

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Tuesday, 5th October, 2004

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

DEATH OF HON. EMMANUEL KARISA MAITHA

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members, as you are aware, on 26th August, 2004, we lost a devoted Member of this House; the hon. Emmanuel Karisa Maitha, Member of Parliament for Kisauni Constituency, and the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife.

The late Mr. E. K. Maitha was first elected Member for Kisauni in 1997 through the Democratic Party of Kenya (DP). He served as Shadow Minister for Local Government and in various Committees of the House in the Eighth Parliament. He was re-elected in December 2002 under the NARC party and subsequently appointed Minister for Local Government, a task that he performed with immense zeal. His tenure at the Ministry earned him respect, friends and foes alike, earning him the nickname "hurricane".

Mr. E. K. Maitha never shied away from controversy in the performance of his official duties. We would all remember him as a humorous, courageous and composed debater. We will deeply miss his contribution in the House.

Hon. Members, let us, in our usual tradition, rise and observe a minute of silence in honour of our departed colleague.

*(The House observed a minute
of silence in honour of
the late E. K. Maitha)*

Hon. Members, I will set aside two minutes, at the end of Question Time before 3.30 p.m., because there are two hon. Members who would like to seek urgent Ministerial Statements.

So, let us all understand that. We will begin with Questions by Private Notice.

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

EXPULSION OF ORPHANS FROM NYUMBANI CHILDREN'S HOME

Dr. Ojiambo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister of State, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Could the Minister inform the House why John Rashid, Meshack Ndirangu and

Susan Wairimu, all orphans, were thrown out of Nyumbani Children's Home in 2003?

(b) Is the Minister aware that Susan Wairimu was consequently gang-raped while sleeping on the roadside at Karen Shopping Centre?

(c) Are the children still on Anti-Retrovirals (ARVs) wherever they are?

Mr. Speaker: Anyone here from the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs?

Dr. Ojiambo, I am getting a little concerned! Are you a professor or a doctor?

An hon. Member: Both!

Mr. Speaker: Order! I want to get the correct title!

(Laughter)

Dr. Ojiambo: I am also a professor, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Are you a professor?

Dr. Ojiambo: Yes, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What do we do in this circumstance? Can I wait for a while?

Dr. Ojiambo: Yes!

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Next Question by Mr. Koros!

NON-PAYMENT FOR MILK DELIVERED TO KCC

Mr. Koros: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Co-operative Development and Marketing the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that farmers who delivered their milk to the Kenya Co-operative Creameries have not been paid for the last three months?

(b) When will they be paid?

Mr. Speaker: Where is the Minister for Co-operative Development and Marketing?

Order, hon. Members! This is truly shocking on the first day! Is the Minister not there? Well, I will wait again!

Next Question by Mr. Choge!

CONTRAVENTION OF TRADE DISPUTES ACT BY KRA COMMISSIONER-GENERAL

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Labour and Human Resource Development the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware of a complaint lodged by the Secretary-General of the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union on 19th July, 2004, against the Commissioner-General of the Kenya Revenue Authority, on the contravention of Section 45 of the Trade Disputes Act?

(b) What action has the Minister taken on the matter?

An hon. Member: In labour!

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker: Order! I am really being disturbed by this. It is the first day of the sitting, and three Questions listed for the business of the House today cannot be answered because Ministers are not present! Maybe the Deputy Leader of Government Business would you like to tell us where his

colleagues are.

The Minister for Education, Science and Technology (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe that hon. Members are still coming. I tend to think so because I frankly find myself in an extremely embarrassing situation.

*(Mr. arap Too was applauded
as he entered the Chamber)*

The Chair can see that more hon. Members are streaming in! So, I believe that the Ministers, whose Questions have been asked, will come before the end of Question Time.

Mr. Maore: Mr. Speaker, Sir, do you agree that part of the confusion has arisen because the Leader of Government Business has taken over the job of the Minister of State, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs? This is because the refugee docket falls under Mrs. Kilimo as per the latest edition of organisation of Government.

But as I speak here now, the Vice-President is in Geneva deputising for Mrs. Kilimo!

(Applause)

The Minister for Education, Science and Technology (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think we should begin referring to those very controversial statements. I want to say, with due respect, that what the hon. Member has said is totally misplaced!

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! To me, it does not matter which Minister represents the Government where, but it does matter to me when the business of the House cannot be transacted because the Ministers charged with that responsibility are somehow missing; without explanation. On this very first day, let me say that we should take the business of this House very seriously. We should also conduct the business of this House in an and honourable manner.

I want to say this on the very first day of the Sitting. I will not hesitate, if requested by the House, to take action against hon. Members who will not perform their duties in this House diligently. So, please, take note of that. I am sorry I have to defer these Questions, but I must get the concurrence of the hon. Members concerned.

(Mr. Wanjala moved from his seat)

Order! Who is that hon. Member who keeps on moving?

Hon. Members: It is Mr. Wanjala!

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! Could we, please, keep the dignity of this House? Please, keep the dignity of this House because it has been questioned! Could we now conduct ourselves in a dignified manner? Dr. Ojiambo, when would you like your Question to be answered?

Dr. Ojiambo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I can have it answered today I will really be appreciative because it was scheduled to be answered before the House went on recess but it was not answered. Therefore, I will be happy if it is answered today.

*(Mr. Balala entered the Chamber
without bowing to the Chair)*

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! That hon. Member is communicating with the Chair

and, here, Mr. Balala and company walk in, without following the procedures of the House! Mr. Balala and company, you must be dignified!

Hon. Members: Throw them out!

(Mr. Balala bowed to the Chair)

Dr. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think Mr. Balala, like many of his colleagues on that side of the House, has not yet got the gist of what you have said. The rule of the House is that when you walk in, and an hon. Member is on the Floor, and you are bound to pass between the hon. Member who is speaking and the Chair, you bow until you are out of the line between the eyes of the Speaker and the person on the Floor.

Mr. Speaker: You are right, Dr. Godana! No hon. Member is allowed to obstruct an hon. Member who is speaking from the eyes of the Chair. You must keep yourself below the level of the eyes of the Chair!

(Laughter)

Proceed! Dr. Ojiambo.

EXPULSION OF ORPHANS FROM
NYUMBANI CHILDREN'S HOME

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(a) Could the Minister inform the House why John Rashid, Meshack Ndirangu and Susan Wairimu, all orphans, were thrown out of Nyumbani Children's Home in 2003?

(b) Is the Minister aware that Susan Wairimu was consequently gang-raped while sleeping on the roadside at Karen Shopping Centre?

(c) Are the children still on Anti-Retrovirals (ARVs) wherever they are?

Mr. Speaker: Could your Question be answered on Thursday next week? **Dr. Ojiambo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Thursday afternoon will be all right.

(Question deferred)

NON-PAYMENT FOR MILK DELIVERED TO KCC

Mr. Koros: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Co-operative Development and Marketing the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that farmers who delivered their milk to the Kenya Co-operative Creameries have not been paid for the last three months?

(b) When will they be paid?

Mr. Speaker: Order! Mr. Koros, your Question will be answered tomorrow in the afternoon!

Mr. Koros: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Question is very urgent and, maybe, the Minister should answer it tomorrow in the afternoon. I think he is trying to run away from this Question and that is why he has not come!

(Laughter)

(Question deferred)

Mr. Speaker: Let me now move on to Mr. Choge!

CONTRAVENTION OF TRADE DISPUTES ACT
BY KRA COMMISSIONER-GENERAL

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Labour and Human Resource Development the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware of a complaint lodged by the Secretary-General of the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union on 19th July, 2004, against the Commissioner-General of the Kenya Revenue Authority, on the contravention of Section 45 of the Trade Disputes Act?

(b) What action has the Minister taken on the matter?

Mr. Speaker: Well, your Question is deferred to Tuesday next week!

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let my Question be answered on Tuesday next week.

(Question deferred)

Mr. Speaker: Let us now move on to Ordinary Questions!

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No.037

TAKEOVER OF WANYORO FARMERS COMPANY MANAGEMENT BY NAKURU DC

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

(a) whether he could state under what circumstances the District Commissioner (DC) of Nakuru took over the management of Wanyoro Farmers Company Ltd in 1989; and;

(b) when the properties which were held by the DC will be handed back to the company as ordered by the High Court in March, 2001.

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

The members of Wanyoro Farmers Company requested the Government to intervene in the leadership wrangles engulfing the company in 1989 because of double registration of members and mismanagement of the company's assets. The Government appointed a management committee to handle the affairs of the company under the chairmanship of the District Officer (DO), Bahati Division.

(b) All the properties and assets were handled by the appointed committee and were later on sold through the tendering system. All sales of properties and assets were then deposited at the Nakuru District Treasury and later on transferred to the Standard Chartered Bank and the National Bank of Kenya (NBK), Nakuru Branch. The DC's office has no documents or cash to hand over to the company as per the court orders. The NBK and Standard Chartered Bank have indicated, in writing, that an account of the finances of the company has been produced in court.

Mr. Wamwere: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that it was illegal for the former Nakuru DC, Mr. Jonah Anguka, to declare himself "Chairman-General" of all farmers' companies and co-operative societies in Nakuru District and sell their properties without their consent? But if the Assistant Minister insists that there was a request from the company that the Government takes over the company, could he lay on the Table of this House the said request?

Mr. Mungatana: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The request was made by the management of the company as I have said. The management of Wanyoro Farmers Company held a meeting with the then Head of the Government and the President of the Republic as a result of which a Presidential directive was issued in 1989.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a result of that directive, which was issued at that time and because of the problems the company was having, five company members were elected directors to the committee which I have referred to. Two KANU officers who were nominated by the then ruling party KANU, the then area DC, the Bahati DO and Senior Chief, Mr. Solai, were appointed to that Government committee.

We cannot table the Presidential directive, but it is there. This was done in good faith, so that the problems that the company was facing could be sorted out.

Dr. Galgallo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister said that it was the members of that company who had requested the Government to intervene. He was asked to table that request from the members of the company and not the Presidential directive. He is avoiding to table it.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Galgallo, the Assistant Minister has explained the reasons leading to that action.

Mr. Muiruri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, limited companies are managed under the Companies Act and in accordance with the articles of association. The question of Presidential directives does not arise at all. Could the Assistant Minister admit that it was all an error and assure the House that it will not be repeated? He should not beat about the bush!

Mr. Mungatana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I appreciate Mr. Muiruri's very good knowledge in company law. However, in those days, there were serious land problems in this country. It was sometimes necessary that when members of such a company made a request, in fact, direct to the Head of State, interventions were made for the good of the company. It may not be strictly in keeping with the Companies Act, but it was meant to solve the problems that were there.

Mr. Wamwere: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the truth of the matter is that the management of this company was not taken over in order to solve the company's problems. It was taken over in order to loot the company!

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a result of this takeover, the company houses were sold, money that was in the bank was taken, the company's books were confiscated and the company has not been able to get them back; company plots were taken and sold by the DC, and the tractors were taken.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the DC is alive, could the Assistant Minister consider ordering for his extradition to face charges in a court of law?

Mr. Mungatana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the information we have is that all the assets of company were sold through the normal Government tendering procedures. However, we are willing to consider the hon. Member's request.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the event that there is any evidence tabled that some incorrect procedures were followed, we will consider correcting those mistakes.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question, Dr. Kibunguchy!

UPGRADING OF HEALTH CENTRES
IN LUGARI

Mr. Kibunguchy not here? The Question is dropped!

(Question dropped)

Question No.228

MEASURES TO CURB MONKEY MENACE
IN BUURI LOCATION

Mr. Munya asked the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife:-

(a) whether he is aware that for the last three months, monkeys have continued to destroy crops in Buuri Location of Tigania North Division and the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) has not taken any action; and,

(b) what urgent action he is taking to curb the menace.

Mr. Speaker: Who is the Acting Minister for Tourism and Wildlife? Where is the Assistant Minister? Mr. Balala, would you like to answer?

The Minister of State, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs (Mr. Balala): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I undertake to bring the answer tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Thank you, Mr. Balala. Is that okay with you, Mr. Munya?

Mr. Munya: That is okay, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is deferred to tomorrow afternoon.

(Question deferred)

Question No.137

PAYMENT OF DUES TO DEPENDANTS
OF MR. PETER OUDU

Prof. Olweny asked the Minister for Local Government:-

(a) whether he is aware that Kisumu County Council owes the late Peter Onyango Oudu, P.No.547, who was an employee of the council until September, 1995, salary arrears of over Kshs80,000; and,

(b) what arrangements he is making, so that the next-of-kin of the late Oudu are paid the arrears.

Mr. Speaker: Where is the Minister for Local Government?

An hon. Member: He is not here!

Mr. Speaker: What is happening today?

The Minister of State, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs (Mr. Balala): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we apologise. We will, definitely, bring the answer tomorrow afternoon.

Prof. Olweny: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I already have a copy of the written answer. Unfortunately, the Minister is not here! So, I will wait until he is available.

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

(Question deferred)

Question No.218

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE
ON ADULT EDUCATION TEACHERS

Mr. Masanya asked the Minister for Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services:-

(a) how much money the Government spends on adult education teachers monthly; and,

(b) whether he could confirm that the money is sufficient to carry out and promote the adult education policy.

The Minister for Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services (Mr. Ochilo-Ayacko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek the indulgence of the House to allow me a few more days to come with a better answer. The one I have is not good enough.

Mr. Speaker: Why?

The Minister for Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services (Mr. Ochilo-Ayacko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was done by some officers who are no longer with us. The new officers are looking at it again with a view to making it reflective of the truth.

Mr. Speaker: Was this Question not before the House sometime ago?

Hon. Members: Yes, it was!

Mr. Speaker: How much time do you want, Mr. Minister?

The Minister for Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services (Mr. Ochilo-Ayacko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I need two days.

Mr. Speaker: What is your reaction, Mr. Masanya?

Mr. Masanya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Question was asked in this House and the Minister had promised to bring a comprehensive answer. Today, he is saying that he does not have a sufficient answer. Maybe, he can bring the answer tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members, I remember that this Question was here but, I also remember that in the intervening period, there must have been some reshuffle.

So, I will give the Minister up to Tuesday next week. What worries me is that we have been away for two months. These Questions have been with the Ministers and everybody knew that we were resuming today, and Ministers knew that there were Questions to be answered.

On the first day of our resumption, we are getting requests for indulgences! I think everybody must ponder about that. So, can you all ponder about this?

(Question deferred)

Question No.366

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY TO
KIBWEZI RESIDENTS

Bw. Ndile alimwuliza Waziri wa Kawi:-

- (a) ni laini ngapi mpya za stima Waziri ameunganishia wananchi tangu Januari, 2003, hadi sasa; na,
(b) ni lini masoko ya Mbuinzau, Kinyambu, Machinery, Thange, Kasaayani, Makaani, Athi na

Kyanginya yataunganishwa kwenye nguvu za umeme.

