

# NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

## OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 6th October, 2004

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

*[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]*

### PRAYERS

### QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

#### 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 (KCC) have not been paid for the last three months?

(b) When will they be paid?

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

(a) I am not aware that farmers have not been paid for their milk deliveries to the New KCC for the last three months, but I am aware that the New KCC has fallen back on farmers' payments for one-and-half months as at the end of September, 2004. Payments for the last half of August totalling to Kshs17,391,794 will be released between now and 15th October, 2004. The balance, totalling to Kshs33,236,160 will have been released by 28th October, 2004.

**Mr. Koros:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as much as I appreciate the answer that has been given by the Minister, I am afraid that, maybe, only dairy farmers in Central Province and in other provinces have been paid. Farmers in Rift Valley Province, especially in Nandi and Uasin Gishu Districts, have not been paid for the last three months. Could he confirm that they have been paid?

**Mr. Ndwiga:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have just confirmed that they have been paid. When the New KCC took over the assets of KCC 2000 Limited, the Board realised that a lot of machinery and building rehabilitation work was required. A lot of rehabilitation has been done by the New KCC in most of those factories. The backlog occurred because of the flash season, when farmers produce a lot of milk. At this juncture, I would like to thank dairy farmers from all over the country for their continued support of the New KCC.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to say that the New KCC has cashflow problems because, for the first time in three years, no farmer has gone home with his milk. The New KCC has not reduced the price of milk from the original price of Kshs16 per litre. Other milk processors reduced the price up to Kshs7 per litre. In the past, during the flash season, farmers would deliver milk to the capacity of the processors and take back the rest or pour it.

In this year, there is no farmer who has poured his milk. The production of powder milk, which has been started by the New KCC, will stabilise the price of milk during the drought season. In the past, milk processors got permits from the Government to import powder milk during the dry season, which affected the prices even when production of fresh milk normalised.

Mr. Speaker, Sir---

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Ndwiga, it is now becoming a speech!

**Mr. Ndwiga:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I could see the Questioner nodding. So, I wanted to convince him further.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, we do not have so much time.

**Capt. Nakitare:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have heard the statement by the Minister. I am a milk producer and I lost Kshs4 million worth of milk supplied to the former KCC. I am surprised to hear the Minister tell the House that the New KCC is going to delay payments to farmers. Farmers must have money with which to buy dairy supplements, so that the cows can produce more milk. Milk is a nutrient.

**Mr. Speaker:** Capt. Nakitare, put your question!

**Capt. Nakitare:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister in order to tell us that the Government can hold farmers' money? Instead of releasing the money to farmers, the Government keeps it to itself! Can he clear this?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order! Capt. Nakitare, you must learn to be precise. You have asked the same question for so long.

Mr. Minister, what is your response?

**Mr. Ndwiga:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Sambu!

**Mr. Sambu:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, when KCC 2000 Limited took over the old KCC, the KCC factory in Eldoret was functional. It had the UHT processing machines and everything else intact. When the New KCC took over, the machinery and other equipment at the Eldoret KCC factory had been taken away. To date, the New KCC has renovated factories in other parts of the country, which I do not want to mention. Why was the Eldoret factory left out of the rehabilitation programme? When will it be rehabilitated, so that it can serve farmers in Keiyo, Nandi and Uasin Gishu Districts?

**Mr. Ndwiga:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the truth is that the Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC), Eldoret, required a lot of funding for rehabilitation because its boilers had a lot of rust. Right now, a contract has been awarded to replace the boilers. The Eldoret KCC plant will be functional very soon. The cash-flow problems also caused the delay in paying the farmers. We were not going to rehabilitate factories when farmers had not been paid.

**Mr. Kimeto:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. We have been told about the New KCC---

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! If you have a point of order, raise a point of order and not a supplementary question. What rule has the Minister broken?

**Mr. Kimeto:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister in order to mislead this House by saying that the New KCC is paying farmers? The Government has not paid farmers to the tune of Kshs400 million. It was said that this money was going to be paid in July and July has already passed.

**Mr. Speaker:** That was a supplementary Question.

**Mr. Koros:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Ministry consider paying farmers after the end of every month after delivery?

**Mr. Ndwiga:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the September payment will be paid by 28th of this month. We will then go back to the old programme where farmers are paid before the 15th of every month. That programme is on. We do not anticipate to have stock pile-ups in future. Two weeks ago, I signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Rwanda and we now have a ready market for our UHT milk in Rwanda. I want to urge my colleagues to go and sensitise the farmers to produce as much milk as they can because we have new markets and there are other emerging markets.

**Mr. Kosgey:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Minister has said that he has signed an MoU with the Government of Rwanda. Is he in order to ask farmers to count on this MoU when we know very well that this Government does not honour any MoU or agreement, whatsoever?

**Mr. Ndwiga:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware that this Government signed any MoU with anybody. I am aware that some gentlemen sat somewhere in a hotel and signed an MoU. This Government never signed any MoU with anybody.

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

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! We cannot have that kind of behaviour. You must respect the Chair!

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### *Question No.593*

OFFICE FOR GADAMOJI DISTRICT OFFICER

**Mr. Speaker:** Is Mr. Sasura not here? His Question is dropped!

*(Question dropped)*

#### *Question No.523*

REHABILITATION OF COMMUNITIES  
AFFECTED BY SHIFTA WAR

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Bahari is also not here? His Question is dropped.

*(Question dropped)*

#### *Question No.432*

ASSISTANCE FOR ORPHANS IN TESO DISTRICT

**Mr. Ojaamong** asked the Minister for Home Affairs:-

- (a) what the total number of orphans in Teso District is; and,
- (b) what he is doing to assist the said orphans.

**The Assistant Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs** (Mr. Githae): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Minister of State, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs, I beg to reply.

(a) There has been no survey done to capture the real number of orphans in the district. However, in the year 2003, a survey was done in schools within the district to capture the number of orphans as a result of HIV/AIDS and other causes, which gave the following information:- There were 3,657 girls and 4,321 boys, giving a total of 7,978 in the whole district.

However, within the Government of Kenya and the United Nations International Children Education Fund (UNICEF) Programme of Co-operation, situational analysis on children is going on. Once the data is analysed, the actual number of orphans in Kenya will be known.

(b) The Ministry of Home Affairs, with support from our development partners, has formulated a national programme guideline on orphans and other children made vulnerable by

HIV/AIDS, to provide programmers with information and direction for formulating and implementing effective interventions. Feedback from the practitioners that the document has improved service delivery to orphans and other vulnerable children in Kenya will then be known.

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Children's Services, together with the Parliamentary Committee that deals with orphans, is working towards the finalisation of a costed national action plan for orphans. A key element of this plan is a subsidy of about Kshs1,000 for families that are fostering orphans.

**Mr. Ojaamong:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has clearly stated that there was a survey in schools last year. Secondly, he agrees that no survey has been conducted this year. We are talking about very vulnerable people in the society; the orphans. Could the Assistant Minister be given time, so that he can bring the actual figures to this House?

**Mr. Speaker:** How do I know what is actual and what is nearest? Ask him!

**Mr. Githae:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have said that there is a GoK and UNICEF programme which is doing the actual analysis and collecting data. Once this data is analysed, then the actual number of orphans in Kenya will be known. However, this does not mean that even in the absence of this data, nothing is being done. For example, the first category of the beneficiaries of the Constituency Bursary Fund are the orphans. The Constituency Bursary Fund Committees are giving priority to the orphans.

**Ms. Mwau:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of orphans and vulnerable children in this country is a bomb that we are holding in our hands. I heard the Minister say the Government is working towards coming up with a policy to help deal with this issue. What, for example, is happening now that there is famine, to make sure that those children are actually given priority with regard to the distribution of famine relief food?

**Mr. Githae:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, famine, relief and disaster fall under the Office of the President. But the Government has given an assurance that there is no Kenyan who is going to die of hunger. Many people have contributed towards this, including Parliamentarians. Again, the newspapers have not highlighted that we were among the first ones to contribute to the famine relief kitty. So, these efforts are going on and wherever famine relief food is being distributed everybody is given.

**Prof. Olweny:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has said that the orphans are somehow being taken care of through the Constituency Bursary Fund. But there are orphans who are out of school. There are those orphans who are heading their families after both parents have died. What emergency measures is this Government putting in place to take care of such situations because there are orphans who are not in school and there are those who are taking care of their siblings?

**Mr. Githae:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the orphans who are out of school would fall among the other categories of Kenyans who also require assistance. But, as I said, a programme is being formulated whereby all those families who are fostering orphaned children would be getting about Kshs1,000 a month to assist those orphans. But this programme has not yet been implemented. That is why data is being analyzed to find out the actual costs and see to it that UNICEF, in collaboration with the Kenyan Government, will be able to formulate a plan for helping those orphans who are out of school.

**Mr. Ojaamong:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, these orphans compete with other able members of the community on a level ground. What measures is the Ministry putting in place to ensure that the orphans can access things like medical facilities and education without real competition from the able members of the society? Could they be provided with a card so that when they go to hospital, they can access medical facilities and bursaries very easily without competing with the other able

members of the society?

**Mr. Githae:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the hon. Member is saying would probably be the ideal situation. But we are not living in an ideal situation. Probably that is one goal that will be formulated under this UNICEF and Government of Kenya programme, so that those orphans can be given some kind of preference, whether it is in medical facilities or food distribution. But this is one of the points that are being analyzed. But until the data has been analyzed and we know, the actual number, really, it is not possible to give specific policies under which these orphans will be assisted. But we are working towards that goal. That is the ideal situation and we hope we will be able to succeed.

**Mr. Speaker:** Well, next Question by Mr. Mbai!

*Question No.427*

REPAIR OF ROADS IN MASINGA

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

(a) whether he is aware that the two main roads which lead to Masinga Divisional Headquarters (Kaewa-Masinga; Kangonde-Masinga) are impassable during rainy seasons; and,

(b) what measures he is taking to improve them by gravelling.

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

(a) Yes, I am aware that the Kaewa-Masinga and Kangonde-Masinga roads, both of which lead to Masinga Divisional Headquarters, become impassable during rainy seasons.

(b) The Machakos District Roads Committee has planned to spot-gravel the Kaewa-Masinga Road this financial year at a cost of Kshs1,062,500. However, there are no immediate plans by the District Roads Committee to gravel the Kangonde-Masinga Road.

**Mr. Mbai:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, these roads are only 10-kilometres long from the tarmac. My question was requesting for both roads to be fully gravelled. The Assistant Minister is talking of spot-gravelling. What immediate plans or programme does he have to make sure that both roads are fully gravelled because if they are spot-gravelled, he will not have solved the problem that people are facing on these roads?

**Eng. Toro:** As I said, there are no plans by the Ministry to gravel the two roads. However, spot-gravelling is done on sections that are very bad so that during rainy seasons the roads can be passable. The road from Kaewa to Masinga is 10 kilometres and the one from Kangonde to Masinga is 15 kilometres, making a total of 25 kilometres. We are relying on the District Roads Committee to facilitate and allocate money to spot-gravel the sections that are bad during rainy seasons, to enable vehicles pass when it is raining.

