

# NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

## OFFICIAL REPORT

**Tuesday, 15th October, 1996**

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

*[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]*

### PRAYERS

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*Question No. 445*

#### ALLOCATION OF LAND TO SHAREHOLDERS

**Mr. Speaker:** Is Mr. Mutahi not here? We will leave his Question until the end. Let us move on to the next Question.

*Question No. 350*

#### LICENSING OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

**Mr. Speaker:** Is Mr. Shikuku not here? We will leave his Question until the end. Let us move on to the next Question.

*Question No. 859*

#### CONSTRUCTION OF A POLICE POST AT MAKUTANO

**Mr. Speaker:** Is Mr. Nyagah not here? We will leave his Question until the end. Let us move on to the next Question.

*Question No. 273*

#### GOVERNMENT-AIDED SCHOOLS IN EMBAKASI

**Mr. Ruhiu** asked the Minister for Education how many Government assisted schools there are in Embakasi Constituency.

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

**Mr. Ruhiu:** Yes! Yes, Question No. 273!

**Mr. Speaker:** Ignore them! You are addressing me! Is there anyone here from the Ministry of Education? We will leave that Question until the end.  
Next Question!

*Question No. 491*

#### NUMBER OF TEACHERS PROMOTED ON MERIT

**Mr. R.K. Mungai** asked the Minister for Education:-

- (a) whether he could inform the House of the number of trained teachers promoted on merit during the calendar years 1994 and 1995 for each administrative division in Murang'a District; and,
- (b) whether he could also give the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) performance

for each division in each of the two years.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is there anyone here from the Ministry of Education? We will leave that Question until the end.

Next Question!

**Mr. Obwocha:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I do notice the Assistant Minister for Education, sitting on the other side of the House, and this Question is directed to the Ministry of Education.

**An hon. Member:** She is not even listening!

**Mr. Speaker:** We will come to it. Next Question!

*Question No. 475*

PAYMENT TO EXAMINATIONS INVIGILATORS

**Mr. Speaker:** Is Mr. Anyona not here? We will leave his Question until the end. Let us move on to the next Question.

*Question No. 380*

PURCHASE OF CEMENT BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

**Mr. Sifuna** asked the Minister for Local Government:-

(a) whether he is aware that Bungoma Municipal Council purchased ten bags of cement in Bungoma Town at a total cost of Kshs8,350 as per Payment Voucher No. 001995 of June, 1995; and,

(b) whether he is satisfied with the price of the ten bags of cement stated above.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is there anyone here from the Ministry of Education? What is happening today? We will leave that Question until the end. Next Question!

*Question No. 386*

REVENUE COLLECTION BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

**Rev. Ommani** asked the Minister for Local Government:-

(a) how much money was collected in the form of service charge and market collections during the Financial Year 1994/95 by Kakamega County Council; and,

(b) how the money was utilised and on which projects.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is there anyone here from the Ministry of Education? What is happening today? We will leave that Question until the end.

Next Question!

*Question No. 200*

NUMBER OF WATER PROJECTS IN KIAMBU

**Mr. Gatabaki** asked the Minister for Water Reclamation, Regional and Water Development:-

(a) how many water projects the Government has financed in Kiambu District; and,

(b) of those, how many are in Githunguri Division.

**The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development** (Mr. Mokku): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The Government of Kenya has financed a total of 12 water projects in Kiambu District. Seven of these projects have been financed through my Ministry's budgetary allocation, while the five remaining were beneficiaries of the rural development fund. There are also 50 self-help water projects in this district, which receive technical assistance and some limited financial support from the Government.

(b) Of these, Githunguri Division has three water projects. In addition, there are 13 self-help water projects in the division, which are getting technical support from the Government, alongside all other projects in the district.

**Mr. Gatabaki:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very disappointed by the answer given by the Assistant Minister.

My Question is very specific. How many water projects has the Government of Kenya financed in Kiambu District, and of these, how many projects are there in Githunguri Division? The Assistant Minister is answering about self-help projects. But the Question is: Out of the Kshs14 billion which the Government has spent on water from 1979 to 1995, how much has been spent in Kiambu District? Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer is minimal and I am asking the Assistant Minister how much--

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order! If you know the answer, why ask? Would you like to respond, hon. Mokku?

**Mr. Mokku:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was very clear in giving him the right answer. I said that there are 12 water projects in Kiambu District.

**Mr. Mwaura:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has given this House, the number of the projects which are being assisted by the Government. Can he specifically tell this House, how much money has been used in developing these 12 projects he is talking about? How much money has been committed?

**Mr. Mokku:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the original Question of the hon. Member was not about how much money was set aside for this. But for the last five years, the Kenya Government has spent Kshs9,615,260 on those projects in Kiambu.

**Mr. Gatabaki:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Nairobi receives 99 per cent of its water from the water reservoirs from Kiambu and Murang'a Districts. State House, this Parliament and these hon. Ministers get their water from Kiambu and Murang'a districts, yet the Assistant Minister says the Government spent Kshs9 million out of the Kshs14 billion in a region that supplies 99 per cent of water in this City. Is it fair for this Government to spend minimum amount of its resources for water in the region that supplies 99 per cent water consumed in the City? Is it not fair that Kiambu and Murang'a receive 40 per cent of the revenue received by this City Council of Nairobi for compensation just like tourist areas receive 40 per cent of the revenue collected?

*(Applause)*

**Mr. Mokku:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is fair and I think the hon. Member has admitted that Kiambu District has less water problems compared to the other districts he has mentioned. For example, he talked of Nairobi which needs more water. I think he has admitted in this august House that Kiambu has less problem of water as compared to other districts he has mentioned.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. Next Question, Mr. Rai.

*Question No.550*

REPAIR OF ROAD C106

**Mr. Rai** asked the Minister for Public Works and Housing when the Kinango/Lunga Lunga Road, being an extension of C106, will be repaired so that it can be passable.

**The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing** (Col. Kiluta): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

During 1995/96 financial year some Kshs752,000 was spent to grade and gravel the Kinango/Lunga Lunga Road and during the current financial year, an additional Kshs774,000 will be spent by the Ministry to grade and improve the same road. After these works are completed the road will be fairly passable.

**Mr. Rai:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, with all due respect to the concern taken by the Assistant Minister, what I would like to put on record is that this road was destroyed by the rain in April 1996. This is the only major road which is being used by farmers to transport their produce from Lunga Lunga to Kinango town, the Assistant Minister is just telling this House that they are going to send some additional money. Could he just indicate to this House whether this money has already been released to the district headquarters for the repairs to be done?

**Mr. Kiluta:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a different Question last week, the hon. Member requested me to find out when another road in his constituency will be constructed, and I have just informed him that the grader moved there last week to gravel that road. As soon as they finish that particular road, they will move to this other one because the money is available.

**Mr. Rai:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I think we are just differing with the Assistant Minister because what I have asked is about the road from Kinango to Lunga Lunga. I agree with what he has done for this other road, but my question is that this is the major road which is being used by farmers to transport their produce to Kinango town, and since this road was damaged by the rains in April 1996, all I wanted to know from him is whether or not money has already been released to the district headquarters from Nairobi? We have only one grader and we

are not sure whether it can gravel all the roads within the whole district?

**Mr. Kiluta:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said, the grader is already there, it moved there on Friday. It is up to the hon. Member to decide whether he wants the Ministry to continue with the work we are doing in his constituency or move it to the road in question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. Next Question, Mr. Ojode.

*Question No.560*

CESS FROM RUMA NATIONAL PARK

**Mr. Ojode** asked the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife:-

(a) if he could inform this House the extent and size of Ruma National Park; and,

(c) how much cess money has been collected in respect of Ruma National Park between 1994 and September 1996, and to whom is the cess money paid.

**The Assistant Minister for Tourism and Wildlife** (Mr. Kisiero): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Ruma National Park has an area of 120 square kilometres which is 1,300 hectares, and it is situated in the Rambwe Valley between Kanyamwa Escarpment to the East and Gwasi Hills to the West in Homa Bay and Suba District.

(b) No cess money has been collected in respect of Ruma National Park as the law does not allow cess collection in National Park.

**Mr. Ojode:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Ruma National Park borders my constituency and Mbita constituency. Kamugwagi was the headquarters of the Ruma National Park where all the staff of KWS are staying. Last month, the billboard for Ruma National Park which is situated at Kamugwagi was removed and erected 30 kilometres away at Malele primary school. And the reason for doing this---

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Are you telling us a story?

**Mr. Ojode:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am just telling a story because it is a border issue. They want to enlarge Suba District in order to incorporate as many people as possible. I am not going to accept---

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Mr. Ojode! As regards that story, you can actually tell in a public rally, but for now, it is Questions Time. Could you ask a question?

**Mr. Ojode:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister confirm or deny that the boundary of Ruma National Park has been changed by nobody else other than this Peter Nyakiamo who is a "KANU hawk" in Suba District.

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Kisiero:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of anyone having changed the boundaries between the two districts. Our only duty is to ensure that we pay compensation money to that area. At the moment, we have not been officially informed of the boundaries dividing Suba District from Homa Bay District. At the moment, we have paid Homa Bay some money as compensation because we converted the National Reserve into a National Park. So, we have been paying Homa Bay a sum of Kshs600,000 as compensation up to early this year. As to the future, we shall wait until we get instructions on the boundaries between the two districts.

**Mr. Ojode:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is misleading this House because even that Kshs600,000 was not paid to Homa Bay District. It was paid to Mbita constituency and it was a directive from Mr. Nyakiamo. Could the Assistant Minister tell this House how much money was paid to Homa Bay itself and how much money was paid to Mbita constituency because as far as I am concerned, the whole of it was paid to Mbita constituency in Suba District.

**Mr. Kisiero:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the records available in our office, it is only Homa Bay that has been paid money. We paid Homa Bay County Council Kshs300,000 on 17th January, 1994 and on 5th January, 1995, we paid them another Kshs300,000 and on 1st September, 1995, we paid them another Kshs300,000 and on 30th January, 1996, we paid Homa Bay County Council Kshs300,000. We have not paid anybody else any money from that date.

**Mr. Mbeo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the answer given by the Assistant Minister, it indicates very clearly that Suba District has not benefitted out of this compensation. Could the Assistant Minister, therefore, inform this House when Suba District will get its share of the compensation?

**Mr. Kisiero:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier, so far we have not been informed about the boundaries

between two Districts. Therefore, we are still paying Homa Bay District as of this date. But if there would be any problems between the two Districts, I would suggest that the leaders sit down with the Provincial Administration and sort out the matter. We are always willing to pay to whosoever is to be paid the money.

**Mr. Ojode:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Are you called Mak'Onyango!

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Mak'Onyango:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the reply given by the Assistant Minister that no cent was paid in respect of this Ruma National Park to Suba District, can the Assistant Minister tell the House how much money the Government was able to raise from this particular National Park, and what is the Ministry doing to encourage more tourists to visit Ruma National Park?

**Mr. Kisiero:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the money that we have raised through Park entry fees is very little, indeed. In 1994, we collected Kshs56,452; 1995, we collected Kshs47,739 and from January to March, 1996, we had raised only Kshs29,939.00.

**Mr. Ojode:** The last question, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry there is no chance. Next Question, Dr. Lwali-Oyondi.

*Question No 108*

PAYMENT OF DUES TO MR OCHANDA

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi** asked the Minister for Labour and Manpower Development:-

- (a) if he is aware that Mr. Morris Ochanda, ID/No 9301566/71, who was an employee of Plutos Hardware Ltd; P.O. Box 15196, Nakuru, was sacked without any lawful cause by his employer, who has failed to pay his dues amounting to Kshs31,256 despite instructions from the District Labour Officer, Nakuru, in his letter Ref.M1/LD.64/00 of 22nd August, 1994; and,
- (b) what steps he is taking to ensure that the complainant is paid his dues.

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

(a) I am not aware of the allegation.

(b) During a joint reconciliation meeting, it was established that Mr. Ochanda's dues amount to Kshs2,870. Out of that Kshs2,360.20 was collected on 23rd January, 1995, the balance being one week's pay in lieu of notice has also been deposited to the District Labour Officer, Nakuru, awaiting collection by the complainant.

**Dr. Kituyi:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. If I heard the Assistant Minister properly, he said he is not aware of the allegation. After he read the question, if it is an allegation, already by that act, he is aware of the allegation. Is he not aware of the allegation or the validity of that allegation?

**Mr. Ali:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the allegations were centred as Kshs31,256 which had not been paid to the complainant.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. Dr. Lwali-Oyondi.

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the answer given by the Assistant Minister and bearing in mind that I have quoted a letter written by his own District Labour Officer in the District, and having disregarded that by saying that he is not aware, how did he arrive at only Kshs2,800 being paid to an employee who has been working for over 10 years, and whether he thinks that is fair?

**Mr. Ali:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the complainant initially misled the District Labour Officer by alleging that he had worked for two years without any overtime benefits, and demanded travelling allowance and severance pay, in which case the District Labour Officer initially put this demand to the employer for him to be paid. But during the reconciliation meeting, the truth was established that he was a casual labourer and his dues were only 21 days leave, travelling allowance and one week's pay, which amounted to Kshs2,870.

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, to start with, the answer given by the Assistant Minister is not true that he was not aware, yet he was aware of everything. I do not think that is honesty on his part. Is the Assistant Minister aware that Asian businessmen now are not employing anybody on a permanent basis, and if they realise that somebody has worked for 10 years, they relieve him of his job for sometime and re-employ him afresh? Is he aware that this is what is happening throughout Kenya being practised by Asian businessmen?

**Mr. Ali:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. Next Question for the second time, Mr. Muhika Mutahi.

*Question No 445*

ALLOCATION OF LAND TO SHAREHOLDERS

**Mr. Speaker:** Is Mr. Mutahi not in? The Question is dropped.

*(Question dropped)*

Next Question, Mr. Martin Shikuku.

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to apologise for coming late.

**Mr. Speaker:** But you were here?

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Yes, Mr. Speaker, Sir. He could not turn up.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order, Dr. Lwali-Oyondi! Are you sure you have his instructions to ask that Question?

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** I thought he told you, Mr. Speaker, Sir!

**Mr. Speaker:** Or do you generally have a watching brief?

*Question No 350*

LICENSING OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi**, on behalf of **Mr. Shikuku**, asked the Minister of State, Office of the President, which law stipulates that an applicant requiring to hold a public meeting must first have the recommendations of the District Officer, Officer Commanding Police Division, and District Security Intelligence Officer before the District Commissioner licences the applicant.

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

There is no law requiring an applicant who wants to hold a public meeting to have a recommendation from the District Officer, Officer Commanding Police Division or District Security Intelligence Officer before a licence is issued to the applicant. But, as a matter of administrative procedure, the District Commissioners consult them for their input before the licence is issued.

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of that, could the Assistant Minister tell his officers not to waste time of Members of Parliament to go and see not only the District Officers, but also the chiefs and various people before they are issued with a licence and during that time, they ask for money for various Harambees which do not exist?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, taking the last statement first, I would like the hon. Member to substantiate it.

So far as the first point is concerned, yes, if there is any way which a Member of Parliament is forced to go down to the assistant chiefs and chiefs, I would like to know that and we will rectify the situation.

