provisions set aside for this purpose. The proposals include bursaries to poor parents for payment of school fees in secondary schools; funds for the supply of school textbooks, school milk feeding programme, supply of school equipment, further allocations for increased supply of drugs and other materials for health services in the rural areas and in Nairobi and for improved maintenance of roads and water projects in rural areas.

On road maintenance, we have been told of the road maintenance levy. We do not know in what category the road maintenance levy will fall. Will it fall under this policy of poverty alleviation? When we mention the road maintenance levy, we come to another big problem. When one goes to the nearest petrol station to fuel a car the average for most cars is 50 litres. If a motorist pays Kshs2 for every litre for 50 litres that will be Kshs100. The Minister intends to have an allocation of nearly Kshs3 billion that will be collected from the road maintenance levy this year alone. If you can divide that amount among the districts - assuming there will be more tribal districts--- There will be 60 districts by the end of the year. If you divide Kshs3 billion by 60 districts, each district will get Kshs50 million. Even Kshs5 million per district can do wonders. But we have not been told how the Kshs1.5 billion collected from the road maintenance levy has been used. Which roads were repaired? I remember very well that between July 1994 and June, 1995, out of the 600 kilometres of road network in Nyambene District, not even one kilometre has been graded in the entire district. This is according to the report of the DDC meeting of 17th February; the one I attended last. If we are collecting money and then keeping it in some strange account and nobody knows how it is going to be spent, we are taking Kenyans for a ride. I do not know for how long we are going to enjoy this game of taking the country for a ride. We collect money telling wananchi that we are going to do "A" with the money and we divert that money to some strange expeditions.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another issue that arises is the question of liberalisation. While we do support all the positive aspects of liberalisation, we do not want to run away from our responsibilities. In many of the liberalised and even industrialized economies of the world like Europe, the United States of America, and our neighbour South Africa, the exchange rate is not as manipulated as it is manipulated in our small economy. It is wrong or even immoral for somebody to walk to a bank and sell his dollars at Kshs52 per dollar and in the next minute somebody else buys the same dollars at Kshs58 per dollar which excludes the marginal commission. When you put commission it comes to nearly Kshs60 to the dollar. We need to do some regulation without resorting to a controlled market system of bulldozing everybody. It is very important that when you have margin commission of 4 per cent when you sell the dollar to a bank at Kshs52 you should be able to buy it at less than Kshs53 and the bank makes profit out of that commission and not by profiteering through maybe having six or seven shilling for a dollar. It is no wonder, for the past one year, Barclays bank was able to make over Kshs3 billion profit. That is quite unusual for a service industry to make that kind of profit in a small economy like ours.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another issue that should be addressed by hon. Members and the Minister is the issue of drought levy. Drought levy being collected from Kenyans when there is no drought amounts to a fraud. It could be taxation in kind terms, but this is a bureaucracy we need to disband without enjoying the pleasures it is bringing. The drought is gone and we should have a programme which should be able to address disasters when they come and not create bureaucracies that we are not able to contain once they take root. We should stop the drought levy once and for all until such a time when it will be necessary. Thank you.

The Assistant Minister for Research, Technical Training and Technology (Mr. Khalif): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute on this Budget.

First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Minister for Finance, who I think is one of the most brilliant Ministers ever to occupy that office. I wish him all the luck in his very difficult job of trying to bring the economy of this country back to track. Having said that, Kenya is one country where the economy is dominated by the non-indigenous people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we, the Africans in this area must take over the economy and we can only do that if the Government has brought a deliberate policy to help Africans to protect the economy. In every country in the world, even in America, United Kingdom, Australia or any other country, it is the majority of people in that country who

dominate the economy, but where you have the majority being put at the rear, is very, very bad and it is not good politics 30 years after Independence. It is very unfortunate that the black man in Kenya is still being dominated economically by other people. So, I would like the Minister for Finance and, in fact, the whole Government, to try to look into this problem

with a view to helping the African to take over economy in all its spheres, for instance, industry and general business. We can only do that if we try to bring, as a policy, a machinery which will help the black man in Kenya. This is not a very difficult task because the banking institutions can help the African by lending him money, giving him soft loans and also by trying to encourage the African businessmen to come together and invest in major sectors like industries.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other thing is that the mainstay of the economy of this country is agriculture and we must do everything possible to encourage this sector. We can only do this by stimulating growth and by doing things that will help the farmer; to stimulate him and motivate him to grow more. But now we are making our farmers compete with other farmers in the rest of the world. This is very strange because even in America, which claims to be one of the most free and liberal economy, the farmers are protected by the Government. They are being subsidised year in and year out. It is very unfortunate that Kenyan farmers are now being asked to compete with other farmers because the Minister still allows maize and other cereals to be imported. Even if it is going to tax the importers a little bit more, there will always be loopholes to bring these commodities into the country.

There are funny exemptions as has happened before very frequently, and there is no guarantee that more of our people will not be granted some funny

exemptions to bring in maize and things like that. So, the Minister should really strive to protect this sector completely by not allowing any importation of maize and sugar and other food products that we have in our own country and which we do not need to import. Why do we need to import sugar when all our factories are idle or are not being run to their capacity? Why do we need to import maize when our farmers have no place to send their maize? This is just a reason to allow other people to enrich themselves by getting funny exemptions to import those commodities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, having said that, I would like to repeat again what I had said last week, that this Budget has nothing for Northern Kenyan. It has nothing because there is no one single project where money has been provided for. There are no roads which have been provided for, and this is clear; no hospitals have been provided for except some very insignificant amounts of money which will only help in the maintenance of roads which lead to the hospitals. There is no money for development and we are talking of a region where we have no tarmacked roads or all-weather roads. We are

talking about a region where the roads are impassable during the rainy seasons. We would like the Government to bring about a deliberate policy to re-try to rehabilitate North Eastern Province from the gross negligence that it has suffered all these years under successive governments and also during the colonial period. We have the right to be attended to because we need to develop like any other part of the country and we do not know why we are suffering this systematic inattention by successive governments.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we in the Northern Kenya depend on livestock. In every part of this country we have various development authorities. We have the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board, the co-operative societies for coffee, tea, milk and an authority for everything else. Why do we not have something for livestock? We produce about 40 per cent of livestock that is consumed in this country. We produce about 25 per cent of livestock products which are exported out of this country, but up to now, there are no policies to help the farmer in Northern Kenya. There is no policy to help the pastoralists. We appeal to the Government, particularly the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing - I can see the Minister here - to look into the possibility of creating a Livestock Development Authority which will try to help the farmer in Northern Kenya.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to appeal to the Ministry of Education to try to help the children who cannot go to school because their families have been victims of vicious circles of drought in Northern Kenya. These families are so poor that they cannot afford to buy a pen. They themselves depend on charities which are given out by various Non-Governmental Organisations. We have placed this matter in various fora, but I do not know why the Government is indifferent and why it is not giving this matter the due consideration it deserves. Many students in secondary schools have been sent away for lack of school fees in Wajir District. We had a mere Kshs150,000 which had been given to us by the Ministry of Education last year as bursaries. So, we are appealing to the Minister, who should be very understanding because he has been in this Ministry for a long time and he is running it with a lot of competence, to look also into this issue and come to our aid.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Mwiraria: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am glad to have the opportunity to join my colleagues in saying a few words about the Motion before the House, particularly on the Budget Speech. But before I address the Budget Speech, let me take

the opportunity to thank His Excellency the President for the statement he made recently during one of his visits to the Rift Valley regarding repayments of Settlement Fund Trustee Loans by the settlers in what used to be the White Highlands.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I look at this as yet another indication of His Excellency's concern for the poor. In Timau Constituency which I represent, most of the settlers who have not yet repaid these loans are the poor people who live on five acre plots. My request today is that since the Minister for Lands and Settlement is here, I hope that he will take His Excellency's directive and implement it by issuing clear directives to his officers out in the districts. This is because the last thing we would want to do is there to be a misunderstanding for the people to believe that their loans have been waived. If this is not implemented then those people will lose their land, as many others have lost, even though they have been there for years.

The first point I want to make on the Budget, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is to say that the decision taken by the Minister for Finance to lower the maximum average level of VAT from 18 to 15 per cent and to increase the lowest rate from 5 to 6 per cent after broadening the net so that more items are covered is going to have a very, very adverse effect, as it is going to increase substantially the cost of living for the low income and the middle income Kenyans.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the past years, VAT was levied on what one would call luxury items. Today, it is really becoming a tax that will be applied across the board on all goods and it is, therefore, going to make the cost of living extremely high for the low and middle income people. I was wondering whether the Minister, in fact, could consider lowering the higher rate even further, particularly on items which are essential for the low income Kenyans, such as food items and items which go into construction of houses for shelter and so on.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me turn now to the second item which I note with appreciation, the Minister's action of increasing the minimum pension from Kshs100 to Kshs500 a month. As a pensioner myself, maybe I want to make this point because of what I have experienced. I would like to urge the Minister for Finance to consider even further the plight of the pensioners who earn the minimum pensions. Most of these people are required to go monthly to the District Commissioner's offices to collect their little pension cheque and in many cases the travel cost from the homes of the pensioners to the District Commissioner's offices are much much higher than the pension they go to collect. So, I really think that time has come for the Kenyan

Treasury to think of a better method of paying pensions, particularly for the poor wananchi who worked well for the Government but who have to earn the meagre pensions made available to them under the existing conditions.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the processing of pensions should also be improved so that pensions are made, paid on time, paid monthly without the pensioners being told time and again that the files are missing and that the cheques have not arrived. Because, as I had said earlier, many of the pensioners end up spending more money going to collect their pension than they actually earn.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my final point on pensions is that besides the lowest paid pensioner, all pensioners suffer immensely from inflation. Many countries in the world adjust pensions over time to take care of inflation or the losses brought about by inflation. Today, somebody who became a pensioner ten years ago is really receiving, in real terms, less than 50 per cent what he was receiving or she was receiving when they retired. I would urge the Minister for Finance in future to take care of pensioners by addressing this specific aspect.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, finally, the Budget proposes to raise very good sums of money. The Budget, in fact, is one of the best I have seen in the House since I have been here but one point of concern which I would like to raise once again for the Minister's consideration is that it is completely pointless to raise more revenues unless those revenues are taken care of, protected from corruption and unless those revenues are taken care of by responsible civil servants.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have one very small Act known as the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury Incorporation Act. In that Act, we give the sole responsibility of looking after all the assets of the Republic of Kenya, disposing of these assets and looking after all the funds to one person, the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury. In recent years, the things which have happened in the Treasury makes one wonder whether that trust is probably based. As we sit here, we have had cases where the watchman, if I may say so, where the person entrusted with care of the funds of the nation has become the person who is helping actually to lead to theft of that money. We have got cases which have come before Public Investments Committee where the Permanent Secretary to Treasury has been accused of advising institutions not to honour written and signed agreements like the one between Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority and the Kenya Power and Lighting Company where the Treasury instructed the Kenya Power and Lighting Company who buy electricity in bulk not to pay for their power.

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

Dr. Sagini: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Let me say that I have risen to support the Motion.

An hon. Member: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot hear him.

Dr. Sagini: You will hear me. I have a very deep voice.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to congratulate the Minister for Finance for his fine Budget Speech which touched on

many aspects of our lives in this country. It is a great achievement to have reduced inflation from 19 per cent to 4.2 per cent. I congratulate the Minister. He was also able to service all our external debts on schedule.

