

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 21st June, 1995

The House met at 9.00 a.m.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

PAPER LAID

The following Paper was laid on Table:

Statement on Vote on Account for the Financial Year 1995/96

*(By the Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah)
on behalf of the Minister for Finance)*

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

VOTE ON ACCOUNT

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

THAT, in accordance with Section 101 of the Constitution of Kenya the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of the sum of K£2,367,026,423 made up in the manner set out in the Vote on Account laid in the House be authorized for the purpose of meeting expenditure necessary to carry on the services of the Government of Kenya during the year ending 30th June, 1996, until such time as the Appropriation Act for the year comes into operation.

*(His Excellency the President has signified
his consent to this Motion.)*

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

RENT COLLECTION IN SHAURIMOYO

THAT, in view of the fact that Shaurimoyo Estate at Kamukunji, Nairobi, was erected long before Independence, and the residents therein are poor, this House calls on the Government to remove the middlemen collecting rent on behalf of the Nairobi City Council so that tenants pay directly to the Council as was the practice for over 50 years and still is the practice in other Nairobi City Council Estates.

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to give notice of the following two Motions:

ESTABLISHMENT OF LAND TENURE COMMISSION

THAT, considering the increasing incidence of land tenure related conflicts in our country in the light of major contradictions in the plurality of land tenure regimes operating in Kenya today; being aware that the results of the Carter Land Commission have become obsolete after over 60 years of social and economic transformation and conscious of our collective responsibility to find a lasting solution to our country's property right problems, this House calls upon the Government to urgently establish a Land Tenure Commission to inquire into, receive opinions on and report upon all aspects of the current land tenure and the current problems with a view to developing new comprehensive land laws to deal with identified challenges.

BANNING OF OBSCENE SONGS

THAT, in light of the importance of power radio as a medium of influencing public opinion, in consideration for the need to cultivate a national commitment to gender parity and respect for the role of women in our daily life, this House urges the Government to ban the airing of songs whose content is blatantly sexist and derogatory of women on Kenya Broadcasting Radio.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No.319

KILLING OF POLICE OFFICER

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

[**Mr. Rotino**]

- (a) if he is aware that an Administration Police Officer, a Mr. Franco Poriot, and his friend were both killed at Matisi village near Kitale on April 2, 1995; and,
- (b) if the answer to "a" above is in the affirmative, what action has the Government taken to bring those involved to book, and restore the confidence of the Pokots working and living in Trans Nzoia District.

Mr. Speaker: Anybody from the Office of the President? Next Question.

Question No.218

IMPOSITION OF DROUGHT LEVY

Dr. Kituyi asked the Minister for Finance:-

- (a) under what conditions the Government imposes a Drought Levy; and,
- (b) whether considering that there is no drought in the country now, he can terminate the current Drought Levy.

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

(a) There are no laid down conditions governing the imposition of a Drought Levy, but the Government can at any time impose a levy to finance expenditures on an unforeseen calamity. In this case, the Government introduced the Drought Levy, through the Finance Act, 1994, enacted by Parliament, to specifically finance expenditures because of the drought that hit the country in 1994.

(b) As the hon. Member will by now have understood, the current Drought Levy will end on the 30th June, 1995, as enumerated in the Minister's Budget Statement recently read in this House.

Dr. Kituyi: Notwithstanding one fact that according to the written reply supplied to me there is provision that the current Drought Levy for individual does not end at the end of June, but at the end of December, 1995. But with that as it may, considering that the drought that occasioned the introduction of that levy ended substantially earlier than the year 1994, can the Assistant Minister explain why it has been necessary that a Drought Levy is dragged on like for individuals in Kenya up to the end of 1995 when there was no drought whatsoever to justify it? Why has the Government been less than transparent in the administration of the proceeds of that Levy?

Mr. Keah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the second part of his supplementary question, Dr. Kituyi is fully aware of the fact that even when the rains do come, you do not produce the food on spot. It does take some little time, some months, in fact, before food crops can grow following the rains. The hon. Member is fully conversant with that.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the first part of his question, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I understood him right, the usage of the Drought Levy was less than transparent. I do not know what he means by that. That question is loaded. Relief food has been distributed throughout the entire Republic and to me the distribution has been more than transparent.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question, Rev. Ommani!

Question No.227

COLLECTION OF REVENUE

Rev. Ommani asked the Minister for Local Government:-

- (a) how much money was collected, in form of service charge and market collections, during the Financial Year 1993 and 1994 in Lurambi Constituency; and,

(b) how the money was utilized.

Mr. Speaker: Anybody from the Ministry of Local Government? Next Question.

Question No.267

BUILDING OF PERMANENT DAIS

Mr. Nthenge asked the Minister for Local Government:-

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

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

Mr. Speaker: Anybody from the Ministry of Local Government? Next Question, Mr. Mutani!

Question No.361

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO MEDICS

Mr. Mutani asked the Minister for Health how much miscellaneous payment is given to doctors, clinical officers and nurses to cover them for numerous risks, particularly Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), that they are exposed to.

The Assistant Minister for Health (Mr Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give the following reply.

The miscellaneous allowances currently paid to doctors, clinical officers, nurses and other Health personnel to cover them numerous risks are as follows:-

- (a) Medical and dental officers - Kshs500 p.m.
- (b) Clinical officers Job Group "H"
and above - Kshs500 p.m.
- (c) Nurses Job Group "G" and
above - Kshs400 p.m.
- (d) Laboratory Technologists - Kshs200 p.m.
- (e) Laboratory Technicians - Kshs200 p.m.
- (f) Mortuary Attendants - Kshs200 p.m.

Mr. Nthenge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it fair for the Ministry to give doctors only Kshs.500 and the Nurses Kshs400? Is a difference of Kshs100 worth the difference in their qualifications?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some clinical officers are also nurses and, therefore, the difference between Kshs500 and Kshs400 is due to the fact that they are in different job groups hence making their pay different.

Mr. Mutani: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that answer, could the Assistant Minister tell this House why there should be such a big difference between a doctor and a laboratory technician and yet both are exposed to the risks?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I must also explain that apart from this allowance, the medical personnel have also other protective measures. Above that they are supposed to exercise personal care because even if they were given Kshs1 million as allowance, that is nothing in comparison to their lives. Therefore, this allowance is just a token because the Ministry cannot afford to pay more and what is also required of them is to exercise extra caution when handling such cases.

Prof. Ouma: I would like to ask the Assistant Minister whether he is satisfied that the mortuary attendants are being attended to properly in this allowance because they are at the cross-roads of all the diseases. All dead people end up at the mortuary. The mortuary attendants should be given a slightly better allowance than this.

Mr Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I quite sympathise with the question my hon. friend is putting across, but the problem is lack of finance. If this House could even come up with a recommendation that such personnel who are exposed to these dangerous situations be given more and the Treasury along with the Ministry of Health could arrive at an agreeable amount which can be paid to them then we would be very much pleased to do it.

Mr Ogur: The late Dr. Muya had detailed in his Report that all categories, particularly those working in high risky areas who include the mortuary attendants and the laboratory technicians because before one is treated the disease must be identified and the laboratory technician is to take the diagnosis including blood tests and so on. This is the truth. Improvement in working conditions made and Dr. Muya's recommendations should be implemented. That allowance is very low and should be increased immediately because life is worth more. Allowances being paid to doctors and nurses are very low and they should be increased. Is that not so, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know!

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I quite agree with the hon. Member, but he must accept the fact that

although all people are equal, they are also different in many respects. For instance, hon. Members in this House are not paid the same as councillors nor are they given the same allowances. This is categorised according to their job groups. I do not think, we can arrive at another solution without this issue going through the relevant government departments.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question. Mr Rotino, the second time.

Question No.319

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(a) if he was aware that an Administration Police Officer, a Mr. Franco Poriot, and his friend were both killed at Matisi Village near Kitale on April 2, 1995; and

(b) if the answer to "a" is in affirmative, what action the Government has taken to bring those involved to book, and restore the confidence of the Pokots working and living in Trans Nzoia.

Mr. Speaker: Anybody from the Office of the President? Well, the Question is deferred.

(Question deferred)

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

Mr. Speaker: Anybody from the Ministry of Local Government? Well, the Question is deferred.

(Question deferred)

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(a) how much money was collected, in form of service charge and market collections, during the Financial Years 1993 and 1994 in Lurambi Constituency; and

(b) how the money was utilized.

Mr. Speaker: Anybody from the Ministry of Local Government? Well, Question is deferred as well.
Next order!

(Question deferred)

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

(Order for Committee read)

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

(The Minister for Finance on 15.6.95)

(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 20.6.95)

(Second Day of Budget Debate)

Mr. Speaker: Mr Biwott was on the floor, is he there?

An hon. Member: No!

Mr Sifuna: Thank you very much Mr. Speaker, for giving me this chance to contribute on this Financial Statement. The Budget, as it is, I cannot say it is a good one. The purpose of this Budget is just to blackmail the Kenyans because tomorrow you will find that the Minister for Finance will come up again with so many "mini budgets".

The Assistant Minister for Health (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member really in order to say that the purpose of the Budget is to blackmail Kenyans?

An hon. Member: That is his opinion!

The Assistant Minister for Health (Mr. Mutiso): It is his opinion, but he is misleading Kenyans. That is not the purpose of the Budget. I am seeking your guidance whether this is actually proper.

Mr. Sifuna: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am entitled to my own opinion. We have had so many Mini-Budgets.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! Order! You may be entitled to your opinion, but if you make a categorical statement of facts, be mindful of Standing Order No. 69. Hon. Members have a right to call upon you to substantiate. That is what you have been called upon to do. You have made a categorical statement of fact.

Mr. Sifuna: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with you, but the whole problem is that in this country, we have had so many mini-budgets. That is why I said that we have been taking the public for a ride. That is why I am saying so. I hope this time the Minister for Finance will not come up again with mini-budgets. Let it be first and final.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the side of the Office of the President, we have heard so many times that when the Kenya Police and army officers go out for recruitment, they pick up various personnel to join the Police Force or the Army. I have witnessed one thing, that after people from Bungoma District have been selected, in the end they are all sent away, but I have never seen the officers from the Police Force or the Army coming back to do a second selection at all. How the second selection is done, we do not know. They will just come to Bungoma and select some people. When they reach the various training colleges, they are turned away, and whether they do a second selection, we do not know because we have never seen it. I hope this around time round, when the Office of the President, particularly the Army and the Police Force, go round the country, and they happen to recruit some personnel, they should come back and give us the right quota.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the side of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, I will appeal to the Minister concerned to make sure that the implementation of Nzoia Sugar Company - reconstruction of Phase 11 - is carried out without further delay. We have heard so many times the Government promising us that it is going to construct the second Phase, but that Phase has never taken off. So, I am appealing to the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, to make sure that the construction of Nzoia Sugar Company is carried out without further delay. Equally, when you look at this Budget, the Minister for Finance erred, because it is very wrong for the Minister to lift the ban on importation of maize and milk in this country. There is nowhere in the world where you will find that a country has liberalised the agricultural sector. Lifting the ban on importation of sugar, maize and milk is going to hurt the common man in this country. Therefore, I appeal to the Minister concerned to make sure that the question of importation of milk, maize and sugar is done away with, without necessarily hurting the farmer.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at one time, the Minister for Transport and Communications did promise this House that we shall have a daily train from Nairobi to Malaba. We have been appealing to the Government from time to time to make sure that the train leaves Nairobi for Malaba on a daily basis, to help the commuters. The Minister for Finance is now asking for this money. When we give them money, tomorrow they will come and say they; "when funds become available". Why can they not ask for whatever money they want so that this House ensures that, at least, the whole country benefits from the Budget. Kenyans, irrespective of which political Party they come from, pay tax. When we pay tax, services must be provided. It is going to be very wrong for the KANU Government to continue telling Kenyans that people from Opposition areas will never get any development, whereas taxation is paid by all Kenyans. Recently, there was a KANU rally in Vihiga District. Over the radio, they said people from Bungoma and Nyanza Province will never get any development, but they will just "smell" development of some other areas. There is nothing for us to apologise. We are entitled to development, and the KANU Government should effect development irrespective of which area one comes from. It is a racist Party. All Kenyans and Europeans who are in KANU are there illegally. That is why it is called Kenya African National Union (KANU). We have never seen Democratic Party (DP) being called Kenya African Democratic Party. So my brothers, Indians and Europeans who are in KANU, and Europeans, you are in that KANU illegally.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. An hon. Member is entitled to his opinion, but is hon. Sifuna in order to say that the Kenya African National Union is a racist Party? Has he ever seen any element of racism in the Kenya African National Union? Is he in order to mislead this House and the whole world by his utterances?

Mr. Speaker: Order! Mr. Sifuna, you would do better if you talked about the policies in the Budget. Proceed!

Mr. Sifuna: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was talking about the question of development in this country, and it would be very wrong, when the Opposition Party takes over the Government, to start imposing sufferings onto the other Opposition Parties. If a Minister will not develop my area just because I am in the Opposition, or a Minister denies my people their rights, that is another form of corruption. He will be using his position to deny the rights of my people, and this is what I am trying to say. I am appealing to the KANU Government to make sure that all the development throughout the country is carried out irrespective of which party one belongs to. When we pay tax, we pay equally. If anything, the people in the Opposition pays more than those people in KANU. It would be very wrong for a Minister to do so. You are a Minister for Kenya Government and not Minister for KANU. You should travel throughout the country and when you have a Harambee, call me so that I may do a Harambee for you. You should not get worried and say, "Oh! When I call a Member of Parliament from the Opposition side, he will not come". Let us work as a team. Let us develop all areas. We still have projects like Busia Sugar Factory. For years and years, the Government has been promising it will build up that factory. When is it going to build it, and yet the area is 100 per cent KANU? We have been promised from time to time that the Kenya Government is going to build a teachers' training college at Kibabii. Every year we are told the same thing. Right from 1979 when we were not even in this House, we were told the same thing. The Minister for Finance did promise that. When are you going to implement this project? People are not going to take you very seriously if you continue misleading this country.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Prof. Mzee: Ahsante sana, Bw. Spika, kwa kunipa fursa hii nizungumze juu ya Bajeti.