**Mr. Anyona:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am delighted that the Assistant Minister has confirmed that the law does not require an applicant for a public licence to go to the District Officer, Chief, and Assistant Chiefs. That is the law. Would the Assistant Minister now make sure that the DCs do not break the law by changing the statutory form because the form has now been changed and the name of DOs, chiefs and Assistant chiefs has been inserted as being mandatory before you can get a licence from the DC? Will he make sure that they comply with the law?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, yes, I will do that.

**Dr. Kituyi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is normal that administrative procedures are supposed to be facilitative for what is provided for in the Law. Why has the Ministry found it convenient administratively, to place so many hurdles in the way of Members applying for licences to hold rallies by these cumbersome procedures they have been adopting?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, having answered the question posed by hon. Anyona, I do not think that I need to go back again.

**Mr. Raila:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, now that the Assistant Minister is trying to enforce the law, could he tell this House which section of the Public Order Act requires that an applicant must apply 14 days in advance, before the permit is issued? I have scrutinised the Act throughout and I have not seen the 14 days mandatory requirement.

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the last few words by the hon. Member escaped me. Could he please repeat

them?

**Mr. Raila:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that I have scrutinised the Public Order Act and I have got a copy of it here. I have not seen anywhere in that Act which says that the applicant has to apply 14 days in advance in order that the permit is issued. Which section of the Act are the District Commissioners applying when they insist that the applicants must apply at least 14 days in advance?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the requirement of 14 days is procedural.

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister in the first instance told us that it was not lawful for the DCs to tell people to start from the Sub-Chiefs upwards and so on, and now he has another procedure. What law is supporting that? Is he in order to change his rules according to the question?

**Mr. Speaker:** Next Question!

**Mr. Anyona:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I think there is confusion here. I have to check again, but my understanding of the law is that 14 days is part of the law. Now the Assistant Minister is telling us that it is procedural. In which case, it is not legally binding and yet, you cannot get a permit if you apply outside 14 days. Can the Assistant Minister now, check the law, come back with a statement and clarify this confusion?

**Mr. Speaker:** Well I hope he can! Next Question!

**Mr. Nyagah:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I apologise for coming late.

*Question No.859*

CONSTRUCTION OF POLICE POST AT MAKUTANO

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

(a) what arrangements are there to construct a police station/post at Makutano in Karaba Location, in view of the fact that Gachoka Constituency is very large and that the nearest police station within the District is located in Embu Township;

(b) if he could confirm that the plot allocated by the Embu County Council for this purpose is still available; and,

(c) if he could furnish the House with the plot number and the size of the said plot.

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

(a) There are no immediate arrangements to construct a police station or a police post at Makutano, since the area is adequately served by Karaba Police Post which is approximately 10 kilometres away.

(b) Yes, the plot is still available.

(c) The plot number is E373/96/1 measuring 0.3 hectares.

**Mr. Nyagah:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am here to protect the Government. The last time this allocation was given to the Police Station was on 19th April and 24th May 1991. They were given a plot measuring two acres. The plot that the Minister has just read to us as measuring 0.31 was allocated five months ago.

I am on record having asked the Minister of State, Office of the President to produce the plot number. I am grateful now that he has done so. What will the Assistant Minister do with the original plot that has been allocated to 21 people and I have their names and I have presented them to the administration? The DC has been on site and seen the plot he has just read to us which has been exchanged with a nursery school.

My question to the Assistant Minister is: Are you interested in the Police Station or not? And, do you want me to help you?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would accept that assistance with thanks, but nevertheless, I am interested in a police station at the area that is required.

**Mr. P.N. Ndwiga:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Makutano is at the junction of roads leading to Embu and Nyeri and, this area is the haven of thieves and highway robbers. The Assistant Minister tells us that this area is served by a police station which is 10 kilometres away in an area which is impassable. There are no roads and there are no telephones. Can he tell us how this area is served by a police post which is 10 kilometres away? From Makutano you cannot communicate with Karaba. How does the police post in Karaba serve Makutano? It is ridiculous!

**Mr. Awori:** Of course, the hon. Member is entitled to his opinion. But, nevertheless, I know that the police at Karaba are giving adequate attention to all the inhabitants in the area.

**Mr. Nyagah:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure the reason for the police to ask for a piece of land, is because they needed it. Can the Assistant Minister assure this House, that the Chairman of the County Council of Mbeere and his team under Minute 2, of 1994 which is fictitious, will not allocate a police station in a 60 acre plot which is exactly five kilometres away from Makutano area, where they now want to place this police station so that they get away with the

illegal 21 plots that they have sold at a cost of Kshs100,000 each to the Chairman of the County Council?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would appreciate very much if the hon. Member would make available all those facts so that the necessary action can be taken.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well! Next Question by Mr. Ruhiu for the second time!

*Question No.273*

GOVERNMENT-AIDED SCHOOLS IN EMBAKASI

**Mr. Ruhiu** asked the Minister for Education, how many Government- assisted secondary schools there are in Embakasi Constituency.

**The Assistant Minister for Education** (Mrs. Ndetei): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to apologise for not replying in the first round, but now I beg to reply.

There are two Government-assisted public secondary schools in Embakasi Constituency namely, Kayole and Dandora Secondary Schools.

**Mr. Ruhiu:** Thank you for that reply from the gracious lady. When I asked that question for the first time, she was sitting there, but she did not have the answer. But, I am happy that the Minister hon. Kamotho has walked in with the answer which I have here.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is correct that there are two Government-assisted secondary schools in Embakasi and I am grateful that in 1992, the Ministry gave a grant of Kshs100,000 to Dandora Secondary School for laboratory equipment. This year, the Ministry has given two instalments of Kshs68,900 and Kshs69,000 as grants for needy students. Now, in a school like Dandora Secondary School where we have 340 students, these grants constitute a very small contribution from the Ministry of Education. Could the Assistant Minister ensure that her Ministry is going to enhance these grants and, at the same time, offer grants to Kayole Secondary School so that they can put up a building because at the moment, Kayole Secondary School is operating from primary school premises.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Ruhiu, are you happy now?

**Mr. Ruhiu:** No, I have asked that question. I am not happy because it has not been answered.

**Mrs. Ndetei:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me make a small correction because when the Question was first asked, I was not sitting there and the Minister had not walked in with the answer. I had the answer and I was not in when it was asked first. Nevertheless, these are day secondary schools and the grant is considered to be adequate and in accordance with the monies available but on the second section of his question, or his long speech, he can conduct a harambee and he will be assisted by everyone.

**Mr. Gitonga:** Is the Assistant Minister in order to mislead the House because when the Question was first asked, the Assistant Minister was sitting right there and she did not stand to answer?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order! Would you like to ask your supplementary question Mr. Ruhiu?

**Mr. Ruhiu:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree that I can organise fund raising functions for these two institutions but could the Ministry consider these schools because since these schools were built I have held two harambees to assist the schools? Now, could the Assistant Minister consider at least giving grants for building funds to these two schools because the parents are very poor and they can hardly contribute sufficient funds for these secondary schools?

**Mrs. Ndetei:** I would request the hon. Member to submit an application to the Ministry requesting for those grants if he has to organise for a harambee for the schools.

**Mr. Gatabaki:** On a point of order Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the gracious lady to mislead the House about funding the school through a harambee when this House passes the largest budget for the Ministry of Education?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Mr. Njehu! That is a points of argument. Mr. Robert Mungai's question for the second time.

*Question No. 491*

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PROMOTED ON MERIT

**Mr. R.K. Mungai,** asked the Minister for Education:-

(a) whether he could inform the House, the number of trained teachers promoted on merit during the calendar years 1994 and 1995 for each administrative division in Murang'a District; and,

(b) whether he could also give the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) performance for each such division in each of the two years.



**The Assistant Minister for Education** (Mrs. Ndetei): Mr. Speaker, this is the Question which was asked when I was walking into the Chamber. So, I also apologise because it was asked when I was sitting down. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The number of trained teachers promoted on merit during the calendar years 1994 and 1995 in Murang'a District was as follows: In 1994, there was a total of 223 and in 1995 there was a total of 210.

(b) The KCPE performance of each administrative division of Murang'a District based on mean standard scores was as follows: Makuyu mean grade in 1994 was 3377.67 and the position was one; in 1995 it was 369.19 and the position was one; For Kangema in 1995 it was 362.53 and they were in position number two and in 1995 they had 356.76 in position three; Kandara had 361.9 in position three and in 1995 they had 354.49 and they were in position number five; Kigumo was 355.49 in position number four and in 1995 they had a mean grade of 354.52 in position number four; Kiharu which is hon. Matiba's area had a mean score of 353.22 in position five and in 1985 the mean score was 358.15 in position number two.

**Mr. R.K. Mungai:** Thank you for that honest and elaborate answer. It is quite obvious from the figures that I have here that the Makuyu teachers are getting a raw deal from this Government because although they maintained position number one in both years, that is 1994 and 1995, they have the least teachers who were promoted on merit. Could the hon. Assistant Minister tell this House why Makuyu teachers are being discriminated against by this KANU Government?

**Mrs. Ndetei:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to assure the hon. Member that Makuyu Division is not being discriminated against by the Government. It is the smallest division in the whole district and, therefore, has the least number of schools and teachers.

**Mr. R.K. Mungai:** Could I know possibly from the gracious lady what criteria is used in awarding these merit promotions?

**Mrs. Ndetei:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the teachers who apply for promotion are usually inspected and they are graded and, therefore, promoted on merit. There is no favouritism or anything else special.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next Question, for the second time. What is it Raila?

**Mr. Raila:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the hon. Assistant Minister in order to mislead this House that the promotion of these teachers was done purely on merit when we know that nepotism, tribalism and favouritism is the order of the day as concerns promotions in the Teachers Service Commission (TSC)?

**Mrs. Ndetei:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not aware of that.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. Next Question. For the second time, Mr. George Anyona.

**Mr. Anyona:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I apologise for not being here to ask my Question when it was first called.

#### *Question No. 475*

#### PAYMENT TO EXAMINATION INVIGILATORS

**Mr. Anyona** asked the Minister for Education:-

(a) whether he is aware that many teachers in Nyamira District, who invigilated Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) and Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) between 1990 and 1993, have not been paid by the Kenya National Examinations Council; and,

(b) how much money the Council owes these teachers and when they will be paid.

**The Assistant Minister for Education** (Mrs. Ndetei): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I apologise since this is the second time the Question is being asked and I did not answer on time.

(a) I have been assured by the Kenya National Examinations Council (KNEC) that all KCSE and KCPE invigilation claims for the period 1990 to 1993 have been processed and cheques posted by 1994. However, if there are specific teachers in Nyamira District or any other district in the country who have not received their cheques, their details should be forwarded to the Kenya National Examinations Council (KNEC) to facilitate a follow-up.

(b) As far as I am concerned, the Kenya National Examinations Council (KNEC) does not owe any money to teachers who invigilated both the KCPE and the KCSE examinations in Nyamira District or in any other district between 1990 and 1993.

**Mr. Anyona:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Question was filed early in 1994. It has taken about three years to reach the Floor of the House. Now, could the Assistant Minister explain why it took four to five years for the Kenya National Examinations Council to process payment for these teachers who were marking exams and explain how much it was and where that money was at that time?

**Mrs. Ndetei:** Could the hon. Member repeat that question since I cannot hear?

**Mr. Anyona:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I am saying is that it took about five years for the Kenya National Examinations Council to process the payments and, I am sure they started processing the payments when I filed this question early in 1994. Could she explain the reason for that long delay, the amount of money involved and where it was for those five years?

**Mrs. Ndeti:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, delays have been occurring in the payment to these teachers because some of them have been changing their addresses. The cheques are sent to them and they are returned to the Kenya National Examinations Council (KNEC), and yet these teachers do not reclaim their money. So, it takes very long to pay them because the KNEC does not know the teachers' new address. Therefore, we are advising teachers who have not been paid to make new claims to the KNEC, and they will be paid. As to the amount of money involved, we do not have the figure now, but we can provide it later if the hon. Member is very much interested in it.

*(Mr. Sifuna rose in his place)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Mr. Sifuna! I wish to defer your Question to Thursday, and will do the same for Hon. Rev Ommani's Question. This is because I do not have much time remaining. We have 10 more minutes and I have two Questions by Private Notice, which I would like to give a chance.

**Mr. Sifuna:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Could you not have deferred those Questions by Private Notice, and given us this chance?

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Sifuna, Questions by Private Notice are, by their very nature, urgent.

*Question No. 380*

PURCHASE OF CEMENT BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

*(Question deferred)*

*Question No. 386*

REVENUE COLLECTION BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

*(Question deferred)*

**QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE**

SHOOTING OF ITE FARM RESIDENTS

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

(a) Is the Minister aware that Administration Police and the Chief of Kaibei Location in Trans Nzoia District have since Thursday 20.6.96 terrorised residents of Ite Farm and all the surrounding areas by shooting innocent people, including a school boy?

(b) If the answer to (a) above is in the affirmative, how many bullets were fired by the Chief and the Administration Police between 20.6.96 and 24.6.96, when they were on the farm?

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

(a) I am aware that the Administration Police and the Chief of Kaibei Location were on 20.6.96 assigned to a Mr. Kimbui of Ite Farm to enforce a court order arising out of case No. 207/91 of 15.1.92, requiring the squatters to be evicted from the farm. A school boy, by the name of Moses Wanjala Simiyu, was hit by a bullet and sustained injuries and was taken to hospital.

(b) The Administration Police fired about 60 rounds of ammunition in the air to scare away the squatters who were getting unruly during the exercise.

**Mr. Kapten:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is very misleading for the Assistant Minister to allege that there is a court order. This morning I passed through Eldoret High Court; I checked the court file and found that there is court order whatsoever. Even then, why was it necessary for the Chief and the Administration Police to spray 200 acres of maize crop with the Round Up? How are these people going to live?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is sanctity in ownership of land. If a person who owns a piece of land asks the Government to help him repossess it from squatters the law requires the Government to protect him.

**Mr. Kapten:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I have just told the Assistant Minister that there is no court order! If it is there, can he lay it on the Table so that we see it?

I am telling him that I perused the court file and know that there is no court order!

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am insisting that there is one.

**Mr. Shikuku:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member says that he perused the file and confirmed that there is no court order, but the Assistant Minister is insisting that there is a court order. What will happen if hon. Kapten produces evidence to the effect that, indeed, there is no court order? To be fair, can the Assistant Minister - I do not want him to become a full Minister - produce the court order before this House tomorrow?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will produce the court order, but I cannot say whether I will do so tomorrow.

**Mr. Nthenge:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. If the Assistant Minister says that he will not produce the court order tomorrow, when will he do so?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, Mr. Awori, when do you think you will produce the order?

**Mr. Awori:** As soon as possible, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Mr. Awori! That is not adequate. I do not think that helps a lot! How soon is "as soon as possible"?

**Mr. Awori:** It is very soon, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, hon. Members! Members must take the Chair seriously. When I ask a Minister when he or she expects to do something I am doing this for the purposes of allocating time. Mr. Awori, I think you must take the Chair very seriously. When are you going to table the court order?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will do that by Thursday.

**Mr. Murungi:** Very well. Mr. Murungi's Question.

#### RECOVERY OF STOLEN ANIMALS

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

(a) Is the Minister aware that on Saturday, 17.8.96, over 1000 heavily armed Samburu warriors invaded Kipsing in Oldo-Nyiro Division of Isiolo District and stole 3,296 cows, 636 goats and 72 donkeys belonging to the herdsmen from Meru Community?

