

# NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

## OFFICIAL REPORT

**Tuesday, 22nd June, 2004**

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

*[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]*

### PRAYERS

### NOTICE OF MOTION

USE OF COCKEREL AS PARTY  
SYMBOL BY KANU

**Mr. Munya:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:-  
THAT, given the fact that the cockerel is a historical and national symbol; and that, due to the fact that it is embossed in many national insignia, including the National Court of Arms, and the fact that a political party, Kenya African National Union (KANU) continues to use this national symbol as its party symbol many years after the repeal of Section 2A of the Constitution and the ushering in of a multiparty system of Government in Kenya; this Government urges the Registrar of Societies to bar KANU from using the cockerel as its symbol and to order KANU to submit another party symbol so as to avoid the current situation where the nation shares a symbol with one party, thus confusing members of the public.

### QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

POLICE POST FOR SOUTH "C" ESTATE

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

(a) Is the Minister aware that there is no police station or police post in South "C" Estate, Nairobi?

(b) When will one be built to curb insecurity, especially car-jacking, in that area?

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

(a) I am aware that South "C" Estate, which is covered by Nyayo Stadium Police Post, within the jurisdiction of Langata Police Station, does not have its own police post or police station.

(b) There are no immediate plans to build a police station or police post in South "C" Estate as there is no land which has been set aside for the purpose.

**Mr. M. Maitha:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the pathetic state of the roads in that area contributes to the insecurity situation in that area. We have to report incidents of crime to Langata Police Station, which is six kilometres away from the estate. Could the Assistant Minister be kind enough tell this House when the residents of South "C" Estate will get a police station or a police post, so that insecurity in that area can be addressed?

**Mr. Tarus:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, roads do not cause insecurity.

As soon as the Government identifies a suitable place to locate a police

patrol in that area, it will do so.

**Mr. Bifwoli:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have heard the Assistant Minister say that when the Government identifies a suitable place, it will establish a police patrol base. There is a place in South "C" Estate, where somebody grabbed the land. The residents of that estate have been chasing away that person every time he comes to build a house. Why can a police station not be built at that place?

**Mr. Tarus:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot encourage people to break the law. As soon as a suitable place is identified, we will consider putting up a police patrol base.

**Mr. M. Maitha:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is not sincere in saying that roads do not perpetrate robbery. Two motorists were robbed of their vehicles at gunpoint in the compound I stay in that estate. Could he tell this House why he cannot ask the relevant arm of the Government to find a suitable place for the construction of a police post or a police station?

**Mr. Tarus:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said, we will give due consideration to the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members. However, for the time being, we will consider setting up a patrol base in South "C" Estate.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next Question by Mr. Koech!

MEASURES TO ELIMINATE GREATER  
GRAIN BORER PEST IN BOMET

**Mr. J.K. Koech:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Agriculture the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that an insect pest, "Greater Grain Borer", has infested maize grains in Sigor Division of Bomet District?

(b) What steps is the Minister taking to eliminate the pest?

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

(a) Yes, I am aware that the Greater Grain Borer (GGB) has infested maize grains in Sigor Division of Bomet District.

(b) My Ministry has embarked on a campaign aimed at eliminating the pest in Bomet District and other areas of the country by; first, training farmers on the control and management of the pest. Secondly, supplying farmers with GGB control chemicals. Thirdly, in liaison with the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), my Ministry has embarked on a vigorous national surveillance and monitoring exercise to establish the extent and intensity of the GGB situation in the country with a view to containing the new outbreaks. A total of 500 kilogrammes of GGB control chemicals have been supplied for demonstration and use by small-scale farmers in Bomet District this season. Also, over 2,000 GGB campaign posters have already been supplied to districts for distribution to farmers and placement at strategic places, alongside the list of control chemicals that the Ministry recommends.

**Mr. J.K. Koech:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this pest by the name, Greater Grain Borer has been nicknamed, "*Osama*" because it is a very dangerous pest. It feeds on maize, sacks and even timber. So, it is very dangerous. As much as the Assistant Minister says some steps have been taken, I want to know whether he has sent his officers to the field to ensure that this pest is actually controlled. We normally get such answers, but nobody goes to the ground to actually establish the truth. Could he ensure that he sends officers there to establish the truth about this pest? I do not think anything has been done.

**Mr. Khaniri:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to confirm to the hon. Member that what I have stated here has already been done. The Ministry headquarters, through the crop protection branch,

has sent an officer there to train our extension officers on the ground, who will in turn train farmers. So, we have taken this action.

**Mr. Mwanzia:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very happy with the answer given by the Assistant Minister. However, this GGB is an insect which has caused a lot of destruction to maize. Last year, I do remember we asked a similar Question in this House and we were told the Ministry was supplying insecticides to control it. What steps is the Assistant Minister taking to contain this pest because it is very resistant to the current insecticides which he is giving to the farmers? What research is being conducted to actually contain this pest that is even feeding on plastic bags?

**Mr. Khaniri:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have already carried out the research. We are now advising farmers to use the right chemicals recommended by the Ministry. We recommend Actelic Super, Super Grain Dust, Super Mulpa and Swana Grain Dust. These chemicals are effective. The Ministry is trying to supply them to farmers, but as we all know, we cannot meet the demand. Therefore, we advise farmers also to purchase them.

**Prof. Olweny:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this seems to be a very dangerous pest in this country. I wish to know from the Assistant Minister which other districts have been infested by this insect.

**Mr. Khaniri:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this pest came into the country through cross-border trade of grains from Tanzania. So, it started off in Taita Taveta District. Later, it spread to Eastern Province, parts of Rift Valley and now it is in some parts of Nyanza Province.

**Mr. J.K. Koech:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we can realise, this insect pest is widespread. It shows very clearly that the Ministry has lost control over the pest. If not, how successful have they been in controlling or eliminating this particular pest, especially in Chepalungu?

**Mr. Khaniri:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Chepalungu is one of the new areas that the pest has just spread to. In fact, as I said, for this season, we have sent there 500 kilogrammes of pesticides to control the pest. The problem is new in the District and, therefore, we have no data to measure our success so far.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next Question, by Mr. Khamisi!

#### REVOCATION OF COUNCILLORS' NOMINATIONS

**Mr. Khamisi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Local Government the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Could the Minister inform the House the circumstances that led to the revocation of nominations of the following councillors as contained in the Kenya Gazette No.45 of 21st May, 2004:-

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| (i) Janerose Wambui Njau - Kandara               | Town Council              |
| (ii) Anthony Musila Mumangi -Masaku Town Council |                           |
| (iii) Alex Mbote Gathara - Maragwa               | County Council            |
| (iv) Solomon Ndambu Musyoka -                    | Mombasa Municipal Council |
| (v) Kuldip Sondhi - Mombasa Municipal            | Council                   |
| (vi) Mahmud Mohamed - Mombasa Municipal Council  |                           |
| (vii) Paul Nyamai - Kitui County Council         |                           |
| (viii) Nixon Charo Mramba - Malindi              | Municipal Council         |
| (ix) Rashid Juma - Mombasa Municipal             | Council                   |

(b) Could the Minister give names of all nominated Councillors whose nominations have been revoked during the past 15 months?

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

(a) The information I had given last week still stands in that the Minister got the instructions

for revocation from the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK). However, the matter is now in court; that is, Miscellaneous Civil Application No.665 and No.669 of 2004 at the High Court of Kenya. The matter is pending in court for determination. I beg to table the application.

*(Mrs. Tett laid the document on the Table)*

(b) On the other information that the hon. Members requested, I have established that the Minister never receives letters from political parties. They go straight to ECK. I am, therefore, not in a position to table the letters.

*(Loud consultations)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, hon. Members! Mr. Khamisi, have you been able to see this pleading? Are you aware of it?

**Mr. Khamisi:** I have not, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Maybe, you would better look at it!

**Mr. Khamisi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, when this Question came up last time, the Assistant Minister was directed to go back and bring the letters that were written by political parties to ECK to prove that, indeed, these revocations were properly carried out. However, she appears to have failed to do so. Could the Chair direct that she produces these letters because they form the basis of our arguments?

**Mr. Mukiri:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Now that the Assistant Minister has said that this matter is before court, is it in order for us to continue debating it when the *sub judice* rule applies?

*(Loud consultations)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, hon. Members! Mr. Khamisi, the Assistant Minister has just laid an application before the High Court of Kenya, No.665, of 2004 on this Table. It is apparently filed by four applicants and it looks like they were the nominated councillors. I have not also gone through the pleadings, I presume, challenging the Minister's action in nominating them. Would you like to have a look at the application? If it is *sub judice*, we will not continue with it.

Would you like to have a chance to look at it?

**Mr. Khamisi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not asking about legal issues here, but we simply want to find out who signed those letters from the political parties.

**Mr. Speaker:** That may very well be the issue in court! Anyway, we can wait for the case to be determined by the court, if it is before it.

Let us move on to the next Question!

**Mr. Khamisi:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. What is your ruling because I do not understand---

*(Loud consultations)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, hon. Members! Hon. Members, please, let us communicate. You see, Mr. Khamisi cannot hear what I am saying because there are loud consultations, and yet he is entitled to hear what I am saying. Mr. Khamisi, I have said that since the matter is in court, then the court should decide whether the Minister was right or not, in revoking the nominations of the

councillors. Let us leave that matter at that. Let the court decide on the matter. That is what I have said.

Let us move on to the next Question!

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Mr. Mbai:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the copy of the written answer I have here is not signed.

*Question No.378*

#### DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. KANG'ETHE MBURU

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

(a) whether he is aware that Mr. Kang'ethe Mburu who was a prominent businessman in Ekalakala Market disappeared from his shop on 24th June, 2003; and,

(b) what he is doing to make sure that this person is found.

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

(a) I am aware that Mr. Kang'ethe Mburu who was a prominent businessman in Ekalakala Market was reported missing at Matuu Police Station on 7th July, 2003 vide OB No.19.

(b) All police stations in Kenya were informed of the missing person and efforts to find him or establish what might have happened to him are still on.

**Mr. Mbai:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Mburu was a prominent businessman in Ekalakala Market and he was of sound mind. The Chair has heard what the Assistant Minister has said. One year down the line, that man has not been found. Could the Assistant Minister tell this House the measures he has taken to ensure that Mr. Mburu who was a prominent businessman is found either alive or dead?

**Mr. Tarus:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are using the machinery in place to search for Mr. Mburu. This information has been communicated to all police stations across the country.

**Mr. C.M. Kilonzo:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Since the police force does not have a department which deals specifically with missing persons, could the Assistant Minister consider setting it up?

**Mr. Tarus:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, because it is the duty of the police to protect the lives of every person, this is their primary responsibility. When a person disappears, the police try their level best to search for that person.

**Mr. C.M. Kilonzo:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I had asked the Assistant Minister whether he could consider setting up a special department within the police force which deals with missing persons as is common in other countries in Europe?

**Mr. Speaker:** Are you saying a special police force?

**Mr. C.M. Kilonzo:** No, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am saying a special department which deals with missing persons.

**Mr. Tarus:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, if there are no missing persons, the personnel in that department will just stay idle.

*(Laughter)*

**Ms. Ndung'u:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister correct in telling this House that

there are actually no missing persons in this country? I think he should answer the question the hon. Member has asked him. Do the police not have a register of missing persons so that they can know who is missing in Kenya, where they are and whether they have been found in graves? Let the Assistant Minister answer the question.

**Mr. Tarus:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the concerns of the hon. Members but I am saying that whenever a person goes missing, the matter is reported to the police and we do have records of such cases. But I have said that the police try their level best to find missing people.

**Mr. Mbai:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, given the fact that we have well paid policemen in this country--- That man just walked out of his shop and boarded a *matatu*. This matter has been taken over by the police and we do not know what is happening now. Could the Assistant Minister tell us when he will make sure that, that man is found because his family and everybody else are asking me this question?

**Mr. Tarus:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is difficult to say when Mr. Mburu will be found. But I would like to say that the police have intensified the search and as soon as he is found, his family will be informed.

*Question No.064*

DROWNING OF PEOPLE IN RIVER GUCHA

**Mr. Speaker:** I will defer this Question to next week at the request of Mr. Mwanicha!

**Dr. Manduku:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Mwanicha has been held up on the way from his constituency. He has requested me to ask his Question on his behalf.

**Mr. Speaker:** Wait a moment! Dr. Manduku, this afternoon, just before I came into the Chamber, an hon. Member came to my office and requested me to defer this Question to next week because Mr. Mwanicha will be absent. The hon. Member told me that Mr. Mwanicha rang him this afternoon.

**Dr. Manduku:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, maybe, Mr. Mwanicha thought that you might not have received that message. Therefore, he was playing a game so that his Question could be answered. So, it is your discretion either to defer the Question until next week or I ask it on his behalf.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well! I think I will go by the earlier request.

**The Minister for Roads, Public Works and Housing (Mr. Raila):** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I think the Chair should also take the interest of Ministers at heart when making decisions. This is because of--

**Hon. Members:** No! No!

**Mr. Speaker:** Let him be heard!

**The Minister for Roads, Public Works and Housing (Mr. Raila):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should be heard because we also spend a lot of time preparing answers to hon. Members' Questions. We come here, the hon. Member is not around, and yet we are not informed that the hon. Member is not around to ask his or her Question. If an hon. Member has been given a chance to ask a Question, I am ready to answer it.

*(Loud consultations)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, hon. Members! Hon. Members, we stand a real risk of losing our ability to communicate and debate in this Chamber. Every hon. Member has a right to be heard. I appeal to hon. Members to listen. Give each other a hearing. Indeed, Ministers are entitled, as a matter of courtesy, to know when a Member will not come to ask his Question. I would like to advise the House that if a Member is unable, for one reason or the other, to be here to ask his or her Question, please, let the Chair know that so that he can inform the Minister concerned. That is a

good management tool. I think Mr. Raila is not asking too much by actually pointing that out. It is right and I appeal to all hon. Members to do exactly that.

**Dr. Galgallo:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Time and again, the Front Bench has been empty. I think it is worthwhile that they also experience the frustration we experience when they do not answer Questions!

*(Applause)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, hon. Members! As a matter of fact, Dr. Galgallo, when did two wrongs ever make a right?

*(Laughter)*

At least, not here!

**The Minister for Roads, Public Works and Housing** (Mr. Raila): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member, of course, has never been on the Front Bench! But we know that the fellows on the other side have been here for a long time! But, whenever a Question---

**An hon. Member:** He has been there!

**An hon. Member:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

**The Minister for Roads, Public Works and Housing** (Mr. Raila): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order!

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, all of you! First of all, to put the record right, I think the Minister for Roads, Public Works and Housing must recollect that, as a matter of fact, he had the opportunity to sit on that Front Bench with Dr. Guracha Galgallo, when he was an Assistant Minister for Health. At that time, Mr. Raila, you were the Minister for Energy. So, you actually shared the same Bench.

Please, proceed!

