

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday 28th June, 1995

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No.260

RECOVERY OF STOLEN ANIMAL

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kamuyu not here? Mr. Ndilinge!

Question No.113

ESTABLISHMENT OF POLICE POSTS

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Ndilinge also not here? Mr. Mwaura!

Question No.107

TARMACKING OF NGECHA ROAD

Mr. Mwaura asked the Minister for Local Government:-

- (a) why Ngecha Road has not been re-carpeted and tarmacked from Sarit Centre to Kenya Institute of Administration (KIA) during the last ten years, while the neighbouring roads, like James Gichuru, Peponi and Gigiri have been done; and
- (b) whether he could assure the House that urgent measures will be taken to repair and tarmack the said road.

Mr. Speaker: Anyone here from the Ministry of Local Government to respond to the Question? None!
Next Question, Rev. Ommani!

Question No.269

WATER SHORTAGE IN KAKAMEGA

Rev. Ommani asked the Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development:-

- (a) whether he is aware that there is an acute shortage of water in Kakamega Municipality; and
- (b) whether he could improve the water supply in the Municipality.

The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Ligale): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I apologise that my colleague does not have a copy of the answer, but it was made available to the Clerk of the National Assembly.

However, I wish to reply.

(a) Kakamega Municipality is one of the very few lucky urban centres in the country with more water than it can consume. Kakamega Water Supply has a daily production of 7,000 permanent cubic metres of water against a demand of 4,500 cubic metres and this leaves a surplus of 3,000 cubic metres which the Municipality does not know what to do with at the moment. I do not, therefore, agree that Kakamega Municipality is suffering from acute shortage of water, as alleged by the hon. Questioner.

(b) In view of the answer to part (a), part (b) of the Question does not arise.

Rev. Ommani: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the areas of Shilele, Rosterman, Shitlahi, Lohambi in Kakamega Municipality people always "cry" that there are dry taps in those areas. Is the Assistant Minister aware that there is shortage of water in Kakamega Municipality? Those who measure - whatever measurement he has read - do they check the taps to check if the water is flowing from those taps or not?

(Applause)

Mr. Ligale: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as for the production of water in terms of processing, as I have indicated, there may be some problems with regard to reticulation in one or two areas. However, I have undertaken to ensure that, if there is any problem, maybe due to rotten pipes or small pipes, that problem will be attended to.

Mr. Magwaga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since Kakamega Town has water supply, Kakamega Town has grown in population. What has the Ministry done to cater for the population which is now more than one million people?

Mr. Ligale: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree that Kakamega Municipality has a population of more than a million people; it is much less. In any case, I have just indicated that the amount of water that is procured with the treatment works available is more than the demand for the Municipality.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question, Mr. Muite!

Question No.188

DELAY IN TEACHERS' SALARIES

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Muite not here? Col. Kiluta!

Question No.327

REPAIRS TO MASINGA ROADS

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

- (a) whether he is aware that all roads in Masinga Constituency are in bad condition;
- (b) whether he has any plans to murrum Kangonde-Masinga-Kaewa and Matu-Ekalakala roads;
- and
- (c) if the answer to (b) above is in the affirmative, when he intends to do so.

The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing (Mr. Mwamzandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier, we need time to reply to this Question.

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

Col. Kiluta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I agree that it is okay to defer the Question, could he give us an indication as to when it will be replied to so that we can come to an agreement together with the House and not just the two of us?

The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing (Mr. Mwamzandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, by next week, this Question should be on the Order Paper and will be answered.

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

(Question deferred)

Question No.148

OPENING OF HEALTH CENTRES

Mr. Shikuku asked the Minister for Health:-

- (a) when he will officially open the Sharaha, Manyala and Khwisero Health Centres; and
- (b) whether he is aware that the above mentioned centres are not regularly supplied with drugs.

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

(a) All the three health centres - Shiraha, Manyala and Khwisero - will be opened to the members of the public as service delivery points. Khwisero Health Centre was officially opened on 25th May, 1993, and the function

was presided over by H.E. the Finnish Ambassador to Kenya.

Shiraha Dispensary is currently fully operational and the construction or rehabilitation of this health facility was funded by the IFAD at a cost of Kshs.2.2 million. The rehabilitation was completed in early 1994 and the centre has since been upgraded to a health centre.

Manyala Health Centre is currently operating as a dispensary due to lack of necessary equipment. The Ministry has not completed the procurement of equipment for this health centre due to financial constraints. As soon as funds are available, procurement of equipment will be completed and additional staff posted to render the facility fully operational as a health centre. The construction of this facility was jointly financed by both Kenya and Chinese Governments.

(b) All these three health facilities have been receiving their regular and monthly drug supplies through the Medical Officer of Health, Kakamega. The last issue of drugs was made on 19th April 1995 vide issue Voucher No.G118684. The drugs were meant to last for one month.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, rising from that reply, if you read my Question, you will see that I am asking him to tell me when he will officially open Shiraha, Manyala and Khwisero Health Centres. He has only said that the Khwisero Health Centre was officially opened on 25th May, 1993. I was present when His Excellency the Finnish Ambassador and the Minister for Health came there. I am thankful to the Finnish Government. But he has not told us when Manyala and Shiraha will be opened. Manyala itself has no facilities at all; no desks, no tables, no chairs, but it is a beautiful centre.

Mr. Criticos: Mr. Speaker, Sir, health centres and dispensaries will be opened as soon as it is convenient.

Mr. Nthenge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell us when that will be done?

Mr. Criticos: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I had said earlier, I would like to refer to part one of my first answer which says "...when the funds will be available for Manyala Health centre". We are currently looking for the funds. Therefore, we cannot go on to officially open a health centre which, as the hon. Member said, has no furniture and other equipment.

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that there are other numerous centres like the one the hon. Shikuku is talking about, like in Githunguri, for example, which have no drugs and there is no likelihood that they will be opened and offer services in the near future?

Mr. Criticos: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply, I am still pursuing the issue of Shiraha. Shiraha is equipped, thank God, yet it has not been opened.

An hon. Member: Thank the Minister!

Mr. Shikuku: I am being asked to thank the Minister instead of God!

(Laughter)

I insist on thanking God because, without that God, that Assistant Minister would not be where he is now.

Now, could he tell us when Shiraha, which is now equipped and recently got drugs, will ever be opened?

Mr. Criticos: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is most important is to make the health facilities available to the public. They are available to the public and operational but for the opening ceremony, we will have to look for a date. I will consult with my officers to establish the most convenient date also for the hon. Member of Parliament of the area to be there. We will set the date for the official opening of the dispensary.

Question No.145

RE-INTRODUCTION OF PRELIMINARY INQUIRY

Mr. Mak'Onyango asked the Attorney-General given the circumstances that led to the removal of the Preliminary Inquiry in cases involving capital punishment no longer obtain whether he could consider re-introducing this process as a means of not only ensuring a just and fair trial for the accused, speedy disposal of such cases, but that justice is done and seen to have been done.

Mr. Speaker: Is Attorney-General not here? We will go back to the earlier Questions. Mr. Kamuyu!

Question No.269

WATER SHORTAGE IN KAKAMEGA

(Question dropped)

Mr. Ndicho: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me ask the Question on his behalf!

Mr. Speaker: You have the instructions?

Mr. Ndicho: No, Sir!

Mr. Speaker: Then you will not! Question dropped!

For the second time, Mr. Ndilinge's Question!

Question No.113

ESTABLISHMENT OF POLICE POSTS

(Question dropped)

Question No.107

TARMACKING OF NGECHA ROAD

Mr. Mwaaura asked the Minister for Local Government:-

(a) why Ngecha Road has not been recarpeted and tarmacked from Sarit Centre to Kenya Institute of Administration (KIA) during the last ten years, while the neighbouring roads like James Gichuru, Peponi and Gigiri have been done; and,

(b) whether he could assure the House that urgent measures will be taken to repair and tarmack the said road.

The Assistant Minister for Local Government (Mr. Walji): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I apologize for coming late. I beg to reply:-

First of all, the road from Sarit Centre to Ring Road, Westlands then to Kenya Institute of Administration (KIA) is known as Lower Kabete Road and not Ngecha Road.

(a) Lower Kabete Road has not been recently recarpeted because of lack of funds. However, routine maintenance works have always been done as and when required. The last routine maintenance was done during the month of March, 1995.

(b) Arrangements are underway to identify a source of funds for the recarpeting the said Lower Kabete Road.

Mr. Mwaaura: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister give the House the breakdown of the money that comes to the Nairobi City Council for the repair of roads, and how much of that money is spent?

Mr. Walji: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a completely different Question and I would suggest to the hon. Member to ask this Question separately and the Ministry will bring the breakdown of revenue and expenditure.

Mr. Nthenge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that road even passes through hon. Walji's constituency and, for that reason, we should do as much as we can, as hon. Members for Nairobi, to make sure that our roads are also good even if we are "Assistant Ministers".

Mr. Walji: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that Lower Kabete Road falls under my constituency, and I am ashamed to see that road in this pathetic condition. I think we should have something to do with whatever happens at the City Hall where the money goes to. And I suggest that this Parliament should take up this money to establish where money goes in the City Council.

Mr. Mwaaura: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in accordance with the answer given under part (b), the Assistant Minister told this House that the City Council cannot repair this road unless the funds are identified from a source. Is he saying that unless the donors give money, the City Council itself cannot repair these roads from its own resources.

Mr. Criticos: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to my judgement, the City Council can repair those roads, but there is something wrong in that City Council.

Mr. Ndicho: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the Assistant Minister for Local Government, and whose Nairobi City Council falls under to come here and cry foul that there is "something wrong" in the City Council? Could he dissolve that council if he thinks that money is being misappropriated?

Mr. Speaker: Order! That is not an appropriate point of order. There is no Standing Order at all which bars hon. Members from saying what they think.

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister confirm that there is something wrong at City Hall? Is he aware that the Government appointed a task force to look into what was supposed to be going wrong last year and they brought a former DC Kisumu, when Dr. Robert Ouko died, as the Town Clerk? Could he now tell us what they have found wrong at City Hall?

An hon. Member: Somebody else is going to die in the city!

Mr. Walji: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a probe committee has been appointed at City Hall and the Government is looking into ways and means of how the Council can serve the City residents well.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Nairobi happens to have the largest concentration of motor cars and therefore, the biggest contributor to the Petroleum Levy Fund. Does the Assistant Minister foresee a time when he will have this Levy benefit this City where motorists contribute a lot?

Mr. Walji: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are certain roads which are classified roads and come under the Ministry of Public Works and Housing. This particular road, which is Lower Kabete Road, is a classified road and I am sure when the money is received from the Levy, the road will be repaired accordingly.

Mr. Speaker: Next question, Mr. Muite!

Question No.188

DELAY IN TEACHERS' SALARIES

Mr. Nthenge: On behalf of Mr. Muite, could I ask this Question?

Mr. Speaker: Have you got his instructions?

Mr. Nthenge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not got full instructions but I happen to come from the Opposition side of the House!

Mr. Speaker: No, then you cannot ask the Question. This Question will be dropped.

(Question dropped)

Next question! Mr. Mak'Onyango for the second time!

Question No.145

RE-INTRODUCTION OF PRELIMINARY INQUIRY

Mr. Mak'Onyango asked the Attorney-General that given that the circumstances that led to the removal of the Preliminary Inquiry involving capital punishment no longer obtain, whether he could consider re-introducing this process as a means of not only ensuring a just and fair trial for the accused, speedy disposal of such cases, but that justice is done and seen to have been done.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Wako): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

First of all I do apologize for not having been here at the time when this Question was first asked. That was because, seeing the way I was listed on the Order Paper, I assumed that if I got here at ten minutes to 3.00 p.m., I would be on time but, obviously I was wrong.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Act No.13 of 1982 which came into force on 10th December 1982 and is now Part Eight of the Criminal Procedure Code a new system known as Committal Proceedings, was enacted in place of Preliminary Inquiries in certain cases with the objective of ensuring speedy or expeditious disposal of such cases. Although there have been administrative problems in implementing the new system, that objective still remains and the committal proceedings system is still preferable to the former preliminary inquiry system in achieving the stated objective.

Mr. Mak'Onyango: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that answer, could the Attorney-General tell this House whether he as a person, and this Government as a whole, believe in the sanctity of life, and if they do, why have they opted for a system that amounts to taking away life as speedily as possible as the committal proceedings system implies?

Mr. Wako: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the committal proceedings system does not imply what the hon. Member has said. In fact, if we were to revert to the former system, then delays in the hearing of capital offences would be more than double. So, although the system has improved, I am the first to admit that there are still delays but these delays would be more than double if we were to revert to the former system.

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this new system which eliminated preliminary inquiry in cases

involving capital punishment was instituted after the infamous *coup de tat* of 1st August 1982. Since the Government is no longer under the threat of being overthrown by anybody because of the multiparty system, could they reconsider re-introducing this system because that system was put in place to hang Mr. Mak'Onyango as fast as possible?

Mr. Wako: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree with the hon. Member of Parliament. This system was put into place in order to speed up the trials and in fact the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons which accompanied the Bill stated that very, very clearly that the Bill was being introduced because of the substantial delays in the trial of accused persons.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, does the Attorney-General know that the new system of committal proceedings takes quite a long time to be effected from his office because his officers who are supposed to speed up the issue of these committal documents are few, and what is he doing to increase the staff so that they can speed up the line of justice?