(b) Is he further aware that the said animals were driven away by the warriors in the presence of the District Commissioner (DC), Isiolo, his security team and a contingent of GSU in four lorries?

(c) Is he also aware that the Meru herdsmen, who were pursuing the animals, were prevented from doing so by the DC, Isiolo, who promised them that the Government would recover the stolen animals?

(d) What urgent action is the Minister taking to ensure that the stolen animals are returned as promised by the DC?

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

(a) Yes, I am aware of the incident, although the number of warriors was 300 and not 1000 as alleged.

(b) No, I am not aware.

(c) No, I am not aware.

(d) Following the incident the Isiolo and Samburu Districts Security Committees met with Meru and Samburu elders on 20.8.96 and agreed that the Samburu should return the stolen animals. So, far no animals have been returned, although the follow up talks are still in progress. We anticipate to make good progress.

**Mr. Murungi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very significant that the Assistant Minister has not answered part (d) to my Question. This confirms our suspicion all along that this Government is involved in cattle rustling. At the time when these animals were driven away by Samburu warriors the DC was present in the bush and four lorries of General Service Unit personnel escorted the Samburu warriors. The meeting of 20.8.96, which the Assistant Minister has just talked about, was attended by the Samburu warriors, elders from Meru and Samburu communities and the DCs for Isiolo and Samburu Districts, and the warriors who had stolen the cows admitted having stolen the animals, but said that they thought that the cows belonged to the Somali and not the Meru. They agreed to return these animals.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Murungi, put the question now. You are taking too much time!

**Mr. Murungi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have with me here a list of 24 Samburu warriors who keeping the cattle, donkeys and the goats. I am going to pass this list to the Assistant Minister by laying it on the Table. Can the Assistant Minister assure us that upon receipt of this list he will go to Isiolo and ensure that those animals are returned by the warriors who are keeping them.

*(Mr. Murungi laid the list on the Table)*

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will certainly appreciate the hon. Member's assistance. If he lets me have the list which he says he has got, the necessary investigation and eventual action will be taken.

**Mr. Ndubai:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the animals in question were stolen from my constituency and hon. Kalweo's constituency. I have had the opportunity to talk to Messrs Kimalat, Kalweo and DC, Isiolo, and they promised me personally that these animals would be brought back because they had been recovered by the GSU. Can the Assistant Minister tell the House why they assured me that the animals would be brought back, or were they involved in the stealing of the animals? Can I ask the Assistant Minister to give this House a definite date when the Tigania and Igembe people will get their animals back?

**Mr. Awori:** I am baffled by the comments from my colleagues that, they informed the hon. Member that the cattle had been retaken by GSU. As far as I am concerned, I stand by my original answer that they were taken by Samburu warriors and they will be returned after the conclusion of the on-going talks between the two sides.

**Mr. Leshore:** The Assistant Minister is misleading this House, because as far as I am concerned, several Samburus have been killed between June and August this year. This is an area which is inhabited by Samburus and cattle rustling has displaced over 10,000 Samburus who are living in that area. Could the Assistant Minister now tell us why the Merus are claiming that the cattle were taken by the Samburus? It is not true, because those were ex-army men from the late Mohammed Siad Barre's regime who were recruited by people in Isiolo!

**Mr. Awori:** The information which I have given arose from the meetings between the security committee members of the two districts and the elders of Isiolo and Samburu. I really feel very sad for my colleagues because some of the warriors from Samburu have been killed in the past, but we will do everything in our power to ensure that cattle stolen from either side are returned to their lawful owners.

**Mr. Arte:** Since the Assistant Minister has confirmed that Samburu warriors stole the cattle and he has said the Samburus have admitted; could he take these people to court rather than asking them to return the cattle? How can you condone people who break the law by asking them to bring the cattle back? The cattle should be brought back and the people responsible be taken to court.

**Mr. Awori:** I do not want to ignite a war between my friends. As I have mentioned, the cattle will be returned to the lawful owners.

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

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order, Mr. Murungi! I appreciate the concern by hon. Members. I would have given a lot of latitude to this Question, if it was not for the fact that today is a Supply day. We are already past the time. So, I do sympathise with you hon. Murungi, but nevertheless, we must continue with the next Order. Next Order!

## COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

*(Order for Committee read being the  
Fourteenth Allotted Day)*

### MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

Vote 10 - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock  
Development and Marketing

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that Mr. Speaker, do now leave the Chair. The continued growth tempo in our economy from a meagre 0.2 per cent in 1993 to 3 per cent in 1994 and 4.9 percent in 1995---

*(Loud consultations)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order! I do not expect a continuation of that kind of thing which hon. Members were complaining about in this House. Let us have some order and listen very attentively. We should value time.

Proceed Mr. Minister.

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will start all over again.

I beg to move that Mr. Speaker, do now leave the Chair. The continued growth tempo of our economy from a meagre 0.2 per cent in 1993 to 3 per cent in 1994 and to 4.9 per cent in 1995 was a gratifying development to all of us. This remarkable growth, was as a result of, among other things, the continued liberalisation of our economy, thus enabling the private sector to step up competitive investment initiatives in various sectors of the economy. More importantly, this improved performance of the economy benefited greatly from the performance of the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector will continue to play a key role towards the achievement of our national development objectives of providing food security to our people and thus, alleviating poverty through income generation and employment creation, earning foreign exchange and providing raw materials to our industrial sector. The importance of this sector to our economic growth was once again underscored by the impetus it gave to the overall economic growth which we have witnessed over the last financial year.

Currently, the sector accounts for 25 per cent of Gross Domestic Product. It contributes immensely towards the goal of poverty alleviation by providing direct employment to approximately 70 per cent of our workforce, particularly in the rural areas, where nearly 80 per cent of our people live. It also generates about 60 per cent of our total foreign exchange earnings and contributes between 70 and 75 per cent of raw materials needed by our industrial sector.

In line with our national goals and aspirations, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing continues to implement policies stipulated in Sessional Paper No.1 of 1986 on Economic Management For Renewed Growth, Sessional Paper No.2 of 1994 on National Food Policy, the Seventh National Development Plan and Policy Framework Paper for 1996 to 1998 and other Government Policy documents. In this regard, the highest priority of the Ministry continues to be the enhancement of national food security and food self-sufficiency and the production of export and industrial oriented agricultural commodities to generate foreign exchange and raw materials needed for our industrial sector. To achieve the national goals stated above, financial and physical resources will be required. This is the basis of our request for budgetary support. However, before I make a detailed examination of the budget request under our Recurrent and Development Expenditures, I would like to highlight and comment on a number of important issues. First, I wish to highlight the various measures that support the agricultural sector since the last budget. Secondly, I wish to note the key constraints hindering the achievement of greater growth and thirdly, I will cite the main measures being undertaken by the Ministry to accelerate the growth of the sector. Finally, the various measures announced in this year's national Budget that are likely to affect the sector.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the last Budget the Ministry has continued to undertake a number of activities geared towards further development of the agricultural sector. On food crops, having liberalised the cereals sub-sector in 1993, in collaboration with the other relevant arms of the Government, we have re-defined the role of the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) so as to enable it to operate commercially. To achieve this goal, the NCPB is currently being seriously re-structured. In harmony with this, the Ministry is in the process of developing a policy to enhance participation of the private sector in the production, storage, distribution and processing of cereals. The framework is also addressed through the review of the relevant Acts of Parliament that relate to the agricultural sector.

With regard to export crops, the liberalisation of coffee and tea sub-sectors has progressed well and, ownership and management of the industries have been transferred to farmers. For these commodities, the main thrust remains to re-structure the institutional set ups so as to formalise the transfer of the powers of decision making to the local producers. It is our hope that this will lead to increased local small holder yields, incomes and processing capacity and ensuring maximum benefits to the producers. For both tea and coffee all local processing factories are the property of the farmers. In the case of tea, each factory has become a company owned by the local tea growers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on industrial crops, a background study towards the privatisation of Chemelil, Muhoroni, Nzoia and Sony sugar factories has already been completed. In addition, the privatisation of both Chemelil and Mumias is progressing steadily. Also, cotton ginneries have been privatised except for one, which is blocked by a court order. During the privatisation of the sugar and cotton industries, the Government will ensure that farmers are given first priority in the purchase of the shares. Efforts towards organising farmers in this regard are being initiated. In addition, other local investors will also be given a chance to buy shares in the sugar company.

In the case of oil seeds, the Ministry is in the process of developing the necessary institutional, technical and legal framework for the improvement of the oil seed industry which has a considerable potential as an alternative source of income, particularly in the dry areas of our country.

On the livestock sub-sector, livestock production in pastoral areas has continued to recover from the recent drought. The Ministry is promoting community based projects to maintain bore holes and dams. Despite the various problems within the dairy sector, it continues to grow. The Ministry is reviewing the Dairy Industry Act and the dairy

development policy to conform with the liberalisation environment.

In provision of or/and the privatising of veterinary services, the Ministry has put considerable effort in promoting farmers groups and co-operatives to provide some of the services. In the case of artificial insemination, there are now over 80 organisations providing the service. The Ministry has also continued to promote a private veterinary practice and over 150 veterinarians are already providing clinical services. The Ministry is also revitalising the dipping programme by providing acaricides to community managed dips. The supply of these acaricides will be effected as soon as suppliers deliver these chemicals.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention the key constraints hindering the growth of the sector. The agricultural sector today faces numerous constraints that need our collective efforts to address. These constraints include:-

- (1) Inadequate and poor rural infrastructure including roads, rural market centre facilities, storage, electricity and water.
- (2) Lack of adequate credit for farmers and marketing agents.
- (3) High cost of agricultural inputs including animal feeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals and drugs and many others.
- (5) Lack of adequate and reliable markets, especially during peak seasons.
- (6) Lack of adequate weather-related information for more effective and efficient decision making on production and marketing operations.
- (7) Poor agro-economic practices, especially among those who treat farming as a cultural activity rather than business.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, to address these constraints requires considerable financial resources. It has been observed that over the years, investment in agriculture has stagnated at below 10 per cent of gross fixed capital formation in this country, which is hardly adequate to generate sustainable growth.

Government expenditure: This is a point I would like hon. Members to bear in mind. The Government expenditure in the agricultural sector has remained at five per cent of the total Government expenditure, when agriculture is contributing more than 25 per cent in building the economy. The combined effects of low investments by both the private and public sectors, especially in this period of liberalisation, means that the agricultural sector cannot achieve any substantial sustainable growth. While efforts are being made to encourage more private sector investments, additional public investments should also be made available for core activities in the Ministry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are measures that the Ministry would like to take to accelerate the growth of the agricultural economy. To enhance the performance of the agricultural sector on a sustainable basis, it will be necessary to undertake various measures aimed at eliminating the key problems. The needed measures include re-defining the functions of the Ministry and a more liberalised economy. Our major aim is to re-structure the Ministry so as to facilitate its effectiveness and efficiency in rendering services to our farming community. To facilitate free and dynamic private sector participation in agricultural sector and marketing, the Ministry, in conjunction with the stake holders, is in the process of reviewing the various laws that relate to the agricultural sector, with a view to streamlining them with the already agreed policy and institutional reforms. The Ministry will also participate in the development of programmes aimed at improving the required infrastructure. In this regard, the rehabilitation and expansion of the rural access roads in districts with higher agricultural potential, will be critical. In addition, improvement of the provision of energy especially electricity and storage facilities will be necessary if the sector is to grow at a higher rate.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the 1996/97 Budget proposals contain measures that will have direct and indirect impact on agriculture. The sector will derive direct benefits from reduction of duty on live animals by 50 per cent, on cut plants by 50 per cent and a reduction of duty by 50 per cent on all forms of seeds which will enable the farmers to import quality seeds which are not available locally. The reduction of duty by 50 per cent on raw materials for the manufacture of animal feeds goes hand in hand with reduction of duties on animals and animal semen. In addition to the above measures as contained in 1996 Financial Bill, provision has been made for duty-free importation of containers and plastic material for exporting horticultural crops as well as containers for transportation of animal semen. This is another boost to the agricultural sector.

Budgetary allocations: I now wish to thank the Government and the farmers for their support to the agricultural sector during the last financial year. It was because of their support that the agricultural sector was able to grow by 4.8 per cent in 1995 as compared to 2.3 per cent in 1994. Increased support from all those concerned will be necessary in order to finance and promote greater agricultural production. The funds required during the fiscal year, 1996/97, to run my Ministry to cover the various specialized services will be distributed as follows:-

### **Recurrent Expenditure**

General Admin. and Planning	- K£19,276,550
Agricultural Support Services	- K£9,565,737
Land and Farm Developments	- K£5,384,691
Agric. and Livestock Educ.	- K£65,627,802
Livestock Development	- K£19,124,284
Veterinary Services	- K£40,356,440
Rangelands and Development Services	- K£4,774,398
Food supplies and Management Services	- K£574,970

On the basis of these requirements, the Recurrent Budget is K£164,384,870.

On Development Budget, the Ministry requires a total of K£90,229,750 broken down as follows:-

General Administration and Planning	-	K£17,507,239
Agricultural Support Services	-	K£5,617,134
Land and Farm Developments	-	K£5,581,488
Agricultural and Livestock Education	-	K£5,669,165
Livestock Development	-	K£3,007,761
Veterinary Services	-	K£9,919,481
Rangelands and Development Services	-	K£487,134
Food supplies and Management Services	-	K£15,000,000
Integrated Agricultural Livestock Production	-	K£27,440,348

Finally, the reduction of duty on machinery for extraction of vegetable and animal fat or oils by 50 per cent will promote agro-processing for the benefit of the agricultural sector. This measure is intended to attract investments in the sector for the benefit of our local producers. All these measures are strictly targeted to the agricultural sector. The sector will also benefit from other economic measures that are in the Finance Bill. The market reforms will also help the sector and the economy by encouraging investments thus increasing economic growth as well as increasing incomes to our people.

In conclusion, I would now like to request the House to approve an amount of K£254,614,620 to meet both Recurrent and Development Expenditures of my Ministry for the year ending 30th June, 1997.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

**The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry** (Mr. Galgalo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to second this Motion. I would like to comment on the development of beef industry. The beef industry has been crippled. The only meat factory which used to serve Kenyans in the arid and semi-arid areas; Kenya Meat Commission, is not functioning any more. The Department of Livestock used to buy livestock from the people on the ground at a fair price, but unfortunately, since this department stopped buying livestock, individuals are exploiting the livestock farmers. I am appealing to the Minister to create an environment that will enable livestock farmers particularly in the dry areas to finance transportation of their livestock right from the districts to the areas where there is market for them.

