

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 13th April, 2005

The House met at 9.00 a.m.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No.049

NON-IMPLEMENTATION OF MWANGOVYA COMMISSION REPORT

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

- (a) whether he was aware that there are no official boundaries for neighbouring Teso, Busia, Bungoma and Mt. Elgon Districts;
- (b) whether he was further aware that there was a Joseph Mwangovya Commission that was formed by the Government to determine the boundaries of the above districts; and,
- (c) why the Government had not released and implemented the findings of the said commission.

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

(a) I am aware that Teso District has not been gazetted and Mt. Elgon District was created in 1992. However, the district commissioners of the four districts know the extent of their areas of jurisdiction.

(b) I am also aware that there was a Joseph Mwangovya Commission.

(c) The commission completed its work and the report was handed over to the Government to study before implementation.

Mr. Ojaamong: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is almost five years down the line since this commission completed its work. How long is the Government going to take to study and implement the Joseph Mwangovya Report?

Mr. M. Kariuki: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Mwangovya Report was an internal matter for the Office of the President, which was supposed to study and implement it. As we talk about boundaries, it is important for hon. Members to bear in mind the provisions of the Districts and Provinces Act No.5 of 1992. The number of lawfully gazetted districts in Kenya today is 46 because the boundaries in the other cases have not been established, and as soon as they are established, then they will be gazetted.

Dr. Kibunguchy: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have heard the Assistant Minister say that the district commissioners know their areas of jurisdiction. If really the district commissioners know their areas of jurisdiction, then really we know where the boundaries are. Could the Assistant Minister

tell us where the boundaries are?

Mr. M. Kariuki: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the districts are gazetted, the boundaries are also gazetted simultaneously. *The Kenya Gazette Notice* shows the geographical and survey points on the ground, which is the extent of jurisdiction. As far as Teso District is concerned, it has not been gazetted, but on the ground the district commissioner knows the extent of the area of his jurisdiction.

Mr. Serut: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue of determination of boundaries is very important. You have heard the Assistant Minister say that Mt. Elgon is one of those districts which are not gazetted, and he has gone further to say that only 46 districts are gazetted. As far as I know, there are more than 71 districts in this country. Is the Assistant Minister then implying that the rest of the districts, other than the 46, are operating illegally? Secondly, if they are illegal, why can they not be scrapped?

Mr. M. Kariuki: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Act No.5 of 1992 is a creation of this House. It is this House that approved the gazettelement of 46 districts. I believe that when the points of the boundaries on the ground are gazetted the matter must come to this House. I do not think that the Minister can gazette them without the authority of this House. I know it is an issue of concern because I know, as you say, that probably they are more than 70, but directives have been given that these have been created, but to create a district you need to be on the ground, set the point, gazette it and then bring it for approval before this House.

Maj-Gen. Nkaiserry: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I asked the same Question in 2003 concerning the boundary between Eastern and Rift Valley provinces, whereby the railway line separates Kajiado and Machakos districts. The Minister promised the House that he was going to look into the issue and bring the answer to this House. Could the Assistant Minister now tell the House what happened to that border between Kajiado and Machakos districts?

Mr. M. Kariuki: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I have said, where gazettelement has not taken place, then there are no survey points on the ground but the administrators are told that: "Up to this point, this field, this location is in this district". I do not think there is any confusion on the ground. However, I was only saying that as a matter of procedure for creation of districts, we are yet to do more in terms of gazetting those particular points and districts that are concerned. If the hon. Member wants to know a specific matter on the Machakos/Kajiado districts boundary, he can ask that Question, and I will be in a position to give a detailed statement in a report.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs (Prof. Kibwana): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is it in order for the Assistant Minister to admit before this honourable---

(Laughter)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Prof. Kibwana! I think you are seated on the wrong side of the House. You are an Assistant Minister and you cannot ask a question or even challenge your fellow Assistant Minister in the House.

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Ojaamong: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must say that the Assistant Minister is trying to mislead this House by saying that the administrators know their boundaries. The fact of the matter is that the District Commissioner (DC) of Teso District does not know the exact boundaries of the district. I, personally, do not know the exact boundaries. It is strange to hear that a DC who was posted there recently knows the boundaries. The DC, Busia District, and the people of Busia also do not know their boundaries, and yet the Government has spent a lot of money.

When will this Mwangovya Report be made public?