*(Laughter)*

**The Minister for Roads, Public Works and Housing** (Mr. Raila): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point I am trying to make here, and particularly to hon. Members who have never sat on the Front Bench is that, whenever a Question is asked, and the hon. Member is not in the House, it is just dropped. The Minister sits here with an answer, but the Question cannot be asked. The officers take time to go to the field and get the right answer.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I am trying to say is this: In order that the work we do does not go in vain, could hon. Members, as you have ruled correctly, have the courtesy to inform the Ministers in advance that they are not going to be available to ask the Questions?

**Hon. Members:** No! No!

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, hon. Members! Having listened very carefully and observed, as I did, the controversy between the request by hon. Members to defer Questions without informing Ministers, and the protest by Back Benchers when Ministers are not there to respond to Questions, it is clear to me that there is no unanimity in this issue.

Therefore, the Chair is of the opinion that, to break that stalemate, to make the matter not to arise, all hon. Members having Questions in their names must be present to ask them, and all Ministers to whom the Questions---

**Hon. Members:** Must be there!

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! What is happening?

**Hon. Members:** Relax! Relax!

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, hon. Members! Now, relax completely! Everybody relax now! Beginning with the honourable---

**Hon. Members:** Raila! Raila!

**Mr. Speaker:** Anyhow, everybody, please, relax. I think the best thing to do is for all of you to be present to do your jobs.

*(Applause)*

So, I defer the Question by hon. Mwanicha until next week.

*(Question deferred)*

Mr. Joel Onyancha!

*Question No.422*

REVIVAL OF RIOKINDO WATER PROJECT

**Mr. Onyancha** asked the Minister for Water Resources Management and Development:-

(a) whether she is aware that Riokindo Water Project in Kenyena Division stalled over 15 years ago; and,

(b) what plans she has put in place to revive the project in line with the Government policy to address stalled projects before introducing new ones.

**The Minister for Water Resources Management and Development** (Ms. Karua): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer is as I gave it on Thursday last week!

**Hon. Members:** Ah! Ah!

**Mr. Speaker:** What does that mean?

**Ms. Karua:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is quite simple! This Question had been answered. When you deferred it, it was time for supplementary questions. The answer is on the HANSARD. I even answered one supplementary question. I do not have to repeat that.

*(Mr. Y. Haji moved towards  
the Dispatch Box)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Mr. Y. Haji! Order, hon. Members! Madam Minister, you know that it may be very well and I recall that, that was the position. But he is not asking you too much to recap what happened last week. Do not repeat! Recap! Those two things are different!

**Ms. Karua:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would gladly do that. The project is 80 per cent complete. It needs Kshs755,000 to complete. I asked the hon. Member to kindly donate that amount from the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), and I will offer the technical support.

*(Applause)*

**Mr. Onyancha:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have heard what the Minister has said.

**An hon. Member:** Arrogant!

**Mr. Onyancha:** I do not want to comment on what hon. Members are saying behind me here, but let me say---

**Hon. Members:** What are they saying?



**Mr. Onyancha:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are saying that the Minister has not sufficiently answered the Question. My question is this: Does it mean that when we have money for the Constituency Development Fund, we shall do away with all Ministerial budgetary allocations for projects in this country?

**Ms. Karua:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it does not mean so. But when a Question like this comes, and the project has not been budgeted for, it does not make much sense to say that it will be budgeted for in the year 2005/2006, when the hon. Member could use the Constituency Development Fund, which is part of the taxpayers' money, to complete the small part which is remaining, before the next budgetary cycle.

**Mr. Angwenyi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we must make it very clear to the Ministers that, if they are going to ask us to devote our money from the Constituency Development Fund to their projects, we are not going to pass their Development Votes in this House.

*(Applause)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Mr. Angwenyi! The Chair is not going to allow you to make threats! This is not a House of threats!

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Angwenyi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Question was asked by the hon. Member because the Government failed to provide funding for that project. If you look at the number of the Question, it was asked around March this year, before the Budget was concluded! So, if the Ministry was intent on supporting that project and completing it, it should have provided money in this year's Budget. Could the Minister find ways and means of completing the project which was initiated by the Ministry?

**Ms. Karua:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not understand the threat that Ministers are going to use hon. Members' money for projects. The Constituency Development Fund money and monies voted for various Ministries are all Exchequer and taxpayers' monies. I, therefore, do not see any difference between monies voted for the constituencies and those voted on the budget. The money voted by my Ministry for that particular district is within the discretion of the leaders of that district. They should prioritise that project, so that we can re-allocate funds to finish it even now. It is the same request. I was asking the hon. Member to prioritise the project in his development plans. The technical support from my Ministry will remain open for any of those eventualities.

*(Applause)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, hon. Members! To put the record straight, the Constituency Development Fund is public funds and not Members' money! So, let us get that absolutely correct.

*(Applause)*

**Mr. Nyachae:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think there are two points here. First, we should not allow a precedence to be created in this House, whereby Ministries will look at what has been allocated in the Constituency Development Fund, as their support kitty for their programmes. That precedence should be avoided!

*(Applause)*

However, I am not suggesting that, if the people of that constituency decide to devote part of

that money for the project, as requested by the Minister, they should not do so. But, a precedence must not be created. That is one point.

The second question to the Minister is: Could she explain, if a project had been programmed and there was deficiency in funding since we did not have this Constituency Development Fund (CDF), what plans she had in mind to complete the project?

*(Applause)*

**Ms. Karua:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the position is that we have these funds. So, I cannot answer the question with the supposition that if we did not have. However, it is the duty of the Ministry to budget for all projects. Unfortunately, we are not able to have sufficient funds each year, to budget for all the unfinished projects. We are doing our best and we will continue trying to apply money efficiently to complete as many if not all the projects. I have only invited the hon. Member to prioritise. We are not dictating to the Member how to use the CDF. It is an invitation if you could remember the answer.

**Dr. Oburu:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister says that the hon. Member should prioritise the project and yet it was implemented by the Government 80 per cent. How could it have been implemented 80 per cent if it was not prioritised by the Government? Secondly, could the Minister tell us the good reasons why this particular project was not budgeted for because we know that it is Government policy to complete the uncompleted projects before they start new ones?

**Ms. Karua:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is absolutely right. It is the Government's responsibility and we have been doing our best in the last 15 months. This project had been prioritised in 1986, which is about 15 years ago. Somewhere down the line, the priority did not get concluded. We are now trying to do that part which has remained undone for 15 years and bear with us.

**Mr. Onyancha:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, please help me here. I find a contradiction between what the Minister is saying and her written answer. In her written answer, the Minister says: "My Ministry will prioritise the project for funding once the cost estimates have been established". My question is: How long does it take to carry out the cost estimates by officers on the ground for a project that was passed 15 years ago?

*(Hon. Musila was applauded  
as he entered the Chamber)*

**Ms. Karua:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the hon. Member is not appreciating is that the cost estimates of 15 years ago cannot apply today. So, we keep on evaluating.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. Next Question by Mr. Munya!

*Question No.225*

ELEPHANTS MENACE IN URINGU LOCATION

**Mr. Munya** asked the Minister for Environment, Natural Resources and Wildlife:-

- (a) whether he is aware that the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) has put up a perimeter fence around Imenti and Kauru forests but left a small section bordering Uringu Location of Tigania West Constituency;
- (b) whether he is further aware that since the fence was put up, elephants from both forests have been causing havoc on farms and houses in uringu Location; and,
- (c) what he is doing to contain this menace.

**The Assistant Minister for Environment, Natural Resources and Wildlife** (Prof.

Maathai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Yes, I am aware that the KWS has put up a perimeter fence around Imenti and Kauru forests but left a small section bordering Uringu Location of Tigania West Constituency. The perimeter fence is electric and covers 30 kilometres from Mpuri to Mukundu, around Imenti Forest. Another 30 kilometres of the electric fence covers Kiringo Hills to Naari.

(b) Yes, I am further aware that since the fence was put up, elephants from both forests have been causing havoc on farms and houses in Uringu Location.

(c) My Ministry, through the KWS, is taking appropriate action through patrols by problem animals control team in the affected areas, with a view to arresting the problem. In addition, the KWS is working closely with the Provincial Administration in handling human/wildlife conflict and on security matters in areas bordering Meru National Park and all other parks and reserves in the country. Plans are underway to get a donor who will assist in extending the perimeter fence to cover the remaining portion around Imenti and Kauru forests which will lead to a reduction of incidences of human/wildlife conflict in Uringu Location and the surrounding areas.

**Mr. Munya:** I do not know whether the Minister knows what she is talking about because she is talking about Meru National Park. This forest is more than 30 kilometres away from Meru National Park. The Minister is saying that they started putting up a fence around the forest without having enough money to finish the project and by so doing, they have directed all the elephants from both forests to go and cause havoc in Uringu Location. She then says that she will continue waiting until a donor comes to give them money to finish the project. Why did they start putting up the fence if they knew they did not have enough money to finish it because now they have directed all the elephants to Uringu Location?

**Prof. Maathai:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Member knows, it is very important to use that fence to, at least, restrict the movement of the animals onto a much wider area. That would happen if we did not have that fence. I do not think that we should wait until all the money is available before we can, at least, protect the two areas.

**Mr. Kagwima:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the last time I toured Meru National Park where elephants are also disturbing the residents in the neighbourhood, I was told that the elephants have learnt to deal with the fence. I do not know whether that is true or not. Could the Assistant Minister confirm that this fence is foolproof, so that these elephants do not pass through it by putting branches of trees on it to enable them go over it?

*(Laughter)*

**Prof. Maathai:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not experienced such a phenomenon by the elephants but it is quite normal that animals are not stupid. The only thing we can do is to try to make the fence stronger. We said it is electric. So, under normal circumstances, the animals should be restrained. However, if the hon. Member has observed such occurrences or behaviour by the elephants, he can draw that to the attention of KWS to see what makes that possible.

**Mr. Ndile:** Asante sana Bw. Spika. Hii hasara ya ndovu imezungumzwa siku nyingi na Serikali imekuwa ikituambia mara tu pesa zitakapokatikana, ndio wataweka hizo fensi zao wanazosema. Hata kwetu, tunasema hakuna mtu anaweza kuchunga mbuzi wengi sana na kama wanasumbua watu, ni heri auze wengine. Ni hatua gani Waziri Mdogo atachukua kuhakisha ndovu hawasumbui watu kwa sehemu ya Mhe. Munya? Huko kwetu Kibwezi, watu hawana chakula kwa sababu ya ndovu. Ni mpango gani uko nao wa kuhakikisha ndovu hawasumbui watu na kama unaona ni wengi sana, uwapunguze ama uwauze?

*(Laughter)*

**Prof. Maathai:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, part of the reason why elephants are creating conflict

with humans is because of the general degradation of the forests, as we all know. Unfortunately, at the moment, we have large sectors of our forests that are degraded. If these areas are rehabilitated, they would provide the habitat for the elephants. It is also true, as we have said here many times, that people have tended to encroach on areas that were originally occupied by elephants. So, it is not true that we have too many elephants. We may have more elephants in some areas but we do not have, as a nation, too many elephants for us to get rid off. What we need is to manage them and KWS, at the moment, as we have informed the hon. Members before, is working on a Bill that will give the KWS more powers and resources to be able to deal with wildlife. We hope when that Bill comes here, the hon. Members will support it.

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

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Mr. Mwandawiro! Look at the time.

**Mr. Munya:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether my colleagues understand what the Assistant Minister has just said. Elephants have natural routes that they follow. Once you erect a fence around the entire forest and leave only one opening, you are in essence directing elephants to pass through one point when actually the Ministry has no funds to complete that particular project. Could the Assistant Minister consider using the Kshs224 million put aside for the purpose of relocating elephants to finish the small section left? We should not keep on waiting for donors' money which is not forthcoming.

**Mr. Ndile:** Ama atuachie sisi Wakamba tuwale kwa sababu hakuna chakula Ukambani,

**Prof. Maathai:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just mentioned that the KWS is working on a Bill. Until the KWS is given sufficient resources to put up the fence--- The existing fence has largely been put up by individuals who donated money. If the hon. Member has any idea of any agencies we can approach to help finish the fencing, we would be very happy.

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

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Members! Order! Please, we must give other hon. Members their chances. Last week, a lot of these Questions were deferred because there was no time.

*Question No. 163*

REOPENING OF VILLAGE POLYTECHNICS  
IN WAJIR EAST CONSTITUENCY

**Mr. Mahamud** asked the Minister for Labour and Human Resources Development:-

(a) whether he is aware that there are no functioning vocational training institutes in Wajir District; and,

(b) what plans the Ministry has to reopen Wajir, Habaswein and Griftu Village Polytechnics and provide adequate staffing, equipment and promote their status to enable students enrol in large numbers for various vocational skills.

**The Assistant Minister for Labour and Human Resource Development** (Mr. Odoyo):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) There are three village polytechnics in Wajir District. Two of them are functional, but one is not. The two village polytechnics that are functioning are located in: Habaswein, which has an enrolment of 58 students; and, the other in Wajir Town which has an enrolment of 38 students. The one that is not functional is the one at Giriftu.

I wish to confirm that my Ministry continues to support the two functional polytechnics.

(b) Griftu Youth Polytechnics has been closed due to lack of enrolment. My Ministry has budgeted for financial support in this Financial Year which commences in July 1. However, we request the hon. Member of Parliament to identify competent staff so that we can put them on our payroll.

**Mr. Mahamud:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I appreciate the answer given by the Assistant Minister, the importance of Youth Polytechnic in industrial development of this country and self-reliance amongst our students cannot be overemphasised. The closure of some of the village polytechnics was as a result of lack of instructors and the fact that they do not get proper remuneration. Could the Assistant Minister assure us that once we get the right instructors, they would be paid properly. Could he also tell this House, how much the instructors will be paid?

**Mr. Odoyo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps, I need to bring this to the attention of hon. Members because all of us have youth and village polytechnics in our constituencies. These were community initiatives. The communities owned the land, they built most of the polytechnics and they also owned the property and equipment in the polytechnics. The role of the Government was limited to subsidising the salaries of the technical teachers. That position has not changed. However, I wish to request all hon. Members to put all the polytechnics into one or two centres of academic excellence. We have already approached donors who are prepared to provide equipment for the polytechnics to assist them. They cannot offer their assistance if there are one hundred polytechnics in one constituency. If we have, at least, two centres of excellence in each constituency, the donors are prepared to give equipment and offer support even though the polytechnics will remain community initiatives.

**Mr. Bifwoli:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will realise that the Assistant Minister has given us two contradicting answers. In the first answer, he said that the polytechnics are operational. In his answer to a supplementary question, he has admitted that the Government is not offering any assistance. The truth of the matter is that there is no vocational training institute that is operational in this country. Could the Assistant Minister give us the policy of the Ministry with regard to how they intend to revive vocational training institutes in this country or else, close them down or transfer them to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology?