The Ministry too used to run cattle dips in the districts, but unfortunately those dips are no longer functioning. In Marsabit District, none of the cattle dips which had been built through the DDC is functioning. This is due to ill-planning by the veterinary officers in the district and irregular tendering of contracts for the construction of these dips. It is important that money that is meant for the farmers is taken to the farmers right on the ground because exploitation has put our livestock at risk. In Sololo, in my Constituency, there are two cattle dips which cannot be used because of poor construction. They have cracked and cannot be used at all. I am, therefore, calling upon the Minister to ensure that when that construction takes place, the Ministry gives adequate advice and the technological know-how they have is used properly to ensure that the people get the services according to what the Government has planned. In the rangeland areas, there is need to develop dams and create water facilities at reasonable distances. In fact, if that is done, we in the livestock areas, particularly large scale livestock farmers would appreciate the services which will be provided by this Ministry very much. Presently, what happens is that when there is rain water, the people are capable of using the rangeland properly and widely. But, unfortunately, when the dry season comes, all animals go to small areas where there are boreholes and traditional wells. Such areas are being degraded through overgrazing. It is, therefore, very necessary that dams and water facilities are created at reasonable distances in the rangeland, for the

pastoralists to be able to use the rangelands properly, and preserve the ecology as well.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is important also for this Ministry to create facilities which would enable the farmers to own the industry, if it is privatised. It is only possible for dairy and other agricultural farmers who are in the highland areas to buy shares in this industry, if it is privatised as of now. We are, therefore, calling on the Government to ensure that the right climate has been created to enable farmers, even in the difficult and arid areas to obtain funds to enable them to buy shares in the industry.

With those few remarks, I beg to second.

*(Question proposed)*

**Dr. Kituyi:** Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to say a few things about this very important Ministry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, even from the accounts by the Minister himself, there is something sick about the rationalisation and management of agriculture in this country. If the Government is telling us that a sector accounts for 70 per cent of the labour force; that it contributes over 25 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP); and then it attracts five per cent of Government revenue in investments, it means that the Government sees the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, as a cow which they do not need to nurture. They only come to milk it.

In spite of what the hon. Minister said in his introductory remarks, if you look at the finer text, the past few years demonstrate a litany of milking a cow without nurturing it, when you look at the agricultural sector.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let us first of all, start with statistics. It is very fashionable in this country to talk about agriculture accounting for 70 per cent of the employment, when what we actually mean is that 70 per cent of the population are accommodated by agriculture. There is a phenomenal difference about this. Agriculture is disguising rural unemployment. This is because there are persons who are under-employed or unemployed but live off those with agricultural earnings. We pretend that those people are gainfully employed in the agricultural sector.

I wish to disagree strongly with the Minister, on a claim that the revival of the national economy over the past two to three years was substantially because of an up-turn in the performance of the agricultural sector. The reality is that the agricultural sector has steadily shrunk and any nominal expansion in agricultural production has basically been primary because of expansion of area under crop more than intensification of production. I will come back to that in a few moments, Mr. Speaker, Sir. But the few fundamental things that one wants to set out is that there is a contradiction in the practices and policies of a Government, which says that the agricultural sector is important to it; which allows and presides over conditions under which the desperate peasants have to go to expansive production, in the absence of a capacity for intensive production and acquisition of agro-chemicals, when they know that expansive agriculture basically means that the poorer peasants must migrate to marginal agricultural areas which is a major threat to sustainable livestock production. If you see what has been happening, beyond the gleam of ethnic rivalry and so on, the crisis in the rangelands and the crisis in the range pastoralism is a consequence of wrong agricultural policies which are off-loading surplus agricultural populations into the rangelands as scrap farmers, at the expense of dry season pasture for the pastoralists.

There is no specific measure being undertaken by this Government, and certainly not stated in this Budget, by which the Government is addressing that phenomenal threat to the sustainable use of range resources by the peaceful producers of beef in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we heard about the Government being interested in industrial crops. If this Government was interested in the industrial crops, the first thing it should have done is to revive the production of cotton in this country. What has this Government presided over? It has presided over the unmitigated collapse of cotton production, to precisely reward the greedy thieves who import "mitumba" duty-free. Even after my three years of recurrent emphasis up to today, that Mr. Gideon Moi has not paid duty on the Mitumba he imported through Tausi International, with falsified custom documents, which I have demonstrated in the House, this Government protects such thieves and still comes back to say that it is interested in the production of industrial crops.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! May I caution you, Dr. Kituyi, on the misuse of language. You know that, "thievery", "thief" and "theft" are not acceptable. I have also had occasion to ask hon. Members not to misuse the privileges of this House. Will you withdraw that word?

**Dr. Kituyi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have demonstrated in this House, how Mr. Gideon Moi has been importing duty-free mitumbas, but that is not my principle concern. Those who want to protect such persons for political purposes---

**The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Saitoti):** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The allegations made by the hon. Member here were made much earlier against a person who



cannot defend himself here. Mr. Speaker, Sir, at no time was the hon. Member able to prove that those mitumbas were ever imported by the person in question. I think it is totally unfair for this House to be used to malign the names of people who cannot defend themselves here. I do not think we should allow that, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

*(Dr. Kituyi waved down Prof. Saitoti)*

**Dr. Kituyi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir---

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order, Dr. Kituyi! I will not accept that behaviour. First of all, you are using bad language, and then again, you are waving your colleagues down. Dr. Kituyi, this is Parliament!

**Dr. Kituyi:** But, Mr. Speaker, Sir---

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! You are causing it yourself. I have already warned hon. Members, and I will continue to do so, not to use the privileges of this House to vent out your own problems. Proceed, Dr. Kituyi.

**Dr. Kituyi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can assure this House that I have no problem to vent out.

Having said that, I think it is the duty of hon. Members of the National Assembly, whenever the time arises, that we should express outrightly---

**Mr. Kariuki:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. According to your earlier ruling, you had already ruled that the word "thief" be withdrawn. Has he withdrawn and apologised?

**Dr. Kituyi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I withdraw the word "thief", but I insist that I have demonstrated before this House about persons bringing duty-free goods and later, promises by the Vice-President who was then the Minister for Finance was going to cover it and has not been done.

Having said that, I now wish to say the following---

**The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Saitoti):** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I think you made it quite clear in your ruling that the hon. Member should not insist in trying to malign an individual who is not in a position to defend himself. I also want to say here clearly that, at the time of the question he is talking about, he has never demonstrated that, that consignment was ever brought by that person at all. If anything else, the hon. Member is only venting his frustrations using the privilege of this House to malign the individual which should never be allowed.

**Dr. Kituyi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development to challenge me to repeat the presentation of the documents I brought to this House which, among other things, said this Vice-President was going to exempt---

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order! Dr. Kituyi, may I ask you to debate in accordance with the Standing Orders of this House and with decorum!

**Dr. Kituyi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in accordance with the Standing Orders of this House, I now wish to show the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, that even as we talk now, there are some people attempting to freeze the taxpayers by irregularly getting money out of Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC). The persons in question are Messrs. Elijah Wasike Mwangale and the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Lands and Settlement, Mr. Sang.

I wish to table this document which says the following:- "That, after some squatters occupied Quintin Farm in Trans Nzoia which had been bought by Mr. Mwangale through a loan from AFC of Kshs12 million, Mr. Mwangale approached Mr. Sang, saying that Government should help him get money so as to avoid paying the interest on the AFC loan. Government sent in valuers and, according to a letter to Mwangale from Sang, dated 21st March, 1996, the property was valued at Kshs16 million. However, according to a letter dated 27th March, 1996 by Mwangale to Sang, there was a request that the Government should pay more than the valued price. Mr. Mwangale said that he would rather be paid Kshs54 million. The letter is here. And Mr. Sang wrote back to Mwangale to say: "We have accepted to pay you Kshs25 million, but by a copy of this letter, I am instructing the Managing Director of AFC to write off the debt which has accumulated to Kshs18 million." If the payment originally was in order to offset a loan from AFC, could he explain why this Government acted against advice of its own valuers and decided to compensate this farm not for Kshs16 million but for Kshs25 million and write a letter?"

*(Dr. Kituyi laid the document on the Table)*

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing (Mr. Nyachae):** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member is misleading this House. He can read those letters, he showed me those letters more than three months ago, I checked with the AFC, and no loan has been written off in connection with Mr. Mwangale. Therefore, he is misleading this House that AFC has written-off any loan.

**Dr. Kituyi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not at any one point alleged that AFC has written off. I have said that there is a letter from one Mwangale saying: "I will accept the offer of Kshs25 million if Kshs18 million is written off". And there is another letter which is saying this---

**Mr. Mwaura:** On point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. These are very specific letters signed by a Permanent Secretary and the hon. Member is quoting from them. How could the Minister say that these letters are not genuine?

**Dr. Kituyi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not said that AFC has paid. I am saying there is a letter from Mr. Sang which is saying, as for the AFC debt of Kshs18 million, I am copying this letter to the Managing Director to find ways and means of writing it off since accumulation of debts was caused by "factors beyond your control". Then, the same Sang---

**Mr. Speaker:** Your time is up!

**An hon. Member:** That is personal vendetta!

**The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement** (Mr. Sumbeiywo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you very much for allowing me to speak on this very important Vote of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. This is a very important Ministry in this country and I think it is next to the Office of the President in the sense that the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing is the custodian of food that the people of this country consume.

From the onset, I would like to thank the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing for announcing that the importation of fertilisers is going to be duty-free. That is very gratifying, only that the Ministry should ensure that the quality of the fertiliser that is going to be imported for the use by the farmers in this country is of high quality and ensure that the fertiliser arrives in the country in time for the farmers to use it for planting of crops.

The Kenya Seed Company which falls under this Ministry had defaulted in several occasions by allowing jua kali type of seed producers to produce low-quality seeds which have yielded less produce recently. I would like to request the Ministry to ensure that, the seeds, particularly for maize, is of very high quality so that when farmers plant them, they will produce enough food such as maize, beans and so on, to feed our people. In areas where there is not enough rain like the Kerio Central Constituency, and particularly in Keu and Kipturor locations, there has never been any rain for some time. If the Ministry could supply seeds for short period when rains sometimes falls so that people in those areas can plant wheat, maize, beans and cotton which does very well in this Kerio-Valley, they should be encouraged by this Ministry by providing tractors for hire services, cotton seeds and so on. If we were planting enough cotton in this country, we would produce enough cotton to feed our factories instead of importing cotton which costs our Government more money.

There are people who are working in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands areas like Kerio Valley and adjacent districts of Baringo and Marakwet. Officers in these areas are not provided with hardship allowances. I would like to request the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing and the other Ministries, to provide all the officers serving in those Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) with hardship allowances.

The Directorate of Personnel Management should ensure that these officers are given hardship allowances, and we have said this several times in this House since I came here, but it seems that our request has fallen on deaf ears.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, importation of grain has caused a lot of havoc in this country, because in the absence of certified seeds, our farmers have resorted to using the imported wheat as seeds. Thus causing a lot of problems by the infection of the aphid.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing to provide transport, preferably motorcycles because motor vehicles cannot move on unserviceable roads in Kerio Valley and Kerio Central Constituency, Keu Location and Kipturor. I would prefer that the Ministry provides motorcycles and bicycles for the officers and to station them in strategic areas, like Rimoi, Cheglet, Kobulwa and other remote areas to serve the poor farmers.

*[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]*

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

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like the Government through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing to put in place proper arrangements to ensure that whenever there is a bumper harvest of our staple food, enough storage for the strategic food reserve is stored to be used during the drought season which is so obvious nowadays that it strikes unexpectedly every now and then.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to come to the question of dams. This country is losing a

lot of water both to the sea and Lake Victoria, which goes all the way to Egypt. Other foreign countries, although I am not supposed to speak about them, are benefitting more from our water. That water should be harvested by constructing dams in strategic areas so that we can use it for both domestic animals and human consumption. If dams could be constructed in sloppy areas, like in Kerio Valley or Kerio Central Constituency, we will harvest enough water to irrigate the arable land which is very fertile in that area and could produce enough food to feed ourselves and the nation, and even have a surplus for export purposes.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I talked earlier on about the tractor hire services. This facility used to be there in the past, but I am afraid whenever there is such a facility, it has always been hijacked either by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing officials in the field or other individuals with the assistance and consent of the field officers. I would like this one to be, perhaps, controlled by the chiefs and the administrators in the field, so that they can satisfy most of the farmers by providing them with this very essential service.

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

**Mr. Mwiraria:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to say a few words in supporting the Motion before the House.

I am very disappointed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing because of late, they appear to be giving up on research work. In order to substantiate what I am saying, I will take one research station which is in my Constituency and which was situated at Giaki-Kiburine Location and was used as a livestock development centre for many years. This station was working together with another station in Marimanti, and for a period, it was being used for the development of milk goat, and good livestock for warm climate generally.

The station was situated on Plot No 79 at Kiburine which was over 1,000 acres in size. This land was given to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing by Meru County Council which held the land in trust for the people of Meru. When Meru District was sub-divided into several districts, and Tharaka-Nithi became a new district, for some unknown reasons, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing pulled out all the staff, animals, and just left a signboard there. Early this year, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing which was using the land, instead of saying that they no longer require the land for research and surrendering it back to the people of Meru, somehow, the Ministry appears to have surrendered the land back to the Commissioner of Lands, and the Commissioner of Lands in total disregard of the legal provisions, because surrender of trust land is the only item governed by the Constitution of Kenya, Section 117 and 118, where a county council can surrender the land to be used.

But if it is no longer required, it goes back to them so that it can be used to serve the people to whom it belongs to. In this instance, the land somehow found its way back to the Commissioner of Lands, who subdivided it and allocated it to individuals. Unfortunately, not a single individual from North Imenti got land, although the land belongs to people of Meru. Not one person from Meru District was given the land. The land was allocated to people from Tharaka led by the hon. Kagwima, who got 400 acres, which I understand he has already sold to an Indian. The point I really want to make is: If the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing did not require the land, why did they not return it to Meru County Council, who would then have put it into better use? This is really the question I want to pose to my friend, the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must say that as you can well appreciate, this is a rather sensitive issue, because North Imenti is more densely populated than Tharaka, and it has more landless people than Tharaka. It also has many poor people, who are among the poorest of the poor. Surely, a Government which is mindful of the people's welfare, should, at least, have insisted that the land goes back to the owners.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me now mention the other question which has been raised in this House before, regarding agricultural research. It is unfortunate that even the little land that was set aside for research in agriculture has also been sub-divided. We have the Potato Research Station in Tigoni as one example, and, the potato is a very dear crop to me. Because, a lot of Meru people survive on it and, I wonder really whether you could have a research station established in Meru where the Meru potato, the..(?) seems to thrive. It is not grown anywhere else in Kenya. But, there has been no backup research for that species in Kenya for as long as I can remember. I would really urge that research be introduced to support the Meru potato.