**Mr. Abdirahman:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, time and again we had asked the Ministry of Roads and Public Works to allow districts and provinces to plan for their other priorities, besides what the District Roads Committees can afford to make with the small allocations given. Could the Ministry, because many a times we have a problem in getting these issues solved, set some mechanism in which they can receive our formal proposals, as constituency leaders, so that they can plan for a whole year in this country?

**Eng. Toro:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the priority for every district is given at the District Roads Committee (DRC) level. At the DRC level the constituencies also give their priorities. However, at provincial level, the provincial engineers are restricted to Class A, B, and C roads which traverse the

districts. So, it is not true that there is no plan. The plan is done by the DRCs and these plans, through work programmes, are presented to the Ministry and they are also forwarded to the Kenya Roads Board.

**Mr. Mbai:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the monies we are getting for DRCs are very little and they can do very little. Could the Assistant Minister get monies from elsewhere to finance these roads?

**Eng. Toro:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, these roads are classified as E626 and E746, which are under the DRCs. As I said, we have no programme for these two roads and I would request the Member of Parliament for Masinga to do what he can do with the constituency roads money that is sent to him.

*Question No.496*

EXPANSION OF GURAR TOWNSHIP TUNNEL

**Mr. Speaker:** Dr. Ali not there? The Question is deferred.

*(Question deferred)*

*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 KWS has not taken any action; and,

(b) what urgent action he will take to curb the menace.

**The Minister for Information and Communications** (Mr. Tuju): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) No, I am not aware that monkeys have continued to destroy crops in Buuri Location of Tigania North Division, but I regret if those incidents occurred. For the last three months, no report has been received at the KWS Meru office of any monkey menace. However, the District Warden, Meru, visited the area in question yesterday and asked the residents to report the specific problems to the office.

Normal patrols are also being carried out to deal with any problems that may be caused by wild animals.

(b) The Kenya Wildlife Society (KWS) has an office in Meru headed by a District Warden, who is assisted by a warden and 12 rangers and a vehicle fitted with radio communication. Rangers have been deployed to the area to chase away or eliminate any of the offending the monkeys.

**Mr. Munya:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a lot of respect for this Minister, but if you look at the answer, the District Warden, Meru District, is not in charge of Nyambene. So, he must have been sent to Aburi Location which is situated in Meru Central District. He never went to Buuri Location, which is in Meru North District. In any case, he went there this month, which is October, when it is dry and there are no crops in the farms. That is the reason he could not see any monkeys. So, if the warden goes there during the rainy season when the crops are there, he will see many monkeys. These monkeys chase away children who are taking care of the crops on the farms. It is high time the Minister decided what to do with them, whether to arrest them or kill them or do whatever we

want to do with them.

**An hon. Member:** Arrest the monkeys!

**Mr. Tuju:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I empathise with the position of the hon. Member. I think it is very unfortunate when farmers who have worked on their fields lose their crops to monkeys. Unfortunately, the KWS can only react to cases which are specifically reported to them in such circumstances. I want to inform the House that the wardens are not posted on a district basis. They are posted based on a region. So, not each district has a warden.

I may also add that, the current Act is not adequate to address the challenges associated with the conflict between animals and human beings. Therefore, I am urging that when the appropriate Bill is brought to this House, we will request for hon. Members to support it.

**Mr. Omamba:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not only monkeys that destroy crops, but also hippos. In my constituency, hippos from River Kuja roam about during the night and destroy many crops. Could the Minister consider giving us a lasting solution?

**Mr. Tuju:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will just repeat the answer I gave, that when there are specific complaints, then the KWS will respond. We cannot go killing monkeys and hippos everywhere.

**Maj. Madoka:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, indeed, monkeys and baboons which are of the same family, are causing a lot of crop destruction in my Mwatate Division. The residents have asked me to relocate them. Could he, please, advise how that is done?

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Tuju:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe to relocate monkeys and baboons will require some vehicles. To be more serious about this matter, we take exception to the harassment of human beings by animals. This is a country where we have to appreciate the fact that there will be conflict between animals and human beings. We only had 10 million people in the 1960s and today, we have 32 million people. So that conflict between animals and human beings has to occur. I urge that when we bring the appropriate legislation, hon. Members will give it support so that we can look for a lasting solution. There is no simple answer to this.

**Mr. Munya:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the rainy season is starting and the monkeys will soon invade Buuri Location. What specific measures is the Minister going to take to make sure that those monkeys are not there? These generalised answers are not helping us. We need our crops. If not, then let him confirm to us the Government is taking care of animals more than people, as is explained by the prisons problem in Meru Prison, where people are caged in small rooms like animals.

**Mr. Tuju:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I absolutely empathise with the position of Mr. Munya and I would like to inform him that I personally have been to his constituency and I know the dilemma of people when it reaches evening. Their worry is not only the monkeys, but even elephants. As I said earlier, we have to address the problem. When there are specific problems, hon. Members should ask their constituents to report to the KWS offices. I know that they report to hon. Members, but if there is no report to the KWS offices, there is no way they can take action.

*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, a former employee of the council, P/No.547, 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 is paid the arrears.

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

(a) Yes, I am aware that the council owed Mr. peter Onyango Oudu Kshs70,667 as per the council records and not Kshs80,000 as claimed.

(b) On 3rd June, 2004, the next of kin; that is, the wife, named Rose Atieno Onyango, was paid Kshs40,000. The council is further making arrangements to clear the remaining balance of Kshs30,667 in this month of October, amongst other council debts.

**Prof. Olweny:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is interesting to hear that the Government is planning to pay the balance in October, and yet the written answer here says that the balance was supposed to have been cleared by 30th September. All the same, it is good to hear of the response. However, it is almost ten years since Mr. Oudu resigned from Kisumu County Council. Is the council going to pay his next of kin interest on this amount? We had passed a Bill here that gives room for that.

**Mr. Tarus:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot confirm that the council will pay interest. I can confirm that by the end of October, the dues for the late Oudu will have been cleared.

**Rev. Nyagudi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I represent Kisumu Town and this is not just a problem reserved for those who have worked for the council. Even those currently working have problems with payment of salaries. This has resulted in the suspension of several town clerks. Does the Minister have a long-lasting and permanent solution to this problem?

**Mr. Tarus:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, indeed, we have a long-lasting solution towards resolving the problems encountered by local authorities. One of these is to allow the councils to clear some of their statutory debts using the local transfer funds that the Ministry allocates to local authorities.

**Prof. Olweny:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am satisfied with the answer except I would have liked this money to be ready by 30th September. Unfortunately, it has been extended by one month.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. Next Question by Dr. Khalwale!

*Question No.458*

POWER SUPPLY TO IGUHU HEALTH CENTRE

**Dr. Khalwale** asked the Minister for Energy when he will supply power to Iguhu Health Centre.

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

Planning for supply of electricity to Iguhu Health Centre in Ikolomani Constituency will depend on the priority it will be accorded by the Kakamega District Development Committee (DDC). However, based on recent communication from the Kakamega DDC, the health centre is not ranked against the list of five top-most projects which are already been submitted to the Ministry for consideration. I would, therefore, like to request the hon. Member to liaise with the Kakamega DDC to have the project included in the priority merit list.

**Dr. Khalwale:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad to hear that the Assistant Minister is aware that the Kakamega District Development Committee (DDC) has already submitted a list. If it is true that Iguhu Health Centre is not among the top five, could the Assistant Minister tell us how much he is planning to spend on the so-called "top five" projects and which are these "top five" projects?



**Mr. Kiunjuri:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the top five projects are as follows: Shimanyiro Market and Shimanyiro Secondary School; Mutumbi Market; Shiseso Health Centre; Shibikha Girls Secondary School; Shiamusingiri Secondary School; Shisere Market and Chisinji Secondary School.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the amounts allocated, I will be able to provide that later on. However, if the hon. Member insists, he can visit our office and we shall let him know.

**Dr. Galgallo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, clearly, if one was to think right, a health centre is one place that ought to be given priority. We should not allow the Ministry to escape with stories such as: "The DDC has said this is not a priority." We know very well that health centres should be given priority because they handle emergency cases.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister, as a matter of priority now, supply the health centres with a small generator while we wait for the DDC to come to its senses and allocate it appropriately?

**Mr. Kiunjuri:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Members are given an opportunity to tell us what they prioritise. It is not for the Ministry to do that. If the hon. Member feels that the health centre is of priority, then, we shall do that. We cannot commit ourselves to issuing out a generator because, for one, it is not budgeted for, and secondly, when and if the hon. Member feels that the project should be given priority, then, we shall make it a priority. That project requires Kshs3.1 million.

**Mr. Karaba:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, apparently, it is not easy to get rural electrification in our constituencies. The surprising thing is that these questions have been asked and yet nothing has happened, not even in my constituency. Is something really being done on the ground? Every other day we get similar answers. In my constituency, we have raised questions, we have prioritised projects and yet nothing has been done. Could, we, please, have the list tabled in this House?

**Mr. Kiunjuri:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have tabled the list before. Yesterday I answered a similar Question. I stated clearly that we are coming up with new policies. Already, we are attracting customers. Indeed, we have a customer-creation programme. We cannot be able to undo what has been done over the last 40 years, in two years. We are, however, ensuring that in the future, we will be able to connect even those who have transformers and yet they cannot access the power. We are coming up with reforms that will make impact in the next one year.

**Mrs. Mwendwa:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad to hear the Assistant Minister for Energy say that the Ministry is considering places where transformers should be put in the course of rural electrification. However, I am made to understand that to be connected, one needs to pay a deposit of Kshs25,000 and a minimum amount of Ksh16,000. That, really, is not appropriate for the rural people; from a deposit of Kshs2,500 to Kshs5,000 and now Kshs25,000. Are we really serious with rural electrification?

**Mr. Kiunjuri:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, those are the market rates and we have to face them. However, I have explained clearly that the Ministry is considering--- It is true that not many Kenyans, and especially the poor of this country, can afford Kshs20,000 or Kshs25,000. We are aware that they could afford to pay an amount such as Kshs5,000 as a deposit. That is why we are considering to relax the contract. The contract between Kenya Power and Lighting Company and the people to be connected should be made in a such a way that one can pay a deposit and the other costs distributed over several months. In fact, they could be paid alongside one's bill.

**Mr. Mukiri:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I remember that in the last financial year, over Kshs500 million was released for rural electrification. I do not know what happened to the money because I have not heard about it in my district. Could the Assistant Minister explain if anything is happening with regard to that money?

**Mr. Kiunjuri:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that the Ministry is connecting over 90 per cent of this country. Some work is going on and if the hon. Members so demand, we are willing to table a

list to show what we are already doing on the ground. It is not true that nothing is happening in Nakuru District. A lot of projects are going on and others are halfway done while others are in the completion stages.

**Dr. Godana:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the biggest financial cost of rural electrification, which is becoming a problem to communities that want power everywhere, is the cost of the transformer and the fact that KPLC has a monopolistic supply. In fact, it has a tradition of ordering transformers from not the cheapest, but the most expensive sources. These sources are not necessarily the easiest. Could the Assistant Minister consider doing away with that monopoly and allowing Kenyans to order transformers directly from the source areas?