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

(a) Since January, 2003, the Ministry has approved the implementation of 142 schemes, worth Kshs700 million, spread across the country. Construction works for 38 schemes have already been completed. The remaining 104 schemes are at various stages of implementation.

(b) Kinyambu, Machinery and Thange, in Kibwezi Constituency, are among the list of five top-most projects submitted to the Ministry by Makueni District Development Committee for consideration within the next two years. The Ministry is currently soliciting for funds from external sources to facilitate electrification of these markets in Kibwezi as well as in other parts of the country.

Mr. Ndile: Bw. Spika, Waziri Msaidizi amesema kwamba wamefanya kazi na ninakubaliana na yeye. Je, kuna kazi yoyote ambayo inaendelea huko Kibwezi sasa?

Mr. Kiunjuri: Mr. Speaker Sir, the Kinyambu Project is ongoing. The Machinery Market and Mbui Nzau Projects will take off by the end of November.

Mr. Wanjala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has spent Kshs700 million. There have been disparities in the distribution of resources in this country. With Kshs700, million, the Government has done only 38 schemes in a few constituencies. What programme is there to ensure that each constituency gets a share of the Rural Electrification Fund every financial year?

Mr. Kiunjuri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not true that we have spent Kshs700 million on 38 projects only. We have clearly indicated that there are 104 projects that are ongoing. The reason why we have not completed these projects is because of delays in procurement that we experienced last year. These projects are now ongoing.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we also had a problem with the surveyors and the designers and this problem has been addressed adequately. Therefore, we will implement the projects.

On the issue of how each constituency should benefit, it is upon this House to decide on that.

Mr. Ndambuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the last Budget, there was Kshs700 million which was supposed to be shared by all the constituencies. Nothing has been done about this. Could the Assistant Minister tell us when the other constituencies will receive their share of this money?

Mr. Kiunjuri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I reiterate again that Kshs700 million was allocated. We have completed 38 projects and 104 projects are ongoing. It is not true that we had agreed in this House that money will be distributed equally among all the constituencies. However, every constituency should benefit. It is upon the hon. Members to attend their respective District Development Committees (DDCs) where priority ranking is done.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been pleading with the hon. Members, for the last one year, to do so. If they do that, we shall implement the projects according to the lists that they will give to us.

Mr. Ndile: Bw. Spika, nimefurahi kumsikia Waziri Msaidizi akisema kuwa soko langu la Mbui Nzau litapata stima mwezi wa tisa. Mtu wa kawaida anaweza kufurahia hiyo stima. Bei ya kuweka stima kwa boma moja ni kati ya Kshs20,000 na Kshs30,000.

Bw. Spika, wizara inafanya nini kuhakikisha kwamba hata maskwota wataweza kulipia gharama ya stima? Hawawezi kupata hizo pesa! Wizara inafaa ipunguze bei ya stima!

Mr. Kiunjuri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry is reviewing its contract with the people of Kenya. It is true that most of the poor families cannot access electricity. We are going to review the

contract whereby we will have members of the public pay a certain deposit and then they commit themselves to pay the rest in phases.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we will also arrange for monthly payments for those who will be connected after paying a deposit. We will do that in the next two weeks and when the Minister comes back, we will come up with the final decision.

Question No.249

LAND ALLOCATION IN OLBOLOSAAT/MUTONYORA
SETTLEMENT SCHEMES

Mr. Muchiri asked the Minister for Lands and Housing:-

(a) whether he is aware that Olbolosaat and Mutonyora Settlement Schemes that were allocated in 1991 remain to date unsettled and under-developed by a majority of the absentee allottees; and,

(b) whether he could consider applying the terms of allotment and further alienate the land to local deserving landless people.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Housing (Mr. Ojode): Mr. Speaker, Sir, part (a) of this Question had already been answered. It is only part (b) which was deferred.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(b) Once the ground survey is complete, I will consider repossessing the undeveloped plots for reallocation to deserving landless people in this particular scheme.

Mr. Muchiri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the ground survey was done nearly six months ago. Could the Assistant Minister tell us what it contains, or is it another Ndung'u Report that he is trying to cover up?

Mr. Ojode: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a scheme which is being sponsored by the Settlement Fund Trustee (SFT). We have told our Committee to give us the ground report, so that we can see those who have not developed their land in order for us to repossess it and give it to the deserving people.

Mr. Midiwo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister consider extending this review to the millions of hectares of land which is arable and is kept untilled by Kenyans, who are not doing anything with it, and yet thousands of our people have no land? This land should be given to the poor!

Mr. Ojode: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are having a stakeholders' meeting on the review in order for us to come up with a national land policy. If that is what the hon. Member thinks would be important, I would urge him to come to the stakeholders' meeting, so that we can factor that matter in.

Mr. Mwenje: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day, the Minister for Lands and Housing said that absentee landlords, who will not have developed their plots within a period of about three or four years, as stipulated in the letter of allocation, will lose the ownership of those plots.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, could this be applied in this particular case, so that they lose ownership of the land so that it can, therefore, be allocated to the landless people in the area?

Mr. Ojode: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the national land policy provides that, we have no alternative, but to do so.

Mr. Munya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since we seem to have a lot of problems with land, when will the Ndung'u Report be released to help us settle all the land problems once and for all?

Mr. Ojode: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are on record as having said that the Ndung'u Report will be released as soon as possible.

Mr. Marende: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have heard the Assistant Minister say that the Government is in the process of formulating a national land policy. Is he aware that we have been talking about this land policy for the past 18 months?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, could he indicate exactly when this land policy will be put in place or is he waiting until the end of five years to bring the policy?

Mr. Ojode: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have not concluded the national land policy because Mr. Marende has not given his views. Once we have taken all the views of Kenyans, then we will decide on what to do.

Mr. Muchiri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, land issues are very sensitive in this country. I want to be very lenient with the Assistant Minister. Could he tell this House why the occupants of Kirima Extension have been served with quit notices by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources? These are very poor squatters who own only about one acre of land each.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, could he confirm to this House that if these people will be evicted from Kirima Extension, they will be given the land that he will repossess from Olbolosaat Scheme, which has been allocated to public servants of the yester-Government? Could he also assure us that these people will not be evicted without being offered an alternative settlement?

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! It is good that we allow the House to transact business seriously!

Proceed!

Mr. Ojode: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware that some people are being given notices to leave the parcels of land they occupy. If the hon. Member can prove to me that there are some people who are being given notices, I will take action from there.

Mr. Speaker: Very well! That is the end of Question Time!

POINTS OF ORDER

HOUSE RULES WILL NOT BE
BENT TO ACCOMMODATE MINISTERS

The Minister for Co-operative Development and Marketing (Mr. Ndwiga): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Now that we have a bit of time, could I beg that I answer the Question which has been waiting for an answer for the last two months?

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Minister! First of all, where were you?

The Minister for Co-operative Development and Marketing (Mr. Ndwiga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was attending a meeting outside the country. As you might have noticed, I ran in here panting in order to come and answer this Question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Minister! The House operates under its own programme, schedule and rules. Ministers and hon. Members must adjust themselves to the rules and timing of the House. We will not bend the rules to accommodate any Minister or hon. Member. You must keep to the times of the House. You have a responsibility to this House and the country to answer your Questions. It is your duty to come here at 2.30 p.m. The time already slated by the Chair for this Question to be answered will stand. So, you must adjust yourself to that.

The Minister for Roads and Public Works (Mr. Raila): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. You are quite in order to demand that Ministers to be on time. But, ordinarily, we start with Ordinary Questions before coming to Questions by Private Notice. If there is going to be change to that arrangement, then Ministers need to know, so that we also programme ourselves appropriately.

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! I am somehow getting used to all this. The hon. Minister has actually perfected the habit of, all the time, coming to perfect the Chair, when it has already made a decision! I wish to tell the Minister, in no uncertain terms, that the Chair is independent of any Minister or all Ministers collectively. I make my decisions the way I think they are right and no Minister is entitled to challenge me. So, please, you had better now keep out of this!

(Applause)

Mr. Sambu: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I totally support what you have ruled on with regard to your position as the Speaker of the House. But, I seek your indulgence that he answers this particular Question by Private Notice because it is very urgent to some of us!

Mr. Speaker: I know that, Mr. Sambu! But you know, I cannot keep on breaching the orders I have made. I think the best I can do, in the circumstances, is to bring the Question forward to tomorrow afternoon. I think that is what I had directed, but the Minister was not here. I hope that is okay with you for tomorrow.

The Minister for Co-operative Development and Marketing (Mr. Ndwiga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am ready now and we have the time; up to 3.30 p.m.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Mr. Minister, if you insist any further I will deem you disorderly! You were already late! I wish again to state this, because this is a matter that the House knows, that this is a matter that I have addressed about five times. During the days set for the Committee of Supply, when the Chair must end all Questions by 3.30 p.m. we always begin with Questions by Private Notice, for the simple reason that they are urgent by nature. So, we do not want you to be caught up by 3.30 p.m. and the Questions by Private Notice are not answered. This is because it makes the whole idea of Questions by Private Notice being urgent completely irrelevant. That is why, during the Committee of Supply days, we begin with Question by Private Notice. On ordinary days, we begin by Ordinary Questions because we have the hope of coming through them. So, Mr. Minister, please, you will answer the Question tomorrow!

Mr. Osundwa: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. A very important Question was not answered in this House because we were told that hon. Kilimo has been deprived of her portfolio. Could we now be told the exact position regarding Question No.1 by Private Notice?

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker: You know, I do not go by that! I do not assign responsibilities! You can pick that up with the Leader of Government Business.

Now, there were hon. Members who wanted to seek some Ministerial Statements. I think the first one is Mr. Omingo and the second was Mr. Mukiri.

Proceed!

NEGATIVE PRESS REPORTS ON
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Mr. Omingo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order on an issue that targets the

integrity of Members of Parliament. The reputation of Members of Parliament has been put in question by the same people we are supposed to partner with in terms of informing the public on policies and guidance that map out this country. The Press has given Members of Parliament various unprofessional tackles. The integrity of Members of Parliament is being put to question. Members of Parliament are faceless today.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the eyes of the public we are actually a nonsensical thing. It started by our leadership being put to question and the Press talking about us being gluttonous; we eat too much, as if we are not supposed to eat. They said we go to Koinange Street, as if we do not require leisure. They have said we are the most disgraced Parliament in Independent Kenya today. That is according to the Press. Now, we are being told we are too sick to be treated, or precisely that 40 of us are too sick. How does that reflect on the people that I lead and the people who are supposed to look at us as role models of society?

It is for this reason that I am seeking the indulgence of the Chair to give us direction on how we are supposed to live. Otherwise, we will stop eating, earning a salary and being human beings and proud Members of Parliament.

One, some members of Press are in this House. So, I do not know whether they have changed sides and actually become impossible human beings. For that reason, I request that we be told whether we are not supposed to fall sick, eat, have a right to medication and above all, recreation. This will come from the Chair because the integrity of this House also touches on the head of the House, who is the Speaker. I beg for your direction and guidance on this matter.

Thank you.

(Applause)

Mr. Speaker: Order, Members! The matter being raised by the hon. Member is for the due consideration of this House. He has not been actually specific on the what the complaint is, but let me just say the following:-

This is the august House; the House of the people of Kenya. It must, at all times, hold itself to respect and decorum, and must be given the same respect by everybody. I wish to make an appeal to all concerned, including hon. Members, not destroy the Parliament of Kenya. The aspirations, the security, the safety, the hope and everything else of the people of Kenya hinges on the continuation of a respectable, vibrant Parliament. We must safeguard this with all our power and with all our hearts as Members of this House and other Kenyans. So I hope that, we begin ourselves, as Members of the House, to regain and safeguard the decorum and respect of this National Assembly so that anybody else who tries to infringe upon that will be brought to account by this House.

In the same vein, it is not my business, or that of the House, to tell the Press what to write and how to write it. But, you owe a duty of care to this country and to this House to do it with utmost responsibility, care and respect. I have heard all the litany of complaints raised by Mr. Omingo about sicknesses. I am sure sickness was not developed by the Ninth Parliament.

(Applause)

There were sicknesses before the Ninth Parliament and there will be sicknesses after the Ninth Parliament. There are sick people in this House and there will continue to be, and in the Houses past, and so, there are sick people in the media houses.

(Applause)

They will continue to be for as long as they are human beings serving those offices. There are sick people within our society and they will continue to be. Sickesses are not things that anybody can call for. Neither should we grief that certain people are sick. It is not something to be boast about.

I truly hope that if certain sections of the Press have really nothing useful to write, they should desist. They should not make stories out of the blue, particularly touching on hon. Members so that they are able to sell their newspapers. I hope that, that is good enough and I hope everybody takes caution.

I, finally, end by pleading with you, hon. Members, to deny those who do not like your presence here the powder-keg upon which they will try to destroy you individually and the House collectively.

So, let us, at all times, be respectful to one another in and outside the Chamber, and respect as well those who elected us.

I thank all of you hon. Members.

ESCALATION OF VIOLENCE IN MOLO CONSTITUENCY

Mr. Mukiri: Thank you Mr. Speaker, Sir. I wish to seek a Ministerial Statement from the Minister of State, Office of the President concerning the escalation of violence in Molo Constituency, and especially in Mau Narok Division.

I would like to know why the Government is not deploying adequate security personnel to stop the wanton killing that is going on in Molo.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are several people who have been injured and they are lying in hospitals. We have people who are being operated on at Kenyatta National Hospital (KNH) and others in the Rift Valley General Provincial Hospital. These are poor peasants and they are not able to cater for their hospital bills. I would like to know whether the Government will bail them out.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, last month, there were problems in Mau Narok Division at a place called Sururu. I learnt that there were some Members of Parliament who were going to visit these areas. I called the DC and advised him that it will not be wise for hon. Members to visit the constituency---

Mr. Speaker: Order! Mr. Mukiri, do you realise what I was just talking about a few minutes before you began speaking? That is the kind of speech that will derogate the integrity of the House!

Now, deal with the Minister and forget about the hon. Members!

(Applause)

Mr. Mukiri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unacceptable for Members of Parliament to visit other Members' constituencies in their absence without even informing them and incite people within a constituency. That is what some of my colleagues did and I think that is wrong!

Hon. Members: Sit down!

Mr. Speaker: Order, Members! The hon. Member, until asked to sit down by the Chair, cannot be forced to sit by any other hon. Member. It is my duty to ensure that everybody is heard. It may not be palatable, but you must suffer the consequences of being in a free House.

You must listen whether you like it or not, so long as it is within the Standing Orders.

