

# NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

## OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 22nd June, 2005

The House met at 9.00 a.m.

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

### PRAYERS

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*Question No.272*

#### RELEASE OF HIV/AIDS FUNDS TO COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS

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

(a) when the National Aids Control Council will release funds to the pending 43 community based organizations whose applications were approved by Tharaka Constituency HIV/AIDS Control Committee last year; and,

(b) what measures the Ministry is taking to ensure that Tharaka Constituency is compensated for not benefiting from HIV/AIDS Funds in the period 1999/2000

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President** (Dr. Machage): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my colleague was supposed to be here to answer this Question. I beg that you give him a few more minutes because I am sure he is on his way to the Chamber.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Very well. Next Question!

*Question No.399*

#### REPAIR OF MOLO-OLENGURUONE ROAD

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

(a) whether he is aware that Molo-Olenguruone tarmac road is in a state of disrepair; and,

(b) how much money the Government has set aside to improve this road.

**The Assistant Minister for Roads and Public Works** (Eng. Toro): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that the Molo-Olenguruone tarmac road is in a state of disrepair.

(b) No funds were set aside for the improvement of this road this financial year. The road falls under the responsibility of the District Roads Committee (DRC) and the hon. Member should have it prioritized so that it can be funded by the Kenya Roads Board (KRB).

**Mr. Cheboi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than to use that road from Molo to Olenguruone. I am surprised that the Assistant

Minister is telling me to prioritize the road under the DRC programme and yet the funds provided under that programme are very little. However, even before I discuss whether the funds are there or not, what has caused the road to go into such a bad state of disrepair within a very short time? The road is so bad and yet it is only ten years old.

**Eng. Toro:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Member is aware, most of the roads that were constructed in the 1990s were done in a very shoddy manner and most of them have since deteriorated. In fact, some of them have to be reconstructed. This is the problem our Government is now facing. If those roads were done properly, today we would be addressing the issue of new roads. Unfortunately, we now have to engage in the expensive exercise of reconstructing these roads. We are also forced to re-prioritize them. All we are asking the DRC in Nakuru is to prioritize the Molo-Olenguruone Road because all paved roads in Classes B,E and others fall under the responsibility of the DRC, at least, for purposes of maintenance.

We need to have a programme that will be funded separately. However, even before we get the programme started, the DRCs must show that they intend to do repairs on those roads.

**Mr. Gitau:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we all know that the funds allocated to the DRCs by the Kenya Roads Board for maintenance purposes, are not sufficient to cover the road network in the country. What is the Ministry doing in order to improve the road network in the country? Every other day, there is a Question in Parliament that pertains to insufficiency of funds to repair unclassified roads. For how long will we continue asking these questions? When will the Ministry construct roads throughout this country without having to blame the situation on insufficiency of funds?

**Eng. Toro:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, construction, reconstruction or maintenance of roads is a continuous process. There is no time that we will sit back and say that we have done all our roads. Even the roads that have been tarmacked require maintenance. The problem that we have had in the past is with regard to maintenance of roads. Roads were constructed and yet there was no periodic maintenance of the same roads. That means that the roads we are constructing now would not have deteriorated into a bad state if periodic maintenance was carried out on them. That is an extra cost we would have avoided.

We would also like to appeal to hon. Members of Parliament to ensure that money from the DRCs is well utilised for grading purposes and spot-patching of the bad sections on our roads. If we do that, we will generally improve the road network while we reconstruct some roads to pavement standards.

**Mr. Cheboi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is an engineer and he knows that it is very expensive to repair a tarmac road. They are always very quick to blame the previous Government and yet at the moment we still see shoddy jobs being done, particularly in that part of the country. What steps has the Ministry taken to blacklist companies that are doing shoddy jobs and even take legal action against them? I have in mind a company such as Intech Limited Company and others which are doing a shoddy job in that part of the country.

**Eng. Toro:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as they say, it takes two to tango. In the past, contractors and the resident engineers would collude and the result would be a bad road. We are addressing that issue by ensuring that there is strict supervision. A contractor who is not well supervised would want to maximize profits. After all, they are businessmen. If you told the contractors that they would be paid even without working, they would be glad to receive the money. So, the buck stops with the engineers. One of the steps

we are taking is to engage private engineers, whom we will bring on board, to be resident engineers. We will then withdraw some of the Ministry's engineers, whom we think are not doing a good job as resident engineers and substitute them with private consulting engineers. We hope that by doing this, we will have better results than before.

*Question No.345*DEPLOYMENT OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL  
IN DISTRICT HOSPITALS

**Mr. Serut** asked the Minister for Health:-

- (a) if she is aware that some nurses and other medical personnel recruited for the district hospitals last year, refused to be deployed to certain health centres within the districts;
- (b) whether she is further aware that some of the said nurses and medical personnel have refused to reside within the districts where they are deployed; and,
- (c) what the Government's position is on advertisement, recruitment and deployment of medical personnel at the district hospitals.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, hon. Members! I want to bring to your attention the fact that we only have 30 more minutes for Question Time. So, I would really appreciate if Questions asked are precise and to the point so that we save time.

Is the Minister for Health not here? That Question is deferred to tomorrow afternoon.

*(Question deferred)*

Next Question by "Mr. Ondiek!"

**Archbishop Ondiek:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not Mr. Ondiek! I am Archbishop Ondiek!

*(Laughter)*

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, hon. Members! You are right, Archbishop Ondiek! But you can also be referred to as hon. Ondiek!

*Question No.308*DESTRUCTION OF SCHOOL ROOFS  
IN UGENYA CONSTITUENCY

**Archbishop Ondiek** asked the Minister for Education, Science and Technology:-

- (a) whether he is aware that roofs of both Moi Uloma and Sifuyo primary schools were recently blown off by wind following a heavy downpour and that pupils in those schools are now learning under trees; and,
- (b) what urgent measures the Ministry is taking to avert this situation especially during this rainy season.

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

(a) I am aware that both the roofs of Moi Uloma and Sifuyo primary schools were recently blown off by strong winds following a heavy downpour.

(b) We have allocated Kshs300,000 respectively, as part of the CDF, to repair the two schools. The Ministry has also allocated some Kshs95,000 for repairs and maintenance and Kshs85,000 through the

free primary education programme. To complement efforts of the Government, we expect the local communities to continue supporting rehabilitation of the schools.

**Archbishop Ondiek:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, although the Assistant Minister has answered the Question, I do not have a written response. The Assistant Minister is aware that roofs of those schools were blown off by wind. These include the roofs of the administration blocks. It is now about three months, yet no action has been taken. I wrote a letter to the Ministry and there is no action which has been taken. Children are doing their learning outside. He has talked about the CDF. Supposing we did not have the CDF. What would he have done?

*(Loud consultations)*

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, hon. Members! What is your question, Archbishop Ondiek, to the Assistant Minister?

**Archbishop Ondiek:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my question is: When will the Ministry repair the damaged roofs?

**Dr. Mwiria:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, we have said many times that we are constrained in terms of the amount of resources we need to repair all damaged primary school buildings. We will try to do something where we can. The CDF is also available and we also require support from the community.

**Archbishop Ondiek:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, although the CDF is there, it is budgeted for other issues.

*(Loud consultations)*

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, hon. Members! You are not the ones to answer the hon. Member

Archbishop, proceed; what is your question?

**Archbishop Ondiek:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like the Assistant Minister to confirm to this House when he will repair the blown off roofs. The CDF money cannot be used to repair the roofs!

**Dr. Mwiria:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker Sir, it is not right for me to assure this House on anything. As I said, we expect the local community, together with the hon. Member, to do something in terms of supplementing our efforts as the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. However, where the Ministry can, it will help. I cannot give any official assurance!

*Question No.252*

#### LIST OF KFA DEBTORS

**Mr. Mukiri** asked the Minister for Co-operative Development and Marketing:-

(a) whether he could table the list of people who owe money to Kenya Farmers Association (KFA); and,

(b) what efforts the Government is making to restructure KFA.

**The Assistant Minister for Co-operative Development and Marketing** (Mr. Kenneth): Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

We had actually answered this Question substantially during a discussion in the House. During the discussion, the issue in the House was about the list in question, which I laid on the Table. So, I answered this Question, although the Speaker ruled that I bring a list of the debtors. I brought the list

here during the last sitting.

**Mr. Mukiri:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker Sir, I agree with the Assistant Minister when he says that he brought the list. The reason why the Question was deferred was because he had not supplied the list to me. I now have the list. I would like to confirm something from him. Since the Government has committed itself to reviving the KFA, there are former directors who owe the organisation a lot of money, including Members of the Cabinet. Could he confirm how many they are, who are they, how much they owe KFA and when they will pay?

*(Applause)*

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, hon. Members! Both the Assistant Minister and the Chair heard what was said on that day.

**Mr. Kenneth:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that list has Members of the Cabinet who were not Members of the Cabinet at the time in question. The KFA was a lending institution. The list that was brought here had over 1,000 names. Hon. Members---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Assistant Minister! The question is very precise. I had urged hon. Members to ask precise questions! Mr. Minister, distinguish the word "present" from "former".

*(Applause)*

**Mr. Kenneth:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think those who were Cabinet Members were only two. Hon. Members who were there were only 10. Members of the board were over 10. I brought a list which had all the other names.

**Mr. Mukiri:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir! I think you should be very firm on the Assistant Minister. I have asked him to tell us the names of hon. Members and Cabinet Ministers who owe KFA money. We are talking about Kshs---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order! You are very right! Mr. Assistant Minister, you cannot run away from this Question. You have presented the list and since you have it, just recite the names.

**Mr. Kenneth:** The reason we have not gone into specifics is---

*(Loud consultations)*

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, hon. Members! The Assistant Minister has a right to be heard! It is for the Chair to rule!

**Mr. Kenneth:** One of the reasons why we have not given the names is because we have not verified the figures. The management committee---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Assistant Minister! You are now getting into trouble. How do you bring a list to this House when you have not verified it? You have no choice but to answer the Question or we defer it.

**Mr. Kenneth:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not a question of verification. What I meant was that some of the amounts are in dispute, for example---

**Mr. Keter:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Kenneth:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, could I, first of all, finish what I was saying?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Kenneth! What is it, Mr. Keter?

**Mr. Keter:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister just give the names? We are not interested in the amount.

**Mr. Kenneth:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I could actually give the names tomorrow afternoon.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Kenneth! You have no business taking this House for a ride! You have already tabled a list of those names. Therefore, you must have a copy. The Chair can only defer an issue if a Minister does not have the information about it!

Proceed and name both the present and past members of the board!

**Mr. Kenneth:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reason why I cannot give the names now is because I need to go through the list and actually extract names of Cabinet Ministers and hon. Members of Parliament---

**Hon. Members:** But you know the numbers!

**Mr. Kenneth:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know the number is 10 for the hon. Members. However, I have to go and extract their names from the list.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Mr. Mukiri, ask your last question.

**Mr. Mukiri:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order because the Assistant Minister is misleading the House. The reason why this Question was deferred is because he could not name the people concerned.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Mr. Mukiri, I cannot agree more!

**Mr. Mukiri:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister cannot now again ask for this Question to be deferred. We are wasting valuable time in this House!

**Mr. Ndile:** Huyu Waziri Msaidizi ni mmoja wao!

*(Loud consultations)*

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, hon. Members! The Chair is really distressed that an hon. Assistant Minister can table a list to Parliament that he has not checked. This list is for a Question that was deferred because of a specific question that requested that the names of certain hon. Members of the Cabinet be given.

**Mr. Kenneth:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is not why this Question was deferred!

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Mr. Kenneth, that is why we deferred this Question. You are now even arguing with the Chair. You cannot argue with everybody! I am giving you the last chance. By tomorrow afternoon, you should bring those names!

*(Question deferred)*

*(Applause)*

Mr. Kagwima, you may now ask your Question for the second time.

*Question No.272*

RELEASE OF HIV/AIDS FUNDS  
TO COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS

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

(a) when the National Aids Control Council will release funds to the pending 43 community based organizations whose applications were approved by Tharaka Constituency Aids Control Committee last year; and,

(b) what measures the Ministry is taking to ensure that Tharaka Constituency is compensated for not benefitting from HIV/AIDS funds in the period 1999 to 2002.

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President** (Dr. Machage): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry because I could not reply when this Question was first asked. However, I now have the answer and I beg to reply as follows.

(a) The National AIDS Control Council (NACC) will release funds to the pending community based organisations proposals in Tharaka Constituency when funds are available in this financial year.

(b) Tharaka Constituency and all others with funding gaps will be considered when funds become available in line with the Kenya HIV/AIDS strategic plan of 2005/2006 to 2009/2010.

**Mr. Kagwima:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will notice that the answer given by the Assistant Minister is not specific. The Question is quite specific yet the Assistant Minister says the funds will be released when they are available. I thought this kind of language is history because it is during the previous Parliaments that we used to get answers like, "When funds are available." Could the Assistant give a specific month, for example, July, August and so on? In the first place, why was Tharaka Constituency omitted for the funding?