**Mr. Kiunjuri:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have the energy policy paper and already we have the Energy Bill that we intend to table before this House. The question of monopoly is being addressed. We shall even be considering privatisation of the whole sector so that even hon. Members and other private investors can also generate power and sell it to KPLC. The power will then be joined to the national power grid. Unless those reforms, are carried out--- Unfortunately, the KANU Government did not carry out those reforms otherwise, today, we could be very much advantaged. Our country could now be ahead in matters of development.

**Dr. Khalwale:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, with the advent of Constituency Development Fund (CDF) some Members of Parliament would like to spend some of the money towards the provision of power in various parts of their respective constituencies. Could the Assistant Minister issue me with a plan showing the network of the power grid in Ikolomani Constituency so that if I am to commit some money, I should know where to start and where to end? Could he also do that for the rest of the constituencies in this country?

**Mr. Kiunjuri:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we shall do exactly that. However, Members should also understand that there are some constituencies in this country whose constituents do not even know the meaning of power because they do not have even a single line. We are considering that matter and we are also trying to have an affirmative action whereby we shall have solar panels distributed in those districts that do not have power at all. So, distribution of money cannot occur unless, first of all, every constituency in this country gets, at least, a single phase of electricity.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well, that is the end of Question time. When I am through with hon. Ndambuki, I will give hon. Mungatana a chance to talk.

**Mr. Masanya:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. My Question No.218 of yesterday, which you ordered that it be answered this afternoon, is not appearing on the Order Paper.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry if it is not appearing in the Order Paper. I will ask the Clerks to check why not and put it where it is appropriate. Sorry about it.

### POINT OF ORDER

#### NON-SUPPLY OF RELIEF FOOD

**Mr. Ndambuki:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to request a Ministerial Statement from the Minister dealing with relief food in the Office of the President. As you are aware the rains failed and Makueni District is one of the districts which were severely affected by the drought. Makueni people have been receiving relief food from June.

Suddenly, last week, we were deleted from the list of the districts which are being supplied with relief food. I would like to know from the Minister why we were excluded from that list. What did we do that our people are not getting relief food? We used to get only one kilogramme per month, and now they have excluded us from the list.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether we have been excluded from the list because

of politics or what is happening. It is a matter of urgency because there are some students, who are not going to school because of lack of food. People are becoming weaker and weaker because of lack of food. We were given food from June, but at that time, we did not need it the way we need it now. Can we be told why we have been excluded from the list?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is there anyone from the Office of the President to respond to that?

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President** (Dr. Machage): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I promise to issue a comprehensive answer tomorrow afternoon. However, may I say that there are 15,000 bags of maize stocked at the DCs office in Machakos for that region.

### MINISTERIAL STATEMENT VIOLENCE IN MOLO CONSTITUENCY

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President** (Mr. Mungatana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 5th October, 2004, hon. Macharia Mukiri rose on a point of order and requested for a Ministerial Statement on the escalation of violence in Molo Constituency, and especially in Mau Narok Division where several people had been injured. The background to what is happening in Molo is as follows: Likia Scheme, which comprises 35,301 hectares, was established in 1994 purposely for settling members of the Ogiek community. This area was excised from the Eastern Mau Forest through Gazette Notice No.889 of 16th February, 2001.

The area referred to as Likia extension where fighting broke out recently amongst members of different communities is a distinct part of the wider Likia Scheme, but which an Inter-Ministerial Team later ruled to be a catchment area, leading to a decision to evict those who had been allocated plots in that area. It covers 16,000 acres and it has been divided into 318 agricultural plots each averaging 5 acres. However, 471 persons claimed ownership of the available plots while many others claimed to have an interest on the basis of the promises that were made to them.

Last year, when forest officers were suspended countrywide, some members of the Kikuyu community living in Likia and Mathangauta centres took advantage and moved into the forest and started growing crops there under the *shamba* system. This move created suspicion amongst some members of the Kalenjin community who were holding title deeds over the same land. It was against this background that members of the Kalenjin community who claimed to have title deeds moved into the disputed area late last month and started constructing temporary structures. In the process they damaged some crops that had already been planted by members of the Kikuyu community. The latter were incensed and in turn destroyed the temporary structures that had been erected thereby.

This led to a confrontation that resulted in two people getting injured and the events started moving very fast as rumours of attacks and impending attacks started circulating amongst different communities. On the night of 29th September, 2004, at Mathangauta Centre, one person was killed and 8 others were injured when members of the two communities confronted each other. As of 4th October, 2004, a total of three persons had died and over 14 people had been injured.

The Government has taken the following measures to normalise the situation in that place. First of all, we have posted sufficient security personnel to stop the fighting and ensure maintenance of law and order. Secondly, we have arrested those found carrying any offensive weapons and trying to threaten the peace of that area. So far, I can report that six people have been arrested and will be charged before a court of law very soon. Of the arrested people two are suspected to be behind the murders that occurred, while four were found to be carrying offensive weapons. A CID team has also been set up to investigate specially and arrest all those implicated in murder.

Thirdly, the provincial and district security officials have addressed several *baraza's* and

have urged residents to desist from acts of violence. Fourthly, the Provincial Security Team under the Rift Valley Provincial Commissioner has declared the Likia extension area out of bounds for all the parties who were involved. Those who have crops on the disputed land have also been instructed to keep off, waiting further consultations and agreement on the modalities on how best to have their crops.

While regretting the unfortunate loss of life and destruction of property, the Government appeals to all residents to desist from engaging in acts of violence, which include the carrying of offensive weapons. In the same vein, the Government urges politicians to stop issuing any misleading or inflammatory statements that may escalate animosity amongst the wananchi living in the area. The Government further wishes to assure all Kenyans of its commitment to ensure that peace is guaranteed for all.

Finally, I wish to add that the Government of Kenya will not condone any land invasions by any community by violence or for whatever reason. The Government will enforce the law and will use its machinery to stop, arrest and prosecute anyone who breaks the law.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, hon. Members. I realise there might be important clarifications to be sought on this issue. You all realise it is 3.30 p.m. I am commanded therefore, by the law to proceed to the next Order. I wish, therefore, to ask Mr. Mungatana to be present tomorrow so that I will give Mr. Mukiri and other hon. Members the opportunity to seek clarification on this issue. Is that all right Mr. Mukiri?

**Mr. Mukiri:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is indicated that tomorrow I will be attending one of the funerals. Could we move it to Tuesday?

**Mr. Speaker:** Maybe you should ask your question.

**Mr. Mukiri:** Could I ask my question on Tuesday? I just wanted two clarifications.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Mukiri, I think this is of interest to everybody. This is why I do not want to rush it. I will move it to Tuesday.

Very well. Next Order!

**Mr. Mukiri:** Sorry, Mr. Speaker, Sir, could we have it on Wednesday?

**Mr. Speaker:** It will be on Tuesday!

Next Order!

## COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

*(Order for Committee read being  
Tenth 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 on 5.10.2004)*

*(Resumption of Debate)*

*interrupted on 5.10.2004)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Kajwang was on the Floor. You have eight minutes!

**Mr. Kajwang:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I had eight minutes, but because I might have to start afresh so that my argument flows, you will consider giving me 10 minutes.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order, Mr. Kajwang! You had eight minutes, you now have eight minutes.

Proceed!

**Mr. Kajwang:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Before we adjourned yesterday, I was giving the difference between the Kenyan fisheries department and the departments in other regional governments. Recently, we travelled with the Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development to Lake Victoria, and although he comes from a place where there is no lake, he was not frightened to travel in a boat throughout the lake which had a lot of waves.

But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that the reason why the fisheries in Uganda and Tanzania are improving more than that of Kenya is that the Governments in those two countries have deliberately put funds into the fisheries departments. They give loans to their fishermen to buy boats, fishing gear and nets. They also provide security in the lake. They have also improved the landing sites around the lake and consequently, their landed fish fetches markets and prices abroad than the fish coming from the Kenyan side. So, I am going to suggest to the Minister--- Although I do not see him here, I am going to suggest to him and to the officers in this department that in the next financial year, we want to see some fund being established for the improvement of the fisheries sector, so that fishermen can get loans to buy boats, fishing gear, engines and also to provide security in the lake. Our fishermen are arrested every other day when they "trespass" into Tanzanian and Ugandan waters, although there is no marked boundary. That happens because there is no security in Kenya. Our country does not consider the waters of Lake Victoria as part of Kenya. So, there is no sufficient security in the lake.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, other than that, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to talk about livestock. From the onset, I said that the economy around the lake is that of fisheries and livestock. We have been breeding or looking after some animals which have not been improved since the Lord created them. For that reason, we do not have sufficient milk or even meat from them. But the biggest problem faced by our livestock is not so much that there are no markets for our meat. In fact, if you go abroad, the kind of meat you eat is so bad that if you compare it with the meat we eat here, we are a super-power in the kind of meat we produce. But it cannot go into the European markets because there is no disease control. Originally, when we had the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC), animals would be bought from livestock owners and kept in holding grounds where they would then be treated and fattened. By the time they were slaughtered for export, they were acceptable in the European market.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, as we talk, the only two countries which export meat to the European market are Botswana and South Africa. Although the Botswana meat industry actually learned from Kenya, the people from Botswana came and trained at the KMC, and it is that technology and knowledge which they got from Kenya that they have now used to improve their meat commission. As ours is collapsing, the people who have used the knowledge that we have improved their livestock and gained access to the markets.

So, why are we not exporting our meat to that market? We are not exporting our meat there because the KMC no longer operates. The holding grounds have themselves been dished out to the politically correct "farmers", and the export market, therefore, is "dead" in Kenya. The only place where we seem to have some marginal market is those areas where we have people who export live

goats and sheep to the Arabian markets and, of course, that market is small. Of course, we lose a lot of livestock when there is drought, and this is what the KMC used to do. When there was drought, they would buy the animals, keep them in their holding grounds, treat them and then slaughter them when it was right. The livestock owners would make their money; the KMC would make its money, and the country would make its money. But now we have lost all that. Livestock farmers lose their livestock, the KMC is dead and the country earns nothing.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, so, we want some policy to be made about this sector. We are happy that the Minister has put some money into the KMC this financial year, but that is not enough. We want the KMC to work; we want the holding grounds which were grabbed to be returned to KMC, and we want our export market to work again so that Kenya can earn some money from its wealth! The livestock in this country is the wealth of this country, and if we cannot earn money from our wealth, then we are not in the business of helping our people to create wealth. In fact, we sometimes assist them to create poverty by denying them the necessary infrastructure.

While we were together with the Minister in my constituency, we concentrated more on fisheries than on livestock. But I want to tell you something about livestock in my constituency. There is a game park called Lambwe-- No, it is called Ruma National Park. This park is surrounded by villagers who live around it. It is actually fenced. But there are tse-tse flies which seem to thrive very well in the park because there are animals in the park which are live carriers of *Trypanosomiasis*. When they bite these animals and escape, they go to the residents surrounding the park, causing damage and mayhem.