**Mr. Odoyo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the setting up of village polytechnics was the initiative of the communities. Some communities got together, provided land and built the youth polytechnics. The Government, in order to ensure that the right teachers were deployed to the polytechnics, provided funds to the teachers in an effort to supplement the community initiative. With regard to reviving the institutions, the new policy of the Ministry is as follows: We are requesting communities to close them down and leave one or two operating as centres of excellence. We are prepared to assist the communities which are ready to work with us in a bid to create centres of excellence.

**Prof. Oniang'o:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the same Ministry which is telling us that it has already created 400,000 jobs when we are all aware that it has not done so. Could the Assistant Minister tell us how he intends to use the village polytechnics to turn around our economy by making sure that the youth who go through the polytechnic are able to create their own jobs no sooner they graduate from them?

**Mr. Odoyo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development monitors the creation of jobs in this country. Most jobs are created by the private sector and a few others by the public sector. We have continued to advise the hon. Members of Parliament that the Ministry is moving very well towards the target of providing 500,000 jobs to our people.

*(Loud consultations)*

The idea behind the creation of vocational training institutions is to provide middle management technical expertise. This is the area for welders, woodwork men and others. There has been a shortage of some of these experts and so the reason for creating skills in people that would assist in the construction and manufacturing companies. We believe that we have to emphasise on quality. There were many polytechnics some time back, but now we are emphasising on quality. If we have a few centres of excellence, we shall produce few, but highly technical experts who would get employment immediately.

**Mr. Mahamud:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has not told us exactly how much the instructors ought to be paid, either by the parents or the Government. Could he tell us their terms and conditions of service?

**Mr. Odoyo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the average supplement is about Kshs8,000 a month for a technical instructor. We expect the community to supplement the same amount. If there are two polytechnics, we shall give Kshs16,000 per month.

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

**Mr. Speaker:** What is it?

**Mr. Kagwima:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will realise that for the last three weeks, everyday this House is sitting, there is a Question on village polytechnics. These are technical---

**Mr. Speaker:** What is your point of order?

**Mr. Kagwima:** That is the one I am now raising. Most Ministers who are faced with Questions about polytechnics answer as a formality. I am requesting that the Ministry considers moving village polytechnics to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology where they rightly belong.

*(Applause)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Mr. Kagwima! You are not a new Member, you must learn! There is a difference between a point of order and a suggestion. You are making a suggestion.

Next Order!

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

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Dr. Khalwale! Time up!

*Question No.453*

IMPLEMENTATION OF DAKAR/BEIJING  
PLATFORM OF ACTION

**(Ms. Mwau)** to ask the Minister for Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services what action he has taken so far to implement the Dakar and Beijing Platforms of Action in which the Government committed itself to give half-yearly reports to the National Assembly on the implementation status of the Platforms.

*(Question deferred)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Next Order!

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

*(Order for Committee read)*

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW  
LEAVE THE CHAIR

*(The Minister for Finance  
on 10.6.2004)*

*(Resumption of Debate interrupted  
on 17.6.2004)*

*(Fifth Day of Budget Debate)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Who was on the Floor? Is there anybody who is interested in contributing?

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

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it about this Order?

**Dr. Khalwale:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a clarification.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Dr. Khalwale! We have moved on to a different Order now. Is your point of order in relation to the topic?

**Dr. Khalwale:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am rising on a point or order to seek your clarification, because it has been reported that the Deputy Speaker has refused to sit in the Chair to which we elected him. Could you please clarify on this issue because we are at a loss. Under what Order---

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order! Order! Please, I have said a thousand times that press reports are not a basis of debates here. The Deputy Speaker is the Deputy Speaker of this House. That remains the position of this House and it is not debatable as of now. Will everybody keep that in mind? That is the legal position. So, can we leave the Deputy Speaker out of this?

*(Applause)*

Proceed, Ms. Mbarire!

**Ms. Mbarire:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I was actually rising to contribute to the Motion of the day.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, proceed. I have given you the opportunity.

**Ms. Mbarire:** I rise to support this Motion.

First and foremost, I wish to congratulate the Minister for the well thought-out Budget that he brought to the Floor of this House. Further, I would like to say that he has set the precedent of quality Budgets.

But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, upon a thorough investigation of the Budget, I wish to state the following. My first comment is on the issue of agriculture and rural development.

*(Loud consultations)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not sure I can be heard. There is too much noise.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order, Members! Order! For heavens sake, can we keep order? There is an hon. Member on the Floor. Could those hon. Members who are not interested in listening to her please move out slowly and quietly so that we can debate?

Proceed, Ms. Mbarire!

**Ms. Mbarire:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. My first comment is on the area of agriculture and rural development. I expected to hear much more on the revitalization of the agricultural sector, considering that it provides employment for 80 per cent of the rural population; and also considering that it is the mainstay of our economy. The Budget failed to comprehensively address the revitalization of this sector, especially with regard to most of the cash crops. The Minister should have addressed issues relating to cash crops such as cotton, cashew nuts, pyrethrum and coffee, among others.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is worth noting that there was increased funding for the agricultural sector, especially in terms of credit through the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC). But I wish to say that we know clearly that most of the rural poor, particularly the unemployed youth and

women may not be able to access this credit which is available through the AFC due to lack of security. We know that property in the rural areas is owned by men. The many unemployed young people do not have collateral, neither do the women. So, of great importance is how the Minister should have looked into making sure that credit is also available to the women and the youth, who do not have collateral. It is high time that the Government came up with some form of micro-credit financing that does not require collateral security, so that more young people in the rural areas can be able to access finances and credit to start self employment projects. We know that many young people are skilled, but are unemployed because they do not have capital to start their own businesses. It is about time that the Government actually put in more effort towards ensuring that we have micro-credit financing for the women and youth of this country. Otherwise, without that in place, even the creation of the 500,000 jobs will remain just but a major dream that will never be achieved.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I further wish to state that it was a major welcome for the Minister to remove tax on cooking gas which, obviously, will have a positive impact on women. But it may not have an impact on the rural women, whose source of fuel is actually firewood. We know that one of the biggest problems right now is that they cannot afford the gas cylinders to begin with. Secondly, they might not even be able to access the gas itself. Therefore, we should actually have seen the Government targeting the *Jua Kali* Sector in terms of the provision of alternatives and low income sort of fuel for these women. I believe that if more money had been invested in, for example, solar *jiko* technology, it would have made more impact on rural women than the issue of gas. Therefore, we need to see policies that are actually targeting the rural poor, and not the middle class.

We hope that in the next Budget, we are going to see serious efforts being put towards the provision of an alternative fuel source that is not only accessible, but also affordable to the women in the rural areas. Otherwise, even our efforts towards securing our forests will bear no fruits if women continue to use firewood as the only source of low-cost fuel for them. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I further want to talk about women and health. It was a bit worrying to see that a whopping Kshs200 million or more was actually allocated towards the relocation of elephants. We are not saying that is not an important sector, because we know that wildlife is important for this nation as it generates income. But it worries us to see that allocation when we compare it to Kshs91 million which has been allocated to maternal health care. We should really ask ourselves the following questions: How important is the relocation of elephants compared to the maternal health of women? Can we be told how many elephants are being relocated? From which point to what point are they being relocated? By what means? Therefore, why has the relocation of these elephants been allocated more than Kshs200 million?

It has not been explained to us why very little money has been allocated to an important issue as maternal health care. Right now, very many women in the rural areas cannot access reproductive health care. Very many women are losing their babies because of lack of proper delivery equipment and facilities. Many of them become childless because of not accessing proper maternal health care. I want to urge hon. Members not to pass this Vote, until we are told how the translocation of the elephants will benefit us. We should be told where they are being moved to, from where, by who and by what means? Otherwise, this Vote should not be passed by this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also want to talk about education. Education is very critical. The Government has done one of the best things, which is to provide free primary education. We know that with the increase of the enrolment rate of children to primary schools, there is need to employ more teachers. We also know that if more teachers are not employed, we are going to compromise the quality of our primary education. Only Kshs4 billion has been set aside for Information and Technology (IT). Since we are in the era of computerisation, once again, this is lack of



prioritisation. Right now, we need more teachers, so that we do not compromise the quality of education that we offer to our children. The other day, I saw on television children in slums like Mukuru Kayaba, learning outside. If we are going to distribute computers to such schools, where will they be installed? There are no classrooms and electricity. Are we saying that the poor will forever learn outside and will never have access to computers? In terms of prioritising, we should have allocated some money towards the employment of more teachers and improvement of infrastructure in our schools. That is also another Vote that needs serious consideration.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me point out the issue of village polytechnics. In the rural areas, there are many young people who have completed Form IV, but they cannot join tertiary institutions. Many of them are unskilled and unemployed. It is about time our Government put emphasis on restructuring village polytechnics, so that they can provide the necessary skills to the youth for them to be self-employed. Right now, many village polytechnics are closed. Others are there, but they are not providing the necessary skills.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Leshore:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like from the outset to support this Budget. However, from where I come from, there is nothing I am going to celebrate about it. Ninety per cent of the population of Samburu East has no access to free medical services as the Minister has promised. Ninety per cent of them cannot afford a single dose of malaria, which is the main killer disease in that area. Ninety per cent of the school going school cannot access the free primary education provided by the Government because of poverty, lack of facilities and teachers. So, what am I supposed to celebrate about?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my constituency is the poorest in Kenya. We do not even have a single inch of tarmac road. Ninety per cent of the people of Samburu East do not have access to clean piped water. The Minister has told us that the Government is fighting corruption. We have heard of bogus companies like the Anglo Leasing Company, which has defrauded the Government of Kshs444 million. I would suggest to the Minister to bring back that money and create a micro-finance unit within the Ministry of Finance to lend to the poor people in the rural areas. The Government should not tell us that it is fighting poverty when it is promoting corruption behind our backs. That is a big shame. I thought the NARC Government would deviate from the KANU style of corruption, but it is still within their red blood cells.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not intend to attack the Parliamentary Service Commission (PSC) or yourself, but this House does not need to be renovated. Actually, we should build another one and leave this one for the Senate, if we are going to enact the new Constitution. This will cost Kshs1 billion. We do not need a 300-seater House this year or 2007. That money should go towards poverty eradication. I am not attacking the PSC or whoever gave you that money, but I think this is not necessary now. It is not very urgent. We can wait until 2007 and then we can construct a 300-seater House. While still on corruption, the Government must tighten its financial management systems. It is a big shame to see a briefcase *Mhindi* loitering all over the world and knowing that Kenya is another hot cake, he rips-off our money and goes to build sky scrappers in Dubai or London. The Government must be serious. They must tighten their financial regulations.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister said that he had lowered tax on cooking gas. We know that our forests are diminishing because of poverty. The rural poor go to the forests to fetch firewood. The Minister should have thought about the implementation of bio-gas, which we can get from local materials such as cow dung and even human waste. He should put more money into schemes that will assist many rural people. Maybe he was influenced by the urban people to lower tax on cooking gas.

Much has been said about poverty eradication and education. Ms. Mbarire has just spoken about rural polytechnics. I had only one polytechnic in my area which was supposed to cater for those boys who could not join institutions of higher learning. The Government must put emphasis on training the youth. If our youths will not be trained properly, then we shall have a nation of failures in future. Much of the money that has been allocated to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology has been put in areas where they do not require it. The pastoralists need a lot of attention, especially on education. We need boarding schools in our areas. We do not have boarding facilities. That is why we can hardly send five or ten students to university every year. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology should see how it will promote the pastoralists, so that they can catch up with the rest of Kenyans.

On the question of water, sometime back there was a target that by 2000, every household would get clean piped water. This is a big shame. My people are still walking about 30 kilometres looking for water. We need pumps, dams and boreholes. This Government should make sure that pastoralists get those facilities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, so much has been said about ecotourism. The only industry that can alleviate poverty in our country is tourism. The Government should look for ways in which it can give money to promote ecotourism in our area. There is a lot of money that has already been set aside for relocation of elephants. The money will not benefit the community which has been living with the elephants. It will also not benefit the community of where the elephants will be translocated to. The money is brought in by some crooked white people from abroad for the purpose of translocating the elephants. I think the Government should set rules on where the elephants should be translocated during different seasons. Elephants are very intelligent animals. They will find the route to Mount Kenya, Samburu or any other place that they have been to. If part of their land is allocated to an individual, they will not know that. They will destroy whatever is growing on the land, whether it is maize or any other crop.

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

The Ministry of Lands and Settlement should know how to deal with that problem. I do not want to say much because much has been said. We want this Government to be on its toes, fight corruption and alleviate poverty.

I support.

**Rev. Nyagudi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget Speech. There are, however, certain things that I disagree with. I would like to say that the Budget is good. However, it does not address the problems of fishing. Kisumu Town is the centre of fishing. There are many fishermen who rely on the fishing industry. The Government has not given any concessions to fishermen in terms of tax reduction on nets, fishing rods, fishing lines and fishing hooks. I am disappointed that there is no allocation for expansion of the Kisumu Airport. This Airport is very strategic. It is the gateway to the western part of Kenya.

It would have been good if it was expanded so as to attract more traders from neighbouring countries.

It is important to note that the information we have is that the Government is going to receive some funds from the international community. These funds are meant for the expansion of certain airports, but Kisumu Airport has been excluded from the Budget. The Budget gives Kshs57.9 billion as the amount of the deficit that needs to be financed. The Budget relies on

borrowed funds, especially from the World Bank. Less than 25 per cent of the borrowed funds are used for development. The rest will be used on consumables. Is the borrowing sustainable? If it is not, what is going to happen if the funds are not obtained? I also noted that there is an allocation of Kshs408 million as compensation to a Mr. Chandaria. Why must he be compensated with such a large amount of money? I propose that this matter be debated so that this House can be given more details regarding it.

It is interesting to note that the Budget does not favour the common man. It talks of the reduction of price of cooking gas. There are so many Kenyans who cannot afford cookers and gas cylinders. The Budget does not cater for the common man. The Budget also talks of reduction of prices of soft drinks. However, the Coca Cola Company has not reduced its prices of soft drinks. It would have been better if the price of kerosene was reduced as opposed to that of cooking gas.

I am happy that bank interest rates will be worked out in such a way that the interest amount will not exceed the principal amount. However, there are many Kenyans who cannot access bank loans. I would be very happy if we had more micro-finance institutions. The *Jua kali* sector is not well catered for. There are many people who are employed in the *Jua kali* sector. However, they will not be assisted by this Budget to improve their businesses.

It would have been better if the sector was given a good allocation, because it can create many employment opportunities.

About 63 per cent of the Budget depends on donor funding while Kshs200 million has been allocated to water supply and refurbishment of Maji House. No allocation has been made to small-scale irrigation projects, boreholes and underground water development projects. I wonder why we should spend Kshs200 million in the City when there are people dying of thirst and drought in many parts of this country.

We have noted that there is an improvement in the allocation to agriculture whereby Kshs1.1 million was allocated to KARI for adaptive research work. However, no money was allocated for training of farmers. No allocation was also made for reviving the cotton industry. If the cotton industry was revived, it would also revive companies like KICOMI, RIVATEX, and other small-scale industries.