Mr. Wako: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I admitted, there are these administrative difficulties in implementing this new scheme but these difficulties are the same that would be faced under the former scheme after the preliminary inquiry has been held. The major administrative problem that we have is really at the police level, in typing out the proceedings, compiling the records and so on. The police do not have a certain number of clerks, secretaries and more important, the office equipment including the typewriters and so on to be able to speed up this process. However, we are, as I said, looking into this administrative problem.

Mr. Wamae: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the hon. Attorney-General satisfied that the life of a person should be taken away by a junior court or Magistrate and that this should not be handled by the High Court as the situation is presently?

Mr. Wako: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as I know, even under the new system, the murder cases are still tried by the High Court. What has been removed is the oral preliminary inquiry which used to be held before the Magistrate but that inquiry was not a hearing as such but was really meant to make proceedings go to the High Court for a proper hearing if the Magistrate felt that there was enough evidence.

Mr. Orengo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have two points to put across. One, the Office of the Attorney-General tends to allow these committal proceedings and formal charges to be made in court when there is no sustainable evidence on record, and two, the courts out of fear, many times or so especially the Magistrates, commit persons to the High Court for trial when there is no evidence that can sustain a charge of murder. Is the Attorney-General satisfied that these committal proceedings are not being abused because there are so many instances where people are committed to the High Court when there is no evidence whatsoever?

Mr. Wako: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree that, that happens. I know that when committal proceedings are brought to my office, my officers do look at them and they make an appropriate ---

Mr. Mak'Onyango: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Attorney-General not misleading this House when he says that he is not aware that there are delays? Committal proceedings have ended up landing people in the High Court when there is no evidence at all supporting their case! A case involving me and another hon. Member was forwarded to the High Court when there was no evidence at all and at the end of the day the case was thrown out!

Mr. Wako: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I am aware of is that my officers look at the file and, based on the committal documents, they make their professional decision. In the process of administration of justice that decision is also subject to the court process. Therefore, if at the end of that process he was acquitted then the hon. Member is actually commending the criminal justice system in this country.

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

REPAIRS TO MINISTRY'S VEHICLES

Mrs. Ngilu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Education the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that all primary school pupils in Kitui Central Constituency are being forced to pay Kshs5 for the repair of Government vehicle for use by the District Education Officer?

(b) Is he further aware that a large number of parents in Kitui Central are unable to pay the required amount and their children are being forced to abandon classes?

(c) In view of the above facts, who authorised the collection of this money and what is the Minister doing to protect those parents who are not in a position to pay?

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Komora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that primary school pupils in Kitui Central Constituency paid Kshs5 for the repair of a

Government vehicle for use by the District Education Officer (DEO) during inspection of schools as part of the cost-sharing policy, but I am not aware of any children being forced to pay the money.

(b) I am not aware that a large number of parents in this constituency are unable to pay Kshs5 and that any of their children are being forced out of schools.

(c) The collection of the money was authorised by the leaders meeting in the five educational zones in the constituency. The leaders included chairmen, treasurers of teachers and parents associations, parents and zonal inspectors. The DEO has been instructed to ensure that no student is expelled from school for failing to pay such an amount of money.

Mrs. Ngilu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister's reply leaves a lot to be desired. The reason is that this is not the first time pupils in Kitui Central have been forced to pay illegal funds. These funds are now being collected for the repair of a motor vehicle. They were also collecting Kshs5.00 from each pupil for buying of trophies for national games that are going on. Each child has also paid Kshs20 for lunches and when they do not pay the pupils are sent away from school. If all the funds collected are put together they will amount to Kshs1 million. Is this a new Budget which is being made in Kitui Central? Really, for how long will parents have to pay for what the Ministry is supposed to pay? Is the Assistant Minister going to make sure that these funds are not collected over and over again? Are parents going to be refunded this money?

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of all the other collections the hon. Member has mentioned.

Mr. Ogur: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister keeps on saying that he is not aware! However, the hon. Member made him aware and that is why he came here with a reply. Is he not understanding the hon. Member's Question? The collection is not done for one day, but it is going on---

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Ogur! I think it is you who does not understand! The Question put to the Assistant Minister is about Kshs5 and is not about Kshs25, Kshs30 or any other amount.

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand that English is difficult in "United Kisumu." Now, we are talking about the issue of Kshs5 which was raised by the hon. Member. With regard to any other collections, which may be illegal, we will certainly take action to ensure that that does not continue, if indeed, it took place. No parent or student is forced to pay money without the necessary authority. The hon. Member is a member of the District Education Board (DEB) which is in control of education affairs.

Prof. Mzee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister consider this question of cost-sharing? I think it has gone a little bit too far. In the first place, the Government finances its expenditure through taxpayers' money. It is the people down there who pay the tax and then they are taxed again and gain! There has to be a limit on his ability to pay. Could the Assistant Minister rethink this cost-sharing policy and stop hiding behind it?

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot stop parents in any part of this Republic from getting together and making a decision in favour of enhancement of the education of their children.

Mrs. Ngilu: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the Assistant Minister not [Mrs. Ngilu]

misleading this House? He has already said that he is aware of this collection. I am aware that no parent accepted to pay this money! He says that leaders met and agreed that this money be paid. But I am a leader in Kitui Central and I am not aware of such a meeting. Who were these leaders who met in my absence?

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that the leaders were chairmen of parents and teachers associations, school committees and all inspectors in the area. These leaders met in the five zones of the constituency and made this decision. I have got a list of the leaders who participated in that meeting. It is unfortunate if the hon. Member was not there.

Prof. Mzee: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the Assistant Minister not misleading this House by saying that parents love to pay these funds? We, as parents, do not have money and the Ministry is only forcing us to pay! They misappropriate tax money and then they come through the back door to ask us to pay again and again! Please, be truthful!

(Hon. Komora stood up in his place as hon. Mzee was speaking)

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Komora! Always be patient! The rule is: Always one hon. Member on the Floor at a time. Proceed now!

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry for that. Sometimes these questions are interesting. I would like to repeat that no Government can stop parents from getting together to look after the welfare of their own children.

If teachers, parents and school committees met and said that, since the vehicle was doing a good job aimed at improvement of education in their schools they would collect funds and repair the vehicle, we could not have stopped

them from doing that. In fact, we should commend them!

Mr. Rotino: Mr. Speaker, Sir, now that the Assistant Minister has been made aware that money is being collected but he insists that a meeting was held to approve the collection, could he promise that he will Table here minutes of that meeting to substantiate that there was authority for the collection?

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a list of the people who participated in the meeting. The list has the names of 45 people and the DEO has been instructed to get copies of these minutes.

Mr. Ndilinge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although this Question comes from the other side of the House, I must say that this is a very serious issue which concerns people's money. Could the Assistant Minister set up a team to investigate this matter? You know in particular Kitui and Makueni Districts are within the dry zone of Ukambani. We get Kshs5.00 through hard work. There are other cases similar to hon. Ngilu's. So, will he send an investigation team to Kitui to investigate the matter?

Mr. Komora: Mr. Minister Sir, not only, shall we do that---

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the Assistant Minister in order to call you "Mr. Minister Sir"? Since when did you become a Minister?

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, not only shall we investigate such matters in Ukambani, but we will do so in every part of this country. In fact, this information here has forced the Ministry to demand further information from the District Education Officer. We are continuing and if we find anything that is not legal, we will take action.

Mr. Achieng'-Oneko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, to repair a Government vehicle that has not been kept in good order is very expensive. Could the Assistant Minister tell us the estimate of repairing that vehicle and how much was demanded from the leaders and the parents of the school?

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kshs65,000 was collected and Kshs62,000 was spent on---

Mr. Achieng'-Oneko: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I asked for the total cost of repairing that vehicle, not the money collected!

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the total cost is Kshs62,000.

Mr. Speaker: Col. Kiluta!

(Applause)

Col. Kiluta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think I need that. I think the Assistant Minister is trying to avoid a very valid question by hon. Ndilinge. What we are asking him to do is to set aside a team to go and investigate, and then come and report to this House their findings on the root cause of the collection of this money. Now, he is telling us that he is going to inform the DEO who is actually collecting the money. The DEO cannot come here with facts. Could the Assistant Minister send an independent team from his office to go and establish the root cause of this problem?

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the cost of sending a special team when, in fact, there was no money from the Government side to repair this vehicle would be far in excess of the work that should be done. We have the resources within the Ministry to do that and if there is need to bring a further statement to the House, we will do so.

Mr. Kiliku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to disagree with the Assistant Minister because the DEO has no vehicle. This vehicle belongs to the Government. After all, there is no such vehicle and if it is there, could the Assistant Minister tell us the registration number and where it is being repaired? Who is repairing that car? Who is maintaining it?

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the registration number of the vehicle is GK H261. It was on a special mission. The parents and leaders found out that it had broken down and they wanted the work that was being done by the vehicle to continue. They said that they needed that particular area to improve in its performance and this could be done through a completion of this inspection. They met and then made a decision to collect funds to repair the vehicle. The work then continued.

Mr. Speaker: Mrs. Asiyo's Question!

SALVAGING OF MV WALKER

Mrs. Asiyo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Transport and Communications the following Question by Private Notice:-

(a) Is the Minister aware that a vessel MV Walker sank in Lake Victoria on 1st March, 1995 off Lwasi Beach in North West Karachuonyo, blocking the normal route for ships sailing to and from Kisumu to Tanzania and Uganda and that all ships now have to negotiate, turn and change course in order to avoid a collision with the sunken

ship which is only two metres under water?

(b) Why has it taken so long to salvage and remove the vessel which poses a real danger to other ships sailing to and from the neighbouring countries?

(c) Could the Minister take immediate steps to remove the vessel?

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

(a) Yes, I am aware that while on its way from Kisumu to Musoma, carrying 25 tonnes of salt, MV Walker sank off Mbita Point in Lake Victoria on 1st March, 1995.

(b) Efforts to refloat the ship, which is raggedly old, have been hampered by the failure of the ship owners to indicate to the Kenya Railways (KR) personnel the exact position of the vessel. The KR is in constant touch with the ship owners who are searching the area to identify the position of the ship. As soon as it is located, it will be refloated and removed.

Mrs. Asiyu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a fisherman by the name Charles Nyanwaya entered the ship and removed two life-jackets which he delivered to the Marine Superintendent in Kisumu. I have also been there on a canoe and now know where the ship is. Could the Assistant Minister come with me so that I can show him the exact location where the ship sank so that he can remove this ship because it is causing a lot of anxiety for those who are using that end of the Lake Victoria waters? The answer is most unsatisfactory and it is not true because, in the first place, the ship sank off Lwasi Beach in North Karachuonyo, not West Karachuonyo. Also, this is not in Mbita. Mbita is in Abasuba Land, which is very far from Karachuonyo. They had better do their homework.

Mr. Morogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will not go in person since I am not an expert but I will instruct the Kenya Railways personnel to join the hon. Member so that she can show them the exact position and the vessel will be removed.

Mrs. Asiyu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister assure this House, therefore, that he will bring a true and satisfactory answer as soon as possible?

Mr. Morogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the only answer I can give further is for the vessel to be removed because, once it is located, it will be removed. Therefore, I do not think I will have any further answer to bring to the House.

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that this is not the first time a vessel has sunk in Lake Victoria and that the main reason why these vessels are sinking is because most of them are unseaworthy? Annually, they are required to receive a certificate of seaworthiness, but this has not been done in the case of vessels plying Lake Victoria. Could the Assistant Minister ensure that all the vessels that are plying Lake Victoria are seaworthy?

Mr. Morogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we usually make sure that the vessels are inspected and worthy of plying the seas and lakes.

Mr. Nthenge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister promised to get in touch with people who will carry out the exercise, together with the hon. Member of the area. Could he tell the House how long it will take to carry out the exercise?

Mr. Morogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is an unfortunate question because that is an exercise which I cannot predict how long it will take. All I can assure the hon. Member of is that we are serious in tackling the problem.

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister has told us that all the vessels are seaworthy. When was the MV Walker issued with a certificate of seaworthiness?

Mr. Morogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member will appreciate that, that is a completely different question which I did not anticipate and, therefore, I do not have an answer. He can put that Question and I will answer it appropriately.

Mr. Obure: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question to the Minister is this: Why were the experts unable to find the location of the ship, while an ordinary Member of Parliament easily found it? Can we hire experts who will do this work instead of having Members of Parliament going to locate the ship in the sea? We know that Members of Parliament can drown.

Mr. Morogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no reason to doubt the experts whoever they are. So, the hon. Member's question is invalid.

Mr. Kamuyu: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Could the Assistant Minister admit or deny that his Ministry and, indeed, the entire Government has no disaster preparedness in the event of an emergency like this arising anywhere in the country?

Mr. Morogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, surely I deny it.

Mr. Mathenge: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Could the Assistant Minister tell us---

Mr. Nthenge: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister just stood up and before we

could hear his answer to hon. Kamuyu's Question, he sat down and then you called out another Question. We heard as if he said "repeat the Question". Could we hear his answer to hon. Kamuyu's Question?

*(Messrs. Nthenge and Mathenge
stood up in their places)*

Mr. Speaker: Order! The Chair heard what he said! It is the duty of the every hon. Member to remain attentive at all times. But nevertheless, Mr. Kamuyu, the Assistant Minister said, "I deny".

Mr. Mathenge: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Could the Assistant Minister confirm or deny that the Minister and his personnel have refused to salvage this sunken ship because it belongs to a Kikuyu merchant?

Hon. Members: Ah! Ah!

Mr. Morogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, personally I am not a tribalist and I do not encourage tribalism in my Ministry nor in the Kenya Railways Corporation. I know perhaps, hon. Mathenge is very tribal and it is not surprising that when he stood up he made that allegation.