The economy of this country depends on agriculture. So, agriculture is of cardinal importance. The farmers; small-holders and large-scale farmers must be supported. I am a small holder farmer in Kisii where I have a hundred acres. By Kisii standards, that is a lot of land by the way, but the tea I have, if it were for a small farmer, the inputs are very expensive. Fertilizers, insecticides and chemicals are very expensive. So, if you want to improve per capita income of the citizens of this country we must support agriculture. In many rural areas people are very poor and have hardly anything. The trouble is, if you people who have been to universities some Members of Parliament here do not know the plight of their constituents. Members of Parliament do not have time to listen to their constituents because they are so busy. A Member of Parliament goes home and when he gets there he finds about five, six or ten people waiting for him. The next morning at 6 a.m. he has people too waiting for him. He cannot even greet his children. Life of a Member of Parliament is of a social worker.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the most important thing that I am trying to point out is that if we want to improve the quality of life of our citizens we must try to give them a source of income. Where will the source of income come from? It will come from our surroundings. It will come from agriculture and pastoralism. We have nomads. Some of the people like the Maasai and Samburu who keep cattle should be helped so that they can have income. If this is done, then our Ministry of Finance would be able to get funds from them in form of taxes.

The old traditional African family was very good for an individual. What is happening now is that the family is becoming a nuclear family. That means your wife and children and that is all. The old extended African family was wonderful for people who were secure. There was no money economy. There was no such a thing as employment or unemployment. It never existed. You stayed within your family who looked after you and within your tribe which was ethnocentric. Every tribe tried to protect its children, sons and daughters. The Maasai, Kikuyu, Luos and the Kisii did so, but now things have changed. Even if I were to say that I will reverse this style of living, nobody would change it. We live in times where money matters and people have become so materialistic. People are after chasing properties and endless grabbing. Some of them will die and leave so many buildings here and I do not know to whom they will leave their property. What should be done is what the President said, "Think of your brother's social problems". What are the social problems? Lack of school fees, sickness of all kinds and so on.

These days drugs are so expensive that, for example, if somebody has Hypertension, that is High Blood Pressure, one tablet costs about Kshs80 to Kshs90. So if you do not get these tablets, you are bound to have a stroke and die and leave your family. These are the problems we should fight against problems of diseases and poverty. Until we find a gold mine or petroleum, our gold will be agriculture. Agriculture is so important but the trouble is that our co-operatives are mismanaged. For example, from Kisii, where I come from, we have the Coffee Co-operative Union which has never made a profit. The union have a farm which was bought in 1963 and not a penny has been made as profit from that farm. The union always makes losses.

I want to speak about boarded vehicles. What is the policy of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing on this? There are so many vehicles in this country. In every district headquarters there are Land Rovers, Suzukis and so on lying there. Why can they not be cannibalized or sold to one big fellow like Rafiki Enterprises and make money? If I took a nut from there I would be arrested, but no one will buy shells because mechanics take parts from them. That is a lot of money. I do not know what is the policy of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing on this. The Minister should tell us what it is later on.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another thing I want to mention is roads. Roads in Kisii are very bad. We have good land for agriculture, but the roads are impassable during the rainy season. There is one road that was started in 1965 when the late Tom Mboya was the Minister for Economic Planning. It was planned as a feeder road for other roads. This road has not been completed to this minute, as I am speaking, and my people in Kisii are very disappointed about it. They ask their Members of Parliament about it. Some of them are waiting for a solution in 1997. I ask the Minister for Public Works and Housing, Prof. Nge'no, to help us solve these problems which are going to cause a lot of trouble.

Another subject I want to mention is dumping. There are so many textile products from Hong Kong and other countries destined for Rwanda/Burundi. They get to Busia and then find their way back here. There is so much textile here that the local cotton industry is going to be destroyed and that will create unemployment. Even buttons for shirts are being imported while our people in Industrial Estates try to make them. Some of our people make buttons but there is so much in addition from outside. This should stop so that we can give our people in the country employment. We must try to be self-sufficient in order to look after our people. There are some people whose names I do not want to mention who have become financial dinosaurs. They make money, sell spares, tyres and everything else. It is only human beings that they have not sold! So, is it going to continue like that? It is no good.

I want to speak about corruption. Corruption exists and we will never eliminate it but it must be minimized. There is this mentality that, "a hero is a fellow who can steal without being caught". There is an old adage which says:

"Oh you are a wonderful man or a lady who has crossed the rubicon". In schools, the standards of ethics has gone so low down. Some people ask me why my car is KVV? Why do I not have a new car? But I do not have the money.

We are given Kshs600,000 only to buy a car. If I went for a loan of Kshs2 million to buy a car and then the next day you hear my shamba is being auctioned and I am an old man, it is bad. I cannot afford it. So, my car is KVV simply because I cannot afford a new one.

But this kind of materialism is dangerous

because the masses in this country do not want the top to get richer and richer and the poor get poorer and poorer. This is not healthy at all. In fact, sometimes I walk in the streets. There are so many young people - so many girls and boys - even those who want to get married to them cannot finish them. People with hair like mine are a rare species! We have a young population and we must look after them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we talked about poverty alleviation and the way to alleviate it is to maximise productivity. With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Kibaki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support, in a general manner, this Budget. It is an effort to follow in rationalisation of what the Government is doing. But there are specific things which have been mentioned by other hon. Members that can bear emphasis which the Minister even now can still put right.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was a terrible mistake for the Minister to raise the price of petroleum again because it is going to stifle the growth which is just beginning; the seedling will be killed before it has taken root because the price of energy goes into everything. It is a terrible error also to tax *mitumba* because what is killing the textile industry, as hon. Sagini has just said, is the imports from all these South East Asia countries which are being imported - as the Minister knows - without payment of tax. This point should be emphasised, not only are they cheap but are also not paying customs duty. They are escaping! They are being given free access towards Kenyan market without tax paid.

That is what is killing local industry, and everybody in industry and the Ministry know that. So, there is no point in their pretending that they do not know what is killing our industries because it is imports which pay no tax at all. That is what is known.

Thirdly, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the Minister to have brought back a Presumptive Tax on farmers - although it is 2 per cent - it is a mistake. A tax which taxes gross earning is in theory and morality a mistake. We should tax available and disposable income and everybody who has been to school knows that. You do not tax gross income. You must deduct cost before you tax a person. Now, if you tax a farmer at 2 per cent presumptive tax - you presume that he has XYZ income - it is a mistake in every manner. It was removed and everybody relaxed, but now, for whatever reason, when the Minister is cleaning up the system of taxation, he brings another "huge black spot/big error". Even school boys are going to give the Minister as an example of an illiterate person who brought a tax which he has never done even in theory! You do not tax the gross figure.

Even now it is not late. During Committee Stage, just delete these little things "Presumptive Tax". It will mean we are only losing K£0.5 million which is nothing. It means we can recover it in so many other ways, say, by more efficient collection of other taxes. But as it is now, we are presumed to be primitive because you do not tax gross figures.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I am saying about the farmer, additionally, we are told in this Budget that the growth of 5 per cent - which is expected to happen - will be led by the farmer. This is the same farmer whom we want to take 2 per cent of his gross income in Presumptive Tax. This is the same farmer who now, for nine months, has not been paid for his milk, wheat, maize and so on. This is the same farmer we are now being told that he is going to contribute 5 per cent growth and nobody else! He is going to lead the way. How is he going to lead the way?

We are still buying foodstuff and we borrow money at 20 or 23 per cent from the banks. We were promised by the Minister for Agriculture that we shall have farmers' bank and it is still coming. But when the Minister for Finance does his Budget, he says nothing; he does not even give hope that there will be a farmers' bank. It was promised and the foundation is there, the AFC. We need a farmers' bank which can have credit at a rate affordable by farmers. The farmer cannot farm anywhere in the world - leave alone Kenya - with money borrowed at 23 or 25 per cent. He must get cheaper money. Otherwise we are only expressing "wishful thinking" that the farmer will lead the way. How will he lead when he has no means? We do not give him the means to lead. How will he lead?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at least, you can arrange to pay his milk quickly. But instead of paying his milk, we now have a probe. To probe who? Those who have "eaten" the money are known. The Minister for Co-operative Development returned them back into position when they had been rejected by the farmers. We also know those people who have been paid for goods supplied to the KCC industry when they are not needed. Yet we are being told that farmer is the one who is going to lead the growth. I think we are telling the people a fictitious story! It is a fable and not true!

Mr. Speaker, Sir, look at the borrowing we are talking about. In this country, if you look at the way banks are behaving, they are the only profitable organisations in this country. Why? It is because for the savings of Kenyans they are paying only 10.5 per cent to those who save. Yet the Minister knows and we also know that saving is the foundation of growth because it leads to investment and investment creates employment. Those who save are paid 10.5 per cent. Others whose money is in current accounts are paid nothing. But those same banks, when they are lending over the last one year, have averaged at a rate of 20, 22 and 23 per cent. So, the gap is clearly 12.5 per cent. So, a bank borrows money, pays 10.5 per cent and can lend at 23 per cent. So, it makes 100 per cent! Why? We are being told it is because we have liberalised. If we have done so, do we not have a Central Bank or Treasury whose responsibility is to talk to banks? Must the banks be left totally free to "rob" other Kenyans? This is fictitious! A bank can just "sit" there and make Kshs10 billion and so on. The farmer cannot borrow the money and yet we depend on the farmer. This is a situation where the Ministry has to intervene and take some action or request the Central Bank of Kenya to intervene and take some action. This differential is too big between what is paid to those who save and those who borrow.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are also told here to expect that the corporations which have been the mainstay of the economy will be privatised. We are also told that arrangements are ready for the Kenya Airways to be privatised before the end of this calendar year. There was a debate in this Parliament and this Parliament rejected the proposal brought here by the Minister for Finance. Now, he says that, somehow outside the law and outside this House, he has arranged that Kenya Airways will be privatised in one way or another, regardless of the objection by this Parliament. What does that mean?

It means that now this House is going to be neglected and sidelined as being no longer meaningful. You will remember that the reason we objected to Africanisation in the manner it was brought was because Kshs6.5 billion was going to be passed on to Kenyan taxpayers so that they continue paying the debt after the airline has been sold. That situation has not changed. Yet, somehow, the Government has found a way whereby it is going to take over Kshs6.5 billion and place it on the Kenyan taxpayers and thereby render Kenya Airways Corporation profitable for a few individuals, some of whom are in the Government, international airlines, a few insurance companies and one or two other institutions. That will be the Kenya Airways Corporation we are supposed to be proud of! This is robbery in straight broad daylight. And the deal was discussed on a Sunday. On a Sunday morning it was agreed that this deal would be completed before the coming Christmas.

The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing (Mr. Nyachae): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. We are being told by the hon. Member that discussion of the privatisation of the Kenya Airways Corporation took place on a Sunday. Can he specify which Sunday, where and who were involved in the discussion?

Mr. Kibaki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that a point of order? The hon. Member will have his time to speak. But he has taken up my time. God bless his useless soul!

Mr. Achola: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to also contribute to this important Motion. I think a lot of people have talked about the Budget Speech. Many hon. Members have mentioned that the Budget Speech was well presented by the Minister. However, I have a few points that I would also like to discuss in the next 10 minutes that are available to me.