**Dr. Machage:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will start by responding to the second question. Tharaka Constituency was never omitted because as at 28th February, 2005, a total of Kshs1,658,955 had been disbursed to Tharaka Constituency.

As for the first question, I will act when funds are available. If I get the funds tomorrow, I will release them.

**Mr. Kagwima:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I seek your indulgence, so that the Assistant Minister can give us a specific answer. When he says Kshs1,658,955 was disbursed at an average of about Kshs350,000 that would only go to three groups. In any one sitting, the NACC allocates money to about 10 groups. So, for the last one year, we only got money for three groups instead of, probably, 50 groups. That is why I said Tharaka Constituency was marginalised. Could he promise this House that Tharaka Constituency will get a fair allocation like other constituencies?

**Dr. Machage:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that the NACC has always been fair to Tharaka Constituency. By the end of 2004, a total of 22 proposals from different organisations in that constituency applied for funding. They needed a total of about Ksh7.7 million, out of which, I could only afford to give them Kshs1.658 million. This is just like any other constituency in this country where a total of 11,700 proposals were approved for various levels of funding amounting to about Kshs8 billion, but we were not able to meet all. I beg that the hon. Member appreciates the little we have done. I plan to give more funds when they are available.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Hon. Members, let us move on to Question by Private Notice.

### QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

#### EVICITION OF MARAGUA DO FROM RENTED OFFICES

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

(a) Is the Minister aware that the District Officer for Maragua Division, who operates from rented offices, has now been given a notice of eviction?

(b) What urgent measures is he taking to ensure that the District Officer and other divisional officers do not suffer public embarrassment of being forcibly evicted from their offices.

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

(a) No, I am not aware that the District Officer, Maragua Division, has been given a notice of eviction.

(b) There is an understanding between the District Commissioner, Maragua and the officials of Mugama Farmers Co-operative Union that the District Officer, Maragua, operates from the offices until the Government builds the DO's offices.

**Mr. Mbau:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I appreciate that the Assistant Minister in charge of this docket is new. I am surprised to hear that he is not aware of what is happening. I am putting it to him that the DO in charge of Maragua Division has received a formal letter requesting him to move out of the congested rented offices in Maragua. He has tabled this letter before the CDF committee, with a view to receiving money to put up an office. So, when the Assistant Minister says that he is not aware, I wonder whether he knows what he is doing. Could he tell us when they will put up an office for the DO whose office we have supplemented through the CDF funds?

**Mr. Kingi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I said is that I am not aware that the DO has been given a notice of eviction. However, if there is such notice, our office should be informed and we will take appropriate action.

As for the construction of offices, we have made arrangements and each division in the country will get an amount of money to the tune of about Kshs400,000, which can be used for refurbishing and renovations. The DOs can even start construction of offices. They could get additional monies which they could use to complete those offices.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Last question, Mr. Mbau!

**Mr. Mbau:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the DO received the letter for eviction, the CDF committee was kind enough to extend Kshs500,000 towards putting up an office for him. When will the Kshs400,000 that the Assistant Minister has promised will be channelled to the divisions be released, so that we are able to know that the DO and his officers will not be embarrassed publicly?

**Mr. Kingi:** I have already said it is in the Budget. I will consider it in the next Financial Year.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Hon. Members, Question time is over. Next Order! Yes, hon. Ndambuki.

## POINT OF ORDER

### EVICITION OF PEOPLE FROM MAU FOREST LAND

**Mr. Ndambuki:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I beg to seek a Ministerial Statement from the Minister of State, Office of the President, in charge of internal security regarding Mau Forest evictions. We have seen very many Kenyans, including men, women and children, suffering in the open and being rained on, and with no place to sleep. I would like to know the following from the Minister: How many children are affected by these evictions? How many houses and churches were burnt down and how many people were evicted? I would also like to know from the Government what action it is going to take to settle these people, so that they can establish new homes. Finally, I would like to know, since they were evicted on the orders of a Minister who ignored a court order, what the Government will do to him. It has become a tradition of this Government to ignore court orders, and



yet everybody is supposed to seek justice---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Ndambuki! The Minister has heard your request.

**The Assitant Minister, Office of the Presdient** (Mr. Kingi): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have taken note of the request by the hon. Member, and will provide a Ministerial Statement on Wednesday, next week.

**The Teporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Next Order!

### COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

*(Order for the Committee read)*

### MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW  
LEAVE THE CHAIR

*(The Minister for Finance on 8.6.2005)*

*(Resumption of Debate  
interrupted on 21.6.2005)*

*(Sixth Day of Budget Debate)*

**Mr. Ndile:** Ahsante, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili nimalize hotuba yangu ya jana. Kuna mwandishi mashuhuri wa vitabu aitwaye Chinua Achebe, ambaye alisema ndege alipojua kwamba wanadamu humlenga bila kumkosa, naye alianza kupaa bila kutua. Ni lazima Wakenya waelewe kwamba tangu tupate Uhuru Serikali imekuwa ikitumia pesa zetu vibaya. Nasi ni lazima tuichukulie hatua. Hatua ifaayo si kuwalaumu Mawaziri saa zote kwa ufujaji wa pesa bali ni kuwapokonya pesa hizo ili kuendeleza miradi ya maendeleo mashinani. Asilimia hamsini ya pesa za umma ikienda kwa wananchi hakuna siku moja tutakapokosana na Mawaziri. Kwa mfano, katika Bajeti ya mwaka jana afisi ya mkuu wa wilaya wa Makueni ilipewa Ksh185 million za kuifanyia ukarabati. Makueni ni wilaya ambayo haina maji. Lakini miradi ya maji katika hiyo wilaya ilipewa Kshs200 million. Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ukarabati ni kisizingizio cha "kukula" pesa za umma. Ukarabati hutumiwa na Wazungu ili kupatata nafasi ya "kula". Hata kupaka nyumba rangi ni ukarabati. Ni lazima tuibadilishe hali hii.

Pia, tukitaka kufaulu, ni lazima Mawaziri na wizara zote ziwaangalie wafanyikazi wake. Wafanyikazi wa serikali hawajabadilika. Wao huja kazini saa nne mchana, na isitoshe ijumaa huwa hawako kazini. Kila mmoja wao anataka kitu kidogo. Wakati chama tawala cha NARC kilipochukua uongozi katika miezi saba ya kwanza hakukua na ufasadi. Kila kitu kilikuwa shwari. Lakini baada ya miezi saba, Mawaziri waliingilia ufasadi. Ngoma ikawa ni ile ile.

Ukiangalia Wizara ya Fedha, utaona kuwa huduma zake si nzuri. Hivi juzi nilitembelea jumba la Times Tower kutafuta Log Book ya gari langu. Nilizungushwa huku na huku, nikiambiwa nimwone huyu au yule. Hawakunijua kwa sababu nilikuwa nimevaa T-shirt. Niliona kama walitaka kitu kidogo. Wote waliongea lugha moja. Niliwaambia maafisa hao kuwa ilifaa waifanye kazi kwa sababu walibahatika kuipata. Humchukua mtu zaidi ya siku tatu kulipia gari lake katika Times Towers. Nilimpatia mfanyikazi wangu Kshs16,000 kulilipia gari langu, lakini hakufaulu baada ya siku tatu. Baadaye, alienda kulipa hizo pesa huko Machakos. Kwa hivyo, hii Wizara ni lazima irekebishe utendaji kazi wake ikiwa tutafaulu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kuzungumza juu ya Wizara ya Ardhi na Nyumba. Tunatumia pesa nyingi kwa ujenzi. Kwa mfano, maofisa wa Wizara hii hudai kuwa nyumba fulani iligharimu kiasi fulani cha pesa. Lakini ukweli ni kwamba nyumba hiyo pengine iligharimu kiasi kidogo cha pesa. Kuna nyumba ambayo ilijengwa katika hospitali ya Makindu. Maofisa wa Wizara walidai iligharimu Kshs6 milioni. Hii ni kwa sababu zabuni hiyo ilipewa Mhindi fulani. Hata sisi kule kwetu tunajenga nyumba tukitumia pesa za Constituency Development Fund (CDF). Nyumba hiyo itagharimu Kshs3 milioni na ilhali ni nzuri na kubwa kuliko ile ambayo ilijengwa na Wizara ya Ardhi na Nyumba. Hii ni kuonyesha kuwa pesa zetu zinatumiwa vibaya na maofisa wa Wizara.

Nilipokuwa diwani na pia mwenyekiti wa Baraza la Makueni, niligundua kwamba maofisa wakubwa katika Wilaya huwa na njama ya kutumia vibaya pesa za Serikali. Ni lazima tuwakumbushe Mawaziri ili wajue haya. Kwa mfano, Mkuu wa Wilaya, ifikapo siku ya Ijumaa, anauliza: "Tutakula nini." Hivyo basi, dereva wake anapeleka gari la Serikali kwa fundi. Linatolewa gurudumu na kuwachwa pale bila kufanyiwa chochote. Ifikapo mwendo wa 5.00 p.m. linachukuliwa kwa madai kuwa limetengenezwa injini. Kisha inaandikishwa kwamba gari limetengenezwa. Hivyo basi, pesa zinatolewa na kutumiwa na maofisa hawa. Kuna magari mengi sana katika kila wilaya na idara za Serikali ambayo yanadaiwa yameharibika. Hata hivyo, ukweli ni kwamba kuna magari mengine ambayo yamenunuliwa hivi juzi na yameharibika breki peke yake ambayo inagharimu Kshs2,000. Je, tutaendelea mbele tukiwa na maofisa kama hawa?

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono Hoja hii na kuhimiza Serikali ifanye marekebisha ambayo nimeyataja.

**Dr. Godana:** Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to say a few words on the debate before the House. This year's Budget has been hailed as a poor man's Budget because of a few tokens of concessions to the poor. Over the last two-and-a-half years of the NARC administration in power, the prices of essential basic commodities like maize flour have more than doubled. So, it is welcome and it is understandable that the Minister should find a way of assisting the poor by telling them: "Your condition has not got worse than others, although it has," by making that token of removing duty on some basic commodities which are used by the poor.

I think it is also welcome that he has, in line with what has now become a prolonged running tradition, offered some relief to taxpayers and also some concession of a relief to mortgage holders.

We also welcome in principle the offer of Kshs1.5 billion to go to the Kenya Finance Corporation. But this is only in principle. In reality some of these funds which are available, including funds which have been available in this economy for years from the European Union (EU), African Development Bank (ADB) and the Arab Agricultural Fund, through the Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB), do not actually go to the really needy. For instance, in areas where people have no title deeds, the critical inhibition of no security still operates. It is really time we started to diversify the option of security offered even for some of these traditional loan systems. After all, we have seen our own banks have begun to innovate, through the use of institutions, which they have now called personal loans; where your own personal name and the regular income that you can show, provide security for the loan that the bank extends. I think it has been seen that given the opportunity to actually access credit, Kenyans will take the initiative because the banks are beginning, in fact, to compete and undercut each other on that score. Therefore, it will be useful if the Government were to seriously consider diversifying the security options, for instance, by considering and making it legal to access this kind of public funds which are managed through private banking institutions on the basis of securities offered, for example, by people who have no title deeds, but have log books of transport trucks, tractors and so on. Unless we find mechanisms for ensuring that the lower strata of our society that is below the poverty line accesses some form of credit, I think all these innovative measures will just be on the books.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do see increases of expenditure in the area of defence. I know some Members have been critical. I will not be critical because as a former Minister for Foreign Affairs, and in that capacity a Member of the National Security Committee, I think I understand the pressures behind this line of small increases. We still have, after all, one of the smallest, in personnel terms, military forces. It is one of the smallest in the entire region. But as one deals with this he or she cannot help to dwell on the persisting problem of worsening insecurity. I say this as a person who comes from an area which historically, has been subjected to insecurity. Initially, from across the border, homeguard service was started in this country first in North Horr and Turkana. Why in this two areas? It is because they are the areas which have historically been subjected to armed raids from across the international borders; Sudan in the case of Turkana and Ethiopia in the case of both Turkana and North Horr. I am still told even by the police headquarters that the homeguard service is still based in those two areas, which means the original need was properly recognised. But over the last dozen or so years with failed states around us and proliferation of small arms, I think we have come to a situation where we need to think very comprehensively about security in frontier zones.

Hardly four weeks ago, there was such a massive raid across my area, from the same community we have actually been suggesting fullback into clandestine clan-like conflict between communities with the same cultures. There was such a massive raid at seven different points. The authorities told us up to 1,000 descended from the southern hills just across the border to loot and kill. But what impressed me about that incident is that, while our Government was slow to respond, once we reached out across the border to the authorities there, they responded swiftly and firmly, to the point of recovering in less than two weeks, 70 per cent of the animals looted. They also arrested 70 to 80 per cent of the people who were involved; that is running into hundreds. They asked us: "What happened to the Kenya Government? Where was the Kenyan Government when this was running for four days?" You cannot help the embarrassment. It was there even in the face of our own district officials. First of all, it is a failure of our own security system. A criminal will not warn you that he is coming. But once the first incident happens it is not acceptable that there is no response.