Moving from research, I would also like to say a few words about the Ministry of Agriculture. Some of us - and I really want to be very frank here - are very fortunate. In Meru we have a good team of agricultural people working from the DAO down the line. They do their work, they are very careful, they are very consciencious and it really gives me a very good feeling to stand here and say something good about civil servants. Unfortunately, right down at the bottom, there are the instructors. They are supposed to visit the farmers as well as extension officers and show them how to do proper agriculture, but perhaps, they are the ones who need to be supervised. I do not know how it can be done, Mr. Minister because they laze in remote areas whereas they are supposed to work in their divisions. More often than not, if you want their services you cannot find them. They will go early in the morning

just to report and then they go away. Some of them just go to do their own private work. I know some of them have matatus and others go around peddling, I do not know if they are demonstration items. But, they are seeds, agro-chemicals and fertilizers which get into the hands of some of those demonstration officers and they sell them at throw-away prices to some well-to-do farmers. I do not know whether these items come from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, but I hope they do not, but, some of them spend their time selling these items. A few weeks ago I was offered some agro-chemicals. Maybe they did not know that I would strongly object to this kind of thing. so, I would really urge that a system be devised to ensure that those extension officers earn their daily bread by working for the farmer.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my other point is to urge the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing to look at the newly settled areas such as Timau where there is no adequate rainfall. But there is enough sunshine and with a little water, some crops like grapes could grow; some efforts should be made, so that some of these crops can be introduced. It is very difficult for the farmers to know what they can grow in their environment and, I would really urge that the Ministry takes the initiative. I remember visiting a grape growing area in Southern Italy and when I asked what grapes require, I was told, plenty of sunshine, a lot of cold during the growing season and a little water. Now, Timau has all those qualities. There is plenty of sunshine, we have cold nights and enough water, at least to make a plant grow. Since these plants do so well, I would really urge that the Ministry takes an interest or the initiative to introduce them to see whether they can be of value to the people of those dry areas.

Finally, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me urge the Ministry to help those of us who have got settlement plots in very dry areas to see how we can use them by perhaps getting us some little water.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Awori):** Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, chakula na usalama ni mambo ya muhimu sana katika nchi yoyote duniani. Nchi ambayo inazingatia haya maswala mawili, itakuwa na amani. Na amani ndiyo mazingira ambayo inasaidia kuleta maendeleo na umoja katika nchi. Wizara zote ni za muhimu sana, lakini ninaweza kusema kinaganaga kabisa kwamba, Wizara ya Ukulima ni ya muhimu hata kuliko Wizara nyingine zote. Kwa sababu, katika nchi yetu ya Kenya, karibu asilimia 85 ya wananchi ni wakulima na wanakaa mashinani ambako wanaendesha kazi zao za ukulima. Kwanza kabisa Serikali yetu na nchi yetu lazima iwe na sera kuhusu chakula. Ni furaha kuona kwamba, Waziri wetu wa ukulima na Wizara yake wanazingatia sana hii habari ya kuwa na sera ya ukulima. Yaani lazima kila wakati wote tuwe na strategic food reserves, yaani akiba ya muhimu ambayo itamwezesha kila mwananchi kuwa na chakula. Ili kufikia kiwango hicho inatupasa kuwa na lengo kila mwaka kuendeleza mavuno ya kila aina ya nafaka, kwa mfano, mahindi, ngano, wimbi, mtama na aina nyingine zote za chakula.

Kwa hivyo, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mavuno ya chakula ni lazima yawe ya kutosha ili tuwe na akiba ambayo itaweza kuhakikisha ya kwamba hakuna mtu katika nchi yetu ambaye atalala njaa. Mavuno mengine ni ya mimea ya kuuza nje ya Taifa letu, ambayo yatatuletea pesa za kigeni. Tunajua kwamba, hakuna nchi, hasa zile zinazoendelea ambayo inaweza kusaidia wananchi wake bila kuwa na pesa za kigeni za kutosha. Nataka tuwatilie maanani sana wataalamu wa ukulima ambao wako nasi kwa njia mbali mbali. Na hawa wataalamu ni kwa mfano, Extension Officers, ambao hutumwa mashinani kusaidia wakulima na kuwafundisha jinsi ya kuendeleza ukulima wa kisasa. Nataka mashamba yetu yatayarishwe sawasawa; mashamba yatayarishwe kwa njia moja. Nikikumbuka siku za zamani tulikuwa tukisoma katika "Official Gazette" hata tarehe ambayo inatajikana tuwe tunapanda mbegu au chakula fulani tukiangalia mawingu ili chakula chetu kikue kwa njia bora.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ikiwa tutatarisha mashamba yetu sawasawa, inatupasa tujue kwamba yafaa tuwe na mbegu safi. Hivi majuzi tulikuwa na shida ya mbegu ya mahindi, ijapokuwa tulikuwa na mvua ya kutosha. Tulikuwa na kila kitu lakini mavuno yale hayakuwa sawasawa kwa sababu ile mbegu tulitumia haikuwa mbegu nzuri. Nataka tuwe na utafiti kuhusu kila mbegu na kila chakula ili tuendeleo mbele tukiona kwamba mavuno yatakuwa mengi, bora na kadhalika, na ni lazima tutilie mkazo sana utafiti.

Nchi yetu haina madini. Nchi yetu haina mafuta. Nchi yetu ni nchi ambayo ni ya kilimo peke yake. Inatupasa tuwe na kilimo bora ndio tuweze kulisha wananchi wetu wote hata dunia nzima. Ningetaka mavuno yetu yawe bora. Zamani tulikuwa hata tunauza nyama ng'ambo. Tulikuwa na wageni wengi ambao walikuwa wakija hapa Kenya na wakirudi makwao walikuwa wananunua nyama ili wapeleke kwao. Ni aibu kubwa sana kuona kwamba wakati huu kunaweza kuwa na msako mbaya kama ule uliofanywa hivi majuzi kwamba duka kama Nakumatt ambayo iliagiza nyama yenye ugonjwa. Hii ni kwa sababau nataka tutie maanani ukulima wetu, na mifugo yetu ili tuweze kufanya vile tulivyokuwa tunafanya zamani.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, wakati wa ukoloni kulikuwa na mimea mingine ambayo ilikuwa ya wazungu na mimea mingine ilikuwa ni ya Wafrika. Mimea kama kahawa, chai na pareto --- Hapo awali utafiti wa kahawa ulichukua miaka sita lakini ni miezi 18. Pamba ilijulikana kama zao la Wafrika ambao hatukuwa na utafiti. Utafiti ulikuwa unachukua miezi 30 ama 40. Ninataka kutoa mwito kwa Wizara yetu ya Kilimo iongeze utafiti kwa upande

wa pamba ili tuweze kupata pamba njema. Tunajua kwamba duniani watu sasa wanaelekea kutumia nguo ambazo zimetengenezwa na nyuzi ya pamba. Hii itaweza kutusaidia sana kuuza na kupata pesa za kigeni ambazo zitaweza kutusaidia.

Nataka vilevile Wizara hii itoe usaidizi wa kuuza mazao na mifugo yetu ng'ambo yaani kutafuta soko ya mimea na mifugo yetu. Ningetaka tutilie sana mkazo mambo haya na ni lazima tutafute njia ya kujikinga. Hakuna nchi ambayo inaweza kusema, "liberalisation is so powerful", kwamba bidhaa zinaweza kuingia nchini bila uchunguzi. Kwa mfano, hatutaki kukubali nyama, siagi au bidhaa nyingine ambazo sisi wenyewe tunaweza kutoa hapa ziingie hapa eti kwa sababu ya liberalisation. Kwa nini hatuwezi kutumia tariffs kama nchi ambazo zimeendelea na ambazo zinafanya mambo haya? Ningetaka tugeuze mila zetu ambazo zinagongana na mambo ya kisasa. Hii habari ya kusema kwamba kila mwananchi ni lazima awe na shamba ni habari ya zamani. Shamba si kama mavuno ambayo yanaweza kuongezeka. Shamba haiwezi kukua. Inabaki vile ilivyo. Tulifanya makosa makubwa sana wakati tulikuwa na mashamba makubwa na tukaanza kuyakatakata eti kwa sababu tunataka kila mwananchi kuwa na shamba. Tuna idadi kubwa ya watu. Wakati huu tuko na idadi ya watu 28 milioni. Kesho kutwa tutakuwa na watu 40 milioni. Haiwezekani kila mwananchi kuwa na shamba. Tunataka sasa tuongozwe na Wizara ya Kilimo kuonyesha tuelekee kuwa na mashamba makubwa ambayo yataweza kutumia mashine ndio tuweze kurudisha production costs chini ili tuweze kushindana na watu wengine huko nje.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mwisho tunataka vilevile tuige nchi nyingine kama India kwa kuleta "Green Revolution". Tunataka sana tutumie hii kuongeza mavuno na hii itaweza kufanyika tu ikiwa nchi yetu ambayo haina mvua nyingi lakini kuna mito mingi na ziwa la Victoria itumiwe kwa kunyunyizia mashamba maji na tukifanya hivyo, chakula kitakuwa kingi na mimea itakuwa mingi na tunaweza kuwa tukivuna mara mbili kwa mwaka. Kule ninakotoka Busia, tunakuza pamba mara moja peke yake kwa mwaka. Kwa nini hatuwezi kukuza pamba mara mbili kwa mwaka? Kwa sababu hatuna mvua ya kutosha lakini tuko na ziwa na hilo ziwa tungelitumia kwa kunyunyizia mashamba maji.

Ninaunga mkono.

**Mr. Shikuku:** Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Mheshimiwa huyo ambaye amekaa chini amewahi kusema yale ambayo nilikuwa nataka kusema lakini hata hivyo nitasema machache.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Kama amesema yale unataka kusema achia mwingine nafasi basi!

**Mr. Shikuku:** Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nina mengi sana na ujuzi wangu unaufahamu. Kiini cha mapenzi, amani na umoja ni tumbo. Tumbo ndilo makao makuu ya mambo yote na wengine hawataki kusema hivyo. Mimi nasema hivi: Mapenzi, umoja na amani ambavyo Mtukufu Rais husema, haiwezi kupatikana ikiwa kilimo kimefanywa vile kinavyofanywa hapa. Wizara ya Kilimo yafaa ikubali makosa yake. Kosa la kwanza ni kwamba miaka nenda mwaka rudi tunaiambia Wizara hii ni lazima ichukue jukumu la kunyunyizia mashamba maji. Tuna mito mikubwa hapa na Wizara haitoi mpango wa kuweza kutumia mito hii ili tuweze kunyunyiza mashamba maji. Hata mimi nimesema kwamba jela zimejaa na tunaweza kupata wale mahabusu badala ya kuwafunga jela wachimbe mtaro. Hili jambo limesemwa miaka kuja na miaka nenda - miaka rudi na nitarudia tena. Maabusu wanaweza kuchimba mtaro mkubwa kutoka ziwa Victoria mpaka Timboroa badala kuwaacha wafe njaa katika jela na pia kutokana na ukimwi yafaa wafungwa watumiwe kuchimba mitaro. Wafungwe kwa hii mitaro. Kila mtu apewe yardi moja na futi tatu kwa tatu. Na utapata kwamba mtaro utafika nje na tukianza hivyo, hata marafiki wetu watakuwa tayari kuja kutusaidia. Lakini tukisema haya ni kama mtu ambaye anampigia mbuzi guitar ambaye hajui lolote. Sisi sasa tunampigia mbuzi guitar na mbuzi hajui muziki ni nini. Tunataka hayo yafanywe na maji yakifika Timboroa yanaweza kwenda kila sehemu ya nchi hii. Tulikuwa na Mzungu moja ambaye alisema maneno haya zamani ambaye alijulikana kama Bw. Wilson. Kilimo kinaangamizwa na wakubwa wa nchi hii. Tulipojaribu kupanda mahindi, walileta mahindi kutoka nje ili kumwagamiza mkulima wa hapa Kenya. Na ni nani analeta mahindi?

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ni nani anayeleta mahindi humu nchini? Si mwananchi wa kawaida kama Bw. Makokha au Lokhanya au Onyango au Muli. Jambo hili linafanywa na watu wakubwa ambao wanapata pesa nyingi. Wanatoa kiasi kidogo cha pesa hizo katika Harambee, na hali "wanamua mkulima". Sasa wanatambia kwamba uchumi umewekwa huru, lakini wanawaumiza wakulima kwa kuleta bidhaa humu nchini kutoka nje. Tunaleta humu nchini mahindi na sukari, na hali vitu hivyo tunavyo humu nchini. Juzi magezeti yaliandika kwamba magunia mengi ya sukari yalikuwa yameingizwa humu nchini. Jambo hili linawaumiza wakuzaji miwa. Miwa katika Buture, Mumias na Malava haivunwi. Imekuwa mashambani kwa zaidi ya miezi 30 na sasa imeota maua. Tunajua kwamba miwa inapotoa maua huwa haina maji tena. Hivi ndivyo watu wanavyowaumiza wakulima wadogo. Watu wakubwa wanaleta sukari humu nchini bila ya kuilipia ushuru. Inafaa watu wakubwa kama Mawaziri na watu wengine wajue kwamba njaa itakapoingia tutawatafuta na kuwaadhibu. Tutafanya hivi kwa sababu tunajua wao ndio wanaoleta njaa.

Vile vile watu wakubwa wanaleta ngano humu nchini. Zamani sehemu iliyo kati ya Nakuru na Kabarak, na kuendelea hadi karibu na Timboroa ilikuwa ikikuzwa ngano na Wazungu. Lakini leo Wafrika wanakuza mahindi

katika sehemu hizo, na hali hazifai kwa kilimo cha mahindi. Hii ndiyo sababu mahindi katika sehemu hizo huwa mafupi sana. Ningependa kuwe na sehemu za kilimo cha ngano, mahindi na pareto. Hii ni kwa sababu tunaweza kujitosheleza kwa mimea hii. Pia tunaweza kujitosheleza kwa sukari. Lakini wakulima hawana mahali pa kuuza miwa yao. Tena wakulima hawajalipwa kwa miwa ambayo waliuzia Mumias Sugar Company. Hii inaonyesha kwamba watu wakubwa wanawafinya wananchi wa kawaida. Kwa hivyo, wenye ardhi inayofaa kwa kilimo cha ngano wangekuza ngano, na wale walio katika sehemu inayofaa kwa kilimo cha mahindi wangekuza mahindi. Kwa njia hii watu wanaweza kununua zao wasilokuza kutoka kwa wale wanaolikuza. Inafaa iwe hivyo kuhusiana na pareto na pamba.

Siku hizi nguo za mitumba zimekuja kwa sababu hatukuzi pamba. Zamani mafundi cherahani walikuwa wakiwashonea wananchi nguo mpya, lakini siku hizi hakuna nguo mpya. Watu wote wanafaa nguo za mitumba. Watu hawakuzi pamba kwa sababu kuna nguo za mitumba. Nguo hizi za mitumba hazilipiwi kodi zinapoingizwa humu nchini. Hii inawafanya watu wetu kukosa kazi. Watoto wetu wanasoma na baada ya kupata digrii wanarudi kukaa nyumbani, au wanafanya kazi ya manamba wa matatu. Tumekalia time bomb na itakapopasuka, uwe katika "KANU moto" au "KANU baridi", sote tatalipuliwa. Ingawa watu wengine wanazidi kusema "Moto! Moto!", wakati huo utakapofika, watakiona kilichomfanya punda kutokuwa na pembe!