(Applause)

Mr. Mak'Onyango: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister serious and does he really want this House to believe him when he says that the vessel has not been located by the Kenya Railways Corporation? How many, among those vessels that ply on this particular waters are Kenya Railways Corporations's vessels? So, the likelihood is that they will have located this vessel is one that cannot be denied. Is the Assistant Minister not misleading the House?

Mr. Morogo: Mr. Speaker Sir, I can only ask the hon. Member to believe me.

An hon. Member: Correct!

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 28.6.95)

(Sixth Day of Budget Debate)

(Mr. Kiliku stood up in his place)

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kiliku have you not contributed to this?

Mr. Kiliku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, not yet.

Mr. Speaker: I think you have! Let me check.

(Mr. Speaker perused the Running Order)

Very well. Proceed, Mr. Kiliku!

Mr. Kiliku: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir. In the Budget Speech, the Minister hinted that the money supply in 1993/94, and in the previous years grew, because of special circumstances. There are no such special circumstances that would increase the supply of money in this country. What I know is that the money supply grew between 20 per cent to 35 per cent in 1992 because of the General Elections.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government must be warned that it is very dangerous to print money which does not cope with the production in the country. The Government should not print money just because of politics. Politics does not increase production and that is why we have been suffering a lot because printing money without production

caused inflation. The money supply is now 30 per cent. It has been reduced from 35 to 30 per cent. The next General Elections will be held in 1997 and the Government should not print money if the production does not support that supply. It is very dangerous.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Budget has talked about the Balance of Payments and I am very happy [Mr. Kiliku] to note that the Minister stated that there was increase on manufactured goods to be exported from this country. We support that Government policy of supporting industrialisation in the country so that we do not rely on the traditional exports.

I would like now to turn to the very sensitive issue of external debts. Unless we change our policies, whatever speeches we shall make or whatever friendship we shall generate at the Paris Club, will not improve the economy of this country. At the Paris Club Consultative Meeting, you only require to be given extended facilities, but that will not solve our problems. This country now is in a very bad external debt situation and the Government has been failing because it is not controlling the external debts. You are trying to use the economic reforms as the scapegoat for your failures. Every Minister has been talking about the Structural Adjustment Programmes. Corruption in the whole Government system has made our economy to deteriorate. This is not due to anything else, but corruption. Unless you instill discipline in the management of our economy, there is not policy that you are going to apply and bring about economic growth in this country. Even the donor countries know that there is corruption in this country. This corruption has landed this country into problems.

We should have a disciplinary committee for disciplining people, especially the Ministers, who misuse public funds. Our farmers are working hard, but their money is eaten up. You find one Minister moving in a convoy of Mercedes Benz cars. How much foreign exchange do we use just to maintain one Minister? The cost of maintaining one Minister is almost equal to the money earned by exports of coffee in Central Province! How are we going to improve our economy? We cannot.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Minister's speech. It was a very good speech and I congratulate him for introducing the Investment Promotion Policy. But how do you expect foreign investors to come to Kenya when you are talking about guerillas who are not there?

An hon. Member: Where are they?

Mr. Kiliku: If you continue talking about guerrillas, how do you expect investors to come and invest in this country? It is not possible for any investors to come to this country when politicians are issuing irresponsible statements. Politicians should behave in a disciplined manner. They should weigh their words when they address the public.

This morning we read in the Press that the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife has confirmed that hotel bookings have fallen by 40 per cent because of these utterances about guerrillas. There are no guerrillas. Why are you crying for war when the war is not there? Recently young boys in Sirisia were arrested for nothing. Even when I defeated the KANU candidate in Changamwe in the recent by-election there, hon. Nassir claimed that there was a guerrilla movement in Changamwe which intends to take over the Government. That was a very irresponsible statement. Unless we create the proper economic and political climate no investors will come to this country. We should maintain good relations with our would-be investors.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring it to the attention of the Minister concerned that there are no drugs in Port Reitz Hospital and the Coast General Hospital. There are no facilities in those hospitals. The Government has abandoned the people. Leaders are talking politics wherever they go. They are no longer talking development. The Government has abandoned the ordinary person to die without medicine. The Government has abandoned parents and they are unable to educate their children because of the---

The Minister for Health (Mr. Angatia): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Hon. Kiliku is out of order.

If he has a quarrel with his own people he should go and sort out his problems with his people. As I speak here now there are drugs in Coast General Hospital and Port Reitz Hospital. The Coast General Hospital is one of the most well-run hospitals in this country. If he wishes we can go there tomorrow.

Mr. Kiliku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I met the Minister in one of the hotels in Mombasa last week. At that time I had taken somebody to Port Reitz Hospital and we found that there were no drugs in that Hospital. We had to take that patient to Pandya Hospital. Last week I told the Minister that there were no drugs in our hospitals at the Coast. So, I am right when I say that the Government has abandoned the people to die hopelessly without medicine; not just in Changamwe but also in other parts of the country. Even the Kakamega General Hospital has no drugs! The Minister for Health should visit our hospitals and try to find out why we are complaining. He should not be defensive whenever we complain. When we say there are no drugs he should find out whether that is true. He should visit all the public hospitals and find out what is happening.

On the National Hospital Insurance Fund, the workers contribute to that Fund but they never benefit from it. Their salaries are very low and they do not benefit from the Fund. The Minister is my friend. He should visit public

health institutions at the Coast and see for himself what is happening.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what has the KANU Government done for the people since its re-election in 1992? Is buying defectors a project which you are going to mention in 1997? You should be a working Government! When we allocate money to the Ministries, the Ministries should utilise that money properly. Ministries should not start new projects before completing the old ones. Even unemployed youths are being asked to pay Kshs50.00 in order to be given their constitutional rights. How can you buy your constitutional right? You are told to pay Kshs50.00 to get an Identify Card.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Salat: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion.

First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Minister for Finance for presenting this very, very commendable Budget. Every nation in the world prepares a budget every year. Every individual has his or her own family budget. The Budget contains proposals relating to the collection of revenue in every nation. We know that this country has undergone tremendous changes over the years and the Budget presented by the Minister for Finance is an indication that the running of this Government is on track. The well-balanced Budget indicates that the ruling party KANU has served the people of this country to their satisfaction.

An hon. Member: No way!

Mr. Salat: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Budget we have been told, and everybody is aware, that there has been a stabilization of the foreign exchange rates; inflation rates have also gone down drastically and there has been an improvement in the balance of payments situation; there has been an increase in our foreign exchange reserves; an increase in our exports and generally there has been a tremendous economic growth. This is one thing that all Kenyans have got to be proud of. Whether the Opposition likes it or not, this Government is capable of running the affairs of this nation well. It has proved to Kenyans and the international community that there is a Government in place in this country; a Government that is able to manage its own affairs. All this would not have been possible if there was no peace and stability in this nation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the wise leadership of His Excellency the President, we have been able to have peace and tranquillity in this country and this has enabled us to forge ahead with our economic activities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the issue of economic liberalisation, there has been a lot of hue and cry about liberalisation. We know that the effects of liberalisation have hurt a lot of Kenyans. The hardest hit are the low-income groups in this country. But we know that in the long run a free market economy will assist the economic growth of this country. But measures must be taken to protect our farmers. Kenya is an agricultural country and the donors are always trying to impress upon us to liberalise our cereals market. I am not a farmer myself and I do not come from a farming area. But I know that many Members in the Opposition represent a good number of Kenyan farmers. You will find that the Opposition Members have always been in the forefront telling the Government accept the prescriptions of the IMF and World Bank to the detriment of their own constituents. When hon. Members of the Opposition criticise the Government they should know that what the Government is doing is for the benefit of the people they represent.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the developed nations which are the highly industrialised nations allow export and subsidised goods to flow to the less industrialized nations or developing countries. Everybody knows that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank belong to the highly industrialized nations. So, it is them who say that you must prescribe this dose that Kenya should free its cereals market, so that they can bring a lot of wheat and sugar from their own countries so that the Kenyan taxpayer pays for them. So, we should be in the forefront in trying to defend the position of our farmers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it must also be noted that Kenya is a sovereign State, like any other country in this world. When we became Independent we said we were going to be a sovereign State and we are going to manage our own affairs. I will even appeal to the Government not to be lenient because as poor as we may be, we can be able to govern ourselves. We cannot be dictated to on terms by foreigners however rich they are. We must stand firm on our feet and try to defend our sovereignty. We cannot be prescribed doses which are going to hurt our own people. We can go without fuel, electricity but as long as we get food to eat then we can call ourselves a sovereign State.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, of late we have been having some Ambassadors of foreign missions trying to dictate terms to this country and the Opposition Members applauding them. I do not know what kind of government they are going to form if ever they will; a government that is going to be dictated to by their foreign masters.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: On a point of order Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Yes! What is it?

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Is the hon. Member in order to insinuate that the Opposition will form a government which will be dictated to by foreigners when he knows very well that the KANU

[Dr. Lwali-Oyondi]

government is being dictated to by foreigners and that is why they are applying this---

Mr. Speaker: That is your argument now! Could you respond please!

Mr. Salat: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has put words into my mouth because I never said that the Opposition will form a government! They will never! So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when their time comes they can be dictated to but KANU cannot be dictated to by foreigners.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, year in, year out, we have had good Budgets being read by the Minister for Finance and in my opening speech, I congratulated the Minister for the well thought out Budget. This Budget has reduced inflation and it contains a lot of good things, but when I go back to the details in the Budget and Development Estimates, this is not my 8th or my 7th Budget to hear in this House. It is surprising that year in, year out, when Budgets are read in this House, all the token we get in the area I represent in Parliament, and mostly in North Eastern Province there is only the Recurrent Expenditure. There is only money voted to pay the civil servants in that area that we receive from this Budget.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the last eight years I have been in this House, I have never seen one single Government-funded project in my constituency done and there is no single Government-funded project that has been initiated and implemented in the whole of Garissa District. We used to rely on funding through the Rural Development Fund (RDF). We have now been told that the Rural Development Fund (RDF) has been suspended. No meaningful development projects are being initiated in that area. So, we wonder what use is this Budget to the people whom we represent. It appears too good when you read in paper, that there is economic growth, inflation is down, prices of commodities are down but there is nothing meaningful happening on the ground. So, I want to appeal to the Minister for Finance, and the Minister for Planning and National Development, that the people whom we represent are not interested in good paper reports in the name of Budget. They are interested in development projects being implemented in the rural areas. That is one area which we will want the Minister to take very keen interest in.

There is this project they call the Social Dimension Project and a lot of money has been voted in this Budget and I hope the Ministry that is responsible in implementing that project will take into account areas that have not had their share of the cake. Areas that have been affected by drought, refugees, banditry and all other social ills afflicting them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the last point I want to raise is that the economy of the people of North Eastern Province is mainly based on the livestock. We know that the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) which has been a major contributor to the growth of the livestock industry in that area is under rehabilitation. So, we want to appeal to the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing to expedite the rehabilitation process of this plant so that the people of North Eastern Province or other areas that have got their economy based on the livestock industry to come and sell their livestock so that they can be able to uplift their living standards.

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

Mr. D.D. Mbela: Thank you very much Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this very important debate.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would first start by congratulating the Minister for Finance, and his team, for a very pragmatic Budget which has addressed itself to major issues affecting this nation at the moment. This being inflation control, balance of payments, economic growth and fiscal discipline.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, after ten years of hard times in this country, there is now light on the horizon and it is important that hon. Members of this House should now stand up and be counted as supporting this Minister, and his team to ensure that what has been spelt out in his Speech will yield something to ensure that we can sustain this impetus in the interest of this country. In this direction I would wish to appeal to all the Ministers in Government to come out with Sessional Papers which should spell out exactly how each Ministry will handle itself in support of this very effective Budget that has come from the Ministry of Finance.

We also wish to appeal to our colleagues on the Opposition side to come up with definite and positive contributions to assist this country to move forward in the right direction that the Minister has given us. We also expect that our colleagues in the international community will come out to our aid as well. Those that are our friends, and not critics only, should help us to move full-blast in support of this Budget and also in support of the economic recovery that is definitely on the horizon in Kenya. Every country has its own cycle of economic problems. Kenya has had its economic problems. It has also had its economic good times and these vicious cycles are always there in various economies. We are out of the economic doldrums now in Kenya and we definitely need the support of everyone.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention clearly that the KANU Government is a democratic Government. We will wish to stay democratic and to build it without the barrel of the gun. I would like that message to get home. That is the Kenya we want. We do not want a Kenya that will depend on the barrel of the gun to move forward. I said

that we need democracy because we have not had support from our colleagues. We on this side would wish to see our colleagues on the other side form themselves into a possible alternative Government. That is what we are waiting for but what we are seeing is the exact opposite. Having said this, let me now turn to the individual Ministries. Other hon. Members have remarked that agriculture is the backbone of this country's economy. Our problem is that we have laid emphasis on the traditional agricultural aspects which include the farming of maize, sugar-cane, coffee and tea. In the process we have left out very important aspects such as, horticulture and livestock management. The third aspect of this in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing is marketing itself. We hope that from now henceforth that Ministry will look into these dimensions, particularly the livestock area, and pure marketing so that we can get better returns from the farm produce by our people.