This week in the farms around Marsabit Town, people have been displaced. Houses have been burnt. Hardly three kilometres from the police station, a person was hauled from a truck and on the basis on his ethnic identity, slaughtered. Thank God, at least, they have arrested the principal suspect who slaughtered that person. But other suspect still run large. There are running cases of 30 or so killings, where in every case over the last four or five months, the identity of the individuals involved have been given to the police. The arrest of the suspect involved in the latest murder of passenger on a lorry was the second, the first having been of the person involved in the killing of Rendile school children, again, hardly 11 kilometres from Marsabit District Headquarters. I said from the beginning that, that is a political problem involving OLF elements who have been tolerated and have operated here. That political problem has now spread to create hostilities across the border. So, I appeal to the Government not to take the issue of security lightly. Societies and communities believe in a strong arm of the Government. There is no question about it! I have always insisted that the Government must be seen to be the Government. It is supposed to be a strong law and order enforcer. If it is not seen to be so, then people assume that there is no Government. As criminal gangs repeat their acts and politicians and pseudo-politicians incite violence so daringly even in the presence of security officials, you can understand why societies like Somalia descended into the abyss of conflicts which they have never recovered from. It is a nation with one language, one culture and one religion, but it has sunk into chaotic depths. As we hear of killings in Mombasa, Ongata Rongai and other places, we read our newspapers and other reports and go around. You get a lure, and it comes back. I think it is time the Government stood up and took action. Where politicians are involved, whoever it is, the primary responsibility of the Government is to keep law and order. In fact, it should set an example to show that being a Member of Parliament, a councillor or a political leader is no licence to be above the law.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**The Assistant Minister for Tourism and Wildlife** (Mr. Mganga): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion. I stand here to support the Motion. I support it in the realisation and acceptance of the efforts that the Minister for Finance has made to put in place economic policies that have made this country realise reasonable economic growth. He has also made good his undertaking in the 2003 Budget Speech that he was going to close all loop-holes allowing leakages of revenue meant for the Government. I think it is the success of sealing loop-holes for revenue leakages and enhancing efficiency in revenue collection that we have a Budget of this nature this year.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to comment very briefly on the funding of various Ministries. A lot has been said about why some Ministries are seen to be fairly funded and others are not. I would like to urge the Minister, in future, to consider funding Ministries according to the need, particularly when it comes to service Ministries. I would like to point out two Ministries. The Ministry of Information and Communications has been dismally funded and yet, it provides facilities for information across the country. We are now afraid that private radio and television stations are reaching rural areas much more than the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC). KBC is the premier television and radio station in this country. It should be able to reach every corner of this country. I think the Ministry requires more funding.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in plugging all the holes in revenue leakages, I would like to mention one area. That is the collection of visa fees at entry points. Today, tourists and other people who arrive in Kenya pay US\$35, and no receipts are issued. The immigration officers simply stamp the passport and there is no proper box where they keep the money. They just put the money in their coat pockets. At the end of the day, you can never know how many visas were issued and, therefore, how much was collected and turned over as revenue collection. I would like to suggest that stickers with counterfoils be produced so that, at the end of the day, we can know how many visas were issued and how much money was collected.

The Ministry of Tourism is a business Ministry. It is doing business for this country. We are not just a service Ministry. In 2003, the Ministry managed to generate revenue worth Kshs27 billion. Last year, it was over Kshs40 billion. In order for us to make Kshs2, we need Kshs1. We appreciate what the Ministry has been given for marketing. But we need much more, not only to maintain our traditional source markets in Europe, but also to venture into emerging markets of the Far East and also to penetrate into the highly lucrative and high-value North American market. To do that, the Ministry needs funding. This country is renowned for its traditional beaches and wildlife tourism. But why can we not diversify into eco-system, culture and sports tourism? There are various tourist attraction areas in this country that we can offer. We need money to market those areas.

The Ministry of Roads and Public Works has been given enhanced funding. I urge the Minister for Finance, in conjunction with the Minister for Roads and Public Works, to put special allocations to roads that lead to tourist destinations. For many years, this country has concentrated in the Coastal region as the major tourism attraction area. We have forgotten many other areas like Western Kenya. For example, as far as tourism is concerned, Rusinga Island is a sleeping giant. But how do you get the tourists there? tourists cannot access Rusinga Island unless they fly. The only other route is to fly to Kisumu. If you take the road, by the time you reach Mbita Point and cross to the island, it is two hours of agonizing travel. Such roads should be given special attention, so that they can open up tourism. There are other areas like Laikipia. It is another great area for tourism attraction. We are urging the Minister for Finance to allocate more funds to those areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have been debating the Wildlife Management Bill, which is still in the process. As a Member of Parliament who comes from an area that is seriously affected by wildlife-human conflict, it is my hope that when that Bill comes back to Parliament, it will

be debated, passed and, hopefully, assented to by the President. It offers many possibilities of compensation in terms of crops destruction, injury to human beings and even deaths caused by wildlife. Compensation can be effected immediately. I would have expected the Minister for Finance to factor some funds in that direction so that, those who have been crying for compensation across the country can be paid as soon as that Bill becomes an Act of Parliament.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Budget has been hailed as a poor man's Budget because it is benefiting people from across the country. I commend the Minister for abolishing many licenses. But I would like to comment on one license that was imposed on all traders across the country, in the cities, towns and rural areas. There is a licence of Kshs2,100 by the Public Health Department. A supermarket cannot be compared, in terms of revenue generation, with a kiosk in the rural areas. A figure of Kshs2,100 is just too much. It is beyond the reach of most small-scale traders in the rural areas. As a result, many are avoiding that licence altogether, while others are closing down their small businesses. If you charge Kshs2,100 on a business with a stock worth Kshs5,000, it is killing the business. I am appealing to the Minister for Finance, in consultation with the Ministry of Health, to consider abolishing that licence altogether.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. L.B. Maitha:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I also rise to support the Budget Speech. By and large, it was a good Speech and I think the challenge remains in its implementation. One of the fundamental aspects of this Budget - which I really support - is that, this time round, the Minister for Finance has demonstrated the capability and ability of this country to stand on its own, without depending on foreign resources. For a long time, we have been bending so low to accommodate conditions that are detrimental to our development, simply because we want donor money. This year, the Minister for Finance has tried to factor in local resources and, to me, that is a test case. If the implementation of this Budget will be successful, Kenya will have sufficiently demonstrated its ability to gather its own resources and allocate them wisely.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to praise the Budget because of the concept of Constituencies Development Fund (CDF). I think the CDF is doing wonders. As a member of the Parliamentary Select Committee on CDF, I have had an opportunity to go round this country. So far, we have visited not less than ten constituencies. We have seen how that money is doing wonders. The noise that is coming from the grassroots is from people who are crying wolf simply because they are political hopefuls. They know that the rapid pace of development might seal their fate. They will have nothing to promise or offer *wananchi* when they will be seeking for votes. So, you will expect noise from people who have political ambitions. The bone of contention is that hon. Members, somehow, have a stake in the running of CDF. That is only too natural because nobody can give birth to a child and abandon it. I, therefore, urge leaders and the nation to focus on development. Let us focus on what CDF is doing, rather than keep on asking who are involved in running it.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, still on CDF, we realised that development progress in many areas is very slow. Much of that delay is caused by rigidity and attitudes of some district accountants. I think the Ministry of Finance should do something about its officers. The officers are not that bad, but I think there is need for change of attitude. Many of them worked for a long time in a system where they used to play with public funds. Many of them are reluctant to issue cheques for projects. They give very flimsy reasons. A case in point is Lamu East Constituency, which has transport problems. The furthest point, that is Kiunga Division, is almost 180 kilometres to 200 kilometres from Lamu Town, where there is only one bank. If all project committees were to be issued with cheques, it means each of them has to come to Lamu Town, which is 200 kilometres away, to open an account, withdraw money, purchase materials and implement the project. It is really difficult, wasteful and costly. I urge the Minister to consider those factors and allow the CDF Committee to implement such projects, if it is deemed that project committees might inflate the cost unnecessarily.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Budget should have addressed the land crisis in this country. We have talked for a long time about absentee landlords who own large tracts of land. Squatters have invaded their land because they have not developed it. Some of those absentee landlords do not reside in the country. Even those who are in the country are not actively involved in the development of their land. But since this country respects the rule of law, we respect the title deeds that were issued for those huge tracts of land.

However, the Government should now deal with that problem boldly. It is time the Government acquired those pieces of land and distributed them to squatters. There is no way out! We cannot re-possess that land from the landlords because they got it legally. They have title deeds, but they have never developed the land for many years. What do we do? I was really distressed by a news item that was attributed to the Minister in charge of internal security two days ago. The Minister visited Coast Province and instructed chiefs and sub-chiefs to evict squatters from private land. I think such statements, especially when they come from a senior Minister in this Government, complicate the land issue in this country further. We cannot be saying that the Provincial Administration is not supposed to deal with land matters and, at the same time, instruct it to evict people who have settled in a place for the last 50 years. We should look for the owners of that land and purchase it on behalf of the squatters. The squatters will then be required to pay for the title deeds. So, the Government has nothing to lose. But if we instruct chiefs to evict people, we are not heading in the right direction.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to challenge the Government to tell us the reasons for the high insecurity in this country. I think part of the reasons for insecurity, especially in Coast Province, is the land issue. People have no land and yet, they have no jobs. As a result, they are fighting for their survival. It is very disheartening for somebody to settle on a piece of land, develop it and surrender it when it has value. The Government promised us that it was going to do something about that. But it is now using chiefs to chase away people from those pieces of land. I think that is an area that needs to be addressed in the Budget. The Government should allocate resources to buy those pieces of land and allocate them to squatters. In turn, the squatters will pay for those pieces of land in instalments, so that they can get title deeds. That will be a good move to bring harmony and development in this nation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the Budget Speech, the Minister portrayed that one of the future pillars of the development of this country is the tourism sector. In fact, we largely depend on that industry for the success of our Budget. I think the Government needs to develop that sector much more, so that we can get more resources. According to a study, 90 per cent of tourists who visit Kenya annually have visited us before. We hardly get new tourists because nobody knows about this country. We do not sell our country to the outside world. If you go to many European countries, there are billboards advertising South Africa. I was in Spain two weeks ago and in every road or highway, there is a big billboard advertising South Africa every 200 metres. We are not aggressive enough to sell our country to our markets. A country like Spain, which is slightly smaller than Kenya, but has a population slightly higher than ours, receives about 50 million tourists per year.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Ogur:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the chance to contribute to the Motion. We won the election in 2002 because we said very sweet things to the people. For example, we said we were going to stop corruption. It was very sweet. But we have done very little about corruption. Probably, we have not even started doing anything. We always select learned people, tell them what to do, who to catch, but they do not take them to court. They just sit and we only read about them in the newspapers. For that reason, the NARC Government is very close to the previous Government. There is very little difference that one can notice.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me now talk about security. How could people live in a forest for many years without the Provincial Administration evicting them, only for the Minister for

Lands and Housing to wake up one day and order them out of the forest? It is as if hon. Kimunya just woke up and discovered people in the forest! Now, people are being evicted and are carrying their belongings to go to nowhere! It is not correct to harass Kenyans in that manner. The Minister did not give the people alternative places to settle.

**The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs** (Mr. Ojode): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member to talk about hon. Kimunya who is a Minister, knowing very well that the Constitution of this country allows each and every Kenyan to possess a title deed, which is a sacrosanct document?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Ojode! That is not a point of order. You have just walked in and do not waste the hon. Member's time unnecessarily. He has the right to say things the way he wants.

**Mr. Ogur:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. At least, you know people who are irrelevant.

*(Laughter)*

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister went ahead to say that those title deeds were just mere pieces of paper.

A Minister of Government referring to a title deed as a mere piece of paper without coming here to defend himself, is unacceptable.

**The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs** (Mr. Ojode): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member to mislead the House that the hon. Kimunya talked about title deeds being mere pieces of paper? In fact, he said that the ones which were fake were mere pieces of paper, not all title deeds. Is it in order for the Member to mislead the House?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): That is better, Mr. Ojode.

**Mr. Ogur:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was referring to the other one referred to as---

**Mr. Twaha:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for hon. Ojode to mislead the House that hon. Kimunya declared some titles fake when it is only the High Court of Kenya that can do so? He is not competent to declare title deeds fake, and he does not have the power or the capacity to determine the veracity of title deeds. The person whose title deed is declared fake should be given a chance to be heard in a court of law.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Twaha! You have made your point. Hon. Members, let us not make an argument out of this. Let the hon. Member contribute in peace. I am sure Mr. Kimunya and his Assistant Minister have the capacity to make their own contributions at some stage and correct whatever they want to correct.