Suluhisho ni nini? Suluhisho ni kwamba ni lazima tuache kuyakatakata mashamba yetu. Nimelisema jambo hili miaka-nenda miaka-rudi katika Bunge hili. Bado watu wanaongea siasa kuhusiana na mashamba. Ni vibaya kuwadanganya wananchi kwamba kila mtu atapata shamba. Hii haiwezekani kwa sababu wananchi wanazaana sana. Ningetaka Waluo na Waluhya wanisikilize vizuri. Tuna mila yetu ambapo kila mtoto anakatiwa shamba. Matokea ya jambo hili ni kwamba mashamba yetu yamejaa nyumba. Watu walio katika nyumba hizo watakula nini? Pia mashamba yetu yana makaburi mengi, ambayo siku hizi yanajengwa kwa simiti. Kaburi langu halitajengwa kwa simiti. Hii ni kwa sababu nataka watu wakuzi mahindi juu ya kaburi langu. Ni lazima tuambiane ukweli kwa sababu wakati wa siasa umekwisha. Serikali hii imezeeka sana kwa sababu ina umri wa zaidi ya miaka 33. Ukiwa na mtoto mwenye umri wa miaka 33, ambaye hajui bibi yake yuko wapi wala hajui kwenda choo, basi mtoto huyo ni zombie. Hii Serikali yetu ni sawa na zombie. Ina miaka 33 lakini haina mipango mizuri. Bado inaongea siasa na kuwambia wananchi kwamba kila mtu anaweza kupata cheti cha shamba. Hii imewafanya wananchi kukatakata mashamba yao vipande vipande. Watu wa ng'ambo wamechoka kwa kutupatia misaada! They are fed up! Sisi tutandelea kuwa na njaa mpaka Yesu arudi duniani. Lakini hata Yesu atakaporudi hatakuwa na wakati wa kusema na watu wajinga kama Wakenya.

Inafaa Waziri ajue kwamba wakulima wanatumia pesa nyingi ili kupata agricultural inputs. Hii inawafanya watu kushindwa na kilimo. Matokeo yatakuwa kwamba, ingawa mimi si mtabiri au mchawi, mwaka ujao kutakuwa na njaa kubwa. Nafikiri huu ni Mpango wa KANU ili wakati wa uchaguzi mkuu mtu awe akipewa Kshs5 halafu anakipigia chama cha KANU kura. Lakini inafaa watu wa KANU wajue kwamba watu wa makanisa, Waislamu na wanasiasa tumeungana. Watu wa KANU watatoa pesa, zitaliwa lakini hawatapata lolote.

Ni lazima tuache kutoza kodi huduma za farm machinery ili tuweze kukuza chakula cha kutosha kuwalisha watu wa nchii hii. Ikiwa bei ya mbolea inazidi kupanda tutazalisha chakula kwa njia gani?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Shikuku, there is no duty on farm machinery!

**Mr. Shikuku:** Lakini bei ya huduma hiyo inaweza kupunguzwa zaidi.

**The Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. Saina): Jambo la fahamisho, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Ningependa kumjulisha mhe. Shikuku kwamba hatutozi huduma za farm machinery kodi.

**Mr. Shikuku:** Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kuna shida katika utafiti wa mbegu kwa sababu watu wakubwa wameyanyakua mashamba yanaofanyiwa utafiti huo. This is the problem. Shida itakapotokea tutawatafuta watu wakubwa, na hasa Waziri wa Kilimo, Ustawi wa Mifugo na Uuzaji tutamchinja kwanza.

**Mr. Manoti:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to comment on the Vote of this very important Ministry. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing is the backbone of the economy of this nation. First, before I say much on the Ministry, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Minister for the wonderful job he has done in his Ministry, which I think is the biggest. As everybody knows, this is the biggest Ministry. It is fortunate that the Ministry has a very able Minister, whom everybody has to commend.

You cannot be a farmer if you have no market for your produce. Farmers in this nation have a lot of problems. This is particularly so in the case of the sugarcane farmers. As my friend, hon. Shikuku said, most farmers who grow a lot of sugarcane have no market for it. This is because a lot of sugar is being imported into this country, and no tax is being paid for it.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, our roads are in a very bad shape. The Ministry of Public Works and Housing keeps on saying that they are maintaining roads and yet, they are collecting a lot of money from the Petroleum

Levy Fund. Nobody among all these Members of Parliament who are here, can say that they have seen such money going to their constituencies for the maintenance of roads. We have got a very important road in Nyamira District - the Kisii-Chemosit Road which we have been talking about year after year. For the last three financial years, the Minister has been saying that, that road was going to be tarmacked. As things are, his term is expiring and nothing has been done on that road. So, what I would like to say is that each Member of Parliament should be given money for the maintenance of roads in his/her constituency. It has become very difficult to have this money being controlled from one central point.

When we talk about the National Cereals and Produce Board which is virtually non-existent, the farmers who used to take their maize, millet and wheat to the National Cereals and Produce Board are no longer doing so. I would like to request the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing to make sure that the National Cereals and Produce Board is re-opened again and proper control is put for the farmers to have where to take their maize and be paid immediately they deliver their farm produce. The National Cereals and Produce Board is moribund because the people who have been put there to manage it have been very corrupt. This being a very important organ of the Government, it should be taken care of.

On the issue of sugar cane, there are areas like South Mugirango and Bonchari which grow a lot of sugarcane - which is supposed to be delivered to the South Nyanza Sugar Company. South Nyanza Sugar Company is very small and it cannot cope with the cane from those areas which grow a lot of sugarcane. Therefore, the Minister comes from those areas and he understands what I am talking about. He should consider constructing another sugar factory in those two constituencies so that wananchi from there can crush their cane there.

Kenya Tea Development Authority has done very well in the collection of tea from the tea-buying centres. They have bought very many new vehicles but I would like the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing to bring a Motion to this House seeking to allow farmers who grow tea to buy those vehicles tax free, because these farmers are the people who enable us to earn foreign exchange, and we should assist them to buy these motor vehicles tax free. By so doing, we shall have enough vehicles to transport tea from the tea buying centres. Some of the monies which will be paid from these taxes should go into improving the rural access roads, to enable these farmers to transport their tea from the buying centres to the factories.

In most of our areas, we do not have agricultural extension officers. These are very useful officers and I request the Ministry to make sure that these people are there and they are given vehicles and especially those who are in charge of divisions. It is very difficult to know whether these people are there because most of them do not have offices. Even if they have offices, they have no vehicles. Divisional Agricultural Officers cover the same area as the DO. You will find that the DO has a Land-Rover, but the Agricultural Officer who is in charge of food has no vehicle to move. How do you expect these people to work effectively? These people should be considered. In Bobasi, where there are three divisions, there is no single vehicle for the Ministry of Agriculture and yet, we expect these people to do some good job. So, I am sincerely appealing to the Minister to make sure that these people are given vehicles to make their work easy.

We have organizations like the KGGCU which has now reverted to KFA. That organization belongs to the farmers. We expect such a giant organization to be headed by somebody who is capable and not looters. The person who is there as the Chairman does not know what he is doing. He should have re-organized that place. Even if you call it KGGCU, KFA or what, if the management is useless, then it is useless. So, anybody who is entrusted with such a huge organization should be somebody who understands what he is doing.

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. Nyachae): On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to inform the hon. Member that KFA is not a parastatal.

**Mr. Manoti:** It belongs to the farmers and the farmers make the Government.

With those few remarks, I support the Motion.

**Mr. Mbui:** Thank you, very much Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

The Government does not recognize the importance of agriculture in this country. If it does, they should give full mandate to the Minister of agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing to organize agriculture because he is a farmer and he has not failed in that line of farming. It is high time that we called a spade a spade. We should know who to criticise, where and when. When we criticise the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing because of sugar which is being dumped here, we are doing the wrong thing. He does not give the licence.

**Mr. Mak'Onyango:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Have the hon. Members walked away in protest leaving the House without a quorum?

**Mr. Mbui:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. Member is taking away my time because I have very little time left.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Carry on, Mr. Mbui!

**Mr. Mbuvi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I say this, when there is dumping of sugar, I think the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing should not give licence to the importers of sugar. The Ministry does not charge duty on imported sugar. It is a true fact that some sugar must have been imported into this country duty free, thus rendering the price of sugar in this country to be more expensive than the imported sugar. So, we should know whom to blame. We either blame the Minister for Finance or the Minister for Commerce and Industry. Maize also falls in the same category and we should actually blame the "untouchable big men" who are doing that business. Similarly, there is rice and milk. We recall very well that, recently, a Cabinet Minister was sacked because of saying that sugar should not be imported into this country. We know who sacked him and why he was sacked. This is very serious as he was trying to protect his farmers. It is my wish that when one is appointed a Minister, he should be given full mandate to control that Ministry so that he will be answerable to the people of Kenya. Otherwise, if he is not qualified, then he should not be appointed. There is no need of appointing somebody and then going behind him, just to know what he is doing.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is becoming very expensive for anyone to go begging for food across the world when we have got enough water which we can use for irrigation. The Ministry of Land Reclamation Regional and Water Development and other related Ministries should be seen to be doing something. It is not just a matter of coming here to tell us "when money becomes available". They should be brave enough and tell us where things are going wrong. It is better to be sacked than to mislead the nation that you are doing something somewhere. We need irrigation where it can be done. For example, those people in Ukambani do not want hand-outs given to them in *gorogoro*; they need water and that is more than enough. That is all our people want. The Ministers must be seen to be working for this nation without favour or fear.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding that important commodity called tea, I come from a tea-growing area and there is a problem. I would like the Minister in charge of Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA) to check on a few things here as we get near bonus time. The KTDA supplied farmers with fertiliser and up to this minute, they do not know the price of that fertiliser. It is feared that somebody somewhere supplied fertiliser without even giving the quotation. That should be checked, otherwise, it will result into stealing money from the farmers. I have got a factory known as Kangaita which made an interest of Kshs13.6 million on bonus during its first nine months of operation. Three months after, instead of that interest increasing, it dropped to Kshs6.7 or somewhere there. This is something that I would like the Minister to check on because the accounting system is somehow fictitious and the farmers have got those accounts. A check should be carried out as we would not like the farmers there to riot or lynch some other people because of being cheated out of their money.

In addition to that, duty on fertiliser, and other equipment that might affect the agricultural sector, if any, should be waived. The Coffee Board of Kenya was exempted from State control and I do not know who will be checking what is going on there. Exempting it from State control does not mean full liberalisation of coffee and the farmers want full liberalisation of coffee. They want to control their coffee as well as their tea. One should not appoint himself as judge, prosecutor and so on. Here is a parastatal entrusted by the Government to market farmers' coffee and then charge up to 10 per cent. This is very painful and it should be liberalised now. We do not see what is wrong in liberalising coffee and tea, if we can liberalise the transactions in other sectors like banks, petroleum, maize, wheat and even gold. Farmers do not want their money to be kept by KTDA, they want that money to go to their individual factories. In fact, they are registered as private companies, so this thing should be hastened. Why should somebody sit on farmers' money? Similarly, why should a parastatal market farmers' coffee? I would like the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing to check on coffee auctions carried out in recent days. There seems to be a kind of cartel. The price of coffee has gone down to U\$5 over un-graded coffee. The best thing that ought to have been done was that if there was no good offer, that coffee should have been returned until they get good offers.

The building housing the Coffee Board of Kenya was put up by the farmers and they, should be allowed to buy shares so that they become the rightful owners of the Coffee Board of Kenya. I hope when this is done, the coffee industry will be able to compete like any other. It should be done without fear and without people going behind the doors to block the marketing of coffee. It is well known that a few people have gone round the corner of the Ministry to block the marketing of coffee. I would like to say the following; if one is a member of the Coffee Board of Kenya, he should not be allowed to trade in coffee. He either resigns from that Board or forgets about trading in coffee because this is where the problem is. In fact, I would like that particular industry to be checked on completely because there are a lot of uncleared bags although they have been---

I support that particular Motion.

**The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Ligale):** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support this very important Vote of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, which was very ably moved by the Minister, who I



believe is doing a good job. Some of us who have worked in this Ministry in the past and those who are going to work with the Minister can only, but admire the way he runs that very important Ministry which is crucial to the economy of this country. It is a large Ministry which controls a large Vote. It could do with more resources like it was indicated by the Minister when he was moving the Vote, but it is nevertheless a large Ministry.

On the last three or four years, any amount of restructuring of our economy that has taken place and the success that we can record in the restructuring of our economy has to a large measure been due to the changes that have taken place in this Ministry. In fact, aside from the fiscal and monetary policies that have been restructured through the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank, maybe, it is only through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing that we have had a large share of restructuring of our economy and, to a very large extent, it is through the effort of this Minister and his officers that we have recorded those appreciable changes.

When you are undergoing restructuring and having to change things and to get farmers, marketers and everybody to act differently from what you have done in the past, you are bound to touch on some sore toes. Inevitably, in that restructuring process, no doubt, the Minister has touched on a number of sacred cows, and hence some of the criticisms that we have encountered in the past. But I would encourage the Minister to proceed with the restructuring process because it is only through it that we can be able to see fruits of his endeavour and for the farmer, I think he should be able to benefit.

In moving the Vote, the Minister did indicate a number of constraints as well as a number of remedial measures that he is taking to ensure that the agricultural sector does perform as well as it should, and that it is able to meet the requirements of this country's future food security. One particular sub-sector that he touched on and which I have had the opportunity to interact with in the past when I was in co-operatives was the cotton sub-sector. The cotton industry in this country, we have to admit, is not doing very well. We have not been able to stem the importation of lints. In fact, in areas where we come from, Nyanza and Western Provinces, parts of the Coast and the Eastern Province where there is a lot of potential for the growth of cotton, I am sure we could do a lot more. The Minister has said that we have privatized the cotton ginneries, but perhaps in our effort to do so, those ginneries may have fallen into the wrong hands. In some cases, where we had hopes that farmers' co-operative movements would be able to buy the cotton ginneries, they have gone to individuals and so the farmers have not benefited as such. Although we say that seeds may have improved to ensure that the yields from the cotton farms go up, from my own reading, yields are still very low. We must look for something else. There must be some other elements that we have perhaps not looked at. Perhaps we have not looked at the organization, marketing or not quite touched on the right code to ensure that we can be able to improve on the cotton production in this country because this is an important area that must be touched.

If I touch briefly on the sugar industry, I come from a province where we grow sugarcane. We have one very good success story in Western Province, the Mumias Sugar Company, but a very bad story of the Nzoia Sugar Company. Although effort has been made and although we have attempted to throw mud at certain people, we still have not found a solution to the problem of Nzoia Sugar Company. I believe we should address that problem squarely because, while we are doing name-calling, the farmer in Bungoma is still suffering and it is that farmer that we need to address. If people have embezzled money or have done wrong things in the past, we must address them squarely and they should be brought to book. As we speak now, there is still a large sum of money that is owed to the farmers. I believe in excess of Kshs400 million. Now, if a poor farmer has that kind of money not paid to him, how can you expect him to survive? That area must be addressed and we cannot run away from it. We cannot solve it by name-calling. It does not solve the problem. I would urge the Ministry to try and move fairly fast in the liberalization and restructuring of the Mumias Sugar Company with a view to enabling the farmers in that area purchase shares in the proposed Busia Sugar Company and to have it started as soon as possible. I am told that the two are intertwined. That it is the intention of the Ministry and the Government to assist the farmers in Mumias growing areas to be able to buy shares in the proposed factory and also to allow those who are upcoming from Busia area to buy shares in the same firm. It is a matter that has been promised.

We do not want this project to be another Kibabii where year in, year out, we say that Kibabii Teachers College shall be built, but up to now it has not been built. We have promised the Busia farmers that they are going to have a factory built and we have been talking about this for the last three or four years. We need to see some tangible results.