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

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

First of all, the Minister talked about the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) and he expressed hope that, this year the Ministry was going to be able to collect as much as it could, if all the three arms of the new KRA would work properly. But it is an open secret that tax administration in this country is fraught with corruption. I think everybody in this House knows that the Customs and Excise Department in this country is so corrupt that I think the country loses millions of shillings every year to the Customs officials. I do remember when, at one time, university students were being asked what they thought they would do after they leave the university and a lot of them were saying that they would rather join the Customs and Excise Department. Their reason was that in this department you would earn money and drink beer 31 days in a month. A lot of money is lost at the Customs entry points in this country. I think the Minister is being optimistic by thinking that just by creating the KRA and increasing the pay package of its staff, he will be able to collect the type of money he is talking about. I think before he will be able to collect this money he needs to do some cultural revolution in this country by removing corruption in the collection of taxes. Unless this vice is fought, I think, the figure the Minister has talked about in his Budget will not be realised.

Having said that, I would like to agree with the Minister in a few areas that he mentioned in the Budget. I will not miss to notice the fact that the Minister reduced taxation on computers. I have talked about computers before in this House and the reason I revisit the subject is that I believe that computers are a very necessary tool and that their availability should be made easier to every Kenyan in this country so that we can increase our efficiency in whatever we do. I would like to appeal to the Minister that, in future, he reduces the import duty on computers to something like 5 per cent so that we can have widespread use of computers in this country for productivity improvement.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also appeal to the Minister to let computers that are going to all our educational institutions to be duty free. We need computers in schools and all tertiary institutions so that all our people can be computer literate by the time they come into the job market. Surely, this is the easiest way of starting it.

I would also like to appeal to the Minister to impose very little duty on completely knocked down (CKD) kits so that we can do computer assembling and thereby make computers more accessible to the ordinary Kenyan.

The other area the Minister talked about was that of reducing duties on electrical equipment. For this country to be industrialised, we need electricity possibly in all our rural areas. A lot of Questions regarding rural electrification in this country have been asked in this House. I know that, according to this year's Budget, duty of 5 per cent was imposed on electrical parts. However, I would like to appeal to the Minister to see if it would not be possible to really reduce the duty on electrical components even further. We need to industrialise our rural areas. I know, for example, that in Nyanza the fish industry is not properly developed because one, we do not have roads; and two, there is no electricity so that it is not possible to have fish preserved in a proper manner. This is a big hindrance to the development of the industry. Therefore, I think it would be wonderful if we could have transformers and all other electrical components at an affordable price.

One other area that I would like to talk about is that which hon. Kibaki has just mentioned. It was a mistake really to increase the price of fuel. As hon. Kibaki mentioned, if you increase the price of energy in this country, you will increase the price of everything else. I can bet that come the end of this year, the inflation rate will have gone up. It is not good enough for the Minister to come here and say that he was disappointed with what the oil companies are doing. For example, last year when the shilling appreciated we did not get a reduction in oil prices from the oil firms. So, I think they are working as a cartel and are not really being useful to this country. I would like to suggest that, in future, we should form a sensible state corporation - one that will be responsible for direct import of fuel into the country. This is better than relying on these foreign imperialist firms, whose interest is only maximising their profits and forgetting about the interests of Kenyans. I think this is one area where the Minister can do a lot because we should not be left at the mercy of the oil firms. Now, they have increased their prices and I do not see in which way we are going to control them. In the name of liberalisation, we should start a firm in which the Government can invest and in which we can make efficient by appointing to it professional people and not political failures and others who have not made it elsewhere.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other area that I would like to talk about is the removal of the ban on importation of cereals. We have heard in this House before that certain Members of this House, who are powerful and corrupt, tell us that all cereals that will be imported into this country will be subjected to duty, but we know that these powerful and corrupt people have means of importing things without paying duty on them and, therefore, flooding the market. However, I think that the farmer must be protected. I am a sugarcane farmer and I know that we are stuck with thousands of tons of sugar which cannot be sold because the imported sugar is cheaper than the locally-produced sugar. What are we going to do about those farmers and other people employed in the sugar plantations? I think the best thing for the Minister to do would be to sustain the ban. He should not lift the ban on all the cereals. Today, I read an article in the Press which was talking about maize flooding this country, which sells at Kshs250 per bag, as opposed to Kshs950 which our farmers would have accepted. If we do not protect our farmers, next time, we are not going to have maize. May be, we will have maize which will be imported from Uganda and elsewhere, but then, we will also have hundreds and hundreds of our people without jobs. Surely, this is not what we should be looking for in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other thing that I would like to mention is the issue of Income Tax. We have had this relief on owner-occupier deductible interest which has been standing for over 15 years. The maximum deductible allowance given here has been Kshs56,000 in a year, but even the cheapest of houses today has an annual interest of about Kshs400,000. So, I would like to appeal to the Minister to ensure that relief on owner-occupier deductible allowance is reviewed five times. I think we should give something like Kshs400,000 because that is the typical interest rate for a modest house.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk about the Road Maintenance Levy. Farmers are being highly taxed. For example, in the sugarcane areas, a lot of tractors use diesel fuel, but these people do not use classified roads. So, the farmers are being taxed twice. They are taxed through the cess and now they pay Road Maintenance Levy which they do not use because this levy does not help the farmer. For

example, in Mumias, all the tractors do not use any classified roads and yet they are the greatest users of diesel fuel. If you go to Sony Sugar Company, a lot of fuel is being used in the production of sugarcane, but those people do not use classified roads. So, I think the farmers are being subjected to a lot of taxation and, therefore, this is not an incentive at all for our people to produce more.

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

Mr. Kamuren: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to be able to join my colleagues here on this very important Motion. I would like to touch on a few points, starting with His Excellency the President. I would like to congratulate him for having directed on Saturday, at a public rally held in Nakuru at Afraha Stadium, that Kenyans within settlement schemes should not pay loans anymore. This allocation of settlement plots started in 1963 when we attained Independence. Some people were given those plots in 1964 and 1965. Those who happened to be 40 years old when they got those plots in 1963 are now 72 years, after 32 years of Independence. Some of them who were then 50 years are now 80. It happens that there were some people who were as old as 60 years and who must be 92 by now. These people have been farming on these small plots but they could not be given the title deeds by the Ministry of Lands and Settlement. Such title deeds would have enabled them to acquire loans from banks. Some of these people are over 80 or even 90 years of age. Unless such a person hands over the plot to the son or daughter, such a person may not be able to use the plot as much as he/she would have liked to. When His Excellency the President gave his directive in Nakuru, it was received by those who own those plots with a lot of happiness. In fact, this shows that yet one more useful thing has been done for Kenyans by the KANU Government. This is one thing which has got to be counted because a Kenyan who has stayed in a settlement scheme for 30 years and has not been able to get a title deed can now get a title deed. He can even take that title deed to a bank as part of security for a loan and he can use this money for business. That was a commendable job by His Excellency the President on that particular day.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, secondly, I would like to congratulate the Minister for Finance for the commendable job he did during the Budget day. The Budget was what I would call a common man's Budget. Everybody who listened, both inside and outside this House, would be able to know that it was done very well by people with very

good brains, who sat together in the Ministry of Finance and produced a document which took the Minister three hours to read before this House. The Minister tried all that he could to remove certain problems which the common mwananchi was going to face.

Another point I would like to mention is that of the Eldoret International Airport which has been spoken about loud and clear. We know very well that this is one airport which is a national project. It is a national project in the sense that it will be one of the first international airports within Western Kenya, an area that holds about 60 per cent of the population of this country today. It extends from Kijabe up to Mount Elgon, then to Mbita in South Nyanza, then Siaya and the whole of Turkana. This is a large area of land which is inhabited by a large population today in Kenya. Therefore, there should be no reason for some Members of this House to condemn whoever came up with the idea of constructing that airport in Eldoret. In fact, right now, people in Uasin Gishu area and even Trans-Nzoia and part of Nakuru have started growing flowers and vegetables. They are even trying to export some of their own livestock in order to get money. If you consider the distance involved, you will discover that flying from Eldoret to London is nearer than flying from Nairobi to London. All what we need in Kenya is development and, if possible, we should even work towards getting a fourth international airport. Let our people get good services by offering them good facilities.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like now to turn to the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development. This is one of the most important Ministries in this country, given that we have Kerio Valley Development Authority and we have also Lake Basin Development Authority. Along the escarpment of Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo and along the escarpment of Nandi and Kericho, this particular Ministry would have water catchments to assist in irrigation and organise settlement schemes within those areas then this country would be able to feed its nation. We would not have to go outside begging for food during famine. That is our God-given granary, but we are not using it properly. We have a Ministry which should be working 24 hours tapping water along those sloppy areas. Kenyans are hard-working people and with proper incentives, they would be able to feed the whole nation and there should be no reason for us begging food from other countries. It is true that two-thirds of Kenya is semi-arid. Arable land, which was formerly known as European settlement area only forms one-third and today it is owned by African farmers. If we can irrigate the semi-arid area, this country would get enough food and we would not go begging for food. Let us utilise the resources that we have.

Now, I would like to turn to the Ministry of Education. This Ministry has been giving milk to school children and it was only the other day when the supply of this milk to school was suspended. Kenyan children who had got used to this milk are

asking what has happened to their milk. It is unfair for the Ministry of Education to suspend it abruptly and I would appeal to the Ministry to resume the supply of the milk to schools immediately.

I would like the Ministry of Education to initiate teacher training colleges in all districts in the country so that in the year 2000, we will have many trained teachers to teach our children.

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

Thank you.

Mr. Mwavumo: Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia nafasi ili niweze kuongea juu ya Bajeti ya mwaka huu. Jambo la kwanza ambalo ningependa kuzungumzia juu ya Bajeti ni jambo la kusikitisha kwamba katika sehemu ya Pwani au katika sehemu ambayo ninawakilisha hakuna hata senti moja tumepata. Katika sehemu ambayo ninawakilisha, hatujapata chochote.

Sisi tumekuwa tukipiga kelele juu ya kivuko cha Mtongwe. Mpaka sasa watu wanazushwa na ikifika saa mbili ya asubuhi, hakuna utumishi tena na raia wanapata taabu. Watu ambao wanaenda kazini wanazidi kuchelewa hata watoto ambao wanaenda shule wanazidi kuchelewa. Ukiwauliza wale ambao wanasimamia feri wanasema hawana pesa za kutosha, mashuwa ni za zamani, haziwezi kufanya kazi kwa masaa mengi. Bw. Waziri angetutengea pesa katika hii Bajeti, ili zile feri ambazo ziko, kama hawawezi kununua mpya, wazirekebishe ili zitoe huduma kwa raia wa Mtongwe.

Ni jambo la kusikitisha kuona kwamba katika ile kampuni ya feri, wale wanaongoza utumishi ni watu ambao hawakusoma sawasawa. Mishahara ambayo inalipwa ni kidogo. Kwa hivyo, matokeo yake ni mabaya kabisa. Ningemwomba Waziri ili kuona kwamba utumishi umekuwa bora, ile kampuni iweze kupata marekebisho, wananchi wapate kufaidika kwa kupata utumishi bora.

Jambo la pili pia ni juu ya ferry ya Mtongwe. Bado kuna hatari ya usalama. Raia na magari wote wanavuka pamoja. Feri hazina kivuli na raia wanapata taabu kwa jua na wanapigwa na mvua wakati wa mvua. Ni jambo la kusikitisha kuona kwamba mpaka leo Serikali haijafikiria juu ya jambo hili, hasa juu ya usalama wa watu wanaotumia kivuko kile.