**Mr. Ogur:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have seen how I am being harassed by Members who are irrelevant. I am glad you can understand that my time should be respected.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me now talk about education. There is no title deed in Nyatike at all. The Colonial Government left us without it. The KANU Government left us without it and I can see---

**Mr. Keter:** On a point order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker. Is it in order for hon. Ogur, who was a Minister in the previous Government, to say that KANU Government did not give them title deeds?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Keter! That is not a point of order. He is completely in order to say that.

**Mr. Ogur:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am saying facts that is why they are jittery.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know how much tax the people of Nyatike

should pay to the Government so that they are given title deeds on our land, not forest land.

**The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs** (Mr. Ojode): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member is still misleading this House. As I speak, there are 3,250 title deeds lying at the DC's office in Migori. Why can he not go and collect those title deeds and give them to his people? Is it in order for the Member to mislead this House?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Ojode! That is a point of information!

**Mr. Ogur:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is the sweet information that they always tell people, to hear that they are good. They are not better than the previous Government.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have now poured a lot of money into the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. But we forgot nursery education. I have not seen money allocated to nursery and primary schools. Even the bursary allocation is little. The Government says it will allocate bursaries in proportion to the number of students. What if the school is so far away from the villages and there is no access? The Government should build access roads in every constituency to link villages and primary schools.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I now want to talk about the Constituency Development Fund (CDF). It is little, but it is sweet. You know, we have just started. It is like there was no Government; it is as if NARC has come to start afresh.

**The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs** (Mr. Ojode): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member served in the previous Government as an Assistant Minister for Health. Is it in order for him to say that there was no Government and yet, he served in that very Government?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): You are right, Mr. Ojode. How could there be no Government and yet you served in the same Government, Mr. Ogur?

**Mr. Ogur:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have the Constituency Development Fund to develop our constituencies. I was just saying that the CDF money is not enough. You need to construct roads, build and maintain schools and do everything else. How can this money be enough? It should be increased. I thought we were going to talk about increasing the CDF money like we did with the Votes of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. You can see that the hon. Members are very happy because I am talking about what affects them directly.

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

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Hon. Members, Mr. Ogur still has the Floor.

**Mr. Ogur:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for adding me more minutes to recover the ones that were robbed from me by Mr. Ojode and that "Asian".

**Mr. Twaha:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Do we have Asians in this House or hon. Members?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Mr. Ogur, there are no Asians in this House. There are only hon. Members.

**Mr. Ogur:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mr. Twaha is my friend; it is only that his colour has betrayed him.

We should revive the cotton industry, particularly along the lakeside. The cotton farmers should be paid their dues. I want to talk about floods. I wonder whether hon. Karua is here. She concentrates in Budalangi and after reaching Nyando, she comes back to Nairobi without going down to Nyatike. The lady should go to Nyatike and build dykes there.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Which lady are you talking about?



**Mr. Ogur:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am talking about the Minister for Water and Irrigation, hon. Karua.

Let me talk about the Kenya/Tanzania border. Our people should walk across and back from Tanzania peacefully. Even our fish should---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro):** Order, Mr. Ogur! You need to uphold the dignity of the House. These are hon. Members and you need to treat them as such.

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

**Dr. Manduku:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute towards this very successful Budget, which was presented by the Minister for Finance.

Like all the other speakers and other Kenyans, I have also noted that the Budget for this year was meant to uplift the living standards of Kenyans, particularly the low-income earners. For all the years that Budgets have been presented to this House, we have had increases of prices of various commodities. For the first time, taxes on most of the essential items have been reduced. Therefore, we must commend the Minister and support him in developing this country. I know it is a little difficult for businessmen because taxes have been very stringently collected. In this respect, many businesses have been avoiding to pay taxes. Because of the stringent measures that have been put in place by the Minister, the Government is able to collect enough money to develop our country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we cannot continue depending on donors to develop our country. We must devise systems and ways of developing our country. If we continue depending on donors, we shall continue being slaves of people who think that they have certain things that we do not have. Therefore, we must commend and support the Minister for putting measures in place to raise enough money to develop our country. Many of the people who are managing our finances are misusing them. We should caution them that this money belongs to our people and they should use it to develop our country. However, corruption is still rampant in this country. Almost everybody in Government offices is thinking of how to get extra money. We should fight against this vice. We are getting money from one pocket and throwing it away through another hole and this will not develop our country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very unhappy when I travel from Kisii through Keroka, Kericho, Nakuru to Nairobi. There are so many police roadblocks and I do not know what the policemen are looking for. You will find a roadblock in Kisii Town, another one at Keriri, another one at Kisii High School and another one at Bobaracho. You will find about ten roadblocks within a distance of ten kilometres. We just do not know what the policemen are looking for. Each of the *matatus* that plies those routes has to pay a cess of Kshs100 to the policemen at each roadblock. This means that in between the ten roadblocks, each *matatu* pays about Kshs1,000 to the policemen. At the end of the day, the owners of those *matatus* get nothing, but the policemen make a lot of money. I want to ask the Minister in charge of Internal Security to look into the issue of the roadblocks in the country. These policemen do not check anything in the *matatus*. They just stop a *matatu* and the conductor alights from the *matatu* with a note of Kshs200 and then the driver drives away. Some of these things are making this country appear to be very corrupt. Kenya is not a very corrupt country. We should stop these few vices.

I would also like to talk about insecurity. As much as the Government is doing a good job in trying to revive our economy and assisting our businessmen, security needs to be beefed up, so that our people can go about their businesses in peace. Last weekend, a very prominent businessman in Kisii Town was attacked by a group of thugs in broad daylight. About three thugs including a lady confronted the trader. Although he gave them a lot of money, they shot him dead. This is very sad. The Government must protect our people. Businessmen in this country are really suffering. When farmers are paid their dues, thugs break into their houses, take all their money and kill them. As much

we need money to develop our country, we need to be secure, so that we can do our businesses peacefully.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government has done a wonderful job by introducing the Constituency Development Fund (CDF). This is a revolution in this country. Recently, I was being accused of not having used the CDF money properly, but when the CDF Committee went to my constituency, it discovered that I had done more than anybody else. I put all the Kshs6 million that I got into good use. If you go there, you will see what I have done in Nyaribari Masaba Constituency. I have renovated secondary schools which had been neglected for many years. In the whole of Kisii, secondary schools have no computer classes apart from schools in Nyaribari Masaba. Students in my constituency will be pioneers in computer examinations in Kisii, Nyamira and Gucha because of the CDF money. I bought computers for the seven secondary schools that have electricity. Despite that, somebody said that I had misused the money. The people who came up with that allegation are the ones who want to vie against me during the next General Elections, particularly the one I defeated. They are jittery and are wondering what they are going to do if Dr. Manduku is going to develop Nyaribari Masaba at that rate. Let me assure them that my money is still intact and I have already started the projects. By 2007, Nyaribari Masaba will be a better place many times more than they have ever thought of. We are going to ensure that our people live better lives than before.

So, let the Government continue supporting the revolution called the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) as it is supporting it, even if need be, we should compliment our Chairman, Eng. Muriuki, who is just walking in.

*(Applause)*

**Eng. Muriuki:** Thank you!

**Dr. Manduku:** The Government should increase the CDF to 15 or even 20 per cent of our revenue in order to continue developing our constituencies. There are many areas which, in all the years that we have had Independence, have never seen any development. But these areas are seeing development now because the people on the ground are the ones who know what is important to be done for them, other than somebody staying in Nairobi and saying: "For such and such a place, do such and such a project". So, the CDF is carrying out a revolution in this country and let me tell you that, if we continue like this for only five years, Kenya will be a wonderful country. Kenya will be another Malaysia of Africa. We want to thank the Minister and the CDF Committee and urge them to continue in the same spirit.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am a doctor and I must not say that we do not have health problems because HIV/AIDS is going to wipe out our people. In as much as the Minister said that prevalence rate has gone down from 13 per cent to 6.7 per cent, that is just theoretical. Go to every hospital now and you will see that more than 50 per cent of the death rate is as a result of HIV/AIDS. Let us put all our efforts into the Ministry of Health to ensure that our people are prevented from contracting HIV/AIDS. The Government is supposed to give out Anti-Retroviral drugs (ARVs) so that those people who have been affected can continue living a better life, but ARVs are still very expensive, unless you get them from the Government hospitals. Those who get them from private hospitals cannot afford. We want to ask the Government to subsidize ARVs as much as possible so that our people can afford to get good health.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**The Assistant Minister for Water and Irrigation** (Mr. Munyes): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I want to take this opportunity to thank the Minister for the Budget he presented to the House and which I really see as a good, well balanced Budget for the poor people. I would also like to congratulate the tax collectors of this country and we really hope that, in the

future, they will improve tax collection. That will enable this country to become independent and stop relying on foreign donor support that has made us look like beggars all these years.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with enough tax collection, we can do more or achieve a lot if we reduce on the misuse of funds in departments and Ministries. Corruption has been cited here and we cannot lie about it; there is a lot of corruption in this country from the lower levels to the higher levels, and something must be done if the little we collect from taxpayers is to be put to proper use.

I would also like to say that if misplaced priorities in policy and implementation of Government activities is not rectified, it would also mean that the taxes we collect would not reach the poorest of the poor. I have about six or seven points to raise today and I want to start with insecurity, because a lot of money has been allocated for security in this year's Budget. The NARC Government has done a lot, especially in towns to improve the security of this country. But today, I really want to talk about the security of pastoralists and the ongoing security operations that I think is not the right thing to do right now. The Minister of State, Office of the President, has told us that they will implement a three-pronged approach in recovering illegal guns. I want to raise a few points about this issue. Those guns were not just found there; they have a reason to be there.

(Applause)

By removing those guns, we will be subjecting those people to more problems. The state of nature in those places is not anarchy *per se* as it has been put by the Minister of State, Office of the President. It is not a very bad situation that warrants the kind of operation that I am seeing. Last week, I went on a fact-finding mission in Uganda and interviewed a number of people on the disarmament that was carried out in Uganda. I found out that no guns were removed from the people in Uganda, and that, maybe, only 400 guns were recovered. The first exercise was positive, but as soon as the Government of Uganda withdrew its soldiers and took them to the war front in Northern Uganda, pastoralists who had actually lost their guns were subjected to problems and suffering and they went and bought more than three guns each. That is what they were saying.

What does this mean? It means that if you remove guns from people on the Kenyan side, you will only subject our people to suffering. I want to suggest that we should be cautious on this issue of disarmament and we should not handle it the way we handled the *matatu* business; this is not just like controlling the *matatu* and *manambas*!

(Applause)

There is actually a disarmament exercise going on and there is no Government presence in that area; we thus have no strength on the ground; and we have thousands of kilometres. I want to suggest that the only thing we can do as a Government is to put this in the framework of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) so that all these countries could disarm their citizens together. It should not be a public relations exercise for some countries to say: "We are disarming" and we, in Kenya, just jump up and start disarming our people and end up subjecting them to problems. Last week, I lost four people in Lokichoggio Town at night, and there was nothing the Government could do that night. So, I just feel that this is something that we should all talk about as Parliament and deliberate on; if we remove these guns from our people, we will subject them to problems.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another issue I would like to speak about is food security. This year, my Ministry will use up to Kshs1.5 billion to provide water in ASAL areas. That is a good sign of affirmative action by our President. There is also an increased awareness campaign for hon. Members of Parliament from those areas, to use their Constituency Development Fund (CDF) to

provide enough water for pastoralists.

We should put enough money in small-scale irrigation projects. We have tried, through the National Irrigation Board to provide water to projects such as Bura Irrigation Scheme, among others. What is required in Turkana District, for instance, is to start small-scale irrigation projects. I think the money that has been set aside for these kind of projects is very little.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, every time we talk about fishing, we only refer to fishing in the Indian Ocean or in Lake Victoria. In this year's Budget, Kshs1.9 billion has been set aside to promote fishing activities, but no amount of this is earmarked for Lake Turkana. We talk of electrifying the landing beaches around Lake Victoria, but nothing is said about Lake Turkana. So, I think there is a bit of unfairness in planning. Some areas in this country are given more resources than others. Currently, there is a cartel which ensures that fish from Lake Turkana are only sold in the western part of this country. We need enough support to enable us provide electricity on our landing beaches so that we can refrigerate our fish stores on all the landing beaches, so that our people can do profitable business.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also want to talk about the road that links this country with Southern Sudan, which has been discussed quite often. This road will help to increase commerce and trade in this region. However, no money has been allocated to its improvement. The Kitale-Lokichoggio Road lies down the priority list. Nobody is talking about it. Something should be done about this road if we are really serious about opening up this region through Moyale and Lokichoggio, so that our country can reap the benefits of cross-border commerce and trading activities.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government promised to create about 500,000 jobs annually, but I do not see how we are going to achieve this. In many areas I visit, I see so many idle young men. There is an example we can borrow from, which I got from Uganda the other day. Dam construction in ASAL areas in that country is done by labourers. People are paid to do the job. No tractors or bulldozers are used. I visited a site where 1,000 young men were making a dam. The authorities concerned were going to spend about Kshs10 million to construct that dam. That kind of support could go to our young men out there, instead of them staying idle or going out on raiding missions. This could be one way of improving their livelihood.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, indeed, we have done enough to ensure that we have a balanced Budget, and we are a bit independent this time round. However, I would like to encourage that we deal with genuine donors, who give us less conditions. We should also stop harassing our donors. For instance, recently, we harassed MS Kenya, which is supporting many parts of this country. There are projects in my constituency which MS Kenya has supported, for example, in the provision of health services and income-generating activities.