Bajeti hii ni ya tatu kutoka kwa mhe. Mudavadi tangu alipochukua madaraka ya Waziri wa Fedha. Kila mwaka, Hoja hii ikiletwa hapa sisi huambiwa kwamba Bajeti ni nzuri sana kwa wananchi na kwa Kenya kwa jumla lakini matokeo hayo mazuri mpaka sasa hatujayaona. Shida ambazo zinawakabili wananchi zingali zipo. Bajeti ambayo

itakubaliwa na wananchi na kuwafurahisha ni ile ambayo itahakikisha mahitaji ya wananchi yametekelezwa, kama upande wa elimu; mashule yana vifaa vya kutosha, mahitaji katika afya; hospitali ziwe na dawa zakutosha, barabara zirekebishwe, kuna nyumba za kutosha ambazo wananchi wanaweza kukaa na kuishi katika hali ambayo si ya juu ya matumizi. Ikija Bajeti kama hiyo italetwa na tuone matokeo kama vile maisha ya wananchi yawe mazuri basi hiyo ndiyo tutaita Bajeti nzuri ambayo inawafaa wananchi. Mimi kama Waziri wa Kivuli wa chama cha Upinzani---

(Laughter)

Mimi kama Waziri wa Kilimo wa Chama cha Upinzani, ningependa kuzungumzia juu ya ukulima katika Bajeti.

An hon. Member: Makadrio, Bwana!

Prof. Mzee: Msingi wa uchumi kama Waziri wa Fedha alivyosema, uko juu ya ukulima. Alitoa hesabu za kutosha za kuonyesha umuhimu wa ukulima. Alisema kuwa asili mia sabini ya wafanyakazi katika nchi yetu hii wako katika secta ya ukulima na vile vile - hili jambo hakutaja - asili mia sabini ya viwanda katika nchi yetu hii ya Kenya inatokana na kilimo. Yaani kwa kimombo; agro-based sector. Juu ya yote hayo Waziri hakuzungumza juu ya mipango mahsusi ya ukulima. Kwa kimombo hakuzungumza juu ya specific agricultural development policy. Hakutaja kabisa mipango mahsusi juu ya ukulima na tunajua lengo la Bajeti hii kama alivyosema katika hotuba yake ni kumaliza umaskini. Alitumia katika lugha ya Kiingereza; "equity and poverty problem". Sisi tunajua kwamba kuna maskini katika miji lakini maskini wengi wako mashambani, ni wakulima. Hiki ni kitu ambacho kila mtu anajua. Kila mtu anajua ya kuwa maskini wengi ni wakulima. Kuondoa umaskini katika wakulima ni lazima kuwe na mipango maalum ya uchumi katika ukulima kama vile mambo ambayo yanatazama mazao yote, nafaka, matunda, mboga, chai, kahawa na hali kadhalika. Haya mazao ambayo huuzwa nje ya nchi hii kama vile, chai, kahawa, mboga, matunda na maua. Hatukutajiwa kabisa katika Bajeti kuna mipango gani ya kuweza kuimalisha kabisa ukulima wa namna hii ambao katika hotuba yake Waziri alisema ya kuwa mipango huu wa ukulima bado uko nyuma. Vile vile katika huu uchumi wa ukulima kuna viwanda ambavyo vinahusika na ukulima; agro-industries. Katika mwaka uliopita mazao kama ya chai, sukari, pareto na pamba yalikuwa chini. Waziri hakueleza kabisa ni mipango gani aliyonayo katika mwaka huu ya kuongeza mazao. Kwa hivyo, hii Bajeti ya mwaka huu haiwezi kuwa nzuri ikiwa haitashughulikia ukulima. Sisi tunajua kwa hakika ya kuwa nchi yetu inategemea kilimo. Ni mistari ambayo haizidi 13 inayozungumzia ukulima katika Bajeti hii. Kwa hivyo, sikufurahishwa kabisa na mipango ya uchumi katika nchi yetu ambayo imesahau secta ya ukulima kabisa.

Bw. Spika, ningependa kutaja kidogo juu ya kodi ya kutengeneza barabara; Road Maintenance Levy. Hii imeongezwa kwa thumni kwa kila lita moja ya mafuta. Hizi ni pesa nyingi sana. Usafiri ni kitu muhimu sana kwa wananchi wetu. Na ikiwa usafiri utakuwa ni ghali, bei ya kila bidhaa itapanda. Kwa hivyo, sikufurahishwa kabisa na ongezeko la ushuru huu kwa sababu utasababisha wananchi kulipa pesa nyingi kwa usafirishaji. Watalipa pesa nyingi kusafirisha mazao yao na pia watatoa pesa nyingi kusafirisha bidhaa zingine. Vile vile hatujaona manufaa ya hizi pesa

ambazo zimekusanywa. Hii ni kwa sababu barabara zetu ambazo tumeambiwa kuwa asili mia 14 ni za lami zimejaa mshimo. Sisi tukisafiri kutoka Mombasa kuja hapa, na kazi hii tunaifanya kila wiki, tunaona hali ya barabara ikiwa mbaya na pesa zinakusanywa. Hizi pesa hazikuanza kukusanywa sasa. Zilianza kukusanywa kutoka hapo palipokuwa na Road Tolls. Hizi ni pesa nyingi sana na inasikitisha kuona kuwa Serikali hii yetu hata ikikusanya pesa kiasi kipi, huwa hazina baraka. Hazina baraka kwa sababu Serikali ni korofi. Ikiwa Serikali ni korofi baraka itatoka wapi? Hata Mwenyezi Mungu pia hatanyunyizi baraka zake. Kwa hivyo, mimi ningependa kusema kuwa taabu katika Serikali hii si ukosefu wa pesa bali ni juu ya matumizi mbaya ya hizi pesa. Matumizi ya hizi pesa hayana msingi. Kitu ambacho chaweza kupatikana kwa Kshs1 milioni Serikali yetu huenda ikanunua kwa Kshs8 milioni. Wakati mwingine hata ikinunua kitu fulani na kulipa zile pesa haipati kitu chochote ambacho kinafaida.

Bw. Spika, sikusema kuwa hii Bajeti ya mwaka huu yote ni mbaya kuna mambo mengine mazuri. Jambo kama vile la kuondolewa kwa vikwazo katika pesa za kigeni si jambo baya. Watu wenye jamii na watu ambao wako pekee, Family Relief and Single Relief kuongezwa kwake ni jambo nzuri; tulikuwa tukilitaka.

Kupunguzwa kwa VAT kutoka asilimia 18 mpaka ikafika asilimia kwa 15 ni jambo nzuri twatoa heko. Vile vile, katika mipango iliyoyopo ya kuuza baadhi ya Mashirika ya Serikali ni mipango mizuri ila kusema ya kuwa Kenya Railways itatoa huduma ya usafirishaji wa abiria (passengers services) katika kazi nyingine, mimi sikubaliani nayo sana.

Kwa hayo machache, Bw. Spika, naunga mkono Hoja hii.

Mr. Ndilinge: Asante sana, Bw. Spika, kwa kunipa nafasi hii. Nataka nianze kwa kuwapongeza Wabunge, maana jambo likiwa nzuri sharti tuseme ni nzuri. Bajeti yenyewe ilikuwa na sehemu nzuri na sehemu zile ambazo hazikufaa mwananchi, ningependelea ukisimama hapa Mbunge mwezangu, sehemu zile unaona zilikuwa nzuri usiseme zilikuwa mbaya, na sehemu ambazo zilikuwa mbaya usiseme zilikuwa nzuri ndiyo tuwe na nafasi ya kusahihisha.

Kwanza, ningependa Wabunge wezangu wajue ni kama masiku tu yamebaki turudi kwa wananchi. Kile kipo ni tujue Mbunge wa Upinzani au wa upande wa Serikali matusi tunayotusiana badala ya kujenga Kenya hii, hautawambia wafuasi wako wayasikie, hautawambia ulitukana watu wa upinzani au watu wa Kanu wasikie, wataangalia kilichofanywa. Kwa hivyo, ni wakati wetu tuheshimiane na tufanye kazi pamoja kama Wabunge wa Bunge hili. Ningependa kumwomba Waziri wa Fedha, ahimimize kutekelezwa kwa pesa zile alisoma hapa kwa maofisa wanaohusika wazipeleke kwa miradi iliyokusudiwa. Maana wakati mwingine wananchi na hata sisi viongozi hushangaa tunaposikia pesa zilirudishwa kwa Hazina Kuu, hii huwa ni sikitiko kubwa maana wakati mwingine huwa tunaambiwa hakuna pesa. Sasa, hizi pesa huwa zimerudishwa kwa Hazina Kuu huwa zinatoka wapi na kazi hazijatekelezwa?

Kama vile Mbunge aliyetoka kuzungumza aliposema tungependa hii kodi ya barabara (Road Maintenance Levy) itekeleze kazi ambayo ilitengewa. Isiwe kuwa inakusanya na kazi inayostahili kufanya haifanywi.

Mambo mengi yaliyotajwa katika Bajeti yanahusu sehemu za mashambani. Kama kwangu barabara hazipitiki. Ningependa Waziri ajue kuwa pesa zilizotengewa barabara zingeanza kufanya kazi maana barabara ni mbaya.

Pia mambo ya maji. Sisi upande wa Ukambani husumbua Serikali juu ya chakula si kwamba hatujui kulima, ni kwa sababu huwa hatupati mvua. Ningemwomba Waziri wa Fedha upande wa maji tujaribu kupata visima vya maji ndio tuweze kufanya unyunyizi maji kidogo ili tuzuie njaa ambayo hutukaba sana.

Mambo ya madawa. Maana Bajeti ilipokuwa ikisomwa, kila Wizara ilisomewa pesa zake. Ningemba Waziri aone kuwa hospitali zote zina dawa. Kama sehemu ya Ukambani kuna malaria hata ingawa waimezuia hivi majuzi, na ni vibaya watu kuumia kwa ukosefu wa dawa na pesa zilitengwa.

Ningemwomba Waziri juu ya elimu. Pesa ambazo zilitengewa elimu zigawanywe kwa njia inayostahili. Na katika hizo kamati, Waziri wa Fedha ana uwezo wa kusema pesa zitumiwe kwa njia hii. Tungependa pesa zikitengewa watoto ambao hawajiwezi ziwe zikienda kwa hawa watoto, maana sehemu zingine unaweza kusikia hii ni "Busary Fund" ya watoto ambao hawajiwezi na unaona inaenda kwa wengine ambao wanajiweza. Jambo hili huwa halistahili kamwe.

Jambo lingine ni kuhusu wakulima. Kama vile ilivyosemwa, si vizuri wakati wo wote tuwe tunaomba chakula. Lakini tukimkabidhi mkulima vifaa vya kulima, hiyo itakuwa ni njia moja ya kupunguza njaa katika nchi yetu.

Kuhusu usalama. Pesa zilitengewa ofisi inayohusika na usalama. Ningependa tutilie nguvu sehemu zinazohusika na usalama ambazo ni Polisi, CID na Special Branch. Usalama uwe kitu cha kwanza kwa maana maana tukiwa na usalama katika nchi kitakachofuata ni maendeleo.

Ningemba mambo ya jela yaangaliwe sana. Maana ni hivi majuzi tu, mshitakiwa mmoja kutoka Ukambani aliachiliwa kutoka Kibera aende nyumbani na hakufika, alikufia njiani. Makosa madogo madogo wakati mwingine yawe yakiangaliwa, na kama pengine jela zimejaa sana, wawe wakipewa "conditional discharges" wakati mwingine. Maana mtu kama huyu hakupatikana na kosa na wakati alipoachiliwa hakumaliza hata wiki moja kabla hajakufa. Kwa hivyo kilichomfanya afe ni kudhoofika, kama vile mwenzangu, Bw. Nthenge, alivyosema.

Jambo lingine ambalo ningependa niongee ni kuhusu mambo ya hizi pesa ambazo hukusanywa na zinahusu Wizara ya Arthi na Makao. Kwangu tangu mwaka wa 1974 ndipo usorovea ulianza na hakuna mkulima hata mmoja aliyepata cheti cha kumiliki shamba. Hivyo ni kuonyesha tumenyimwa haki ya kupata pesa. Nia ya cheti cha kumiliki mashamba ni mtu apate pesa kutoka kwa benki yake. Ningeomba hiyo Wizara, maana ilitengewa pesa zake, wakati ukifika wa kuteua kamati za usorovea, nafikiria kwamba kunastahili "special team" (kamati maalum). Kwa sababu ikiwa tangu 1974, hakuna mkulima hata mmoja amewahi kupata cheti cha kumiliki shamba, inaonyesha kuwa kuna mambo. Na ni umaskini tu unaoendelea kulenga watu wangu, maana sina uhakika kama mwaka ujao, 1997, au mwaka nenda mwaka rudi, watapata hivyo vyeti vya kumiliki mashamba.