So, Mr. Mukiri, have you finished?

Mr. Mukiri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know why action was not taken to prevent those hon. Members from going to incite people in constituencies that they do not represent.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Is there a Minister to respond?

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Mungatana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I bring the Statement on Thursday afternoon?

Mr. Speaker: Very well!

Mr. Mukiri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on Thursday, I will be attending one of the funerals of the clash victims. I do not know whether my colleague could bring it tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Actually, thinking about it, the matter is of urgent and simple nature. I think the Assistant Minister can address that tomorrow. It is in the interest of security that you address it tomorrow.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Mungatana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, part of the question will have the answer tomorrow, but the last part will require additional information from the ground.

Mr. Speaker: Bring the Statement tomorrow afternoon, Mr. Mungatana!

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Mungatana): I am much obliged, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Is there anybody else with any burning issue? I have one minute!

Dr. Khalwale: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The House will recall that it is on record that just before we went on recess, I had sought a Ministerial Statement from the Office of the President in respect of Kakamega Primary School where there was a stand-off between a private developer who was constructing on the school's property and the school. While we were on recess, the problem escalated. In fact, the developer prevailed upon the police who went there and drew guns on primary school children to disperse them. I am, therefore, asking that, that the Statement be brought before the House.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Mungatana, can you do it on Thursday?

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Mungatana): Yes, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Next order!

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

*(Order of Committee read being
Ninth Allotted Day)*

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER, DO NOW
LEAVE THE CHAIR

Vote 19 - Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development

The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development (Mr. Munyai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, can you really hear me comfortably?

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order, Members! The business of the House has just begun. We were

on matters other than business. So, will you, please, be mindful of the business of the House?

Proceed Mr. Munyao!

The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development (Mr. Munyao): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development was formed in July 2003 when His Excellency the President found it essential to have a separate Ministry to focus on exploitation and development of livestock and fisheries resources, thereby accelerating the achievement of faster economic recovery and poverty reduction in the country. Indeed, the Ministry is charged with overseeing the economic development of about 70 per cent of the geographical area of this country where livestock keeping is a main source of livelihood of the people living in these arid and semi-arid parts of the country. The Ministry is also charged with the responsibility of steering the development of the largely untapped potential of our fisheries resources especially the marine fisheries resources.

The livestock and fisheries sectors account for about 11 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Dairy production is a source of income to over 600,000 households in the higher rainfall parts of the country while in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) livestock production accounts for about 90 per cent of employment and the family incomes. On the other hand, fisheries is a major source of livelihood to the communities living in Nyanza and coastal regions and it is gaining popularity in many parts of the country. The industry supports over 60,000 fishermen with close to 600,000 dependants. In addition, the sector earns the country over Kshs4 billion annually in foreign exchange. Consequently, during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper consultations, both sectors were rated highly in terms of their contribution to overall poverty reduction and economic growth.

The Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation places a high premium on livestock and fisheries development as a key activity for wealth and employment creation. The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development will, therefore, focus on creating incentives for increasing productivity in the livestock and fisheries sectors; especially by the private sector. The Ministry will also implement broad strategies brought out in the recently launched Strategy for Revitalising Agriculture (SRA). The ultimate goal is the establishment of vibrant and self-sustaining livestock and fisheries sectors that are competitive, regionally, as well as in the global market.

My Ministry has undertaken to review and develop key policies and legal frameworks in livestock and fisheries sectors. The review of the Livestock Development Policy of 1980; the Dairy Policy and the Dairy Industry Bill; the formulation of Livestock Feeds Policy Bill and formulation of Fisheries Development Policy are just but a few areas where work is nearly complete and will be brought to this august House in due course. These and other measures to be undertaken will create a more conducive environment to investment in livestock and fisheries sectors thereby creating more jobs for our people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Ministry has been allocated Kshs2,024,739,800 for Recurrent Expenditure and Kshs3,902,347,670 for Development Expenditure during the Financial Year 2004/2005. We are also expecting grants and loans amounting to Kshs155,015,520 from our development partners to whom we are very grateful.

In the overall, the recurrent budget for the current financial year has been reduced by Kshs322,647,290 or the equivalent of 13.7 per cent compared to the last financial year. This reduction has been occasioned by the current economic circumstances facing the country. On the other hand, the development budget reflects an increase of Kshs3,571,560,198 as compared to the last financial year. A higher proportion of these funds is earmarked to offset debts owed by some parastatals under the Ministry and will only be paid upon verification and due diligence of the actual amount owed. Any surplus from these funds will be reallocated to boost the implementation of key activities in the Ministry. A significant amount of the development budget, that is, Kshs882 million,

has been allocated to the new ASAL-Based Livestock and Rural Livelihood Support Project which will be officially launched before the end of November, 2004.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, before expounding on how the Ministry intends to utilise the funds, I would like to update the hon. Members on the overall performance and achievements of the livestock and fisheries sectors in the country. The livestock industry showed a continued recovery during the last financial year as a result of favourable weather in many parts of the country. Most farmers were, therefore, able to maintain their herds on natural pasture thereby leading to fewer livestock available for slaughter. The total number of cattle slaughtered decreased from 1.8 million heads in 2002 to 1.6 million heads in 2003 while that of sheep and goats decreased from 4.8 million heads to 4.3 million heads during the same period. As a result of this, the livestock keepers did not suffer losses that arise from famine occasioned by poor weather. However, I wish to confirm to the hon. Members that this scenario did not result in big domestic shortages or unnecessary price hikes to be paid by meat consumers because of inflow of live animals across our borders.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the dairy industry, hon. Members will recall the commitment by the NARC Government to take over the Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC) and revert it to its owners as a farmers' organisation. This has been achieved and the dairy farmers all over the country can now market their milk at an improved price of Kshs16 per litre against the previous price of about Kshs9 a litre. Milk production has greatly improved due to assured market outlets offered by KCC and the favourable weather conditions in the producer areas; rising to about 2.8 billion litres last year. This production level is well above the annual demand of about 2.4 billion litres. Although private farms process nearly 80 per cent of milk marketed through the formal channels, they lack the capacity to convert the raw milk into milk powder.

My Ministry is committed to work with other stakeholders to encourage development of this capacity so as to reduce wastage particularly during the dry season. In this regard, KCC is expected to utilise its facilities to convert part of the raw milk into powder. This will not only lessen the problem associated with surplus milk production, but will also provide the country with the opportunity of maintaining strategic reserves in form of powdered milk in the event of major drought or shortfall in production.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Ministry continues to put in place measures to control the major livestock diseases and pests within Kenyan borders. In harmony with neighbouring countries, success in controlling the major diseases like Foot and Mouth, Rinderpest, Lumpy Skin Disease, Trypanosomiasis, East Coast Fever, Newcastle and establishment of disease-free zones will open up export markets to livestock and livestock products and by-products.

During the last financial year, my Ministry carried out vaccination of over 2,814,500 cattle against a target of 4 million cattle. We could not meet the target because of various reasons including under-funding and limited staff numbers. In addition, my Ministry has continued to facilitate both domestic and foreign marketing of livestock, semen, embryos, wool, hides and skins, through performing the necessary inspection and certification.

The tsetse fly control services are critical in most parts of the country. My Ministry has intensified surveillance and control of tsetse flies in 51 infested districts. Appropriate technologies have been disseminated to the farmers to keep tsetse fly control at manageable levels. In addition, my Ministry, in collaboration with African Union International Bureau for Animal Resources, is implementing farming in tsetse fly control areas of Bondo, Siaya, Busia, Teso and Bungoma Districts. These initiatives have significantly reduced livestock deaths from trypanosomiasis and have encouraged livestock keeping in these areas thereby contributing to reduction in poverty and food insecurity. My Ministry places high priority in offering extension and veterinary services to farmers and training them on new methods of livestock management and the importance of control of livestock movement as tools for disease control.

In the light of the limited resources and desire to reach more farmers, my Ministry is

encouraging collaboration and networking with stakeholders such as the Agricultural Society of Kenya, Livestock Breeders Association, the private sector and civil society in the provision of extension services to our farmers. In addition, my Ministry has continued to build capacity at both pre-service and in-service levels to ensure that qualified personnel are available to deliver quality service to livestock keepers.

As hon. Members are aware, some services in the livestock sector were privatised in 1980s as part of the implementation of structural adjustment programmes and liberalisation. This includes Artificial Insemination (AI) services, dipping and clinical services. During the last financial year, the demand for AI services by farmers and breeders was enormous. However, the provision of services from both the Government and private AI service providers was not up to the farmers expectations as services were costly. They were unreliable and unavailable at times. During this period, the Government delivered 4,802 inseminations through 24 schemes while the private sector delivered 81,743 inseminations through the 276 registered inseminators.

In the overall, the privatisation of these services was hurriedly implemented without assessing the capacity of private sector to render the service. In areas where private sector AI providers are present the service is expensive with most of the farmers resorting to use of low quality bulls. Dipping services, on the other hand, have nearly collapsed in most parts of the country. Some areas particularly, ASAL areas have remained unattractive to the private sector due to high cost of service delivery and limited ability to procure these services. In order to reverse the above trend, my Ministry is training more private AI service providers at Ahiti Kabete and Ahiti Ndomba and has intensified supervision of private AI services. It has also plans to sell AI equipment to farmers and other stakeholders at subsidised prices through the Central Artificial Insemination Station (CAIS).

Regarding tick control, my Ministry has excessively undertaken the dip-wash strength analysis and is collaborating with the acaricide manufacturers and other stakeholders to develop an appropriate policy and legal framework in these areas. In addition, my Ministry has opened consultations with local authorities with an aim of involving them in dipping services. This approach has shown positive results in Narok, Nyandarua, Trans Mara and Bungoma Districts. It will be extended to other areas. These four districts were used as pilot schemes.

In the recent past, the hides and skins industry has been experiencing a downturn. The quality of produce has been falling due to inadequate extension services to producers and traders and low prices which have been a disincentive to quality concerns. Consequently, we have seen a corresponding drop in exports and under-utilisation of existing capacity in local tanneries. In order to address this situation, my Ministry will carry out a number of policy reform measures to improve sub-sector performance even if it means recommending some little tax to prevent export of raw hides. This will, therefore, add some value before you give to the other people and also create jobs locally.

Public health is crucial to sustain economic development. In this regard, my Ministry has continued to play a significant role in protection of public health through meat inspection and, equally, control of meat and meat products. This has secured safe use of food of animal origin and has facilitated local and international trade in livestock products. In order to facilitate easy access to these and other extension services, my Ministry has already engaged the private veterinary professionals to participate in the delivery of some of these services to the people to complement Government efforts.

The hon. Members will agree with me that the quality of inputs of our farmers has been greatly compromised by a section of unscrupulous traders. My Ministry has continued to ensure quality control of veterinary inputs; vaccines, drugs, serums and animal feeds. You will recall various policy pronouncements. My Ministry is keen to continually pursue opportunities for enhancing processing and value-adding in livestock sector. Under these efforts, we have fully supported initiatives by the private sector to invest in areas of production. These are now bearing

fruit in that my Ministry is currently collaborating with AMREF to construct a slaughter facility in Lokichoggio, capable of handling at least 50 head of cattle and 200 small stocks per day. Through the ASAL-based Rural Livelihood Support Project, we intend to facilitate the establishment of additional four abattoirs to serve producers in ASAL areas and you will all see where they will go. These are additional to our efforts to revive the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) which will provide a market for some of our output from these satellite abattoirs for further processing.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Ministry has remained committed to reviving the KMC. I have talked about this matter so many times to an extent that other than yourself in this House, everybody else thinks that my initials are Mr. "K.M.C." Munyao.

(Laughter)

Through you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell them that I am Mr. "J.K." Munyao and not Mr. "K.M.C." Munyao!

Besides performing the role of a slaughterhouse, the KMC had been an important component in the disease control chain and a major market outlet for livestock keepers, particularly in times of drought. The revival of the KMC will, therefore, serve to safeguard the livelihoods of the pastoralists, other than the communities in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) who comprise 25 per cent of our population. Hon. Members of this House should, however, note that it is not the intention of the Government to run the KMC, but rather to privatize or concession it for better performance after putting value to it at a later stage.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Ministry predicts that, by getting the KMC back on track in one form or another, the necessary signals will be sent to create business opportunities for related enterprises, including livestock trade in hides and skins and private abattoirs to meet the demand for local and international markets. For the information of many hon. Members, the KMC has now got a vibrant Board which is now operational after being appointed. With effect from today, I am directing that Board from this forum that tomorrow it should move to the KMC Factory in Athi River and start operating. Within a month or so, it should carry out the first kill. I, together with hon. Wario, will be there to witness the first kill in the next one month. That is in order.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the export of live animals and livestock produce has been a hindrance to the development of the livestock industry for some time. This is largely due to the prevalence of diseases and lack of sufficient capacity for quality assurance. In order to address these constraints and, thereby, facilitate the export of livestock and livestock produce to these markets, my Ministry has established a Task Force to identify areas, ways and means of establishing disease-free zones for our livestock. The objective behind this initiative is to exploit the opportunity to export live animals as well as meat to the Middle East where we have comparative advantage compared to countries such as Australia and New Zealand. In addition, we are also targeting opportunities for export within the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Ministry recognizes the need to strengthen participatory and collaborative development in livestock and fisheries sub-sectors. It has, therefore, continued to work closely with user associations in order to strengthen their management capabilities in the utilization of common resources such as water pans, sale yards and private slaughterhouses. This approach to development will ensure sustainability of common resources and lead to less dependence on Government funding. My Ministry has further supported communities to desilt water pans in Taita-Taveta, Machakos, Kitui, Kilifi, Siaya, Meru North and Makueni Districts. During this financial year, my Ministry will closely collaborate with the Ministry of Water, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Arid Lands Resource Management Programme under the Office of the President, to ensure that adequate water is available for livestock.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the recent past, several private sector actors and promoters of apiculture in Kenya have been exploiting the growing number of importers of beef products in European

and American markets. My Ministry is committed to promoting the production and export of beef products, especially in recognition of the vast production potential that can be exploited. To this end, my Ministry has put in place a residue monitoring plan that will ensure that the residue levels and quality standards set are met and observed.

In addition, our monitoring plan has been accepted by the European Union (EU); making our products accessible to EU markets. In this regard, apiculture farmers are urged to increase honey production to benefit the producers.

Turning to the fisheries sub-sector, Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Ministry has renovated and improved two fish quality control laboratories in Mombasa and Kisumu. Plans are now under way to install in these laboratories, modern equipment for microbiological and chemical testing, starting this financial year. In addition, eight fish-landing sites along the shores of Lake Victoria were rehabilitated, out of which three were supplied with electricity. The Government plans to connect electricity to more landing sites in order to provide the necessary infrastructure.