Jambo jingine ambalo ningependa kuzungumzia ni juu ya Mji wa Mombasa. Watu wa Mombasa hawana maji. Bado hatujapata pesa za kuwapatia watu wa Mombasa maji. Kuna taabu ya maji katika Mombasa. Katika sehemu ambayo ninawakilisha, sehemu ya Mtongwe, kutoka Uhuru, watu wanapata maji wakati wa usiku kwa masaa mawili. Raia wanapata taabu. Kwa nini hatuwezi kutumia yale magari ya Navy na National Youth Service kuwaletea wananchi maji? Wananchi wanaachwa bila maji. Leo ni miaka 32 ya Uhuru, bado watu wanapata taabu kwa upande wa maji. Matumaini yangu ni kwamba Serikali inaweza kulifikiria jambo hili ili wananchi wasiendeleo kulaumu Serikali.

Katika mji wa Mombasa watalii wanakuja na mji mzima hakuna pahali mtu anaweza kwenda kujisaidia. Siyo haja kubwa; hata haja ndogo. Ni jambo la kusikitisha tunapata watalii, wageni wanakuja na hali hakuna pahali ya kwenda haja. Tumeona kwamba Tume imetengenezwa itembelee miji ili iweze kuinuliwa kuwa City. Kama taka haziondolewi, barabara ni mbaya, taa haziwaki, nyumba za Manispaa hazipakwi rangi, iko haja gani kufanya mji huo kuwa jiji?

Hivi naongea, katika Mbaraki Police Station mashimo yamejaa maji machafu, nyumba za polisi ni mbaya, uchafu ule hauondolewi. Ukija Likoni Police Station, utaona kwamba pale pahali pa kuwekea wafungwa palikuwa pametengenezwa watu wanane. Leo watu wamezidi na pahali ni padogo. Watumishi wa Serikali kama askari polisi wanafanya kazi inje; hawana pahali pa kufanyia kazi. Hawa watumishi wa Serikali, hata hawana pahali pa kulala na Bajeti hii imetengenezwa na hakuna pesa.

Jambo jingine ambalo ningependa kuzungumzia ni juu ya Likoni Health Centre, wacha Coast General Hospital. Likoni Health Centre imekatwa, wakati wa kuvusha wagonjwa saa nyingine hakuna feri wakati wa usiku, huwa feri zimepumzika.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, wagonjwa wanapata taabu na kituo cha afya cha Likoni hakina daktari. Ingefaa kituo hicho cha afya kipatiwe daktari ili wananchi waweze kupata huduma ambazo zitaweza kuyaokoa maisha yao.

Hali ya usalama katika sehemu ya Pwani inasikitisha sana. Hakuna usalama wa kutosha katika wilaya za Lamu na Tana River. Kuna maharamia huko ambao wanawaua watu. Hivi majuzi, diwani mmoja wa KANU katika sehemu hiyo alipigwa risasi miguuni. Pia, walenzi wawili wa nyumbani waliuawa. Sisi twasema kwamba hakuna usalama katika Mkoa wa Pwani na ile hali kuna wafuasi wengi sana wa KANU katika mkoa huo. Pia wanyama wanawaua watu na kuharibu mimea. Katika wilaya ya Kwale, mwenyekiti wa KANU katika lokesheni moja aliuawa na wanyama; tunauawa na majambazi na pia wanyama nao wanaharibu mimea na vyakula, lakini hakuna hatua zozote zinazochukuliwa na Serikali. Wanaouawa ni madiwani wa KANU. Hakuna kitu kinachofanyika. Sisi hatujui Mkoa wa Pwani

umekosa kitu gani. Watu wa Mkoa wa Pwani wanapuuzwa sana. Mwenyekiti wa KANU katika sehemu ya mhe. Boy aliuawa. Jambo la kusikitisha ni kwamba wale wanaouawa ni watu ambao wanaiunga mkono Serikali na baada ya vifo

vyao hakuna hatua zinazochukuliwa. Mwenyekiti wa KANU wa sehemu ya Mkongani aliuawa. Pia, Diwani Abdi Sole kutoka Tana River alipigwa risasi na majambazi na hivi ninavyozungumza hapa yeye yuko hospitalini.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kuhusu ardhi, Waziri wa Ardhi na Makao alikubali watu wagawiwe ardhi wanayokalia. Lakini mpaka sasa hakuna jambo lolote ambalo limefanyika. Ni matumaini yangu kwamba Waziri wa Ardhi na Makao atalichunguza jambo hili ambalo ni muhimu ili watu wetu waweze kufaidika.

Kuhusu wafungwa, ningependa kusema kwamba wafungwa katika Gereza la Shimo La Tewa wanaishi katika hali mbaya. Kuna wadudu wa ajabu huko. Wafungwa hawana nguo; hakuna chakula. Hakuna maji katika Gereza hilo. Hili ni jambo la kusikitisha.

The Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage (Mr. Lotodo): Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Mimi nimesema mara nyingi kwamba sisi katika Magereza hatuna maji yetu wenyewe. Tunapata maji kutoka kwa serikali za wilaya. Kwa hivyo huko Mombasa magereza hupata maji kutoka kwa Manispaa ya Mji wa Mombasa.

Mr. Mwavumo: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, hivyo ni kusema kwamba Waziri amekubali kwamba kuna taabu katika magereza. Kule Shimo La Tewa kuna maji. Kinachohitajika ni kuchimba kisima na wafungwa watapata maji. Wafungwa wanaumwa na wadudu. Hatusemi wafungwa wapewe mablanketi, magodoro mazuri na vitanda vizuri. Lakini tunataka watendewe kama binadamu kwa sababu hata wao ni wananchi wa nchi hii. Wana haki ya kuangaliwa. Hata mfungwa ana haki yake. Huwezi kumnyima haki yake eti kwa sababu yeye ni mfungwa; ananyimwa dawa, chakula na nguo na usalama. Jela pamekuwa mahali pabaya. Ni jambo la kusikitisha kwamba Serikali ya Kenya imelipuuza jambo hili. Ni matumaini yangu kwamba Waziri anayehusika atakuwa na imani ya kibinadamu; aone kwamba hawa wafungwa wanapata haki yao kama wafungwa.

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

Mr. Mwavumo: Mimi sitaki kufahamishwa!

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Barmasai): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this debate. First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for Finance for presenting a very fair Budget this year.

I will start by touching on the Presumptive Tax. There was a time when we debated the removal of Presumptive Tax here and we passed that Motion. Our assumption at that time, because there were some agricultural items that were to be exempted from presumptive tax, was that that tax was to be removed altogether or the farmers were to be exempted from paying that tax. But unfortunately, when that tax was removed, the Income Tax people went back to the annual returns which is very, very cumbersome to farmers, especially wheat and maize farmers who get their payments annually and not monthly.

It is my strong feeling that those farmers who grow food crops should not be taxed at all. Let their business only be to produce food; let them be exempted from all these taxes. Cash crops can be taxed but food crops should be left alone. If those farmers have to be taxed, presumptive tax is better than filling forms and make returns. A small-scale farmer whose annual income is Kshs100,000 pays a Presumptive Tax of two per cent and this amounts to Kshs2,000. If he has to make the returns, first of all, he has to pay, maybe Kshs5,000 to the accountant and then maybe at the end of the day the accountant says the farmer did not make any money but he has already taken the Kshs5,000 from the same farmer. Therefore if the farmer has to be taxed then presumptive tax could be better. Therefore, I thank the Minister for reducing Presumptive Tax from 5 per cent to 2 per cent. But I strongly suggest to him that he should remove that tax completely with respect to those farmers who are producing our food.

Still on agriculture, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister touched on a few items. But there is still a lot of room for improvement. We also passed a Motion here calling upon the Government to reinstate the Guaranteed Minimum Returns (GMR) Scheme. The Motion was passed but nothing has been done. I would like to urge the Minister to implement that Motion. What he told us that there was going to be a farmers' bank which would take care of the GMR. That bank should be established urgently. We also feel that we should introduce crop insurance especially to the wheat and maize farmers. This is because as it is now, one can spend over Kshs1 million in one season and if there is a crop failure that farmer gets no compensation at all. It will take such a farmer more than five years to recover from the effects of crop failure. Therefore, I would like to urge the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, to establish the farmers' bank immediately. He should also introduce crop insurance.

Still on agriculture, I would like to say that todate, farmers have not been paid for maize, wheat and milk. It is the feeling of wheat and maize farmers that the National Cereals and Produce Board should be given a revolving fund of about Kshs4 billion to Kshs5 billion so that when they harvest wheat and maize every year, they are paid on delivery. If they have to keep it in the stores for some time before selling it to the millers, the farmer will have been

paid. If the present system continues in the next three or four years, there will be no maize or wheat in this country. I am talking very strongly on that because I come from a maize and wheat growing area, and therefore, those are the feelings of the people I represent.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thirdly, in the Minister's Speech, he talked of farmers or the NCPB privatising its stores. I think that is totally wrong because if they sell their stores, when they buy the maize and the wheat, where will they store them? They already have a problem in getting the money and if they proceed and sell the stocks, then the farming industry or the wheat industry and the maize industry will come to a standstill. Therefore, I feel that the NCPB should be as much as possible assisted so that they can assist the growing farmers.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other point that I would like to touch on is what a few hon. Members have talked negatively about; that is the Eldoret International Airport. I must say that, maybe, those ones who have talked negatively about the Airport, can be categorised into two groups. Maybe, there are those who are talking from a point of jealousy and those ones who are talking from a point of ignorance. With regard to those ones who talk from a point of jealousy, there is nothing we can do. Maybe, I can ask them to change their hearts, but for those ones who are talking from a point of ignorance, I would like to assist them a little bit because they might not know where Eldoret is. Uasin Gishu District where Eldoret is situated produces 45 per cent of the wheat that is grown in this country, and something in excess of Kshs5 million bags of maize every year comes from that district alone; that District feeds this country. Others say that the people of Eldoret should only feed this country, but get no development in terms of the airport.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for a long time, wheat and maize farmers have been subsidising the consumer for a very long time, and it was our feeling that we should diversify and go to horticulture so that they can help us subsidise the consumer. That is why we asked for that international airport. Secondly, there are game reserves in Mt. Elgon, West Pokot, Marakwet, Keiyo

[The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry] and Baringo Districts. We need tourists to visit these places, and that area needs to be opened up, and you cannot talk of opening it up without having that international airport. There are a lot of farmers who have gone to horticulture and they need the airport to export their horticultural products. There are more than five or six companies which are exporting products; one is East African Tanning that exports a lot of mushrooms. The other is Rift Valley Bottlers that exports a lot of flowers. We also have Raymond, Rivertex, Plywood, CTC which exports a lot of starch. Therefore, that airport is very much needed in Eldoret. For those ones who might have been asking from a point of ignorance, I am sure I have given them a bit of some information about Eldoret and Uasin Gishu.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my other point is on *mitumba*. The tax on *mitumba* has been increased and I think it was for the good of this country. First of all, we know *mitumba*, and most of our people buy them because they can afford them. At the same time, we know that it is killing the textile industry which employs more than 50,000 people. Therefore, one is at a dilemma as to which one to get rid of because we need both of them in terms of the textile industry and the industries that export textile earn us a lot of foreign exchange and employ quite a number of our people. Therefore, I would like to congratulate the Minister because by increasing that tax, at least, he is striking a balance. Therefore, I think that was a move in the right direction.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my other point is on Income Tax. I think now that we have the Kenya Revenue Authority, we hope they will stop this idea of backdating the Income Tax for people.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Mbeo: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to say a few words in support of the Budget which was very ably presented by the Minister for Finance. I believe, as my colleagues do, that a Budget that was presented meets all needs if properly managed. My main concern, as everybody else, is with regard to the farmers. But we leave one category of farmers which we have not talked about. That is the fish farmer. I have heard everybody talk about wheat, maize, cotton and all the rest of farming activities in this country, but nobody mentions about fish farming. It pains me to tell this House that in 1993, we exported Kshs13 billion worth of fish. Most of that came from Nyanza Province. It pains me to note that nothing is done to subsidise or to help the fish farmer from Lake Victoria and also from Indian Ocean.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we would like something to be done. We know we do not have title deeds on the lake to be able to secure loans, but surely, something needs to be done to allow us to have a fair share of Lake Victoria that exists, which produces fish like gold without much ado. So, I pray that the Ministries concerned will bring up special programmes to promote the lake fish farmers and the sea fish farmers at the Coast.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, going along with that, there is a lot of fish by-products that go to waste but, basically, very valuable for export to Japan and other Far East countries. I would request the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, in conjunction with the Ministry of Technical Training to look

into ways of setting up special factories to extract the by-products that normally go into waste that produces several billions of shillings in form of export to this country. I am sure the fish farmers will appreciate that.