Ningeomba Wizara ya Ardhi na Makao ifikirie kuwapa watu vyeti vya kumiliki mashamba. Wale watu ambao wamemaliza mambo yao ya usorovea, na wenye kuhusika kesi, wabaki na kesi zao. Maana inasemekana katika kata, kukiwa na kesi moja, vyeti vya kumiliki mashamba haviwezi kupatikana. Tunajua kuna wale watu ambao wana "ugonjwa" wa kesi ya mashamba, wanaweza kufanya watu wabaki miaka nenda miaka rudi bila vyeti vya kumiliki mashamba. Ingekuwa vizuri tufikie usorovea ukishafanywa katika kata fulani, vyeti vya kumiliki mashamba vinapewa wale ambao hawana kesi, na walio na kesi wabaki na kesi zao.

Jambo lingine, ningependa tujue pesa za shule ambazo zinahusu watoto na wazazi ziwe zikilindwa. Kwa sababu pesa nyingi zimekusanywa, na baada ya kukusanywa huwa haijulikani zilifanya kazi gani. Hii Bajeti inahusu pesa, tukitaja mambo mengine inayohusu pesa kama hizo za wazazi tusionekana kama tumekwenda kado na Hoja inayoendelea katika Bunge hili. Kwa hivyo ningeomba Wizara inayohuzika na hizo pesa zinazozivamiwa na kamati za shule ziangalie ili wazazi wasiendelee kutozwa pesa ambazo hazijulikani zinakoenda.

Bw. Spika, kuhusu wakulima ningependa kumshukuru Mtukufu Rais kwa sababu hivi majuzi aliwaondolea wakulima malipo fulani, na sasa wanalifurahia jambo hili. Ningependa utekelezaji wa miradi ambayo imetegemewa pesa katika Bajeti hii ufanywe mara moja tusije tukaambiwa kwamba pesa zimerudisha katika Hazina Kuu ya Serikali kabla ya kutekelezwa kwa miradi mingi nchini.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

Mr. Nthenge: Ahsante sana, Bw. Spika, kwa kunipa nafasi ili niweze kuzungumza juu ya Hotuba ya Bajeti.

Kwa vile mimi ni Mbunge wa Nairobi nitaanza na shida za Nairobi. Uchafu ulio katika Nairobi ni mwingi sana hivi kwamba tulitumainia kwamba Waziri wa Fedha angesema kitu kuhusu usafi wa Nairobi. Nairobi kuna watu wengi sana na ugonjwa ukiingia utawaua watu wengi sana. Kwa hivyo, usafi wa Nairobi ni jambo la lazima. Nilitumaini kwamba Waziri wa Fedha angelitengea Baraza la Jiji la Nairobi pesa ili liweze kulisafisha Jiji hili, ambalo linatembelwa na wageni wengi kutoka ng'ambo. Mimi na Wabunge wenzangu saba hatujui tutawaambia watu wetu nini kuhusu shida za Nairobi. Mto wa Nairobi ni mchafu zaidi na tulitumaini Waziri angetupa pesa kidogo ili tuufanyie kitu. Ni kweli, Nairobi ina madiwani, lakini kama hawana pesa hawawezi kufanya chochote!

Shida nyingine yetu hapa ni juu ya ukosefu wa Kazi. Tuna vijana wengi ambao hawana kazi. Tulitumaini kwamba Waziri angeanzisha miradi fulani ili vijana wetu waweze kupata kazi. Ikiwa mtu amemaliza kusoma halafu akose kazi ataishia kuwa mkora. Lakini ni kama sisi tumemwambia "We uwe mkora", kwa sababu ya kutompa kazi.

Jambo lingine ambalo ningetaka Waziri wa Fedha alisikie ni kwamba mishahara yetu hailingani na elimu na muda watu wanaotumia masomoni. Ukiuliza kwa nini waalimu na wafanyakazi wa hospitali wanalipwa mishahara midogo kushinda ya watu wengine wanaofanya kazi rahisi zaidi ambazo hazihitaji elimu ya juu unaambiwa kuwa waalimu na wafanyakazi wa hospitali ni wengi. Lakini kama hawa ni wengi inafaa tuanze kutoa mishahara kulingani na kiwango cha elimu, ili yule ambaye amesoma kwa miaka mingi kama daktari aweze kulipwa zaidi ya wenzake. Mara nyingi tunalalamika kwamba madaktari wanaanzisha kazi zao binafsi, lakini je si yeye ni binadamu ambaye ana haja zake? Hatuwezi kuwaulumu kwa sababu tunawalipa vibaya.

Kitu kingine kinachonihangaisha katika nchi hii ni shida ziliko katika shughuli za kibiashara. Huyu Waziri ni kijana, ambaye akili zake ni timamu, na kwa hivyo nilitumaini angezungumza kuhusu shida za biashara. Biashara sasa zimeharibika sana na tena zimeingia mikononi mwa watu wasio Waafrika. Tangu tulipoanza kuitawala nchi tulikubaliana kuwaweka Waafrika katika biashara. Tuliwapa Wahindi notisi na baada ya kama miaka mitatu Waafrika wakawa na maduka katika River Road, Biashara Street na kwingineko. Baada ya mudamfupi Wahindi waliokuwa wameenda Ulaya walirudi na kuyanunua maduka yale yale kwa pesa kidogo za "goodwill" za kumdanganya Mwafrika mwenzangu. Tuliwapa Waafrika maduka hayo kwa kutumia uwezo wa kisiasa na Waafrika hao wasingaliyauza maduka waliyokuwa wamepewa kwa uwezo wa kisaisa. Badala yake wangeparudisha kwetu ili tumpatie mtu mwingine.

Kwa hivyo, ningependa Mawaziri wa Fedha na Mipango na Maendeleo wapange mpango mwingine kama ule wa kwanza ili nchi yetu iache kuonekana kama ni India, ambapo matajiri ni Wahindi na hali wafanyakazi ndio Waafrika. Kule Industrial Area kuna aibu zaidi kwa sababu hii. Sasa, sijui nilienda Ulaya katika mwaka wa 1962 kuitisha Uhuru wa nini! Wale Waafrika niliowaitishia Uhuru hawafaidiki sasa. Wakati wa ukolini Wazungu walikuwa katika nafasi ya kwanza, Mhindi nafasi ya pili na Waafrika nafasi ya tatu. Lakini sasa Mhindi yuko karibu kuwa katika nafasi ya kwanza, Mzungu nafasi ya pili na Mwafrika bado katika nafasi ya tatu. Mimi nilikuwa tajiri kwa miaka mitano lakini wenzangu waliniambia niache biasha ili niingie siasa tuwatee watu wetu. Nilifanya hivyo,

tukawatetea watu wetu mpaka tukaupata Uhuru. Lakini sasa hali imebadilika hivi kwamba ukiingia katika maduka ya bishara utashangaa kama uko India au Kenya. Na hali ukienda huko India huwezi kumpata Kamau, Njoroge au ole Sankori akiwa na duka huko.

Sasa tunabembelezwa na pesa ili kutoa nafasi yetu kwa wengine. Hongo imezidi. Nataka nchi hii inonekana kuwa ni ya Mwafrika kwa sababu mambo yake yanaendeshwa na Waafrika. Sisi tuna akili kama watu wengine. Zamani tulikuwa tukiambiwa hatukuwa na akili ya kuwa mawakili. Lakini kwa vile sasa tuna mawakili na madaktari wengi Waafrika kwa nini bado tunaonekana kuwa bure. Tumeanza kurudi pale tulipokuwa kwa sababu ya hongo; watu wanajifikiria wao wenyewe badala ya kuifikiria nchi yao. Ningependa tuzibadilishe nia zetu. Hii ni kwa sababu tusipofanya hivi yule mwananchi wa maisha ya chini ambaye anatumaini kwamba Bunge litamfikiria huenda atatukasirikia, na unajua hakuna refu lisilo na mwisho.

Hakuna refu lisilo na kikomo. Wamevumilia vya kutosha hawa watu. Na mimi kazi yangu ni kuwatetea. Nimewaambia niliwacha biashara yangu ya utajiri ili nitetee Mwafrika. Sasa ninaona yule Mwafrika niliyetetea siku hizi hafaidi hata. Nina dawa. Niliulizeni niwaonyeshe. Uhuru, haki na ukweli zikirudi, utaona mambo yamekwisha. Hatufwati haki na uhuru. Sasa mhe. Mutiso ananiuliza na tulikuwa na yeye hapa Bungeni, tukapanga mambo vizuri. Leo, yamepinduka na hata yeye anaona haya. Yale tuliyo pangia watu wetu yamepinduka na yamepewa wengine. Sasa tuko wapi? Sisi wengine tunaona haya. Saa nyingine, ukikutana na wale wazungu tuliokuwa tukipambana nao, unaona aibu kwa sababu walitambua "you cannot manage". Inaonekana kama hatuwezi.

Ukipita barabarani, zimejaa mashimo. Barabara ikipata kashimo kadogo, badala ya kutengenezwa papo hapo, wanangojewa miaka mitatu ndipo watengeneze. Sasa, badala ya kazi hiyo kugharimu Kshs10,000, inagharimu Kshs1 milioni. Tulikuwa wapi? Serikali huenda livu au nini? Tunajuliza. Huyu mhe. Lotodo amepewa kazi ya jela lakini hajengi nyumba. Jela ni zile za zamani zilizowachwa na Mwingereza, na watu wanazidi kuongezeka. Yeye hapanuliwi kazi yake. Yeye anaambiwa tu afungie hawa watu lakini, atawafungia wapi? Mimi humuonea huruma saa zingine kwa sababu seli ni zile zile za Mwingereza. Aibu gani hii ninapata? Hata sijui niende wapi! Saa zingine, mimi huwa sitaki kuambia watu mimi ni Mbunge, lakini hata ukijaribu kuficha, mwingine anakujia na kusema; "habari mheshimiwa Nthenge?". Watu wanajua kumbe mimi ndiyo mmoja wa wale.

Bw. Spika, sasa jambo linalofaa ni, pesa zikishakusanywa, ziwachwe kutupwatupwa ovyo. Ziache kwenda Ulaya. Ziwekwe hapa, zifanye kazi ili hata watu wapate kazi. Mambo mabaya yanaletwa na zile pesa zetu nyingi ambazo zinapelekwa nje. Sikusikia Waziri akisema chochote juu ya kuzuia watu kupeleka pesa nje.

Kwa haya, naunga mkono.

Mr. Rotino: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to thank you for giving me this opportunity to contribute to the Budget and to commend the Minister for Finance for giving us a good Budget.

I have a few comments to make on the Budget, in spite of it being good. I come from a marginalised region which falls among the ASAL areas and when I look at the Budget, I do so with a view of finding out what it has given the marginalised and ASAL areas. This is because I believe the Budget gives us a projection of where we are going in one particular year. It gives us a view of where we are going in terms of all aspects of development. When I looked at the Budget figures very specifically, I tried to find out what it has got to give the marginalised areas. Very little money has been given to those districts, but I feel that they deserve some consideration. Very little money has been given to those areas as far as infrastructure is concerned. The Minister gave very little attention to that.

Before I go further, I would like to talk about the Drought Recovery Programme. We know that a drought is something that is recurrent. It comes after every four or five years. However, the Minister never gave us a policy on how we are going to fight these recurrent droughts. He should be able to give us because it does not pay to give somebody food all the time, but it pays to teach him how to fish, to grow food and, generally, give him the necessary facilities to produce food. For example, in Kerio Valley, we have plenty of rivers running towards Lake Turkana. The Minister was not able to tell us how those rivers are going to be tapped in order to irrigate those areas, thus fighting drought. I am particularly referring to the policy that the Government has on those areas in order to reclaim them from the prevalent dryness.

Mr. Speaker, many times, I have talked about education in terms of bursary funds distribution. The bursary that the Government gives to those poor children is very minimal. In spite of it being minimal, the richer districts have been given the bigger share for reasons best known to the Minister for Education. For example, West Pokot was only given Kshs300,000. This is just a drop in the ocean as far as the number of children who need the money are concerned. All the marginalised areas were given very little money and the Ministry cannot explain this. The rich districts were given more while the unfortunate districts were given less. The Ministry should be able to consider those areas. That is why I said that the Budget never gave attention to those areas that deserve attention. I wish to request the Ministry of Education to give more money to those areas that deserve it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when you come to agriculture, the Budget never gave us policies on agriculture, and yet this is what we consider to be the back-bone of our economy. If it is the back-bone of our economy, we should be able to have a clear-cut policy. It is the sector that employs 70 per cent of our population and, therefore, the Minister for

Finance should be able to give us some guidelines which would help us make that sector very strong. This Ministry still has a lot of problems with payments to farmers. Right now as I speak, many farmers have not been paid and I do not know what the Ministry is doing, but I hope something is being done to pay the farmers. This is because many farmers, especially the small-scale farmers are still having problems with payment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me move on to the liberalisation programme. The Budget never dealt with this explicitly. It never gave us directions on what this liberalisation programme is all about and which sectors we are going to liberalise and at what stages. I believe that when we undertake full-blast liberalisation, it is alright, but we should be able to do it step by step. The Budget should be able to give us a guideline towards that. The various Ministries should be given guidelines on the various liberalisation programmes because I believe that if we go full-blast, all other sectors that we rely on are going to suffer. The Ministry should be able to give us some a guidelines on that.