Mr. M. Kariuki: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am trying to be very polite because I know the issue of boundaries is a very emotive one. I know what is happening on the ground. People have been pushing for boundaries along ethnic lines and that is what makes boundaries in this country an issue of concern. When you talk of Teso District, what people have in mind is that a particular community must be in that district. When you talk of Mt. Elgon District, they think of the same. This is the danger that we are running into in this country. People want to have districts belonging to tribes. All Kenyans have a right to live in any part of this country.

If the hon. Member wants to know the legal position, his district does not exist.

(Laughter)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Members! The Assistant Minister must be heard.

Mr. M. Kariuki: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have put administrative measures on the ground for the purposes of management. The hon. Member is aware that he has a district and there is a DC. However, as far as the legal procedures are concerned, that has not been complied with.

*(Several hon. Members stood
up in their places)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Members! That Question has gone on for ten minutes. No more questions, please.

Next Question!

Question No.025

REVIVAL OF FACTORIES IN NYANZA

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Members, the next Question is by hon. Prof. Olweny. However, before he asks it, I wish to state that I have information that this Question was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and it was only received yesterday by the Minister in charge. We will, therefore, defer this Question until the time when the Minister for Agriculture will have time to address the matter. That is the position.

Prof. Olweny: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Question was submitted to the Kenya National Assembly in the year 2003, but it was never answered then. It was revived last year, but it never surfaced. Today, I am being told that, just last week, it was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture. Who do I blame now? Should I blame the Kenya National Assembly, the Clerk's Office or the Government?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Now that the Minister for Agriculture is here and he has acknowledged having received the Question yesterday, I think he can confirm to you when he will be ready to answer the Question and, therefore, no further delay.

The Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Kirwa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will come with the answer on Wednesday morning, next week.

(Question deferred)

Question No.020

COMPLETION OF OLENGURUONE
-SAOSA-MULOT ROAD

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

- (a) when the Olenguruone-Saosa-Mulot Road would be completed; and,
- (b) how much money had been set aside for the said works.

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

(a) My Ministry has never contracted any project called Olenguruone-Saosa-Mulot. However, it has contracted the Olenguruone-Mulot-Silbwet-Kapcheluget-Ololung'a-Naswit-Metkei-Olongoi Road project. This project has already been completed, although a 12-kilometre stretch between Kapcheluget and Mulot was stopped to avoid destruction of the forest. The stretch is part of the Mara natural forest.

(b) The amount of money that had been set aside for these works was Kshs479,177,497.66. The amount already spent is Kshs409,696,246.60.

Mr. Cheboi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must admit that the Assistant Minister has argued on a point of view of knowledge because he was the Minister in charge of roads when the project to construct this road was given out and he also comes from the same area. However, he knows too well that the bridge connecting the two sides of the Mara River has not been completed. The issue of completion cannot arise when we know for a fact that the bridge has not been put up. When was this road project handed over to the Government? The road is already bad even before the project is handed over to the Government.

Mr. Kones: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the project that was awarded did not include the stretch of 12 kilometres because when the assessment on Mara area was done, it was found out that constructing the road would result in destruction of the forest. So, the rest of the section of the road had to be handed over. However, environmental assessment is going on and if we find that the stretch can be done without serious impact on the environment, it will be done. As of now, the project does not include the 12-kilometre stretch.

Mr. Cheboi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am particularly concerned about the bridge because without it, the two areas cannot be connected. Could the Assistant Minister confirm - the construction of a bridge, surely, cannot cause destruction of the forest - that the bridge will be constructed? We are not interested about the 12-kilometre stretch. In any case---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Mr. Cheboi! The Assistant Minister heard your question.

Mr. Kones: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a bridge is supposed to connect two roads from either side. So, if we are going to construct a bridge in the bush, it will serve no purpose. We are trying to assess the impact that this 12-kilometre stretch will cause so that when we construct the bridge, we will be able to access either side of the bridge.

Question No.079

REPAIR OF MAKINDU AIRSTRIP

Mr. Ndile alimwuliza Waziri wa Barabara na Ujenzi:-

- (a) kama anajua kwamba uwanja mdogo wa ndege wa Makindu haujarekebishwa kwa miaka mingi; na,
- (b) ni pesa ngapi Wizara imetenga kwa marekebisho hayo.

The Assistant Minister for Roads and Public Works (Mr. Kones): Bw. Naibu Spika, naomba nilijibu Swali hilo.

(a) Ninajua kwamba uwanja mdogo wa ndege wa Makindu haujarekebishwa kwa miaka mingi.