When we look at the Ministry of Health we have had comments made here that perhaps this is not the Ministry of Health any more because it is becoming unhealthy. This is disappointing in that, it is the very basics of hygiene that are missing in the Ministry. You will find that sometimes the Ministry has no water and water is life in the hospitals. People have got to keep their linen clean, they have to wash and so on but currently you find we have problems of water shortage in these hospitals. For example, I have in mind Moi Hospital in Voi Town which is situated in a very critical area but it is treated as a Sub-district Hospital although it serves more people than most district hospitals in this country. As a result of lack of water, these hospitals just cannot cope. They cannot treat people properly, they cannot keep the linen clean and they cannot even paint the walls with whitewash.

Now touching on the Ministry of Local Government, I would like to appeal that something needs to be done to our colleagues who are councillors. These are our political peers and I would like to appeal to the Minister to try to look into their welfare so that they also play a part in the development of this country. The Ministry of Public Works and Housing is, of course, the greatest disaster we have around. In my constituency roads have not been maintained for the last ten years although funds are being allocated and I happen to come from a KANU zone. I strongly feel that this Ministry must now start getting itself on its feet so that we can get our roads repaired. At least we can have the Mombasa, Taveta and the all the classified roads in the districts repaired.

I happen to have the largest national park in Kenya which takes 65 per cent of my constituency but we do not get any returns from the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife. We would like to see better allocation of resources in that Ministry and improvement on lodges and hotels that are coming up in Coast Province. The local people in the province are having very little to benefit from that Ministry. We will be putting that Ministry on the carpet when the time comes for us to discuss the Ministry's Vote.

With regard to the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development, we are talking about having water for everybody by the year 2000 and yet when you look around, there is hardly anything happening to really get us water by that year. I have a big dam in Voi called Kigombo which used to hold over one million gallons of water. This great dam is a major asset for the Kenya Government but it has been let to waste away and there is not a drop of water in that one-million-gallon water reservoir. Surely, all that is needed there is a coat of bitumen, a little cement and sand which we have in plenty in this country. I hope that the new Minister who has taken over the responsibility for water will look into this one very important asset and get it moving so that we can have water in that area which will serve the whole of Voi, right down to Samburu and Tsavo.

The Ministry of Energy comes under scrutiny now because we are not getting a fair distribution of the cake from the Ministry of Energy. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation (Dr. Manduku): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute towards this very important Budget for the 1995/96 Financial Year as presented by the Minister for Finance.

I should say that this Budget is a fitting Budget for the common mwananchi because when we look at the traditional old style of presenting Budgets, every mwananchi was glued to the radio listening to it during the day of the Budget to hear what was to be increased and what was not to be increased.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I hate to interrupt the hon. Member but I thought I heard him say that this Budget is for the mwananchi. This is not true because when you increase the price of petrol you affect the mwananchi very badly!

Mr. Speaker: Order! Mr. Shikuku, you should know that, that is not a point of order and you know that every hon. Member in this House is entitled to his or her opinion however much you disagree with it. Proceed!

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation (Dr. Manduku): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fitting Budget [**The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation**] for the mwananchi because it does not directly affect the common man in the village. There is no increase of all the common and essential day-to-day commodities. I should call this Budget a scientific Budget because the taxation that has been put forward is made in such a way that it does not affect the low income person in the country. It only taxes those who can afford luxuries. Those who are able to buy cars and run them from long distances because they can

afford to purchase petrol. The common man who normally walks, who does not get into motor vehicles is not affected in this case. I think I should say that this Budget is a very fitting Budget. Now that we get the income from those ones who can afford, people who are able to afford to pay the income tax and the VAT, we can say that we are now able to get funds to finance the Government programmes without direct taxation of the low income group of people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is important here is that the Budget is also protecting the interests of the common man; it is also protecting the interests of the industries of this nation. Here I want to say that imposing a little tax on second-hand clothes (*mitumba*) into this country is also a measure to fight unemployment in this country since we have a lot of textile industries which are bound to close down if they are not protected. The second-hand clothes (*mitumba*) have taken their toll on business in this country whereby you find that our industries which used to manufacture clothing are not able to sell their products. So, a tax imposed on it is fitting since it will reduce the importation of the second-hand clothes so that our industries can also develop. As our industries develop, we can get employment for our school-leavers and low-income workers to work in our factories.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now that we have got income from road levy, I would like to request that since money has been allocated to the Ministries, they should give services to every mwananchi without any discrimination. Some people say that the Government is giving services to the KANU zones only. But that is not the case. In fact, as far as we are concerned in the Ministry, we are equally giving services to every Kenyan wherever he is and regardless of whatever party he supports. I can give very many examples. In fact, services are readily more rendered to the Opposition areas than to my area where I support the ruling party KANU in which case I want to say that the Government is very fair in giving services to everybody.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another example is that recently there was recarpeting on the Ahero-Kisii Road. To prove that the Government does not discriminate against anybody, it started re-carpeting that road from Ahero to Sondu. By the time it got to Sondu, the funds that were allocated got finished. So, the road between Sondu and Kisii has not been done. We are not "crying", but we are saying that in the next allocation, let us have that road completed. This is because the Government is looking after its own people, whether in the Opposition or not. Of course, I want to make a follow-up. Now that we have passed the money to the Ministry of Finance, it should give enough funds so that this road from Ahero to Kisii is re-carpeted so that we are able to get to our Provincial Headquarters, Kisumu.

In fact, it is very difficult to get to Kisumu through this road at the moment since the potholes that are there now cannot allow us to drive along that road. In this case, we go through Oyugis-Kendu Bay-Katitu making that kind of round. The roads I am talking about are re-carpeted. The road from Kisumu-Katitu-Kendu Bay is all tarmacked and it is in the Opposition area. Again, the road from Kisumu to Ahero is also re-carpeted and it is in the Opposition area. The road from Oyugis to Rodi Kopany is also tarmacked. Yet there is no tarmac road in Kisii which is a strong supporter of the Government. Therefore, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing should avail enough funds to complete this road from Sondu to Kisii.

Additionally, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is the famous road between Kisii and Kericho (Chemosit Road). This road started to be tarmacked from the Kericho side more than 20 years ago, but when work reached somewhere half-way, it stopped. This is again a KANU zone. Every year in year out, we talk about this road being completed, but nobody bothers about it. We would like to request the Ministry of Public Works and Housing to complete this road. There is another new road we want opened that passes through a very productive area. This area produces a lot of tea, pyrethrum, maize and so on. This is the road between Keroka and Nyangusu. It is a cross-section of the road on the southern part of Kisii which is a very potential area and finances should be made available to open up this road for the development of our people. This road also connects the new district of Trans Mara at Kilgoris and, therefore, it will also assist the new district of Kuria. Therefore, it is very important for connecting the two districts to the major roads and also to Nairobi.

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

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Manpower Development (Mr. Ali): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for "catching my eye". While contributing to the Budget Speech for the year 1995/96, I want to congratulate the Minister for Finance for a consolidated Budget which actually accommodates both the business community and the consumer, by and large, quite comfortably.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kenya is definitely indebted to His Excellency, President Daniel arap Moi, for his tireless efforts in travelling all over the country and initiate Harambee fund-raising for several projects for the betterment of the welfare of the wananchi in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the major problem facing the consumer today is the negative attitude by the petroleum companies who have refused to reduce the prices of oil. So, the other business communities have no way of increasing their commodities drastically. In fact, after the drastic drop of the dollar most of the commodities have remained stagnant or at the same level as when the dollar was 100 per cent high.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the issue of education, let me say that Lamu District has been affected very badly in that

the School Feeding Programme has been suspended, particularly in areas affected by banditry. My people became victims of circumstances, but now that they have returned to their villages and are busy constructing schools through Harambees, I would urge the Ministry to resume the School Feeding Programme so that parents can be relieved of the burden of providing food and so that they can concentrate on farming and other activities.

As for the Rural Electrification Programme I am grateful to the Ministry of Energy for its decision to supply electricity to Ngadeni and Kashmiri villages. However, this is not enough because the whole district has remained without electricity. It is lacking small-scale industries due to this lack of electricity. You will agree with me that if electricity is provided to areas like Mokowe, Faza, Kiunga and Matondoni, wananchi will benefit by being able to start small-scale industries. It is my sincere request that Rural Electrification Programme for Lamu District be expedited.

In the case of fishing, I must say that Lamu fishermen have no facilities like loans and new technology, and yet fishing is their main source of earning livelihood. I will urge the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife to look into the possibility of providing proper cold storage facilities for fishermen, whose fish at the end of day goes to waste and is thrown back into the sea. This is a waste of resources and manpower.

Now, there is a water crisis in Lamu District. We shall continue singing about water shortage in Lamu, whose population has grown five times since Independence. It is my humble request to the Government to find a generous donor who can come to our assistance so that we are assisted with water.

Lamu people are thankful to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which has provided us with a magnificent hospital, which has sufficient facilities. However, although we do not have sufficient drugs, charitable organisations have assisted us. For example, the Bohra Community has provided us with over Kshs600,000 worth of medicines to cater for the entire district. So, we are very thankful to the Bohra Community for this assistance. However, we have the existing structure at Mokowe and I would like the Minister who is sitting here, to listen carefully to this request. The structure qualifies to be a hospital. So, there is no reason why the Ministry of Health should not take over the project and provide personnel and the necessary facilities so that it can take care of the mainland. Mokowe Town is earmarked to be the new district headquarters and the Minister should also move fast to ensure that the hospital starts operating as early as possible. Some departments have moved in there and we are very thankful for their services.

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

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

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Budget will not be meaningful unless all officers in Ministries and Departments work closely with wananchi for the welfare of the current and future generations.

With those few remarks, I beg to thank you very much for the opportunity.

The Assistant Minister for Tourism and Wildlife (Mr. Kisiero): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to pay tribute to the Minister for Finance for his Budget that has been widely acclaimed as being fair and balanced. The Minister and the Government as a whole have pursued very sound economic management. The management of our monetary and fiscal affairs has been exemplary. This is giving our country a good name and our economy as a whole continues to pick up very fast as evidenced by the dramatic growth in the gross domestic product and also a very fast drop in the rate of inflation.

One of the areas that the Minister has emphasised and given great attention to is in respect of alleviation of poverty. Our people fought for Independence because they wanted to better their lives and have better living conditions. It is most gratifying that the Minister has put greater emphasis on that area. Since the population has been growing very fast poor people have also been increasing in numbers. Therefore, we need greater measures to be able to reduce the number of those who become

[The Assistant Minister for Tourism and Wildlife] poor as we go along.

We are more gratified in that the World Bank has also accepted that Kenya needs to adopt the social dimension approach in its implementation of economic policies; this is the question of dealing with the plight of the poor among ourselves. The World Bank has already issued a report under the heading, "Kenya - Poverty Assessment". This, in fact, means that the World Bank is accepting what we have been saying all along; that due to the liberalisation of the economy and the implementation of the structural adjustment programmes poor Kenyans have become poorer, and therefore, they need to have certain measures taken so that they may be brought back to the mainstream of Kenyans.

We are also most encouraged by the attention the Minister has given to the training of the youth in polytechnics, youth polytechnics and other institutions where they are taught skills. Our young people need these skills so that they may be able to employ themselves in small garages and perform other small jobs here and there.

We know that at the moment we do not have enough jobs in the country. Therefore, by training our youth, we are giving them the opportunity to be able to earn a living on their own. This is a good thing and I hope that the Minister will be looking everywhere, and not only in the old places where funds are always put in every Budget time. They should look around all the districts so that all our young men, wherever they are, will be able to benefit.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government should also be commended for the efforts it is making to assist the youth in giving them bursaries. The youth need bursaries in secondary schools and universities because, as we have said, the majority of our people are poor and, therefore, their children may not be able to pursue higher studies in secondary schools and universities unless they are given assistance. It is extremely encouraging to see that the Minister, in his Budget, has taken that point into account and funds will be made available for the poor. As a matter of fact, many of our districts have already received good sums of money which are already assisting children from the poor families.

It is, of course, most discouraging that some Kenyans who may be working in hospitals and health centres are driven by insatiable greed for money to the extent that they have been stealing drugs. These greedy thieves of drugs in hospitals are enemies of the people of Kenya. Those people, by all means, are murderers who are murdering innocent women and children, the aged and even the unborn, by stealing drugs just because they want to enrich themselves. This is very immoral and, in fact, they should be punished with the highest punishment available. They should not be treated leniently. It is also encouraging that the Government has considered the question of the landless as being part of those areas to be attended to under the programme of alleviation of poverty. Indeed, if most of our people had a place to cultivate and grow some food for themselves and, may be, for sale so that they can pay for their school fees, poverty, as a whole, would be reduced. In that respect, I would appeal to the Government to look into the question of the settlement of Chebyuk Scheme in Mt. Elgon which has stalled since 1989. Plots have been surveyed and completed, they are ready but the settlers have not been allowed to go in. The longer these would-be settlers stay outside, the more they continue to be very poor because they are virtually living under trees with no way of earning a living. Their children cannot go to school because they cannot raise money for fees or even for their food and clothing. I am appealing that the question of Chebyuk Settlement Scheme be attended to as early as possible so that poverty may be alleviated for those people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, one area that would assist this country to reduce poverty is tourism. We know that Kenya is a major tourist destination and I am sure that if we developed more areas for tourist attraction, we would be able to get more money and the people residing in those areas would be able to get jobs because tourists would come around and visit those places and spend money there. However, at the moment, we have the whole of Mt. Elgon Forest, with all the fauna and flora, begging for tourists. We have the best and most beautiful elephants in Kenya. They are the largest elephants in the country. They are waiting, posing for photographs, but nobody is coming to take their photographs. Nobody is visiting them. They are tired of seeing the Sabaoths. They have been seeing the Sabaoths for ages and they would now like to see somebody else. It would be a good idea for Mt. Elgon to be developed as a tourist area so that the animals who are just eating our food for nothing can give us some returns. But, as it is at the moment, the elephants are just as good as for nothing.