I also want to talk about pensions. There are many people who are retiring, and the pension scheme is being run very poorly. You want somebody from North Eastern Province or Turkana district to travel all the way to Nairobi in order to have his pension dues processed. I believe this is not fair to those people who are retiring because they are forced to travel long distances and sometimes, they have spend weeks or months here in Nairobi in order to process their pension. The Ministry should be able to deal with these pension programmes very well. They should know when a person is supposed to retire so that they can process the necessary documents to enable the person to get his returns and benefits as quickly as possible.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak about the entire business world. The hon. Member who has been on Floor spoke vividly about it. I was looking at the Budget to see what the Budget has to do with indegenization of the economy because I believe we are selling our own economy. We are selling our own businesses and our own country.

If you talk to any foreigner, he will tell you that; "when I walked in the streets of Nairobi, I saw nothing but Asians. I did not see the Africans or the local people. I saw them as workers". Who owns the economy? This is a question that the Budget should be able to address itself to and give us a focus on where we are going as far as indegenization of the economy is concerned. It should be able to empower the small-scale businesses and the informal sector so that our own people have a grip on the economy. We should not have those people who call themselves "paper citizens" getting hold of the economy. These are people who have more than two citizenships. We want the local people to be able to have the economy in their own hands. However, they cannot be able to do so if they do not have the resources.

We should give loans to the small businessmen so that they can be able to have grip on the economy. This was not addressed very seriously by the Budget and I would like those sub-committees that deal with different functions within the Ministry of Finance to look at the small-scale sectors and see if the Government is able to guarantee schemes the way the Indian Government did in 1969 to guarantee loan schemes. The banks give out loans, but the Government operates guarantees schemes for assisting any person who is given a loan and defaults. This way our small-scale businessmen can be able to get soft loans on very reasonable terms.

Mr. Speaker Sir, the interest rates reflect how the economy is growing and if the interest rates are still high, you do not expect our own people to be able to borrow. It is those big businessmen who have enough assets are who will be able to borrow. Our farmers do not have a lot of collateral security to be able to deposit in the banks in order to get loans. The Ministry, through those sub-committees should be able to address this seriously. I am suggesting to the Ministry that when the Budget is on the process of being prepared in the future, those people from different areas, especially marginalised areas and the people of concern should be included in the committees at early stages of Budget preparation so that you do not have only sector of people sitting down and preparing the Budget. We should have people who come from those marginalised areas who deal with livestock, reclaimed lands and ASAL areas. Those people should be incorporated in those Committees that prepare the Budget so that they can give their own views on their own areas.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would now like to talk about security. Security is very important and vital because without peace we cannot be able to develop. Recent examples are Rwanda, Burundi and Somalia. Peace is paramount to any kind of development and security roads in those areas are supposed to be done.

With those few remarks, I beg to support the Budget Speech.

Mr. Murungi: I wish to make just three brief comments on the Budget Speech. I want to touch on the political barriers to economic growth and development, and secondly on the physical infrastructure especially the road improvement programme and three, the agricultural policy in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, look at the bottom of Page 4 of the Budget Speech by the Minister for Finance which reads as follows:-

"The growth of 3 per cent in GDP in 1994 reflects above all the generation of more funds for productive investment by private sector. This investment in turn has been made more attractive, not only by macro-economic policy mix, but also by reduction in ethnic tension which in large measure has been due to personal and admitting peace making efforts of His Excellency the President. It cannot be stressed too strongly that political stability is the

cornerstone of the whole economic edifice."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think this is a correct assessment, but the Minister merely touched on the subject. I want to expound a little more on that subject. I think it is high time we realised in this country that economic growth and sustainable development cannot be realised through distractive politics. We cannot guarantee continued economic growth in this country with politics of hatred, party arrogance and ethnic chauvinism.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, those who have looked at the power politics in the country know quite clearly that KANU Government is in power because of the economic strangle-hold that it has on the people of Kenya. The Government--

The Minister for Health (Mr. Angatia): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Maybe the hon. Murungi can enlighten us how the KANU Government has an economic strangle-hold on the people of Kenya. He can explain in details of what he means by economic strangle-hold and give evidence on it.

Mr. Murungi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was just coming to that. It is quite clear that KANU has used land, jobs, famine relief, trade licences and development funds to reward those who support it and to punish those who do not support it.

The Minister for Health (Mr. Angatia): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. KANU as a political party does not do any of those things that he is enumerating. So, he is misleading everybody. If he is talking about the Government, that is a different matter, but if he is talking of KANU as a party, the Government has the right to give its people land, jobs *etcetera*. But KANU as a party has not done anything that he is telling us.

(Applause)

Mr. Murungi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was talking about the KANU Government. The Government in power is the KANU Government. We have heard from very high sources that Opposition areas will not benefit from development programmes supported by the KANU Government. If the Minister wants to contradict his higher authority, he should stand up and say so.

The Minister for Health (Mr. Angatia): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member seems to insist on making unfounded allegations which he cannot substantiate at all. Now he gets away by mixing KANU Government and the political party when originally he had said KANU.

(Mr. Murungi stood up in his place)

Instead of withdrawing that one and proceeding, he now mixes up KANU Government. The latest phrase is "from some quarters". He has heard that development will not go to Opposition areas. I have the facts here, even Opposition areas, including his own area have benefitted. Is he in order to mislead the House and make unfounded allegations against the Government and the KANU party? He must withdraw.

An hon. Member: That is a point of argument.

Mr. Murungi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am talking about KANU Government, not the KANU party. It is also clear--

(Hon. Angatia stood up again on a point of order)

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! I think it would be best if hon. Members want to refer to Government they should refer to Government. Certainly a legal difference exists between Government and any political party. So, can you proceed on that line?

(Applause)

(Hon. Angatia remained standing)

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Angatia, that one is overruled.

Mr. Murungi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is also quite clear that the Government has used colonial laws and a one party Constitution to exclude others from political power through a policy of "winner take all". We feel that this trend is dangerous to the economic growth and development of this country. We feel that unless we talk to each other now and put some constitutional reforms in place, the three per cent growth in GDP which we have realised is going to be threatened in the future because of political instability. We are also going to waste a lot of money on repression, on police, Special Branch, APs, GSU, military, prisons and security guards. All that money could have gone into health, education and other more useful services to Kenyans.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it would have been important if the Minister could have allocated some funds for investments on political stability and constitutional reform. With regard to the roads improvement programme on

Pages 22 and 23 of the Budget Speech, the Minister said that they are according immediate attention to this area by allocating K£156 million for this purpose.

On road improvement we are spending Kshs3.1 billion countrywide. But the surprising thing is that the proposed Eldoret International

Airport alone is going to cost us Kshs4.2 billion. If we are really serious about our road maintenance programme, why should we allocate Kshs3.1 billion for all the roads in the country and leaving Kshs4.2 billion for one airport? I am not against the idea of Kenya having many airports, but let us finish our roads first. So, my recommendation is that we should stop the construction of the Eldoret Airport now and spend the Kshs4.2 billion plus the Kshs3.1 billion on road maintenance countrywide. In my own constituency, we have three tea factories with no connecting roads and the roads are impassable even during the dry weather. That road project which was unanimously approved by this road is going to cost Kshs500,000. We understand that the Kshs500,000 set aside for this road to connect with Kinoru Tea Factory, Chogoria Hospital and Meru Town is not available. So, the people of Meru are wondering why we cannot get Kshs500,000 when the people of Eldoret are getting Kshs4.2 billion for the Eldoret Airport.

Dr. Wako: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I think the hon. Member is trying to mislead this House by saying that the people of Meru are not getting Kshs500,000 when it has been reported in today's newspapers that the Government is spending Kshs4 million on roads in Meru District this year alone.

Mr. Murungi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Meru people, through tea cess, have managed to raise Kshs.5 million, but that money has not been spent on the roads yet. When we ask why the money is not being spent we are told that it is being held by the District Commissioner. Why is that money which has been raised by Meru people not being used for grading the roads? The Government is not spending its own money but even the money contributed by the people is not being spent. Let the Government take the roads maintenance programme more seriously.

With regard to the agricultural policy, it is quite clear that the cornerstone was liberalisation and privatisation, but there is no legal framework for the liberalisation of the agricultural sector. The peasant farmers in this country are still governed by draconian colonial laws; like the Agriculture Act and the Co-operative Societies Act. The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing and the Minister for Co-operative Development still rule the farmers of this country like village tyrants.

Mr. Arte: Ahsante sana Bw. Spika, kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili nami niweze kuongea juu ya Hotuba ya Bajeti ambayo ilitolewa hapa Bungeni na Waziri wa Fedha siku ya Bajeti.

Kuna taabu nyingi sana katika nchi hii yetu. Watu wengi wameitaja Bajeti ya mwaka huu kuwa Bajeti ya maskini. Lakini hata hivyo, ningependa kusema kwamba Bajeti hii haisemi cho chote kuhusu sehemu ambako kuna maskini wengi. Sehemu ya Kaskazini Mashariki pamoja na sehemu njirani zake zina maskini wengi sana. Hali ya maisha katika sehemu hizo kame ni ngumu sana. Kuna uhaba wa mvua na maji hayapatikani. Watu katika sehemu hizo hawana njia zo zote na kushughulikia kilimo. Mali yetu tu ni ngamia na ng'ombe wachache. Ni jambo la kusikitisha sana kuona kwamba Bajeti hii haisemi cho chote juu ya ufugaji. Ufugaji pia ni sehemu muhimu ya kilimo katika nchi hii. Utaona kwamba hakuna soko la mifugo katika nchi hii. Halmashauri ya Kenya Meat Commission ambayo ilikuwa inatusaidia ilifungwa miaka mitatu iliyopita. Kwa wakati huu wafugaji hawana njia yo yote ya kuwalipia karo watoto wao. Hii ni kwa sababu hakuna soko la mifugo. Pia ngamia hathaminiwi na mtu ye yote katika kilimo na ufugaji. Hakuna hata mtu anayeshughulika na kuchinja ngamia hapa Kenya. Tukienda kule Nyeri kuwauza ngamia watu hakuna mtu anayewanunua! Kule Murang'a hawataki nyama ya ngamia. Wizara inayohusika haitaki kututafutia soko ili tuweze kuwauza ngamia wetu. Kwa hivyo, ingefaa mambo haya yaangaliwe kwa makini sana.

Kuhusu elimu, ukweli ni kwamba pesa zinapelekwa mahali matajiri wanaishi. Pesa zinazotolewa chini ya ule mpango wa kuwalipia karo wanafunzi kutoka jamii maskini hazipelekwi katika sehemu ambazo ziko na maskini wengi. Hii ni bahati mbaya sana. Ikiwa nia ya Serikali ni kuwasaidia watoto kutoka jamii maskini basi yafaa pesa hizo zitumiwe katika sehemu ambazo zinakabiliwa na shida hata kama kuna shule moja pekee katika sehemu hizo. Lakini utaona kwamba pesa zote zinapelekwa huko Mkoa wa Kati ambako tangu wakati wa ukoloni walikuwa na shule nyingi sana. Pia watu katika Mkoa wa Kati ni matajiri. Hawa tu ndio wanaosaidiwa. Kwa hivyo, yafaa sehemu ambazo zina watoto maskini zisaidiwe. Sehemu kama vile Turkana, Pokot, Mkoa wa Kaskazini Mashariki zinakabiliwa na shida nyingi; watoto hawaendi shule kwa sababu ya kukosa karo.

Kuhusu afya, pesa nyingi zinatumiwa katika matibabu. Utaona kwamba wataalam wetu hawasemi cho chote juu ya kuinga magonjwa. Wazungu husema kwamba "Prevention is better than cure." Lakini utaona kwamba pesa nyingi zinatumiwa kununua dawa. Ingefaa pia kiasi kikubwa cha pesa kitumiwe katika shughuli za kuwakinga watu wetu na magonjwa. Wizara ya Afya inatumia pesa zake bila uangalifu. Idara ya Afya katika Wizara hii ina nguvu kushinda hospitali. Ingefaa pesa nyingi zitumiwe katika kuzuia magonjwa.

Bw. Spika, saa ni chache, na mimi nataka kuzungumza juu ya maji. Maji yanatolewa kutoka Kilimanjaro. Yamefika huko Mombasa na Ukambani, lakini kwa bahati mbaya sisi watu wa Garissa, hata ikiwa mito miwili hupitia kando ya mji, leo hakuna maji. Mji wa Garissa, ambao ndio Makao makuu ya Mkoa kwa muda wa miaka kumi iliyopita, hakuna mtu ambaye ameoga na maji ya mfereji. Watu wanatumia punda kuchota maji. Hii ni taabu kubwa

sana, na sisi tuko hapa Kenya. Sisi ni walipaji kodi. Tuko sawasawa na hawa watu ambao wanatolewa maji zaidi ya kilometa 200-300 na zaidi ya hayo. Pia sisi ni wanachama wa KANU. Je, tutapata maji siku gani? Lazima Bajeti yetu iangaliwe. Mambo kama hayo yanaweza kusemekana ni ubaguzi. Ni nani anabagua sisi namna hii? Yule ambaye anabagua sisi, anafanya wale ng'ombe tuko nao wakufe kwa sababu ya kiu. Mashine ya bwawa la maji ikivunjika, hakuna vipuri. Jusi tu, ng'ombe wengi walikufa kwa sababu mashine moja ilichomwa na ikaharibika. Ng'ombe karibu 3,000 walikufa kwa ajili ya kiu. Hiyo ni aibu kubwa sana. Mimi ni jirani ya watu wa Mkoa wa Pwani. Tunapata ile mvua inayoitwa manyunyu (Short Rains). Barabara za kupelekea watu chakula hakuna. Watu wanazungumza juu ya murrum, all weather roads, marmac, lakini sisi hatuna njia ya kupeleka chakula hata na Land Rover au Four Wheel Drive Vehicles nyingine. Hatuna hata kilomita kumi za murrum road katika Mkoa wa Kaskazini Mashariki. Tunangojea nani? Nikikaakaa naambiwa itafanywa.