(b) Pesa ambazo zimetengwa kwa makusudi ya kufanya marekebisha ya uwanja huo kabla ya kumalizika kwa mwaka huu wa 2004/2005 ni Kshs500,000.

Mr. Ndile: Bw. Naibu Spika, namshukuru Waziri Msaidizi kwa kutenga pesa za kuunda uwanja mdogo wa ndege wa Makindu. Hata hivyo, ningependa kumkumbusha kwamba imebakia tu takriban miezi miwili kufikia mwisho wa mwaka wa 2004/2005. Huu uwanja ni muhimu sana ijapokuwa mheshimiwa Mbunge mmoja aliniambia kwamba hakuna Mkamba ambaye ana ndege. Lakini kwa vile tuna Hospitali Kuu ya Makindu, huo uwanja ni wa maana sana na kundi letu la Third Progressive Force huenda likamchagua mtu kugombea kiti cha Urais. Kwa hivyo, kama itakuwa ni mimi, nitahitaji kutumia ndege katika uwanja huo. Ninamshukuru Waziri Msaidizi na ninamwomba afanye hivyo alivyoahidi.

Mr. Kones: Tutafanya hivyo, Bw. Naibu Spika.

Mr. Mwandawiro: Tukizingatia kwamba usafiri wa ndege vile vile ni sehemu nyingine muhimu katika usafiri, nataka kujua Serikali ina sera gani hasa kuhusu viwanja vidogo vya ndege kama kile cha Voi, kwa sababu hivyo pia ni muhimu katika usafiri?

Mr. Kones: Sikusikia swali lake vizuri, Bw. Naibu Spika.

(Laughter)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Bila shaka, Waziri Msaidizi hakusikia hilo swali kwa sababu alikuwa akiongea na Bw. Cheboi. Kwa hivyo, tafadhali, Bw. Kones, sikiza swali kwa makini.

Mr. Mwandawiro: Bw. Naibu Spika, nimesema kwamba usafiri wa ndege vile vile ni sehemu nyingine muhimu katika kusuluhisha matatizo ya usafiri. Hiyo ndio sababu nauliza; je, Serikali ina sera gani hasa kuhusu kuimarisha viwanja vidogo vya ndege kama kile cha Voi na kadhalika, kwa sababu hivyo pia ni muhimu katika usafiri?

An hon. Member: Sera ni nini?

Mr. Mwandawiro: Policy!

Mr. Kones: Bw. Naibu Spika, viwanja vidogo vya ndege ni muhimu sana kwa Serikali. Pengine ni vizuri nilifahamisha Bunge hili kwamba hivi juzi tu ndio viwanja hivi vililhamishwa kutoka katika Afisi ya Rais, hadi katika Wizara yangu. Sasa, tuko na mpango mkubwa sana wa kurekebisha viwanja hivi vya ndege. Hata ule uwanja niliokuwa nikizungumzia, tumeupima na kuona kuwa tunahitaji Kshs43 milioni ili kuurekebisha, na tuko na mpango kama huo kwa viwanja vidogo vya ndege katika nchi nzima. Tunafahamu umuhimu wa hivyo viwanja na tuko na mpango wa kuvirekebisha.

Asante, Bw. Naibu Spika.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Last question, Mr. Ndile!

Mr. Ndile: Bw. Naibu Spika, niko na mshangao sana kuona kuwa Wakenya wetu wako na tabia ya kuiga lugha kutoka nchi za kigeni. Ningependa kumuomba Waziri Msaidizi awe akijifunza lugha ya Kiswahili wakati wa jioni anapoenda nyumbani.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Uliza swali lako kwanza, Bw. Ndile!

Mr. Ndile: Nataka Waziri Msaidizi atueleze ni siku gani ataanza kazi ya kurekebisha uwanja mdogo wa ndege wa Makindu, kwa sababu watu wa Makindu watakaposikia kuwa Ksh500,000 zimetengewa kazi hiyo, watakuwa hapo wakingojea kibarua. Ni siku gani kazi hiyo itaanza? Pia, nataka kumuomba Bw. Kones aandamane na mimi wakati atakapoanzisha kazi hiyo.

Mr. Kones: Bw. Naibu Spika, pesa hizi zimetumwa katika ofisi ya District Public Works. Kwa hivyo, ni wajibu wa Pubic Works officer wa huko kutengeneza hiyo barabara, hata kama ni leo, kwa sababu tayari yuko na hizo pesa.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Next Question, Mr. Owino!

(Loud consultations)

Order! Order, Members!