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

Mr. Kariuki: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for this opportunity to air my views on this Budget.

This country is a country that we all belong to and we want to live like people who wish to live in an independent, free and peaceful place. That can only come about when we recognise the position or the institution of the Presidency. For this country to survive and to be populous like we all expect, we need to look again at the activities of our civil servants. If you look at what has happened recently, you will see that the President of this country has been doing the work of civil servants because they seem not to be doing their work. All the time, the President of this country has to intervene. If it is in connection with medicine, he has to ask them to facilitate the transportation of drugs to where they are supposed to be. In case of any other activity that we expect civil servants to be doing, they have to be told by the Head of State to do something so that the public of this country can be helped. There are a few questions that the Head of the Civil Service in this country ought to answer. Why has the President to always call upon civil servants to take certain actions which are clearly laid down and which have to be done by the civil servants? In this country, we are lucky that the President is very strong, healthwise, and also in popularity, and he cares for people. He knows when people feel suppressed and he goes out of his way to help them. He has gone as far as assisting a small family and saved them from gangsters who had taken land away from innocent and poor ordinary Kenyans. Following what I have said about the Head of the Civil Service, he should revert back to the situation where we had an independent Civil Service, where promotion was on merit and where it was seriously considered. Unless we do that, this country will face a lot of problems in future. We have to decide whether we want a political Civil Service or a real, hardworking Civil Service in this country. Although these drugs are supposed to

help ordinary Kenyans, their distribution is made difficult because, over the weekends, whoever is in charge of keeping the drugs locks up the cupboards where the drugs are stored. We really wonder whether it is the Director of Medical Services, the Minister or the Permanent Secretary who is in charge. That is a matter that needs to be reviewed with the seriousness it deserves.

Our economy can only be made strong and organised properly if the entire Civil Service resorts to working instead of hunting for money. If we are not careful, this Government will face a very, very strong opposition during the next General Elections because of mistakes made by the civil servants themselves. You find a civil servant who is a Kikuyu working in Kikuyu or a Kalenjin working in an area where Kalenjins are supposed to be strong, behaving as if he can create a politician within a very short time and become people's favourite.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, looking at this Budget and also the papers that have been circulated, it is indicated that Kshs.7 billion will be used to help poor families. Most of this money will go through the administration. The question is: Who accounts for that money? Who decides who is poor and who is not poor? This is the biggest problem. If we rely on the chiefs and DOs of today, I think we are relying on a non-entity. Therefore, I think the Office of the President needs to bring in other leading personalities or ordinary people from given areas to be involved in this kind of decision making on who should get what or otherwise--- The last time the distribution was done on a provincial basis and some well-to-do areas were given more money because there are many children whose parents are considered not to be economically strong.

Unless a committee of independent people is appointed to go round and review our education system again, I think we are doing harm to the very people we intend to help. I am saying so because there are some areas like Laikipia and Samburu where even schools are not available, leave alone people with no money to pay school fees. Even the schools are not available because parents are supposed to build these schools on Harambee basis. I agree that hon. Mathenge and myself can afford to build a school on Harambee basis. What about workers on our farms? Where are they going to get money from? They are getting children just like hon. Mathenge and myself and yet they are expected to raise money and educate their children. It is not possible. We need to review the system again and see if there is, within our Budgetary system, money specifically for the poorest area where even if we wait for many years to come, there will be no schools. I think it is ridiculous. Just one secondary school in Nyeri, Murang'a, Bomet or Kericho sends more children to university than the whole of Laikipia District. The question you ask yourself is: What are we producing in Laikipia? We are producing workers while some other people are producing geniuses and responsible people for this country like you. When are we! going to produce lawyers or doctors if our job is only to produce children who will be working for lawyers from Bungoma as clerks?

Our education system has been tried for 32 years. It is proper for us to look at it again to see whether we are really giving this country the kind of education it deserves and whether education is distributed equitably.

I would like to say something on the Constitution amendment that everybody is talking about. It seems that the Opposition in this country has said all the things they wanted to say. What is now left for them is talking about the Constitution and yet none of them has ever come forward with a document circulated here or tell us the way they want the Constitution to be amended, but they want to promise people that there is something in the Constitution which if amended, would make Kenya a very good country to live in. That is all fictitious. I do not think that they have any agenda.

My other point is on the Kikuyu-Kalenjin unity, which is being talked over in the Press. It is inevitable and urgent because the Kikuyus and Kalenjins as well as all the other people living in Rift Valley should come together and agree on how they want to live in those areas. Some hon. Members were giving condition that so-and-so has to be released first so that we can reach at an agreement. There is no question of putting conditions. We are not talking about the United Nations. People should be free to unite and to agree at any time without conditions because the Kikuyu and Kalenjins are not at war.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. J.D. Lotodo: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to the Financial Statement read to this House by the Minister for Finance on the 15th of June, 1995.

First and foremost, I would like to congratulate the Minister for giving that very important Statement which was most welcome by most Kenyans at a time when this country is experiencing a lot of problems. That is a Budget, which of course, all the common men are really happy about and especially to hear that the prices of most commodities have not been increased. I would like to state categorically that it is the peace prevailing in our country that has made the Minister for Finance to read such an important Budget. I would like to call upon some hon. Members who usually issue inflammatory statements to the effect that "Moi must go" *etcetera*, that it is them who should go because through the exemplary leadership of the President we have achieved greater heights of prosperity in this country, both economically, socially and politically.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch on the Civil Service Reform Programme which was launched by the Government last year. Under that programme, those proceeding on voluntary retirement are given what has come to be known as the "Golden Handshake." This programme is welcome and it is going to assist the Government to trim the Civil Service. The aim is to have a leaner Civil Service which will be effective.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on unemployment, the majority of the youth in this country are unemployed. The Ministry concerned should do everything in its power to promote the "*Jua Kali*" sector and set aside some funds which can assist "*Jua Kali*" artisans to establish their own enterprises in various districts, particularly in the rural areas. Most youths in the rural areas who have come out of school are wandering aimlessly without jobs.

On the establishment of youth polytechnics in the rural areas, these institutions will take care of those unemployed youths and ensure that they acquire some skills that will enable them to be self-employed.

On the Ministry of Health, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Minister for Health for trying his best to assist Kenyans especially when it comes to dealing with outbreaks of meningitis, malaria and cholera.

The Ministry is trying its best but the only handicap is that some of the civil servants in that Ministry are sabotaging the activities of the Ministry to the extent that they sell drugs that are supplied by the Government to hospitals in the country. At this juncture, I would also like to congratulate His Excellency the President for directing that drugs be moved directly from the Central Medical Stores and Co-ordinating Unit to the respective district hospitals so that those people who usually divert those drugs to their own clinics do not get a chance of doing so.

It is also very important to note that the establishment of private clinics by doctors who are employed in the Civil Service is sabotaging Government efforts in providing drugs to hospitals. This is because such doctors tend to divert drugs to their own clinics. Even last week we read in the newspapers that one of the doctors at Kabarnet District Hospital in Baringo was arrested with a huge consignment of drugs. After being transferred to another area he decided to move out with a huge consignment of drugs which was enough for a whole district hospital. Such individuals are going to create problems for us. So, no one should blame the Government for not providing drugs because we have seen that the Government is trying its best to provide drugs. But the problem is being created by some disloyal civil servants. Most of these civil servants are supporters of the Opposition and their intention is to create problems for the Government so that people may start saying that the Government has failed to deliver.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch on another very important Ministry and this is the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development. In the arid and semi-arid areas there is a problem of lack of water. I would like this particular Ministry to come out with policies which can assist people in the arid and semi-arid areas of this country; so that they can get clean and safe drinking water, both for human and livestock consumption. This Ministry should also construct big dams so that people in the rural areas can establish irrigation schemes so that they are able to sustain food production.

On the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, this is a very important Ministry. We all know that agriculture is the backbone of our economy. This Ministry should try, as much as possible, to ensure that Kenyans get adequate food; by having enough agricultural officers in the rural areas who could teach people about better crop husbandry and livestock management. The Ministry should also post veterinary officers to the rural areas so that they can assist farmers to produce better breeds of animals. There are no veterinary doctors in the rural areas. This leads to loss of animals. People in arid and semi-arid areas entirely depend on livestock and, therefore, the Ministry should ensure that enough personnel and drugs are sent to those areas to assist the people there.

On the Ministry of Local Government, we have been told that local authorities have debts amounting to K£300 million. The Nairobi City Council alone has a debt of K£138 million. We urge local authorities to see to it that adequate services are provided to Kenyans. Now that we are paying Services Charge to the Nairobi City Council, I see no reason why roads in the City cannot be repaired. Roads in this City are full of potholes. If the City Council has failed to perform its functions properly then the City should be divided into small boroughs which are manageable.

That is what has been done other major cities of the world. The City of Nairobi should be divided into small boroughs so that they can try to combat the problem of poor sanitation and inadequate water.

I would like to touch on an issue which was raised in the Budget and that is poverty alleviation. We know that most countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are poor. I am happy to note that K£377 million has been set aside to take care of poverty alleviation. Countries in this part of Africa suffer from frequent droughts.

Another important Ministry is the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Education has a hard task to accomplish. The issue of shortage of teachers should be looked into. I would like to call upon the Minister to see to it that those areas which did not benefit from education during the colonial days should be taken care of. Efforts should be made to ensure that there are enough teachers in those areas.

One most welcome issue is that statement by His Excellency the President that from July this year, the School Milk Programme will start again. This issue was also touched on in the Budget and I do support it totally because our children need to be healthy so that they can learn without difficulties.

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

Mr. J.D. Lotodo: With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. ole Tuya: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this year's Budget Speech. This year's Budget is a Budget of the people and I congratulate the Minister for Finance for delivering a reasonable Financial Statement in the House.

On roads, I would like to say here that the roads in this country are very poor. But in some parts of the country, there are good roads. The Government should ensure that the grading of roads is done in every part of the country. Some of the roads in Narok District are completely impassable. Even the tarmac ones are completely impassable.

Those roads which are leading to Trans Mara should be graded because I think a lot of money is coming to the country because of the tourists who go visiting the Maasai Mara Game Reserve. Such roads need to be made passable to please the visitors who go to the Maasai Mara. Also some roads which are leading to the remote areas like roads leading to Loita from Ewaso-Nyiro, or Narosra, Siana, and leading to the boundary of Tanzania and Olpismoru should be repaired. Those roads are impassable and they have not been graded for a long time. We have got schools there which need to be visited by inspectors but there are no roads at all. So, I would like to urge the Ministry of Public Works and Housing to see that those roads are graded because they have taken a long time without being graded.

On water projects in some areas like Narok District, we do not have some machinery which are necessary for water. For example, we do not have the machinery for making dams or sinking boreholes. People there have money which they can contribute to buy such machinery for construction of dams and boreholes. So, I would like to ask the Ministry concerned to get the necessary machinery to the district for us to be able to help ourselves even if the Government has no funds at times.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the same applies to dispensaries. Health facilities, roads and water are three things which are very important. If we have dispensaries, water but no roads, development will not be complete there. If we have got roads and then we get dispensaries and water then the people will initiate development projects of their own. I would like also to request the Ministry of Education to try to see that the intake of teachers into training colleges is done equally because the Minister said recently the teachers will be required to go back to their own areas after training and teach there but some areas do not have enough teachers. Our schools are completely under-staffed and the intake of teachers in teachers' colleges is inadequate. Some untrained teachers in, Narok District need also to be considered seriously when it comes to training because it has shortage of teachers.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to ask the Government, or the Ministry concerned, to try to think about the increment of the allowances of the councillors because they are important in grassroots politics of the country. Whenever Harambees are being conducted by Ministers, and by other people, the councillors actually are needed all the time. These are the people who are very close to the people. The allowance of a councillor is less than his employee's monthly pay. It is better for the Government to look into it in order to increase their allowances, for them to be able to visit their people and give them help.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other point I would like to mention is the price of meat. The price of meat has gone up while the price of cattle is still low. By that I mean that the Maasais depend on cattle but the price of meat it is still higher than the price of the cow itself. The most important thing is to build slaughterhouses in Maasailand like Narok District, whereby they can supply meat to the other parts of the country. A slaughterhouse should be built in Kilgoris because of the number of cattle which can be slaughtered there and brought to Nairobi. So, the Government should give help to people to have slaughterhouses nearer there instead of transporting animals over long distances to places where there are slaughterhouses. For example, at the border of Kenya and Tanzania on the other side of Loita and up to Nairobi, is a very long distance to transport cattle when they have got their own holding grounds there. That is a very important point. The price of animals should be increased because beef price has also gone up.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other point I would like to mention is about the distraction of crops by the wildlife. In some areas in Narok the wildlife population has increased very much and if a farmer grows his maize, wheat or whatever and it is destroyed by the wild animals, those people are not compensated. So, it is better for the Government to think about and see the help they can give the people because some people around the Maasai Mara Game Reserve cannot grow anything on their land because of these wild animals. They only concentrate on cattle. The people around the parks or the game reserves should be given their rights. If there is any money that they can get directly from the people who are assisting their group ranches, this can help a lot. For example, in the Maasai Mara Game Reserve there are group ranches around there. The people should be given their rights because there are some tycoons who are trying to impoverish the people by taking their money and by using their powers. The people around the game reserve which is in my constituency should get their rights directly and not to get from other people

who are trying to suck their blood.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if a person is killed by wild animals the compensation paid is still very low. So, it is better for the Government to increase the amount of compensation payable when somebody has been killed by a wild animal.