*[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]*

*[Mr. Deputy Speaker took the Chair]*

I asked recently whether the Ministry could quantify the kind of loss that the farmers - I call them peasants or the livestock owners around the park - have suffered in the last five years, and the statistics were shocking. We learned that we lose between Kshs100 million to Kshs150 million every year because of tse-tse flies. Now, we want to request you to do something because we do not know who is in charge of the control of tse-tse flies in this country.

I do not know who is in charge of tsetse fly control in this country. I am not so sure whether it is under the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, because the tsetse fly affects livestock.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Khamasi:** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to contribute on this Motion.

First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Minister for his appointment in the first place. I also want to congratulate him for moving his Vote very persuasively. I believe we shall pass it and give him the money that he wants, although I know that it is very little which may not make him deliver according to his expectations.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also want to wish the Minister well in his new docket. I hope that he will distinguish himself as a performer and avoid side issues that are so common with this Cabinet, because he himself vowed that if he was appointed a Minister, he was going to perform.

However, one thing that he must do is to get his technocrats to change attitude of work and deliver to the citizens of this country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I always joke with my friend, the Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development, that in George Orwell's book, *Animal Farm*, the animals conspired to

remove the owner of the farm so that they would all go and join together and own the farm. But somehow, the pigs became a little bit more crafty that they decided behaving like the human beings whom they had actually chased from the farm. I have told this Minister that we must all be animals. What happened is that when we removed KANU from power, we thought we would all behave like animals, but some of the Ministers have started behaving like the pigs, the snowball and so on. They tend to behave in the same manner that the other Ministers used to behave.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I believe the failure we have seen in service delivery is not just because the politicians do not want to perform. It is because the civil servants have refused to change old habits of "eating". Where they cannot "eat", they do not deliver. The Minister for Roads and Public Works is a living example. He had no materials to use on roads because the civil servants, since they could not "eat", would not want just to get the materials for roads to be there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have said it time and again that this Government must address this issue. The question of leaving the Civil Service intact, and particularly those civil servants who do not want to perform, is going to cost this Government a lot. The Kibaki Government will not deliver if we are going to rely on the same old hands which failed this country at one stage or another. So, it is important that the Minister gets his act right, gets the right people in the right place. I know he has a very good Permanent Secretary (PS). He needs only to support him and I believe he will deliver to this country.

Some of the major activities of this Ministry are extension services, which are very difficult to come by. You do not see the extension officers in the first place. It is almost impossible to get a veterinary officer if you have a problem with one of your cows or goats at home to be attended to. I think this is a matter that must be addressed very urgently.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the artificial insemination services, cattle dips and vaccination services were prematurely privatised at one stage or another and they all collapsed. We were being forced by the Structural Adjustment Programme and we swallowed it without even chewing. These are very crucial services to livestock farmers. The Minister must find and get money so that these services can be returned. Unless these services are returned, we cannot talk about sustaining the livestock industry.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Government veterinary officers are very expensive. The ordinary *mwananchi* cannot afford the cost at which they provide veterinary services. It is, therefore, important if we have to talk about delivery of services in this particular sector, that the Government must get some money and have these services reinstated.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, recently, I had a personal experience with livestock disease. I had about three cows in my own homestead dying, and I was told it was because of Black Water Disease. This disease spread around in my village and it went on for weeks on end, killing animals and there was nothing we got in terms of support from the Government. The same thing applies to Foot and Mouth Disease. There was very little control, and the Government has to do something about the spread of this disease, or where they occur, we must have a situation where we have people who can come and help the ordinary citizens.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister in this particular Ministry was my Chairman in the 8th Parliament in the Departmental Committee on Agriculture. One of our pet subjects was to resuscitate the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC). I do not know what he will tell people if he cannot do that. We went round the country, visiting the people who keep livestock and telling them to be ready, when the NARC Government comes to power, KMC would be revived. The Minister has to dig dip to make sure that KMC is resuscitated. Let the Government come out very clearly about what it wants to do. Let us not have stories. If you are not interested in doing anything about KMC, which is a big investment, then the Government should facilitate private entrepreneurs to take over

this facility because it is just rotting out there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we were going round, the land designated as holding ground for KMC had been grabbed. I am sure the Minister knows that very well. He does not need to be given a lecture on it. In fact, he should not be interfering with his officers to say, "Give me a write-up about this." There is a lot of information which the Minister has. We want him to lead the pack to get this land, which has been grabbed, re-possessed by the Government. He knows it, because as I am speaking here, I know he knows it. There is no question about it. He does not need to go to anybody to tell him what I am saying here. He knows it and he must be the first person to lead the pack in making sure that we have these holding grounds which were taken away from the Kenyan citizens re-instated to them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday, I was reading a newspaper. I read about a poisonous weed somewhere in Kajiado District, which are killing animals. I think this is because of land degradation and change in environment.

These are issues which must be attended to very first. I would have expected this Ministry to have dispatched officers to this area to find out the type of weed and its chemical composition. They should also address this issue before people living in that area decide to immigrate and cause other problems. So, I would like this Ministry to attend to such issues promptly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to advise my friend, the Minister, to liaise very closely with the Minister for Water and the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources, to make sure that they put their acts right. Our catchment areas are almost gone. Where I come from, most of our waters come from Nandi Escarpment. It is unfortunate that all the forests there are almost extinct. Now, without these forests, you can be sure that people downstream will not have water.

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

**The Minister for Roads and Public Works** (Mr. Raila): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Motion. I would like to congratulate my colleague and friend, hon. Munyao, for doing a very good job in reforming this Ministry.

It is important to note that 25 per cent of our population depends on livestock farming. Therefore, it goes without question to say that the livestock industry is very crucial and important to economic recovery of our country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister has initiated some very positive moves to revive the dairy industry which had almost collapsed. This industry, which had almost impoverished our farmers, is now picking up. Farmers are delivering milk and receiving payments promptly. This is a big credit to the Minister.

Livestock is the major source of income for many economies in the world. Botswana, for example, for a very long time, depended only on livestock farming. Their economy was booming; it was growing at the rate of 7 per cent per annum at that time. Last year I visited Somaliland, a country which has not been recognised by any other country in the world, yet that country is running a very booming economy based on livestock farming alone. If you visit Hargeisa, you might think you are in Garissa, Wajir or Mandera districts. The terrain is very similar. That economy depends purely on livestock farming. They are able to export livestock products to the neighbouring countries of the Middle East and get sufficient foreign exchange. We can do the same in our own country.

I would like to urge my colleague to urgently look at the possibilities of setting up an abattoir in Wajir District where we have the longest runway in the country. At the moment, it is just rotting away. The military has got very little use for it at the moment. This airstrip can be used to export livestock products from the North Eastern Province of our country to external markets.



International flights could originate from Wajir District and fly to Jeddah, Zurich and London, taking Kenyan meat there. This is something we need to look at as a matter of urgency.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to urge my colleague to look at the possibility of adding value to hides and skins. At the moment, there seems to be too much dependency in export of raw hides and skins. We are not benefiting from value additions because we would be able to earn more foreign exchange if we were to process our hides into finished products like leather and leather goods. This is something which was started some time ago and then it went down because of reasons that we all know and appreciate. We need to revive it for the benefit of our economy.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to make some few remarks about fisheries. However, before I do so, I would like to say something about the tsetse fly menace. I have decided to lead by example in Bondo District by introducing grade cattle. However, the biggest problem that farmers in that area suffer from is the tsetse fly menace. I know that efforts are being made. However, we need to increase these efforts to eliminate this menace in Siaya, Bondo and Suba districts. This will go a long way in helping our farmers.

Secondly, on the issue of extension services, I know that the Minister has initiated moves. Already, extension services have been revived, but more efforts need to be put which will go a long way in assisting our farmers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the issue of fisheries, the fish business today is a buyers' business. The amount of exploitation that goes on the beaches of this country is completely unacceptable. By comparison to livestock farming, where the owners of the cattle take the cattle to the market and decide on the price, the fish business is a buyers' market because the fish marketers decide to come at a time when they know the fisherman has no alternative. They come very late in the day and dictate the price by saying: "I will buy your fish at this price, take it or leave it!" They know very well that fish is perishable. This calls for opening up the beaches and putting up storage facilities. This will enable fishermen to preserve the fish and dictate the price to the buyers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other issue I would like to raise is on the restrictions that are imposed on our fishermen at certain periods of the year. As you all know, we share the lake with Uganda and Tanzania. Unfortunately, we have the smallest portion of the lake. However, it also happens that this small portion of the lake produces the bulk of the fish. Once the fish have bred on our side of the lake, they migrate into the bigger lake. We have no way of putting up a Berlin Wall in the lake. Sometimes when Kenyan fishermen wander into Tanzanian and Ugandan waters, they are usually harassed and arrested by the security forces on the other side.

Unless we agree on how to share the resources of the lake and impose restrictions which will apply across the board to fishermen in Tanzania and Uganda, we are engaging in an exercise in futility. If Uganda does not restrict the fishermen, and which is what happens in most of the cases, we are punishing our own fishermen unnecessarily. I am saying this because, last month I was in Mwanza and I know and saw that there are no restrictions there. Therefore, I would like to advise my colleague to allow our fishermen to fish the way Ugandan and Tanzanian fishermen do. Until Ugandans and Tanzanians sit with us and agree on the rules, let us not waste time and punish our fishermen unnecessarily. So, let our fishermen fish *omena*, which regulates itself. *Omena* is only available during certain times of the month. When there is no moon, there is no *omena*. This species decides the time when it will be available to be caught. Therefore, the Government, in trying to regulate it, is engaging in an exercise in futility. Let *omena* regulate itself the way it has done since time immemorial.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we would like the Ministry of Energy to supply power to the beaches along Lake Victoria. The Ministry should supply power from Sio Port, all the way to Muhuru Bay. If that is done, this Ministry will put up cooling facilities in those beaches. Those

facilities will help our fishermen preserve the fish they have caught and determine their price at the appropriate time.

I would like to end my contribution by urging my colleague to ensure that the process of privatising and rehabilitating the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) is accelerated. I know that the Minister has appointed a board to run the KMC, but let us look for a private partner who can work together with the new board, so that the KMC can be revived for the benefit and sake of our farmers.

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

**Mr. Kipchumba:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to support this Motion. I want to make it clear---

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I beg your pardon, Mr. Kipchumba. I would like to draw the attention of hon. Members to the fact that we will go into Committee at 5.30 p.m. Hon. Members who may be having some amendments are requested to submit them to the Clerks-at-the-Table by 4.30 p.m.

Continue, Mr. Kipchumba!

**Mr. Kipchumba:** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I just want to briefly outline the importance of livestock. The importance of livestock cannot be over-emphasised. Every part of the animal is useful. That includes the hooves, the horns, the bones, the skin, the waste, the wool and, of course, milk which is a universal drink by its nature. So, there is no reason whatsoever as to why the livestock and the fisheries sub-sectors cannot be supported.