Let me address two other issues. First, the issue of livestock farming and particularly the beef industry. It has been a pet project of mine. This is tied to our own land tenure system. Hon. Kituyi, before he got carried away in his name-calling, had made a good point. We have allowed our rangelands to be subdivided. Where we bought them as co-operatives or as companies in the past, we have now subdivided them into individual farms and they cannot sustain arable agriculture to the extent that our livestock industry, particularly the beef industry, is threatened and before long, we may end up having to import beef. This will happen because the rangelands which were meant to be intensified

to be able to grow our beef for the future, are no more. It is disheartening to drive from here up to Nakuru and to see areas around Lake Elementaita and Lake Naivasha, areas in the past that were very good beef growing areas, now turning into dust dunes because we have attempted to do arable agriculture when they were not meant for that. We ought to go back and revisit this area and see whether we can restructure our own land tenure system so that rangelands can be utilized for that purpose.

Lastly, if we are serious about food security for the future and about food sufficiency in this country, we cannot run away from irrigated agriculture. We cannot depend on rainfed agriculture and hope to be able to get food sufficiency because we have more or less exhausted all our high potential land. In the 1940's, India used to go around with a begging bowl but they took a conscious effort and they said they were going to integrate rural electrification and irrigated agriculture and they are now exporters of rice and wheat. Kenya has even more potential than that, if only we can integrate rural electrification, irrigation and agriculture.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Murungi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing is seeking an approval of a net expenditure of K£90,229,750 for its various activities.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to change my usual note of opposing this Motion, and fully support it. I would also like to urge the Ministry to seek much more funds, during the next financial year because agriculture is the lifeline of this nation.

We in the Opposition do not merely oppose Motions brought in by the Government for the sake of opposing them. We oppose them when we think there is merit. But when we think a Ministry is doing a good job, I think, it is also our duty to congratulate that Minister.

So, I want to join hands with the previous speaker, hon. Ligale, to congratulate the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, hon. Nyachae, for giving wise leadership to this Ministry.

I am congratulating hon. Nyachae for what he said in this House during the Motion on Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC). He said that he will leave the farmers alone. It is for this very clear statement that I wish to congratulate the Minister. We think that it is not only the milk farmers who should be left alone. We are appealing to the Minister to let tea and coffee farmers alone. If he wants us to continue congratulating him, he should leave all the farmers in this country alone.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, more specifically, we would like to request the Minister to save the coffee and tea farmers from the marketing monopolies and exploitation by the Coffee Board of Kenya (CBK) and the Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA) respectively. The Minister should remove the compulsory marketing system imposed by these two bodies. This is a colonial arrangement and our farmers should be liberated from colonial laws and institutions.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am appealing to the Minister to take agriculture much more seriously. I am also appealing to other politicians to take agriculture much more seriously and to stop playing cheap politics with it. Agriculture is not a place where we come and ask people to resign because we did not like them last night. We should consider whether they are doing a good job or not. If they are not delivering, then they should resign. If they are delivering, and if the farmers are happy, then they should stay.

**Mr. Ndicho:** What are you trying to drive at?

**Mr. Murungi:** What I am trying to drive at is that people who understand nothing about agriculture, for example, KANU chairmen in various places of this Republic, are the last people who should stand up and tell a Minister to resign. They should give us the facts and reasons. They should tell us, "we want you to resign because you have messed up the maize industry, KCC, tea or coffee". You should not resign merely because your name is hon. Nyachae. We want much more reasons than that.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have to support agriculture, because it is our lifeline. It is the solution to the fundamental problems of this country. Without agriculture, we cannot eat, the Opposition and KANU cannot live. We cannot take our children to school, heal the sick, bury the dead, pay the civil servants and security forces who guard this country. We cannot get money to conduct elections.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have to defend and promote agriculture because the first right of every man and woman in this country is the right to food. We have to acknowledge that without agriculture, there is no Kenya, because Kenya is agriculture. All these other things are super-structural. Agriculture forms the basis of our infrastructure.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, agriculture is the key to political stability in this country. So, when we mess up agriculture, we are cutting the very roots of this country. The thing called hunger is the worst enemy of any Government in the world. It has brought down governments with the largest armies in Africa. The largest army in Africa in recent times, has been the army of Ethiopia. Because of hunger, first the king of kings, the lion of Judah had to go because the people of Ethiopia starved and they rose against him. Even what drove Mr. Mengistu Haile Mariam

from Ethiopia is not the army. It was because many, many people were dying of starvation in Ethiopia. If you want the Kenya Government to be removed the fastest, let our people starve.

**Mr. Shikuku:** Next year, they are going to starve!

**Mr. Murungi:** Next year, they will lose their heads because of starvation and there will be no Kenya Government there. So, if the Kenya Government is interested in stability, then it must make sure that all the Kenyans have full bellies.

**The Assistant Minister for Local Government (Mr. Kamuren):** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Murungi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Motion is very important and I do not want to be interrupted by hon. Kamuren.

**The Assistant Minister for Local Government (Mr. Kamuren):** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to interrupt my friend on the Floor, but is it in order for the hon. Members of the Opposition to anticipate starvation next year?

**Mr. Shikuku:** But it is already there!

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula):** To anticipate what?

**The Assistant Minister for Local Government (Mr. Kamuren):** Why is he anticipating starvation next year, when we are congratulating the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing for a job well done?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula):** How does that affect you?

**The Assistant Minister for Local Government (Mr. Kamuren):** It does not affect me but---

**Mr. Shikuku:** Continue, hon. Murungi! There will be starvation next year!

**Mr. Murungi:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been appealing to hon. Nyachae even personally, to remove the various colonial agricultural laws in this country, which continue to oppress and exploit our farmers. I have appealed to the Minister to set up a task force to review all the colonial laws. These laws include: The Agriculture Act, Cap. 318, which makes the Minister a colonial governor of the farmers of this country. I have asked the Minister to review that law. Secondly, under that law, he has made various draconian regulations like the sugar marketing rules. We also have the Tea Act, Cap 343, the Coffee Act, Cap. 333. We have the Crop Production and Livestock Act, Cap. 321.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have the Cotton Act, Cap.335, the Pyrethrum Act, Cap.340, the Dairy Industry Act, Cap.336, the National Cereals and Produce Board Act, Cap.338, the Co-operative Societies Act is even more oppressing but it does not fall within his Ministry. So, we shall tackle that with hon. Kamwithi Munyi!

These colonial laws are used by the Government to pass unpopular decrees which oppress our farmers. Like the other day, the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, using some regulations under the Agriculture Act, decreed that the Managing Director of KTDA is going to be appointed by the Minister himself, and the Chairman is going to be appointed by the President without consulting the farmers. What more dictatorship can we have than this?

Although the hon. Minister tries to be efficient, but he tries to be efficient within a colonial system, and we are asking the Minister to change the Constitution so that he can be more efficient.

So, I see my time is running out, but I appeal to the Minister that if the Ministry has no lawyers let him appoint me. I will offer my time for free to change these colonial laws for you. Thank you.

*(Applause)*

**The Assistant Minister for Local Government (Mr. Kamuren):** Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. This is a very important Ministry among the Ministries that we have in this country. It is important because this is the only Ministry where 28 million people in Kenya usually rely on for food and other agricultural produce.

I would like to congratulate the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. He is a very capable Minister. His speech from time to time has been very clear towards the improvement of the common farmer in this country. He is a farmer himself, therefore, supports farmers fully.

All I would like to point to him in his Ministry is about the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC). This is a body which has been assisting farmers in this country to do farming efficiently. But of late, farmers do not get money from this Corporation. It is only this time when hon. Nyachae is the Minister in this Ministry that he could organise for us farmers to obtain loans from AFC so that we can do farming efficiently as we had been doing in the

past.

One very important factor which was sidelined within AFC was Guarantee Minimum Return (GMR). Initially, this was meant to safeguard farmers particularly when there was crop failure in the country. The team from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, within the district level, used to go to the farmer when there was a crop failure and once he reports to the chairman of district agricultural committee. The DC in conjunction with that chairman used to send the team to that particular farmer with that complaint and immediately they completed the inspection of the farm, they would send the report of their findings to the national agricultural committee. Then the national agricultural committee would send a team of officers again to look into the complaints of that farmer and, at the end of the day, if it was proved he had a crop failure, he was compensated by the Ministry as part of guarantee of his farming activities. The farmer used his compensation money for farming again. This GMR is no longer there, and that is why it is difficult for farmers in this country to be involved fully in farming activities as they used to do before.

The prices of fertilisers and other farm inputs like tractors have gone up. This has made farming in this country to be very difficult. I would like to take this opportunity to request the Minister, after the House has approved his Vote, to set aside certain amount of money and give it to AFC to loan farmers so that we sustain our country with food production.

We have two authorities in our country created through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, that is the Kerio Valley Development Authority and Lake Basin Development Authority. If this Ministry can get expertise to go right on the ground and advise farmers in those areas to start farming in pilot schemes, I believe we would produce enough food which can also be stored within the same authorities or valleys. For instance, Kerio Valley extends from Fluorspar to Lodwar, through Turkwel to Amaye and covers some parts of Samburu area. It is a vast land. If there is water catchment along those sides of slopes of Marakwet, Baringo, Pokot and Samburu then that would be enough area for irrigation for pilot schemes. By so doing, we will have enough food to sustain our population and the question of famine may not arise. If the whole of Lake Basin Development Authority which covers most part of Nyanza Province is given agricultural seriousness, particularly, officers on the field can teach farmers along the Lake Basin Development Authority, Kenya will sustain herself in food production. It will not be difficult for us to get food and we will not even be able to go outside Kenya and spend foreign exchange in importing food. But because we do not have dedicated agricultural officers to do that job and the facility to have it done--- Some of these officers are employed and do absolutely nothing.

I think the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing and his team, that is his Permanent Secretary and the rest of his officers who are very able, I appeal to them to go right into the fields. I would also like to take this opportunity to request the Minister when we go for the next recess, he should take the chance to move around the country. Let him visit our areas, see the district agricultural officers. Let him visit all the constituencies in the country and see the kind of work done by his agricultural officers within one year. Are they capable of assisting the farmers in agricultural activities? Are they utilising the time they have or just sitting in their offices? These things should be done particularly by the Minister and the officers concerned.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with regards to KCC, I would like to join my fellow colleagues in supporting what the hon. Minister said during the KCC Motion. That KCC should be left to farmers since it is a private company. Since that time, it has eased a lot of tension among the farmers. Farmers are assured that KCC is an organisation where they can deliver their milk without interference from any quarter. On this one, I must congratulate the Minister.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we look into the question of Artificial Insemination (AI), it is dead in the country. This is where we were getting the best breed, particularly from Friesian, Ayrshire and so on. We have not been able to get these officers moving around our farms for some time, and some of us have ended up creating situations where we get some useless bulls. We need useful bulls from the Artificial Insemination, and the only way the Minister can render us a service is to organise the Artificial Insemination officers to go into the Districts, and then move along the farming areas to assist the farmers. Some of us are not capable of getting the best bulls in the country.

Therefore, we may resort to buying useless ones, only to come up with a useless breed in this country, and eventually, a country like Kenya, will be forced to import some bulls from foreign countries, thus, spending a lot of our local foreign exchange for nothing.

With these few remarks, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support the Vote.

**Mr. Busolo:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the first thing I want to say, at least, at the personal level and as the Member of Parliament for Webuye, is to thank the hon. Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, because, he has had occasion to visit Nzoia Sugar Factory and also to open Bungoma Agricultural Show in my presence. In that vein, I think, that as far as I am concerned, he has done something. Again, in a similar vein, I would like to caution Mr. Mark Too who had the temerity to call on the hon. Minister to resign. It is

my considered opinion that Mark Too has no works to speak of. He is presiding over a very corrupt body and he has destroyed it. He even had the temerity again recently to ask the Government to write off those debts when he has blundered those debts by lending the money to his friends. Such a person has no character to speak of, and, therefore, he cannot call on the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing to resign. I take this opportunity to tell the Minister that he does not need to respond to such a person, we can do the response.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, one of the fellows in Bungoma District, a defeated former Minister of Agriculture, your predecessor, referred to Mr. Too as a "court-jester". Let him just remain a "court-jester", Mr. Minister. You do not have to worry about him, he is a "small boy".

Having said that, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have to say that the Minister is presiding over a very, very huge Ministry.

**Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for hon. Busolo to use such negative words against Mr. Mark Too? Is he not aware that Mr. Mark Too is a very powerful individual in this country and he might as well destroy him together with the Minister?

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Busolo:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot maybe said, that I am the spokesman for the Minister, but I have said that I speak for my people. As a Member of Parliament, I have already even said that the Minister has visited Nzoia Sugar Company, and we have told him its problems. He has done one or two things about it. But he is not solely responsible for the problems of Nzoia Sugar Company. This company was plundered by a former Minister for Agriculture.

The USA Government is also implicated in the problems of the Nzoia Sugar Company, through a contractor called Arkel International Ltd, who was supported by the USA Embassy. The Agreement adopts a holier than thou attitude when it comes to human rights issues. But when it comes to business, they become blind and they want us to accept their bogus company. Arkel International Ltd ruined the rehabilitation and expansion of Nzoia Sugar Company.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, again a former Minister for Agriculture was corrupt when it came to the rehabilitation and expansion of Mumias Sugar Company. As far as I understand, the diffuser being rehabilitated at Mumias Sugar Company, is being done by Bookers International. The company that won that tender was a German company, but through corrupt deals of the previous Minister for Agriculture, the tender was awarded to Bookers International. Again, the British Embassy adopts a holier than thou attitude when it comes to human rights issues, but when it comes to business, they become blind. What I am simply saying is that there is a question of corruption in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, which sometimes if you may not like hon. Nyachae, you may say he is corrupt. But I am trying to trace the history so that we can understand the problems in this Ministry, and I am calling on the Minister to also stand up. He should not accept some accusations which he has nothing to do with. Lay the blame where it belongs, and in this case, the hon. Elijah Mwangale. He was so corrupt that he destroyed the Ministry and, by destroying the Ministry, he destroyed the country. That is what I am saying. Such people should not be left to go scot-free.

In an Inter-Ministerial Committee that was appointed to look into the rehabilitation of Nzoia Sugar Company, it was recommended that a former Permanent Secretary for Finance, Mr. Mbindyo---

**Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I think the hon. Member is anticipating debate. We have a whole chapter on corruption by Mwangale and Mbindyo coming before Parliament in the PIC Report.

**Mr. Busolo:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, be that as it may, I am simply saying that the Inter-Ministerial Committee was charged to look into corruption in Nzoia Sugar Company, and it recommended that, Elijah Mwangale, Mbindyo, Koinange and others should be prosecuted. I am calling on the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, to ask the Attorney-General to prosecute these people. If the Attorney-General does not prosecute them, then his office is also aparty, because when it comes to sugarcane, I know there is somebody at the Attorney-General's Chambers, who is in charge of contracts in that Ministry, regarding sugarcane estates.

**Mr. Ndzai:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order to discuss somebody in this House who is not here?

**Hon. Members:** Yes!

**Mr. Busolo:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will disregard that point. I am simply saying that I want all those who have messed up the Ministry's affairs to be prosecuted.