I wish to report that Kenya fish products have achieved international fish quality and safety standards, which implies that Kenyan fish and fish products are now acceptable anywhere in the world. The Kenyan fish quality standards were harmonized with those of the EU on 14th January, 2004. Our fish exports, therefore, enjoy unrestricted entry into EU markets. That is ensuring a ready market and more foreign exchange earnings for our country. Our fish exports also enjoy markets in Egypt, Middle East, Japan and America, among other markets. Closer monitoring and supervision will ensure that the set standards are maintained.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in order to boost earnings from the fisheries sub-sector, my Ministry is focusing on commercialization of small-scale fish farming. During the last financial year, an inventory on our fish farming activities in the country was conducted to develop baseline information that will help measure the growth in this area.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a budgetary provision this financial year for the establishment and rehabilitation of departmental fish farming and demonstration centres. These centres include Kabonyo in Nyanza, Chwele in Western Kenya and Sagana in Central Province.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, last year, my Ministry re-launched the fisheries surveillance vessel, the MV Pelican, into the Lake Victoria, which had stalled for many years, and is now operational. We have also handed over the Mbita Icing Plant which for several years had also stalled, and it had been a source of siphoning finances at that time. This year, we had promised to provide 12 boats by September, but now it seems that we are going to provide them before November, to the lake and to the ocean.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a recent coastal fisheries workshop observed the existence of enormous---

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Munyao, your time is running up.

The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development (Mr. Munyao): Give me two minutes, Mr. Speaker, Sir!

Mr. Speaker: You have one minute!

The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development (Mr. Munyao): I will obey! Mr. Speaker, Sir, the under-funding of livestock and fisheries development activities has been a major constraint in Kenya. Kenya will require Kshs1.2 billion but we have only got Kshs110 million and we promise to do with it.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Munyao, I think you are advised now to go to the part of the Motion that you think---

The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development (Mr. Munyao): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Recurrent Vote gives us Kshs2,024,739,800, which is divided into general administration, livestock development, fisheries development and veterinary development. The Development Vote also gives us Kshs3,992,347,670, which is also shared into general administration, livestock development, fisheries development and veterinary services.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in conclusion, I now wish to request the House to approve, in total,

Kshs6,017,087,470 to meet both Recurrent and Development Expenditure for my Ministry for the 2004/2005 Financial Year.

With those remarks, I beg to move.

The Minister for Water (Ms. Karua): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise to second this Motion. I think that we all recognise the importance of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development. It is a sector that quite a number of the people of this country depends on, both fisheries and livestock and agriculture. It would, therefore, not be far-fetched to say that almost the entire population of this country has a connection with this Ministry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we know that due to constraints in funding, the sectors of livestock and fisheries have been neglected for quite some time. Most of the services that the Government was giving to farmers have but all collapsed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the dairy industry, we know that the artificial insemination services that the Government was giving were left to private operators and, in most areas, they collapsed. It is, therefore, timely that this Ministry now re-organises and starts to give extension services that are desired by those involved in the livestock sector.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to agree with the Minister that most cattle dips are not operational. We need to re-organise them. I am hoping that majority of the Members of this House will not only support this Motion, but offer some of their Constituency Development Fund money to revive cattle dips in their constituencies so that, together with this Ministry, we can ensure that the livestock sector gets boosted.

I am happy to note that the dairy sector has already been boosted by the reclaiming of the Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC) for the farmers. But a lot still needs to be done to disentangle the dairy industry from the debts that had accrued in the past.

The same applies to the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC), which this Ministry seeks to revive, but which has outstanding debts that need to be settled. I have heard many Members, through their Questions, acknowledge that this is a priority area. We, therefore, need to join hands and support this Motion to enable this Ministry to have the means with which to revive the collapsed Kenya Meat Commission.

We also need to see this Ministry getting on with setting up mini-abattoirs which will make it easier for livestock farmers, all over the country, to take advantage of the services that the Ministry will be offering, and to market their livestock.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are well aware that, during the difficult periods of drought, livestock farmers lose livestock because of lack of water. But once we have these facilities of KMC and the mini-abattoirs, the farmers will be able to sell their livestock when there is drought and they will be able to benefit and to re-stock when there is sufficient water.

My Ministry is collaborating with the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development to ensure that there is sufficient water for livestock throughout the country. It is a job that cannot be accomplished in one day. But we are collaborating to especially see that the many dams and pans that are currently silted are de-silted, so that they can retain sufficient water for use by livestock farmers throughout the year.

We are also looking into increasing the number of dams and pans so that we have adequate water for livestock and fisheries. I am happy to note that in the Vote that the Minister has moved for this House to approve, there is a budget for a component of water for livestock. We will be only too happy to collaborate and ensure that our livestock farmers benefit to the maximum on this.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am also happy to note that the Ministry is focusing on fisheries. We know that, in the past, the fisheries industry was catching up and it was earning this country good foreign exchange. I know that within East Africa, Uganda is now the leading exporter of fish to the European market. I would like to see our fisheries industry come back in full force to regain its share of the market. This will help us in reducing poverty among the people who depend on the fisheries industry.

It is, therefore, fitting that this House approves the Vote before it to enable this Ministry to also revamp the fisheries sector, and give the support that the fish farmers need to enable them to claim their share of the market, and also to generate sufficient income for their daily needs, and also for them to be able to feed themselves.

I am, therefore, saying that this is a Motion that needs to be supported and I am urging Members to do so.

With those few remarks, I beg to second.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Wario, you are the Official Opposition Responder. Would you like to take the opportunity now or later?

Mr. Wario: I would like to take it now, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, you have the Floor. As the Official Opposition Responder, you have 30 minutes.

Mr. Wario: Asante, Bw. Spika, kwa fursa ambayo umenipa ili niweze kuchangia Hoja iliyo mbele yetu.

Bw. Spika, nadhani unakumbuka kwamba niliongoza ujumbe kwenda kwa Waziri wa Kilimo na tulimuomba atupe Mkurugenzi wa Mifugo. Leo, nina furaha tuna Wizara ambayo inashughulikia swala la mifugo katika nchi ya Kenya. Ningependa kumpongeza Waziri na Serikali pia.

Bw. Spika, mifugo inachangia asilimia 10 ya jumla ya mapato ya taifa na asilimia 40 ya jumla ya mapato ya kilimo.

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

[Mr. Deputy Speaker took the Chair]

Bw. Naibu Spika, ufugaji wa mifugo ni muhimu sana katika nchi hii. Karibu asilimia 90 ya nafasi za kazi na asilimia 95 ya mapato ya jamii hutokana na sekta hii. Hata hivyo, inasikitisha kwamba mifugo yenye thamani ya zaidi ya US\$2 billion hupotea kila mwaka kwa sababu ya shida kadhaa, kwa mfano, uzalizaji mbaya, maradhi na ukosefu wa biashara katika nchi za nje. Shida hizi zimewaletea wafugaji hasara kubwa.

Bw. Naibu Spika, katika hotuba yake, Waziri alitupa sehemu mbili za bajeti ya Wizara yake; bajeti ya mara kwa mara na bajeti ya maendeleo. Sina matatizo na bajeti ya mara kwa mara lakini nina matatizo na bajeti ya maendeleo. Wakati ukifika nitaelezea matatizo hayo wazi wazi ili Waziri aone kama yanaweza kurekebishwa. Isipowezekana, sina budi kuleta Hoja ili kubadilisha sehemu nyingine. Hali ambayo imeleta hasara hii ya US\$2 billion imedhoofisha zaidi hakikisho la chakula katika sehemu kame za nchi hii.

Bw. Naibu Spika, biashara ya samaki, waikiwemo samaki wa maji matamu au wa bahari inakisiwa kuipatia nchi hii Kshs3,500,000,000 hali ambayo imechangia biashara nchini inayokisiwa kuwa ya thamani ya Kshs12,000,000. Kulingana na tarakimu tulizokuwa nazo na vile sekta ya uvuvi na mifugo iliwahi kutekeleza kazi hapo awali, bajeti ya Wizara hii haina nia ya kuboresha sekta hii.

Bw. Naibu Spika, ni wazi kwamba Kenya imepoteza sehemu yake ya soko ya mifugo katika soko la Jumuiya ya Uchumi ya Ulaya kwa sababu ya maradhi ya mifugo; kwa mfano, ugonjwa wa midomo na miguu na sotoka. Katika nchi hii hatuwezi kusema kuna sehemu iliyo salama kutokana na magonjwa haya. Nilifikiri Waziri angetilia maanani juhudi za kupambana na maradhi haya kwa kutenga pesa zaidi lakini ninasikitika kwamba, kwa mfano, pesa zilizotengwa kupambana na ugonjwa wa midomo na miguu ni kidogo. Pesa hizi haziwezi kumaliza maradhi hayo.

Bw. Naibu Spika, katika juhudi za kupambana na maradhi ya mifugo lazima tuwe na

mahabara ya kisasa. Nasikitika kwa sababu Mkoa wa Kaskazini Mashariki unaotegemea sana sekta hii bado una mahabara ambayo bado inajengwa kwa muda wa miaka 20 sasa. Katika hali kama hii ni vipi tutafaulu kushinda vita dhidhi ya maradhi ya mifugo? Idara ya huduma ya utabibu wa mifugo haiwezi kuvizia maradhi ya mifugo; hawawezi kujua maradhi yanatokea pande gani. Wao hukaa Nairobi na kubahatisha! Katika hali ya kungojea ripoti ya maradhi, mifugo wengi huwa wameathiriwa.

Kwa hivyo, ni lazima tuwe na uwezo wa kutabiri maradhi ya aina hii. Tutashindaje aje vita hivi ikiwa hatuna dawa za kutosha? Nilileta Swali katika Bunge hii wakati Wilaya ya Tana River ilikumbwa na maradhi ya mifugo. Waziri alisema kuwa hakukuwa na dawa. Anatarajia zitoke wapi? Tutamwambia nini yule mwanachi ambaye mifugo yake imeathirika? Nilazima tuwe na dawa za kutosha. Pia ni lazima tuwe na bajeti ambayo inatuwezesha kupata dawa hizi.

Bw. Naibu Spika, ningetaka kuona kitengo maalumu katika Idara ya huduma ya utabibu wa mifugo ambacho kutakapotokea maradhi ya mifugo, wanaweza kushughulikia mara moja. Bajeti hii haijatenga pesa zitakazotumiwa wakati wa dharura kutibu maradhi. Nasikitika kusema kwamba tunagonjea matibabu ya kawaida na tukiendelea hivi, hatutaweza kufanya biashara nje.

Bw. Naibu Spika, ningependa kuisifu bajeti ya leo lakini sitaisifu mpaka nijue kuhusu swala la kufufua kiwanda cha nyama cha Kenya Meat Commission (KMC). Ni kwa nini nina wasiwasi kuhusu kufufuliwa kwa kiwanda hiki? Katika kitengo cha maendeleo, Kichwa cha 80, Kipengele cha 318 Waziri alitenga Kshs2,719,000,000 ili benki ya National Bank of Kenya (NBK) ilipwe. Ningetaka kuuliza kwa vile benki hii ni ya Serikali, ni kwa nini isilipwe Kshs200 million kila mwaka badala ya kuchukua pesa ya Wizara zote? Kiwanda cha KMC hakina ardhi! Sehemu kubwa ya ardhi ya KMC imenyakuliwa. Ni vipi KMC itatekeleza wajibu wake? Serikali imeingilia kati, ikafufua kiwanda cha maziwa cha Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC) na kulipa mabilioni ya pesa katika sekta ya sukari. Kwa nini Serikali isitenge pesa maalum kama inataka kufufua KMC badala ya kushurutisha Kshs4 billion kwenda kulipa deni la benki? Serikali haina nia ya kufufua KMC; inataka kutuchezea shere ya kisiasa!

Bw. Naibu Spika, iwapo Waziri anataka kufufua KMC, yafaa alipe deni hilo la Kshs2,719,000,000. Kiwanda hiki kitaendesha kazi yake vipi? Baada ya kulipa deni pesa za kulipa bodi ya wakurugenzi wa KMC na kutekeleza kazi zitatoka wapi? Ni wimbo tu tunaambiwa kuwa: "Tumelipa deni, KMC itafufuliwa miaka ingine inayokuja". Hata hivyo, miaka hiyo ikija bado benki itakuwa ikilipwa deni. Kiwanda hiki kikifufuliwa leo, hakitakuwa na maana kwa wafugaji. Ningependa kumuomba Waziri, badala ya kutumia Kshs2,719,000,000 kulipa deni, atumie pesa hizo kujenga vichinjio kama 20 za kisasa katika sehemu mbali mbali za nchi hii. Hakuna sababu ya kulipa benki ya NBK pesa hizi kama kweli anajali maslahi ya wafugaji nchini!

Bw. Naibu Spika, nimemskia Waziri akitoa amri kuhusu bodi ya wakurugenzi wa KMC. Sasa, bodi hii itafanya kazi na nini? Ziko wapi pesa za kuiwezesha bodi kufanya kazi yake? Ningependa kutoa ushuhuda kweli, lakini hizi ni hekaya za kisiasa ambazo siamini kama kweli zitaenda kufaidi wafugaji. Sioni kiwanda hiki kikifufuliwa kwa arifa ya kirafiki!

The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development (Mr. Munyao): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to put the records straight on an issue raised by the hon. Member. I said that the money set aside to pay NBK is only a provision because, up to now, it has not been proved that KMC owes any single cent.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Wario, that is a very good point of order!

Be informed!

Mr. Wario: Bw. Naibu Spika, mimi sitaki kufahamishwa chochote. Ninataka kumaliza dakika zangu 30 kwa amani.

Ninavyozungumza hapa leo, Kenya ina ngo'mbe 13 milioni, mbuzi milioni nane, kondoo milioni saba, ngamia milioni moja, nguruwe laki tatu na kuku 25 milioni. Haya ni makisio, na hatuna hakika kwamba hesabu hii ni kamili. Iwapo Waziri amekosa mahali pa kupeleka Kshs2 billion ambazo anataka kulipa National Bank of Kenya (NBK), angefanya hesabu ya mifugo. Hii ni

kwa sababu hatuwezi tukakisia matibabu na maendeleo ya mifugo kama hatujui idadi ya mifugo walioko katika nchi yetu ya Kenya.

Kwa masikitiko, niliangalia hatua kwa hatua bajeti ya Waziri nikifikiria pengine ataweka idadi kamili ya mifugo tuliyonayo. Kwa masikitiko yangu, Waziri hakujali kuweka makisio au hesabu ya mifugo katika bajeti yake, na ni vipi tutafaulu katika biashara, kupambana na maradhi, na kuboresha mifugo yetu pamoja na samaki?