Rafiki yangu, mhe. Murungi, kutoka Meru alikuwa anazungumza juu ya barabara. Nasikitika kabisa, kwa sababu ninajua Meru, zile barabara, hata zile ziko juu ya milima, ziko na murrum, na yeye hazungumzi juu ya barabara za Ijara ziko namna gani. Hata mtu akiwa na gari la punda, hakuna njia ya kupitia. Yeye akisema ni mlipaji kodi, afikiri juu ya watu wa Kaskazini Mashariki, kwa sababu wao pia wanalipa kodi. Hili ni jambo la kusikitisha sana. Katika Meru, nimeona zile barabara ziko zinazunguka hata mlima. Kila pahali ziko barabara za lami. Sisi hatujapata hata barabara za murrum. Kutoka Wilaya ya Garissa hakuna barabara ya kwenda Mandera, Moyale, Marsabit and Isiolo. Eneo la Mkoa wa Kaskazini ni nusu ya nchi yetu. Kwa bahati mbaya Wanakenya wenzetu hawajui kabisa kama eneo la mkoa huo ni nusu ya Kenya. Kama eneo la mkoa huo ni nusu ya Kenya, jameni na tuwapatie mabaki ya Uhuru. Hatutaki kula kama vile nyinyi mmekula na kushiba. Barabara zetu ni za ajabu wakati wa Ukoloni kuliko zilivyo sasa.

Mr. Gichuki: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to comment on the recent Budget by the Minister for Finance.

First, I may express my views that it is not right for us, Members of Parliament, just to pass the Budget when we do not know how it was formulated. We are not a party to its formulation, and yet, it is just brought here for us to pass. I am saying this because at our levels in the districts and divisions, we should be incorporated when the various departments are formulating their proposals for the Budget, other than just waiting for it to be brought here in the House and then we are told to approve it.

Having said that, I come from an area newly settled; Nyandarua District. I have gone through the Budget and I have seen the allocations within the Budget for various areas. I must say that in some aspects we have really got a raw deal in my area. As a new settlement area, we require various facilities in terms of water, roads, health facilities *et cetera*. Going through the Printed Estimates, we find that in terms of water, we have really got nothing. In terms of rehabilitation of water supplies, apart from only one water supply in Kipipiri Constituency, all the other water projects have been left out.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my area, most of the Water Projects have stalled and most of the dams that were constructed during the colonial times by the settlers who were in that area, should have been considered by the Ministry for rehabilitation because we depend on them in terms of livestock and human beings.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are an area where we normally depend on milk. Our economic mainstay is milk production. In the light of that, we require a proper road network. When I went through the Printed Estimates, looking at what has been allocated to us in terms of roads, I think we also have got a raw deal. Right now, we have not been paid for milk for about five months, and this is affecting our daily lives because this is the money we use to develop ourselves in the area; it is the money we use, maybe to go to Harambees, to buy our basics requirements in our homes, and it seems the Government seems to be insensitive to our plight. We have talked about it and nothing seems to be happening. We were told that we should have been paid our dues for we delivered sometimes last week, but nothing is happening. I call upon Kenya Cooperative Creameries (KCC), and the Ministry concerned, to facilitate this because our people are really suffering. Before I close the issue on the KCC, I would call upon any investor, be internal or external, to come in the district and start milk processing plants because the KCC has been quite a failure to our people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding roads, we have a road that is being recarpeted from Ol-joro-rok to Nyahururu up to Kinamba. I can see hon. Kariuki there, and the road goes going to his area. The contractor is on site, but the area from Ol-joro-rok to Nyahururu seems to be taking quite a bit of time because right now, as we are talking, there is no activity going on. They are working in Laikipia side and not in Nyandarua side. I do not know what is happening, but I would call upon whoever is dealing with roads to facilitate the construction of this road because we really need it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we also have a situation where our headquarters has been moved from Nyahururu to Ol Kalou. Going through the Printed Estimates, I cannot see any allocation of money to go towards the construction of buildings, rehabilitations and expansion of the township. This should not be left to the local wananchi. We should not be left to raise money on Harambee basis to construct the headquarters because we do not have the resources and it would not be possible for our people to do so. It is upon the Government and the Ministry of Finance to consider this matter. In the light of that, there are some areas where we require revisiting in terms of road maintenance because of

their deplorable state. Like in my Constituency, there are two divisions, Ol Joro-Orok and Ndaragwa Divisions. From Ndaragwa Division to Ol Kalou headquarters it is not proper for anybody to go through Nyahururu. We could, through the assistance of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, rehabilitate Ndaragwa-Shamata-Ol Kalou Road. This would be make easier for our people to move to the new headquarters. We have proposed this idea to the District Development Committee and it is under their consideration. It is an issue that should be passed because we require it if we have to move to the new headquarters which is Ol Kalou.

Having said that, as a settlement area we have Mokoroborogat. I am calling upon the Ministry of Lands and Settlement to be very particular because at some stage they used to give land indiscriminately within the Mokoroborogat area. The Provincial Agricultural Board saw our point of view where we wanted the lake to be preserved. The Ministry should refrain from issuing land which is within the Mokoroborogat. I am also calling upon the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) to fence off the area around the lake for environmental protection so that the lake does not dry out. The lake is quite vital for us for the water balance of the area and for environmental purposes. In that area, we have Kirima where the people in the area rely on for vegetables, carrots, potatoes et cetera. We have Naivasha Panafoods which went under liquidation and now the plant has got some new people who are managing it. Our people from Kirima - I think I have asked a Question in this Parliament and even my colleague, the late hon. Mucemi asked it - have not been paid for their farm produce. I am calling upon the Ministry of Commerce and Industry - I can see the hon. Assistant Minister there - to facilitate the process of payment so that they are paid all their money which covers a period of two years or so which is not fair.

When we talk about projects financed by bodies such as DANIDA, SIDA *et cetera* in some areas, we cannot forget to mention lack of the same in our areas. We are calling upon the Ministry to consider our areas. We wonder what methods they use when they pin-point the districts that are going to be served by donors with health facilities. We require the same facilities in our area. We require the same assistance from the donors.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Mcharo: Thank you, very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support this Budget Speech.

First of all, I want to commend the Minister for Finance for his Budget. We have been told that the economy in 1994 has grown by 3 per cent and that is projected to grow by a further 5 per cent in this coming Financial Year. I think this is a testimony of good manner in which the Government is handling the economic affairs of this country. We wish this effort to continue so that this country will come out of the bad times that we have been facing in the past few years.

Having said that, I would like to support some of my colleagues who have said that the Budget has not told us much on what the Government is doing to develop larger parts of this country namely, the arid and semi-arid zones. Most of us come from these areas. Over 80 per cent of our country is arid and semi-arid and I would like to see very specific measures outlined in the Budget on what the Government intends to do to develop these areas. In this regard, I have noted that some hon. Members of the Opposition said that we have been rewarded because we are on the KANU side. The truth of the matter is that majority of Members of KANU live in the disadvantaged areas. Coast Province is predominately a KANU zone and we have not been rewarded in that area. There are no specific major water projects to assist in the development of agriculture in Coast and North-Eastern Provinces as hon. Arte was saying a few minutes ago. So, what I am trying to say is that there is need for the Government to tell the country very clearly what specific measures are being taken to develop these areas in order to assist in the development of agriculture. It is only the other day that we were suffering from severe famine occasioned by severe drought. If we are going to ensure that this problem of famine is cleared from this nation then I think a major water development is necessary. We have enormous water resources in this country. We are not poor as far as water resources are concerned. Lake Victoria has not been touched at all. The waters of Lake Chala which I know can be utilized to irrigate almost the entire Coast Province, what measures are being taken? I come from Taita-Taveta, the land is very fertile, but it is missing water. I believe that if the waters of Lake Chala are properly harnessed then we will be in a position to grow, maize and all other foodstuffs to enable us feed our people and harvest enough for export so that we can earn foreign exchange.

In this regard, I would like to commend the taxation measures that have been put in place. Duty on imported maize is a must because if we do not find ways and means of restricting the importation of foodstuffs like maize then we, as farmers, will suffer and our country will always be at the mercy of rich countries which grow maize cheaply and can also export it cheaply to Kenya and other developing countries.

Equally, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must also commend duty on *mitumba* (second-hand clothes). I know that *mitumba* is used by the poor community in our society, including some of us here! But are we going to allow poor cheap *mitumba* to be dumped into our country at the expense of developing our own industries? We must make sure that we put a stop to restrict the importation of goods like *mitumba* so that we can also develop our own textile industries. We shall get an opportunity of growing cotton so that we can develop textile industries, make our own clothes and use them. But if we want to sell *mitumba*, then we can remove our own clothes and sell them to those who need them. So, duty on *mitumba* is absolutely necessary; duty on maize is also absolutely necessary so that we

can restrict these people from abroad from dumping their goods here for the benefit of our own industries.

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

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

The other point is on roads. Apart from developing agriculture, it is also necessary for the roads to be properly developed by the road maintenance levy. I support the 50 cents levy per litre or gallon of petrol to help get money to develop the roads. But according to our own experience, I think, it is going to take many, many years before we can develop our roads to proper and acceptable standards. I would like to suggest that we should find ways and means of encouraging investors to invest on roads development and roads construction in this country. This is very simple because I have in mind my own road from Mwatate to Taveta which we have talked about here for many years. If we bring in investors to construct a road, let it be a loan for some time. We can pay road tolls in order to repay back their money and in a few years time, they can hand over that road back to us. In this way, I believe, we would be in a position to develop our own roads communication very easily. So, this is one area that I thought Government should look into so that we can accelerate the rate at which we are developing ourselves.

We should not always wait for donors to come in and give us money and then we develop the roads and other infrastructures and then later the Government pays very heavily for that. I think we should find ways and means of running away from donor aid because they are giving us a lot of headaches and problems. All the time we go to negotiate with those people and they place us at their mercy. In fact, we are called "beggars". So, it is not very good to be getting donor aid. So, we should find ways and means of developing our country other than depending on donor aid entirely. This is a very important issue and should be looked into seriously.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the most important thing for us to do is to emphasise the development of our own agriculture and other infrastructures like roads. These are the issues that must be addressed to seriously by the Government and all Kenyans so that this country can slowly be self-sufficient.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Dr. Kituyi: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance also to contribute to this Motion.

I will start with a few remarks about finance, as contained in the Budget Speech of the hon. Musalia Mudavadi. While it is true, as my colleagues have said, that the Budget under discussion was very much a public relations document, it is also important that those of us who say that do pose some questions as to the viability of the public relations exercise being undertaken. One of the promises that rung out in the Budget is the promise that this Government is steadily moving towards the elimination of the Budget deficit. I entirely agree with the Minister that the removal of the deficit in the Budget is an important and, in fact, long overdue exercise in reducing the unforeseen absorption of investable resources from the private sector in the country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish the Minister had stated clearly in his Budget Speech under what "regime of management" or by what magic he was going to remove the Budget deficit, instead of saying that he is moving towards the point at the end of the current financial year.

There was another little thing I wanted to raise before going to my more substantive contributions. In the past when the Kenyan Shilling has declined against international currencies or hard currencies, we have seen both in the Economic Survey and also in the Statement of the Budget that the Government has had to use more money to pay for the anticipated decline of the Kenyan Shilling. We know that in the period of the past financial year the Kenyan Shilling, in net terms, accelerated against convertible currencies. We do not see any evidence in the Economic Survey or in the Budget Statement by the Minister for Finance which suggests that they acknowledge that money exists and belongs to the public. It is a challenge to the Ministry of Finance to tell Kenyans where the foreign exchange savings that derived from a strengthened Kenyan Shilling has disappeared to.

Having said that, I now want to turn to my more substantive contribution. To start with, I liked a very interesting theme that KANU has never dealt with before and which was marked in this Budget Speech. The Minister for Finance asked Kenyan consumers to mobilise protest action and exclude petrol companies that are charging too much for fuel from the range of the retail purchase of fuel. A Government Minister is adding his assent to a statement that has been made by a senior Permanent Secretary and calling on Kenyans, as consumers, to be selective and discriminatory in where they go to buy their fuel. I think I like that very much.

This morning I heard how protest action by consumers against Shell Oil Company in Europe forced it to abandon its plan to sink for oil as it used to in the North Atlantic. The Minister and a Permanent Secretary of the Government are telling Kenyans that they should mobilise the "conscious consumers" to say "no". I want to add my voice and tell Kenyans that one of the main problems of bad governance in this country is that Kenyans never say "no".

I am glad that the Minister of Government is joining us and saying "if you see things going bad, say "no". I also call

on Kenyan consumers to say "no" to oil companies which are increasing fuel prices. I also call upon Kenyans to do more than just that. I call upon Kenyan consumers to start thinking about how to say "no" to 15 per cent of VAT in this country. And that is not the end of it. You see, when you live in a country with stifled democratic culture the method for public protest against oppression is very crude. You find a situation where a university has inefficient leadership mechanism and a form of protest is like what happened at Kenyatta University the other day: they stoned cars and mounted road blocks because they have to appear like a mass without a face. I am saying that I agree with university students from poor backgrounds who are saying "no" to the doubling of university fees. But I am also saying, let the Kenyan civil society learn how to say "no" in a more positive way.