We have an example, during the tenure of the last regime, when the KANU Government threw out NORAD, which was helping Turkana District. Now, MS Kenya is facing similar problems. This is definitely going to affect the areas being helped by this NGO, and which lack Government support.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Dahir:** Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this debate. I stand here to support the Budget and say that, indeed, it is the best Budget ever presented to this House. I pay tribute to the Minister for coming up with such a Budget.

However, this Budget needs to be implemented properly. The NARC Government promised to create 500,000 jobs annually. If this Budget is implemented properly, the Government will realise that dream without fantasising and citing non-existent vacancies.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the youth in this country have been striving to get the necessary education so that they can get employed. However, employment is not forthcoming. The

many unemployed youths in this country are a time bomb. If the Government does not plan properly, there will be a big problem. There could be a revolution where the youth will go to the streets to express their dissatisfaction, and there will be a big problem. I think a lot needs to be done. We should empower the youth. Micro-financing can empower the jobless and the youth of this country. It is the best vehicle for eradicating poverty in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the CDF will have an impact in this country. The previous Government implemented the District Focus for Rural Development Programme, which did not have any impact on the lives of the targeted population. I believe that the CDF can have a good impact on the lives of Kenyans only if hon. Members put the money into proper use. As a Member of the CDF Committee, I would like to alert hon. Members that they need to use this money prudently.

As Dr. Manduku said, he had a problem in his constituency. However, the cause of the problem was not because he intended to misappropriate the funds. As a Committee, we visited his constituency and gave him a clean bill of health. There are many people who are against sitting hon. Members of Parliament. We need to be very careful. There are hon. Members of Parliament who used to have their own constituency fund. Those hon. Members should not merge the two accounts. They should open new bank accounts for the CDF, with proper signatories, who will oversee the proper expenditure of these funds. So, we need to be very careful on this issue.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, refugees have been a problem in this country. There are many refugees from Sudan, Somalia and Uganda. My constituency hosts over 250,000. Initially, there were 650,000 refugees in Dadaab, which is within my constituency. A lot has been done for the refugees, while the interests of the locals have totally been forgotten by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

Now that the refugees are going to be repatriated back to their countries, the UNHCR should not forget the areas in which the refugees were living. We want the UNHCR to come up with a budget to compensate the people of the areas in which the refugees have been living, for example, the Dadaab/Kakuma areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk about roads. There are totally no roads in North Eastern Province. Recently, when His Excellency the President visited the northern part of Kenya, he promised us that the Garissa-Modogashe Road which is situated in my constituency was going to be tarmacked. I am made to understand that there is no money that has been budgeted for that road. Recently, Members of Parliament, who wanted to proceed to a country that we thought would be the donor, were not allowed to do so just because of information from the United States that they were potential terrorists. We cannot accept such information. Since Independence, our people have been marginalised. Our people have been totally neglected and we thought that this would be the time to get roads and the real infrastructure. However, every now and then, when the Government promises to do something, things do not work out well.

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

**Mr. Owino:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Let me add my voice to what my colleagues have said so far regarding the Budget Speech.

One of the most important things for Budget Speeches is to show Kenyans the way our economy is moving. So far, the Budget Speech was good but failure to effect some of the proposals that have been made in the previous speeches has made the Kenyan public sceptical. I will give an example.

In the last two Budget Speeches, there has been important information regarding the reduction or even zero-rating of some taxes on VAT. The Minister did well to zero-rate VAT on kerosene, cooking gas and even computer software but failure to ensure that the poor person benefits from this proposal has been a major defect in the Minister's very well intended speeches. While we know that the most important sector in this economy today is the informal sector, the Minister deliberately did

not mention anything about it and yet it employs so many youths who want to benefit from the proposals that the Minister has made. I encourage the Minister to ensure, in his future Budget Speeches, that the sector is included and properly taken care of.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was important for the Minister to talk about reduction of VAT on computer software and this is an indication that the Government is recognising the importance of Information Communication Technology (ICT) as part of development. My proposal is that the Minister should have done something about rural electrification because most of our people live in the rural areas. If the Minister had not given a clear cut policy about computer programming in the rural areas where we do not have power, that information will only be confined to our urban areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from a sugar-cane growing and fishing area in Nyanza Province. We have all along, as members of the farming community in the sugar-cane sector, talked to the Minister to make sure that he treats sugar as a food product and zero-rate VAT on sugar. There was no mention about this. The sugar industry is on its recovery path due to prudent management by our African managers there. We should now encourage it to recover further by zero-rating VAT on sugar. Even the teething problems it has regarding its financial status are improving. One of the serious matters that the Minister should address is to ensure that the sugar industry has its financial problems attended to and we will have no reason to import sugar any more.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, the fishing industry, like we learnt in last year's Budget Speech, earned us about Kshs4 billion in terms of revenue. This time round, I was very concerned that the Minister did not mention anything about the fishing industry and that is where many poor Kenyans get their source of livelihood. In future, we recommend that the Minister specifically gives a serious policy statement about the fishing industry in Kenya today.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I have said earlier, there have been very nice Budget Speeches in the past two years but their implementation has been a big problem. The insecurity situation has been mentioned everywhere in the Budget Speeches of the Minister but today Kenyans are wondering whether what we propose in our Budget Speeches really means anything because today there is too much insecurity both in our major urban centres and rural areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been a priority in the Minister's agenda to ensure that our roads are rehabilitated. Checks around the country indicate that most of the road works that have been done are patch works which wear out even before the contractors leave the site. If it is because of the procurement problem, we have the Procurement Bill in the House. Let us, as Members of Parliament, pass this Bill so that the effects of this proposal are felt by poor Kenyans.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister treated privatisation as a priority; that he will get some proceeds from privatising some firms which have been getting a lot of money from the Exchequer but making losses. This time round, the Minister talked of getting some Kshs8 billion to service his fiscal deficit of Kshs6.6 million(?) from the privatisation proceeds. However, he did not give a time framework within which he would be able to do this. In his last two years' speeches, he talked about a new mobile phone firm coming to Kenya. He was supposed to raise Ksh5.9 billion from this firm to service his deficit. This time round, he has not mentioned anything about this firm. He also talked about a second firm, like Telkom Kenya, last time but this time he did not mention it and yet he expected to also raise some money from it. We have not been told what has transpired as a result of those proposals.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as a Government, we should be wary about populist fiscal policies, like the ones mentioned in this year's Budget Speech with regard to second-hand clothes and second-hand cars. As an economist, I do not believe---

*(Loud consultations)*

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a lot of noise.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, hon. Members!

**Mr. Owino:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister talked about reduction of poverty. As an Economist, I believe that poverty reduction is not a sign of economic development. We need to tell our people to put emphasis on productivity. For example, if I gave you Kshs100 today, then you spend it all, then I gave you another Kshs100 tomorrow and you go ahead and spend it all, I am just increasing your consumption propensity, but I am not increasing your economic expansion.

I would rather use that money to multiply so that if I give you Kshs100 today and you multiply it, tomorrow you will have Kshs150 and the next day Kshs200. That is the only way we can make you richer in terms of standards of living rather than giving you Kshs100 every day which you will only consume which is not development or growth.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Wamunyinyi:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to the proposals given by the Minister in the Budget Speech. I want to add my voice to what has been emphasised by the other hon. Members, that it is important for these Budget proposals to be implemented properly. It is important that Kenyans get the feel of the changes that are expected to be brought about by the proposals in the Budget.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, by having zero-rated taxes on various items, we obviously expect the prices to go down, particularly prices of basic items that are used in homesteads, like paraffin, LPG and others. If the prices of these items are not reduced, then this Budget will have been merely a public relations exercise, as it would not impact positively on the living standards of the people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise one issue which I think is important and will affect Kenyans across the board. This is the issue of loan repayments to the IMF and World Bank. According to the information available, up to about Kshs80 billion goes to loan repayments. We have not defaulted like other countries, some of whom benefited from the recent reprieve from these institutions. We continue to have the worst roads in this country. Why does this Government not deliberately default in the payments for one or two years? If you suspend loan repayment for one year the Kshs80 billion that is supposed to go to the World Bank and those other institutions can be spent on making our roads. If we deliberately defaulted in making loan repayments for two years, we will have Kshs160 billion which will be spent on the roads. We will end up improving our infrastructure and setting the pace for development in other areas as opposed to being "the good boy" and continue to suffer. Those countries that got the reprieve have been defaulting in loan repayments. I would like to suggest to the Government to take that bold step and suspend the payments of the loans that were previously acquired.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to turn to some of the issues that affect Kenyans who used to benefit from the Kenya Railways passenger services which used to ply the Nairobi-Eldoret-Malava via Bungoma route. Since its suspension, those who have previously benefited from the service have continued to suffer. It is important that Kenya Railways restarts the passenger service to this route, which would help the small traders who cannot afford to transport their goods through the transit goods service and organised transport.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister did not say anything about the sugar industry. My colleague said here that there will be no need for imports, but imports are still going on. There is a lot of confusion between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Kenya Sugar Board with the effect that the millers are involved in a serious dispute which is, in fact, in court. Some of the sugar has been lying at the port for quite some time now.

My main concern is the effect of this dispute on the sugar-cane farmers. They are the ones who will continue to suffer because the cost of fertilizer remains very high. The price of cane has been

reduced and the cost of transport is very high. This affects the farmer directly. According to the Sugar Act, the determination of tonnage is supposed to be done at the farm gate. Since it is done at the factory, there is spillage of cane along the way. The determination of tonnage at the factory is done by company staff. There is hardly ever a farmer present to witness; at the time of weighing. As a result, nobody can confirm that what is given is the correct position of the cane.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, farmers are also not paid on time, which also contravenes the provisions of the Sugar Act which states that the farmer should be paid within 30 days from the date when the cane is harvested and delivered to the factory. All this will cause the farmer to continue experiencing problems that can be sorted out very easily.

Some of the people who are also affected in the industry and who are the "small" people are cane cutters. As you are aware, we still harvest cane manually. This is hard labour and the cane cutters are not well compensated. They are frustrated by their employers and, sometimes, they go without pay. If we want to improve the industry, we must look up to the people who are involved and make sure that the farmers are paid on time. The people involved in cane production, like cane cutters, suffer injuries in the course of harvesting, but they are not well compensated.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I now want to turn to insecurity in the country, and more so, in Bungoma District. The thugs operate in that district at will. They have broken into various people's premises, killed several people and got away with it. So far, no arrests have been made. On Monday, 13th June, 2005, two people were shot dead in Nalondo and no arrests have been made. The members of that gang operate in the town with guns and nobody has been arrested in spite of the assurance by the Government that action will be taken against the culprits.

The Chair will recall that two of my constituents were killed at Kibabii about three weeks ago. One of the Administration Policemen (APs) attached to the Kibabii Chief's Camp, who responded to the alarm, was also killed. However, what was most interesting, during the incident, was that it was the unarmed AP who was shot dead, while the other one who was armed took off. This means that thugs have now taken control of most parts of this country. I agree with Mr. Munyes that to disarm the people of Turkana and other parts of the country will promote insecurity because the distance between one police post and another is so big that even the policemen who are posted there cannot protect those people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, one of the reasons why the people of Bungoma hated the previous Government, and former President Moi, was its failure to fulfil the promises it made to them. One of the issues that the people of Bungoma seriously complain about is the Kibabii Teachers Training College and upgrading of Sang'alo Institute of Science and Technology to a university. His Excellency the President directed that those institutions should be completed but so far, nothing has happened. There is no provision in the Budget for them. I appeal to the Government to fulfil its promises.

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

**The Assistant Minister for Local Government** (Mr. Tarus): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance to contribute to the Budget Speech. At the outset, I want to thank the Minister for reading a very good Budget which touched on many sectors of our economy and came up with proposals to address the poor in this country.

This is the third Budget since NARC took over power from KANU and we are happy to note that the previous Budgets which have been implemented have provided a conducive environment for our economy to grow at this rate. However, many people will agree with me that economic growth should be accompanied by economic development.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Sir, we are happy that the Budget addressed various sectors. First, the increase in the amount of money allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture, which is the backbone of this country is, indeed, very good. This will help in the revival of agriculture and make it a real



economic activity in this country. We should utilize the resources we have in this country. One of the critical areas we need to address, as we do that, is infrastructure. We can allocate a lot of money to the agricultural and energy sectors but if we do not tackle infrastructure, the cost of business, farming and transportation, will retard our economic growth.