Along with that, we have the by-products of sugarcane which the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, who very well travels, knows that we do not waste things like baggasse which is very useful. We need to make our own plywood without destroying the forests, but we get them straight from baggasse, a sugarcane by-product. We have a lot we can do by learning from South American countries who are making very good use of the sugarcane by-products. I would request the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, in conjunction again with the Minister for Research, Technical Training and Applied Technology, to look into issues of making use of these products and using them within our economy.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention something about VAT and Sales Tax. A lot has been said, but a lot is left to be done to manage VAT and Sales Tax. We find that sometimes a consumer is taxed more than four times. VAT is taxed at source, VAT is taxed at wholesale, at retail and it continues to be taxed everywhere. There is nothing we are going to buy in this country without paying VAT. Now, that the scope is widened as much as it has been reduced from 18 to 15 per cent, I would caution the Minister to ensure that VAT is taxed as per the required taxation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, much has been said about this VAT. Hon. Members have complained about what happens to VAT and we have practical examples. At the end of the day, the common man we are talking about who is supposed to be benefiting from this Budget is suffering. The net price of the product is very high. For example, if I had to buy a simple finished product from a store I will still be charged VAT but at source that particular fellow has also been charged VAT. It continues to be charged and nobody is accountable for this VAT. It is added and added and at the end of the day the consumer suffers. As much as the Government wants this money, we would like to see it land in the hands of the State and not in the hands of very unscrupulous traders. The same applies to Sales Tax.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention something also about our Nairobi Province. This is the City in the sun. A lot is expected from it but unfortunately, very little happens outside the City centre. There are no roads, no sewage. Everything is broken down. We do not have water or hospitals. Truly in Mathare Constituency which I represent, we do not have even a hospital or government schools. It is a shame to be a Member of Parliament for Mathare Constituency where nothing works. Something worked a little bit when we had the former Vice-President, the late Dr. Karanja. We had street lights which disappeared in thin air. We had roads which now have turned into mud. We had little security, now we have none and yet we are taxed for these services.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mathare Constituency is a very interesting one. I represent the rich and the poor. Some of the richest men in this House live in Mathare Constituency together with the poorest. When I ask the rich to subsidise the poor it would not work. So, I ask the Government to consider that Nairobi also needs consideration like any other province or district. We need water, security, street lights, toilets, we need everything that is required outside there and mostly toilets are required in Nairobi more than they are required in the rural areas. In the rural areas, at least, we can dig a pit latrine and do our things in there but we cannot do that in Nairobi. So, we request that Nairobi Province be considered very, very closely and looked at in terms of development.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is one little thing that happened but it is major now. Kenya is involved in promoting its image overseas. A lot of money goes into it and I would request that these billions of shillings that are given to the foreigners to promote Kenya's image overseas be given to the locals.

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

Mr. Badawy: Asante, Bw. Naibu Spika wa

Muda, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii nami kuchangia mazungumzo haya yanayohusu Bajeti ya mwaka huu. Nami pia natao pongezi zangu kwa Waziri wa Fedha ingawa ukweli ni kwamba pamoja nauzuri wote wa Bajeti hii sehemu yake kubwa imeingia katika ujuzi ambao umejaribu kuilinganisha Bajeti yetu na kuiweka katika kiwango cha kimadola, kiwango cha "kiuchumi", kiasi cha kwamba wananchi wa kawaida hakika nina wasiwasi kwamba hata nufaika katika kuelewa kimaneno na hataki matumizi yale manufaa yake mengi yamewekwa kwa muda mrefu kabisa. The positive attributes za hii Bajeti kwa mwananchi wa kawaida zitachukua muda mrefu huyu mwananchi kuzielewa kwa sababu, marekebisho yaliofanywa na mipangilio ni mambo ambayo yamekusudiwa kurekebisha uchumi wa nchi na mapato ya Serikali ili kuiwezesha Serikali yetu kutoa huduma ipate mapato ya kutosha kutokana na ushuru mbali mbali ili iweze kulitumikia taifa hili. Makusudio ni kumtumikia na kumuhudumia mwananchi wa kawaida.

Lakini, kama nilivyosema, athari yake nzuri itamchukua muda mrefu sana mwananchi wa kawaida kuiona. Lakini zile athari za siku kwa siku ndizo ambazo zamuhusu mwananchi wa kawaida zaidi kwa sababu mateso ya siku moja, njaa ya siku moja, kukosa kwa siku moja kwa mwananchi wa kawaida ni shida kubwa sana. Ni shida kwa mwananchi kama huyu akiona huduma zinazorota, akiona bei ni ngumu, akiona gharama ya usafiri imekuwa kubwa kuweza kufahamu kwamba kweli Bajeti ya mwaka huu imemtumikia, imemfikiria na imemrebishia. Na hasa, tuna

mambo ambayo yamemuumiza zaidi mwananchi. Kumezungumzwa mambo ya VAT sasa hivi. Ni kweli kabisa ijapokuwa tumeambiwa kwamba VAT imepunguzwa kutoka asili mia kumi na nane mpaka kumi na tano, lakini ukweli ni kwamba yule mwananchi wa kawaida anayekwenda kununua dukani pale, huwa VAT imeongezwa mara nne. Si VAT tu lakini, ni "VAAAT", kwa sababu imeongezwa sana kwa mwananchi wa kawaida inaingia kwenye bei, kwenye usafiri, na huduma za aina tofauti tofauti.

Habari ya bei ya petroli pia imezungumziwa. Ukweli ni kwamba hata zile nafuu nyingine ambazo mwananchi wa kawaida amejaribu kupatiwa kwa kupunguziwa ushuru hapa na pale kama nyavu za uvuvi, kama mambo mengine kadha wa kadha ambayo ni shukurani nyingi sana kwa Waziri kufikiria mambo kama hayo, lakini lile jambo la kuongeza bei ya petroli limewapa nafasi walanguzi, limewapa nafasi speculators, limewapa nafasi wafanyi biashara ambao wataka kujitajirisha kwa mara moja. Kutafuta kisingizio cha kuongeza bei na cha kuongeza faida zao kutokana na huu ushuru wa

barabara ambao umeingizwa katika bei ya petroli. Si jambo la kuwasaidia wananchi wa kawaida.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, gharama ya kawi ikiongezeka kwa njia yoyote ile, basi gharama ya kila kitu inaongezeka na anayeumia ni mwananchi wa kawaida.

Ningependa kumpongeza Waziri wa Kilimo, Ustawizaji wa Mifugo na Uzazi kwa kuchukua hatua za haraka kabisa kujaribu kuhifadhi vile viwanda vya sukari vya nchini kwa kuweka ushuru mzito kabisa kwa ile sukari inayoletwa kutoka nje. Ni hatua ambayo ameichukua kwa haraka na ina lengo nzuri. Waziri mwenyewe akubali kwamba uwezo wa viwanda vyetu vya sukari hapa nchini wa kutoa sukari ya kuweza kutotosheleza ni mdogo na dalili ni ile Waziri mwenyewe ameiona kwamba viwanda hivi vinadaiwa pesa nyingi sana; bilioni za pesa za Serikali kutokana na mikopo na misaada ambayo imepatiwa kujaribu kurekebisha. Lakini kutokana na ile taskiri ambayo Waziri mwenyewe ameona ya kutoendeshwa kwa viwanda hivi sawasawa ni lazima tukubali kwamba kweli sukari inayotoka katika viwanda vya nchini haitoshi. Sasa basi, maoni yangu ni kwamba hatua iliyochukuliwa na Waziri kuweka ushuru mzito sana katika sukari inayoletwa nchini, ninaipongeza hatua hiyo kwa ajili ina lengo kama nilivyosema la kusaidia, kulinda na kuhifadhi viwanda vyetu hapa nchini. Lakini ni lazima tufahamu kwamba ushuru huu madhali sukari ya nje itakuwa inahitajika nchini hapa kutokana na upungufu wa sukari inayopatikana hapa, kwa sababu ya usimamizi mbaya, kama cha Ramisi kufungwa. Athari ya ushuru huo mkubwa uliowekwa katika sukari inayokuja kutoka nje utakwenda kwa mwananchi wa kawaida. Kwa hivyo, kitu ambacho kingefanywa ni kujaribu kwanza kurekebisha viwanda vyetu. Kuwa na usimamizi mzuri wa viwanda vyetu vya sukari mpaka viwanda vyenyewe viwe vinatoa sukari ya kutosha. Kungefanywa namna ya kuzuiliwa sukari inayotoka nje, kwa kuweka vikwazo kama hivyo hata kama nikunyima vibali vya kuagizia. Lakini kama nilivyosema, ikiwa sukari ya nchi bado itahitajika hapa nchini na iwekewe ushuru mkubwa, basi sukari inayouzwa kwa Shs.80 kesho itauzwa kwa Shs.150 kwa kilo kutokana na ushuru huu ambao umewekwa hivi juzijuzi.

Bajeti imefikiria sana njia ya kupata mapato kwa Serikali ambayo yanahitajika kuiendesha Serikali. Lakini ikiwa mapato hayo yatakuwa yanahitajika kwa mishahara tu ya wafanyakazi ambao uzalishaji wao hauonekani, basi itakuwa Bajeti na ushuru wote ule ambao unachukuliwa lengo lake litakuwa ni kumumiza mwananchi wa kawaida. Hivi ni kusema kwamba Serikali na Wizara tofautitofauti ni lazima zihakikishe kwamba yule mwananchi wa kawaida katika zile juhudi tofauti tofauti ambazo anazifanya katika kuendesha maisha yake anapata usaidizi.

Uchumi wetu mkubwa katika nchi hii ni ukulima, lakini hebu tujiulize: Yule mkulima wa kawaida, mbali na hawa ambao juzi wamesamehewa wasilipe ushuru wa makao (ni pongezi sana kwa Mtukufu Rais) wale ambao miaka nenda miaka rudi na hawana makao kama Kilifi, Mtukufu Raisi aliamrisha 1976 watu ambao walioko katika ardhi ya Serikali wapimiwe na wapatiwe. Lakini ardhi zile kwa masikitiko makubwa ndizo zinachukuliwa na watu kila siku, watu wanahamishwa kutoka katika ardhi hizo. Ukweli ni kwamba amri inayotolewa mara kwa mara na Rais na wengineo utaona si rahisi kutekelezwa ili kwamba zipimiwe ardhi. Utaona si rahisi ardhi za wananchi kupimwa, badala yake ardhi iliyopewa mkubwa yeyote katika sisi utaona ile ni rahisi kugawanywa na kutolewa hati kuliko zile ziliamrisha apimiwe mwananchi maskini miaka nenda miaka rudi. Mkulima yule atafanya kazi kwa njia gani?