The Minister for Health (Angatia): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, is the hon. Member on the Floor not misleading the House and the nation by saying a protest by consumers so that prices which are liberalised can be pegged at the correct level is equal to illegal strikes by university studies? I think the hon. Member on the Floor needs to differentiate these two, otherwise, he is going into the illegal activity rather than the legal ones.

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you can see that hon. Angatia thinks that he gains points by appearing to criticise, even without knowing what he is criticising and how to criticise it! Now, assuming that everybody sees how irrelevant that interjection is, I will continue.

I am saying that the culture of refusing what is not right has been underdeveloped in this country and the struggle for democratic and just society in Kenya is being held back because Kenyans have never learned properly how to say "no"! They should say "no" even in of assumptions and perceptions by persons like hon. Angatia.

There is a theme that was partially developed in this Budget. It is the question of poverty reduction. Poverty reduction is a concept that has been with us for a long time; it is a concept that we have been playing games with. I have a published a document in which I have shown that if you look at the Government development plans for the past two plan periods you will see that poverty alleviation measures have been confirmed to three pages, pages 200 to 202 of the Budget. That is the extent of public interest in the poverty question.

But now I am impressed that the Government is interested in dealing with poverty. The Government has to understand first and foremost that a blind embrace of structural adjustment programmes, particularly with regard to the agriculture sector is the most significant engine for the creation of poverty in this country. You cannot in one breath celebrate the embrace of structural adjustment programmes and neo-liberalism and in another breath bemoan the resultant poverty in the country. You can see what has happened: The Government is celebrating that structure adjustment programmes are now working because the formal sector has expanded employment by two per cent to reach 1.5 million people. But we are saying in an economy that is bumping out more than 100,000 unemployed people at the end of every year from schools and training institutions we are celebrating the creation of less than 30,000 new jobs. This is something that we should be moaning and not celebrating!

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the measures that are included in this Budget to deal are of a philanthropic nature. Philanthropy has been very popular with this Government. You see problems of persons who are not able to pay school fees and you organise a bursary whereby you give gifts, as if people are beggars. You see a crisis of declining food security in the poorer homesteads you create a drought levy fund from which you can give gifts of food. Now, we are saying the introduction of poverty alleviation donations and of a few places in vocational training institutions.

There is a fundamental problem with this arrangement. One of the most important problem is this: Philanthropy of not part of a sustainable programme for fighting poverty. The Government should address the root cause of poverty in this country, which is the removal of public financing for the most critical source of training institutions, namely kindergarten and primary school education. Human resource development among the poorer members of society is the most viable and long-term more sustainable method of dealing with poverty, but not the philanthropy of dropping a few shillings here and there. The methods of alleviating which depend on the Government levying monies and giving it out at its discretion lead to an interesting situation like what we have seen in the last one year, where every time the Opposition is about to have a rally in Machakos or Kitui a lorry of maize appear at the local chief's camp, which is distributed in order to show that the Government is caring about the poverty of the Ukambani. A tax which is levied through the consent of this Parliament is used as an instrument to cheaply seduce people to support a political party. That is what they call poverty alleviation by this Government.

However, what Kenyans need is an explanation as to why the Government destroyed the foundations of sustainable human resource development, investment in sound training and it has stood in the way of any possibility of training for a second opportunity for the victims of a harsh economic system of neo-liberalism. This has not appeared and we just see a Government now saying that it is now expanding absorption of people to train in the national youth service. But absorption of people to train in the national youth service *per se* does not guarantee a reduction of poverty: it is only suspends the number of young men and women who going to appear on the labour market.

This Budget ends with a very optimistic line. The hon. Minister, after his nice public relations presentation, invites us all to join in approximating economic take-off. But take-off is not just an economic phenomenon: It is

impossible without a certain political threshold. You cannot have confidence and expand this economy when even the donors who are giving you money have to block their noses before they give you the money. You cannot operate in a system where the managers of the financial department, the Ministry of Finance, has good public relations, but while the Office of the President and other persons are abusing donors. If we are shouting insults at each other, we cannot take-off, unless we are taking off to disaster.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

The Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage (Mr. F.P. Lotodo): Bw. Naibu Spika, wa Muda, ninakushukuru kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili kuungana na wenzangu ambao wameongea kuhusu Bajeti ya mwaka huu. Kwa jumla Bajeti ilikuwa nzuri. Tangu niwe Mbunge mwaka 1969 hakuna mwaka mmoja ambapo hatukuwa na supplementary estimates. Kwa hivyo, tupende au tusipende ni lazima kuwe na supplementary estimates, ambazo watu waziita "bajeti ndogo".

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mimi na wenzangu ni lazima tuongee juu ya barabara mbaya. Ingawa wenzangu wengine, kama Dr. Lwali-Oyondi, wanafikiri barabara zilizo katika maeneo ya wafuasi wa Kanu ni nzuri, ningependa kusema kwamba barabara mbaya nzima ziko katika nchi nzima. Hata nafikiri sehemu ya mhe. Munyasia ina barabara nzuri kuliko za sehemu yangu. Hii ni kwa sababu pesa hazitefutwi ili kutoa huduma katika sehemu za Mawaziri peke yake. Wataalamu wa barabara wanasema utengenezaji barabara unategemea idadid ya magari yanayotumia barabara fulani. Kwa hivyo, sehemu ya Dr. Lwali-Oyondi ina barabara nzuri kuliko zile za sehemu yangu. Nina bahati sana kwa sababu wewe, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, unatoka katika sehemu yenye barabara sawa na za sehemu yangu. Ingawa mimi hutumia gara la four wheel drive juzi nilipotoka Nakuru na kupitia Ol Kalou na Ngeta nilifika Nairobi saa tatu za usiku. Mhe Bi. Wanjiru Mwangi anafikiri kwamba sehemu yake ina barabara mbaya sana, na hali barabara za sehemu yake, ingawa si za lami, zinapitika.

Barabara ina lami. Ingawa lami haiko lakini inapitika. Kuna sehemu chache ambako gari inaweza kukwama, na hiyo iko kila pahali, si Nyandarwa peke yake. Kuna mahali ambapo ni lazima utumie gari aina ya four-wheel-drive hata wakati hakuna mvua. Wewe umetembea Lodwar. Wakati mmoja, ulikuwa unatafuta kura huko, sijui ulikuwa unatafuta nini huko. Unaweka four-wheel-drive ndio gari litembee, na hakuna mvua. Kwa hivyo, tuelewe kwamba shida ya barabara iko katika sehemu zote.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Utawala wa Mikoa umeshambuliwa vikali sana, kwamba ni kitu kiovu na kibaya.

Mimi ninahitaji machifu na manaibu wao, maafisa wa tarafa na wilaya. Ikiwezekana, hata wawekwe mara mbili ili lokesheni, tarafa na hata wilaya zigawanywe mara mbili. Wewe umekuwa Waziri katika Ofisi ya Rais. Kuna sehemu ambako machifu wanatumika kama magazeti na hata redio. Ukitaka kutangaza ujumbe wowote, lazima utumie hawa watu. Ikiwa siku moja Mungu ataamka akiwa wazimu halafu aweke mtu kama Dr. Lwali-Oyondi kwa kitu, akisema hakuna utawala wa mikoa, sijui ataendeshaje sehemu kama Turkana na West Pokot. Hata huko Sirisia, mhe. Munyasia hataweza kufanya chochote bila chifu. Lazima tuseme ukweli. Tusije tukaambiwa na Waingereza na wale watu wengine eti tufanye namna hii. Kwao ni tofauti na kwetu. We will need the Provincial Administration for many years to come. Ninalewa labda miaka 30 au 40 zijajo, we shall not need these people. Today, we need them. Wakati huo ukifika, hatutakuwepo. Mhe. Munyasia hatakuwako. Tutakuwa tumeenda sisi sote. Wengine wadogo watakuwako. Hawatahiji Utawala wa Mikoa. Watakuwa na televisheni, redio na simu kila mahali. Ujumbe wowote ukitangazwa, kila mtu atasikia.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, imesemekana kwamba KANU inatumia ardhi kama chombo cha kuvuta watu. Kwa mfano, juzi nilikuwa kwa mhe. Wanjiru na ikasemekana kuna watu wamepewa barua kwamba waondoke kwenye ardhi ambayo walipewa miaka kadhaa iliyopita. Wewe umekuwa Waziri wa mashamba. Tulipopata Uhuru, Serikali hii ilichukuwa mkopo kutoka kwa Uingereza kununua mashamba ya Wazungu. Baadaye, serikali hiyo ya Uingereza ilifuta deni hilo. Kwa hivyo, wale watu ambao walikuwa wamepewa settlement schemes kwa pesa hiyo, pia hilo deni lilifutwa na Serikali hii. Kwa hivyo, hakuna haja tena ya kufuata mwananchi. Wenzangu wanaona hiyo kama kutumia ardhi kunyanyasa watu. Hakuna haja ya kufuata mwananchi kwa sababu ya deni ambalo lilifutwa.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Mhe. Mbunge yuko haki ya kusema kwamba tunasema maneno ya kufutwa kwa lile deni, bali tunazungumza juu ya ardhi na nyumba ambazo zinanyakuliwa na kupewa watu ili waunge KANU mkono?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kariuki): That is not a point of order.

The Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage (Mr. Lotodo): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mwenzangu anasema kwamba maploti zimechukuliwa na kupewa watu wa KANU. Mimi ni mtu wa KANU lakini sijapata hata kaploti hapa Nairobi au huko Eldoret. Sijui ni watu gani wa KANU wanaopewa maploti saa yote.

An hon. Member: Kanyingi!

The Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage (Mr. F.P. Lotodo): Kanyingi si KANU nzima! Yeye ni mtu binafsi. Hata hapa kuna wahe. Wabunge ambao wamepata ploti. Jambo hilo nitalitaja wiki ijayo.

Mambo ya Eldoret International Airport ilizungumzwa hapa mwaka jana, mwezi huu. Ninakumbuka Mbunge mmoja wa upande huo wa Upinzani alizungumza juu ya hiyo. Sijui ni taabu gani imetokea leo hivi kwamba kila mmoja anataka kuzungumza juu yake. Hii airport iko na ujezi wake unaendelea. Ninafikiri ndege ya kwanza

itashuka mapema mwezi wa Desemba mwaka ujao. Bunge hili lilipitisha pesa hiyo na hawa Wabunge wa Upinzani hawakuona. Tunahitaji hicho kiwanja cha ndege na kitakwisha. Barabara ziko na magari ya kila aina inapitika. Kuna barabara ya kwenda Kampala na hata Juba, kule kusini mwa Sudan. Hakuna shida, kwa hivyo---

Mr. Munyasia: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Minister has just made a serious claim that this Parliament voted money for building of Eldoret International Airport. Could he substantiate what specific vote that was?

The Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage (Mr. F.P. Lotodo): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, hakuna haja ya "kustantiate". Ni kitu kilikuwa katika 'vote' ya Office of the President. Akiangalia vote ya mwaka uliyopita, ataiona. Nyinyi hamsomi. Sisi watu wa sehemu hiyo tunahitaji hicho kiwanja cha ndege, na kwa sababu hiki kiwanja kiko katika Mkoa wa Rift Valley, jambo hili linakuwa la uchungu sana, lakini kitakwisha na kitatumika. Sisi sote, hata mhe. Munyasia atalipa kodi ya ujenzi wa hiki kiwanja. Hili jambo lijulikane namna hiyo.

Mr. Munyasia: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Are you satisfied that the Minister has substantiated? This was not in last year's Budget.

The Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage (Mr. F.P. Lotodo): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mwenzangu akienda kuangalia ile vote, ataona iko hapo, na ndiyo sababu ujenzi wa hiki kiwanja uko na unaendelea.

Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Ninaunga mkono.

The Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Morogo): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for according me the opportunity to contribute towards the Budget Speech.

First, I would like to commend the Minister for this Budget which considers bringing about self-sufficiency and self-dependency. For a long time, Kenya has depended on foreign aid to sustain its economy and development. This year, the Budget is trying to bring back that dependency into the country's own economy. For that reason, I commend the Minister very much.

One thing I would like to tell the hon. Members is the fact that this country's leadership, development and everything else depends on its people. Many at times, we tend to wait for someone else to come and think and work for our country. Many of our utterances are of a type that will not help Kenya at all in any way. For instance, Members of the Opposition would, at times, say that we need security in this country. Indeed, we want peace and security, and thanks to this Government because we now have peace and we can think of development in every corner of this country and yet when some of them stand up on the Floor of this House they still say "no, the Budget should not be used to pay the Police, the Army; the funds should have gone to the Ministry of Health". How shall we really get peace without a Police force which is trained to take care of our security. So, I would like to urge leaders to be very genuine in whatever they speak. It is not fair to just stand up and tell people that the Government is not doing much when the Government is actually doing a lot.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we know we are in a very difficult situation at the moment since Kenya cannot just stay on an island of its own. Kenya must go along with the existing economies in the world. So, if the world economy is bad, certainly the Kenyan economy cannot be expected to be very good. For this reason, as regards whatever the Budget has not catered for at this time, we should try to understand. Leaders are in a position to educate our people to know that we cannot achieve everything in 1995/96. It is our duty to let our people know that we still have to face many challenges at the moment so that the future can be a bit good. So, it is no good standing on the Floor of this House and heap blames on the Budget. After all, the Budget is merely an estimate; it is a policy framework that provides guidelines. Some of the guidelines may be achieved in the Financial Year 1995/96, but some may not be achieved while some might be achieved some years later. What I would like to say is that we have the responsibility as leaders of the country to urge our people to work hard. Each individual has a part to play in the development of our country.