I want to touch on an aspect that the Minister for Finance talked about. He said that inflation grew from 5.5 per cent to 16 per cent in the previous year. Inflation has a tendency to erode the value of money. Those who read economics know that the Philips Curve says that when you have high inflation, you have high employment opportunities. I am not sure whether the growth in inflation has been accompanied by growth in employment opportunities and utilization of all the resources that we have in our country. Although inflation has a tendency of making our exports competitive, it also has a tendency of affecting the crucial sectors in the economy, particularly agriculture. We know that our farmers had a serious problem of getting fertilizer last year because its cost was too high. It is very important to ensure that while we implement policies to ensure that our economy grows at the rate that is satisfactory, we must also make sure that we tame inflation. If we do not do that, our businessmen and farmers, particularly those who import raw materials for their industries and for farming, like fertilizer and farm machinery will not do so.

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

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

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other aspect which I noted in the Minister's Budget is the growth in money supply by 13.2 per cent, and yet the target was 8.9 per cent. Growth of money supply has also a tendency to affect the economy. However, we should not lose grip of inflation and money supply as we applaud all these good proposals. The Minister for Finance said that the growth in money supply was as a result of expansion of credit to the private sector. He also said that the interest charged on loans has come down. However, the Minister said that he has to tighten the control of money supply. I also hope that he will control interest rates because we want Kenyans to borrow and invest. I have realised that Kenyans are poor in terms of saving and investments. The interest paid on the savings in the bank are very low and discourage people from saving. The co-operative sector, where the poor could have saved, is faced with serious problems of mismanagement and corruption. This has discouraged many poor people from saving in co-operative societies.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the farmers in my constituency have formed co-operative societies so that they can save money, but mismanagement and lack of capacity amongst the officials has made them lose up to Kshs8 million. The Government cannot sit back and watch this happening. If we really want to address the real growth of our economy, we need to increase the amount of money earned by Kenyans. While we continue to tighten money supply, we also need to ensure that the interest rates charged by banks do not break the backs of Kenyans.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also noted that the Minister, in his Budget Speech, managed to realise fiscal surplus up to the tune of Kshs3 billion. I noted that fiscal surplus helped in the reduction of domestic debt. Even though, the maternity wing in Kapsabet Hospital, which was built in 1925, cannot accommodate the women of Nandi District and yet it is said that we saved Kshs3 billion. I was wondering why this money could not have been channelled to the health sector during that year---

**Mr. Waithaka:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Did I hear the

Assistant Minister well or not? Did he say that he expects the Government to build a maternity wing which can accommodate all the women in his constituency?

**The Assistant Minister for Local Government** (Mr. Tarus): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sure that I am talking about the women in his constituency also. When I talk about---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Poghisio): Order, Mr. Tarus! I know that, that is a very good question and argument, but it is definitely not a genuine point of order.

**The Assistant Minister for Local Government** (Mr. Tarus): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my concern was that if we are able to tighten our expenditure, we should not lose sight and let Kenyans die in the name of saving. I also agree that, indeed, it is good to reduce domestic debt, but why do governments exist? They exist so that they can help the people. Governments exist to alleviate suffering amongst our people. That is why I am concerned that, if we are able to realise such savings, we should also know that it is important to look at areas which will help to reduce suffering amongst our people.

I am glad that the Minister identified areas that are straining the economy. These areas are the cost of energy, infrastructure and low domestic savings. With regard to investments, how I wish the Minister emphasised on areas that would earn higher returns for Kenyans.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Mwanzia:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to the Budget Speech which was read by the Minister for Finance, hon. Mwiraria.

I want to join my colleagues in commending the Budget Speech. Many of us agree that it was a poor man's Budget because it touched on various aspects that are very close to the lives of Kenyans. It is the hope of Kenyans that the proposals in the Budget will be actually implemented.

First and foremost, I want to thank hon. Mwiraria for being the first Minister for Finance in this country to disassociate himself from the support of international funding institutions such as the World Bank (WB), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the European Union (EU) and others. This is something that the people of Kenya have been yearning for because a Budget that does not consider funds from the international community is not easily destabilised by political overtones or arm-twisting tactics by the developed countries. We need to utilise our resources in the best way possible and for the benefit of the people of this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to commend the Minister for Finance for removing taxes on consumer products which are constantly used by Kenyans, for example, maize flour, cooking gas, kerosene and second-hand clothes. Actually, this means that Kenyans should expect lower prices for these goods. Consumption, therefore, is bound to increase and where there was none, it would be seen to take place.

It is a well known fact that most people in this country use second-hand clothes. Thanks to the Minister for reducing taxes levied on these clothes because our people will now afford to buy them. However, I expect the Minister for Finance to make sure that the reduction of taxes is implemented forthwith. Of late, through the media, we have heard of many people complaining that prices of goods have not gone down and yet the Minister announced reduction of taxes levied on those goods. For example, the price of cooking gas has gone up instead of reducing. This has perturbed the consumers of this country. We do not know what is happening. The price of maize flour has also gone up and that gives us the impression that there is a shortage of maize in the country, which is not actually the case. It is on this ground that we request the Minister to follow up his proposals by making sure that they are implemented.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to thank car dealers in this country because they have actually reduced the prices of cars. Even the cost of seatbelts has gone down. This we have seen

in the newspapers and it will actually benefit those who are in the transport business.

After the Budget Speech has been read, we should reflect back on what we achieved in the previous Budget. It is time when the Government accounted for its achievements during the previous financial year. I thank the Minister for Finance because he narrated his achievements. However, the language he used was in terms of percentages. For instance, he said, "We have increased consumption by 3 per cent in this sector". I expected the Minister to refrain from using percentages and candidly say, for example, "In the previous financial year, we managed to construct so many kilometres of road. Road X of so many kilometres was constructed at this cost." That way, many people at the grassroots would comprehend what has actually been achieved. We expected the Minister, for instance, to tell us how many hospitals he has constructed or provided with facilities and even name them. The money which has been allocated to the Ministry of Health should be utilised in equipping hospitals. I expected the Minister to tabulate all these achievements so that we can easily tell the areas where he has performed well.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with regard to water, people who come from the Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) areas were very happy when they heard the Minister propose in his Budget Speech that he would drill four boreholes in every district in the ASAL areas. This is a commendable move. Those of us who come from areas that are faced with shortage of water really appreciate that move. Although the drilling of boreholes will increase food security in the ASAL areas, improve health and ensure that water is accessed by everyone for human consumption, the Minister did not indicate which districts would benefit from this. We appreciate the fact that he has budgeted about Kshs1.5 billion for this exercise.

Machakos District is not classified as an ASAL district. We request the Minister concerned to consider Machakos as an ASAL district. Some parts of Machakos, for instance, the lower divisions of the district like Mwala, Masinga and Yatta are semi-arid lands, although we do not know if they will benefit. I want to thank the Minister for Water and Irrigation for starting a water board. We hope that those in the board will take their work seriously and especially when it comes to construction of dams. In Machakos District and other parts of Ukambani, we believe that construction of dams is the best way to solve water shortage problems. Many of the rivers in these areas have salty water. So, the best solution to this problem is to increase the allocations given for construction of dams and drilling of boreholes.

The Minister talked about rural electrification. We know that resources in this area have not been distributed equitably. In my constituency, there is not a single project of electrification that is taking place. We request the Minister to start at least one project in my area in relation to rural electrification. The Minister said that he would initiate solar energy projects as a way of substituting electricity in schools, hospitals and dispensaries. We request him to come up with a proper policy so that resources can be distributed equally throughout the country.

I want to talk about the coffee sector. The Minister talked about the coffee sector, which has been the mainstay of the people of Central, parts of Nyanza, Eastern and Coast Provinces. For the last ten years, this sector has been neglected. Many farmers have no morale of growing the crop because of the high prices of inputs and low selling prices of coffee in the market. We are happy to see that the Minister has come up with the Coffee (Amendment) Bill. We urge him to bring the Bill to this House for approval, so that it removes all the regulatory powers vested on the Coffee Board of Kenya (CBK). The powers vested on this board have made coffee growing in this country impossible and uneconomical to the farmers. Bringing the Bill to this House will enable farmers to sell their coffee directly to the market. This will also do away with middlemen in the purchase of coffee. It will liberalise the market, create morale and incentives. We also urge the Minister to consider reducing the cost of all farming inputs. I recall, in his Budget Speech, that the Minister reduced the prices of fertilisers and other inputs, considering the prevailing market prices.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the security situation in this country---  
I beg to support.

**Mr. Omamba:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir for allowing me to add my voice to this debate. Many of the points I had in mind have been mentioned by my colleagues. Therefore, I will be very brief.

I am a farmer who grows sugar-cane. The Western Kenya people depend mostly on sugar-cane. Here, the Minister gave us a raw deal on this commodity. This is because we import sugar at low prices from the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) countries. Why should we continue to import sugar at the expense of the local production? There is a lot of sugar in our stores. Recently, we had a workshop in Mombasa. We were told that a country can import a commodity only when there is a shortage of it. What is the reason of importing more sugar from other countries?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Migori District, there are two rivers; Migori and Kuja. There is also potential land for sugar-cane growing. If more cultivation of sugar cane is done, it will help in creating job opportunities for our youth. I do not know why the plight of the youth is not paid attention to. They are like a swarm of bees. They are always complaining of lack of jobs. We should now find ways of creating jobs for them. God has blessed us with a favourable climate conducive for farming. Therefore, our people should be helped to engage in farming to improve their livelihood.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my constituency, there is very enormous land between River Kuja and Migori lying idle. We can even practise livestock farming and even set up a branch of the Kenya Meat Commission there. This will help to create employment opportunities for the youth. We can also start a factory to process hides and skins. Those hides and skins can be used to manufacture shoes and other leather products. For how long shall we continue importing second-hand shoes from other countries such as India and China? We should address these issues very seriously.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government should also ensure that debts owed by sugar farmers are written off. We have been asking the Government to write off the debts owed by the SONY Sugar Company, for example, but nothing has been done. However, debts owed by coffee farmers in Central Province have been written off. Why should the Government be so selective? We are all Kenyans despite our different party affiliations. The Government should, therefore, look into this matter.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Poghiso): Order! Please, move near the microphone! The idea is for you to speak near the microphone, so that whatever you are saying is recorded. It is not for your voice really.

Proceed!

**Mr. Omamba:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have so many rivers in my Constituency. For example, instead of River of producing small amounts of hydro-electricity in my constituency, pours all its water from Kisii to Ndhiwa, Migori and then Lake Victoria. It has not been tapped. The same applies to Sondu-Miriu and Yala rivers. Why can we not use those rivers for irrigation? We can also generate electricity and employment from those rivers. Is our Government considering that? The Minister is being praised very much, but has he identified the available resources and used them?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on security, Migori has over 100,000 people and yet, it has no police post. The crime rate is very high. You cannot walk at night. People leave market centres and sleep by 8.00 p.m. They are not free. They fear being attacked. There is also rampant cattle rustling. There is no security. Are we not paying taxes in Kenya? We need a police station in Uriri Constituency.

Finally, through the Constituencies Development Fund (CDF), there is some development in the rural areas. The money is being used to build laboratories in schools which did not have them.

People are seeing many changes. The Government should monitor the Fund closely, because it is doing a lot of work in the rural areas.

We heard that Ministers in the former regime hid money in foreign countries. There is no difference in this regime. The CDF is the only way people can see how their money is being used.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Kajembe:** Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ahsante sana kwa kunipa nafasi hii kutoa maoni yangu juu ya makadirio ya fedha yaliowasilishwa na Waziri wa Fedha. Nataka kusema kwamba, tangu NARC ilipochukua uongozi mwaka wa 2002, uchumi umeimarika kila mwaka ukilinganisha na vile mambo yalivyokuwa hapo awali. Kwa hivyo, kuna haja ya kumpongeza Waziri wa Fedha kwa kupata mapato mengi, na kuweka mipango kabambe ya vile fedha zitakavyotumiwa. Jambo ambalo lilinifurahisha zaidi ni kule kuondoa ushuru kwa madawa. Kitendo hicho kitawezesha wagonjwa wengi kupata matibabu hospitalini. Hiyo ni huduma ambayo inahitajika na wananchi sana. Jambo la pili ni kuongeza ushuru wa asilimia 20 juu ya magari ya kutoka nje bila kujali viwango vya injini vya magari hayo. Wale wanaofanya biashara ya usafirishaji watapata nafuu. Ikiwa watapata nafuu, lazima wapunguze ada kwa wasafiri. Makadirio hayo yamemsaidia mwananchi wa kawaida sana.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Waziri hakugusia juu ya ongezeko la watu nchini. Watu wengi wanatoka vijijini kuja miji mikubwa kama Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru na kwingineko. Watu wanahamia mijini kwa sababu walikozaliwa, kukulia na kusomea hakuna kazi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Waziri angeongea kuhusu mpango wa kuanzisha viwanda vijijini ili kuwe na nafasi za kazi vijijini. Kama kutakuwa na nafasi za kazi vijijini, watu watabaki huko na hawatakuja kusongamana mijini. Watu husongamana mijini hata ikiwa kazi ni haba. Wengine wameamua kuwa wahalifu katika miji mikubwa. Katika nchi hii, wilaya nyingine hazina viwanda na nafasi za kazi. Ongezeko la watu mijini halitokani na kuzaliwa kwao mijini, lakini watu hutoka katika wilaya mbali mbali na kwenda kuishi mijini. Kuna umuhimu wa Wizara ya Fedha na Wizara ya Mipango na Maendeleo ya Kitaifa kuona kwamba viwanda vimeanzishwa katika sehemu za mashambani.