On education, the Budget does not address the problem of emergency facilities. Currently, we have a situation in a Kisumu school, where two dormitories were burnt down but there is no allocation to cater for such eventualities. There is also no allocation to cater for adult education. Recently, an 86-year-old man joined Standard One. How can we improve schools so as to encourage old people to go to school? The Budget should have an allocation for adult education.

The Budget also talks about health care, where Kshs3.9 billion was allocated in the last financial year, but the amount has risen to Kshs9.8 billion. However, 50 per cent of these funds will come from donor funding. An amount of Kshs2.1 billion has been allocated for malaria and HIV/AIDS, especially for poor victims and this is good news. However, the Budget did not allocate more to immunisation. More children will be vulnerable to diseases, if immunisation is not encouraged.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel that the money which has been allocated for roads is not enough because construction of roads is a capital-intensive exercise. Roads are the key to the revival of the economy. It would have been better if more funds were allocated for this purpose.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion.

**Maj. Madoka:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the fact that the Minister for Finance was trying to give us many details in his Budget proposals, but I would like to agree with some hon. Members that the Speech was much too long. I think he needs to find a new way of

presenting his Budgets. What is required in the presentation of the Budget is basically for him to let us know why he was not able to meet certain targets in the previous Budget. He should also have told us what impact the new measures will have on individuals' pockets. For a Kenyan, the Budget is only good if he can get his food cheaply on the table, travel cheaply, has shelter and so on. This Budget completely failed to do that.

Many things have been mentioned by the previous speakers. One of the issues which has been touched on by virtually everybody is the question of the Kshs240 million on the translocation of elephants. One of the hon. Members asked where these elephants will be taken to. I know the destination is Tsavo East National Park, which is in Taita-Taveta District. I want to send a message quite clearly, that the Taita community does not want any more elephants in this national park because we have lost very many lives, and a lot of crops, as a result of elephants. So, we do not need the translocation of elephants to any place near our Taita Taveta District.

The amount of Kshs240 million is a lot of money. Statistics show that one kilometre of electric fence was going to cost Kshs1.2 million. This means that with Kshs240 million, we can do 200 kilometres of electric fence. That money could easily be used for putting up an electric fence. I am not sure whether electric fencing is the best solution, but I think the money would be better used that way than sending elephants to these areas to go and cause more damage.

I think the Ministry should really be thinking of compensation. Today compensation for loss of life is only Kshs30,000. That is peanuts. I remember that during the last Parliament, there was a Motion recommending that compensation should be Kshs1 million. An earlier suggestion was that Kshs5 million should be paid as compensation for loss of life. I think the Government needs to look at this specific area and, possibly, bring in legislation to ensure that compensation is increased instead of using this sort of money for translocation of elephants.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other thing which the Government needs to look at is the question of the Kshs640 million, which will be used for the rehabilitation and extension of airports and other facilities. My understanding is that the Air Passenger Service Charge is collected by the Kenya Airports Authority, which has the responsibility of looking after airports. This is a colossal sum of money if it is collected by the Kenya Airports Authority. If it collects this money, the Government does not need to set aside more money for the rehabilitation of airports. The money it collects is more than adequate to take care of airports.

I also note that there is Kshs600 million for drought and food relief. This is all very good, but the Government needs to take serious steps to ensure that it has adequate mechanism to get to know where there is hunger. We have got to have early warning systems. It is always a shame to see that when people are dying the Government is running around looking for food. If we had a proper warning system we would not hear of hunger. Once it is indicated that there will be hunger in a particular area, food would automatically flow into such an area instead of waiting until there is hue and cry then people start looking for money.

While seconding this Motion, the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs asked us to keep away from other issues and concentrate on the Budget. We cannot talk about the Budget unless we have a stable nation. Without a stable nation this Budget is meaningless. Over the last one month two Motions by the Government have been rejected. The Adjournment Motion and the Forests Bill were rejected by this House. This is a clear message to the Government that it has lost control of Parliament. If the Government loses control of Parliament, this is a very serious situation. This has happened because of the coalition Government we have. You just need one partner in a coalition government to rebel to easily bring it down. Fortunately, the Forests Bill was not one of those Bills which would have brought the Government down. But what happened provided a clear message to Kenyans that coalition governments do not work. It was a clear message that next time they should

not vote for a presidential candidate on a coalition party ticket. We can see what is happening when we do need a very stable nation.

*(Mrs. Ngilu consulted loudly)*

**Maj. Madoka:** Madam Minister, you know the Government is not stable---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Maj. Madoka.

**Maj. Madoka:** I apologise, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Ask the Minister not to interrupt me.

All that I was saying is that coalition governments are not stable. They are very fragile, and Kenyans should take note of that. As a nation and political parties, we should really aim at strengthening our own political parties, so that, come the next elections, we have one or two strong parties which will fight it out for the Presidency. Fortunately, Kenyans have only one option; KANU which is a strong single party.

What worries me, and many of my colleagues, is that Kenya is being divided into small tribal parties. I would like to suggest that, when it comes to registration of political parties, we should register only political parties which have genuine national following. How do we do that?

We can ensure that no political party is registered unless it has a given number of members from each district. That will give it a proper national image. We need to register such a party. But if you have one party from Western Province and another one from Coast Province and so on, this will not help this country. We really need to start working towards developing a strong party. We have to stop aping Western democracies because, by doing so, we will not help this country.

**The Minister for Health** (Mrs. Ngilu): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member on the Floor not to contribute on the Budget Speech and educate us on how best to constitute a political party?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Khamasi): Indeed, I was also wondering about the relevance of what he is saying. Maj. Madoka, could you direct us on how you are relating your contribution to the Budget Speech?

**Maj. Madoka:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I said that unless a country is stable, these Budgets are meaningless. Therefore, unless we talk about politics, we cannot have a stable nation.

I would like to request the indulgence of the Chair to be allowed to continue. We need to establish a system where we have national parties which will ensure that there is stability in this country. The Budget, as presented, was generally a reasonable one, but it failed to meet the needs of Kenyans. So, I am appealing to this Government to ensure that what was recommended, and is beneficial to Kenyans, is implemented.

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

**The Assistant Minister for Local Government** (Mrs. Tett): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the Minister for giving this country yet another Budget that will facilitate our economic recovery.

The Budget was good because it addressed all issues in the country. For example, banks have now introduced very flexible lending requirements. In the past, our banks used to have very rigid lending requirements that made Kenyans not to access loans. They used to ask for collateral and other securities. They were only lending to the rich and the elite of this country. These new flexible requirements have now enabled many Kenyans, especially the youth and women, access credit from the banks. Many Kenyans will access these loans and set up their small businesses. Even farmers will now access this affordable credit to enable them buy farm inputs.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another thing that I would like to commend the Minister for is the introduction of the In Duplum Rule which will mark yet another step forward to safeguard the interests of the borrowers. The Minister has actually brought sanity into the banking sector. Initially, if one borrowed, for example, Kshs1 million, he would end up paying Kshs15 million after three or four years because of high interest rate. That interest rate brought down many Kenyans. A lot of their assets were sold irrespective of whether one had borrowed very little money. Banks were enjoying monies accrued as a result of these exorbitant interest rates. They reaped from where they did not sow. So, this marks another step forward for Kenyans to enjoy such facilities.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the introduction of corporate governance in the banking sector and vetting of chief executives and directors, among other officials who went down with depositors' funds. This is because banks were managed by people who were not qualified. What was the result of this? The poverty level in this country went up. Most banks went under receivership because of mismanagement. They recruited brothers, sisters, husbands or wives who brought down these institutions.

Another important area that was highlighted in the Speech is the role of micro-finance institutions and SACCOs. This is an area of great importance for the development of small-scale businesses such as *Jua Kali*. These micro-finance institutions will now be able to provide affordable and accessible credit facilities to business people. They will be able to offer the *Jua Kali* artisans loans at very affordable rates. Therefore, the Minister, in his Budget Speech, also looked at the *Jua Kali* sector through these institutions.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, privatisation should be tailored to make Kenyans exclusive owners and managers of the privatised assets. We must take care not to sell our strategic enterprises such as the Kenya Railways Corporation (KRA) and Telkom Kenya Limited, among others, to foreigners. This is because, even if we were to sell them to foreigners, we would spend that money within one financial year.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister mentioned much to do with physical infrastructure. He also allocated a lot of money for this purpose. Good roads are the heart of a country. With no passable roads, the country will never develop. We need good infrastructure that will assist farmers transport their produce to markets. Good infrastructure will ease the movement of goods and services in the country.

On education, there are some misconceptions in some quarters that there is no point of providing the free primary education when we do not have enough teachers. But is it better for 1.5 million of our children to be out of school, or is it better to share the few teachers in the country? Does it matter if they are learning under a tree and being taught by one teacher? They would be at home doing nothing. At the end of the day, they would not know how to read and write. But if they share the few teachers we have at the moment, I am sure, they will appreciate. They would rather go to school and learn even if they are many in class while the Government is looking for ways and means of raising funds to employ more teachers. There is no need to criticise such a noble intention of the Government. It is sad that over three million children would be at home had it not for this Government. They went to the streets to steal and do all the other things that human beings are not supposed to do.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I commend the free primary education. Those who think that children should be at home while we wait for teachers, have no idea what that could mean to this Government. In spite of some negative views expressed in this House, this Budget is definitely geared towards helping the poor in this country. Kenya will see more employment, a vibrant business community, good health care and so forth. There is no need to criticise this Budget just for the sake of criticism. The Budget has very good things and we should commend the

Minister for what he has done.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Kosgey:** Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this very important Motion. I support the Motion. However, the Minister took us through a very long process of three and half hours. He needs to learn a bit of summary in future, so that he could have a short and reasonable Budget, which is not repetitive. However, we looked forward to a balanced Budget. The NARC Government said that a collection of revenue of Kshs230 billion was enough to meet all our services. Little did we know that, we would never have a balanced Budget and the deficit would still be increasing. Last year, it was Kshs108 billion. This year, it is Kshs117 billion and it is going up. The sad thing about that is that the money which we are borrowing from the local market, is being used for consumption, mainly to pay salaries. Very little is being used for operations and maintenance in various Ministries. At the moment, Ministries do not have enough money to pay telephone bills, fuel and so forth. Yet, so much money is being used to pay salaries. The Minister said that domestic borrowing would reach Kshs 22 billion. I do not know how he has arrived at that figure and yet, the deficit is Kshs117 billion! How is he going to get the extra money? He will have to resort to borrowing from the local market. Last year, he said that he will not borrow from the local market. Eventually, we have now clocked Kshs183 billion. So, we have to gear ourselves to more domestic borrowing. That will mean less money from the banking sector to support local entrepreneurs.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, 86 per cent of the Budget will go towards paying salaries. That is a very sad thing because it leaves very little for development. If we want to develop in this country, we must put our money in productive use. There is very little given to tourism. I think it is slightly over Kshs500 million and yet, tourism generates Kshs30 billion for this country. We should support tourism, if we want to develop. I do not understand why the Minister chose to neglect that very important sector, which we need to revitalise, so that our country can develop.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with regard to education, we are caught in a web where we actually need more teachers. We need 70,000 teachers. My own district needs 700 teachers. We have asked the Ministry to satisfy the demand for teachers in secondary schools, so that we can live with the shortage in primary schools. But this is a question of chicken and egg. They do not have the money and, therefore, they kept on dancing and telling us that they are studying the pupil-teacher ratio; they want to know the exact number of teachers in the country and so on. That is nonsense! Who does not know the number of teachers in the country? Who does not know the enrolment of pupils? The Ministry should agree that it is providing little education, which is better than none. It is not interested in providing quality education to the children of this country. For their information, there are still 1,500,000 pupils still out of school. Why? Can anybody tell us why? In spite of free primary education, there are still many children out of schools. Poverty is there. They do not even have food. How do they go to school? I do not want to answer that. But the Minister should be able to answer that. Since *Harambees* have been banned in this country, we were expecting the Government to build classrooms. No funds have been set aside to build classrooms. It is a shock!

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch on health because the Minister for Health is here. Malaria continues to be a killer in this country. I am glad to see a small amount of Kshs2 billion to be shared between malaria and HIV/AIDS. But that is not enough! I wish to tell the Minister that we should move from malaria control to malaria elimination. We are tired of seeing our people being killed by a disease which can be eliminated. It is about time Kenya eliminated malaria. Malaria has moved from the lowlands of Nyanza to the Highlands of Nandi. It is a very sad thing because the Nandis have no immunity against that disease called malaria. We are not used to

being attacked by malaria. I urge the Minister to do something about malaria and eliminate it from the face of the earth like all the other countries in Europe.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there was very little mention of HIV/AIDS by the Minister. I nearly said the "Minister for HIV/AIDS!" The Kshs2 billion which is being shared between malaria and HIV/AIDS is not enough. When is the Ministry going to provide Anti-Retrovirals (ARVs), which are required? The Ministry is still holding seminars and workshops in expensive hotels and spending money. Now, we have been told to re-launch the Constituency AIDS Control Committees (CACCs). In fact, we used our own money to launch those committees! When are we going to get money to go to the orphans and women whom we have registered? The other day, they "ate" Kshs31 million!

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, under the Office of the President, there was an allocation of Kshs150 million for the National Aids Control Council (NACC). The competition between the Ministry of Health and the Office of the President is quite characteristic of this Government. The left hand does not know what the right hand is doing. They would rather compete and fight one another, while *wananchi* are suffering.

*(Mrs. Ngilu stood up in her place)*

Do not interrupt me!

**The Minister for Health** (Mrs. Ngilu): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member to say that the Ministry of Health and the Office of the President are competing, when he knows very well that the Ministry of Health deals with treatment, and the Office of the President deals with advocacy? Could I make that clear to the hon. Member?

**Mr. Kosgey:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when did they advocate? What was the Minister doing the other day at Kasarani with women? Where was the Office of the President? May I suggest that they should go and complement one another, instead of opposing each another.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this country depends on agriculture. A country that cannot feed itself is doomed. There is looming hunger in this country. Something ought to be done and the Government is not even aware! It is complacent. They are busy fighting and sharing the loot. Everyday, people are dying in Turkana, Machakos, Isiolo, Kilifi and everywhere else, and the Government is just sitting and is busy looting!

**The Minister for Health** (Mrs. Ngilu): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member on the Floor to say that we are looting? What is looting? What does he mean? What is that?

**Mr. Kosgey:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not here to teach the Minister for Health English. The Minister rightly said 80 per cent of our rural population depends on agriculture for their income and 60 per cent of our export earnings is derived from agriculture. Apart from that, there is very little else which we put in to revive agriculture. We hear there is something called Strategic Revitalisation of Agriculture. I hope that document will come here for debate because we would like to know what is in it. This is just another gimmick. We have those plans. It is not a question of shortage of plans or strategies in this country. There are so many plans. Those of us who have served in Government know that these plans, strategies or whatever they call them, are all there, one study lying on top of another. Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Economic Strategy, and many others. Somebody else will come and give it a new name, next year we will have a new name; it is the same all over. The officers just got used to revising them.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk about the sugar industry.