Col. Kiluta: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this very important Motion on the money we are supposed to get.

First, I would like to congratulate the Minister for Finance for his wonderful Speech. I know that the previous speaker gave him a B plus. Let me also give him a B plus because I know that what will happen after the Motion is passed will not be as a result of his mistakes. It is the people who have the mandate to execute the outcome of whatever we deliberate on here that are to blame. What I am trying to say is that our biggest problem is not lack of money but planning. We have got problems with our planning. The money we approve here is passed on to people who are supposed to manage it. They are supposed to execute it and to make sure that it reaches the common man. This is where the problem is. We came here as Members of Parliament to make sure that we deliver goods to our people. We come here, agree and share the little money we have got here. Everybody should get the cake. Everybody in this country should get a piece of the cake of whatever we agree on here. This is where the problem is. The money does not get to everybody. The people vested with this responsibility should sit down every year and make sure that everybody gets a share of the cake. We can quote a few examples.

We have projects in this country which were started years back and abandoned. The planners should have first completed those projects before they planned for others. If you walk out of Nairobi, towards Nairobi West, you will see a project just by the roadside that was abandoned. Buildings were left half-way done. If you go to Makeni you will see that a district headquarters project was started and abandoned. If you go to Kitui, you will see a teachers training college project that was started and then abandoned and yet we come here and vote some more money and start new projects. Why can we not first finish those old projects with this money? We can make sure that everybody gets a share of the cake. This is where we are going wrong and I will urge the people vested with this responsibility, in future, to make sure that before we initiate any new projects, the old ones are completed so that we can all get the benefit of this money.

There are plans which were done before Independence; during colonial times and they have never been revised. Some areas are suffering as a result of these old plans which were never reviewed. If you look at where I come from, Masinga, my bank, Kenya Commercial Bank, which is in Matuu, is controlled from Central Province. We have to come all the way from Masinga to Thika. If we come from Eastern Province is there good reason why our headquarters for that bank cannot be at Machakos? If I want to pay my electricity bill I cannot pay it in Machakos; I have to pay it at Thika! Is there any good reason why this should happen? There is no good reason why that plan cannot be revised.

Touching on Income Tax, I do not pay it at Machakos. I pay it at Thika. Is Machakos subordinate to Thika? That is lack of planning. Why can I not pay my income tax and the revenue earned by my people in my district? Why should the revenue from Machakos go to a different district? There is no good reason for that. If you are convicted in Machakos you have to go to Thika. If I am working in the *Jua Kali* sector and I want a loan, I have to go to Thika. That is what I said. Some areas have been given a raw deal because I should go either to my district headquarters or my provincial headquarters which Embu. But in this case, I have to go to Central Province and start introducing myself because that is not where I come from. I urge this Government to look at these things again afresh and make sure that, if it is centralization, we are put where we belong. There is no point in me being shifted from one province to another. My needs should be catered for by my province or else we do away with all the provinces. We can say, no province, free-for-all!

Let me touch on another issue that concerns lack of planning. The Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development is a very crucial Ministry to our people in Ukambani in general. Projects are started in that area. Money is voted and the projects are abandoned. In 1985, His Excellency the President went there and inaugurated a water project at Masinga. A lot of money was voted for that project. Pipes were bought but were abandoned there. They are still there in the forest. That is lack of proper planning and then we come and start another project; Masinga-Kitui Water Project! They have forgotten that there was another project and money spent there and the little money that was left was misappropriated. Are we really planning? Something must be done to curb some of this haphazard planning which is really embarrassing us. We were voted here by people to come and deliver goods to them but it looks like by the end of the year, we will be delivered home by these people. We are going to be voted out. I keep on answering questions about the water project that was started by the President. What answer do I give to my people? "I do not know but I am trying to find out". I have got another project which was started at Ndithini, together with Makuyu, in 1987. That project at Makuyu was completed. The Masinga one has not even started. My people ask me, "Are we not in the same Government with the Murang'a people or did they get their Independence on

Friday and we got ours on Saturday?" New projects are started and the old ones are forgotten. Can something be done to make sure that money voted for projects is utilized for the specific projects before other similar projects are started? This is where we are hit most.

Still talking about the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development, if you go to Ukambani and you do not talk about water then people will say that you never talked. If people were mindful of the Kamba people they would think of very simple things like rehabilitating dams with this money. If you look at the money voted, the money we are going to discuss here, there is no money set aside for such projects. How will people in Ukambani be looked after if there is no money for water? What is the justification here? I will request and urge this Government to reconsider some of these decisions and make sure that areas are given what they really deserve. At the moment, I would rather have water and not electricity. I would rather have water but not telephone services. This is what I expect people in the offices to look at. Our fellow Kenyans in the North Eastern would go for water but not telephone. This is where our problem is and I will ask this Government to look into this.

Coming to the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, where I come from we call it "Ministry of No Works". It is no wonder my two Questions were deferred yesterday and today because they knew that the answers I would get were not satisfactory. We have been crying about roads here. There are bad roads in my area. I cannot even get to my home at the moment and yet, if you look at the printed Development Estimates, there is not a single cent for roads in Ukambani. All the money went to Western and Central Provinces. I think I will shift my home to Central Province next time because I can speak their language. This is very unfair! An amount of K£55 million was given to Western Province and K£3 million to Eastern Province for grading of roads.

Mr. Mathenge: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member comes from a KANU zone. Is he in order to complain that KANU is not doing enough in his area?

(Applause)

Col. Kiluta: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are talking about equitable distribution of resources. With those few remarks, Sir, I still support the Motion.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in support of this Budget, I want to say that - like many people in this Republic - the Budget was very good, having outlined policies that are consistent with what is required in the country but also globally.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have realised that the Government has committed a lot of funds for different Ministries and services in the country. Many of these services, including water, health, education and so on continue to be provided for in our Budget. As I keep on saying, the policies of the Government are very good. Everybody was in praise of the Budget since it was a good policy. What remains is for those policies to be implemented and it is now for those who hold the duty to implement to do it rightly. It has been discovered, by majority of Kenyans, that those who are supposed to implement our good policies are not very good at doing so.

Since I am the Member for that general area called Trans Mara, I want to say in particular that perhaps the most important Ministry for us now is the Ministry of Lands and Settlement. We have voted a lot of money for Recurrent Expenditure to pay officers who are supposed to be carrying out the process of land adjudication in Trans Mara and the rest of the Republic. A lot of this money includes field allowances.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, all the land in Trans Mara is under adjudication since 1974. But it is surprising that the work is not complete and every year we vote in funds giving the Ministry of Lands and Settlement enough finances to do the work of adjudication, demarcating and eventually registering those pieces of land under the present system.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to request the civil servants in the Ministry of Lands and Settlement, especially those in Trans Mara, to do their work diligently. The kind of work that has been done so far is not satisfactory at all. As I said, we make very good policies, as a ruling party and as a Government, and we would like those policies to be properly implemented.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is wrong for the civil servants in the Ministry of Lands and Settlement to treat the people of Trans Mara the way they are doing at the moment. It may be it is just because they do not belong to the tribes of those officers. Today, there are certain areas that have been called adjudication areas but have never been declared so. There are some people who are getting title deeds through the back doors and I think this is not fair at all. I think this is the extent to which tribalism has penetrated the Civil Service. It is not proper that you should give a person a title deed through the back door. These are the real issues that we are facing and must be addressed to. In fact, when adjudication of land begins, it is never completed.

We vote on money and the Government has already provided funds to the Ministry of Lands and Settlement in order to hear disputes and to listen to objections of cases that arise out of adjudication. These cases are not being

heard at the moment. I think today those of us who are formulating the policy and handing it over to the civil servants are being frustrated by the same civil servants who do not want to do their work. It is not fair at all for a civil servant to take field allowance when he is not going to the field. It is not proper at all. It is just like giving civil servants the mandate to distribute drugs to hospitals and they decide not to. Who is to blame for that other than the civil servants? I think it is proper for the civil servants, particularly in the Ministries of Lands and Settlement and Health, to treat Kenyans a little more fairly than they are doing at the moment.

I want to emphasise the fact that the funds we have voted are supposed to do some work. I know that some civil servants think that they are running another Government which is parallel to the Government which people elected in 1992. The Government that was elected in 1992, was elected by the citizens of this country because they were shown a manifesto which they preferred to any other. This is the same manifesto which we are insisting that it be implemented because we are the ruling party. The policies we told wananchi are going to be implemented are the ones we expect the civil servants to implement. We do not want them to have the policies of, say, FORD (K), FORD (A) or the DP through the back door. This will be giving the citizens of this country what they did not vote for. The citizens of this country listened to FORD (K), FORD (A) and the DP in barazas and decided to vote for the policies of KANU. That is what we want the civil servants to implement. We do not want them to implement anything else. Those are the rules of the game!

(Applause)

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, all of us would like to see a beautiful country and ---

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Sir. How can we allow the hon. Member to go on misleading the House? He knows very well that we do not have meetings and they use the chiefs to propagate KANU propaganda. Is that the KANU policy?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Hon. Shikuku, I am at a loss; was it a point order, argument or information?

Mr. Shikuku: It is a point of order, Sir, because he is misleading the House that whatever is said in barazas is KANU policy. He is misleading the House!

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Is he not entitled to his opinion? Carry on, hon. Sunkuli!

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, all of us are entitled to a good living and that is why we have come here for the welfare of the societies that we represent. I would like to say that, as much as other people would like their citizens to stay the way they would like, we too are representatives of the people. We too are elected by majority of the people whom we represent.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we come here in this House, we would like to be taken as representatives of the people and not as anything else. Parliament is founded on the principle of representative democracy. There is absolutely no reason for people to say that there is still another representative body outside this rigorously elected number of people that can actually determine the future of this country. There is no way we can ever abdicate our responsibility as a Parliament to the citizens who elected us and start asking them to decide on the Constitution.

One of the things that I know very well is that the citizens of this country must be taught what the Constitution is all about before you ask them to engage themselves in the exercise of amending it. If today, the hon. Member for Migori went to Migori or Awendo and asked his people "What is a Constitution?", I bet his people would be at a loss to know what he is talking about. Therefore, the only people who have the mandate and understanding to change the Constitution are in this House. If they are not here, where else can they be?

(Applause)

In fact, Sir, I must say that they are hon. Members themselves who do not know which part of the Constitution they want changed. But they have now discovered that they cannot ---

Mr. Achola: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member not misleading the House by contradicting the President? I remember that, in his New Year Speech, the President said that he was going to invite people from outside the country to help in re-drafting the Constitution.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sure that the hon. Member knows that I am from the Office of the President. So, I am saying that today we must speak the language of the people and be their true representatives.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I think the hon. Member is

continuously misleading the House. He has only talked about the people in this House. However, his President and our President said that he was going to invite people from outside this country to come and assist in the re-writing of the Constitution. Are they members of this House?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order, Mr. Shikuku! The President said he would ask those people to give opinions on the Constitution but not to change it!

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): As I was saying, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Shikuku, hon. Muite and other hon. Members of this House are interested in amending the sections of the Constitution which will help them to come to power. If that is the obsession of this Opposition then they are not interested in the people of this country but in coming to power; but we are not going to assist the Opposition to come to power. The Opposition must learn that the principal duty of a Government is the welfare of society. The Constitution can only be changed for the welfare of society.

Mr. Ndzai: Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili niujiunge na wenzangu ambao wameongea juu ya Bajeti hii. Bajeti hii ilikuwa nzuri lakini pesa hizi hazijatumika. Pesa hizi zinapokwenda kwa Wizara hazifanyi kazi ambayo zimetengewa ila pesa zenyewe huingia mifukoni mwa watu binafsi. Wizara huanza kununua magari makubwa makubwa. Watu wakubwa katika Wizara huanza kwenda katika safari ambazo si za lazima ili kuzitumia pesa hizo. Kwa mfano, tuna maonyesho ya kilimo ya Mombasa, Kisumu an Nakuru. Basi, wakati mwingine utawaona Mawaziri wanachukua mabibi zao, shangazi, wajomba na wote wanawapeleka katika maonyesho wakizitumia pesa hizi. Sijui kama shangazi na mjomba huwa na haki ya kuzitumia pesa hizi.

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

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

Tunapouliza kuhusu matatizo ya wananchi tunaambiwa "kazi hii na ile itafanywa pesa zitakapopatikana." Sasa je, shangazi aliyekwenda Kisumu na Waziri wakati wa maonyesho ana haki gani katika pesa za Wizara?

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah): Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Mhe. Ndzai - mimi na yeye tunatoka katika wilaya moja - amewagusia Mawaziri. Namwomba afafanue ni Waziri gani ambaye aliwachukua mabibi zake, shangazi yake na mama yake mdogo na kuwapeleka kwenye maonyesho na gharama zao zikalipwa na Serikali.

Mr. Ndzai: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Waswahili huuliza "Pili pili usiyoila yakuashia nini?".

Sisi tunasema kwamba wananchi wanatarajia kwamba pesa za Bajeti hii zitawafanyia kazi. Kwa mfano, katika zaidi ya miaka 30 ya Uhuru watu wa Magharini hawajajua kwamba ardhi humilikiwa na hati ya shamba. Hii ni kwa sababu wote ni maskwota. Utaona kwambwa wanaomiliki ardhi kule pengine ni maofisa wakubwa katika Serikali. Kule Magharini kuna mpango wa makao wa Serikali. Lakini maofisa wa Idara ya Makao ndio wanaomiliki ardhi katika mpango huu wa makao. Sasa wananchi watapewa mashamba na nani? Tunaomba wananchi wapewe ardhi katika mpango huu wa makao kwa sababu waliwekwa pale na Mungu.