Ningependa kutoa arifa ya kirafiki kwa Waziri. Nigependa aangalie Head 640, Item 318 juu ya Kenya Meat Commission (Debt owed to NBK) na arekebishe. Anasema kwamba si lazima pesa hizi zitumiwe kulipa hilo deni, na katika bajeti yake anasema kwamba analipa NBK. Kwa nini tupitishie pesa hizi halafu tuambiwe kesho kwamba ni lazima pesa hizo ziende kwa NBK? Ningependa kumuomba Waziri, kwa sababu ningependa kuwaona wafugaji wakifaidika haraka kuliko watu wengine. Sipendi kuvutana. Bajeti hii itakuwa nzuri kama haitakuwa na matatizo ambayo nimegusia kwa ufupi sasa hivi.

Pia, ningependa Waziri aangalie Head 640 Item 180 juu ya kiburudisho. Ninasikia kwamba katika makao makuu watajiburudisha kwa Kshs14 million, na hali Head ya kununua dawa katika wilaya imepewa Kshs600,000. Ni jambo lipi Waziri anastahili kulipa kipa umbele? Ni kuwaburudisha maofisa katika makao makuu, au ni kununua dawa za mifugo katika wilaya zetu?

Sijui kama Waziri ametenga pesa zozote za kutumika katika *monitoring and evaluation*. Nigependa aangalie jambo hili na alirekebishe. Head 408 inahusu Rural Dairy Services huduma ambayo imepewa Kshs19 million. Tunataka kujua hizi pesa ni za nini kwa sababu ni nyingi katika mashambani. Head 481 ambayo inaongea juu ya Veterinary Investigation Laboratory Services imepewa Kshs22 million. Tunataka huduma za mahabara zipelekwe mashinani au katika mikoa. Mimi nikiwa katika Wilaya ya Tana River na ngo'mbe wangu ashikwe na maradhi, kitambo niende Mombasa au nje Kabete, na nirudi na majibu, nitampata amekufa. Itakuwa na maana gani mimi nitafute huduma ya mahabara? Kwa nini mahabara hii isipelekwe sehemu ambazo mifugo iko? Unaweza kufanya nini na Kshs22 million kwa sababu anayezitenga hajui kama anataka kuzitumia kwa utafiti wa mifugo au--- Ni kama anataka kusema Veterinary Laboratories zifanye kazi lakini hataki zifanye kazi.

Zamani walisema kwamba wako na "*sanitary cordons*" mbili. Moja inafunga maji ya Tana River yasiende Mombasa ili watu wa Wilaya ya Taita-Taveta na watu wa Mkoa wa Pwani wafurahie walichonacho, na sisi tukae katika dhuluma. "*Sanitary cordon*" ya pili ni ya kuzuia mifugo yao isiende kwa mashamba ya Wazungu kwa sababu ya ugonjwa wa miguu na midomo. Katika sehemu hii, maradhi haya bado yako kwa wingi. Leo, hakuna mipaka kama zamani. Sijui nikiitwa leo nitaweka wapi *sanitary cordon* kama ningekuwa daktari au Waziri Munyao. Sijui Waziri angefungia wapi ili ugonjwa wa miguu na mikono usienee. Ninasema hivi kwa sababu ng'ombe kutoka nchi za Tanzania, Ethiopia na Sudan wanaingia katika nchi yetu kiholela na hali pesa ambazo zimetengwa kupambana na maradhi haya ni Kshs8 million. Sijui kama ni mimi ndio sijui milioni ni nini! Hili ni jambo la kusikitisha.

Ninafahamu kwamba Wabunge wengi wanataka kuichangia Hoja hii. Ninamuomba Waziri arekebishe jambo hili ili tuipitishie Hoja hii. Iwapo jambo hili halitashughulikiwa, wakati wa Kamati, tutaleta marekebisho. Ninamuomba Waziri arekebishe yale mambo ambayo nimeyataja ili tumuunge mkono, na wafugaji wafaidike mara moja.

Bw. Naibu Spika, kwa hayo machache, ninaiunga mkono Hoja hii.

Mr. ole Metito: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this very important Motion.

The livestock sector is very important to the economic growth of this country. I agree with Mr. Wario that it contributes slightly over 10 per cent to our Growth Domestic Product (GDP). There is need for this percentage to be increased. But this can only be realised if the Government embarks on serious activities to revive the livestock sector. Mr. Wario has given estimates of the numbers of the livestock in this country. I want to say that Botswana, which has the highest quota

for the European Union (EU) market in Africa has the livestock industry as its third foreign exchange earner. This is the case, and yet we have more livestock than Botswana. We can do much better than that country only if the right policies are put in place.

The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development has said that the KMC is due to start its operations even tomorrow morning. He has indicated, in the Printed Estimates, that the debt of about Kshs2 billion owed by the KMC to the NBK will be paid.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say that recently the debt owed by coffee farmers was written off by the Government. Why was the same not done for the livestock farmers? Instead of the livestock farmers paying this debt, why can that debt not be written off by the Government, if the livestock sector is to be revived?

[Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair]

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

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is also need to open up markets for livestock and livestock products. We need to export both livestock and livestock products to wider markets. Somalia and Uganda are doing better in fish trade than Kenya. I think this can be achieved as far as livestock trade is concerned. What has made Kenya not export its livestock products, especially to the European Union markets, is because of uncontrollable diseases. So, I would like to say that there is need to strengthen the research components, especially the veterinary services.

We need to see more technology and decentralisation of these institutions as the hon. Member has said. I come from Oloitokitok in Kajiado District, and I have to come to Kabete for laboratory services. When I go back the animals are already dead. Why should we not decentralise some of these very important services not only to the provincial levels, but also to the district level?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we also need to revive our cattle dips. They are not operational and yet they are some of the ways of curbing these livestock diseases, especially trypanosomiasis. We need to revive them. There is also need to revive veterinary extension services. Those services are not there at the grassroots level. Still on veterinary issues, there is also need to be very preventive and not curative because most of these veterinary services, like the vaccinations, are being used by the Ministry as curative measures and not as preventive measures. Vaccination of animals is done when the animals are already six months old with the diseases. So, I would like to request the Ministry that it should be on alert 24 hours a day and try to look for ways of curbing this foot and mouth disease, as is done in other parts of the continent. Actually, the hon. Member was talking about disease control units which are done at the entry points. Recently, we visited Botswana and it is a country which is doing very well in the livestock industry, and at the entry points, they have those disease control services.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also want to submit that if we have to revive the livestock sector, the Ministry should embark on a very serious business of repossessing the grabbed land, that is the livestock marketing division or the holding grounds. Even here at the KMC, I do not think that land is there. It is not just at the KMC, but even at the grassroots level. So, the Ministry needs to repossess the livestock marketing divisions or holding grounds because they were grabbed a long time ago.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, livestock farmers live in ASAL areas and we cannot talk of reviving the livestock industry without adding value to livestock products. These livestock suffer a lot. They travel for very long distances to get water to drink. So, there is need for provision of water services in these pastoral areas. There is need for water pumps, water dams and boreholes, and the Ministry should actually look for permanent solutions to inadequate water provision.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also want to ask the Ministry to look for ways

of boosting these farmers by providing them with micro-credit services, whereby they can restock their livestock after this long drought. So, I will also want to see the development budget in this Ministry relooked at because I have gone through it and it is not equitably distributed. The allocation for Kajiado District, where I come from, is less than even Kshs500,000, while some districts which are not livestock-rearing districts have been allocated even more than Kshs5 million. You have heard the hon. Member talking of Kshs19 million for one district. So, I will request the Ministry that it relooks at the development budget and ensure that it is equitably distributed; otherwise, when we come to the committee stage, we will pinpoint those details.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Khamisi: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I stand to support the Motion. However, I would like to bring certain issues to the attention of the Minister. Since I come from the Coast, I am going to concentrate a lot more on fishing, particularly sea fishing, because we have particular problems in that area which I would like to appraise the Minister about so that he can include them in his future programmes.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Coast, big as it is, contributes only about 20 per cent of the 5,500 metric tonnes of fish. The lion's share is taken by Lake Victoria and the reason for this is that there has not been enough emphasis on sea fishing, and I would like the Minister to pay attention not only to Lake Victoria but also to focus his interests to the coastline so that we can be able to harness the vast resources that are before us.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, fish production has been declining at the coast since 1996, which had the highest number of metric tonnes of about 631,000. We would like the Minister to particularly look at the problems that we have at the Coast in as far as trawling is concerned. We have trawlers coming from as far away as Korea and Philippines that invade our coastal areas and steal our resources from that area. These people come with big trawlers which are capable of actually manufacturing within the ships and these products are indeed exported from the ships to areas of consumption abroad. I would like the Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development to look into the possibilities of enacting laws, in consultations with the other partners in Government, to make sure that these people respect the international laws along the Indian Ocean.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, trawlers have deprived the country of fish for export and consumption. As we talk now, there are no fish in the shops. That is because of the depletion that is brought by the trawlers. We are happy that the Kenya Navy has been working very hard and tirelessly to patrol the sea area within the Kenyan territory. However, we do not think that Kenya Navy is sufficiently provided with equipment to be able to efficiently carry on with that work. We would like to see them provided with bigger vessels so that they could chase the trawlers away from our waters so as to make sure that the resources are concentrated within the country and that the people benefit from that.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another reason why fish production is low is because it appears there is no policy that would help the smaller fisherman to be able to improve production. Our fishermen lack equipment. They still use the old-fashioned way of fishing with canoes, nets and so on. I think that they require to be provided with modern fishing equipment so that they could be able to harness the fishing potential in those areas.

The other reason is that most of our fishermen do not have access to credit facilities to enable them to buy equipment and to be able to improve their fishing methods. I would like the Minister, in consultation with other Ministries, to open up facilities for those small fishermen, so that they could be able to provide for themselves and also provide for the country in terms of exports. It is sad that the co-operative societies that were there previously no longer operate. That is because they do not get enough support from the Government. I would like to see the Government helping the co-operative societies so that they could be able to mobilise fishermen acquire the kind of equipment that they require to carry on with their work.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other issue that is very dear to me is the fact that

along the entire coastline, we do not have a single processing plant, whereas if you go to the Western part of this country, you will find a lot of processing plants. We would like the Minister, in consultation with the Ministry of Trade and Industry, to work towards getting investors who would be attracted to our sea area so that they could be able to build processing plants and storage facilities. We need those storage facilities not only at the coastline, but also at the airports like Malindi, Mombasa and Lamu. That is important because a lot of our fisherman lose a lot of fish every week because they lack storage facilities and market. When we talk about market, we do not only mean export market, but also local markets. We need to promote the consumption of fish which is not quite adequate.

I come from an area which is close to the sea. If you travel only five kilometres out to that area, you find that people do not eat fish. It is the responsibility of this Ministry to make sure that people are encouraged to eat fish, so that our local fishermen could also benefit.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we also need to look at the tax regime. Presently, there are more than five different taxes that investors must pay before they are allowed to establish processing plants. That bureaucracy needs to be narrowed down so that people could be attracted into investing in fishing plants along the sea.

The local sellers of fish; the so-called *mama karangas*, are very important. They make life very easy for many people. They need to be encouraged through the provision of markets. Presently, they operate under very unhygienic conditions, especially in the Coast Province. As we try to improve the consumption of fish, it is important that we look into the possibilities of improving our marketing situation, particularly concerning the *mama karangas*.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring up the question of the difficulties that the fishermen have in accessing the sea. Presently, most of the developers along the sea from Mtwapa to Malindi have fenced off the areas that give access to our fishermen. That is presenting a lot of inconveniences to the people. The so-called developers or the land-owners should be discouraged from putting up those fences which inconvenience the fishermen who would like to access the sea.

I would like to talk about the Budget itself. I am rather disappointed that only Kshs600,000 has been allocated for fish-landing sites in Kilifi District. We have seven fish-landing sites in Kilifi and I think they need much more money to be improved so that they could offer efficiency. At the moment, those places are nothing but places where canoes come and land. They do not have the right facilities for them to anchor their boats and unload and get the fish to the market while they are fresh. I would like the Minister to re-consider the amount that he has allocated to Kilifi District so that it matches closely with the Kshs2.5 million which he has allocated for Kisumu.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the question of livestock production, I do not believe that the Government has shown any interest in livestock production in the Coast Province and particularly in my area. In the Budget, most of the money is being used for maintenance of buildings, and very little is being used for extension work.

I would like the Minister to re-consider increasing that amount so that the local farmers, who are interested in rearing livestock can be facilitated to access credit and advice from the Ministry to improve their production of livestock products.

I was in my constituency recently and there are groups of people, especially women, who are interested in going into livestock production, but they are constrained because of the high costs in the industry. I would like to see the Ministry and the Government paying attention to the small-scale livestock farmer who would like to keep one or two cows for his or her use or just for local marketing.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank the Government for trying to revive the Mariakani Milk Scheme, but I would like to submit that one plant is not enough for that area. I would like to see many more milk plants across the region so that farmers are not forced to travel far away to sell their milk. I suggest that in each constituency, between Kilifi and Malindi, it is quite

adequate that we have a plant similar to the one that is in Mariakani. We do have large private farmers like Kilifi Plantations. The problem that we have so far is that farmers are not quite happy with those plantations because they do not offer the price that farmers would like to get.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like the Ministry to look into the pricing of milk products so that farmers are not exploited by private firms. That is very important. We have had occasions where farmers are not paid on time and some of them are not paid at all.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister for Trade and Industry (Mr. Syongo): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the chance to contribute to this extremely important Motion. The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development is a much under-rated Ministry. If you look at the commercially viable products that this Ministry is responsible for management and production, it can add considerable value to employment creation as well as generation of incomes at both household and national level.

Presently, we must accept that Kenya is placed in the most strategic position as far as the production and marketing of meat, milk, hides and skins is concerned in the entire sub-region. But we are under-performing because even as I speak here now, there is considerable amount of interest or enquiries from outside this country which we are not meeting. There is considerable demand and opportunity to earn foreign exchange for this country and for our people. When you consider the value-added processing that we can support within the mandate of this Ministry, then we must be truly ashamed that we are not doing adequate work, especially in terms of investment in order to take full advantage.