Wakati tulichukua Serikali, tulisema kuwa tutafufua viwanda ambavyo vilikuwa vimeporomoka. Lakini mpaka wakati huu, vingi vya viwanda hivyo havijafufuliwa. Kwa mfano, kiwanda cha kutengenezea korosho huko Kilifi na kile cha kutengenezea ufuta huko Kwale bado havijafufuliwa. Tuliambiwa hapo awali kuwa baraza la kusimamia mnazi litaundwa katika Pwani. Mpaka sasa, hiyo baraza haijaundwa. Tulifikiria kuwa katika Bajeti hii, baraza hili litaundwa. Watu wengine wanafikiria ni pombe tu ambayo inatoka kwa mnazi. Kutoka kwa mnazi, kunatoka vitu ambavyo havipungui 16 vikiwemo maji ya kunywa, mafuta na madafu ambavyo vinatumia kwa kazi kadha wa kadha. Kwa hivyo, tunauliza Wizara ya Mipango na Maendeleo ya Kitaifa iunde baraza ambalo litasimamia mnazi.

Kitu ambacho kinatuhuzunisha ni kuwa watu ambao wanapanga mambo ya mimea hapa nchini, sana sana wanafikiria mambo ya kahawa na chai. Hiyo ni sawa, lakini wanafaa pia kufikiria kuhusu mimea mingine kama vile mnazi, korosho, ufuta na mimea mingine.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tumekuwa na taabu juu ya mambo ya uvuvi. Meli za kigeni zinakuja katika bahari yetu na kuvua samaki wakitumia vyombo vya kisasa. Wanavua samaki katika bahari ya Kenya. Wavuvi wetu wa kawaida hawapewi msaada wowote wa kuwawezesha kuvua kama hao wavuvi kutoka mataifa mengine. Ningetaka kuomba Serikali isiwaruhusu wageni kuvua samaki katika maji ambayo yako katika bahari ya Kenya. Hivyo ni kusema ikiwa meli hizo za kigeni zitaruhusiwa, uvuvi upande wa Pwani utamalizika. Hatutakuwa na namna nyingine ya kuwasaidia wavuvi wetu. Leo, ukizuru upande wa Pwani utaona kwamba wenye mikahawa wamejenga kuta refu katika ufuo wa bahari. Kwa hivyo, imekuwa vigumu kwa wavuvi wetu kwenda baharani kuvua. Yaani, ule msemo wa Kiswahili unaosema, "Mnyonge msonge" ndio sasa unadhahirika. Tunataka wavuvi wetu waangaliwe kwa jicho la rehema ili waweze kufanya kazi yao ya uvuvi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tangu nizaliwe, watu wetu wamekuwa katika biashara ya kukuza na kukata mikoko, kutoka Vanga, Mombasa, Kwale mpaka Lamu. Mikoko imekatwa miaka nenda, miaka rudi, na mingine inakua. Lakini habari ya kusema mikoko isikatwe sasa ni kama kusema watu wa Mkoa wa Pwani walale njaa. Nafikiri wakati umefika tufikirie jambo hili. Mkozi umekatwa tangu wakati wa ukoloni na haukuisha. Je, utaisha wakati huu wa Kenya huru? Kwa hivyo, tuone ya kwamba watu wetu wanaofanya kazi ya kukata mikoko wapewe nafasi ili waendeleo na biashara hii. Pia, watalaamu wachunguze jinsi wanaweza kusaidia ukuzaji wa miti hii.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nikija kwa mambo ya bandari ya Mombasa, wenzetu kutoka ukanda wa sukari wanasema sukari isiletwe Kenya kutoka nchi za nje. Yaani, tutumie sukari inayozalishwa Kenya. Ninawaunga mkono, lakini ile sukari inayotoka Mumias na sehemu nyingine za nchi hii, tunataka ifanyiwe usafirishaji katika masoko ya nje. Hatufai kuzuia sukari isije na hatuuzi katika nchi za nje. Tunataka wale wanaozalisha sukari katika sehemu ya magharibi washindane na wale wa kuuza sukari kimataifa. Nikiwa mhe. Mbunge ambaye anawakilisha bandari ya Mombasa, ikiwa sukari inazuiliwa kuja nchini, wale vibarua pia nao wanafutwa kazi. Ili kwamba tuweke usawa, sukari ya Kenya iuzwe katika masoko ya nje ili wafanyakazi Kilindini waweze kupata kazi. Hatuwezi kuzuia sukari huku na watu wanafutwa kazi na wenzetu hawawezi kuleta sukari na kuisafirisha. Nafikiri Serikali ijitolee kiubaga unaga ili iwasaidie watu kutoka mikoa ya Magharibi na Nyanza kwa kuwatafutia soko, ili sukari iweze kusafirishwa kupitia bandari ya Mombasa.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, najua mambo ya ushuru katika bandari ya Mombasa yatatiza kidogo. Ikiwa hatutakuwa waangalifu, bandari ya Dar es Salaam itatumika zaidi kuliko yetu. Ni lazima tushindane na bandari nyingine za kimataifa, hasa katika upande wa ushuru. Leo utaona mali nyingine ya Kenya inapelekwa Dar es Salaam, kesho inatolewa kwa gari kutoka Dar es Salaam kuja Mombasa au Nairobi. Kwa nini ifanyike hivyo? Ni kwa sababu mambo hayakupangwa sawa sawa. Bandari yetu ina watu wenye ujuzi wa kutosha. Pia bandari ina vifaa vya kutosha. Tunaweza kusema ni kati ya zile bandari ambazo zina sifa kubwa ulimwenguni. Kwa hivyo, tunataka mambo yote yarekebishwe. Waziri wa Fedha amesema hapa kwamba bandari itapata wachungaji; kwamba kazi zote zitapewa watu wa kulinda mambo ya bahari. Jambo hili linafaa.

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

**Mr. Manoti:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion. I also take this opportunity to join my colleagues to commend the Minister for Finance for his very good Budget. Since Independence, we have had many Budgets, but the way this Budget was presented by the Minister, if the issues he mentioned are implemented in totality, this will be a Budget for the *mwananchi*.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I move further, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the three Heads of State of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, for having re-looked at the issue of the East African Community (EAC), which has opened many doors in improving the lives of the people of the three states. In business, for example, there are many people from Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya trying to improve the business of this region. However, the Ministry of East African and Regional Co-operation, headed by Mr. J.K. Koech, has not been allocated sufficient funds to do what is required. This is a huge Ministry and we expect the Ministry of Finance to finance it properly so that it is in a position to preach the gospel of what they will achieve from the EAC. As I am talking, there are over 20 students from Kenya who are pursuing their university education in Uganda and some in Tanzania. That is a great achievement and this should be encouraged.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when Kenya Airways tickets from Entebbe to Kenya cost about US\$500 for a return ticket, while travelling from Nairobi to Mombasa, which is further, costs only US\$125, that is very unfair. If we are serious, and if we would like to improve the economic status of the three countries, we should be very honest to one another. Such fares should be the same.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, every year, all Ministries are allocated funds. The Ministry of Roads and Public Works is a very important Ministry. If we do not have a good road network, even if we talk of improving the economy, it will be very difficult to do so. With a proper road network, we will be in a position to encourage farmers to transport farm produce from their farms to the markets. These people will get money. However, quite honestly, if you go to most rural areas, most of the roads are in a dilapidated state; they are impassable. When the Ministry is asked about these roads, they refer members to District Roads Committees (DRCs). Each constituency gets about Kshs5.5 million for repair and construction of roads. This is very little money. A standard bridge on a small river costs more than Kshs3 million. So, since the Ministry was allocated Kshs28 billion, could it now concentrate on feeder roads to assist farmers?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, some of us who come from tea-growing areas know very well that tea is a foreign exchange earner. Tea farmers have not been encouraged in any way; they struggle, transporting their tea from the buying centres to the factories. During the rainy season, it becomes impossible to transport tea. In fact, most of the tea leaves go to waste.

The Government should assist sugar-cane farmers. There is a lot of sugar-cane grown in South Mugirango Constituency; that is Mr. Omingo's constituency. A lot of sugar-cane goes to waste because there are no roads. The South Nyanza Sugar Factory is too small and cannot accommodate the sugar-cane that is grown in that region.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, workers at dispensaries and health centres do not work during public holidays and weekends. The simple question is: What happens during those days? Does it mean people do not get sick during those days? It is up to the Ministry to make sure that those people work 24 hours a day to save the lives of our people. That is when those institutions will have a meaning.

Some health centres are many kilometres away from district hospitals and yet they do not have ambulances. When patients are referred to district hospitals, relatives are asked to hire vehicles. They cannot afford to hire vehicles because roads are very bad and vehicle owners charge a lot of money. Patients, therefore, end up dying in health centres. Since the Ministry of Health has been allocated good money now, it should buy ambulances for all health centres.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, everybody would like to see electricity in schools, trading centres and health centres, but electricity coverage in this country is not even 1 per cent. Now that the NARC Government is doing a good job, it should supply electricity to all areas which do not have it.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, security in this country is so bad. On Saturday afternoon, at around 4.00 p.m., a businessman was gunned down in Kisii Town. There were so many people around the place, but the thugs just walked away. The shop where that man was killed is only 50 metres from the police station. Up to now, those thugs have not been arrested. We wonder why we allocated the Office of the President Kshs30 billion! What are they doing? Most police posts do not have facilities. Police stations do not have vehicles. The work of the Government is to take care of its citizens and if there is no security, nobody will be able to move from point "A" to point "B". So, since hon. Michuki has moved to the Office of the President, and we know him to be a good worker, let him change that place; let Kenyans enjoy their sleep and see that they are living in their country. When he was the Minister for Transport, he did some good work, but now you can see people on top of *matatus* wherever you go. The question is this: Did hon. Michuki move with the Ministry? What happened? The policemen have stationed themselves at a distance of one kilometre and there is a roadblock where they are collecting Kshs200 from every *matatu*. How do you expect the operators of the *matatus* to move forward? We are discouraging this act and whoever is in charge of the policemen is hearing us, and he has to be very serious in his job.

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

**Mr. Kombe:** Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa nafasi hii, ili nichangie Hotuba ya Makadirio ya Fedha. Kwanza, nitaanza kuzungumzia huduma ya afya. Sehemu yangu ya uwakilishi Bungeni ya Magarini inakumbwa na uhaba wa zahanati. Hivyo basi, kuambatana na kiwango kikubwa ambacho Wizara ya Afya imepata katika Bajeti, ningependa kumwomba Waziri wa Afya afanye jitihada zote kuhakikisha kwamba zahanati zaidi zinajengwa Magarini, hasa katika sehemu za Mwangatini, Mlunguni, Chamari na Kanagoni.

Ni jambo la kusikitisha kuona kwamba kuna zahanati moja ambayo imejengwa kupitia kwa Serikali ya Wilaya ya Malindi, lakini hadi sasa, zahanati hii haijafunguliwa kwa sababu ya ukosefu wa nyumba ya daktari. Ningependa kumuuliza Waziri, katika makadirio yake ya mwaka huu, afikirie kujenga nyumba ya daktari wa zahanati hiyo, ili ipate kufunguliwa mara moja na watu waweze kupata huduma za afya katika sehemu hiyo, badala ya kusafiri kilomita 30 kufuata huduma hizo kwingineko.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nikizungumzia kilimo, sehemu nyingi za Magarini zina rutuba zaidi hata kuliko Kitale. Watu wa Magarini hawangukuwa wakitegemea vyakula vya misaada iwapo Wizara ya Kilimo ingefikiria kuwapa vifaa vya kisasa vya kilimo, ili waweze kufanya ukulima unaofaa, haswa ule wa kunyunyizia maji mashamba katika sehemu zile zilizopakana na mto Sabaki. Lingekuwa jambo la busara iwapo Kata ya Magarini ingepewa vifaa vya kisasa vya kuwawezesha wakulima kunyunyizia maji mashamba. Vile vile, kata za Dagamra, Garashi, Bungale na sehemu hizi zote ambazo zina rutuba ya kutosha zingeweza kukuza vyakula vya kulisha sio tu watu katika Wilaya ya Malindi na Mkoa wa Pwani, bali hata watu wengine katika Jamhuri ya Kenya. Kufikia wakati huu inaonekana kwamba Wizara hii imewakana kabisa watu wa Magarini. Kwa sababu imepatiwa fedha za kutosha wakati huu, ningemuomba Waziri awafikirie watu wa Magarini ili tuweze kuanzisha kilimo cha kunyunyuzia maji na tuweze kujitegemea kwa chakula.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nikirudi upande wa elimu, ni jambo la kusikitisha kwamba, Serikali inagharamia elimu, lakini hivi sasa wanafunzi wengi kutoka Magarini na sehemu nyingine ambazo nilitembelea wanasomea chini ya miti. Wakati wa mvua inakuwa ni tatizo kwa wanafunzi hawa kupata hii elimu inayogharamiwa na Serikali. Ninasema elimu inayogharamiwa na Serikali kwa sababu tukisema kwamba ni elimu ya bure, tunaifanya elimu ya Kenya iwe duni. Kitu cha bure huwa hakina thamani. Elimu ya Kenya siyo ya bure; ni elimu inayogharamiwa na Serikali.