(Applause)

Kadhali, pesa hizi tumezitenga tuhakikishe zimeingia katika miradi ya maendeleo. Katika upanuzi wa ukulima, utaona kuna mashamba - kama *group ranches*. Moja ni hiyo ambayo juzi imetanzwa "Weru Ranch" inadaiwa na AFC. Watu kama hawa walipatiwa mkopo mkubwa sana bila kupewa usaidizi wa usimamizi kuhakikisha watu hawa watafanya kazi gani wakipewa pesa hizo. Nikisema hivyo ni kumaanisha kwamba taksiri iko kwa usimamizi. Hizi pesa ambazo twazitenga zikipelekwa katika Wizara, ukweli ni kwamba, zamalizikia katika mishahara, marupurupu na katika mambo mengi ambayo manufaa yenyewe hayafiki kwa yule mwananchi wa kawaida.

Kwa hivyo, naomba zile *group ranches* ambazo zilitengwa kwa lengo zuri zichunguzwe na zigawanywe na

ingawa kulikuja pendekezo kama hilo katika Bunge kwamba ardhi zile zigawanywe ili watu wenyewe waachiwe kulima, na watu waliotumia ardhi hizo wafanye usimamizi wenyewe baadala ya kuwa ni group ranch, jambo hilo halikukubalika hapa Bungeni. Lakini mimi naona bora lifikiriwe tena. Hii ni kwa sababu group ranch kwetu ni ardhi ambazo huchukuliwa mikopo mikubwa mikubwa na wanaonufaika ni wale wanaosimamia kamati za usimamizi. Mfano mzuri ni "Weru Ranch" ya Malindi. Pesa nyingi zilichukuliwa na 'kuliwa' na watu wachache. Kwa hivyo, suluhisho ni heri ardhi hizi za group ranch kugawanywa watu wanaoishi humo ili waweze kufanya usimamizi wao wenyewe.

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

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

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nitaongea juu ya mambo ya uvuvi. Ukweli ni kwamba hata Halmashauri ya Ustawi ya Pwani - Coast Development Authority ilitoa ripoti wiki iliopita kwamba idadi ya wavuvi Pwani sasa inapungua. Ni lazima kuwe na sababu na sababu ya wavuvi kupungua ni kwamba kuna mambo ya maana zaidi ya kiuchumi kufanya kwa sasa kwetu kuliko uvuvi. Uvuvi ni kitu muhimu sana cha uchumi katika ulimwengu mzima na hii ndio sababu Wakorea wanakuja kuvua katika bahari yetu - Indian Ocean. Wavuvi wenyewe wetu wameiacha kazi hii kwa sababu hawapati mvuto wowote wa kuwasaidia katika kazi zao za uvuvi. Mvuvi wa Pwani ana kihori chake kile kile cha toka mwaka wa 1890. Mpaka leo, mvuvi wa Pwani angali anategemea ule mshipi wa kale na kuomba Mungu bahati na sibu, hakuna uvuvi wa kitaalamu. Ukweli ni kwamba idara ya uvuvi, imekuwa ni idara ya kuchua hesabu, kwa hivyo, usaidizi hakuna. Nasikitika wakati umekwisha.

Mr. Mulusya: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Budget which was presented in this House by hon. Mudavadi. This is the first time Kenyans are witnessing a Budget being presented which is in itself fake. It is fake in the sense that it is intended to please donors. It is not intended for the benefit of the Kenyans.

I want to ask everybody to wait to see whether any of the proposals presented in the Budget are ever going to be implemented because we know and we have seen this Government failing to do that kind of thing. With one breath it says, "we are going to do this for this country", and the following day they go back on it and say, "This is not what we intended to do". It is not fair to tell Kenyans and especially the small person that we are interested in their welfare. That we are interested in getting him to benefit, to ease the problems that you have been facing and to make your standard of living slightly better and yet in the same Budget the Minister says that he is going to tax that poor person more. He has proposed a higher tax levy on petroleum. Petroleum affects every Kenyan. It affects him who is in his mother's womb, one who has just been born, one who is in prison and everybody else. We want an ordinary person to get a reprieve to be able to enjoy better or lower prices of commodities, but do not tax him more. If you reduce the taxation gap, then you give him a reprieve. But at the same time, you ask him to pay more for his transport to work, to pay more for his electricity and so on. I am sure since the price of petrol has gone up the KPLC will come to the Minister for Energy to ask for a review of the tariffs.

I am sure the Minister for Energy can bear me witness that those people are on the way to his office any time to ask for further review so that they can put the rates up. What will the Kenyan say if he is supposed to pay more for everything? People like the EAI had started reducing the prices of their products, but I am sure in the next one month or so they are going to start raising them up again. Milk has also gone up. So, the farmer is going to spend more to keep his cows and

to transport that milk to KCC depot and also to transport that milk to reach the consumer. Every Kenyan will be required to pay more after this Budget. So, this is the Budget that is aimed at punishing the Kenyan further.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sure this House will agree with me that the basic intention of increasing the levy on petroleum products is not for the roads in this country to be improved. The money will not go towards the improvement of the roads in this country. The Government has been getting that tax and yet does nothing. That money is aimed at building the airport at Eldoret. This is an airport that will not be used as a runway for aircraft but as a place for goats to warm themselves. Goats will be spending the nights here due to heat!

(Applause)

The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Ligale): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member has made a categorical statement that the

increased revenue from petrol will be used to build Eldoret Airport instead of maintaining the roads. Can he prove that or withdraw the allegation?

Mr. Mulusya: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let the hon. Member look at the Estimate which has been given for the construction of that airport this year. It is Kshs800 million!

Do we expect that airport that is going to cost Kshs3.7 billion and after some escalation of prices which is---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order, Mr. Mulusya! I think you are missing the point. You have made a categorical statement that the money from petroleum levy - which this Parliament approved to levy for maintenance of roads - will be diverted to construct Eldoret Airport. We want you to substantiate that and not make inferences or withdraw.

Mr. Mulusya: I am sure, Sir, even in your own area, in the last two years, you have not seen any new road being constructed. This money presented here in the Budget for the construction of Eldoret Airport is insufficient. Already, 25 per cent of the total cost - Kshs3.7 billion - has already been paid to the contractor. Where has that money come from?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order, Mr. Mulusya! Hon. Mulusya, the Chair is satisfied that you are unable to substantiate the allegation. Can you withdraw the remarks and carry on?

Mr. Mulusya: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I said was a fact, but since you insist, I withdraw.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order, Mr. Mulusya! Unfortunately, for you, the Chair is very well versed in semantics. Either you withdraw or you do not! It is as simple as that. The Chair does not "insist", but simply "rules".

Mr. Mulusya: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I withdraw. The Minister for Information and Broadcasting - I am glad he is here - the people he represents and the entire Ukambani are completely disadvantaged. Nothing has come from this Government in the last three years or since 1993 to benefit Ukambani. Yet the Minister is here and he is not prepared to say anything.

(Applause)

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Makau): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, ---

Hon. Members: But he has already contributed to the Motion!

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order, hon. Members! I am satisfied that hon. Makau has not spoken.

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Makau): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much. I would like to preface my contribution by commending the Minister for Finance, hon. Musalia Mudavadi, for the policies that have started bearing fruits since his appointment.

When you look at the overall economic performance, it shows that the policies - both fiscal and monetary - that the Minister for Finance has instituted have born fruits. When you look at the world economy, especially on the Western world, the overall growth in those countries was 2.8 per cent. But we are very fortunate in that this country has witnessed phenomenal growth of 3 per cent gross domestic product in the last two years. This has happened because of political stability and security in the country. This situation is responsible for the turn around of the economy of this country. I would like to appeal to my colleagues to join me in commending His Excellency the President because the environment he has created has resulted in this country recording very high economic growth.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, allow me to air my views on the overall Budget as presented by the Minister for Finance. It is very clear to everybody that this Budget addresses itself to the fundamental issues for which Kenyans were looking for solutions. That is why the Budget has been accepted by even die-hard critics. I am surprised that the hon. Member sitting directly before me never saw anything good in the Budget. This is because he never read or heard what is contained in the Budget.

Mr. Mulusya: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is hon. Makau in order to suggest to this House that I have not seen or read the Budget when the same was presented in my presence and he knows my ability to comprehend things?

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Makau): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was asleep and so I never heard a lot of it.

Now, there are a lot of innovative issues that were raised in the Budget. This shows clearly that many areas of economic development were addressed by the Budget. As I said, it was hailed as a good Budget. It addressed itself to the problems of industries and also issues of taxation. Most of all, it addresses the question of social dimension of structural adjustments as they affect vulnerable groups in this country. The Minister made it very clear that Kshs6 billion was set aside to cushion the vulnerable groups. The structural adjustment programmes of the World

Bank and the IMF have caused a lot of social problems, but the Minister addressed himself to this area.

The Budget also created various incentives so as to encourage investments. This is one reason why I am saying that this Budget was different from previous ones. One area that the Budget addressed and that I feel is very important is the question of regional integration. The Minister made it clear that some of the fraud that has been taking place in connection with goods in transit will be eliminated because there will be co-operation between Kenyan and Ugandan customs officials. This, I feel, will encourage regional integration.

Another issue the Budget addresses is reduction of tax burden for individuals and corporations. This means that many companies and individuals have been motivated by this Budget. One other very positive area in this Budget is the penalties it introduced and which will be meted out to tax evaders. The Minister stressed that the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) will ensure that there will be efficiency in the collection of revenue. It will also motivate its officers and we believe that it will reduce corruption in revenue collection.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another worrying problem which the Minister addressed is the dumping of finished goods. The checks which the Minister introduced will help in this area. It was announced that various rates of Value Added Tax (VAT) are going to be reduced. This will have very positive effects. In fact, one of these effects is being felt in the construction industry, where the price of cement has been reduced. M/s Rank Xerox have also reduced their prices. This means that reduction in VAT has helped consumers in this country.

However, I would like to appeal to the petroleum industry in this country to respond to the phenomenon of liberalisation in the industry, as we expected. Petrol stations and oil companies have continued to increase their prices. They are trying to argue that they are increasing their prices because the Budget levied an additional Kshs0.50 on a litre of petroleum.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Manoti: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this very important Motion. First and foremost, I would like to congratulate the Minister for Finance for his balanced Budget. Some time last year, the economy of this country was in a very bad shape, but due to the capability of the Minister for Finance, hon. Musalia Mudavadi, the economy has been changed to the way it is. I will not forget to thank His Excellency the President for his efforts which have brought this country to its present state.

I would like to make a few comments on the Budget. This is the third Budget since we came to this House. We have discussed a lot about the Budget, but most of the hon. Members here will agree with me that there is nothing which goes on in the constituencies where we come from. We talk, we approve the money, but we do not see where this money goes. If I can give an example of Kisii district where I come from, which is densely populated, this is my third year in Parliament, but I have not seen anything new happening there and we pay heavily as far as taxes are concerned. Everybody here knows where Kisii is and what people there do. If we move to the side of roads, we know that Kisii grows tea, pyrethrum, coffee and many other crops, but to transport this farm produce to the market areas is not possible, especially during the rainy seasons. For example, tea is a foreign exchange earner for this country, but when it rains, it is impossible to transport this tea from the buying centres to the factories. You find that the farmers do a lot of work to pluck this tea and take it to the buying centres. The clerks come there and buy this tea, but the vehicles cannot transport this tea to the factories. You find that only a quarter of the total collection is the one which reaches the factories. That is a big loss to the farmers.