Even as I stand here to support this Motion, I must say that this Ministry is thoroughly under-financed. In the meat production sector, we have a major problem with disease control because we do not have sufficient veterinary services in order to control and prevent diseases that are, in fact, preventable through a regime of vaccine production and research. If this was done, we would prevent the many diseases which make our meat products unacceptable to many markets and particularly those outside Africa.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is most disturbing that if you go to a country like Malawi, you will find that it has, in fact, taken over the production of commercially viable vaccines which used to be produced at Kenya Veterinary Vaccines and Production Institute (KEVEVAPI). Those vaccines are now being produced in Malawi by people whom we, as a country, have trained with expertise that our research institutions developed at the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) under the veterinary laboratories. That technology is now being used by Malawi to produce vaccines. Something must be wrong and it is important that we regain our lost glory in the scientific and technological level, particularly in the vaccine and veterinary production sector. It is unfortunate that even companies such as Wellcome Coopers that used to produce these products have now closed their operation and now merely import those products. Therefore, I would like to urge the Ministry to take bold steps in order to regain our productive capacity in this particular line.

The other problem that inhibits the full utilisation of the livestock sector is tsetse flies. I am pleased to hear the Minister announce that under the FITCA programme, there are plans to control the tsetse fly and encourage productive methods in those areas. But I am disappointed that Suba District, which in the last three to four years has lost over 48,000 head of cattle, has not been included. I appeal to the Minister and the Ministry to include Suba District in the FITCA programme.

We have problems with sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards. If we control those standards which we subject our meat and fish processing to, we will definitely earn much higher prices for our products. Even more so, we will have easy access to the export market, apart from, of course, ensuring that even our domestic consumers are not exposed to infection through unhygienic and disease-infested products.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the third point I want to raise relates to hides and skins.

The opportunity for processing our hides and skins into finished products, instead of just selling raw hides and skins, is enormous. We have programmes, for example, in the Ministry of Trade and Industry, where I now work, under which UNIDO as well as the World Trade Organisation (WTO) are willing to impart appropriate skills and technology in order to value-add onto hides and skins, so that we can export finished leather products. I would like to urge the Ministry to collaborate with other Government departments, particularly the Ministry that I am an Assistant Minister in, to form a team in order to fully exploit this opportunity.

Bee keeping for production of bee wax and honey is another opportunity that is under-utilised. The ASAL districts tend to be seen as a liability to the economy of this country. How wrong we are! The opportunity for profitable production of honey and bee wax, in addition, to livestock in the ASAL districts is considerable. In fact, as I speak here now, we cannot meet the demand for clean honey; honey that is free of pesticide residues. It is only African countries which use minimal amounts of pesticides in their farming which can produce clean honey. We should exploit this opportunity so that the ASAL districts can have an additional income product line, in addition, to the livestock sector.

I want to end my comments by touching on the Fisheries Department of the Ministry. We cannot meet the demand for fish in the world market, and yet, we have investors who are willing to process and value-add our fish products. We have a ready market for our fish products. There are a few things we must take up within the Government and with market players outside this country.

First, internally, we must be serious about our exclusive economic zone. Forty years after Independence, and more so, if you take into account the fact that the law of the sea was spearheaded by none other than this country--- I remember, as a young student, reading about Dr. Munyua Waiyaki, the then Minister for Foreign Affairs, pushing this agenda almost single-handedly to the extent that we now have 200 miles of exclusive economic zones enjoyed by all countries neighbouring the oceans. However, are we taking full advantage of that; our own initiative? We must ensure that we know our correct boundaries and have capacity, which we have, because our navy, I believe is willing to assist. I am grateful that the Ministry is already working together with the Kenya Navy to secure that economic zone. But we must extend the same to Lake Victoria.

Presently, Migingo Islands is in the hands of Ugandan security forces who prevent Kenyans to have access to the fisheries source of Lake Victoria. This is the case, and yet those islands are well within the boundaries of this country. We tend to take things extremely lightly, even on things that are our right. I would like to ask the Minister to collaborate with the Office of the President and ensure that there is free movement of persons, and free access of goods and services across the borders of our three countries, as provided for under the East African Community protocol. We should respect that protocol. The people living around Lake Victoria should not be denied access to the lake. This is something that is serious, and I would like to urge the Minister to seriously think about it, because that cannot go on. Otherwise, we are going to have very serious clashes which could lead to a very serious relationship with Uganda and Tanzania.

Finally, we must take seriously the proposal to remove Customs Duty and Value Added Tax (VAT).

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

Dr. Khalwale: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to contribute on this very important Motion, knowing very well that the importance of livestock in the lives of all Africans - not only in Kenya, but in Africa in general - cannot be understated. If you ask a primary school child in West Pokot District, he will tell you that the Ministry of Livestock Development is meant for large-scale farming only. This is very unfortunate. It is important that the technocrats, who are here, design an African model of how this Ministry can, on a daily basis, be able to touch the heart and soul of that villager in Ikolomani who owns only one cow, or that villager in Shinyalu who owns only one bull.

(Applause)

The reason as to why we sit here as politicians, but being listened to by technocrats, is because without technology, all that we say here can count for naught. While we are voting this money to this Ministry, it is important that the technocrats ensure that a large portion of this money goes into scientific development that will promote productivity. It is only through science that we can do proper research that can lead to increased productivity. Maybe, the Permanent Secretary should tell the Minister, so that the Minister can come and tell us here, how much research is truly going on in this country in terms of producing highly productive breeds. It is important that the science of soil is also done, so that high-yielding species of grass are grown on the continually dwindling small-holding farms, so that even small-scale livestock keepers can also productively undertake the activity.

As a medical doctor, I would like to cry for the doctors who call themselves veterinarians. If you study the university curriculum, you will find that the medical schools that train medical doctors take nine months more than the veterinary doctors. However, after qualifying, the veterinary doctor becomes condemned, unlike the medical doctor, because the veterinary doctor joins the Civil Service at a salary of Kshs17,385 only. His counterpart, who becomes a medical doctor, earns a basic salary of about Kshs60,000. Together with allowances, he earns about Kshs100,000 per month. That is very demoralising. It is important that we address the plight of veterinary doctors. They are demoralised, because they are under-paid. Currently, they are under-employed and unemployed. We must speak for these people if we really want to increase productivity in this area.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is only through science that the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) can be revived. There is no way the Ministry can revive the KMC, not only in Athi River, but across the country, unless we involve science. We are a bit disappointed. When the Minister was appointed to head this Ministry during the last Cabinet reshuffle, some of us celebrated, because he grew up in the same environment where pastoralists earn a living in this country. What has he done for the pastoralists who earn their living on ranching and sale of livestock? He has to do a lot more in marketing. We would like to hear that the Ministry has developed a model to ensure that we diversify towards the area of the leather industry. We should have local factories which can buy hides and skins from farmers, so that the problem of middlemen, who under-cut our farmers, can be got rid of. I have confidence that the Minister knows these things, but it is up to him to convince us, as Parliament, that he needs more money. I can assure him that, because there are livestock in every home, there is no hon. Member who cannot support him.

Talking about diversification, there is an industry that produces sutures which are used in our hospitals and by veterinary doctors. There is no reason why we should import sutures. They are simply gotten from animal products. We only need to diversify, so that we can produce sutures locally. That way, we will save a lot of money, which is provided for in the Vote of the Ministry of Health, which goes towards importation of sutures, which are used in theatres. This will go a long way in helping farmers realise a better price for their livestock. Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we cannot talk about livestock without addressing the issue of animal security. You recall that a few months ago, I brought a Motion here, which was defeated roundly. The Motion wanted to establish security for our livestock. People have lost interest in keeping livestock because of stock theft and cattle rustling. We must, as Parliament, make sure that we put stiffer penalties for people who cause insecurity in pastoral areas, because loss of livestock not only results in loss of income for that particular family, but it also affects the national Budget. It even promotes loss of life, as witnessed on a daily basis in parts of Western Province and in the North Rift.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I take this opportunity to express my displeasure to hon. Members from pastoral areas who refused to support a Motion which would have ensured that people respect other people's property by way of promoting livestock-keeping.

An hon. Member: Time up! Time up!

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Order! Order!

Capt. Nakitare: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am surprised that although this is a very important Motion, the Chair is taking it so lightly. There is laughter everywhere.

(Laughter)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Order! Order! Proceed, Dr. Khalwale!

Dr. Khalwale: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, livestock security goes beyond the question of protecting them against cattle rustlers. Livestock security has also to do with the issue of pastures. The pasture land in this country is being abused by the culture that has been in this country for the last 25 years or so, namely, the culture of land grabbing. While contributing on this Motion, may I say that the issue of land, which has resulted to land grabbing, is a bombshell in this country. The lack of a new Constitution in Kenya is not as hot as the issue of land. So, as hon. Members go around the country carelessly talking about the issue of land, they are going to set our country on fire the way they never thought about. It is important that the Ndungu Report is released, so that all the grabbed land in Mount Elgon, Lugari, the North Rift, Karura Forest and everywhere is returned, so that we return animals security by giving them pastures.

Hon. Members who invade private properties and settle the squatters or their voters should desist from this. There is a legal process through which this can be addressed instead of setting up people against farmers who are contributing to the growth of the economy of this nation.

Lastly, may I comment on fishing. I come from Western Province, where we like fish. We like it in the names of *obambla* and *eshibambla*. Therefore, when we see the problems in the fishing industry not being addressed---

(Several hon. Members stood up in their places)

I have not finished. What is wrong with you, guys? My time is not up! When we see the problems in the fishing industry not being addressed---

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Wetangula): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is Dr. Khalwale in order to refer to hon. Members, including Prof. Maathai, as "you guys?"

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Dr. Khalwale's time is up. Mr. Wetangula you may proceed.

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Wetangula): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to contribute to this Motion. May I start by reminding Dr. Khalwale that Prof. Maathai is not a guy. She is a gracious Lady.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Wetangula! There are actually three gracious Ladies in this House!

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Wetangula): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I respect all of them. I will start with poultry. Where I come from, poultry is a national dish.

Ingokho is the most respected dish in my community. Every year, an epidemic breaks out in my region and sweeps right through every homestead and we lose all our *tsingokhos*. It takes away the property that we own. It takes away our delicacy and undermines the rural economy. Every household in Western Province can sell a *jogoo* and raise Kshs500 to buy other household items.

The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development has done absolutely nothing to arrest this annual event that comes to sweep away our possessions. We would like to know from the

Minister, his Permanent Secretary and his team, what they are doing to stop this annual calamity that befalls our people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, livestock is very critical to the economy of this country. When we talk about livestock, it is important that we look at cross-cutting issues across Ministries. If you read today's *Daily Nation* about the destruction of the Mau Forest and the water catchment areas, and the resultant threat to the Maasai farmer in Narok, Kajiado, Trans Mara and northern Tanzania, then you will understand that it is not enough to talk about livestock if we do not talk about the environment. We have to protect our environment if we have to protect the livestock farmer.

In the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) like northern Kenya, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development should be empowered to take care of the water resources in those areas because they are the livelihood of the cattle farmer. Apart from disease control, it is a duty that the Ministry must execute by drilling and protecting boreholes and water resources that are the very backbone for the livelihood of the livestock farmer. You can send veterinary officers and drugs, but if the animals have no water, you are not helping the farmer.

Equally, livestock farming is under very severe threat from encroachment on large-scale grazing lands. I would expect my colleagues from these areas, like Maj-Gen Nkaisserry, to stand up and be counted and protest against the reckless sub-division of group ranches and the reckless destruction of range lands where livestock farmers move freely with their livestock because of the fragile eco-systems; they cannot confine their animals in one area.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you go to Kajiado now, you will find that everywhere is full of paddocks which are unproductive and that cannot hold the animals for more than a month because of the fragile eco-system.

This is something that brings me to the mania of Kenyans about the ownership of land. The whole concept of land ownership in this country must change. It is not desirable that each and every one of us must have a parcel of land that you call your own. We should provide facilities in urban centres, such as health facilities, water and electricity, so that people can move away from the productive land and leave it for food production.

In high potential areas, you find land that was about 50 to 60 acres at Independence with a high rate of population growth, has now been sub-divided to portions of 0.5 acres. How do you produce food on 0.5 of an acre and live on it at the same time? A radical land policy is desirable, so that we protect land for food production and still keep Kenyans living in decent environments in areas where they can access facilities.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been visited to this country a spectre called "privatisation." Privatisation has become the catch word for every Government official. We are privatising this and that, to the extent that the services that we were giving to the ordinary farmer are not there. You privatise a cattle dip in the village with nobody to run and look after it, and eventually it just dies away. You privatise artificial insemination services. The Government was charging a farmer Kshs50 a shot. Now, the private practitioner is charging Kshs1,000 a shot. How does the ordinary farmer; a *mama* in the village, afford to pay Kshs1,000? In the event it does not work, you have to pay another Kshs1,000 for a repeat job. The Ministry must take responsibility and provide core services that will assist the ordinary farmer in the improvement of the livestock industry in the country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, fishing and fisheries are very critical to the economy of this country. Unconfirmed statistics show that Lake Victoria alone pumps an average of Kshs12 to Kshs13 billion from the sale of fish into the economy of this country, yet, the fisherman on Lake Victoria is one of the poorest people in this country. I think we need a situation where the Ministry has to help the fishermen on marketing of their catch, so that unscrupulous middlemen do not come and be the ones to make the billions and the fisherman is confined to hanging on to the boat precariously throughout the night in the lake and handing over the catch to middlemen who end up

making money.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the leather industry has an enormous potential in this country, yet, you will find that we hardly have any industries in this country that convert our leather; hides, skins and so on to produce products for export. All you will find are groups of Indians who roam around the country collecting hides and skins and freighting them away to the Middle East, Bangladesh and other countries. I think the Ministry should take a lead to ensure that we add value to our own products if we have to compete on the international market.

I want to end by talking about the micro-financing of livestock farmers and fisheries. You will find that, everytime we talk about financing farmers, we have money for crop farming; tea, coffee, pyrethrum and so on but nobody ever talks about micro-financing the livestock farmer. I think the Ministry should bring a White Paper to this House, so that we pass a policy and set aside funds for the support of the livestock farmer by way of micro-finance.

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

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

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

Maj-Gen. Nkaiserry: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support this very important Motion. First of all, let me commend the Minister for presenting a very important financial statement for his Ministry. The only problem I have is the priorities that have been set by the Ministry. This is because, if you look at the budget of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, it is about Kshs6 billion. When we take into consideration the priorities of that Ministry, you will find that, perhaps, they are improperly put in place or they do not understand their priorities. In particular, I am very disappointed about this development. They are setting aside Kshs900,000 for purchasing drugs, and Kshs14 billion for entertainment. I think they are not serious, and I think the Minister needs to go back, look at these factors and, maybe, change his priorities and allocate Kshs14 billion for the purchase of drugs and Kshs900,000 for entertainment.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, livestock is very important in this country. This is because we live literally on livestock products. If we look at the milk, beef, hides and skins industries, they employ many Kenyans who, unfortunately, the NARC Government has not been able to employ, as per its promise to Kenyans to create 500,000 jobs. If the Government had taken care of the industries which are related to livestock development, I am sure most Kenyans would have found themselves being employed.