There is a mess in the sugar sector. I am afraid, the Minister for Agriculture, hon. Kirwa, is right this time. He tried to bring sense and sanity into the sugar sector but as is now obvious in this Government, the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), through the Treasury, shot him down. So, we are just dancing around.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we depend on sugar. For the information of the House, I represent sugar growers. Actually, 70 per cent of the sugar cane crushed in Chemelil Sugar Company comes from my constituency, for those who do not know, and, therefore, I have a right to say something about sugar. The Minister for Agriculture should be fully supported.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi):** Order! Your time is up, Mr. Kosgey!

**Mr. Kosgey:** You are lucky. With those remarks, I support.

**Mr. Khamisi:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

When the Minister for Finance stood here to deliver the Budget, we got the impression that the Budget was very tantalising, very sweet and it was very optimistic; that it was meant for the poor. After looking at the Budget, particularly in relation to my area, I found that it was not for the poor but it was meant for the rich. It was not for the rural folk, but it was for the elite in the urban areas. This is not the Budget we expected from this Government.

The main theme of the Budget was "to consolidate economic gains and accelerate growth." The Minister even went further to say that this endeavour would be broadbased to encompass the fight against corruption and bad governance, while enhancing reforms.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we need both economic and political reforms. We need to be serious about the war against corruption. But what we are seeing on the ground goes against this particular theme that was advanced by the Minister. Corruption has become an endemic disease. We are talking about bad governance. We are not saying that this Government is bad, but we are saying that certain endeavours that have made their way since this Government took over have not pointed to a situation where we are leading to good governance.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, land is one of the most emotive subjects. I have said it here many times, that this is a very sensitive issue. Land adjudication and settlement was allocated, throughout the country, Kshs21 million. Despite the problems that we have in my constituency of Bahari, not a single cent was actually allocated to land adjudication and settlement. It was only a few weeks ago that I did bring a Motion to this House to ask the Government to allocate land to the landless. That Motion was passed overwhelmingly. It was expected that during this Budget, some money would be set aside for land adjudication and settlement. Unfortunately, I have been disappointed.

There is also the Coast Development Authority (CDA) which is actually supposed to be the engine of development in the coastal region. The amount that was allocated to the CDA is only Kshs8 million. Unfortunately, that is the same figure that was actually allocated to the Authority last year. Now, if we compare what the CDA is getting and what the Lake Basin Development Authority (LBDA) is getting, we see that in 2003/2004, the LBDA had Kshs10 million and this year, it has been allocated over Kshs500 million. This disparity needs to be addressed.

I also expect that the Government will put a lot more emphasis on the research of agricultural activities. So far, what we have seen coming out of the Coast Development Authority, for example, is that there has been too much research done, but actually none has filtered to the ground to help the farmers improve their production.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we also need to look into how we are going to exploit the vast fisheries resources in our Indian Ocean. So far, I am quite disappointed that not a single effort has been taken to establish a fish processing plant along the Kenyan coast. This situation means that a lot of fish is wasted. In certain areas of the coast, tonnes and tonnes of fish have to be

buried because the access road from the beach to the market is impassable, particularly during the rainy season. So, I am asking the Government again, to look into the possibility of starting a fish processing plant and also to improve the road network and marketing for this product.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Kilifi Institute of Agriculture is one of those institutions that have been earmarked by the local leaders as a future university of the Coast Province. Only Kshs2.3 million has actually been allocated for basic infrastructure. There is a lot of potential in this institute which needs to be exploited. The infrastructure that is there has to be improved and I do not think the amount that has been allocated by the Ministry for the coming financial year will actually deliver the things that we need to deliver. Similarly, more money needs to be pumped into Mtwapa Research Station which has been doing tremendous work in terms of research. Only Kshs12 million has been allocated, which to me, is peanuts. We need to see more money pumped into this organisation so that extension services that were there previously can begin and the local farmers can see the benefits coming out of that research station.

I am glad that the Minister for Health is here. I want to commend her for the introduction of free health services. However, I want to question whether this exercise will be sustainable. Even as we talk now, hospitals in my area lack drugs. They are short of staff.

I would have preferred that a lot of resources be allocated to make sure that drugs are available to local hospitals as well as dispensaries which are working; particularly in the case of Kilifi District Hospital. We need not less than 60 nurses for us to be at par with the requirements of the area. We hope that the Minister will consider moving into these health facilities to ensure that they are properly funded, provided with drugs and enough staff. However, I also want to tell the Minister to make sure that the staff that is undesirable in these hospitals is removed. We have cases where doctors come to the hospital drunk and corruption taking place in these hospitals. I hope that the Minister will look into these matters and make sure that they are sorted out.

I looked at the Printed Estimates and the only road that is mentioned in the current Budget is the road that links Mariakani and Kilifi. Only Kshs10 million has been allocated for the Financial Year 2004/2005. I believe that this money is not enough to cover this very important artery which connects the Nairobi-Mombasa Road and the Malindi-Mombasa Road. I have said here several times that if this road was improved, transportation of products from upcountry and marketing of produce would improve as would also the tourism sector. This is because, obviously, tourists will no longer have to travel through Mombasa but will have a shortcut that will link that area to Malindi.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have to speak about water. Kilifi District is one of the poorest when it comes to water provision. We have made a lot of noise and, unfortunately, we have not seen very much activity in that area. We would like to get assurances from the Government that it will provide water to the people of this area and also to people of other areas that have similar problems.

The power sector also needs to be looked at. I am glad that an amount of Kshs11 million has been provided this year to improve wood fuel at the Mtwapa Energy Centre. I am quite happy about that and I hope that this will be translated into actual provision of power to the people who need it. It is unfortunate that most of the people there, including the hon. Member who is standing here, have to use generators just because the Government has failed to provide electricity to that area. I would urge the Government that as much as we want to support it---

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

**The Assistant Minister for Education, Science and Technology** (Mrs. Mugo): Thank you Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity also to contribute and support the Motion before the House.

This, indeed, was a people's Budget because it addressed many areas which will empower

the ordinary *mwananchi* in this country. However, I do not think anyone has claimed that it is all complete and inclusive because that is very difficult, considering where this country is coming from. I, especially, want to commend the Minister and his team for removing taxes on cooking gas. We know that it is very important for the ordinary person to put food on the table and have power, especially the women. However, I want to appeal to the Minister also to zero-rate or see that the paraffin cost is not increased.

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

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker  
(Ms. Ndung'u) took the Chair]*

We are happy to see a woman for the first time; Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker. We like that! Congratulations my sister! We hope this will continue.

As I was saying, we hope paraffin cost which seems to have shot up will also come down. A majority of people cook with paraffin and not gas because we know that the equipment that uses gas is a bit out of reach for many people.

Another area that has delighted us is the money given to the education sector which is quite a lot. The Government is committed to having a literate nation; an educated nation as a way of eradicating or reducing poverty which is crippling this nation. A sure way to do that is through education.

I would like to assure the hon. Members, especially those from North Eastern Province, as one hon. Member asked whether the Government is thinking about them and that children cannot access education because of the distances--- As the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, we have a special programme which is specific for North Eastern Province that is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to provide or improve infrastructure for boarding schools. By the time that Fund is finished, we hope to have catered for most of the children or all children in that area so that every child can access school. Therefore, the Government is thinking about the North Eastern Province very much.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, I also heard about Samburu District and maybe this is time that the Ministry of Planning and National Development looked at it again to cater for areas which should be covered as arid and semi-arid. We should have a similar programme for Samburu District as the one for North Eastern Province, especially in pastoralist areas. However, that is for the Ministry of Planning and National Development. We, in the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, are very ready to take it all as inclusive when that is being taken care of.

On sanitary towels, I want to thank the Minister but also ask him to make sure that traders and business people lower the prices. That, it is not just there on paper and women continue to pay and be punished for this God-given role of reproductive health. This will especially help the girlchild. Many

are the times when the girlchild misses school during those days just because she feels unprotected as maybe the father, parent or guardian has not been able to afford these sanitary requirements. Even some of these girls are orphans.

Another area, of course, is the school toilet for girls which we are trying to provide. These are areas that we are very happy that the Government has taken care of.

However, I am a bit worried about the prioritisation of the Budget. I note with sadness that the item on provision of water has been given Kshs1.6 billion and the women of this country are

tired of carrying *mitungi*. I was hoping that some of this money like the Kshs17.8 billion - we are not at war - can be put for provision of water so that we can ease the burden on women.

Madam Temporary Deputy Speaker, gender is also given Kshs1.4 billion. We keep on saying that we are implementing the Beijing Platform for Action but we do not provide funds for it. We are signatories to many United Nations (UN) and international declarations on equality of women and development for women. I would urge the Treasury that instead of giving it Kshs13 billion, and I do not know why it needs this amount, we should put some of that money in gender activities. We should also put some of that money in agriculture.

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker  
(Ms. Ndung'u) left the Chair]*

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker  
(Mr. Khamasi) resumed the Chair]*

Oh! That was short-lived!

*(Laughter)*

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with Kshs3.2 billion, we cannot put food on the table for Kenyans. So, whereas I congratulate the Minister for the many areas he has addressed, especially ensuring that funds will be available for small-scale farmers to borrow, I feel that we must provide more funds to agriculture and reduce funding to areas like defence. We should increase funding to areas like the health sector. I would like to congratulate the Minister for Health for the bold step she has taken. We must all join hands and support this programme by allocating more funds to the Ministry. Until we can take good care of our people's health, produce sufficient food and put up infrastructure, it will be difficult for us to eradicate poverty.

However, there are many ways of creating jobs. I do not agree when hon. Members keep on asking where the jobs that the NARC Government promised Kenyans are. This Budget provides a good environment for job creation. Everybody in this country should take the President's word seriously and work hard, not only in the white collar jobs but also in the agricultural sector, where a lot of funds have been provided, so that we can enhance our productivity. I would like to appeal to the Minister to ensure that the proposed micro-finance credit scheme starts very soon. With funding, players in the informal sector can create more than 500,000 jobs in a year. If players in the informal sector can access funding, they can employ themselves. Even the *mama mbogas* will access funding without being asked to provide security for the loans. Therefore, I strongly support this Budget, because it is good. The areas I have mentioned are the ones I would like the Minister to look into. We are supposed to have created this Fund in the previous Budget but, up to now, it has not started operating. We, in the urban areas, feel that we are being left behind, while a lot of attention has been given to farmers in the rural areas. The farms for people living in urban areas are *kiosks* and other businesses. Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on environment, I would like some more provided for the cleaning up of our rivers, especially Nairobi and Nyongara Rivers. My constituents are suffocating from waste from slaughterhouses.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Omingo:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to contribute to the Budget Speech.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I find the theme of the Budget Speech to be totally out

of line with what the Government is doing: The Government is striving to enhance efficiency to accelerate growth. Anybody who has read English will tell you that there is a bit of misplacement of words in theory and in practice. Why do I say so? Enhancing efficiency---

**An hon. Member:** Anglo Leasing!

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Khamasi): Order! Order! Mr. Omingo, watch out for sideshows!

**Mr. Omingo:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

The Government will not realise its objective of enhancing efficiency for actual growth if we continue lamenting about the kind of foundation that has been in place in the last 18 months. The moment of lamenting about the past is long gone. We must remain focused and do what is supposed to be done, because we know the mistakes that are supposed to be corrected. We cannot pretend to be improving the efficiency in the public sector by, for instance, purchasing cars with less engine capacity rating and order for more vehicles with very high engine capacity rating before the Minister implements that particular proposal. It is primitive and is not in line with what Kenyans expected from the Government.

I was away in Washington DC on official business when the Minister presented the Budget to this House. I realised that the Budget contained a provision of Kshs1 billion. I do not know whether it is true, but I was informed that, that was a misprint. Some of these things could be done perfectly well if we had a Parliamentary Budget Office to oversee some of these flaws. If we had such an office, Mr. Katuku would not be coming here with all manner of excuses, to tell us that it was a misprint. Within Parliament, we have professional accountants, lawyers and other well-schooled people, to make things included in the Budget more sensible than misprints. The creation a Parliamentary Budget Office is a solution to such problems.

Time and again, the NARC Government has been lamenting that it inherited empty coffers, and that growth has been slow in every sector of the economy. What have we done? We have not seen a single block put on top of the existing ones since the NARC Government came to power. Instead, we keep on scape-goating. I told those in the Government last year that, by "burying" KANU, we were making history for the NARC Government. Therefore, we must get focused.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs keeps telling us that he will make sure that he bruises anybody who is corrupt, but we are yet to see the reality of the matter, especially when we await some issue to unfold in the near future. It is a shame that we keep preaching water and drinking wine. Corruption is still rampant in our midst. It is time that all of us re-examined our past to see where we came from. Some Cabinet Ministers used to sit behind me on this side of the House, breathing fire. You would think that they were angels. When they crossed over to the Government side, they became hyenas.

*(Applause)*

History is going to judge us. It is time we explained to the public that Mr. X, Y, Z bought a Mercedes Benz vehicle using money that was acquired corruptly. Such a person should return that money or be exposed.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Khamasi): Order, Mr. Omingo! Did I hear you call hon. Members hyenas?

**Mr. Omingo:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, they are not hyenas. They only acted like hyenas when they crossed the Floor.

*(Applause)*

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I totally agree with Mrs. Mugo on the issue of provision of water for use by women in the rural areas. Why are we giving the Department of Defence (DoD) Kshs17 billion? The DoD is provided for under a singleline budget. This has led to rampant corruption through single sourcing. Why can our women in the rural areas not get water? Since 1963, Kenya has never been at war. We buy jet fighters, which rot. Some of our jet fighters were bought from junk yards in the Scandinavian countries through single sourcing. We could provide water to our women in the rural areas. Can we put things right? The Government has the machinery to do that. It has the intelligence service.

Unfortunately, the Budget Speech that the Minister presented to this House was prepared by the same technocrats, who are used to "eating" and misleading the Government. They use the same language over and over again. For instance, part of the Budget Speech reads:-

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we are aware, the road network is the vein of communication in the country."

That is a fact we have known all along. Why are we being reminded about it now? What has the Government done to improve the road network in the country? Let us reduce the Budget on defence, all of which is "eaten" through single sourcing, and increase that of water.

*(Applause)*

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we cannot encourage tourism activities without having tourism officers in our embassies abroad. They were withdrawn and a company given a contract to source tourists from abroad. That company is paid for the ticketing and accommodation. It only brings tips for waiters in hotels. We need our tourism officers out there to come back home, so that the tourist is shipped into the country wholly.

We need our tourism officers out there to come back home, so that tourism is shipped back home to bring us the foreign currency in whole. However, tourists cannot come if we have insecurity like we have today. The Minister said that we had a bad relationship in past with the donor community, but now it has improved, and for the first time in November, 2003, we met the donor community. However, could the NARC Government examine itself with regard to their relationship with the donor community? The NARC Government's record is even getting worse than that of KANU!