With the introduction of the new petroleum levy which has gone up, we expect the Minister for Public Works and Housing to do some good work on these roads. For example, for the whole year, Kisii district got Kshs1.2 million to maintain roads. What can Kshs1.2 million do? Now, since this levy was raised, everybody is watching to see whether this money is going to do anything on the roads or not. If it is just a question of getting money from the poor mwananchi who do not benefit from this money, it is going to be very rough!

(Applause)

I think the Minister has heard what I said. It is very serious because everybody in the countryside is talking about this.

I would like to move on to the Ministry of Energy. It is not even known whether this Ministry exists because, wherever we come from in the rural areas, it is only in very few areas where you can find electricity. Everybody knows that if we can have electricity in our trading centres we can create very many jobs by starting small scale industries. This can provide jobs for the youth who have trained themselves in Jua Kali business. However, you find that there are very few centres with electricity. I can see the Minister for Energy looking at me, but that is the truth. Since we have got a new Minister for Energy who is very well known for doing a good job, we hope to see a lot of improvement in that Ministry. We hope he will go round the country and tell his people what needs to be done. If we can have electricity in shopping centres, we can reduce the number of young job-seekers who go to Nairobi, Kisumu, Mombasa and other major towns to look for employment.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to move on to the Ministry of Education. The Minister for Education is a very capable Minister. We like his job and we know that he is the Secretary General of our ruling party, KANU. His work is good, but we have a problem in most of our secondary schools, particularly, with the boards of governors. Most members of these boards do not know what they are supposed to do. They do not know why they were appointed to these Boards. When these members are called to attend meetings, they go there, eat and go away. They get allowances and they are not bothered to know what the headmaster is doing in the school. As a result, you will find that most of our secondary schools have got problems because they have been left to the headmasters to run. For example, I have got about two secondary schools where, in one, the headmaster was suspended and he left a debt of Kshs3 million for the parents to pay. Nothing is being done to that man. He has moved away and he is now doing his own business. The Ministry is not serious. The creditors are threatening to auction the school. Since I can see the Minister is here, I hope he is going to do something for such schools which have been left with a lot of debts to pay. When the auditors go to that school, they say that the school is being run properly and there is no money which has been misappropriated, and yet there is proof that there is poor management.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to move on to a very important Ministry, which is the Ministry of Health. I do not want to attack my friend, hon. Angatia, but whenever I talk in this House, I mention that Ministry. However, they seem not to be doing anything. A good example is Kisii General Hospital which was constructed in 1936. No renovation work has ever been done in that hospital. In 1990, there was a contractor who was awarded a contract to carry out renovations and extend the hospital, but somehow, I do not know what happened because the contractor moved away from the site. Today, I think this is the fifth year, and the contractor has never gone back, those structures are still there. Just imagine buildings which were put up in 1936, and there has been no renovations nor any painting. When you go there, you cannot even get inside because it is very filthy. Patients sleep one on top of the other. So, we are wondering where this money goes. We talk here that the Budget is good and then the money is approved. May be it is going to other districts but not Kisii.

An hon. Member: DC anakula!

Mr. Manoti: Our DC is very good. He does not "eat" that money, but that money never goes to Kisii. Therefore, I am requesting the Minister concerned to consider elevating Ogembo Health Centre to a sub-district hospital. He should also consider doing the same for other health centres like Nyamache, Nyamarambe and Masimba because of the population element.

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

Mr. Obure: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to tell the KANU Government---

Mr. Kamuren: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I stand to seek the guidance from Chair. Is it in order that after a Kisii has been on the Floor another Kisii is given a chance?

(Laughter)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Order! Hon. Kamuren, that is a very frivolous point of order and I order you to apologise to the House.

An hon. Member: Throw him out!

Mr. Kamuren: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must stand up and apologise to the House.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Carry on Mr. Obure!

(Laughter)

Mr. Mulusya: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Chair satisfied that hon. Kamuren has sufficiently apologised to the House?

An hon. Member: Yes!

Mr. Mulusya: His statement was "Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must stand here and apologise to the House". Did he really apologise?

An hon. Member: He apologised!

Mr. Mulusya: The HANSARD will bear him out.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Kamuren, did you apologise or you just stood up to apologise?

Mr. Kamuren: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know the hon. Member for Kangundo---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order, Mr. Kamuren. Just simply answer the question. It may have escaped my attention. I ordered you to stand and apologise, but not to stand to apologise.

Mr. Kamuren: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, exactly. I cannot kneel and apologise. After buttoning my coat I said "I stand to apologise to the House" Now, what does the hon. Member for Kangundo want me to do?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): I am satisfied that you have apologised. Carry on, Mr. Obure!.

Mr. Obure: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to talk on the Budget. First of all, I must thank hon. Manoti for raising some of the problems that affect the people of Kisii in general.

First and foremost, as much as we appreciate what the Kenya Government is doing for the nation, there are some shortcomings which, if we, as the leaders of this country, do not highlight, we will be condemned and judged by the generations to come.

First, I would like the whole nation to know that our prisoners are also Kenyans. They are good citizens and we must protect their rights. Today, we have hundreds of people dying in our jails. For example, in Kisii Prison alone, four deaths occur per day. This prison was built to accommodate only 300 inmates but today it accommodates 700 prisoners! How can 700 people be accommodated in a space meant for only 300 people? People are dying in our prisons simply due to congestion. Let us expand our prisons. If we do not want to expand our prisons, let us provide employment for our people instead of sending them to their graves. Today, our prisons are nothing else, but an early way to the grave.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, secondly, people are sent to jail to die just as was the case during colonial days when people were sent to prisons and all we expected was to get their belongings after death. Today, our people are dying in prisons and the Government is not doing anything about it. For example, I lost my cousin, Livingstone Mukamba Nyatwoli, ID/No.8157762, who was sent to a remand home four years ago. When I went to collect the corpse from the remand home, it was surprising that the committal documents had not been signed. What are these documents that have to take four years to be signed? "Justice delayed is justice denied". We cannot have innocent people being condemned to death. Livingstone Mukamba has left 10 kids who should be cared for by this nation. Who should take care of these kids? The Government says that it is not responsible---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Obure, if the man you are talking about has died in prison under the law, an inquest file must have been opened and this is a matter which is pending before court. You have no business talking about it.

Mr. Obure: Okay, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, but the nation has heard and our hon. leaders have heard what is going on in our prisons. What is the Minister concerned doing? Why does he not take these people to court?

An hon. Member: Waiting to go back to jail.

Mr. Obure: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me talk about my constituency. The people I represent are hard working people, but I stand here and say that Bomachoge people are suffering; our Ministers do not listen neither do they care. They do not see my people as of any value. May I ask how many Ministers have been to Bomachoge since the beginning of this term and how many Harambees have been conducted in this area? We pay taxes. Let everybody know that we equally pay taxes, but when we pay these taxes, the money is pocketed by our hon. Ministers in the name of conducting Harambee. When they pocket this money, why do they not give the Kisii or Bomachoge people their rightful share? This is very dangerous because this is robbery without bitterness; it is violence without force. If you can go and conduct Harambee in some places, why not in Bomachoge?

Mr. Kamuren: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member has made a very serious allegation before the House that taxes are pocketed by Ministers.

An hon. Member: But you know that!

Mr. Kamuren: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, can the hon. Member substantiate beyond reasonable doubt this allegation?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Yes, Mr. Obure, you are asked for a substantiation under Standing Order No.69.

Mr. Obure: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, how much was spent when the President and the Ministers went to Changamwe to campaign in the recent by-election? From which Vote did the funds come from?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, how many Ministers---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order, Mr. Obure! Under Standing Order No.76, you are presumed to be responsible for the accuracy of the facts you state. I heard you say that the taxes collected are

stolen by Ministers and subsequently donated as Harambee. That is what hon. Kamuren has asked you to substantiate.

Mr. Obure: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are paid equally here as Members of Parliament. We also know how much Ministers are paid. But I cannot imagine where a Minister gets Kshs200,000 to donate in a Harambee.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order, hon. Obure! What hon. Kamuren required you to tell the House is the factual proof that the taxes collected are stolen by Ministers and donated as Harambee. You talked about the taxes.

Mr. Obure: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I am stating here is nothing but the truth. Could hon. Kamuren tell us where that money goes? Money is voted to Ministries for various services like roads and drugs but we are not getting any services. If that money is there it is supposed to be used on services. It should not be kept in the Central Bank of Kenya.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to inform the hon. Member on the Floor that I have personally heard the Minister for Education donating money from the Ministry of Education in a Harambee.

Mr. Obure: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I think that is enough substantiation.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Either you substantiate the remark or withdraw and apologise.

Mr. Obure: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I withdraw and apologise but people have heard; the nation has heard the truth, that the people of Kisii are hard-working and---

The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Planning and National Development (Mr. Oyondi): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member for Bomachoge to mislead this House by saying that no Minister has visited Bomachoge when five Ministers were in Bomachoge on Sunday 18th June this year and raised over Kshs600,000.00 to three secondary schools and two primary schools in that area?

Mr. Obure: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to go into that.

Mr. Rai: Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili nami niweze kuyatoa maoni yangu kuhusu Bajeti ya mwaka huu. Ningetaka kumpongeza Waziri kwa kazi yake aliyoifanya. Nikiendelea kumshukuru Waziri, sina budi kutoa maoni fulani ambayo yangelitiliwa maanani ili kuweza kuokoa hali ya maisha ya wananchi wetu wanaoishi katika Jamhuri hii yetu ya Kenya. Limekuwa jambo la kawaida ama mtindo wa kawaida kwamba siku zote tukiambiwa kuna Bajeti huwa tunakuja kusikiliza kupandishwa kwa bei ya bidhaa; wala hatuji kusikiliza kupata kujua matumizi na mapato ya kila mwaka ya Serikali vile yatavyokwenda. Ninasema hivyo kwa sababu kuna shida mbali mbali ambazo zinawakumba wananchi na ambazo wangetarajia kusikia kwamba zimeweza kutatuliwa kupitia Bajeti hii.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, utakumbuka kwamba mwaka jana kulikuwa na matatizo ya uhaba wa chakula katika sehemu fulani katika Jamhuri hii yetu ya Kenya. Chakula kilipelekwa karibu kila sehemu lakini kufikia hivi sasa, vyakula hivyo vimebaki kwenye

maghala kwa sababu haviwezi kusafirishwa kupelekwa kwa wale watu ambao wana shida ya chakula kufikia wakati huu. Chakula kiko lakini magari hakuna. Wakati tunapoambiwa hakuna pesa, huwa tunatarajia kwamba ukifika wakati ambapo Bajeti itasomwa kutatengwa kiasi fulani cha pesa ambacho kitatumiwa kugharamia usafirishaji ili chakula kile kitolewe kwenye maghala ya Serikali na kupelekwa kwa wale wananchi ili wapate kusaidika. Leo chakula kile kiko katika maghala na hatujui kama kikiendelea kubaki pale kitaweza kuja kuwa sumu kwa wananchi au kitakuwa namna gani. Hilo ni jambo ambalo lingetaka kutatuliwa kwa sababu linatusumbua sana.