Despite the fact that the Minister and the staff of Ministry are working very hard, I think they have not considered areas of importance as regards drought. Currently, the Ministry in charge of Special Programmes is busy distributing relief food to the people. The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development should have put up a request to the Government to ensure that re-stocking is done. Recently, the President visited the Mt. Kenya region and wrote off Kshs500 billion which the coffee farmers owed. If the Government was very serious, Kshs35 billion should have been set aside to take care of dying livestock and re-stocking of this dying livestock. There is really no need of feeding famine-stricken people instead of re-stocking the livestock, so that people will not be dependent on relief food, but be able to fend for themselves. So, I request the Ministry to put forward to this House a recommendation where we would be in a position to set aside funds for re-stocking of dying livestock as a result of the drought.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Agricultural Finance Corporation should be under the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development because the majority of farmers in livestock

farming areas keep domestic animals. I am not talking of fish because I have never seen any drought which affects fish. I have only seen droughts which affect animals. So, in this context, I think the livestock farmer should be given consideration. I think it is a very serious matter which the Government needs to address by setting aside strategic funds, just like strategic food reserves, to restock livestock.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when you look at marketing, this is really where this Ministry should put its priorities. Marketing of livestock products has not been given the importance it deserves. This is because when you look at milk; for example, I think hawking of milk in this country shows that the farmer down in the rural area is suffering. So, I think the Government needs to control milk prices and also come up with the minimum price milk can fetch, so that the local people can really benefit, so that they do not depend on relief food. So, I request this Ministry to be aggressive in marketing livestock products. Take meat for example; a farmer in the rural area is actually forced to sell his beef at Kshs80 per kilogramme while the end product is selling at Kshs200 per kilogramme in big hotels. When you go to a four-star hotel, you would buy a 300-gramme steak for about Kshs1,000, and yet, the poor farmer has sold his animal at Kshs80. I think the Ministry should come up with a basic price, so that the farmer can benefit. I am glad the staff of the Ministry are here and are taking this issue very seriously.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me now move to the security of animals. I am very disappointed that the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) or the Ministry or the Government has not come up with proper policy on vaccination or vaccine prices or even vaccinating livestock for free. We have an institution called KARI which is supposed to be researching for vaccines so that our animals can improve in quality and not die as a result of diseases.

I am very surprised that East Coast Fever is still killing thousands and thousands of livestock in pastoralist areas and even in what we call high density areas. The Ministry should come up with a clear policy on vaccination of livestock. Foot and Mouth disease is prevalent all over the country. We do not understand how the Ministry can allow these diseases to continue attacking our livestock.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) is an institution which every pastoralist or livestock factor is looking up to. We were told that the Government had set aside Kshs2.7 billion to rehabilitate the KMC. However, we have realised that this money is going to be used to pay the debts at the National Bank of Kenya (NBK). This leaves KMC with nothing. That means that the Government has deceived Kenyans that it is going to reopen the KMC, while it has no operation funds to run it. So, we would like the Minister to tell this House and Kenyans how soon KMC is going to be operational. We would also like to see the Ministry introducing community cattle dips to enable the farmers protect their livestock against diseases.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when you look at the Ministry as it is now, the Minister has actually been one of the best we have had. This is because he has literally visited almost all the pastoralist areas. He needs funds to implement all these projects and, therefore, we should support him by passing this Vote.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. M. Kariuki): Thank you Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the Vote on the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development.

Let me say at the onset that the future of this country depends on agriculture and livestock development. At this time in our history, our strategy is on poverty eradication and how to turn round the economy so that we can be properly on a development path.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, looking at the Vote of the Ministry which, is Kshs3.9 billion, *vis a vis* the expectations of Kenyans to turn round the economy, this is certainly a very small Vote. It is my hope that in the fullness of time, we will be able to appreciate that to be able to

industrialise this country, we must first and foremost turn round our livestock farming and agriculture. This is because that is the foundation of our economy.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, first, I would like to appreciate the fact that the Ministry of Livestock was put together with fisheries. For a long time, fisheries was with wildlife and it did not make sense. Now, it makes sense to have livestock together with fisheries. I would hope that in the future, the relevant research departments in livestock will fall squarely under this Ministry and not in another one for purposes of rationalising and proper budgeting and planning.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, one of the tasks and challenges that this Ministry has is to be able to get back what it has lost by way of land. We used to have holding grounds for livestock. I am talking about Nakuru where we had a major holding ground at Lanet, Elmentaita and the Kenya Meat Depot within Nakuru Town. All these have gone into private hands and I think that the Minister has a really tall order to ensure that this land reverts back to public use. This is because we cannot revive the livestock industry if we do not have holding grounds or places where livestock can be held before transportation.

Nakuru has a number of research stations. We have a research station on beef at Lanet and a research station of field lot and one relating to seedlings that relate to improvement of pasture. Again, these particular stations were encroached upon by those who were taking away public land. I hope the Minister will give this a priority in terms of ensuring that the research stations are preserved for purposes of ensuring that our farmers benefit from the research materials in those areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you look at our country, you see two aspects of livestock. You find that the well-to-do farmers, today, keep a dairy herd of exotic animals and a herd of very modern beef animals. The larger parts of Kenya, and particularly Northern Kenya, the Turkana, Pokot, Maasai and the Samburu are still on traditional livestock farming. The approach to commercial farming in terms of livestock does not seem to have reached there.

It is important that the benefits from the research stations that they have set up are channelled towards reviving that sector of our economy. The future depends on the dormant part of our economy that has not been integrated into modern commercial farming. So, I would really ask the Ministry to ensure that the benefits from the research, both in dairy and beef farming, reach those traditional farming areas where our people are still keeping livestock for cultural values other than commercial values. That is the only way we will be able to turn round the lives of our people and make them better, if our strategy is truly poverty eradication.

I would like to observe that without proper research, we cannot be competitive at the global level. Today, if we are going to sell livestock in the international market, the beef must be quality beef. The kind of beef that we get from farmers who are still in traditional farming would probably not compete anywhere in the world market. So, our research stations, in terms of quality improvement on beef, disease control, quality of milk and improvement of the dairy herds, is something that we should invest in, if we are going to reap benefits in the future.

If you look at the quality of the pasture, it is a matter of grave concern. In some areas in this country, there is serious over-stocking. You find that we are still interested and focused on goat farming, which destroys the environment. I think there is need for controls. Destocking measures should be put in place to ensure that people keep livestock that can sustain a balance in our environment. I am saying this with tremendous respect because I know that if you go to the northern part of our country, you find that there is barely any pasture that you can talk about. If you ask those livestock farmers how much return they get from their livestock, it is probably really peanuts. So, I would really appreciate a situation where our people are discouraged from merely keeping livestock for aesthetic or cultural values. They should look at livestock in terms of their economic empowerment. I think that if there is a reduction in the number of goats that we keep in certain semi-marginal areas of this country, we will be able to revive the environment in such a manner that we can have better pastures. If you look at an average farmer who keeps a dairy herd of about five

cows in the highland areas of this country, you will find that he earns, probably, ten times more what a traditional livestock farmer who keeps a herd of 500 cattle does. This poses the question about the quality of the herd of cattle and the pasture grazed by the cattle.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is important that we focus on those areas that are a disadvantage to farmers by, for example, ensuring that we provide dams to our farmers so that they can keep a smaller herd of cattle which is more productive and which they can manage.

With regard to marketing, I am aware that a number of Arab and Islamic countries do import live animals. Again, the question has always been: What measures have you put in place to ensure that the animals are disease-free? This is an area in which we must provide our ordinary farmer with assistance in terms of disease control. I want to join forces with my colleague, hon. Wetangula, who said that it is important that we try to assist our farmers. I am aware of the provisions in the Doha Agreement of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). The agreement ignores and discourages the developing countries from giving subsidies to their farmers. However, today in Europe, the average dairy farmer gets a subsidy of US\$2 a day from the respective governments, yet they apply double standards when it comes to our own farmers. They are discouraging us by placing preconditions on the donor assistance they give us, to ensure that we do not subsidise for our farmers. We cannot be competitive against the European dairy and beef products when their governments provide farmers with US\$60 per cow per month. Our poor farmers do not even have medicine to protect their stock from devastation. I think our national interest must come first and those of others to follow. There is really a case to assist our farmers in terms of subsidy and providing research material.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to appeal to our traditional livestock farmers to really diversify. When you put all your eggs in one basket, you are actually taking a greater risk. I was reading an article last Sunday in the Sunday Nation about Maasai farmers diversifying into maize growing. By so doing, they are able to feed their livestock with the maize stalks that they harvest. They are also able to put themselves in a position where they will not have to move all the time looking for pasture. We cannot develop when we have to depend on the vagaries of the weather. We have to put up structures in place that can enable a farmer stay in one place and concentrate on development.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is really a case in diversifying from strictly livestock farming and embarking on other areas of agriculture if, indeed, we need to survive. When we are faced with drought, livestock farmers experience serious problems and setbacks, but if we engage in other forms of agriculture other than livestock farming, we will be able to survive during the difficult times.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am concerned about this particular budget, especially where the Development Vote for livestock is only Kshs1 billion, yet the expenditure in terms of overheads is in excess of Kshs1.4 billion. Surely, that is an area of concern. We need to invest more in development and less in recurrent expenditure. So, I hope the Minister will look into this matter so that we revive our livestock industry.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on that note, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources (Prof. Maathai): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute on today's Motion.

I want to congratulate the Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development and his team for very good presentations on this Motion. I also want to support the link that exists between this Ministry and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Several speakers have mentioned the fact that the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development touches very much on environmental issues.

Fish depend a lot on fresh water that comes from rivers. The rivers, of course, flow from the mountains. That is exactly where the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources comes in. Our Ministry strives to protect the catchment areas, thereby contributing strongly to the wellbeing of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development. It is for that reason that I would like to recommend to the Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development that there should be an inter-

Ministerial Committee.

QUORUM

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

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): What is it, Mr. Wanjala?

Mr. Wanjala: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as you can see, we have no quorum in the House.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Yes, there is no quorum. Ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order! We now have a quorum. Prof. Maathai, you can continue.

The Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources (Prof. Maathai): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. For fresh water fish, we get that water from rivers that flow from mountains. Even as we protect mountains with water in mind for domestic use, it is very important that we realise that a lot of our fishes, especially the very valuable trout, are in fresh water from the mountains. For that reason, I was recommending that there should be an Inter-Ministerial Committee that would incorporate this Ministry and other Ministries such as the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Agriculture in order to protect both the catchment areas and also the riverines.

I know that the Ministry of Agriculture is in charge of the riverines. It should, therefore, ensure that people do not cultivate along the riverbeds, thereby facilitating soil erosion which eventually pollutes the water with silt that kills fish in rivers. If the Ministry of Agriculture does not protect the riverines, then, surely, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development should be concerned that the riverines are not protected and that people are allowed to cultivate very close to the riverbeds.

The other point that I want to emphasise on is the fact that fish have come to the shores along the coastlines and that is where they do their breeding. Along the coastlines, they usually do this in the mangroves. Even though the mangroves fall within the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, it is again very important that the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development is very concerned about the welfare of mangroves. Therefore, the Ministry Livestock and Fisheries Development should ensure that mangroves are protected. We know that mangroves are highly threatened especially by the salt makers along the Coast who usually clear the mangroves in order to create the---

(Loud consultations)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, hon. Members! Let us give Prof. Maathai a chance to contribute.

The Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources (Prof. Maathai): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I was beginning to shout because I cannot hear myself. I was explaining the fact that although the responsibility of protecting mangroves lies with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, it should also be a concern for this Ministry because without the mangroves, then you do not have the habitat for fish to breed. We have seen a lot of destruction of mangroves, especially in areas where some factories make salt. I do not know to what extent this Ministry makes it its business to ensure that factories that make salt do not destroy mangroves and, therefore, breeding habitats for fish.

Along the estuaries of some of the rivers, like the Tana river or Athi river at the Coast, there

is a lot of siltation. This siltation comes from the destruction of the riverines upstream. It is, therefore, very important for this Ministry to be concerned about the protection of the riverines because this siltation is reported to destroy the breeding habitat along the Coast, and the coral reefs which should be a concern for this Ministry.

In that connection, some people have been very concerned about the over-fishing of the space that is immediately off the coastline and that we do not have the capacity to control people who come from other countries and fish in our waters. I am sure that this Ministry is working closely with the Navy to ensure that the coastline is protected so that foreign ships and fishermen do not come into our area and fish in our waters especially because our own fishermen are not able to do the fishing. That is rather sophisticated fishery that is done along the coastline.

With respect to grazing and keeping of animals, especially in the arid and semi-arid areas, I want to agree with an hon. Member who mentioned over-stocking. When I was growing up in the Rift Valley there was a lot of control of how many animals any particular household could have. Somehow, we have actually allowed people to own as much livestock as they want. I really do believe that even though there should be freedom to keep as many animals as you like, there should be a limit.

In some areas we are literally turning the country into a desert, then we start fighting over small pieces of land which are left, and even encouraging people to go into the forest because we have destroyed our grazing ground.

During the colonial times, there was a very strong control of the number of livestock any household could contain. I really think that this Ministry should consider the possibility of putting a limit to how many animals people should stock. What is the use of allowing people to keep as many animals as they want, only to turn large tracts of land into a desert?

We allow ranchers to cull animals, especially wildlife, if we feel that they have become too many on their ranch, yet we do not force our own people to cull their livestock. There is no reason why they should not be forced to cull their herds if they have more than the land can take. Otherwise, we are actually allowing the land to be converted into a desert. This country is very vulnerable because about two-thirds of this country is arid, semi-arid and desert. The arid and semi-arid areas are quickly being turned into deserts because those are the areas where large numbers of livestock and wildlife are to be found. Without any control, we are quickly turning that into a desert. I think it is irresponsible for us to allow that to happen.

Finally, in order for us to improve our livestock it is important for this Ministry to return the extension services. The extension service has been virtually dead in the rural areas. A lot of farmers, whether it is for the AI or dipping cattle, or whatever services that farmers use to get from extension services of the livestock industry, are completely dead. I think it is very important although the money that the Minister has been allocated is not enough, judging from the budget lines, but the extension budget line should be improved.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Prof. Oniang'o: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to speak on this very first day after our recess. I wish to congratulate hon. Munyao for a good presentation and also the leadership he has been giving to this Ministry after it was restored. I wish also to say that, in fact, this discussion comes at a very opportune time when the livestock industry, especially the animals in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) are dying.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know, we just talk of the people starving and we do not realize that these very people's livelihoods rely on livestock, and the livestock are also dying. I am sure you have seen that on the television. We are aware that some Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have come in to support and actually kill the animals before they actually die. Then they get the communities to preserve the meat. We would like to ask the Government to take up this activity from some of the experiences of the NGOs who have been doing this. First of all, it provides preserved meat for a rainy day. At the same time, the farmer is able to get something

from the animal before it actually dies and, therefore, it avoids the anguish that the farmers feel when they lose their animals.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kenya's meat is some of the tastiest in the world, and it is unfortunate--- We have learned this from tourists when they come here; they enjoy our meat. They go to Safari Park Hotel, Carnivore and all these other hotels they go to. They enjoy our meat, whether it is pork, beef, chicken, goat, mutton or even fish! It is unfortunate that animal diseases make it difficult for us to export our beef outside this country, and yet it could be a good source of income for livestock farmers. This is, therefore, an area which we would like the Ministry to look at very seriously.