I come from Rift Valley Province where we keep a lot of livestock but very little attention has been given to this sub-sector. We have an international airport in Eldoret which the Minister can utilise by ensuring that we export some of our livestock products from that part of the country to other parts of the world. We do not require any other investment apart from the coolers. We have an airport and livestock. We require the Government to put up slaughterhouses in that province. I do not think that, that is a big requirement, considering the amount of money that this country will earn as a result. Therefore, we are not asking for too much. We are just saying that the Government should put up an abattoir in that part of the country, which the whole of North Rift, western Kenya and Nyanza Province can use.

Supporting the Livestock Department is a very cheap investment. Ideally, rearing of animals is a way of life of many Kenyans. The extension services which used to be provided are no longer provided in this country. There are no extension officers to advise Kenyans on the carrying capacity of their land. So, farmers do not know the number of livestock they should keep in their farms. This has led to soil erosion and many other problems. I do not understand why we invest in other sectors.

For example, in research, the Government allocated a lot of money to the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) and the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI). I do not know why the Government cannot allocate enough money for the research of livestock diseases. That aspect will not require a lot of money because the facilities already in place.

Our officers in the field have no means of transport. My colleague has just said that veterinary officers used to be given motorcycles, but nowadays, they walk on foot. We are not asking for too much.

The famous Agricultural Society of Kenya (ASK) shows are held in almost every part of the country and every year. What is seen there is not practical at all. We see beautiful, well-kept and well-fed animals at those shows. But the same cannot be said of the reality. It is a waste of time to ask farmers to go to the ASK shows, see animals, just like school children, and then they are not supported. All we are saying is that the Minister should put his house in order. We understand that this is a new Ministry. The Ministry should not have many problems because he started it from

scratch.

When I was young, the Government used to support our farmers a lot by providing them with acaricide, and veterinary officers. However, I do not understand what really happened. Farmers long for the good old days. I thought that because we have an old man as the Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development, he should have by now taken us back to the good old days when farmers were provided with acaricide, and cattle dips were built by the Government and other development partners. I am sure that our development partners are still willing to assist us if we can only show them that we can utilise the money they give us well.

Majority of Kenyans are omnivorous in nature. They eat a lot of meat. We have what we call "*nyama choma*." I have been asking myself why we cannot brand *nyama choma*. If that is done, Kenyans in any part of the world will identify you when you order for *nyama choma*. It is high time this product was marketed all over the world. We should tell the world that *nyama choma* is very good and does not have diseases. The meat we produce is one of the best in the world. This is because we do not use hormones in our animals. That should be our marketing tool. We should tell the rest of the world that, indeed, our animals grow in a natural environment, eat grass and other foods which have not been contaminated. We have succeeded in other agricultural sub-sectors like horticulture because of massive investments, done by both the private and public sectors. However, we cannot succeed merely by wishing that our meat will be bought without proper marketing. That brings me to the problem of marketing that we have in this country. This sector, in my own opinion, survives not because of Government support but survives merely because farmers have no other alternative and they invest all their money in this sector.

One of my colleagues said that there is no value addition in the skins and hides business consequently leading to the collapse of almost all the tanneries that we have in this country. We buy raw material and middlemen will export it the way it is. I was wondering why we cannot give incentives to those tanneries so that they can add value to these products and thereafter the same are utilised in this country for the production of all the materials that are used which are valuable; that every human being desires.

On the issue of debts of the National Bank of Kenya (NBK), there is a lot of money that has been put there in the Budget just to clear the debts of the NBK. It is of no use to us. First, we have not established as to whether this money was utilised for the purpose for which it was intended. We have not established how much interest has accrued from that loan. It is important that we investigate whether it is morally right for the Government to give NBK those kind of funds because we have seen, in so many sectors, that loans have been given but if you investigate further, you realise that the loans have indeed benefitted nobody. It is not morally right for us to continue paying money just because it is said that we owe somebody money. Therefore, I would want to request the Minister to investigate the same so that we establish whether it is better to invest that money in the small abattoirs or give it to the NBK. We have given the NBK a lot of money. In any case, they should pay us first the Kshs2 billion plus that was irregularly given to them from the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK). Last year, they were given another Kshs4 billion. The money is going down the drain and, indeed, instead of paying them more money, in fact, we should be asking them to refund the Government of the Republic of Kenya all the money they have taken irregularly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, finally I would want to urge the Minister to ensure that the KMC has people from all over the country. Do not confine yourself to people from arid areas and Ukambani. Make sure that there are Kenyans from all over the country.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Karaba:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to support and contribute to this debate. I agree that 78 per cent of the country is arid or semi-arid. I

think that is our starting point in the sense that, if 78 per cent of the country is arid or semi-arid and the only economic use that we can convert that land into is livestock farming and the other one is fishing in other areas, we need to support the Ministry in its endeavours.

Livestock farming in other countries which are also arid is very well managed. We have heard here how Botswana, parts of South Africa, Somalia and even Ethiopia have successfully managed the livestock industry. It leaves us wondering why Kenya cannot also do the same. In this case, I am foreseeing a situation where even in the year 2020 when we are expected to be an industrial country, we might not even realise that dream in the sense that the livestock industry might not even have taken off in this country. I am, therefore, asking the Ministry to make sure that the livestock industry in Kenya and more so in arid areas is well taken care of.

We have talked a lot about the lack of facilities and personnel. It is true that since, I think in the 1990s, when pastoralists were left alone to look after their animals, it has been impossible for the farmers to come up with good breeds of animals. So, in this case, you find very many animals dying through tick-borne diseases and other related diseases and even diseases which emanate from wildlife. So, in this case, I would also wish that the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development liaises with the Ministry of Wildlife and Tourism to ensure that wild animals do not mix and mingle with livestock in order to curb diseases.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have also noted that, in some arid areas, animals trek on hooves to various destinations and by the time they get there they will have lost a lot of weight. I am, therefore, urging the Ministry that if they need to come up with something useful in the areas where livestock is reared, they should establish abattoirs so that we can export the products from these areas through refrigerated cars since meat, of course, is a perishable commodity. If the central location is going to be considered, we need to construct the abattoirs where the animals are found because it is senseless to have the animals travel all the way from Garissa or Isiolo to maybe Athi River in order to be slaughtered.

It is also important to note that these animals are normally sold when drought occurs. I would, therefore, expect that the Ministry organises the herders so that they can have meaningful co-operative societies so that they need not only to be selling animals during drought but they should even have organised auction systems like the ones we have in Botswana so that they can sell those animals even when it is not very dry. We have also noted that we have these animals which are not controlled in numbers causing a lot of havoc on soils and we have heard that we need to have controlled animals in number and the exact carrying capacity so that we do not have excess animals on a small piece of land. We need to have controlled pasture or controlled carrying capacity so that soil erosion is not encouraged in the marginal areas where the animals feed.

It is true to say that if we are going to revive the livestock industry, we also should think of organised serious livestock farming and encourage more zero-grazing. We also need to think about making sure that the farmers are compensated for the losses which are not of their own making. We hear in some countries, and it is true like South Africa, where they have insurances imposed on such farmers where they are paid for the loss of animals particularly during drought. We also need to introduce the same system in Kenya so that our farmers can be seen to be benefitting from this farming system.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we also need to talk about fish. The fish-eating culture is not known in very many areas in Kenya. If we were to encourage fish-eating as a culture we need also to have many fishing ponds and also have fish introduced in our rivers and in various fishing ponds all over the country and not to concentrate all of them in the lake region and so forth. We also need to have the lake people also establish useful and very good co-operative systems if we are going to market their products.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Ms. Mwau:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion. Livestock development in this country needs to be taken seriously as an alternative food security when crops fail and also, the only means of livelihood for the pastoral communities. This is a very important Ministry given that most parts of Kenya fall under the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). There is need, therefore, for the Ministry to take steps in equipping farmers with appropriate management skills. Farmers need skills in livestock management. The schools that provide skills to farmers in the villages need to be encouraged, but they are very few at the moment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, access to veterinary services is actually non-existent and needs to be brought back so that farmers could actually benefit. Farmers are losing their livestock because of lack of veterinary services. If they are there, they are too expensive for the ordinary farmer. Sometimes the services are there, but the extension officers have no transport. They ask farmers to pay for transport and the drugs. So, access to affordable veterinary services is very crucial.

Access to affordable Artificial Insemination (AI) services is also crucial. Farmers use bulls that do not sire quality livestock that would increase milk and beef production. I used to see AI services when I was growing up. I do not know where they are now. Where I come from, they are not there. If they are there, they face the same problems of lack of transport from Makueni District headquarters to the local area.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, availability of modern technologies that have come up is very important. For example, we have the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), Katumani in Machakos, which is supposed to serve the four districts of Ukambani and some other districts in Eastern Province. How many farmers know of the existence of KARI and the technologies that they have been working on? So, through schools for farmers, KARI, Katumani, needs to get to the farmers so that, that technology gets to the farmers. There are programmes like KATIVI. How many farmers in Kenya know of these programmes so that they could benefit from KARI.

There is need for the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development to provide improved livestock like goats. The need for the Ministry to encourage farmers to improve on their indigenous birds that are adaptable to the local environment is very crucial. That is because they are easier to keep and maintain than the usual chicken for the market. It is a pity that the national bee-keeping station has been allocated only Kshs100,000 for training. That money is very little for training. Bee-keeping is an alternative for ASAL areas, like in Makueni, where it could do so well. If the national bee-keeping station is allocated Kshs100,000 for training, how is it expected to get to the *mwananchi*? It could be an alternative for community income generation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is important for the Government to re-think the budget for this Ministry if it is actually serious on eradicating poverty especially in areas where livestock is an alternative food security aspect and also for building the economic capacities of families.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, women are farmers. They are the ones who take care of livestock and they are usually not targeted by extension services. We need to recognise that women are farmers and need to be seen as farmers. Therefore, they need to be exposed to modern technology. There is need to encourage zero-grazing for those areas with limited land. It is, therefore, important for the Ministry to put up cooling plants where farmers could sell their milk. I come from an area where sometimes milk is returned because there is no technology to preserve it. There is, therefore, need to develop technologies to enable the factories to process surplus milk into yoghurt and cheese instead of farmers going back with it. It is important for the Ministry to put up cooling plants where milk be preserved and sold later.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am surprised that in the Budget there is very little money for training. I do not know how the Ministry is going to support farmers, if they cannot organise

training for them at the various centres.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**The Assistant Minister for Planning and National Development** (Mr. Lesrima): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker. I also rise to support this Vote of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development. I would like to say that foot and mouth disease is getting out of control. Perhaps we may require new methods of controlling it. That disease has now reached the level of the HIV/AIDS pandemic which is facing us. The HIV/AIDS is mainly spread by human beings. Therefore, we should come up with new methods of controlling this disease. We should involve and empower our people by setting up locational, divisional and district disease control committees. If we do this, we will ensure that chiefs, other leaders and communities are involved in the control of this disease. I am saying this because in Samburu West Constituency, which I represent, cattle is brought in from Tanzania by lorries via Narok because they are very cheap. We do realise that it is difficult to rely entirely on the Veterinary Department to monitor these movements; given its capacity. It is time that control of disease was left in the hands of our people. Movement of animals at a regional level should also be controlled. We should also strengthen regional co-operation so that movement of livestock from one country to another can be monitored.