Pia tuna ardhi ya Serikali kule na ninaomba Serikali iipime ardhi hiyo na kuigawa kwa wananchi. Ni ajabu kwamba watu wanakwenda kule Malindi, Ngomeni na Mamburui kuchukua beach plots zote ambazo baadaye wanaziua kwa Waitaliano halafu wanarudi kwao na kuanza kutoa pesa nyingi nyingi katika Harambee. Huku kuna kahawa lakini kule kwetu bahari ndiyo kahawa yetu. Lakini hatuipati ila tunachopata ni matusi. Tunaomba beach plots zitolewe kwa wenyeji wa kule ziliko.

Pia watu wa kule kwetu ni wakulima na tunajua wakulima hutumia barabara kwa shughuli zao. Kwa kusema kweli, kule Magharini sijaona barabara ikitengenezwa, ingawa tunaidhinisha pesa hapa. Kwa hivyo, inafaa pesa hizi ambazo tunaziidhinisha hapa sasa zitumiwe kutengeneza barabara kule Magharini ili wakulima waweze kupeleka mazao kwenye masoko.

Magharini ni sehemu ambayo huvamiwa mara kwa mara na majangili; watu wanapigwa na kuuawa kule. Kwa hivyo, naomba pesa hizi zitumiwe kujenga nyumba za askari, hasa katika sehemu za Hadu na Bungale ambazo zimekumbwa sana na visa vya ujambazi.

Kusema kweli, niliuliza Swali hapa kuhusu maji na nikaambiwa kuwa hakujakuwa na mpango wa maji kule Magharini. Kule tuna Mto Sabaki na maji yamechukuliwa pale Lango Mbaya na kupeleka hadi Mombasa, umbali wa kilomita 120, na hali sisi tulio kilomita nane tu kutoka Lango Mbaya tumebaki bila maji. Inafaa mfereji mmoja upitie kule Magharini ili watu wapate maji ya kunywa. Mara nyingine Magharini hukumbukwa wakati wa uchaguzi, lakini wakati wa kutumia pesa Magharini hakujulikani. Inafaa mipango ifanywe ili watu wa Magharini wapate maji.

Tena tarafa nzima ya Magharini ina zahanati moja tu na, isitoshe, hakuna gari la kubebea wagonjwa. Tangu tuwe huru sisi tumeendelea kutumia punda kubebea watu na kuwapeleka hospitali. Hii ni haki kweli? Tunasikia magari yamekuja katika Wizara ya Afya, pengine yamepeleka Nyanza na kwingineko, lakini Magharini hatujapata. Basi, pesa hizi zikipatikana, Wizara ya Afya ipeleke gari Magharini. Tumechoka kubebea wagonjwa kwa baiskeli na punda. Mtu anachukua siku kumi, mwishowe, anakufia njiani.

An hon. Member: Punda?

Mr. Ndzai: Yes, punda, bwana!

(Laughter)

Makosa haya yanafanywa na Mawaziri! Tangu 1992, mimi sijaona Waziri akifika Magharini. Si habari ya kualikwa, ni kazi yao! Mawaziri wana kofia mbili; kofia ya ubunge na uwaziri. Aalikwe nini na ni kazi yake kututembelea? Ni haki ya Mawaziri hawa kutembelea kila tarafa ili wajue wanaweza kusadia kwa njia gani. Wao hawafanyi hivyo. Wanasema mtu ni Waziri, basi atakuwa Waziri maisha. Uwaziri si haki ya mtu yeyote, ni pendeleo. Anaangalia sehemu yake tu ili arudishwe tena. Unaweza kuangalia sehemu yako kama Waziri, lakini ukifika kwa uchaguzi uanguke vile vile. Kwa hivyo, tunaomba Mawaziri watumie kofia moja ile ya constituency yake, na kofia ya pili, waje kule Magharini, ili wajue ni mahali gani wanaweza kusaidia, badala ya kuangalia kwao tu. Na wakiangalia pale kwao, basi pesa zote zinaenda kwa Mawaziri, haziendi Magharini.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, shule za Magharini, kutoka darasa la kwanza mpaka la nane, mwalimu ni mmoja au wawili. Unafikiri watoto watapita vipi? Hivi juzi, nilitembelea shule mbili au tatu, nikaona kuna ukosefu wa walimu 61, na akina Kamotho wako hapa, na akina Komora. Ni Mawaziri, lakini hawaangalii Magharini.

Mr. Shikuku: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Ni haki kwa mhe. Ndzai kusema "akina Kamotho wako hapa, akina Komora wako hapa"? Hasemi ni waheshimiwa!

Mr. Ndzai: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Waswahili walisema "usinivike kilemba cha ukoka", na huyu mhe. hajui Kiswahili. Kwa hiyo, waheshimiwa wako hapa---

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

Mr. R.K. Mungai: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute on this very important Motion of this year's Budget.

As I said immediately after the Budget was read, we had a very good Budget. But it is not what was in the Budget that was bad, but it was what was left out of the Budget that may, perhaps, need explanation. The Minister for Finance gave us the normal administrative Budget, but certain aspects of the Budget that needed to be explained in the Budget Speech were not touched. I mean such aspects of the Budget like how to deal with corruption. The entire international donor agencies community have been talking and asking the Government to deal with this particular aspect very firmly. Some of them have even gone to the extent of suspending donor aid because money which has been granted to this Government has been misused and, therefore, the Government needs to address this particular aspect. Why should we, as a country, inherit large debts which will have to be paid by our children and grand children when we are gone, which money was misused by ourselves? It is not fair. We, as Members of Parliament here, need also to have an input on how this corruption should be dealt with. I am disappointed that the Minister did not mention in his budget proposals that he is going to bring a Bill to deal with certain known aspects of corruption. We expect the Minister to address this particular nagging problem because it means we are going to lose a lot of money through aid being suspended.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the construction of the Eldoret Airport at the cost K£800 million needed to be explained or to be at least touched upon in the Budget Speech. This was not done, as if K£800 million is peanuts. With K£800 million, this country today would have much better roads. Every other speaker here is complaining about their roads not being maintained, their roads not being even there, and here we are, spending K£800 million on a single small project which is a white elephant. This is a project that does not have any economic sense. That money could have been very gainfully utilised to even provide better health services which we do not have in this country. If you go to any of these district hospitals, you will find that there are no drugs. In fact, there are no services because there is no money. Nurses cannot even touch accident victims because they do not have gloves. We are here talking about saving the lives of Kenyans. That money being diverted to such a grandiose and non-economic project is really very absurd. Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to deal with privatisation. Privatization is another nagging problem which the donor agencies have been talking about, saying that it is not being done. It was one of the conditions that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) put to us, but it is being done half-heartedly. We were told by the Minister that only 61 out of 207 parastatals have been privatised. We know that even those 61 have not been properly privatized. Most of them have been sold at throw-away prices to people in very high places.

Mr. Moiben: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. You can hear there is a lot of loud consultation, especially from the other side, can you control hon. Ochola Ogur? He is having a loud discussion.

Mr. R.K. Mungai: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me continue. As I said earlier, this Government has to take privatisation very seriously because we do not want the efforts of so many Kenyans being ripped off by just a few handful citizens of this country as this is national wealth which must be equally distributed. I would expect that the Government would come up with a good programme outlining the companies to be privatised and when. Also, the Ministry should come up with a good proposition as to how these companies are going to be privatised. As of now there are so many dealings done under the table and most of these companies have gone to individuals, very well to do and highly placed people instead of benefitting the ordinary mwananchi. The latter was the original idea. I would have thought that the Ministry of Finance should have come up with a programme whereby there is a fund for giving out loans to small businessmen and co-operatives to be able to buy these shares instead of leaving it to the big shots who have money to acquire all these companies.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the proposal by the Minister to repeal the Exchange Control Act is a big step forward and we would like to know when this is going to be done because this will open up a lot of foreign investments coming in here because foreigners will no longer have the fear that their money is going to be blocked.

Now, I would like to touch on the financial mismanagement. I am using this term because we are given very morbid reading by the PAC and the PIC of this House. Whereas we appreciate the Reports from these Committees, it appears that there is no comprehensive independent executive follow-up on their recommendations. I would suggest that the PAC and PIC be given some "teeth" to be able to follow up their recommendations once made. The Government is also on record as having said that there was need to merge the internal control systems and the internal Audit with the Controller and Auditor General's Department. I did comment on this when the policy statement came up and I said that I thought it was a move in the right direction. It appears that the Minister for Finance also missed on this very particular and important aspect. If those two departments were merged, I am sure that we would be able to curb a bit of the corruption and the mismanagement of funds that we see now.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

The Minister for Cooperative Development (Mr. Munyi): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to comment on this very important Motion.

I would like to support the Minister for Finance for having moved in this honourable House a very good Budget. The Budget touched on very important issues and aspects covering all parts of our country. I would like to remind the hon. Members that usually when the plan is being worked out, all areas of the country are put into consideration. I am criticising those opposing the construction of Eldoret International Airport. This airport is important and will cover Western Kenya and I do not see the reason why its construction should be opposed. Earlier plans have gone very well in Mombasa, Thika and other places. So why should the construction of the airport at Eldoret be opposed? Already there is a committee carrying out a study on the upgrading of the towns of Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru and Eldoret to cities. All the areas will be considered. Therefore, I see nothing wrong with the construction of that airport.

Now I would like to turn to the issue of tea factories. It was agreed that a tea factory would be built in Kathangarire in Embu. That is one of the areas where a tea factory should be built and I am happy that a recommendation has already been given for the construction of that factory. I would like to ask the Minister for Finance to see to it that European Investment Bank invests in that tea factory.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, roads in rural areas leading to tea, coffee and cotton growing areas should be well taken care of. I would like to appeal to the Minister concerned that when funds are available to ensure that roads in the whole country should be done.

I would like to tell my hon. colleagues that when they talk of human rights, they should bear in mind that Kenya is one of the countries which has done very on the side of human rights. There is no other country in Africa which has done better than Kenya as far as the record of human rights is concerned. We do not have Kenyan refugees. Nobody has run away from Kenya since there is peace in the country. I would like to emphasise that human rights has been adhered to very well.

Prof. Mzee: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Minister in order to mislead this House by saying that there are no Kenyan refugees anywhere in this world when we know that there are 1,000 followers of the Islamic Party of Kenya living Britain as refugees including Sheikh Khalid Balala?

The Minister for Co-operative Development (Mr. Munyi): First of all, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, Sheikh Balala is not a Kenyan. He was stripped of his citizenship. He was a rascal and he was inciting our people to commit acts of terrorism. Let him continue living wherever he is because he is not a Kenyan. He is not a refugee. He knows very well that he is no longer a Kenyan. Nobody has run away from this country to go and live as a refugee in another country. We should think about our own country.

On the issue of mismanagement of co-operative societies by some---

An hon. Member: By KANU!

The Minister for Co-operative Development (Mr. Munyi): Not by KANU!

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Hon. Munyi confine yourself to the Motion. Address the Chair and do not respond to interjections from Members.

The Minister for Co-operative Development (Mr. Munyi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am saying that societies are being mismanaged by some people who do not care about the rights of their fellow citizens. Those are mismanaging the societies are the people themselves. They should elect good officials to manage the affairs of societies properly.

Mr. P.N. Ndwiga: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is my constituent in order to mislead this House by saying that co-operative societies are being mismanaged by the people themselves when this country knows that the Kenya Co-operative Creameries has been destroyed by he himself? Directors elected by farmers were rejected and the Minister himself has imposed directors on KCC. As a result farmers have not been paid for the last six months.

The Minister for Co-operative Development (Mr. Munyi): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is misleading himself. The wananchi should elect good people to run the affairs of their societies. That is very important.

Now on the Budget, I am appealing to the Minister for Finance to see to it that whatever has been approved is executed in the proper manner. That will help the people of our country.

On the Ministry of Local Government, plot allocations in the local authorities should be done fairly. If there is irregular allocation of plots the issue should be dealt with properly.

On Energy, I appeal to oil companies to reduce the prices of petroleum products because the prices of crude oil have gone down.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Kaino): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion. I will begin by thanking the Minister for Finance, hon. Mudavadi, for this year's wonderful Budget which was balanced and beneficial to Kenyans.

On the establishment of Kenya Revenue Authority, I would like to say that this Authority will assist Kenyans and protect them from corrupt people who have looted a lot of money from Government parastatals and corporations. I am sure that those who have been appointed to run this Authority are highly qualified persons; transparent and accountable persons who will be able to control all revenue collected in this country. With proper collection of revenue we will forge ahead with development despite the utterances of Opposition which have tended to reverse the gear of economy of this country. Opposition Members have made destructive criticisms which are likely to destroy the economy of this country. They have been propagating things which are not there. We have lost a lot of revenue in the tourist industry because of the Opposition. Tourism is actually the greatest foreign exchange earner in this country.

Mr. Wamalwa: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member speaking really in order to impute improper motives upon hon. Members of the Opposition? Could he tell us how we have scared the tourists away?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Kaino): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the FORD(K) Chairman should not have stood on a point of order because they are the ones who have been circulating pamphlets containing negative literature about the economy of this country. They have circulated such pamphlets to world capitals, even in Japan. This is a well-known fact.