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something on pending bills. Pending bills have been a cancer depleting the economy through extravagant voting and inflation of tenders. There is nothing in Government procedures called pending bills. It is an invention to loot the Treasury, and that animal called pending bills must stop once and for all if we have to bring sanity in terms of public expenditure.

The Minister said he will now ensure that the Accounting Officers are more active in executing their roles. However, when they were being appointed as Permanent Secretaries to Ministries, did they not know their roles; that they were supposed to oversee the functions of expenditure and control in terms of sanity? The Minister is saying now that he is going to tell them how to behave. This is all rhetoric! If they are not behaving the way they are supposed to behave, sack them tomorrow! Let us get some other people who can work. Maybe, if they are too old, they should get new ones. We have very young brilliant fellows.

On efficiency of the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), there is no way the KRA officers will become efficient if we are not paying them sufficiently, give them decent accommodation and, perhaps, security because they are dealing with mega-funds. But, most importantly, even today, the chief *guru* in the KRA has no salary. The Minister has not paid the KRA's Commissioner-General a

salary. How is he living? Why is this so? How can he be efficient? Alongside the KenGen Chief Executive, how do you expect them to delivery when you have not even given them their terms of service? They are sitting in offices, waiting for some day when things will brighten up and they get some salary. Pay them for efficiency!

Let us live within our means. Parliament needs to assert itself. It also needs to actually give direction both in policy and expenditure propriety. I am pleading with this House to give the watchdog Committees some powers to oversee these issues as they happen and not to go through the Controller and Auditor-General. Even when you see them stealing today, you cannot check the propriety until the Controller and Auditor-General reports. Let us stop them as they eat before they eat enough!

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Khamasi): "Eat" what!

**Mr. Omingo:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am talking about corruption; looting money from the public coffers.

The Minister, in his Speech, was lamenting that some of the corporations are so difficult that they even refuse to give the dividends to Treasury because they want to expand their budgets. It is surprising because the same Minister is represented in the boards of the same corporations. What are we talking about? The Minister, or other Ministers, sits in the boards of parastatals, and then they say: "They refused to give us the dividends because they want to retain the money and expand their budgets." Is that not negligence? I think we should stop lamenting and act. If there was a way I was going to oppose this Budget, I would do so. Unfortunately, until we have a Parliamentary Budget office, we can never get through with this.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Bifwoli:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to take this chance to support this Motion. When you look at the Budget Speech, the words are perfect and everything looks very nice. However, when you look at the real figures in the Estimates, there are quite a number of challenges.

On education, I would like to thank the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology for giving Kenyans free primary education. It is the only Ministry that has fulfilled the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between it and the people of the Republic of Kenya. The same Ministry has gone further to do what the KANU Government never did; by implementing the salary increments for teachers. I could only urge the Ministry to pay teachers within the time frame they agreed on with teachers. If all Ministries behaved like the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, we, in the NARC Government, would come back unopposed come the year 2007. As I speak, the Ministry has promoted the so-called P1, P2 and P3 teachers who have taught for even 30 years without being promoted. They were forgotten by the KANU Government. Surely, when the KANU Members of Parliament talk against the NARC Government, teachers in this country cry. However, I have some challenges to the Ministry. As much as we appreciate what they have done, for example, free primary education, they have not employed enough teachers. Our pupils are without enough teachers. We surely want quality education. I am urging the Ministry to employ more teachers.

On the Ministry of Water Resource Management and Development, the people of Bumula Constituency are getting tired. There is a water project called Malaba-Kocholia Water Project. This water passes through my constituency, from Naitiri to Teso and Busia District, but my people are not allowed to tap it. My people have sent me to say it loud and clear that their patience is running out. One of these fine days, they are planning to go and uproot the pipes and take them to the Ministry's headquarters so that they can find other means of pumping that water to where the well-chosen Kenyans are without having to pass through Bumula Constituency. This is because it

appears people from Bumula Constituency are not Kenyans and they cannot drink Kenyan water.

**The Assistant Minister for Finance** (Mr. Katuku): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to speak in a manner likely to incite his constituents against the Ministry of Water Resources Management and Development which is actually doing its best to provide him with water?

**Mr. Bifwoli:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have just said that I was sent, and if being sent is an incitement, then let the Government of Kenya know that my people are ready to uproot the water pipes and bring them here! It is me who was sent and, therefore, I will tell them to look for Mr. Katuku!

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Shaaban:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, arising from the point of order raised by Mr. Katuku, is he prepared to allocate that constituency enough money so that the problem of lack of water can be solved?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Khamasi): Order! Mr. Shaaban, you are out of order!

**Mr. Bifwoli:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, he was out of order, but the hon. Member has actually supported me. He has asked the Assistant Minister whether he could provide money right now before my people riot. Anyway, let me tell the Minister what I have done. I have mobilised the community to initiate the Mukwaa-Chivoti-Chivukeu Water Project and the Ministry of Water Resources Management and Development can now chip in. We have raised some small amount of money, and I hope that when the money is disbursed to the constituency, we will set aside some funds towards that end. I challenge the Ministry of Water Resources Management and Development to disburse money to that community water project.

On the issue of health, we have only one health centre in Bumula Constituency. I asked a Question in this House last year about that health centre and I was told that we were going to be given an ambulance. The money to purchase that ambulance was factored in last year's Budget, and I got excited when I contributed to that Budget Speech. Today, we are debating this year's Budget, and yet there is no ambulance in Bumula Constituency. The ambulance which was to be bought last year has not arrived. What is the problem?

*(Mr. Osundwa interjected)*

I think my brother, who has said something which you have not heard, will be happy with this one. We share the same problems when it comes to agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture has done very well. It borrowed money to pay farmers. Now, the only challenge I would like to point out is that we would like the burden on sugar-cane farmers to be done away with. Sugar-cane farmers pay a lot of taxes. We would like the Government to remove all those taxes because sugar is a very essential commodity. If taxes levied on sugar-cane farming are removed, we can even sell our sugar to Uganda at Kshs20 per kilogramme and still make profit. Most Kenyans depend on the agricultural sector. This is an agricultural country and the cost of farm inputs is very high. It is our prayer that the Minister for Agriculture will convince the Minister for Finance, who levies tax on agricultural inputs, to reduce them so that we can make some profit, live peacefully and happily with our families. Farmers go to their farms and do a lot of donkey work.

On the cotton industry, the Minister for Co-operative Development and Marketing came to my constituency and assured us that the Ministry will revive Malaba/Malakhisi Cotton Industry. We have a lot of cotton and we do not know where we can sell it. We used to sleep on the floor



because of lack of money to buy mattresses, but now we are sleeping on raw cotton!

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

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

Where shall we sell that cotton? Why can the Government not assist us to get a market to sell our cotton?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Roads, Public Works and Housing has been allocated some money to do some roads in this year's Budget. The highway from Mombasa to Uganda will be done. I hope that this Budget will not be like last year's Budget. This is because, the Chair happens to use that road with me when going home. I am talking about the road between Eldoret and Kitale. I do not know how many times you visit your garage after going home. Is Eldoret-Kitale Road a Government road or a district road? This is because when we ask Questions here, we are told that those are district roads. Which roads are Government roads and which ones are district roads? Even bridges which were built by colonialists before some of us were born are now collapsing and when we request the Ministry of Roads, Public Works and Housing to repair them, we are told that those are rural roads. Why did the colonial government build bridges across our rivers when they knew there were no roads? These are some of the challenges and I am not being very critical. I do not oppose this Motion. I am saying that these are the problems which are on the ground and the Government must accept those challenges and deal with them.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I reconcile my conscience and support this Motion.

**Mr. Kembi-Gitura:** Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to support this Motion. Having said that, let me make a few observations.

For the first time in the history of this country, a Budget was read in this House for three hours plus. We are supposed to be a working nation and a Budget Speech is not the most entertaining piece of speech to listen to. I would like to propose that a Budget Speech should not exceed 30 minutes. It should only deal with the salient points and it should be laid on the Table and then debated by hon. Members of Parliament. This is because, contrary to what many people think, Members of Parliament can still read.

It was a good Budget to a large extent. There are several issues, however, which were not dealt with but were pertinent and ought to have been discussed. My biggest disappointment was that on Madaraka Day, when our President made his official address to the nation, he did not deal at all with corruption. I think and believe that we were elected in the present Government on a major platform of zero-tolerance to corruption.

*(Applause)*

Corruption is endemic in our society and it will finish us and the very fabric of our nation, unless it is curbed and nipped in the bud.

In the same vein, it is my view that the direction corruption has taken must be dealt with once and for all. There are some issues which have been going on in this country recently with regard to corruption. Names and institutions have been mentioned. As I speak here, the Goldenberg Commission is still going on. This is massive corruption. What I cannot accept as a Member of Parliament is that when corruption is discussed, the Government side tells KANU Members that they invented it. Two wrongs can never make a right!

(Applause)

The fact that the KANU Government was very corrupt, does not give us a right, as a Government, to perpetrate corruption. Time has come for us to stop blaming the Opposition side all the time. We want to cover up or whitewash the mistakes that we are making in the Government; the major mistake being the issue of corruption.

Lately, there are issues that have been raised about the Anglo Leasing and Finance Company. We do not know whether that company is actually a legal entity. We do not know for sure whether it exists; we do not know exactly on what terms the contracts were signed with it to siphon out of our country so much money. But what I have found fascinating is the fact that we are now being told that, that money has been returned to the country or has been refunded. The question is: How sure can we be by reading newspaper reports, without an authoritative statement or report from the Minister that, that money has actually been returned assuming that it had left the country in the first instance? How sure are we that we are not glossing over corruption and perpetrating it, as many of us now seem to believe is going on? I think we need a categorical statement from the Government or the Minister for Finance. He should also lay on the Dispatch Box, records to show how the money left this country and how it came back so that they can stop scape-goating advocates of the High Court in the pursuance of their duties; to ask them to tell them who the directors of that company are. This shows us that the Government dealt with people it did not know.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have spent some time on corruption because I sincerely believe that, it is the biggest thing that has happened in our country. We hope that the new Government will curb corruption, so that people can go on living in a poverty-free nation. Look at the roads that we have inherited! Only recently, I asked the Minister for Roads, Public Works and Housing to explain to me why a road leading from Makutano to Murang'a Town, which was commissioned only this year, is now being repaired because it has potholes! No explanation has been given to me so far. I notice that my friend, the Assistant Minister in that Ministry is here, and I hope he will take the challenge to his Ministry. We are fed up with situations where roads and bridges are commissioned and when it rains, they are washed away. Then, we are told that there is a difference between the *El Nino* Funds for making roads in 98, and the funds that the Government spent. If the *El Nino* funds were donor funds, they should have been properly utilised. The roads should have a lifespan of not less than ten years.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, then, there is the issue of coffee. Coffee is a lifeline to a very big portion of our society in this country. It is the breadwinner for many people who come from coffee-growing regions. When this Government came into power, we were told that there was Kshs641 million. I have asked about that money very many times. I have sought a Ministerial Statement on it, but it has not been forthcoming. I sought it on 18th May, this year. That is very frustrating! Again, the Assistant Minister is here and I hope he will take note of that. We want to know what happened to the Kshs641 million which the farmers were promised to be paid within the first six months, after the Minister made that statement in several places in this country. To date, we do not know the fate of that money.

There is also Kshs5.8 billion that is owed by coffee farmers to the Co-operative Bank of Kenya. The Minister for Co-operative Development and Marketing has, on very many occasions, made statements at serious public meetings that, that debt has been written off, and that farmers will not be deducted. But, where I come from, that money is still being deducted from the farmers by the Co-operative Bank of Kenya because that debt was not written off as the Minister had stated. The

question is: Are we going to rely on roadside statements? Are we going to tell our constituents that a Minister's word is final, because he said it in public? Will we go back to our constituents and tell them that the Minister was not serious, and the debt was not written off? What is the actual position? We get very worried because we have now lost our lifeline. We cannot encourage our farmers to continue growing coffee or tending it like they have done in the past, because they know how important it is to them.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the Budget Speech, the Minister talked about illicit brews. Those brews are my pet subject. They have killed many people in my constituency. I am sure they have killed many people in other constituencies. I have a Motion pending in this House. It urges that brews should not be sold in sachets. The Motion will be brought before the House very soon. I note that the Minister, and I am grateful to him, realised the seriousness of the matter and met me half-way, and said that those brews will now be sold in 200 millilitre sachets. That is almost the size of a small soda bottle. But that is not the point! It is still being sold in sachets, even if they are 200 millilitres. My Motion, which I will push to the end says:-

"That the minimum should be 300 millilitres, and even then, should be sold in bottles and not sachets."

Those brews are going to kill our children. These days, our school-going children drink those brews because they can hide them easily. They are going to destroy the very fabric of our society. Our children are not going to grow up in an upright manner, because some selfish people in this country want to enrich themselves! They want to do so at the expense of our children. With such things going on, we are wasting our time in this House and in the Government, when we talk about corruption. It is important to note that the minimum packaging that the Minister came up with is not sufficient.

Finally, I want to talk about equitable distribution of wealth in this country. The constituencies in this country are not of the same size. For example, in my view, money should be allocated to District Roads Committees based on the road network.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Midiwo:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to say that I support the principle of the Budget. When the Minister stood up before us a few days ago to read the Budget, we were told the next day that it was a poor man's Budget. I rise to say that this is a rich man's Budget. The justification that the duty on cooking gas was zero-rated does not convince anybody that this is a poor man's Budget. It is a well known fact that very few people use cooking gas. In fact, maybe, only 0.0 per cent can afford to buy a gas cylinder, if they are sold at Kshs8,000. Most people in this country use firewood. Therefore, if we wanted to help the poor man, there was need for the Minister to put most of our money where it would affect our citizenry directly, and there lies agriculture. I think it is a very big irony to allocate Kshs18 billion for paying bad debts--- That is money basically meant for Government-sanctioned corruption!