Question No. 104

PROVISION OF PHYSICAL
FACILITIES TO SCHOOLS

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Owino is not there? His Question is dropped!

(Question dropped)

An hon. Member: The Question is good!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: All Questions are good, but hon. Members must be there to ask them. Next Question, Mr. Osundwa!

Question No. 100

KENYA SUGAR BOARD'S FAILURE
TO HOLD AGM

Mr. Osundwa asked the Minister for Agriculture why the Kenya Sugar Board does not hold annual general meetings as stipulated in the Sugar Act of 2001.

The Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Kirwa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

The Kenya Sugar Board (KSB) is a corporate body which is bound by the State Corporations Act as amended by the Statute (Miscellaneous Amendments) Law 2002. The Kenya Sugar Act 2001, transformed the status of the KSB from an industrial association owned, financed and controlled by members with limited Government control, to a parastatal. Holding an AGM, therefore, will be a ceremonial affair, as the State Corporations Act avails no room for the exercise of powers as envisaged by the Companies Act. The appointment of KSB auditors, the inspection and auditing of their books and annual reports are dictated strictly by the Exchequer and Audit Act.

The provision of the Sugar Act 2001 is, therefore, flawed and is pending amendments to address the inconsistencies thereon.

Mr. Osundwa: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the spirit of the Sugar Act 2001 was to remove Government control from the sugar industry, because everybody knows the extent of corruption in this Government and the previous one. I am surprised that the Government has sneaked back its control into this industry. I agree with the Minister, but even if the role of the Government was merely ceremonial, why can we not even have a ceremonial AGM as is provided for in the Act?

Mr. Kirwa: That is not possible because KESCA, which is one of the organizations under the Act, which is supposed to be part of the AGM has been having a number of wrangles over the period. It is only this week that we received information on which organization among the two factions is supposed to be recognized, and that is what we are planning to do now.

Dr. Khalwale: Today, as we ask this Question, there is a serious crisis about the price of sugar. At the same time, the Managing Director of the KSB has been making unilateral decisions on matters pertaining to sugar, leading to his being sent on compulsory leave. Now, yesterday, the

Minister created a *lacuna* by dissolving the board. How does he expect this crisis to be addressed in this kind of the *lacuna*?

Mr. Kirwa: The word "*lacuna*" is totally misplaced in the sense that I gave notification on when elections are going to be held, which is on 25th May, 2005. The current board is still in office up to 4th June, 2005, when the new board will take over.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Last but one question, Prof. Olweny!

Prof. Olweny: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. As the Minister has said, he has announced the date for the elections for the directors of the KSB. But regarding the zoning within the sugar-cane growing areas, is there a plan to review the zones before the elections, because some of the zones are too huge?

Mr. Kirwa: Under the current Act, I am only allowed to gazette various polling stations within the same gazetted zones, which are seven for purpose of outgrowers, and three for millers. Therefore, I do not have any powers to have any additional zones, unless the Act is amended to give me that particular provision.

Mr. Nderitu: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think you will agree with me that we have been having a lot of problems about sugar and the KSB for all the years that I can remember. What is the Minister doing to clear all these problems for the farmers to benefit?

Mr. Kirwa: I do not have sufficient time to give the chronology of events on how we have been able to attain certain levels of efficiency for the last two years. But I know that the reforms under consideration in the Ministry are adequate for purposes of addressing the challenges of the sugar industry.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Last question, Mr. Osundwa!

Mr. Osundwa: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since the Minister acknowledges that the Sugar Act is flawed, could he tell this House how far he has gone in amending it?

Secondly, two weeks ago, I stood in this House and warned the nation that there is a looming sugar shortage and the Minister said there was no such thing coming. Could he tell this House why the country is now faced with this shortage?

Mr. Kirwa: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, those are two questions. The first question is on the amendment of the Act. I have prepared all the instruments and I am looking for space in the calendar of Parliament to be able to bring before the House various amendments for consideration.

Secondly, on the issue of the looming sugar shortage, at that time, I agreed with Mr. Osundwa. I also agree with him that today, there is scarcity of sugar in the market. There are two main reasons to explain this. One, for speculative purposes, some individuals have chosen to hoard sugar because production is 2,000 tonnes per day against the consumption of 1,600 tonnes per day. All factories are producing pending annual maintenance closure. Secondly, there is sugar at the Port of Mombasa to the tune of 63,000 metric tonnes, which has not been allowed to come in because of the pending issue in court.