Jambo lingine ambalo ningependa kuligusia linahusiana na mahakama zetu. Kuna kesi nyingi kufikia wakati huu ambazo bado hazijasikilizwa na nafikiri wakati umefika ambapo labda pengine Mkuu wa Sheria angekuwa na haki ya kuweza kutusomea kila mwaka ni kesi ngapi ambazo majaji wetu wamesikiliza na ni ngapi ambazo hazijasikilizwa.

Hii ni kwa sababu iwapo haki itacheleweshwa kwa muda wa miaka 15, basi hiyo huwa haina maana tena. Unaweza kuvumilia mpaka unafika wakati ambapo unaona kwamba haiwezekani tena. Kuna kesi ambazo zimekaa mahakamani kwa zaidi ya miaka 15 bila kusikilizwa na uamuzi kutolewa. Hilo ni jambo ambalo linawasumbua raia wa nchi hii. Mwananchi anapokwenda kortini anatarajia kupata haki, lakini kama haki ile itacheleweshwa kwa miaka 15 na pengine anachokitafuta ni Kshs7,000 ambazo alimkopesha mwenzake, ndipo inapofika wakati ambapo anasema "Afadhali tupigane tushikwe sote wawili mahakama ikatuamue tena" lakini kesi hiyo pia inamaliza miaka sita mbele ya mahakama. Je, haki iko wapi? Hilo ni jambo ambalo linatutuzia na linatumiza sana. Mtu atakamatwa leo na kesi yake itamaliza mwaka mmoja na nusu kusikilizwa. Je, ni kitu gani ambacho kinafanyika katika mahakama? Kama kuna uhaba wa majaji yafaa waongezwe maradufu ili haki ipate kuonekana kwamba yatendeka.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kuhusu hali ya mawasiliano, katika sehemu ninayowakilisha Bungeni na hasa katika Tarafa ya Samburu, ni jambo la kusikitisha kwamba kufikia wakati huu simu ambazo zingeweza kusaidia kwa mawasiliano kati ya tarafa hiyo na makao makuu ya wilaya zinafungwa saa nne na ikifika saa tano ya usiku, kukifanyika jambo lo lote, hakuna simu ambayo inaweza kutusaidia sisi. Hili ni jambo la kuumiza kwa sababu Serikali wakati wote ni lazima ifahamishwe mambo yanayoendelea katika kila tarafa na kila sehemu katika nchi hii, lakini kama mitambo ya simu itakoma kufanya kazi saa nne usiku mtu akiuawa saa tano usiku inatubidi tukae mpaka kesho asubuhi saa kumi na mbili ndipo tuweze kupiga simu usalama uweze kupatikana. Hili ni jambo ambalo ni lazima litiwe maanani na tuangalie ni kitu gani ambacho kinakosekana katika Wizara hii ili kuweza kutoa huduma kamili za mawasiliano kwa saa 24 kila siku. Sijui ni utaratibu gani ambao unatumika wakati wa kuzigawanya hizi pesa ambazo zinapelekwa katika kila wilaya. Hii ni kwa sababu tuliambiwa kwamba tunapokaa katika kamati ya maendeleo tutapewa mwelekeo kwamba miradi yetu itaweza kupata pesa kwa njia gani. Lakini tatizo ni kwamba miradi mingi inaidhinishwa kila mwaka na hatujui ile "order of priority" katika Wizara ya Fedha iko namna gani.

Utakuta kwamba mwaka huu katika Bajeti hii sehemu yangu imeweza kusaidika na Kshs500,000 za kugharamia ujenzi wa mahabara katika Kinango Hospital. Lakini hakuna pesa za kutekeleza miradi mingine yoyote ambayo imepitishwa na DDC. Ni lazima niulize ni swali hili kwa sababu wakati unafika ambapo unasema "Wananchi subirini kwa kuwa mradi huu umepitishwa na Bajeti ikisomwa tutapata pesa." Kama Bajeti itasomwa na hakuna chochote kilichopatikana, tutawaambia nini wananchi na wote wanalipa kodi sawa sawa? Tulipopata Uhuru tulisema kwamba tutapigana na maadui watatu; maradhi, kutojua kusoma na kuandika na umaskini. Lakini leo kuna watu wengine katika Jamhuri hii ambao ni maskini zaidi na kuna wengine ambao ni matajiri kupindukia.

(Loud consultations)

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. There is too much consultation.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Yes, shall we have silence and hear Mr. Rai.

Mr. Rai: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, lile jambo ambalo nilitaka kutilia maanani ni kwamba kufikia wakati huu ni zaidi ya karibu miaka 32 tangu tulipopata Uhuru na kati ya maadui wetu tulioweza kupigana nao utafika wakati ambapo watasema kwamba kuna matajiri wakubwa kama kina Pattni na maskini wengi kama kina Shikuku. Sasa unashindwa huyo amepata pesa hizo kwa njia gani na huyo amekuwa maskini kiasi hiki kwa nini? Ni lazima tuulizane jambo hili kwa sababu tungesema kwamba watu waliopata bahati labda pengine ni wale Waisraeli; watu wa Misri ambapo mitume walipitia. Leo hapa Kenya, ni mtume gani aliyepitia akakutana na Pattni mpaka wakati huu awe anajulikana kwamba ndiye tajiri mkubwa? Ni lazima tuulize maswali kama haya. Tuna matatizo.

Tukirudi kwa upande wa elimu, ninafurahi kwamba maziwa yamerejeshwa kwa mashule lakini kama hakuna uchukuzi haya maziwa yatapelekwa kwa mashule kutoka katika makao makuu ya wilaya na nini? Inakuwa ni dhiki nyingine tena. Wizara ya Elimu inafanya kazi yake kupeleka maziwa katika wilaya lakini kama hayawezi kutoka mahali yamepeleka ili kupeleka kwa mashule inakuwa sasa ni shida kubwa na maziwa yako pale kwa muda fulani na hivi inaweza kuharibika. Sasa ni lazima tuulize kuna mipango gani ambayo inaweza kufanyika?

Jambo lingine ambalo ningetaka kuguzia ni kwamba mambo mengi kule Pwani yameweza kuwachwa nyuma sana kimaendeleo. Maendeleo yamejaribu kuonyeshwa kisogo na miji mingi. Tulikuwa na kiwanda cha Ramisi, kikaanguka na hakuna anayezungumza habari yake. Hata Safari Rally pia ilikuwa ikienda Pwani na hivi sasa imetatizwa haiendi Pwani tena. Sasa tunatatizika. Tukawa na kiwanda cha Beacham na hicho kimeuzwa pia. Kiwanda cha korosho kimeuzwa pia. Tutabaki na nini mwisho wake sisi watu wa Pwani? Ni mambo ambayo yanatatizika kwa sababu mazao yanatoka huko. Hatuambiwi utaratibu uliopo, kwa mfano, kwamba jambo hili linafanyika hivi kwa manufaa ya raia wenu kwa njia kadha na kadhalika. Sasa kama kule kuonyeshwa kisogo na tukisimama namna hii tunasema sisi ni KANU na tutakufa na KANU ni mambo gani hayo? Kuna kitu kimoja ambacho lazima kikumbukwe. Siku moja, shetani alimuambia Yesu kabla ya kuanza kazi yake, "Ukinisujudia nitakupa umilki wa dunia nzima," lakini Yesu alikataa. Ukumbuke kwamba shetani yuko na mwanadamu siku zote. Utafika wakati mtakuja kutuambia maneno tuseme, "La, tutaenda kule kwa shetani". Tutakuwa tumetatizika.

Mr. Magwagwa: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I do not know whether hon. Rai is implying that the "Shetani" is the one promising the Coastal people--- (inaudible).

Mr. Rai: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ni tatizo kwamba huyu Mhe. Mbunge hakifahamu Kiswahili na hapendi kukisoma. Sasa ndiyo maana anakumbuka lakini anajua ninalolisema kwa sababu anafahamu wakati fulani alikuwa wapi na akarudi wapi. Kwa hivyo, anajua shetani ni nini.

(Applause)

Mr. Ndilinge: On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Rai, do you want information?

Mr. Ndilinge: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think it is high time that hon. Ndotto rises----

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Order, hon. Ndilinge. You know very well that you cannot give information unless the hon. Member on the Floor accepts to receive it.

Mr. Rai: Kwa hayo mengi, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, naomba kuunga mkono kwa maana wameniharibia wakati.

Mr. Mulusya: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. You heard what hon. Ndilinge said. He said---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Order, hon. Mulusya. I had already ruled him out of order, so we treat what he said as if it was never said.

Mr. P.N. Ndwiga: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute on this debate. I wish to congratulate the Minister for Finance for giving us a well-balanced Budget, but the Minister for Finance does not get translation into action. Here we are now, we have proposals for 1995/96. The Government is proposing to spend so much money in various sectors and various Ministries. Since we came here in 1993, we have been through this *rumba* so many times; passing through the Finance Bill, but on the ground, we do not see the money. We want the Minister to tell us in his reply what actually happens to the money. Kenyans get very hurt when they see a whole team of Cabinet Ministers traversing this country on public funds, sometimes even using Army aeroplanes from Meru to Kitui and Machakos, and when you read the Printed Estimates, you do not find that provision there. This tells you that this Government is being run worse than a *matatu* which sometimes runs without a road licence or an insurance certificate!

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is absolutely no planning out here. It is really laughable that here we are passing---

Dr. Otieno-K'opiyo: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Mr. Ndwiga said the Government is being run worse than a *matatu* without a road licence. Could he substantiate that? Is he in order to make such a statement?

Mr. P.N. Ndwiga: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is common knowledge and there is nothing to substantiate. You do not substantiate the obvious. We have seen it all. The Ministry of Home Affairs and Natural Heritage, for example, we are giving it so much money this year and yet prisoners are walking without clothes in our prisons. The last time this kind of scenario was seen in the world during the Nazi Germany in the days of Hitler. At least Hitler had the courage to decide who was going to be executed and punished in this manner. This Government is so shameless. All Kenyans put in a Government---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Hon. Ndwiga, did you hear hon. Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo's demand? He said you made a categorical statement and demanded a substantiation. You are making inferences which do not amount to any substantiation at all.

Mr. P.N. Ndwiga: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I said that here we have Printed Estimates for 1995/96 and various Ministries are being allocated so much money and we do not see that money on the ground. This has happened for the last three years. I said that this money does not go to where it was planned and I equated that with a *matatu* where the owner of the *matatu* imagines that the money he collects is income every day and goes to the nearest bar and to spend it. That is what I mean, and you know that very well. I do not have to go beyond there to substantiate that this Government is actually being run like a *matatu*. If you look at a beautiful job done by the Ministry of Finance regarding the Printed Estimates, you will find that we are all here banging the tables. What happens is that by December, the roads will not have been repaired. In the hospitals, people will still be dying because there is no medicine. Our schools will still be collapsing while the Minister for Education - my friend here - is busy doing KANU business; running KANU instead of running the Ministry. What a pathetic situation? We need to know where the divide is, because we cannot have a country which runs without plans.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have talked about prisons. I wish to talk about hospitals also, that in our hospitals today, we have been told that drug acquisition has been centralised. Since that statement was made, and that is about a month ago, Kenyans continue to die like flies. Even as we speak here today, Kenyans are dying for lack of drugs, beddings and lack of everything. There is lack of all amenities in our hospitals.

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Hon. Members, it is now time to interrupt our Business and the House stands adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, 28th June, 1995 at 9.30 a.m. The House rose at 6.30 p.m.