It is very sad to note that the Minister could only vaccinate 2.8 million animals when the target was four million. This is where the problem is because you cannot vaccinate half and leave the other half. This is because the half which is not vaccinated will definitely transmit the disease to those which have been vaccinated. We are not surprised that foot and mouth disease has become very difficult to control in this country.

We should look into the budget of this Ministry with regard to disease control because, as the Minister has said, he requested for Kshs1.2 billion but he only received 10 per cent of what he had requested. Disease elimination requires a total approach and not half measures.

On dipping, we need to revisit the quality of acaricides we use. Where I come from, we have a joke that these days that you can test how effective an acaricide is by just tasting it using your tongue! This is the case and, yet this is a very lethal drug. Therefore, we need to revisit the quality of the acaricides which are produced. We should also strengthen dipping mechanisms through collaboration with the local authorities. The Government should revive cattle dips which have collapsed. It is commendable to note that the Minister is working closely with the private sector and AMREF to set up slaughterhouses in Lokichoggio and other areas. We should emulate this. I support the hon. Members who have given ideas on value-addition on our hides and skins in order to improve the economy of the areas where they are produced.

On the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC), the Minister should not be worried that the KMC, in its present form, should be revived. He should relocate it to Lokichoggio, Archers Post, Rumuruti or "End of Tarmac" and let it spread out there rather than insist that the factory should be in Athi River. We do realise that the expansion of Nairobi now goes beyond Athi River where the KMC is located. The KMC factory was set up many years ago by the colonial government on the understanding that, that was the furthest you could put up a slaughterhouse from the City Centre. But very soon the City of Nairobi will extend to the current KMC premises.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other point I would like to make is that the KMC should be utilised, now that we are experiencing drought, to reduce the number of livestock the pastoralists have. The Government should allocated this sub-sector money the same way it allocated money to the maize and the sugar sub-sectors some money. Livestock farmers in ASAL areas should be paid money so that they can take their livestock to the KMC for slaughter, keep the money in the banks and wait for the rainy season to buy new stock.

I now want to talk about quality. It is important to understand that quality becomes an issue

when we want to export livestock products to European countries. This is because, when our competitors see that we are doing very well, they will concentrate on quality to bar our products from the international market. They will find out whether our fish is of high quality and meets hygienic standards. If it is honey, they will find out whether it has chemical residues or not. They use quality to undermine our effort to market our products. The Minister should ensure that our farmers produce high quality honey and fish by employing qualified inspectors. He should also teach our farmers that quality is a big factor when it comes to marketing our produce. He should tell them that it is not just enough to concentrate on quantity.

I realise that staffing poor. Our employees have been reduced from 14,763, the previous Budget to 8,720 in the current Budget. This, of course, will cause problems in the Ministry. Therefore, the Ministry should come up with new methods to deal with the problem of extension services. We must do away with the old ways of providing extension services and look for new innovative methods of teaching farmers new technologies. Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) and other universities are there. A lot of research is being done in those universities, and new technologies are being discovered.

Farmers can benefit through field days, which the Minister should fund now. The Minister should also work very closely with co-operative societies. I am surprised that we are getting rid of farmers' training centres or livestock multiplication centres. I thought these were centres of learning; where farmers learnt new methods of farming and got good breeds of livestock and poultry. Farmers were also provided with extension services by those centres. I also thought that, that is where research is conducted, high quality pasture and new knowledge disseminated. I notice that farmers training centres all over the country are being abolished. I think we should revive them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other point I want to make relates to disease-freezones. We have no reason to imagine that we are not capable of creating disease free-zones. I am glad that the Minister is doing this. We have huge holding grounds like Galana, which measures more than one million acres of land, and Isiolo Holding Ground which covers 360,000 acres. These holding grounds can be designated as disease-freezones for purposes of getting veterinary certificates and qualifications.

Finally, I would like to say that in order for the Ministry to succeed in supporting the livestock sector, particularly, in ASAL areas, it is important to consider constructing water pans and dams and drilling boreholes. They should provide these facilities to curb massive movement of pastoralists. As I speak here now, pastoralists from five districts are moving to Samburu District to look for pastures for their animals. This shows the problems they face in their home districts. We are also facing similar problems. So, water is a very important commodity.

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

**Mr. Oparanya:** Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to contribute to this important Motion. Due to constraint on time, I will look at the areas of fisheries and livestock, which affect my area.

First of all, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Government for splitting the Ministry of Livestock from the Ministry of Agriculture. This will ensure that there is proper focus on the development of livestock and fisheries. Secondly, I would also like to thank the Government for reviving the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) and the New Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC). The revival of these two institutions is very important for the development of the livestock sector in this country. Dairy farming directly affects my constituency. That is why I need to make a few comments on that sector. First of all, that industry is very important in that it contributes about 10 per cent of this country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Dairy farming is dominated by small-scale farmers, who produce about 80 per cent of the milk in this country. If we focus on small-scale

farmers, we are likely to alleviate poverty in this country.

My constituency has so many problems that I cannot enumerate them now. I would like to highlight only a few of them, which I would like the Government to focus on. One of these problems is livestock production. There is a reduced access to breed improvement services in this country. This problem started way back in 1991, when Artificial Insemination (AI) and dipping services were privatised. In the process, dipping services have completely collapsed. The provision of AI service has been left to the private sector. It is now very difficult for poor farmers to afford these services. I request that these services be revived again. If they have not been provided for in the current Budget, they should be provided for in the next Budget.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, field extension officers are non-existent. Most of them were retrenched during the Civil Service reforms that were implemented in the recent past. Some of them now provide AI services to farmers at a very high cost. As a result of reduced access to breed improvement services, the quality of livestock has reduced; leading to a decline in milk production. The veterinary office in my home district, for instance, with four constituencies, has only four members of staff. It is very difficult for four members of staff to service a whole district. The four staff members are not effective. They do not pass over the information that is required to the farmers at the right time. Therefore, I request that this area be looked into.

Another problem which has contributed to the decline in dairy production is lack of feeds and the poor quality of them. This is one of the areas that were privatised. Immediately this area was privatised, so many private players ventured into livestock feed production. However, there have been no checks and balances to ensure that the feed that is produced is of the acceptable quality. The Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) is supposed to be doing exactly that. I do not know whether it does or not. Also, the capacity to manage livestock diseases has declined. Our livestock are affected by diseases and there is no medication partly due to the small number of veterinary staff available.

Secondly, following the privatisation of this sub-sector, quacks have invaded the industry. In my constituency, for instance, there is a farmer who had ten dairy cows. Two of his cows fell sick and, because he knew somebody who used to treat livestock, he invited that person to treat his cows. At the end, all the ten cows died and, because the cows were not insured, the farmer lost ten cows. Up to now, he has not recovered. So, there must be a way of vetting people who pretend to know how to treat livestock. The names of those who have been established to be quacks and their companies should be pinned on the noticeboards of local veterinary offices, so that farmers can distinguish them from genuine veterinarians whenever they have problems with their livestock.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is also the problem of accessing credit by farmers. The farmers cannot access credit. We have one Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) branch in my area, but farmers do not know how to access credit. When the few farmers who know how to apply for credit approach the AFC for loans, they are asked to produce so many things. They are required to produce land title deeds, which small-scale farmers may not have. So, since the development of any sector requires credit, I propose that the AFC takes its offices closer to the farmers. If they cannot establish their offices out there, they must have field officers, who will be advising the farmers on what is required of them in order to access credit.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, commercial banks used to give credit to farmers and it was mandatory. At one time, there was a directive from the Central Bank of Kenya that required financial institutions to give a particular percentage of their loan portfolio to farmers. With liberalisation, that requirement was removed and now farmers have been affected. Banks cannot lend money to farmers because of the risks involved. They fear that if they lend money to farmers, the livestock may die and the farmers will not be able to repay the loans. So, we need to establish co-operative societies from which dairy farmers can access loans. Such societies can access



insurance services, so that farmers' livestock can be insured. That way, in case the livestock dies, the societies can recover their money.

Another problem being experienced in my constituency is lack of markets. Farmers produce milk, but they have no market to sell it. There is no organised co-operative society to collect milk from dairy farmers and sell it. In fact, there is only one co-operative society which collects raw milk, stores it and sells it raw to *wananchi*. Sometimes, some of the milk remains unsold, and it goes to waste. As you know, milk is perishable. In fact, that practice is against the laws of this country. Milk hawking is not allowed by law. The fact that those farmers are not properly organised means that their milk is not processed and they have to hawk it. So, the Government should consider putting up milk cooling plants in each of the milk-producing areas, so that milk can be collected and delivered to the New KCC factories.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the infrastructure---

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Mr. Oparanya! Your time is up!

**Mr. Oparanya:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I support the Motion.

**Mr. Poghio:** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to contribute to this particular Vote. I must thank God for the opportunity to be here to contribute to this particular Vote. We have just been out for a two-month recess and we must all be grateful to the Almighty God for coming back safely.

This Vote is of special interest to the people of Kacheliba Constituency. It is only improper that the Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development does not understand the areas where most of our traditional livestock is. Ministers who have been in charge of livestock never visited the rural districts. They were busy politicking and trying to urbanise themselves, and yet the crisis is in the rural areas. A lot has been said and all I am going to add is that this Ministry should consider seriously understanding the issues surrounding cattle rustling.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when trees or logs are ferried across the border, Prof. Maathai worries and complains and she follows them across the border to know who is cutting down her trees. The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development needs to be very much concerned about the issues of cattle rustling. Our livestock keep crossing the border and going to the other side and the Minister does not know how many cows are gone. He should be keeping track of the cows stolen from this country plus those that we gain from other places. That destabilises his figures. What figures does the Minister use for planning when everyday some new cows are introduced into his statistics without him knowing?

Cattle rustling is a big factor in the movement of livestock. The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development should be concerned about this and that is why they should consider branding cows.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, livestock is the resource that pays the salary of the Minister and his Permanent Secretary. It is important, therefore, that he traces where his shilling comes from or goes. I should be hearing of the Minister in West Pokot, Turkana and Marakwet worrying about this resource called livestock when it is being driven in and out of its rightful place.

**The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development (Mr. Muniyao):** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I do not want to interrupt Mr. Poghio, but perhaps he might be having an idea as to who chases these animals across the other side. That would be good. I would like to chase something when I know who has taken it there!

**Mr. Poghio:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is really interrupting me, but Dr. Murungaru worries about who chases the cow and the Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development should worry about the location of the cow itself.