We talk of a good political climate that would be able to attract investors to come to Kenya. The question is: Who creates the climate which does not favour the foreign investors to come to our country. Who is supposed to create a political climate conducive in attracting investors to come to Kenya? I think this rests with all the hon. Members of this House. What hon. Members have been doing is to talk on different political parties. I would like to say that each one of us has a role to play and let us talk to outsiders well about our country. Let us talk in a way that will attract the foreign investors to come and invest in our country. If this country manages to develop, all of us, including our children are going on to enjoy, but if we go telling foreign donors that the political climate is very bad or that there is no peace even when there is peace, then we are not going to benefit.

QUORUM

Dr. Oburu: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I think we are lacking quorum.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kariuki): I agree, we have no quorum. Can you ring the Division Bell?

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kariuki): Order! We have a quorum now. You may proceed, Mr. Morogo.

The Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Morogo): What I was saying, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, is that each one of us has a role to play. It is no good to keep on blaming others all the time without suggesting any alternatives. We should all work together to create an enabling environment for investors to come and invest in this country.

A lot has been said about agriculture as being the backbone of our economy. I do not have much to say about agriculture except that we should strengthen the policies that will assist the farmer to be more productive. Our economy can be self-sustaining if agro-based activities are well supported. I would urge the Minister for Finance to strengthen the institutions that would support farmers or agriculture as an industry.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to thank the Minister for Finance for introducing measures that will help the industries that we have in our country. This is because unemployment is quite a problem in Kenya today. What we need to do is to support the industries that we already have in place so that we can assist our people to get employment while we look for more investors.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, although the Government is giving a lot of support to the informal sector by assisting "Jua Kali" people, we still need to assist this sector much more because I think it is one of the largest employers in this country today. We cannot create a lot of jobs because of our current economic situation. But if we assist the "Jua Kali" sector we will help a lot of people to become self-employed.

On privatisation, I would like to say that while it is okay to privatise some of our institutions, I still feel that some of the pressure we are getting from the World Bank and the IMF is quite unnecessary. The privatisation of some of our institutions is quite unnecessary because they are strategic and we need them. As we proceed with our privatisation programme, we should consider Kenyans. In other words Kenyans should be given the first priority in buying out some of the parastatals that need to be sold. A strategic parastatal like the National Cereals and Produce Board acts as a regulatory of our food security in our country. We know that without food we cannot have development.

So, I suggest that we support the NCPB. I know that the farmers are complaining now because they have not been paid for their produce that they delivered to the Board last year. But we know the reason for that and we explain it to the farmers and I am sure they will understand. We need to support the NCPB so that the prices of our commodities are regulated in a fair manner.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Value Added Tax (VAT) on transformers has been reduced. I would like to request the Ministry of Energy to spread its activities right into the rural areas because electricity is very much required there. In my own constituency, we need electricity because the pumps in some of our boreholes which our people depend on for water keep on breaking down every now and then. If those boreholes are electrified I am sure that that problem will be alleviated. The Ministry should look into this problem and come to our aid.

I would like to invite the Ministers for Health, Public Works and Housing and Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development to visit my constituency and---

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

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

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

Ms. Wanjiru: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance to talk about the Budget. God has told me to summarise this Budget in one statement; for God is going to sustain Kenya at whatever cost. He is going to preserve the peace that is prevailing in our nation.

As far as the Budget Speech is concerned, the Minister for Finance should consider acquiring and owning the Magadi Soda Company. I have been told by God to request the British Government and the Queen to keep away from Magadi Soda Company. We were given that as a resource by God. It should be generating more than Kshs2 billion every month.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): But Ms. Wanjiru---

Ms. Wanjiru: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to deliver this prophecy and if you stand in the way you might be---

(Laughter)

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a prophecy and---

Dr. Kituyi: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): There is a point of order, hon. Wanjiru.

Ms Wanjiru: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want points of order from miserable people!

Dr. Kituyi: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member to use the name of God as a justification for statements in a way that suggests that God is a KANU youthwinger?

Ms Wanjiru: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you had better protect these men from incurring a curse.

I have been given the powers to curse those who oppose what God is telling me to say. This exposes the ignorance on the part of our so-called "Young Turks" who do not know where they have come from and where they are going. I do not want any interruptions.

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

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Hon. Members, hon. Wanjiru has hardly said anything. You should allow her to make her contribution without any interruption. Hon. Wanjiru, you are also advised not to drag the name of God and the Queen into your contribution. Just talk about the Budget.

Ms. Wanjiru: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was brought here by God so that I can communicate the message he gives me fearlessly. I have been given the powers to do so without any interruption from anybody. I have a right to talk and all these people who are heckling were pressurised by Europeans to agitate for multi-partism in this country and they know what they have landed us in. They are now trying to introduce colonialism into this country. They want our country to be colonised by people like Mr. Leakey. That is why they are coming here to make a lot of noise.

I am advising these so-called self-acclaimed elites, who are exposing a lot of ignorance about leadership, to hold their horses and do some of these things in their constituencies.

Mr. Murungi: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Using the authority of the Chair you have just warned hon. Wanjiru not to invoke the name of God to peddle cheap politics especially against a person like Mr. Leakey who is not in this House. Could you warn against using the name of God in vain?

Ms. Wanjiru: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you can see, hon. Murungi is telling us to go behind Leakey. Shame on him! "Ulaaniwe kabisa". This nation is not going to be deceived any more by people who do not even know themselves. How can you refuse me to talk about God and He is the one who sent me here to be telling you His messages so that when you are going wrong, God corrects you? Who are you to ask that? Kama unataka curse, just tell me and then I will remit it, and then you will face the consequences.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other issue I have been told---

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

Ms. Wanjiru: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not entertaining rude remarks from Mr. Murungi, and if need be, I will tell God to curse him.

(Laughter)

He is asking for it and I have no option except to do it. The other issue is that I have to tell the nation, especially the women to pray for this nation because people like hon. Murungi when they are making mistakes, it is the women who suffer and it is the women and children who keep on crying so that God can bless us.

The other issue, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that God has told me to talk about is that in the North Eastern Province, we have an oil field and that oil exploration there should be carried out by friends from South Africa and Japan, and nobody should stop them, so that our nation will be self-reliant in oil. We will not be called beggars by these people in the Paris Club or wherever. We will be having a lot of money now to clear our bills. Otherwise Kenyans are very rich and they have been given very good land by God, and that is why the British, if you look at their country, it is so small, it is an island. So they are envying our land and they want to come back, and we have to fight in all ways and means to keep them off.

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

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): What is it? Order, hon. Wanjiru!

Mr. Arte: Can hon. Wanjiru go back to God and ask Him which part of the North Eastern has oil and then she can tell us?

Ms. Wanjiru: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir---

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order, hon. Wanjiru. Hon. Arte, if you are one of those hon. Members who are fond of frivolous points of order, you would have incurred the wrath from the Chair.

Ms. Wanjiru: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform hon. Arte that the fraternity between Christianity and Islamic faith is that they all come from one father - Abraham, and that is why I am telling him to bear with me because he is my brother. So, when I give messages, it is because God could not get somebody who is honest and straightforward, because the men are so deceptive. That is why He decided to bring me here as His messenger, to communicate His messages.

The other issue, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, is that I want to express my gratitude to H.E. the President because of the way he has run this nation through the inspiration of God, and for holding us in peace. I am also very grateful because **[Ms. Wanjiru]**

he has taken initiative and special care to develop Kinangop and Nyandarua District as a whole. I am very grateful. He has promised to do all those things which are ragging behind, and I am asking my political colleagues who do not know what they came to do in Parliament to emulate him, especially hon. Dr. Kituyi and hon. Kiraitu Murungi.

Once again, I have been told by God---

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order, hon. Wanjiru, order! I am advising you that Hon. Dr. Kituyi and hon. Kiraitu Murungi are hon. Members of Parliament. So, please, withdraw those remarks.

Ms. Wanjiru: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I withdraw but I was just delivering a point. Maybe they need political polishing, and that is why I am advising them.

The other issue I want to talk about is that I have been told to request hon. Kibaki to keep off my cConstituency if he does not want consequences from the laws of God. He has been coming on and off to my constituency without even informing me that he is coming. So he comes as a stranger, and he does not know that the people who elected me to Parliament are so much alert, and they will keep on kicking him out.

(Loud consultations)

I do not want this interruption because these are ignorant men who came to Parliament to fill their tummies, and we are not interested in people who are only---

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order, hon. Wanjiru! There are no ignorant men in this House, we only have hon. Members in the House.

Ms. Wanjiru: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, these people are only exposing their political ignorance. There is no other better language than that.

The Assistant Minister for Health (Mr. Mutiso): Thank you, very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I feel very much honoured to speak immediately after that Gracious Lady. She has actually warned the House with her words. I rise to give my full support to this Budget, because it is the fairest Budget we have ever had.

The reduction of Value Added Tax (VAT) by 18 to 15 per cent is very much welcome, but one fact remains, that a lot of money that is accrued from this form of taxation finds its way to the hands of wrong persons. I would like to ask the Minister for Finance to actually use his technical methods of ensuring that the money collected through VAT reaches the national kitty, and that everybody makes payments to any of the businesses or industries so that VAT is collected. I have seen that many of the Dukawallahs ask you, "Do you want to pay VAT? If you want to pay VAT, then the price is higher. If you do not want to pay VAT, the price is much lower." Therefore, this persuades people to say, "Give me without VAT". Therefore, I am asking the Treasury to employ many people who will actually be investigating whether these people are paying VAT or not.

The other point which I want to raise concerns the Road Maintenance Levy. So far, you can never travel in this country and see any good road which is worth passing on, without potholes, and if it is because of lack of finances, I support this levy and ask the Minister for Finance to ensure that the money collected through the Road Maintenance Levy is actually used on maintenance of roads. One more point I want to point out to the Minister that in the City of Nairobi now, you can hardly, at any moment of the day drive fast because of traffic congestion.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that time has come for roads in Nairobi City to be made dual carriageways and where necessary we should build flyovers so that traffic flow can be made easier particularly on the roads that lead to the centre of the City. This is because in the morning and from 4.30 in the afternoon it takes you more than one hour to either reach or get out of the City. Traffic jams are becoming worse every now and then. Therefore, the Minister for Finance, in conjunction with the Minister for Transport and Communications must look into it to see that they can improve this infrastructure which is very essential because people must reach their offices and their homes in good time. Without smooth transport system they cannot do so.

Another point that I want to raise with the Minister for Finance is the fact that we need water, particularly in the dry areas. When I say dry areas I put Ukambani, North-Eastern and Eastern Provinces first on the list because we need construction of water dams which can collect a lot of water which goes to waste during the rainy season.

I want to draw the attention of the Minister to these particular areas. One aspect which I want to draw his attention to is the fact that we have now completed a very ambitious project by installing a pipeline to transport oil from Mombasa to the western part of our country. This project has taken a lot of money, but it is now over. I would like to ask the Minister for Finance and the Minister of Planning and National Development to consider using the same system to draw water from Lake Victoria to Timboroa, the highest point of Kenya's landscape. From there water can flow by gravity to any part of Kenya in the Eastern and North-Eastern Provinces because we need to make maximum use of our land. These areas only need water from the lake. That water is lying there which we were given by God as

hon. Wanjiru said and it is just being utilized people of Egypt. This water benefits other people and the people who are at the source of it do not benefit. I am asking the Minister for Finance and the Minister for Planning and National Development to consider the possibility of pumping water from Lake Victoria to Timboroa; the highest point in Kenya and let that water flow along all these low lying areas. That water can be used for irrigation so that we can be self sufficient in food production because we need water to irrigate our land.

Another point that I think is very essential on this Budget is to draw the attention of the Minister to water resources. We have heard that there is project that involves drawing water from Masinga and pumping it to Kitui. This project is supposed to cover Matuu which is in my constituency, but so far I understand that the project has been hijacked along the way and Matuu is not included. Even the people of Masinga will not get this water. I want to say that you cannot draw water from a particular source and pipe it through a dry area to the other end while denying the people along the route that particular important service of water. I want to appeal to the Minister for Water Development to consider ensuring that, that water project for pumping water from Masinga to Kitui also serves people within Masinga and Yatta before it reaches Kitui. If this is not done, it is going to raise a lot of political war from the members of the public in that area. People are being denied water and it is taken to another end! The people from the source must first benefit from the water before it reaches other people on the other end.

These are important points and it is my hope the Minister, with his other colleagues, will actually consider them when they are considering of making any adjustments. Even though, this year's Budget has been fairer than any other in the recent years.

There is one important point that I want to draw to the attention of the Minister for Finance and the Minister for Planning and National Development to. Today, we have the services of Jomo Kenyatta International Airport and Yatta Canal. These projects were carried out by prisoners of the war of liberation. I cannot see why prisoners are kept in prisons doing nothing. I was there for nine and a half years and I know that the work that prisoners do does not benefit the country as a whole. They should consider making use of these prisoners to effect useful development.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): It is against the UN Convention to use prisoners for labour unless they have been punished to do so.