In 2002/2003 Budget, there was Kshs3 billion put in those banks. In the last Budget, there was Kshs4 billion. In this year's Budget we are putting in almost Kshs20 billion. I think something is very wrong in this country. Our people expected change! The only change they expect is food on the table. Our people are hungry! People want food on their tables. The only way to do it--- The President says that he wants to leave behind a legacy of a working nation. People can only work in their *shambas* if they eat. That is because hungry people cannot work. Therefore, it would have made more sense to allocate the Ministry of Agriculture more money than the Kshs4.1 billion. I want to say, and it has been talked here many times, that our people need water. Our crops have now failed because there are no rains. To give the Ministry of Water Resources Management and Development Kshs3 billion and right below it, allocate Kshs264 million to transport elephants from,

I do not know where, to wherever is, to me, laughing at our poor folks! I think that is an abuse to the population of this country. The Ministry of Water Resources Management and Development needs more money. Our people are not asking to be given facilities for free. People just want to be facilitated to work. Therefore, we want the Minister for Finance to, at least, not make it look like he is doing a favour to Ministries. Let the Minister give them enough money in order for them to make a difference in our daily lives. We must work towards creating a situation of food security. We must have food security if we expect to have any development in this Government for the few years that are remaining.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we, in this country, and the Government promised Kenyans good governance. We said that there was a problem in this country that lies in the current Constitution. The current Constitution gives too much power and leeway to corruption. For us to create good governance, we must give the people of Kenya a new Constitution and do it as we promised, so that people can have trust and faith in us and be able to sleep, knowing that they have a Government that does not lie and one which is expected, at the end of the day, to create a good working nation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have been told that we are trying to improve on our efficiency. I saw no intention on the part of the Minister for Finance to create any efficiency anywhere. I will give a simple example to this effect. The Minister should have started by cleaning up all the Ministries. If you drive around town and even in the district headquarters, you find vehicles with punctures lying there, and I asked the Minister sometime last year, how much would this country raise if we sold all our junks? I am sure the amount of equipment that this Government is not using would bridge the gap of the money we are running to donors to get. The Government should auction them. If we do that, then that is when we would be working towards efficiency. The Government should sell off the ones that are on the road and not being used, so that we can have a lean budget and one that we can control.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, more so, another area is about our foreign missions. This country has too many diplomats and foreign missions whose duties are not defined, but cost this country far much money than it can afford. We cannot explain why Kenya has a mission in New York, Los Angeles and Washington. What do they do? What is our return in such investments? I am saying that there are some things that we can forego at this point in time, so that we can feed our people, and we can live within our budget.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we also need a good health infrastructure. The Minister for Health has said there will be free health provision, but we cannot provide health when there is a shortage of doctors. They are demoralised. They are not paid well. There are no nurses. You find a situation where a Medical Officer of Health (MOH) is the manager of a hospital. In some hospitals, they only have just one doctor and he doubles up as the MOH. He has to drive to Nairobi to come and pick up medications. Somewhere along the way, if he is not paid well, he will sell what is in that van. What happens to patients when he drives for three to four days coming to Nairobi to look for medication? Time has come when we must address the issue of health infrastructure because our doctors, nurses and staff in hospitals are demoralised.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another area is education. The NARC Government has done a good thing as was expected of it to introduce free primary education, but what do we do with children who have finished class eight at this point? Why is the Government not thinking about free secondary school education? What are we supposed to do with these children? Why are we spending money on somebody who is going to quit school after class eight? Is that a good investment? I am saying it is not, unless we can commit to try and educate people beyond class eight and form four. If we do not do that, then we are not helping this country. We have not talked

about this issue. In fact, the Ministers have refused to address this House on the issue of polytechnics. They have refused! What do we do with those children that are yearning for knowledge? After they have finished class eight, you take them to polytechnics. Who is paying? On the polytechnics, the Minister for Labour and Human Resource Development told us that they only pay Kshs1,500 as salary for a polytechnic teacher. Who in this country is actually expected to live on Kshs1,500, which is not even paid regularly? We need to get serious. We need to take care of our schools, teachers and children.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**The Assistant Minister for Environment, Natural Resources and Wildlife** (Prof. Maathai): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I too wish to join my colleagues in congratulating the Minister for a well-thought-out Budget. I would like to associate myself with some of the comments that have been made, especially with respect to the length of the Budget Speech and also the general allocation of the different budgetary provisions to the Ministries. One would want to see some logic on why some Ministries have very huge budgetary provisions and others such as the Ministry of Water Resources Management and Development getting very low budgetary provisions, and yet, it is an extremely important Ministry. Similarly, I want talk about the environment. The Minister did well to address the issue of the environment and there seemed to be a concern to create a healthy environment in this country. I think it is very important for the Ministry to consider ensuring that cars which are imported into this country do not produce too much emission as they are doing at the moment. I think that the Minister can look into this issue and ensure that we do not have too much air pollution due to cars.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was good that the Minister addressed the issue of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and wanted to ensure that many of our people shift to LPG and not use charcoal. However, I do know that the majority of the people in this country who use charcoal do not have enough money to switch to LPG. So, we still have to do much more in order to save our forests. I would like to say that, perhaps, we shall really never be able to address the issue of charcoal until we are able to provide our people with electricity. I know of no country that has been able to save its forests, if its people are still dependent to a very large extent on wood as the source of energy.

Therefore, we need to review the whole electrification programme. I do not know why, in this country, we supply electricity in a very luxurious way. We need to bring people to live around centres and have them farm around where they stay, as is the case in Europe. That way, it would be easier to provide electricity, schools and other services required from the Government. We have continued to allow our people to be spread out in the whole country, making it difficult for the Government to reach them to provide water and electricity because of the high costs involved. I would like us to address the issue of forests by first addressing the issue of electrification and utilising the resources we have more efficiently. We can do this by encouraging our people to live together, or supplying electricity in shopping centres around which people live and they can walk to work in the fields.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the same connection, this House seems to be very much against the shamba system. The shamba system was introduced in this country by the British. Many people believe that it worked well. However, it did not work well as far as the conservation of our indigenous forests is concerned. That is the difference that has not been appreciated by hon. Members. We need to make a decision whether we want to make our forested mountains areas for the production of timber for the timber industry or want to conserve them with all the biodiversity; that is, the flora and fauna. Also, we could conserve the forest areas with an aim of conserving the water catchment areas. Water is soon going to be a very rare commodity in this country and a lot of

our people will suffer because we are converting our mountain areas into timber production areas when, in fact, we can emulate a company such as Kakuzi Ltd, which is currently growing thousands of tree seedlings on their land. There is no reason why people with a lot of land cannot become tree farmers. That way, they would be able to supply timber for domestic use and also supply the large timber industry. Our five major forest areas should be conserved for the purpose of sustaining our biodiversity and conserving our water catchment areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will not get tired to mention that it is one thing to prepare a Budget and another to be very efficient in implementing it. It is very important that all of us in the Ministries learn to be very efficient. I have observed gross inefficiency in the buying of cars by the Ministries. Although the Minister for Finance addressed that issue with regard to the size and cost of cars the Ministries ought to buy, he did not address the issue of the model of cars we ought to buy. We need to specify the kind of cars the Ministries should buy so that we are able to develop the manpower for repairing them. By so doing, we will not have vehicles worth millions of shillings in the Government yards. Such a situation arises because we allow Ministries to buy any type of car from anywhere. This issue should be addressed in the next Budget. With regard to use of paper, Ministries are extremely inefficient when it comes to utilising paper. Even here in Parliament, we only use one side of the paper. I have mentioned that so many times. It does not make any sense to use paper so luxuriously only to go out to start begging for money in order to buy more paper or invade the forests and log them down to the last tree. We cannot, on one side be crying about our forests, and on the other side be extremely inefficient in the way we use paper.

Concerning alcohol, I really feel sad about our country because people have a syndrome of acting only after issues become catastrophic. It is like we are always in a slumber, only to be awakened by tragedies. For 16 years we never wanted to admit that HIV/AIDS was killing people in this country. Today, the epidemic is killing people like flies. We have another problem that is brewing; that is, drugs and alcohol. Although the Minister for Finance said that alcohol should not be sold in the small sachets, honestly, this is a matter that should be considered a tragedy in this country. I have never seen anywhere in the world where children have become victims of alcohol as if there were no adults to guide them. The Minister tried, but he should go even further by controlling the alcohol abuse in this country by not only adults, but also children. It is, indeed, a crime for adults to expose children to alcohol. We need to be strict enough. If we say we are zero-tolerant to corruption, we should also be zero-tolerant to abuse of alcohol.

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

**Mr. Karaba:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to support the Speech given by the Minister for Finance on Budget Day. However, much as I support the Speech, I have a few highlights that I consider to be of great significance.

With regard to education, the Minister informed the House of free primary education which has seen over 1 million pupils being enrolled. This is important because most of these children would have led a wasted life. The Government is planning to spend Kshs12.8 billion on the free primary education. In my view, that is a very good gesture. The same money, according to the Minister, will be used to provide facilities that will promote quality education. My worry is about the quality of education. So far, with the increase of pupils by 1.2 million children, we have not had the employment of teachers to support quality teaching. I am worried that with the declining number of teachers and the increasing number of pupils in our classrooms, it is not possible to provide quality education. It might defeat the free primary education programme in the sense that we will continue producing quantity at the expense of quality. There Ministry should, therefore, plan on how to offset the imbalance.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, concerning the safety of students in learning

institutions, the Minister said that the Ministry will try to provide better safety measures in the institutions. This is very important and I foresee a situation where the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology will be able to introduce disaster management programmes so that, if buildings in the learning institutions are destroyed by fire or floods, the Ministry will then be able to put up alternative facilities immediately without shifting the students from their present location to other places. This has been a source of stress to many students, and if not checked, can eventually lead to mental torture.

With regard to provision of information and communication technology (ICT), this is very important because as we talk now, Kenya is a member of the world global society where computers are being used. Unfortunately, not many schools in our country can afford computers.

I was, therefore, expecting the Minister to come up with a policy so that the Ministry can provide computers which have been zero-rated in terms of Value Added Tax, so that all secondary schools could be provided with computers. This will be necessary if we are to industrialize Kenya by the year 2020. I am, therefore, hoping that in the next Budget, the Minister will come up with concrete measures on how to computerize schools in the Republic. Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is something else I noted regarding bridging the gap between primary and secondary schools. We note that with the increasing number of pupils in primary schools, it is not possible to imagine how many students will proceed on to secondary school. It is imperative that, by the time these pupils are in standard eight and sitting for the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE), very few of them will proceed to secondary school just because of inadequate facilities in secondary schools. This can only be avoided by proper planning, so that we can build more classrooms in order to continue with the system whereby pupils proceed from standard eight to form one and so forth. I want to thank the Minister for the bursary fund which has been provided to cater for those people who cannot afford to continue with secondary schools. But all the same, this money only caters for tuition. It does not cater for eventual calamities such as drought, famine or, maybe, floods. I would wish that the Ministry could come up with something tangible, so that education could be a continuous service given to people. Without education, there is no way we can talk about economic development in Kenya.

I would also like to talk about the way we treat reforms in education. This is something which has affected our system for a long time. Education commissions have been launched in the past, whose reports and Sessional Papers have also been tabled here. But we have not been able to implement some of these Sessional Papers and reports. If it is possible, some of the reports for these commissions should be released now. For example, there was a commission which was dealing with indiscipline and devil worshipping in schools. These reports should be released to the public so that people can now know how to go about this issue. By doing this, we will, at least, try to perfect the provision of education.

I also noted that a lot of money is going towards wage bills; salaries of either teachers or civil servants or those workers in the private sector. It is important that we must be able to maintain and control these wages, because most of these wages are not harmonized. You will find somebody earning so much money and doing very little. If you go to a research station, you will find out that somebody goes there for only one or two hours, yet he earns over Kshs150,000. This emolument should be reduced and the difference spread over and benefit other people who can do better jobs elsewhere.

It is true that Kenya is an agricultural country, and if we are going to develop, we have to think about agro-based industries. One of these, of course, is to try to improve agriculture and our crops in this nation. Some of the crops which were not even considered a lot in the Budget are tea and coffee, and yet these are major cash crops in this country. Nothing was mentioned about the

Nyayo Tea Zones, which are currently being run down. Very little money is being generated there, considering that very high production costs are involved in terms of labour, and yet, there is nothing that the Government is getting from it.

The Nyayo Tea Zones should revert either to county councils or into bushes, so that we can conserve the environment. This would increase moisture and we would have more rainfall. The Nyayo Tea Zones should be taken into consideration.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is also important to note that there was very little mention about coffee. Coffee production has been on the decline. The international market for coffee has also been on the decline. This has been caused by increased prices of inputs. If the prices of inputs such as fertilizers and tractors could be lowered, we could be able to produce more cash crops. This is something that Kenya should be proud of. We still have a lot of unutilised land which needs to be reclaimed. We have the Lorian Swamp in North Eastern Province and the Nyando Swamp. We have many other swamps which can be reclaimed to produce more crops. If this was given proper attention, we would produce more and we would be self-reliant in food. A country without food cannot think about development.

Lastly, I would like to talk about infrastructure. We noted that quite a number of roads were mentioned. There are some roads which were started as early as 1980 and are not yet completed, but I did not hear anything mentioned about them. For example, the Baricho-Kerugoya Road, which passes through very rich areas. I hope the Ministry will upgrade this road, repair it and make it passable.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Gitau:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the Budget Speech. I would like to air a few views on the Budget.

Even after a long three hours of listening to the Budget, I found its theme very much misplaced. The Minister did not tell us what strategies he is going to put in place to enhance efficiency for accelerated economic growth. In my view, more would have been put into the Budget in terms of strategies and ways through which the Minister was going to enhance efficiency and accelerate economic growth. It is also worth noting that the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the year 2003 grew to 1.8 per cent from 1.2 per cent. That is a commendable thing. From a layman's point of view, it beats logic how we plan our expenditure with anticipated grants. How do we plan to finance our deficit? In every Budget, we hope to finance our deficit through grants and loans. Why can we not budget our expenditure based on the resources that we have?

When Fidel Castro was kicked out by Americans in 1969, they started budgeting for the resources that they had because they knew that no-one in the world was going to support Cuba in its activities. Why can Kenya not start budgeting for the revenue that is available, or that can be collected from Kenyans? Why do we have to rely on donors? When will we realise that we are enslaving ourselves even further?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the Minister said, the Government policy in the mid-term is to consolidate economic gains. He says that amongst other things, the fight against corruption is one of the things that he intends to occupy Government funding in. I ask myself whether the very famous passport scandal is not corruption. The Government is now looking at its own corruption. When are we going to realise that corruption is not only seen by the Opposition?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the last regime, hon. Members who are now in Government, and who were then in the Opposition, complained about the Government. Those who were in the Government, and form the Opposition now, are speaking about corruption. Is it true that corruption is only seen by those in the Opposition? When will the real fight against corruption start? That fight should start now rather than later. It should not concentrate only on the past deeds of



those who have been in the Government before. The fight should start now. What should we do now to seal the loopholes that are facilitating corruption?

We remember the history of the NSSF. Buying one acre of land would cost the NSSF millions of shillings. We know that corruption takes place all over the country. Nothing has been done about it. Currently, we only want to see corruption as far as bribing a policeman on the roadside is concerned. When it comes to large sums of money, like the Kshs91 million that was paid to Anglo Leasing and Finance Company, that is not regarded as corruption. Who is Anglo Leasing? Where is it getting money from to refund the Government? Does it have to do with people in the Opposition or those in the Government? What are we going to do about corruption? Corruption is ruining this country.