Prof. Mzee: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member made a categorical statement that we have published pamphlets which have scared tourists away. Could he substantiate that?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Kaino): Protect me from these Members, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The economy of this country has been bleeding profusely because of the Opposition. They should desist from publishing literature that is detrimental to our economy.

Mr. Nthenge: On a point of order Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker Sir. When Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, allows a point or order, that point of order should be answered before the hon. Member continues speaking. The Assistant Minister was asked to substantiate about pamphlets published by the Opposition Members but he ignored that.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Kaino): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me just talk about one example which every hon. Member saw on the Television. An employee from Japan who is actually accredited to this country said that the number of tourists from Japan has been reduced because of the negative publicity about Kenya which has reached that country. Those publications have actually originated from the

Opposition.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me talk about the environment. The environment which is very important to this country must be protected. Let me talk particularly about Cherang'any Hills which is in my constituency. The funds which have been allocated to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources must actually protect Marakwet District. The squatters are going to completely destroy the forest in Marakwet District. Unless that forest is saved, which drains its waters into Lake Victoria which serves most of the Kenyans, especially Western Kenya, most of the rivers coming from there will dry up.

Mr. Kapten: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member made a categorical statement that Members of the Opposition---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Hon. Kapten, you may or may not agree with what hon. Kaino has said but he has given an example of what he meant. Therefore he gave what he thought was the correct substantiation. You may or you may not agree with him, but I am satisfied. Continue!

(Loud Consultations)

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Kaino): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was talking about the Lake Victoria waters that if Cherang'any Hills and Cherang'any Forest are destroyed the level of the water in the lake will go down and we want to utilise that water for irrigation in Western Kenya and other areas around there. Another benefit in Western Kenya which the Government has considered is the construction of the Eldoret Airport which is a very big investment in those areas.

(Loud Consultations)

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, anybody from those areas--

Hon. Members: On a point of order Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker Sir.

Prof. Mzee: On a point of order Mr. Temporary Speaker Sir.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Prof. Mzee I have disallowed any point of order on what I have just ruled!

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Kaino): Those hon. Members who are opposing it here will be the first ones to be seen in Eldoret Town going to London through that airport. They will be ashamed because they are the ones who are opposing it right now. Their horticultural products are the ones which will be exported abroad.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, let me talk about security and Office of the President. In the recent past we have had some problems of cattle rustling. We have got some few individuals in East Pokot District who have been terrorizing the Marakwets and stealing their animals. Last week I lost three people in my constituency because of cattle rustlers and I would like to see the Office of the President doing something about the Marakwets who have suffered for many years in the hands of Pokots. The funds which are being given to the Office of the President must be used to investigate these incidents properly. About two years ago Marakwets buried a man without legs. Let me say that Marakwets are not provocative but they are being provoked. In the last two years we have been burying people without legs. The Pokots took the legs of those people and said that Marakwets have killed their own persons and these are the legs. Those cattle rustlers said that unless the Marakwets produced the body of that person - while that man is actually from Marakwet District - they will face dire consequences. We have suffered quite a lot and we want the Office of the President to provide Marakwet District with homeguards. We want homeguards to guard our people. Pokots should not be the only ones who should be given homeguards but Marakwets should have the same. We want to defend ourselves. We have animals and we want to be provided with homeguards. Let the Marakwets be defended by the Government. Most of the time we are losing a lot of people and animals. We want those things to be taken very, very seriously.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, turning to agriculture, we are not really satisfied with Import Duty which has been imposed on imported products. We want the farmers to be protected properly. The maize farmers and farmers of all those crops which are actually produced by Kenyans must be protected. These include cotton, coffee and others. We need farmers to be protected because the agricultural sector is the greatest employer in this nation. Many people who are actually civil servants have retired to go and do farming and we do not want to frustrate them. We do not want importations. Importation of farm produce must be cut, so that our farmers in this country can prosper and own their own wealth.

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

Mr. Aden: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this Independent Kenya of ours every society, religion is

enjoying the fruits of Independence.

An hon. Member: Is it a point of order?

Mr. Aden: I am contributing. Am I too short too be seen?

An hon. Member: Stand on the seat!

Mr. Aden: I am contributing, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. This is not so with the northern regions of this country. If I may state why I am saying this, there are parts of this country where, for example, water for drinking is supplied from hundreds of kilometres for consumers. Yet then there are some parts where water is only a few metres away but people are dying of thirst and the Government finds it almost impossible to supply them with water. So, it is very disgusting for some of those people who are neglected to see them being kept in the same vehicle with the rest of the people in the country who are being supplied with water from hundreds of kilometres away.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, our livestock which is the lifeline for our existence are perishing yearly in terms of hundreds of thousands. This is largely because of lack of water and medical attention from Ministries concerned. Since several years have past without any attention being given to this region we expect that this will be the first time for at least some amount of money to be allocated to this region for it to attain at least the same level of development with the other parts of the country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have been reading a lot and getting a lot from the masses that northern Kenya was not making a lot of contribution as far as intellect is concerned in this country. They have not been sending their youths to the higher institutions of learning. Why is this the case? The reason which is always stated by the Ministers is that the parents were not sending their children to school for learning. That is not true. We send our children to school just like any other people of this country but the schools we send them to are completely different from the schools the other areas of this country have. We do not have facilities and teachers. The students stay idle in the classrooms most of the time. For example a school in Mandera District from Form I to Form IV students have not seen a single mathematics teacher and yet they are expected to get grade A and compete for a place in the public universities with the rest of their fellow students who come from better schools. This is totally unfair because we deserve some attention and we demand that it should be now and not later.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are allegation that northern Kenya was ignored in the past because of its insecurity problems. I wish to state categorically here that, there is no such insecurity problems in northern Kenya that are greater than the insecurity problems prevailing in Nairobi, Mombasa or any other big town in this country. The development for the people of North Eastern is ignored but when it comes to insecurity, it is top on the agenda. So we are saying that insecurity problem is all over Kenya and it is not only confined to northern Kenya and thus it should not be used as an excuse for ignoring that part of Kenya. Further more, restoring security in Northern Kenya is not a responsibility of any other State except this Government. For 30 years this Government has been trying to restore security and it has failed yet it is not trying to find a solution. It is has not sought, has not been seeking and it is not likely to seek one in future. Maybe there is a plan. Maybe the Government is for the idea that we stay in this state of insecurity because it does not want to develop this part of the country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have a feeling that despite the fact that that region wholly supports the ruling Party, our loyalty is 100 per cent to the regime of this country, we feel that something is amiss. We support the ruling Party 100 per cent but it appears that the attention we are getting from the Government is very negligible. It is almost not there. So I am appealing to the Ministers concerned, now that funds are available and that a bigger part of this country except the Northern part is already developed, a big portion of these funds be allocated to Northern part of this country so that it can catch up with the rest of the country. I know that it cannot catch up now but at least it can move a step ahead and maybe in this way, our region can be developed like the rest of the parts of this country.

I want to ask the Government to remove some sanctions because it appears that we are being sanctioned without knowing and it appears that for all these years we have not been realising these sanctions. The people of Northern part of this country requests the Government to remove some of these sanctions from them. For example, we would like the Ministry of Education to improve the education system in Northern Kenya for us to take our boys and girls to higher institutions of learning. In North-Eastern Province no single student joined any of the public universities in 1994 whereas in some areas hundreds of students from one school make it to the public universities in one year. This is totally unfair. I am just saying that our Government should at least remove one of the sanction from this part of the country and develop at least one school that can help us develop so that it appears that we are getting services from the Government that demands our loyalty.

With these few remarks, I beg to support the Motion.

Mr. Shaaban: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to contribute to this Motion. A close look at the Development Estimates of this year's, 1995/96 Budget has been a very big concern to me and to my constituents. The Ministry of Finance was responsible for compiling up the Budget. I have found it necessary to give

it zero marks in terms of development to my constituents. As I speak now, there is total breakdown of all the basic infrastructures in Mandera District, and in my Constituency in particular. Since the dawn of Independence, the people of Mandera Town which is the headquarters of Mandera District are yet to have clean portable water. It is the policy and the goal of the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development that by the year 2000 every Kenyan will have clean water even up to the village level but unfortunately, the entire Mandera District and in particular Mandera Town, the district headquarters, is yet to have that clean tap water. I wonder how much we have achieved in that policy if we do not even have that tap water at the district headquarters. When will the Ministry reach the divisions, locations sub-locations and villages? That is a policy that at least according to the constituents of Mandera East are yet to see. They are yet to see it happening or functioning. Just half a kilometre away from Mandera Town there is a perennial river that pours its water into the Indian Ocean.

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Kamuyu: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Hon. Members are consulting very loudly and we cannot hear that very intelligent contribution by that hon. Member.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): You are right, hon. Kamuyu.

Mr. Shaaban: Thank you, hon. Member of Parliament.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have a perennial river that flows into the Indian Ocean just a kilometre away from Mandera Town. We are wondering why the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development after 33 years of Independence, cannot give clean portable water to the people of Mandera Town.

I will talk about other basic infrastructures and that is hospitals. For the last five years, Mandera District Hospital had one doctor! When that doctor is either on leave or away in Nairobi, that hospital is left without a doctor. Therefore, patients who require immediate operations and immediate medical attendance cannot be attended to and Mandera is 1,000 kilometres away from Nairobi. About three months ago, a prominent farmer was seriously wounded by bandits within the precincts of Mandera Town and there was no doctor to attend to him. We had to search for a doctor from the neighbouring country of Somalia but it was too late and that patient was not properly attended to. We had to fly him to Nairobi and it cost the constituents of Mandera Kshs2 million for his treatment in Aga Khan Hospital. That mzee has passed away because there was no doctor in Mandera District Hospital to attend to him in order to save his life. It is unfair for a district hospital that borders two other countries to have a single doctor. Our pleas to the Ministry of Health, from time to time, have not been listened to very seriously. The people of Mandera town and my constituents are very concerned with the attitude that the Ministry of Health has shown to them.

We need immediate action, and the Ministry of Health should post the required medical personnel to Mandera district hospital.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other basic infrastructure that is lacking in my constituency is electricity. Over the last four years, the machines have grown very old and they have gone beyond any economic repair. As a result, the power output has drastically been reduced, leaving Mandera town in a blackout. This gives a chance to bandits to strike. Mandera Town is bordered by Ethiopia and Somalia, and as such, it is prone to a lot of insecurity. When the town is dark during the night, it provides a haven for bandits from all directions. The lack of electricity has contributed to insecurity in Mandera town. Apart from failure to give power to the people, the basic industries which have started have also collapsed and they have died. I find it very unfair that while the people of Mandera are ready to pay their electricity bills, they are not given power. For the last four years, they have been subjected to a lot of power black-outs. This affects other sectors of the economy within the town. The lack of power has affected the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development. They cannot pump water because the pumps have to use electricity. It has also affected the hospitals and the small scale industries.

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

Mr. Ogur: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me time to express myself and my feelings on behalf of Nyatike people and Kenya as a whole. With today's Harambee for Dr. Omolo Opere, I hope everybody including the KANU side will join us this evening. The purpose for this Harambee is because of lack of medical care---

Mr. Kamuren: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member is making an allegation that he belongs to Nyatike. Is Nyatike not somewhere in Kenya?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Hon. Kamuren, that is not a point of order!

Mr. Ogur: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I stand here, I stand as having been elected from Nyatike constituency and I am very much proud of that. Whoever is elected elsewhere is of very little concern to me!

(Laughter)

What I want to express here is that we do not enjoy any medical care or medical provisions from this Government!

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, because of that loophole, at the end of this sitting we will join hon. Opere who wants us to assist him. You must have seen many casualties; some dead and some injured on our roads. I think of hon. Kirwa who was injured in a road accident. Many accidents have occurred along our roads all over the country. Even in areas where they are going to construct international airports, they have ignored the roads which have turned into big killers of our people. Aeroplanes do not kill as many people as motor vehicles. Kirwa is limping and we have many Kirwas who are waiting for us to help them by conducting Harambees. When are Members of Parliament going to be provided with medical care? When will this Government start a medical scheme for Members? Do we have to start it for them while we are still in the Opposition? My friend, the Minister for Health, knows that even the road leading to his constituency is as bad as the road that leads to Nyatike. If you have a sick person and the doctor wants to prescribe a very good medicine for your sick person, that doctor has got to put his full name and address on the card. The doctor asks this question: "Am I the one being treated or is it the patient?" If you walk into any chemist shop the chemist will ask you "Which doctor prescribed this medicine?" "He should know that we do not have that medicine!" "Why did he prescribe this medicine when he knows that we do not have it?" The prescription means nothing because the medicine is not available. What are the sick people going to say? They will say "Let us sit here and wait for our deaths because it is useless to go to a doctor for a prescription." There is no money to buy drugs. People are conducting harambees for everything; schools, district officers' offices. Shall we do harambee for a road? There is harambee for everything.

An hon. Member: They have eaten the taxes!

Mr. Ogur: Even those who donate money in harambees have no money. This is because they always make the mistaking of saying "I am presenting my contribution together with this much from---" So, we have know that even the money they donate in harambees does not belong to them; it comes from some other people. What about those of us who have nowhere else to get money from? If you cannot get money from somebody else, what do you do?

This evening we will be conducting an harambee in aid of Dr. Opere and I am sure I will here people saying "This donation is from so-and-so." That will come from my friends across the Table.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the control of floods, what are we going to do about the floods in Kano? Nobody goes to Siaya or Luhyialand without passing through Kano? These floods occur every year.

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of business and the House is, therefore, adjourned until tomorrow Thursday, 29th June, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.