I come from the Turkwel area and I want to move now to the issue of fisheries. In Turkwel

Dam, there is a lot of fish. The Pokots do not eat fish because they eat cows; they do not mix the two. It is about time, in the interest of food security, that the Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development introduced a variety of fishes in Turkwel Dam and encouraged people in those areas to eat fish. He should come and do some demonstrations for us on how to eat, steward and preserve fish. These people need that. We want to see the Minister himself come and do this demonstration. Basically, there is a resource called fish in that dam. People come all the way from Lake Victoria to fish there and transport the fish all the way to Eldoret and Kisumu and sell the fish. The Pokot people just watch it while they are starving. There needs to be a very serious consideration of how we can diversify the Pokots' food by introducing fish to their diet. This may call upon the Minister to hold a very serious demonstration day; to demonstrate to the Pokots the benefits of eating fish, so that they may leave cattle rustling and do a bit of fishing.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir my concern is that there is no seriousness on the part of the Government in funding the Department of Veterinary Services. As I speak, the money which was sent to the districts to run those services is finished. The cases and the distances involved are so vast and the veterinary officers are just watching. If you do not have money to fuel their vehicle, they cannot go anywhere. The Ministry needs to take this as its main resource. They should take this very seriously. We would like to hear the Minister complain in this House asking for more funds.

In order to do business with cows, which is what we want to encourage the pastoralists to do, you need to have quality cows. This interest should develop from the Ministry. The Minister should strengthen the departments and extend them down to the divisions and the locations. That is where livestock is. We may even have more people who are interested in crops in areas where there are no crops and very few people who are doing livestock development and veterinary services. Many times the officers are there, but there are no drugs. There is no assistance that they can give to the people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we are discussing the Vote of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development. We would like to support the Minister, but we need to see more involvement by his office in the rural areas. We would like to see the Minister on television somewhere dealing with CBPP or issues that affect our people. Cows from West Pokot, for example, cannot go to the market. Even if you open the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC), the cows there are quarantined because of the CBPP. What is the Ministry doing to free those animals and clear them of all these quarantines, so that the cows can go to the market? Those are direct questions that the Minister has to deal with. People of West Pokot have to be free to sell their cows and even export the very quality cows that are there.

A lot has been said about the KMC. I have even heard people call this Minister a "Minister for KMC". He is not just a Minister for KMC. He is a Minister for more than that. That just means that people want to see the KMC operating. Could the KMC be opened very soon, so that we can move on?

In conclusion, there is a very serious shortage of, not only the acaricides, but also of people who are qualified to treat livestock in the rural areas. So, people who can afford to buy these medicines turn themselves into veterinary doctors.

As much as we would like to see services, let them be trained purposely to assist these people to treat their cows when they are grazing. You have to understand that the situation we are talking about is not the zero grazing unit. It is not the enclosed farm. I am talking about livestock which travel so many kilometres a day and by the time they come back there are so many sicknesses already. So, there must be people who are very close to these cows. There is not even a single veterinary doctor and assistant who can manage to go across the wide plains that the cows in the north rift cover. So, I would like to see that the Ministry focuses on putting resources there, so that

we have people who can scout or assist the herders, treat the livestock and teach them how to take care of their livestock, so that we have quality. I am just, basically, saying that the Minister needs to associate himself very closely with those areas and cows. I know he is capable of doing it because he comes from such an area. He just needs to get out there and be seen photographed walking with the cows.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** It is now time for the Minister to reply. But, he has agreed that I give Mr. Kamama five minutes of his time as the last contributor to this Motion.

Proceed, Mr. Kamama!

**Mr. Kamama:** Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the Vote on the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development and at the same time thank the Minister for moving this Motion in a very persuasive way. I am sure that, no hon. Member will oppose it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I want to again thank His Excellency the President for hiving off the Ministry of Livestock from the greater Ministry of Agriculture. As pastoralists, we felt that our issues were not being addressed by the entire and larger Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development. So, when this Ministry was created, we felt like the Government was now going to look into our issues in a very sober and focused way.

I will touch on very few areas because most of my colleagues have actually debated these issues. I will start with the issue of human resource in this Ministry. There is a serious deficit of human resource in the Ministry. In the last ten years, I think the Government has not employed veterinary doctors and animal health assistants. Considering the fact that most of the animal health assistants and the junior technical officers have actually gone home on retrenchment, I think the Ministry should be made aware that there is nothing happening on the ground, especially from the locations up to the villages. So, if the Ministry is not aware that, that is the situation at the moment, then it is actually living in an ivory tower. If we do not employ veterinary doctors for ten years, then what are we talking about? If we do not employ animal health assistants and the junior technical assistants have been retrenched, the Ministry is just one made of technocrats, from the district level up to the provincial heads and at the Ministry headquarters. So, on the ground, the people who are in charge, and I want to urge my friend, hon. Munyao to visit some place in the North Rift--

I want to put it here without fear of contradiction that, the people who are treating animals in the North Rift now, from location to sub-location level, are the quacks. The quacks are in charge and I wish to thank them for doing a good job. If you go to the markets in the North Rift; Turkana, Samburu, West Pokot, Baringo and some parts of Isiolo, you will see those men during market days with bottles of Alamycin, Adamycin, Wormicide, Nilzan and so on, with some funny kinds of calibrations; trying to dispense drugs to the farmers. That is the situation at the moment. So, the Ministry should change its policy and consider employing veterinary doctors and posting them to the divisional and locational levels.

Let me conclude, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, because you have really considered my situation, by saying that we need to be serious about animal disease control. We want the Minister to revive the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) business that we have been talking about for so many years. We were with the Minister in Wajir and, indeed, he did promise that something was going to be done to revive KMC. We want to see KMC operating. We want to see the livestock or beef sub-sector employ more Kenyans; right from the kind of abattoirs we have talked about.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Very well. I now call upon the Minister to reply!

**The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development** (Mr. Munyao): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am happy to take this chance to make a few points highlighting, especially, what the

hon. Members of the House have said. Before I do that, I want to thank the entire House. Since yesterday, we have had a total of 23 hon. Members of this House who have contributed to this Motion and have also supported my Vote. That leaves a balance of 199 hon. Members, including the Chair. I believe even those who have not contributed to this Motion support this Vote. I, therefore, congratulate them and accept the remarks from the entire House.

Perhaps, before I go deep into what each contributor said, several points have been raised about the civil servants and the way they operate. Let me take an early chance to declare that, in the past we had no serious civil servants. But I must now declare that, in my Ministry we are lucky to have very serious, honest and hardworking civil servants, maybe, because we took them through the "dip" of NARC so that we could wipe out the old blood to get new blood. So, for all the people who, perhaps, have had some doubts, should rest assured that the kind of civil servants we have in the Ministry are prepared to work.

I want to highlight a few points. Although I may not comment on the hon. Members' contributions word for word beginning with Ms. Karua, who seconded my Vote to the last speaker, hon. Kamama, I want to assure them that what I will say here touches entirely on each one of them.

There is the issue of dips which has been discussed at length. We agree that, in the Ministry, there is need to revive the non-operational dips by mobilising the dip committees. Since most of these dips were being managed on co-operative basis, I want to appeal to hon. Members of Parliament as they go round, to make sure that these dips are managed by competent leaders.

We have so many cattle dips which are not functional. To manage a dip, one would require about Kshs30,000 to Kshs40,000. Once you put the first good acaricide, and because you will be dipping and collecting money, with good management, that money will be able to sustain the dips.

It is for that reason that we are making a very passionate appeal to all hon. Members to set aside Kshs500,000 out of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) to run 30 to 40 dips in their constituencies. That will be very good because we are looking for quality animals. There is no other way we can get quality animals, if all these other things are not observed. We know very well that the Ministry is constrained financially; like other Government departments. It is for that reason that we are appealing to hon. Members of Parliament to try and donate something.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the cattle diseases, the Ministry will respond fairly quickly by deploying teams in some strategic locations with mobile testing laboratories to make sure that these diseases are fought. We are going to deploy mobile teams to Garissa, Isiolo, West Pokot and Tana River to assist the livestock farmers there. These will be pilot schemes and the rest will come.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to assure you that your constituency of Mwingi South will be included.

My good friend, Mr. Wetangula, talked about the *ingokho*---

## QUORUM

**Mr. Kosgey:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I do not want to interrupt my good friend, the Minister, but there is no quorum in the House.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Very well. My attention has been drawn---

**An hon. Member:** *Wacha hiyo!*

**Mr. Kosgey:** But it is very important!

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Mr. Kosgey! You should address yourself to the Chair! Do not address somebody across the Floor!

My attention has been drawn to the fact that there is no quorum. Yes, indeed, there is no quorum. Therefore, I order that the Division Bell be rung.

*(The Division Bell was rung)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Members! We now have a quorum. Mr. Minister, you may continue.

**The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development** (Mr. Munyao): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I was interrupted by my friend, I had started saying that my Ministry took seriously the concern of my good friend, Mr. Wetangula, because he knows that the only delicious meal in Western Kenya is *ingokho*, which is *tsingokho* in plural. We would not like to interrupt that delicious meal. It is for that reason that we feel that indigenous poultry ought to be vaccinated, at least, twice a year. It is very cheap because to vaccinate a bird costs only Kshs2. So, the farmer will spend Kshs4 per bird per year. I think that is affordable and the farmers will get the quality poultry.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are also alarmed by the high cost of artificial insemination services and we have taken into consideration the concerns raised by hon. Members on this issue. Artificial insemination services are so crucial for the breeding of good animals. My Ministry has set aside Kshs30 million to buy a nitrogen plant, which if bought, is going to reduce the price of AI services from the current Kshs800 per dose to Kshs400. I think this is a very good step. But being the first year, maybe, depending on what we will see, it is our wish to even push it further down. Currently, that is what we intend to do.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are also concerned because we know that marketing of animals and livestock products cannot effectively be done if we do not address ourselves to issue of disease control. It is for that reason that our office and the Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC) are trying to secure some areas especially in the bigger ranching areas---

*(Loud consultations)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, are you satisfied that anybody can hear me?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Members! May we listen to the Minister!

**The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development** (Mr. Munyao): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Very soon we will be setting some disease-free areas in some of these big ranching areas where an animal can be bred, looked after and treated properly. Those are the animals which later we will be slaughtering for the export market. That takes into account the promise I made yesterday; of the satellite abattoirs which will also be contributing towards this.

My Ministry is also taking seriously the issue of research and extension services that was raised by hon. Members yesterday. I would like to draw the attention of hon. Members to the fact that we have research stations in Naivasha, Muguga and Lanet. The Ministry intends to open up others for breeding quality animals.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister for Water might be happy to know that, with regard to whatever resources we have in terms of water, we will try to collaborate with her Ministry. We might even donate such water resources so that they are run better. All we need is to get the Ministry of Water to take care of the water resources that we have because, after all, it has the professionals. That way, we shall be able to manage the water pumps and even desilt some of the dams thereby assisting the livestock farmers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, value addition on hides and skins has been a concern of several hon. Members. You will recall that when hon. Raila was contributing, he alluded to this matter. He said that we need to reconsider our raw exports. For sure, we have prepared a Paper towards the realisation of this goal. We shall be holding workshops in the course of this month and we are

deeply assessing which option to take. We know that if we stop exporting raw hides and skins, we shall be able to earn better and also generate many jobs. We are, however, conscious that if we totally control this, then, there might erupt cartels from the tanneries which would strive to bring down the prices. Currently the prices of raw hides per kilo or per piece are good. The Ministry will make sure that those standards and prices are kept.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Members are concerned with the facilitation or financing of livestock farmers so that they can keep good quality animals. Hon. Members should rest assured that this year, we intend to set aside a credit facility of close to Kshs170 million which will be administered through the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC). The facility will be a great advantage to farmers and livestock keepers in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) areas. We felt that AFC is the only corporation already with the right managerial skills and statutes to give out this kind of loans as opposed to the Ministry engaging in banking activities.