A lot of effort should have been put into eradicating wrangles that are in the ruling coalition. We are spending valuable resources discussing memoranda of understanding (MOUs). An MOU between a few people is holding this country at ransom. We cannot think about development or the future of this country. We are only thinking about positions of power. When will these wrangles end, so that we start talking about development? It is my hope that sooner or later, His Excellency the President will give us guidance on what we should do about the MOU. We need to understand where we are heading to. This bickering should stop and development should start taking place. In my opinion, the main objective of any Government is to serve its citizens. Any Government that is not able to serve its citizens has no business being in power, be it this regime, the last one or the one to come. What does the current Budget propose to do so as to fulfil the promises made to the citizens of this country?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government has resources to tackle the plight of poor people. Looking at the Budget, I see that very little money has been allocated for that. For instance, was it necessary for this Government to commit billions of shillings to buy limousines for its Ministers when Kenyans are dying of hunger? Was that the right way to spend Government funds? It should have spent the money in buying affordable farming inputs like fertilisers, farm machinery, or making food affordable.

Another issue is good access roads. In Juja Constituency, where I come from, we have an acute shortage of good roads. All roads look like at one time they were tarmacked, but now they are really bad, to say the least.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another issue is credit facilities. The Kshs91 million, which was recently returned to the Government by Anglo Leasing and Finance Company would go a long way in helping the people of Juja access credit for small-scale farming. Each farmer would at get at least Kshs5,000. We also require marketing outlets for our poor folks. Coffee does not benefit the real farmer. It benefits middlemen. Co-operatives that are there to cater for the poor do cater for the big cats. We were also talking about jobs and affordable housing for the poor urban people. If you look at the slums in Nairobi, you will be shocked. We have *Mukuru Kwa Ng'ang'a*, *Mukuru Kwa Njenga* and Kibera. The bigger part of the population of Nairobi is poor. How much has this Budget done to cater for the poor?

There are a few things that this Budget is proposing to do that are worth mentioning. One commendable thing is free primary education. But there is a big difference between quality education and quantity education. We are availing education to our children. If you look at the teacher-student ratio, you will find that there is no quality education being given to pupils by teachers because we have 200 pupils sitting in one class. If you share 40 minutes per lesson to 150 students, I think each student will have one-and-a-half seconds. You will find that at the end of five years, very few of our students now in Standard 5 or 6 will be able to even write their own names. The Government should deploy more qualified teachers to our schools to educate our children.

It is also important to mention the issue of cheap liquor. Cheap liquor has become a menace in this country. In my area, the biggest brewery of cheap liquor like *Kumi Kumi* and *Chang'aa* is in Githurai. I have seen very little by way of proposals in the Budget towards financing the fight against illegal brews. It is commendable to see that the Minister has put in place measures to control packaging of liquor in 200 mili litre packs. It is also worth mentioning---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Kabogo! I do not need to remind you that your time is up.

**Mr. Gitau:** I beg to support, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, sir.

**Mr. M. Kilonzo:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Budget Speech. I am afraid I am not in a position to join a lot of my colleagues who are supporting this Speech. I must oppose it. There are very good reasons for doing so. The very first reason is that it seems to me that the Minister has forgotten that over the last 15 years, this country has been debating the issue of a new Constitution for our country. It amazes me that he does not mention the word "constitution" even once in this Speech, nor does he refer to it in any other form.

It is common knowledge that quite apart from the fact that Bomas of Kenya adopted a new draft Constitution on 15th March, 2004, it is evident to anybody looking at that draft that under Schedules 5 and 6 this hon. House will be required to legislate a large number of laws that will make it possible for the new Constitution, once enacted, to be brought into force and be functional. It is to be noted that the legislations that are anticipated to be brought to this House, either for fresh enactment, or for amendments, have also been overlooked by the Minister. It is quite possible that the Minister, of course, since the Government walked out of the Bomas constitutional talks, assumed then that the draft Constitution would cease to exist. I wish to make this contribution this afternoon to dissuade the Minister from thinking that, merely because the Government walked out of the Bomas talks, then the new draft Constitution will evaporate. If anything, it will continue gathering momentum. I would have expected a serious Minister for Finance to take account of the exigencies that will be brought to bear by the demands of the public in this country for a new Constitution. Moreover, you will remember that the Bomas process was established under an Act of Parliament, so to speak; the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission (CKRC) Act, Chapter 3A of the Laws of Kenya. That law requires that the CKRC remain in office until a new Constitution is enacted. Therefore, it is quite clear to me, or to anyone else who is looking at this Budget seriously to understand that the country will continue incurring expenditure for the benefit of the CKRC commissioners and their attendant infrastructure, until such a time as a new Constitution is enacted or the law otherwise amended. I think it is grossly unfair to this country for the Minister for Finance this year to forget to provide for a new Constitution.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other area that I would like to address briefly is that of insecurity. I noticed, looking at the Budget Speech, that Minister has given insecurity in this country barely a passing glance. In fact, he has hardly addressed it. He does not go into it and yet, as we are all aware, many people have lost their lives; many have been attacked in their homes. This includes even hon. Members of Parliament who have been attacked in their residences. People have been waylaid in their own gates. The issue of insecurity is so dramatic that to consider and represent to this hon. Chamber a Budget Speech without addressing it in a particular way as to what measures the Government will take to bring insecurity under control is, again, extremely unfair and totally wrong for the Minister.

I must say that coupled together with insecurity is the issue of crime as a whole. This issue escaped the Minister. I dare say that, perhaps, it is because in his haste, in order to cover up and

forget the issues of the new Constitution, he does not realize that the crime and insecurity that this country is facing arises from the enormous deterioration of the economy generally, and particularly the fact that our young people do not have jobs. I speak with authority because there is not a single constituency in this country where you will not find young people with degrees in their pockets; a lot of them even with Masters degrees and PHDs, but they are currently unemployed.

As long as our youth are not getting the attention that they deserve; as long as they do not understand that there is value in the system of economy in this country, then crime and insecurity will continue. Therefore, it amazes me when the Minister, in his Speech to this House, did not talk about job creation. He talked about them casually, as though it is something that you can sweep under the carpet and pretend that it does not exist. The fact of the matter is that the young people of this country do not feel that they own this country. They feel that they are neglected and that their degrees, diplomas and certificates are of no benefit whatsoever.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel that it would have been fair for the Minister to address the issue of jobs for our young people. Together with that, is the very grassroots of the electoral process. For some reason, the Minister forgot that this country has got councillors in municipalities and local authorities. I happen to know that no single Member of Parliament is not facing the problem of councillors. That is because they continue asking: "If you can increase the salaries of lecturers, teachers and Members of Parliament, how dare you do so when you forget the enormous contributions that councillors in the grassroot areas of this country contribute. Therefore, I would have expected, because that was a promise made by my colleagues across the Floor of this Chamber--- The promises said that: "Do not worry! Vote for us and when we go to Parliament, we will ensure that you are well paid!" Then, all of a sudden, the NARC Government has forgotten that Kenya has got councillors. I dare say that in the next administration of KANU, councillors will be given enormous priority when we consider the issue of increasing salaries.

**An hon. Member:** You were there!

**Mr. M. Kilonzo:** No, I was not! The other thing that amazes me--- The Minister is one of the few Ministers that I admire in the NARC administration. But in that area, he has let me down and, therefore, I have a right to criticise him. He has forgotten that prices of commodities for the local people continue to increase. The price of *unga* is no longer what it was when the NARC administration took over in December, 2002. The prices of sugar, fuel and bus fare that ordinary Kenyans pay from Buru Buru Estate or rural areas to the City Centre have tripled and multiplied. The excuse given was seat-belts and other factors. But I dare say that the Minister should have addressed that. He should have told the Kenyan people how he intends to make sure that the obvious inflation--- I admit that the economists are now saying that the inflation of the 1970s is now coming back to the world, perhaps, because of the policies of the American Government! But the fact remains that there is inflation. Prices are rising and the Minister, in his Speech, totally ignored that very important part of our economic situation. Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, allow me to address the financial sector. That is one area where I think it is fair for the Minister to be congratulated. He, at least, brought to bare the issue that gave rise to the Donde Bill in this country. He also bared the issue that followed in this country, with regard to recoverable interest and loans from banks. The Minister borrowed from both Zimbabwe and South Africa in bringing into force what is normally known as the *In duplum* rule, which puts a ceiling as to how much a bank could recover from somebody who has defaulted. Unfortunately, even when I salute the Minister for thinking of those measures, he made serious goofs that this House must address when we come to discussing Section 9(a) of the Central Bank of Kenya Act that he proposes to amend, and Section 44 of the Banking Act which brings in the *In duplum* rule. For the information of hon. Members of this House, let me say this: The Minister, for the first time in the history of this country, has amended the

definition of "significant shareholder", relative to banking, to say that a significant shareholder is any person who holds 5 per cent. Unfortunately, he has gone further and said that the morality test that must accompany a director or a managing director of a bank, should also be imposed on an investor, suggesting that the NARC administration, all of a sudden, wants to play priest to the Kenyan investment in banking, because the rule is subjective---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order! Your time is up! Can you support?

**Mr. M. Kilonzo**: Yes I can. If I had more time, I would support.

I beg to oppose.

**The Minister for Local Government** (Mr. E.K. Maitha): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the Motion.

The reason why the Opposition has been criticising the Minister's Budget Speech is because in the past two Governments, there has never been a Minister for Finance who has read a very good Budget than the one which was read this year.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government now has to look for ways to sell its policy. For that reason, we need a Government spokesman. This Government has done a lot in the last one and half years. When we were in the Opposition, the President of this country, including us, were fighting for vital freedoms which people are enjoying now. We were fighting for freedom of speech, freedom of the media and many other things. That is why you can see that while the President is quiet on these things, people can even go to the FM radio stations and abuse the President because that is what he fought for. Because we do not want to curtail that, some Members of Parliament here are beneficiaries of what we have been fighting for. You can see a Member of Parliament going to an FM radio station and talk ill about this Government while during KANU's rule, nobody could even utter such words. But if somebody has that freedom to abuse, clash or to talk freely, that means this Government has really done a lot.

Now, coming to Budget, the goodness about it is that it actually balanced and took care of every area. When you go to all the Ministries where money was given, all Ministries have been given the power to work for the citizens of this country. The people are now criticising the President, that he is not visible, he is not going anywhere. But the President has said it clearly, that the Ministers are empowered. For example, I am the Minister for Local Government. My Ministry is allocated Kshs4 billion every year. That money has already been disbursed up to the ward level, to the councillors and Members of Parliament have not taken interest to know how much money has been received by their own councillors. So, if Kshs4 billion can trickle down to the councillor, then this Government has done more than enough for the Opposition to complain.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been a councillor since 1975 when Mzee Kenyatta was the President. I have also been a politician in former President Moi's Government. But I find it so difficult to criticise this Government, where every Member of Parliament is taking home Kshs26 million to their constituencies. In this Budget, every Member of Parliament is taking Kshs1 million to give it to whoever he wants as school bursary. Every Member is taking Kshs5 million to repair roads in their constituencies. Every Member will be getting another Kshs20 million from July to do whatever projects he wants. So, if you fail to come back to Parliament, you are not a development conscious politician. There has never been a Government which is giving cash, Kshs26 million to a Member of Parliament to take home, except this Government.

On the creation of jobs, if there was somebody to announce what this Government has done, there are 20,000 *matatus* in the country and they have been made to follow rules and regulations. The Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development has directed all *matatu* owners to ensure that every driver has to work for seven hours and for that reason, every *matatu* has to employ two drivers and two conductors. If we have 20,000 *matatus*, then that is four jobs per *matatu*, times

20,000. Hon. Members of the Opposition do not even see that creation of jobs is being done.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if people have degrees, they need to have jobs befitting their education offered by a Government. The former Governments knew that they were educating people and that they were going to get degrees, but it is only this Government which is coming up with good ideas. I want to give you a very simple example. During the Moi Government, the Mijikenda community at the Coast Province was being arrested everyday for only taking *mnazi*. However, President Kibaki has allowed them to take *mnazi* and sell it without being arrested. This has created 7,000 jobs of tappers. This *mnazi* is sold even in Nairobi. It has created another 10,000 jobs for women traders. A survey which was conducted recently in Mombasa showed that every Friday, 26,000 of our Mijikenda women used to beg on the streets to get some little money. However, the number has dropped to 2,300. This means, therefore, that people are staying in their homes. If this Government has ideas to create jobs, given another five years, people in this country will not complain that we have graduates who have no jobs.

If we go to the Printed Estimates of this year, we will find that everybody was a winner. When we talk about the increase of *unga* prices, that is playing cheap politics. Look at the Rift Valley Province where people were only getting Kshs600 per bag of maize, and now they are getting Kshs1,400 per bag. Look at milk which is being sold now at high prices. People have to be told that it is the outside world which is controlling the petroleum prices. The prices are not being controlled in Kenya and for that reason, if we are forced by the Americans to increase our prices because they are fighting the Arabs, our Budget has to reflect how petrol pricing is going up. We have done a lot to retain the prices on the common *mwananchi's* commodity.

With those few remarks, it was a very good Budget and I support it.

**The Assistant Minister for Trade and Industry** (Mr. Miriti): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to support this Budget.

As we know, for the last two years, we have had Budgets read here. There is a Budget which was read last year and one which was read this year. If you listen to the way the masses received the Statement of the Budget, it was very popular. In fact, what we were promised last year in terms of free primary education, Constituency Development Fund, improvement of health facilities and various other sectors, we have really and for sure received them. There is no doubt, whatsoever, that what we have been promised this year will come to reality.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what brings a problem in this country is that after Budgets are read, promises made and planning is done, we have some of us, politicians, who go round the country making very adverse utterances. These utterances often affect the budgetary implementation. We have heard several politicians talking about worries in the country, attacking each other, making all sorts of funny utterances and doing all sorts of funny things. When such statements are made, sometimes they are picked by the mass media and once this happens, they are aired all over the country and the world. Thereafter, we hear such politicians blaming the media for writing what they said. In fact, it has become a tendency in this country for people to make statements just to disown them later and blame the media.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would call upon leaders to be patriotic and know what effects their statements have to the country. In fact, some of the statements have thrown out or made it very difficult for tourists to come in. Some statements target security while others focus on political development and as such, even our development partners; partners who are very ready to support us keep off just because of statements by some of us.

Such statements also affect the national morale. Once the morale of the population is affected, productivity is also affected adversely. We would like statements from politicians which encourage our people, show an element of solidarity and that there is peace in the country, and

statements which show love and affection and that there is willingness to co-operate so that our people are motivated to work hard. This will ensure that our Budget is not over-stretched when we have failures in reaching the set targets.

This Budget mentioned the area of agriculture. In fact, as we read in the Budget and as we listened, we saw that there is a lot of improvement in agriculture and in the area of manufacturing. No country can survive without manufacturing or agriculture, except those few that have mining and a few other areas.

Kenya relies mainly on agricultural products and we need a lot of processing of these products so that we can add value to them. This is why I feel that the Minister should be congratulated for taking care of farmers and saying that they would be supported in their production or farming.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the manufacturing industry in Kenya---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Miriti. Time is up! However, you have three minutes to continue tomorrow.

### ADJOURNMENT

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ethuro): Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of business. The House is, therefore, adjourned until Wednesday, 23rd June, 2004, at 9.00 a.m.

The House rose at 6.35 p.m.