Bungoma District is faced with starvation right now. The maize yields are going to be very bad. Something

must be done about the seedlings being brought to Bungoma District. If you look at the maize seeds, the harvest in sugarcane and coffee, you even probably conclude that there is a conspiracy to destroy agriculture in Western Province.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot has been said about liberalisation. But I do not think the problem is with liberalisation, the problem is pricing. The price for farmers sugarcane is very low, while the price of the same products of sugar imported by very powerful in this country is very high. Why is there that disparity? When it comes to maize, it is even more serious. The price of maize per bag is very low, Kshs900. If farmers in Bungoma District were to use that bag to brew busaa which has been banned, they would get Kshs5,000. If they were to use that same bag of maize to manufacture "African Weaterbix", a fermented brew which can be made into weatabix, they will get Kshs3,000. Why can the Government not allow these farmers to brew busaa from their maize crops? Why can it not organise farmers to produce African weatabix brew from their maize, because they get more money from it? It is an income raiser.

But, the DC of Bungoma has refused to institute a traditional liquor licensing board so that farmers or peasants from Bungoma can get money by brewing busaa from the maize and raise their income. They are prosecuted for not having a permit. Where would they get a permit if the DC has refused to institute a committee to which they will go to get a permit? That is something I think the Ministry needs to look into.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is the question of extension officers. Previously, you could gauge the success of agriculture through the contacts agricultural officers have with the farmers. But, today, if you went to Bungoma and asked any peasant at random how much contact they have had with any agricultural officer, they will tell you: Nil. Yet, in the DDC, while passing votes for this Ministry or for various Ministries, you will find out that extension officers ask for a lot of money. What do they use this money for if they are not getting in touch with the farmers? The seedling is very bad. Why do they not advise the farmers? The chemical impact on the soil due to bad fertilizer is very bad. Now the soil cannot support crops that they used to support. Where are the extension officers? In that case, the issue that the Minister raised about the rationalization of the Ministry needs to be done in conjunction with experts from the Ministry of Health to advice and also in conjunction with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Because, certain crops are destroying the natural vegetation cover which is very scanty in some places. Some trees are too precious to just be destroyed by a cash crop like sugar cane. The Ministry, in its rationalization programme, should liaise with other Ministries to assist it, so that it can come up with proper terms of reference for itself. As it is right now, it is very unyielding.

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

**Mr. Khaniri:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for allowing me the opportunity to contribute on this important Motion that was very well presented by our good Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we all realise that this is a very important Motion, because as we all know, quite a good population of the Kenyan community depend on farming. In addition to that, agriculture is the leading foreign exchange earner for this country through exportation of coffee and tea. I believe, given chance, the necessary assistance and guidance, farmers in this country are capable of producing sufficient food to feed the country and to export. But, unfortunately, this is not what is happening. We know of cases whereby people are starving here in Kenya, for example, in Garissa and, I believe it is the responsibility of this Ministry to give the necessary guidance and assistance to farmers in this country to enable them produce enough for the people of Kenya and for export.

There are various ways through which the Ministry can assist farmers in this country. For example, I believe it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture to inform farmers in Kenya on what crop to grow in their particular areas. Because as we all know, maize cannot be grown in all areas here in Kenya. There are areas that do well in wheat production and those that do well in maize production and therefore, farmers should be given the necessary guidance and assistance so that they can know exactly what to grow in their given areas. When a tax or duty was exempted from fertilizers, all farmers in this country were very happy. We all thought that the prices of fertilizers would be lowered drastically, but, that is not the case. I would like to ask the Minister through his Ministry, to do something on the prices of fertilizer because farmers cannot afford to buy fertilizers. I would also like to ask the Ministry to provide transport to agricultural officers so that they can be able to access our remote areas in the country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the Ministry of Agriculture and the Government for constructing a tea factory in Vihiga District. For a long time, tea farmers in Vihiga District had problems taking tea to Kapsabet. We have cases where their tea spent nights in the buying centres and this was a big loss to the farmers. The construction of this tea factory will not only benefit farmers in the District but also the entire population in the District. Because, we believe that through this project, employment will be created whereby our people in the District will be able to get jobs. I believe and hope that when they begin recruiting people to work in the factory, I hope a bigger share will be allocated to the local people of Vihiga District.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to take this opportunity to ask the Ministry to enable the private sector to participate in the storage, distribution, processing and marketing of cereals in this country to avoid monopoly.

Speaking on livestock keeping, it is very sad that in my own constituency there are quite a number of cattle dips that are not operational and I believe, it is the responsibility of this Ministry to ensure that these cattle dips are operating. Livestock farmers in my constituency are having a rough time because they have nowhere to take their cattle. Most of the dips in the constituency are not operational. Therefore, I would urge the Minister to do something on that.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, still on the issue of the tea factory, I would also like to ask the Minister to hurry up with the project, so that this factory can start to operate as soon as possible to end the problems facing tea farmers in the District. Before I wind up, I would also like to ask the Ministry to discourage fragmentation of big farms in this country. It is getting to a point whereby we will have no farms to fragment. Therefore, the Ministry should do something to see to it that this activity stops. Maybe, before I sit down, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing and his entire staff for the good management of the Ministry. I commend them for their good job and hope that they keep it up to ensure that farming in this country expands.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Ogeka:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the task before this House is whether voting K£254 million to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing is worth it, and to be accountable for every cent to the satisfaction of the farmer in this country. First and foremost, if there is any single Ministry in which there is a maximum sum of crises and double standards, with the unhappiest single person in this country, it is the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. It does not negate giving them this money, but to say the fact that if there is any Ministry where the simple citizen, the simple farmer getting into farming with the hope to raise his standard of living and he ends up with a negative, it is the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. Where are the crises?

The sugar sector is faced with hundreds of crises. In the cereal sector, the maize farmer is very unhappy and is faced with very unpredictable conditions. The coffee farmer has lost hope. A farmer in this country is an "orphan". A spade is a spade and not a big spoon. If you want to know the most unfortunate person in this country it is the farmer; the fellow that has wholly been forgotten with no guidance provided. I will in particular refer to the National Food Policy paper. Who is responsible for rice development in this area? Maybe it is the buffer crop in that the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development and the National Irrigation Board (NIB) has it and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing has it, but all, in all as concerns the food policy, nobody would share the blame. It squarely comes under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing and this Ministry ever since, taking over first and foremost, Provincial Irrigation Unit (PIU) and the National Irrigation Board (NIB), has the dual responsibility to make sure that, at least, every inch of land available for rice development in the areas where rice can be developed is properly cultivated, planted with rice and when time comes, at least Kenyans are able to get something from the work of their hands. As to the loss, regret and disappointment, the poor farmer has no guidance. We cannot pay a penny for there is definitely a debit for every credit. In this instance, the Ministry is providing no guidance.

I will rush very quickly to the unfortunate sugar sector. I am the Member of Parliament for the "mother" of the sugar sector in this country; the motherland, the origin of sugar but where, if you ever want anything, you would wonder whether this Ministry has any double standards. It is not fair and objective but it is more politicised. It would go lobbying for political power other than the objectives spelt out for the Ministry. The Muhoroni sugar belt is run down by poor appointments of the political corridor leaders whose duty is to make sure that they pledge their loyalty and they salute the powers that be and Miwani is dying.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would question what role the Ministry has played ever since Miwani collapsed, was revived, Somaia took it up, mismanaged it and now an Asian is taking it up. He has removed over 1,500 Kenyans. They have no salaries and no more peace and they have been sent home. They are owed Kshs22 million but not even an eyebrow was raised and any Ministry that does not take care of its staff has no business being called a noble Ministry. I am really let down in this noble area. When you go further, this Ministry, with all due respect to it, is not prepared to table in this House an article that would guide and protect and spearhead the right of the sugar grower. It is shy to table a sugar Bill before this House.

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am rising on a point of order because I am unable to take notes. I am listening to a poem and I would like to take notes on what the hon. Member is saying.

**Mr. Ogeka:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to say that the Ministry which is the "mother" and

origin of all the Bills and Acts that would govern what we develop here negates that real noble responsibility to table before this House a Bill that would spearhead the safety and the development of this noble industry. Who will safeguard the sugar sector?

**Mr. Mak'Onyango:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I seek your guidance since I hope you heard the Minister in his point of order say that the Member's contribution is a poem and he is unable to take notes because what he is listening to is a poem. Is the Minister in order to call a Member's contribution a poem when he is making very important points?

**Mr. Ogeka:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. That shows exactly the gap between my ability to present the facts and the Minister's inability to take notes. If he is slow, that is unfortunate. I want specifically to say that the sugar that is imported into this country, whether we like it or not, and GATT does stipulate that it is the leftovers from the sugar producing countries and by all standards while they are exporting it here at a lower rate to compete with our locally manufactured sugar---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Ogeka, which GATT?

**Mr. Ogeka:** The Latin America GATT which is an organisation of one of the international trade organisations regulating the international trade.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Order! There is no GATT anymore. There is WTO.

**Mr. Ogeka:** GATT, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Get me right! My time is running out and I still have three more points to make.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Order! GATT was replaced by WTO. There is no GATT anymore.

**Mr. Ogeka:** Very good. WTO having come into being, they are exporting to us and we are getting the leftovers that have been utilised in those countries and when they are exporting them to our country at a subsidized rate by the country of origin, we are not able to compete. And as of now, with the present increase of the cost of living, the agricultural inputs and fuel since 1994, the sugarcane farmer has not had any review in terms of providing the guidance. The transporter in the sugar sector, since the last bit of the review in terms of providing the guidance in 1994, and taking only 1996, we have had fuel increases three times amounting to Kshs4 per litre, has not had any revision to be able to even cover his costs.

When we come finally to the fellow who is delivering the cane to the factory, that is the transporter, he is a forgotten man and very soon, we shall not even have our crops reaching the very place for which it is intended. The question is if you have worked yourself, you must do your homework and find out where we do not break even. Where are the extension officers? They are no more. Their morale is very low. They have no means of reaching the farmer and we come here and flatter each other loudly saying that the Ministry is fantastic. My dear friend, it is only a challenge and if you are worth your salt, be provoked and think of how best, in voting this money, the Kenyan taxpayer will feel that the Minister responds and is capable of giving us the worth in terms of service; K£254 million is needed for running this Ministry. You have the challenge and you do not have to dilly-dally politically. With perfection in the Ministry, the whole work is done and the Kenyan taxpayer knows who has done what.

I wish to support and call for an enlarged justification in the Ministry in terms of work and service to the wananchi.

**The Assistant Minister for Education** (Mr. Komora): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to support the Vote of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, which is led by my very able friend, hon. Nyachae. I am very fortunate to have just come back from a country that was as poor as Kenya in 1962. Its income per capita was below that of Kenya in 1962. That country is South Korea. On Friday, the day I was leaving that country, that country was admitted into the club of the richest nations on this earth. South Korea stopped being a developing country last week.

The secret behind all this country's success is that it started in the right place, namely, by ensuring very rapid development of its agriculture. Every bit of that country's land has been developed agriculturally. Many job opportunities were opened for large numbers of school leavers. Subsidiary industries connected with agriculture have been developed, and the take-off to industrial development took place very rapidly. Due to the efforts that the Koreans put in education and agriculture, today they are a developed country. We have a big problem on our hands today. In future, we should put all our resources into land, develop it, grow enough food, make every part of the country productive, employ large numbers of our school leavers, ensure that university graduates and other college leavers get employment, ensure that street children stop flocking into towns and enable parents to be productive in our economy. Obviously, our secret in achieving all this is none other than agriculture.

Before, we think of digging canals from Lake Victoria into the Rift Valley, and creating diplomatic problems with our neighbours in respect of the use of the water of Lake Victoria, we should adequately use the water which is



flowing and traversing our country from our mountains and hills into the oceans and various lakes of this country. I agree with the hon. Member who asked the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing to ask for more money. But I am not supporting the last speaker who doubted the expenditure of the money which the Ministry has been allocated. My doubts are in respect of the amount of money that has been requested by the Ministry. The amount is no where near being enough to create adequate resources for mobilising our people on the land where they are to produce food.

It is ridiculous that when we have water passing through our land the very people who are on the edges of our rivers have to be fed on famine relief. This is sad and our people do not like it. Nobody enjoys being fed through famine relief programmes. The Minister is doing an excellent job where the land is already developed, but I want to tell him that he has a lot to do where land is not already developed. We have over 700 kilometres of land, which stretches from Mount Kenya all the way to the Indian Ocean, being traversed by River Tana. This River can provide millions of gallons of water which should be useful to that land. That land occupies more than 38,000 square kilometres. That land is dry and, therefore, the people in it are being fed on famine relief. Yet every year this water runs into the Indian Ocean, virtually untouched. That land, which today is regarded as sub-standard, undeveloped, dry, desert or semi-desert, is the only hope for this country in future. I will urge the Minister and his officers to turn their faces towards these dry lands, and use all the water that runs on the surface of this country to develop agriculture. We are not interested in creating "white elephants" like that of Bura which became a laughing stock and again, Holla. These big schemes have shown us and educated us tremendously. We can reduce them to size and we should revive these schemes. Even small irrigation schemes have been allowed to die off and despite efforts to revive them, the Ministry has not been very co-operative. Let us revive schemes like Wema in Salama Location, Itingau in Isangau Location and Otha in Othas Location, so that these people can grow their own food as they were growing before. They were not being fed by famine relief supplies when they were growing their own food. We should open more irrigation schemes wherever there is water along the rivers in all the major villages, so that these people can grow their own food. When they have surplus food, it means they have economic power. They can feed themselves and sell the rest so that they can get money.

There is another important issue which is not concerning this Ministry, but it can play a major role in persuading the Minister for Lands and Settlement to make sure that, land ownership in this country reverts to the people. Where land is not owned by the people, that land cannot be cared for. To give our people the ability to manage their own future, the land which they inherited from their ancestors should be allocated to them and title deeds issued out. In Tana River District, everybody is a squatter, myself included. There is no justification for anybody today in Kenya to remain a squatter in a land where his ancestor left him. In a modern country, land is owned by individuals and it is the duty of such a person to make sure that, that land is productive. Land is an economic asset and the longer it is left unattended because it is not owned by individuals, we cannot develop that land. The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing should know that we cannot develop agriculture unless the land is owned by the farmers and the therefore, the farmers can appreciate the value of that land. In developing the food production of this country, we must handover the land to the people and train them to produce some food from the land, including cash crops so that we can improve our economy and create jobs for our people. Agricultural development is a revolution towards total industrial development and therefore, expansion of educational system for training skilled manpower for the various sectors of the economy. In doing so, we will be saving this country from a lot of headache.

I would like to repeat that the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing should ask for more money to reorganize the Ministry. I agree with an hon. Member who said here that Agricultural Instructors in the locations who are supposed to be visiting farmers to offer some advice do not do their job. These people are getting free salaries for no production. They can be better utilised if the reorganization structures which I have mentioned can be put in place. This country is capable of being the first developed country in Sub-Sahara Africa after South Africa. We have the means; we have a trainable personnel and we are not short of people who are ready to be trained. Thanks to the efforts of wananchi because our school population is very large, but we must develop our agriculture, followed by industrial development, to make sure that there are opportunities for our people for rapid economic development.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I once again congratulate the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. But I want to point out that he has not looked at the poorer areas of this land, even where there is water.

With these few remarks, I support the Vote.

**ADJOURNMENT**

**Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Hon. Members, the House stands adjourned until tomorrow, 16th October, 1996, at 9.00 a.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.