It is true that a lot of holding grounds have been taken away from us. We reported and gave all this information to the Ndung'u Commission and we are waiting for the next direction. We are aware of the pieces of land that have been taken away from us. Let me assure hon. Members that at times we may not need the kind of holding grounds we used to have in Athi River. Some of the holding grounds actually led to the mismanagement of Kenya Meat Commission (KMC). What used to happen then, and it may not happen now, is that officers in those areas would buy small animals and then exchange with bigger ones which would be held up awaiting slaughter. We will not allow this to happen again. I am assuring this House that whatever land was taken from KMC, must revert back to the same. It is, therefore, a warning to those of us who have put up skyscrapers or fences around this land. Let them be warned because we shall reclaim the land very soon.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true that my Ministry is moving towards investing in livestock. I agree with what hon. Poghiso said; that people in the livestock keeping communities need to be taught how to eat fish. I was in Turkana just the other week and I found out that the Turkana know how to eat fish from Lake Rudolf. Perhaps, it is only hon. Poghiso who does not eat fish, but I will make sure he does. I am happy about his comment on the flogging of animals across the border. His concern about the individuals who drive animals across the border is valid. Please, could this message be passed over to these communities? If the message is passed over to people in those areas where such a practice is common - I know there are not many radios there - the impact will be great. I want people to support the efforts my Ministry is making. For sure, KMC will be opened soon. Yesterday, the Board members were here and everything is working nicely. What we need are wishes of good luck. We are working against all odds because the kind of money we need is not available yet. We are, however, committed to bringing change. That, I am sure, we will do. With the support of hon. Members, to whom I am grateful, we are ready to make a big change. You shall see more reforms in the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development.

We have been talking about sensitisation. We will move ahead and even count animals, bees, fish and so on so that we are in a position to plan for activities such as vaccination and other forms of treatment.

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

*(Question put and agreed to)*

*[Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair]*

IN THE COMMITTEE

*[The Temporary Deputy Chairman  
(Mr. Poghisio) took the Chair]*

Vote 19 - The Ministry of Livestock  
and Fisheries Development

**The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development** (Mr. Munyao): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:-

THAT a sum not exceeding Kshs3,008,543,735 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005 in respect of:-

Vote 19 - The Ministry of Livestock  
and Fisheries Development

*(Question proposed)*

**The Temporary Deputy Chairman** (Mr. Poghisio): We will start with Recurrent Expenditure.

#### VOTE R19 - RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

##### SUB-VOTE 190 - GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

*(Heads 640 and 641 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 190 agreed to)*

##### SUB-VOTE 191 - LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

*(Heads 224, 232, 266, 280, 291, 407,  
408, 451, 462, 463, 465, 466, 473,  
474, 477, 478, 543 and 631 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 191 agreed to)*

##### SUB-VOTE 192 - FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

*(Heads 532, 534, 537, 539,  
548 and 645 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 192 agreed to)*

##### SUB-VOTE 193 - VETERINARY SERVICES

*(Heads 286, 290, 426, 431, 432, 437, 445,*

446, 447, 448, 467, 468, 471, 472, 481,  
490, 549, 551, 552, 553 and 642 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 193 agreed to)

(Vote R19 agreed to)

VOTE D19 - DEVELOPMENT  
EXPENDITURE

SUB-VOTE 190 - GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

*Head 640 - Headquarters Administrative and Technical Services*

**Mr. Muturi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, under Head 640, Item 295, there is this "minor alterations and maintenance works". I just want to get a clarification from the Minister on the sum of Kshs4 million. We want to know why it is described as "minor alterations." Is it the Ministry which requires these "minor alterations" or is it the Kenya Meat Commission?

**The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development** (Mr. Munyao): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to general administration. The Ministry has got so many offices all over the country. This Item is catering for alteration and maintenance of our offices countrywide.

**Mr. Muturi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, last year, this Ministry was allocated Kshs4.8 million. In the year next and the one after they are projected to be given only Kshs4 million. This year they are getting exactly Kshs4 million. Why is it not possible to just allocate the Ministry Kshs20 million to do this alteration so that you will be in comfortable offices?

**The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development** (Mr. Munyao): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that what he is proposing might be the right thing. I will also draw his attention to the fact that the cost of maintenance has gone up. For example, if you buy a bicycle for Kshs5,000, within two years you spend about Kshs10,000 or Kshs15,000 on maintenance! We will take into account the suggestions by the hon. Member.

(Head 640 agreed to)

(Sub-Vote 190 agreed to)

SUB-VOTE 191 - LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

*Head 424 - National Dairy Development Project*

**Mr. Kosgey:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, under Head 424, Item 317, what is this "increase rural household income?" There is the figure of Kshs10 million. What will the Ministry do with this money?

**The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development** (Mr. Munyao): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is assistance we have received from our development partners; especially from the USAID. This will help us in training and also in the Kenya Dairy Board.

**The Temporary Deputy Chairman** (Mr. Poghisio): I think you are looking at a different



line! There is a line above that one; which Mr. Kosgey has raised. The title there is "Increased Rural Household Income."

**The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development** (Mr. Munyao): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, as I said earlier, this money will be given by our development partners, USAID, to support various activities within my Ministry.

For example it is going to support the provision of extension materials and services. It will also support activities of the Kenya Dairy Board (KDB) by providing coolers which we need in most of the areas and also the training of farmers. This is very important because it is going to help us to eradicate poverty and achieve what we want.

*Head 490 - Veterinary Farms Development*

**Mr. Oparanya:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, looking at this Head, Item 152 on Farm Development---

**The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development** (Mr. Munyao): Which page?

**Mr. Oparanya:** Page 387

**The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development** (Mr. Munyao): We have already gone past that!

**Mr. Oparanya:** No! There is an Item on Farm Development and, last year, it had an allocation of Ksh10 million and this year it has an allocation of Kshs648,000. If you move down, there is also Item 159, also described as "Farm Development". I just wanted to know.

In last year's Budget it had an allocation of Kshs300,000, and this year, it has an allocation of Kshs9.2 million. Is this a duplication? The description is "Farm Development" for both.

**The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development** (Mr. Munyao): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development has got some farms and animals; which we maintain. It is very clear that this kind of money will continue being allocated year after year.

**Mr. Oparanya:** No, Minister! What I am asking is---

**The Temporary Deputy Chairman** (Mr. Poghisio): Mr. Oparanya, who gave you the chance?

**Mr. Oparanya:** Sorry, Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir!

**Mr. Muturi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, the point that hon. Oparanya is raising is that "Farm Development" falls under two different Items. Under Item 152 it has an allocation of Kshs648,000, whereas under Item 159 it has an allocation of Kshs9.2 million. Surely, why does it fall under two different Items?

**The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development** (Mr. Munyao): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, hon. Members will realize that this is a new Ministry. In a new Ministry, you should expect to have new things. Now, we have shown it under two Items, but we are going to put them together. You will not see it in that form again next year. We will not repeat this!

*(Applause)*

*Head 491 - ASAL Development Projects*

**Mr. Muturi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have a different question. On page 384, we have Head 491, Item 340. The Minister is giving grants to private organisations worth Kshs100 million. I thought we had so many problems in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) that

all this money could be better utilized there than giving it to private organizations. Minister, what is happening? The Minister should tell us which private organizations will benefit from such huge donations.

**The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development** (Mr. Munyao): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am sure that when the hon. Member knows it all will even wish to allocate more money. These monies go into institutions which engage in drought management, like the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) for the usual research work.

*(Heads 424, 490 and 491 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 191 agreed to)*

#### SUB-VOTE 192 - FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

##### *Head 532 - Fisheries*

**Mr. Kipchumba:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, on page 384, Head 532, Item 187, I just wanted to understand, from the Minister, what this "surveillance" is.

**The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development** (Mr. Munyao): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, with regard to surveillance, this is what even hon. Members were talking about, because we have got an area of 200 nautical miles that was given to us by the law of the sea way back in 1982; to be known as our waters. That area comprises 200 nautical miles, which is a distance too far to be seen by the naked eyes. For that reason, we have got to have instruments to help us see beyond that distance so that we may know whether vessels operating within that area are licensed or not so that we can go and catch them and lock them up.

*(Applause)*

##### *Head 534 - Fisheries Stations*

**Mr. Muturi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, on page 385, under Head 534 Item 423, Trout Development, last year, there was no allocation, but this year and the following year, the Minister hopes to spend Kshs2 million. Where are these development projects taking place? Could the Minister confirm that the dams along River Tana are suitable areas for such development projects, because he has not allocated anything for those dams?

**The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development** (Mr. Munyao): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is not only those dams which we should construct in that area. We want to have more dams in Mbeere so, can we have people from Mbeere coming up with some proposals? We will stock your areas with trout.

*(Heads 532, 533, 534, 537 and  
645 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 192 agreed to)*

#### SUB-VOTE 193 - VETERINARY SERVICES

*(Heads 447, 448, 467, 468, 471, 472,  
481, 490 and 642 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 193 agreed to)*

*(Vote D19 agreed to)*

*(Question put and agreed to)*

*(Resolution to be reported  
without amendment)*

*(The House resumed)*

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

## REPORT

### VOTE 19 - MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

**Mr. Poghiso:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am directed to report that the Committee of Supply has considered the Resolution that a sum not exceeding Kshs3,008,543,735 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 2005, in respect of Vote 19 - Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development - and approved the same without amendment.

**The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development** (Mr. Munyao): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution.

**The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs** (Mr. Wetangula) seconded.

*(Question proposed)*

**Mr. Muturi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, now that the House has approved the Ministry's Budget and more so considering that the Minister himself has been passionate about the revival of the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC), among other projects, I hope that, before the end of the year, we will find meat from KMC in the shelves of various supermarkets in the country.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs** (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to thank the House for passing this Vote. It is now up to the enthusiastic Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development to make sure that the money we have given him is used to provide services. He must look at the field extension officers, and he has to make sure that the pastoralists of this country are given more attention; he must make sure that we do not have calamities with our chicken in Western Province every year and he must make sure that there is water available for the farmer.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with those remarks, I beg to support and thank the House once again.

**Mr. Kosgey:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to add my voice in congratulating

the Minister on the passage of this Vote. He is my good friend. I want to emphasise disease control. I come from a livestock area, and we have had problems with the use of acaricides. I think we have tick-resistant acaricides being applied in the North Rift. We need a change and I hope now that the Minister has got some money, proper acaricides will be provided in the area.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

### **ADJOURNMENT**

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Khamasi): Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of our business. The House is now adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, 7th October, 2004, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 5.55 p.m.