I am aware that the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) is coming up with new vaccines which, in fact, are home-grown. They will be able to patent them and we would like to see Kenyan farmers benefit from these vaccines, and they should be affordable for our farmers.

I wish to remind the Minister that there is more to livestock than just beef. I am aware of a time when our school children were being helped to rear rabbits. Rabbit meat tastes just like chicken meat; it grows very fast and is affordable even by the poorest of Kenyans, and it does not require a lot of space. So, my concern here is that many Kenyans, of whom over 50 per cent live below the poverty line, are lucky to eat meat once a month. They live on *Sukuma Wiki*, and even that has become expensive. Beans too are expensive. Meat is the best protein source for human nutrition. I am a nutritionist, and so, we would like to have a situation where Kenyans can afford some meat. Therefore, we would like the Ministry to make sure that, in fact, they promote this sector to a level where meat is actually affordable by most Kenyans.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to talk about the different types of milk we have. The Minister has been promoting the consumption of milk, and I want to commend him very much for that. I would also like to tell him that many people of African origin are allergic to fresh milk. They are allergic to the sugar lactose which is found in fresh milk. The Minister should also promote the consumption of sour milk, goat and camel milk. Camel milk is a delicacy and is exported outside Kenya! In fact, I have just told my colleague here to bring me some camel milk. We have one million camels in this country, and you cannot imagine that the milk is never even found on the supermarket shelves! So, I would like our Minister to also promote those kinds of dairy products.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not only in ASAL areas that we find beef and cattle. I have been promoting our women in Western Province, at least in the small place I come from, to keep dairy cattle, and the cattle are doing so well!

So, we would like strategic support for the high production areas of this country so that when the other areas are too dry, Kenya can still source these products from those areas which can actually provide them, and livestock is one of them.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to touch on something which falls under livestock and which comes right from the Minister's front-yard, and that is honey. Ukambani produces some of the best honey in this world, and yet there is no proper marketing of this honey. If you go to the supermarkets now, the honey is too expensive, while the farmers' honey is languishing away by the roadside. Yet we could actually process this honey for export, and the people in Ukambani, who most of the time cannot grow anything else, can actually derive income from their honey.

So, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I just want to continue to compliment the Minister, and also to say, finally, we are happy to see that what had become a song of reviving the KMC is going to become a reality. So, we would like, in fact, to tell the Minister not to just go with our shadow Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development, but to gather the whole of Parliament to the KMC when it is being revived, because it means that he is going to revive so many other institutions that have gone under, and it will be something for us to show. The Minister should not now just sit on his laurels. We will continue to keep him on his toes. I want to invite him to Butere

to see my women with their animals, so that he can see that even women who do not have much literacy can keep these animals, and that Western Kenya can also produce milk and other livestock products.

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

Dr. Ojiambo: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support the Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development on this very important Motion.

We are talking about animals, land and grass. I want to talk about fish, the lake and water. We who live on fish, and I think that is why hon. Wanjala is very jittery, because he wants to contribute to the debate about the lake fish. As we talk now, the lake, which is our grazing ground for fish, is receding. Lake Victoria has gone down by about seven metres, and we know that the Kenyan side of the lake is where the fish lay and hatch their eggs. So, when the lake recedes like that, it means that the eggs are left outside the lake, and we are losing a lot of eggs that way. So, the eggs are not hatching into fish.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, earlier in the afternoon, somebody talked of Uganda having a lot of fish, but I want to say that, that the fish that Uganda has, come from Kenya, and yet we on the Kenyan side rear the fish which produce the eggs, which hatch, then the fish go to Uganda. We are left with the small fish which we cannot fish out, because if we do so, then we will be reducing the population of fish in the water. So, our people do not have enough fish because they are nearly hatching for Uganda---

(A cellphone rung)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order! Order! Could that phone be taken out of this Chamber?

Proceed, Dr. Ojiambo!

Hon. Members: Out! Out!

Dr. Ojiambo: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I just want to appeal to the Minister to look at the situation of the lake, and particularly in the area where the fish hatch and use his technical expertise to ensure that our fish are not going to lack hatching grounds. The Ministry should make special efforts with the Minister for Water to see what is causing the lake to recede as fast as it is doing today, because we are having a problem with the fish in the lake.

We have already been told of the importance of livestock and fish as part of food security in this country. We know that most Kenyans eat fish, because its protein is very important. Even Kenyan doctors are advising their patients to eat fish protein and chicken, because it is good for protective measures against cholesterol. Therefore, this Ministry is very important.

I want to agree with my colleagues who have said that it is under-estimated and under-funded. The programmes that the Minister has enumerated here are very important and fundamental to the health of Kenyans. We know that to have a productive nation, you must have healthy people, and to achieve this, we definitely need good food, most of which comes out of animals and fish products.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this country, children are now growing shorter and shorter; they are experiencing stunted growth because some of them are suffering from protein malnutrition. I want to suggest that this country should have a law that forces every household to own a milk cow, and if they cannot have that, a milk goat or a hen that produces eggs, so that children have access to high protein foodstuff. Children cannot eat beans all the time, although beans are also good. But if we can pass a law that enforces every household should have a milk cow, hen or a milk goat, this would be a very healthy nation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to talk about the tsetse fly, which is a menace, particularly to those of us around the lake region. We cannot keep high grade cows because they die

very quickly when they are stung by tsetse flies. Along the lake, the tsetse fly comes from Uganda and crosses to Kenya. It has been difficult to control. I want to suggest to the Minister to work with his counterpart on the Ugandan side to control the tsetse fly in the lake region. Those of us on this side of the lake are most affected. The tsetse fly is carried by boats and I also understand that tsetse fly can fly very long distances.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is important to go back to the past control measures, spraying acaricides in the bushes on our side of the lake. This programme is not there any more. The tick control programme has not been very successful in our area because farmers complain that the pesticide that they sprinkle on the skin of the animals sometimes kills the animals. Probably because of the heat in the area, the animals do not react very well to the programme that was brought into Busia District. For instance, the farmers have complained of loss of animals as a result of that programme. I want to emphasise to the Minister that he uses his technical knowledge to ensure that we have the correct drugs for tick control in Busia area.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to now talk on the issue of livestock multiplication centres. Naivasha is a very good multiplication centre. However, it is not accessible to many farmers. I would like to see farmers, particularly at household level, own milk goats. I would like to have the Naivasha kind of programme replicated elsewhere, for example, in Western Kenya. This will allow our farmers to have access, for example, to kids when they require them. Women groups are very keen on these kind of programmes, but they cannot access them. For example, they are usually interested in getting access to bucks that can mate their she goats, but because of the distance, they cannot access these services. Therefore, I would like to call upon the Minister to consider replication of these centres in some of our provinces.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, poultry is another type of farming that does very well at household level. Unfortunately, today, even in my village, we are eating eggs imported from South Africa. It is interesting to note that villagers are aware that these eggs are being brought from that country. They are also aware of some of the features of these imported eggs; for example, that they do not have the yellow yolk. They know that the yellow yolk contains Vitamin A and B. In fact, they are saying that the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development is allowing some eggs with funny yolks to be brought to this country. So, the Minister should take note that Kenyans would like to consume local eggs. Therefore, his Ministry should promote local poultry projects.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know that donors do not like supporting poultry projects due to the reason that Mr. Wetangula pointed out this afternoon---

*(Mr. Muturi and Mr. Angwenyi
consulted loudly)*

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order, hon. Members! Mr. Muturi and Mr. Angwenyi, could you consult in low tones?

Dr. Ojiambo, proceed!

Dr. Ojiambo: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to encourage the Minister to promote poultry projects because they are relevant and have a lot of value to our families. I would like to emphasise that local eggs are very good for our people.

In concluding, I would like to point out that chicken feed is very expensive; farmers cannot afford it. The Minister should look into this issue.

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

Mr. Angwenyi: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to contribute to this Motion.

Kenya is an agricultural-livestock-based economy. We cannot turn round the economy of this country unless we address the issues of agriculture and livestock development. We seem to have made some strides in addressing the issues pertaining to agriculture. However, we have not

addressed issues relating to livestock and fisheries.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate to note that even the people who were preparing this budget did not do their work properly. Where on earth do you spend Kshs2.7 billion on administration, services and planning? What will you develop on administrative services? Will you develop people by taking them for training? In the same budget only Kshs900 million has been allocated for livestock development. Instead of developing livestock, you are developing people or can our cows do some administration work? In the same budget, only Kshs1.7 billion has been allocated for fisheries. It is as if we do not learn from our neighbours. I wish I had money from a source like the infamous Anglo Leasing and Finance Company. I would give it to the Minister, his Assistant Minister, Permanent Secretary, and his planners to go to Swaziland, a small country that is being governed by somebody who has got 22 wives. They can either drive to that country or go to South Africa where people rear beef cattle on zero grazing basis. If you visit those countries, you will find a farm of 50 acres being used to rear close to 200 or 300 grade beef cattle. As we sit here today, we have been unable to meet our European Union (EU) market quota. That is beef as well as in fish products. If you move along the shores of Lake Victoria, you will not see facilities for fishing. No wonder those people are crying about LDP. If you visit that place, you will not see fishing equipment bought through Government subsidy. However, if you cross over the border to Uganda, a country which has been in turmoil for years, you will see proper facilities for fishing development. That country supplies more fish products to Europe than Kenya. This is the case, and yet that is a small country; a country which has been in turmoil. This is the case, and, yet we are proud of ourselves as having been democratic all these years. We have made our industries go down the drain.

I thought that the Ministry would allocate Kshs2 billion to livestock development, Kshs1 billion to fisheries and another Kshs0.5 billion to veterinary services. Instead, the Ministry has allocated only Kshs150,000 towards development of veterinary products. What kind of a budget is this? Could the Minister allow me to do it free of charge and teach his people budgeting?

If you turn around and look at the amount for recurrent expenditure, you will find that they have made some good effort. They have reduced recurrent expenditure from last year's Kshs2.3 billion to Kshs2 billion this year. However, the Ministry has reduced the amount of recurrent expenditure for veterinary services. That is why we do not have Artificial Insemination (AI) services in Kisii, which we depended on in the past. The amount of money that was allocated for livestock development has been reduced. I do not understand how they will develop the livestock sector in this country when they have reduced the budget for livestock development.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we need to address the problems of arid and semi-arid areas in this country. I wish the Ministry would allocate from its budget Kshs50 million to every constituency in the arid and semi-arid areas so as to drill boreholes and construct dams to harvest rain water for our cattle. If you drive to Narok District during this dry season, you will see how thin our cattle have become because they cannot access water. I thought that the Minister would address these issues. We should construct water points in these areas and encourage potential areas, like where I come from - Kitutu Chache Constituency - to continue with zero-grazing in order to produce enough milk for this country, instead of importing milk from Botswana which has less than a million people. That country supplies us with milk products. This is so, and yet we are proud to be Kenyans and continue to talk about politics wherever we are even in funerals. We need to provide a market for our products. We cannot encourage livestock farmers if we cannot get a market for their livestock. Why can this Government not assist these people by getting them a quality market so that they can improve their products? We have got an airport in Wajir which was constructed during the Cold War by the Americans. It is a bigger airport than Mombasa Airport. Why can we not utilise that airport? We should construct an abattoir there and all the cattle from northern Kenya and North Eastern Province can be slaughtered there and the meat can be marketed in the Islamic countries, the countries which are not very sure whether the meat we slaughter at

KMC is done by a Muslim or not. Through the slaughtering of these cattle and the goats in the Muslim area, we will get a ready market.

We need to revive cattle dipping services. That is the only way we can combat East Coast Fever which is killing most of our cows. That is the only way we can combat the foot and mouth disease which is ravaging this country. The Europeans spend at least US\$4 a day on a cow in Europe and they come back to Kenya to tell us how to manage our expenditure, and we do not spend even a cent on a cow in Kenya. Our Government does not spend even a single cent, at least where I come from, because we do not have a veterinarian, extension services, dipping services and marketing services, and yet we say we want to turn around the economy and make this nation a working nation.

How can we make this nation a working nation if you are a pastoralist and you are keeping 1,000 cows and you wake up one morning and you find 500 of them are dead because they could not get access to water? How will you make it a working nation? You will make it a weeping nation instead of a working nation. How will you make it a working nation when you go to the shores of Lake Victoria and those fishermen cannot get access to equipment to carry out proper fishing? Whatever fish they catch is declared unhygienic because you have not provided for them the landing sites which are properly prepared. How can we be a working nation when East Coast Fever is destroying our livestock?

We would like the Ministry to establish research institutions that can deal with the problems and issues of livestock and fisheries. That is the only way we can develop. This Minister must traverse the entire country. He must tell us why he should write off the loans of KMC instead of spending the money to develop KMC for the purpose of providing a market for our livestock.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Kajwang: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I want to talk about livestock and fisheries because they are the basis of the economy in my constituency. Let me start with fisheries in Lake Victoria because part of my constituency is actually an island in Lake Victoria.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in other countries like Uganda, and that is why I agree with hon. Angwenyi that they do better than us in fishing, the Government deliberately decided that they were going to develop fishing. The reason why they were doing so was because Kenya was exporting more fish than Uganda, although Uganda has a bigger portion of the lake than Kenya. So, they said that if Kenya could make so many billions from fish, we will make a deliberate policy to develop fisheries in Uganda. What did they do? They gave the fishermen loans to buy better boats, engines, nets and to provide security in the lake. Within a span of two to three years, they now land more fish than we do in Lake Victoria.

Of course, they are jealous about their lake. They provide security and if they find our fishermen on their side of their lake; and mark you, there is no boundary, but somehow they know where the boundary is; they arrest them and charge them for certain offences of trespass in Uganda. However, what happens on our side of the lake? What does the Fisheries Department expect to---

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Khamasi): Order! Hon. Kajwang, I think you have got eight minutes to contribute to this particular Vote when it resumes tomorrow.

Hon. Members, it is now time to conclude our business. The House is, therefore, adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, 6th October, 2004, at 9.00 a.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.