Mr. Mathenge: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for allowing me an opportunity to contribute to this year's Budget Speech. When the Minister for Finance was making his speech in this House, he said that maintenance of security in this country is the cornerstone of the whole economic spectrum. Nothing could be far from the truth and it is not deniable that without sound maintenance of law and order and security people will not be able to do their work in order to develop our country. I am pleased to say here that I am happy that there is no more killings of Kikuyus and other tribes in the Rift Valley and because of that restoration of calmness people are now living peacefully in their farms and developing them. But we still have banditry and insecurity persisting in the North-Eastern Province, Tana River and Lamu. For many years people living in those areas have not had peace and it is now upon the Government to give people peace which they need for their own development as Kenyans. The Government must give peace to its own people because it has the mandate to do so, but people who are trouble makers cannot understand this.

Now, the Minister in his Budget aims at collecting revenue amounting to Kshs6,831,450,589. Against this, he intends to spend Kshs7,070,326,487. Now, it appears there will be a deficit of Kshs238,383,737. Therefore, the Government cannot meet all its needs and this money will have to got from somewhere else in order to balance the Budget.

I have also noted that in the Office of the President net estimate expenditure has been raised from Kshs406 million to Kshs436 million. I have also noted that an increase in operational costs and purchase of vehicles for police and so on had risen to Kshs26,520,365. Presumably, this raised cost is brought about by the increase in the creation of new districts requiring senior officers, personnel, vehicles and so on. Now, the Government seems to be undermining its own policies and programmes. This Government intends to retire from the service under the Civil Service Reform Programme 20,000 civil servants by the end of this year. Yet instead of helping development, the Government continues to create new districts regardless of the people who are being asked to leave the area. How can the Government reconcile its policy of creating new job opportunities while at the same time it removes people from employment under the guise of "retrenchment". This policy does not seem to have any sense at all and it undermines the style of Government that we have today.

The Minister for Environment and Natural Resources (Mr. Sambu): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to mislead the House that creation of new districts is solely a responsibility of the Government while he knows very well that it is the people from those particular areas, exercising their democratic rights, who request the Government to create new districts? Is he in order to mislead the House and the nation?

Mr. Mathenge: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not think that people should be consulted when new districts are being created. But the Government in power should lead in showing the people how to be

enlightened, but not how to be fragmented into small unviable communities like the Abasuba, Elgeyo Marakwet, Keiyo Marakwet and so on. I think we must have viable districts in the country if we are going to ---

Dr. Wako: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I think the Government does not create new jobs by creation of new districts. But we are actually re-establishing the excess jobs that are there. That is why we are retiring some people through the Civil Service Reform Programme. So, the hon. Member should not mislead the House.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): That is not a point of order, Dr. Wako! Proceed, Mr. Mathenge!

Mr. Mathenge: This Programme is aimed at reducing the civil servants by 40,000 by the end of 1997, and it is also aimed that a sum of Kshs187 million will be spent by the Government. I think this envisaged expenditure should not be spent on this exercise at all. But rather, this amount should be spent on providing water, education, health, construction and repair of roads and so on. But this Government seems to be muddled up in its style of administration. Instead of doing things the way they should be, it is doing things the other way round. Policy seems to be made and implemented outside this House even without funds to meet the implementation costs having been passed by this House. What is the use of this Parliament approving estimates and passing money only to find later on that that money has been diverted from the approved project to others that were not approved by this House? So, Government must be transparent. In fact, the Minister in charge of forests must be very transparent. But this question of doing shady deals must be brought to a halt.

The Assistant Minister for Health (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to mislead the House and the nation that there is a Ministry known as "Ministry of Forestry"? Which one is it?

Mr. Mathenge: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a Ministry in charge of forestry, natural resources, water and fish! Is he not aware of that? That is a petty question.

The Assistant Minister for Health (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I think the hon. Member does not know the Ministry. It is the "Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Development".

Prof. Anyang'-Ny'ong'o: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to mislead the House about the name of a Ministry of which he is a Member? What is the name of the Ministry? He does not even know!

Mr. Mathenge: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is there in a name, whether you call hon. Mutiso "Gedion" or "Mutiso"? Is he not one and the same person? Hon. Mutiso, first of all, listen to my contribution.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I note that the Minister intends to pay the arrears of pensions which have remained unpaid for a very long time. I think everything must be done to consider those people who retired from the Civil Service before and pay them their arrears so that they can also continue living like us.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Rev. Ommani: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to contribute to this Motion on the Budget this year.

First and foremost, I would like to thank the Minister for Finance for presenting this Budget. This is one of the best Budgets ever read in this country since we can see that the inflation rate has come down and that has helped the country better than other years.

The Budget has talked about privatisation of some of the parastatals, and I know that Mumias is at the top. I would request the Government and those concerned to help us so that some of these parastatals can be taken over by the local indigenous people so that they can own and control their own economy. That way, they will know how to take care of their own economic problems.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the farmers in this country are very important, because this country depends on farming. Even now we are able to talk because we have eaten something that the farmers have produced. Farmers should be encouraged to produce more so that this country can have more to eat, export and even donate to others outside this country. One way of assisting the farmer is by subsidising farm inputs like fertilizer. The farmer should be able to get fertilizers at a lower price than he is doing now. This is because we must use fertilizers so as to have good harvest. Again, we must be able to produce our fertilizers in this country. This is because when we import it transport costs and import duties put its price very high.

Also, farmers should be assisted to acquire farm machinery, so that the cost of farming is not as high as it is now. It would be good if people who are retiring from the Civil Service were able to go back and do farming. It would have been very good if these retirees were assisted to get, at least, one farm machine like a tractor. This would be better than giving him Kshs60,000 or Kshs100,000. The retirees spend such money on things which do help the economy of this country. Some of those who have been given this money are already in financial problems. They do not have money to buy food and education of their children. So, it would be good if the Government looked into the possibility of giving farm machinery to retirees from the Civil Service.

Health services are very important in order for this country to have the strong wananchi it needs. So, we must have good hospitals and good facilities in the hospitals. Some of our hospitals have roof leakages and some of the machines in the hospitals have not been working for years. For this reason people have to go for treatment in private hospitals which are too expensive for them. I do not think that the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF), is helping wananchi very much. It is very too little for them. For example, someone might have a medical bill of Kshs70,000 and then the NHIF pays only Kshs3,000 out of that amount! That does not help at all! I wish there was an arrangement whereby wananchi could get treatment free of charge. Treatment today is so high that most of our ordinary wananchi cannot afford it. There should also be an arrangement whereby every mwananchi had a medical insurance scheme that meets his or her medical bill whenever he or she is treated in hospital.

I was unhappy to see that the Minister did not touch on the problem of street children, whose future depends on how we bring them up now. These children are a problem for this country. These children could be brought up in some institutions and trained to have certain skills. Each of our big towns, and especially in Nairobi, have a lot of these children. Further, we should accept that the fathers and mothers of some of these children are leaders in this country. In fact, if there was an arrangement for identification some of these children would identify their fathers and mothers from the leadership of this country. These children need to be assisted by us; they need to be trained so that they can help this country in future. When we present leaders have left leadership we look forward to these young people taking over from us. Let us accept that these children are very important for the future of this country.

The Minister also mentioned something about landless people in this country. I think, after more than 30 years of Independence, it is wrong to have some people called squatters. The word "squatters should be scrapped out of our vocabulary. Each mwananchi should have at least a piece of land. I know some of us own thousands of acres of land, some of which is roamed by animals. Can we not ask ourselves how we can help our landless to get it from those who have more land than they can put into use. Some time back I asked whether it is better to allow an animal to roam in an empty land or to have a landless man and his family settled on such land. I understand that some people are given land which they sell the following day, but the Government has the machinery to deal with such people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me also thank the current Government, because it distributes our resources equitably. I am sorry to hear people from the other side of the House saying that some areas in the country are neglected. The educational bursary funds were distributed to the whole country. The point is that Opposition hon. Members do not want to develop their areas; they do not want assist their people. So, who will go to develop their areas?

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing (Mr. Maundu): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to make a few comments on the Budget. From the outset I would like to say that this year's Budget has once again confirmed the Government's commitment to the implementation of the structural adjustment programmes. The Budget, indeed, has instilled confidence in those who would like to invest in this country that the country is not retracting or going back on the Structural Adjustment Programmes. Some of the programmes that are being pursued by the Government have found place within the Budget. One of those programmes is the retrenchment programme that hon. Mathenge was talking about. Although this programme has progressed very well, it appears that it has certain problems that the Budget should re-address once again. The experience that we have had is that, those who are leaving the Civil Service today are, in most cases, those who are competent. The good people within the Service are now leaving and there appears to be no particular programme or modality through which those who should leave or remain in the Civil Service can be vetted. If this problem is not checked, we will have a Civil Service which is only composed of those people who cannot perform, or who have no experience or who are not technical enough. At the end of the day, I regret that we will have a Civil Service which is ready to collapse. I wish that the Ministries that are concerned with this matter to re-look at this issue, appraise it and come out with concrete measures and modalities that will save the Civil Service and maintain its quality and character.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the stability of a nation is important if any particular investor is going to come and invest in this country. The intrinsic value of the Budget has been to give more economic stability so that people may come and invest in this country. There have been situations when certain utterances from some of our leaders have tended to scare away investors. An investor is a man who spends his own money which he has worked hard for or which is entrusted to him. He is not going to recklessly spend that money on a venture which is not likely to succeed. The position now, as it is, is that there is sufficient economic stability to attract investors in this country. All of us, as leaders in this country, should now strive to the very best of our ability to make sure that this stability continues. There is one other aspect related to economic stability in this country. We have our local industrialists who have raised several matters of concern in that, there is a big disparity between finished products and raw materials, in terms of taxation. This has tended to kill local industries because finished products from countries like South Africa are much cheaper than products which are being produced in this country. The industrialists in this country are pleading that the taxation of raw materials brought into this country should take into account the production of goods in this country. The danger in this is that, if a country which has been producing these products closes shop, no

investor will come to a country where local industries are closing. There is no confidence and most of the investments that we may attract to this country will not come. So, I think we need to re-look at the issue of local investments in our country and the stability of our own industries so that we can attract international investment. If this measure is not taken into account, I have talked to industrialists who claim that they are losing 50 to 60 per cent of their business. The result is that we will have more unemployment because people will be sacked from their jobs, those industries will close down and the income that would have been generated from those industries will not accrue to this country. I would like us to create a situation where we have internal confidence in investment, people saying that they want to invest here rather than saying that there are opportunities in Uganda or Tanzania.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other aspect that I would like to look at is the issue of infrastructure. For purposes of investment in a country like Kenya, our infrastructure, more particularly, telephones, electricity, roads and other forms must be such that they are affordable to the investor who is going to come to this country. We have heard complaints that electricity and telephone services in this country are very highly priced. I think this is a matter that needs to be re-looked at so that, while we attract people to invest here, they should not be looking for cheaper areas to invest in because of the nature of our infrastructure. The Budget also took into account an element of social dimension. We have the vulnerable members of our society whom the Government must take care of. I congratulate the Minister for setting aside a reasonable sum of money for this particular purpose. However, I would urge that this amount of money that has been set aside for this particular group should be used correctly on this vulnerable group. The manner in which this money is utilised, in most cases, might not appear obvious, but we would like a situation where, at a later stage, we can evaluate what we have been able to achieve and say, indeed, through this amount of money that has been set aside for social dimension or poverty alleviation, we have achieved something. Oxfam is now coming up with a programme on poverty alleviation and I think this is an opportunity for us to link up with them, see the amount of money that we have allocated for social dimension, and then have a team spirit to make sure that poverty in this country is alleviated.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, coming to the local scene, roads in this country have created a lot of concern for most of us. Speaking for myself, roads in my district and, particularly, my own Constituency, Makueni, are appalling. Those roads have not been graded for the last one and a half years. Travelling to Makueni by road is like a nightmare. We are making a special appeal to the Minister for Public Works and Housing to consider providing viable graded roads to Makueni District. Makueni District is a district in itself. It has a district headquarters that is not complete. We are also asking the Minister for Finance to provide funds to make sure that this incomplete headquarters are now completed. What we are having now is a shell of a thing; buildings which are now collapsing. I will ask the Office of the President to come up with a programme stating more clearly the position of those districts whose headquarters have been left incomplete for a long time. It is apparent that we do not have sufficient money to complete these district headquarters, and so a programme must now be put in motion to save these particular buildings from total collapse and degradation. Makueni district as a whole has no electricity, but I am thankful to the Minister for Finance for having taken into account this particular problem and he has made a provision for electricity for Makueni. We believe that this programme will now be started right away and be completed so that people in Makueni Constituency can feel that the Government also thinks about them.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other issue that I may now wish to comment on at some length is with regard to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. As a young parent, I have certain technical problems with my children. It is now not possible, at eight o'clock after the news, to sit in the television room and watch anything with my children. We have films which, sometimes, even to me, could be described as morally decadent. I do not want to address my hon. colleague's problem because that is not my problem, I am really making a general comment.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Minister concerned to re-look at this issue, taking into the fact that this country is based on moral and christian principles. People in this country are christians and they would like to keep a high standard of morals and, therefore, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should take this into account. If there was a body that was appointed to vet movies and check what is given for public consumption, I think most of us would be grateful.

Most of us parents and even grandparents like hon. Mathenge have now abandoned the television room for the kitchen or the bedroom and this is very difficult.

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr.

Wetangula): Order! Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of business. The House, therefore, stands adjourned until this afternoon, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 12.30 p.m.