Kulingana na mfuko mkubwa zaidi uliotengewa Wizara hii, ningeuiliza Waziri afikirie kujenga madarasa ya kutosha katika shule za msingi. Na pia inafaa shule hizo zipewe madawati ili kila mwanafunzi katika shule za msingi awe na nafasi ya kusomea kwenye mazingara mazuri, na aweze kupata maana na thamani ya elimu hii inayogharamiwa na Serikali.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, sehemu za Bungale, Adu na Garashi ni sehemu kame zaidi. Hivi sasa ninapozungumza, hakuna hata tone moja la mvua ambalo limeanguka katika ardhi hiyo. Watu wamelazimika kuhama sehemu hizo na kwenda sehemu zingine. Shule zimebaki na wanafunzi wachache kabisa. Ningeuiliza Wizara hii ihakikishe kwamba mradi wa chakula kwa wanafunzi shuleni umeimarishwa katika sehemu hii ili idadi ya wanafunzi katika shule iongezeke na waweze kupata elimu wanayostahili.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kuhusu ujenzi wa chuo kikuu katika Mkoa wa Pwani, ninasikitika kwamba, tumedanganywa na kibao cha Moi University karibu na Sabaki Bridge. Kibao hicho kimeandikwa: "Kumeanzishwa kituo cha utafiti kwa Chuo Kikuu cha Moi." Hilo ni eneo ambalo linafaa kabisa kwa kuanzisha chuo kikuu katika Mkoa wa Pwani. Ninauliza kwa wakati huu, bila kusita, kwamba Wizara inayohusika na elimu ifikirie juu ya kuanzisha chuo kikuu katika Mkoa wa Pwani, baadala ya kuwadanganya watu kwamba ni sehemu ya utafiti kwa niaba ya Chuo Kikuu cha Moi.

Wanaonyakua mashamba wanavamia shule nyingi na kuchukua ardhi hiyo. Hivi ninavyozungumza, kuna shule ya msingi ya Madzayani, ambayo ilianzishwa mwaka wa 1952 na kuandikishwa mwaka wa 1964. Shule hiyo ilikuwa na eneo la ekari 30. Hivi sasa, Mhindi mmoja



ameinyakua ardhi hiyo na kuibakishia shule hiyo ekari tatu peke yake. Hii ni kwa sababu ardhi ya shule nyingi nchini haijafanyiwa usorovea. Ningependa Wizara ya Ardhi na Nyumba igharamie usorovea wa ardhi ya shule zote nchini na kuzipa shule hizo hati za umiliki. Tukifanya hivyo, wanaonyakua ardhi za umma watakoma.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, pesa nyingi zimetengewa shughuli za kuimarisha usalama nchini. Lakini kama mwenzangu alivyozungumza kuhusu vizuizi ambavyo huwekwa na polisi barabarani, sijui iwapo vizuizi hivyo vina uhusiano wowote na Waziri au maafisa wengine wa usalama. Vizuizi hivyo vimewekwa barabarani kwa nia ya kuwaporu pesa wenye magari. Havikuwekwa kwa sababu ya kuimarisha usalama. Utaona kwamba afisa mmoja peke yake husimama katika kizuizi barabarani akifanya kazi, huku wenzake wakiwa wamelala kwa sababu ya ulevi.

Nikizungumza, ninawaza juu ya kizuizi cha Mijikenda huko Malindi. Mara kwa mara, mimi husafirisha wagonjwa kutoka Magarini hadi kwenye hospitali ya wilaya ya Malindi. Ukifika katika kizuizi hicho, utaona maafisa wote wa polisi wamesimama katika upande mmoja wa barabara, wakingoja wakusimamishie. Je, hicho kizuizi kina faida gani? Ukiwa jambazi, je, utasimama baada ya kuvuka kizuizi? Kwa hivyo, kuna umuhimu kwa Wizara hii kuwachunguza maafisa wanaofanya kazi katika vizuizi barabarani, ili ihakikishe kwamba kazi inafanyika ipasavyo.

Zaidi ya yote, kuna haja ya kujenga kituo cha polisi kule Kanagoni, katika sehemu ya uwakilishi ya Magarini, kwa sababu hali ya usalama imedimbia zaidi. Watu wengi wanauawa bila sababu yoyote. Kisa na maana ni kwamba, hakuna maafisa wa polisi wa kushika doria katika sehemu hiyo.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kumuomba Waziri wa Kawi afanye juhudi zote ahakikishe kwamba umeme umezifikia sehemu za mashambani, hasa sehemu ya Marafa, ili kuwawezesha wakazi wa sehemu hiyo na vitongoji vyake wapate kiwanda cha mananasi ili kudumisha nafasi za kazi.

Kwa hayo machache, ninaomba kuiunga Hoja hii.

**Mr. Abdurahman:** Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this Motion.

First of all, I would like to comment on the theme of this year's Budget, which was, "Re-orienting Expenditure to Achieve Rapid Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". I see the theme as ideal. I had at one point told the NARC Government, after it kept on bashing KANU for its past misdeeds, to actually go on a better theme of making a difference. This year's Budget theme is an ideal one, if we can match it with actual allocations for the various Ministries.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I tend to be uncertain about what the final results will be. I tend to think that this particular theme should have its basis as the prevailing socio-economic indicators in this country. I keep on wondering whether this will be real, because money that has been put in bulk to line Ministries keeps on putting me in some dilemma, as that gives an opportunity to policy makers and planners in this country to keep on tilting resources to certain regions.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the dangers of allocating bulk amounts of money to Ministries are known to all of us. I am sure, many hon. Members have said this before, that it can lead to financial misuse by Ministries and Government Departments. Certain services will get preference over others. There is also the likelihood of overspending by Ministries and Departments, which we all know about, and the risk of Ministries and Departments incurring pending bills, in particular, the Ministry of Roads and Public Works.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I just want to zero in on other areas like the constituencies which have become focal points for development. I want to appreciate the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) as it has made a big difference in the lives of our constituents. Although bursaries were not distributed equitably this time round, particularly for the ASAL regions, it is also a welcome move. LATF allocations are also very useful for our constituencies but, unfortunately, time

and again we have kept on demanding from the Ministry of Local Government to give us appropriate policies that can guide us on how to use this money at the grassroots level. This is yet to be achieved from the Ministry of Local Government. Funds from the LATF are used to service council debts that are unending. We do not get clear policies in relation to the use of these funds, and we will ask the Minister for Local Government to help us get them so that these funds can make a difference in the lives of Kenyans at the grassroots level.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to mention something concerning the Ministry of Energy. Time and again, we have asked in this House how the rural electrification programme can benefit Kenyans at the grassroots level. My constituency headquarters is a sub-district in terms of Provincial Administration status, and it is older than Wajir Town, where I also come from, by over 100 years but to date, we have no electricity. I personally attribute the lack of access to this very important service for development to the mode in which funds are allocated in this Ministry and the approach to which they keep on telling us in this House to use for resource allocation. As much as over Kshs1 billion plus has been allocated to this particular Ministry for provision of this essential service, and a little more even from the different donors that support us, including the French Government, but they keep on telling us to propose this very important service through the District Development Committees (DDCs) that have since ceased to be functional.

I request the Minister for Energy to incorporate the grassroots planning he talks about in his plan and disbursement of the allocation of resources which they get. It should not be only the Ministry of Energy but, basically, linking grassroots planning to resource allocation is a very important thing that can make a difference in these people. So many documents have been created by this Government, like the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the Employment and Wealth Creation Paper. We have so many papers but do we link them to resource allocation in this country and areas of need? That is why I say these papers are ideal, but I keep on wondering whether that will be achieved, particularly in areas like the ones I come from where poverty reduction is a major issue although it affects the whole country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, commenting a bit on the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, I am glad to hear that four boreholes will be sunk in ASAL areas at a cost of Kshs1.5 billion. I would have loved to hear a little more on alternative water technologies since we do not have ground water potentials in many parts of this country. The Ministry of Water and Irrigation, at the local levels, is incapacitated, because it does not have the actual equipment for drilling and even for service needs.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to move a bit faster and talk about Small and Micro-Enterprises (SME). The NARC Government currently boasts of having created about 500,000 jobs, mainly in the informal sector. I remember vividly when we were trying to present our plans for the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) last year, the Minister for Finance clearly objected to the allocation of money for income generation to women groups. I am glad that the Ministry prepared a Sessional Paper on Small and Micro-Enterprises for Wealth and Employment Creation. We should target the youth and women groups and the development of the informal sector. This is the only mode of creating employment opportunities for Kenyans.

On education, the Free Primary School Education Programme is a welcome move. This time round, the Budget speech recognised lack of access to education, and, particularly, basic education. Many reports have clearly indicated that 1.5 million of school-age-going children mainly from the ASAL areas and street children are out of school. Children from the ASAL areas cannot access the formal schooling system in order to get basic education, which is mandatory in this country. We are yet to develop a comprehensive policy framework to offer basic education services, particularly to nomadic children. That calls for an appropriate policy framework and a nomadic education commission. The policy in this country is that people in a settlement should get education. This is

because they have chiefs, DOs and DCs. They want pastoralists to become sedentary farmers.

I would like to raise an issue on the Ministry of Health. I am glad that the allocation to this Ministry has been increased, but two critical issues are far from being addressed. Shortage of medical staff is frequently raised in this House. We want the Ministry of Health to come up with an innovative way of handling this problem. I propose that the district health management boards should be empowered to recruit available medical staff, just as is the case with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, where boards of governors have been empowered to employ teachers. There are many cadres of trained medical personnel even in our districts. I would like those experts to be recruited by the district management boards and then finally employed through the normal Government employment process. The other day, the Ministry of Health recruited about 400 nurses. Is that number sufficient for this country? Those nurses cannot serve even North Eastern Province effectively, let alone other parts of the country with large populations. Inadequate facilities in our health institutions should also be addressed through a collaborative effort.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, finally, I would like to talk about livestock marketing, which touches my heart.

I beg to support this Motion.

**The Assistant Minister for Agriculture** (Mr. Akaranga): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion.

I rise here to support the Budget. Everybody in this country was happy when the Minister for Finance read out his Budget in this House because they termed it the common man's Budget. However, the Minister said during the Budget Day that he had waived taxes on certain foodstuffs. He also said that if the traders will not implement what he had proposed in his Budget, he will reinstate the taxes. I construed that to mean that the traders will be right if they do not implement what the Minister for Finance proposed in the Budget. I do not think the Minister should do that. That is a Government policy. Traders outside there have followed what the Minister has said. For instance when the price of beer was increased, Kenya Breweries Limited implemented it immediately. But in the instances where the prices of foodstuffs were reduced nothing has been done up to this time.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me also say something on education. The free primary education has, indeed, made the NARC administration very popular. But there are a number of school-age children who are not going to school. I think it is time that the Government addressed these problems. We should address that if we are to attain the Millennium Development Goals and universal primary education in this country.

I was recently in Uganda and was impressed by its development. Chiefs there were instructed by the Government to go round the country to ensure that children, rather than staying at home, joined primary schools. That is what Kenyans should also do. The Government should also put in place certain measures like reintroducing the school milk scheme, which was popularly known as "Nyayo milk". Also, school the feeding programme should be re-introduced in our primary schools. It should be operationalised in all rural primary school. If you go to rural schools you will see that when children are asked to go for lunch, there are some children who go back to classes without having eaten anything. Therefore, they cannot compete with those children in our various cities who do not experience such problems.

The Minister should also reduce the cost of textbooks. Parents are crying about the high cost of textbooks, especially university textbooks. I was in Australia and found that it has no taxes imposed on universities. In this country, if a university wants to build a library, it is supposed to pay taxes. These taxes are passed on to our parents. If you look at university fees in this country, you will find that they are terribly high. These are some of the reasons why many Kenyans are going abroad for studies. If the Minister addresses that, these funds, which our people pay to foreign universities, will be utilised in the country. Therefore, the Minister should address those issues.

Although the Minister addressed the issue of Information Communication Technology (ICT), the allocation for it is inadequate. India's economy has improved because of availability of cheap ICT facilities. I wish we had an ICT policy in this country.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Poghisio): Order, Akaranga! You have five more minutes left.

#### ADJOURNMENT

**Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Phogisio): Hon. Members, it is time to interrupt the business of the House. The House stands adjourned until this afternoon at 2.30 p.m

The House rose at 12.30 p.m.