Question No.009

PROVISION OF ELECTRICITY TO MANYALA
HOSPITAL AND SHIATSA MARKET

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Members, Mr. Oparanya is officially out of the country. He is in the Republic of South Africa. Therefore, his Question is deferred.

(Question deferred)

Hon. Members, let us move on to the only Question by Private Notice on the Order Paper by Mr. Weya.

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

IMPLEMENTATION OF NYANJA COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

(Mr. Weya) to ask the Minister for Energy:-

(a) Is the Minister aware that the mismanagement at Kenya Power and Lightning Company that led to the establishment of the Nyanja Committee is still prevalent in the company?

(b) What steps is the Minister taking to implement the recommendations of the Committee?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It seems Mr. Weya is not in the House.
This Question is, therefore, dropped.

(Question dropped)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Now, that marks the end of Question Time. Let us move on to Ministerial Statements.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS

ARREST OF AFRICA INLAND CHURCH MEMBERS

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. M. Kariuki): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on 6th April, 2005, Mr. Poghio rose on a point of order to seek a Ministerial Statement on alleged arbitrary arrest of several pastors, church officials and members of the African Inland Church (AIC) in West Pokot. I wish, therefore, to state the following.

There have been no mass arrests as alleged by the hon. Member. The true position is that only two arrests have been made following an incident on 2nd April, 2005, at Makutano Township. On the material day, at Caltex Petrol Station, a group of rowdy youth and other AIC church members, under incitement of certain leaders, confronted Mr. Moroto, hon. Member of Parliament for Kapenguria Central Constituency. They accused him of being behind the suspension of one Rev. Julius Murgor, who was the local in charge of AIC, West Pokot. During the incident, the hon. Member of Parliament was physically roughed up and his motor vehicle, KAN 668K, Toyota Prado, had its windscreen shattered. The police and the hon. Member of Parliament's security had to intervene to keep the rowdy mob under control. After investigations, one Pastor Julius Kaprech and Mr. Samson Kiprop were arrested on 5th and 6th April, 2005, respectively, and arraigned in court on 6th April, 2005, and charged with the offence of creating disturbance in a manner likely to cause a breach of peace, contrary to Section 95(1B) of the Penal Code. This is Court File Criminal Case No.840-152-105. Both suspects pleaded not guilty and were released on bond. The case is set for hearing on 20th April, 2005. The Government is still pursuing five other suspects in connection with the crime following investigations into the incident.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as per yesterday, the five suspects were arrested and arraigned in court in Kapenguria. As I have already stated, the current feud pitting the AIC church members

against each other is purely internal religious wrangling. The arrests that have been made are based on the Kenyan law and have nothing to do with politics. I am sure that the hon. Member is well aware of the facts leading to the arrest since he was within the township at the time of the incident. The Government has already appealed to the warring church faithful to avoid taking the law into their own hands and instead resolve their differences through the church laid-down procedures. Otherwise, I wish to assure the House that the security situation in West Pokot is calm unless incited further by local leaders.

Thank you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Members, Mr. Poghismo is out on official duties, but that notwithstanding, are there any clarifications?

Mr. Serut: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister says Mr. Poghismo was within Kapenguria Town when Mr. Moroto was being harassed by some goons. However, Mr. Poghismo has come to this House and asked for---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Mr. Serut! You are out of order! You are trying to impute improper motives on a Member who is not even in the House. I have already explained that he sought that Ministerial Statement and he is out of the country officially. In any case, even if you were to do so, you would have to bring a substantive Motion.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Moroto, is it on the same issue? Are you seeking clarification from what the Assistant Minister has said? Hon. Members, I would like to make it very clear. This is a matter of seeking clarification on a Ministerial Statement.

Mr. Moroto, proceed!

Mr. Moroto: Bw. Naibu Spika, nakushukuru kwa kunipa fursa hii. Nastaajabu kwa sababu nilifikiri Bw. Poghismo angekuwa hapa ili aeleze anavyohusika katika mambo haya. Ikiwa kuna shetani mkubwa duniani, ni Bw. Poghismo!

Hon. Members: Ashindwe!

(Laughter)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Mr. Moroto! Will you sit down. It is really disorderly for an hon. Member to rise on a matter that the Chair has already made a ruling on. I take it as a complete disrespect of the Chair and the rules of this House for Mr. Moroto to do that.

Mr. Moroto, therefore, you are declared disorderly. Please, leave the Chamber.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Mr. Moroto, you have not been asked to address the House. You are excluded from the proceedings of this House this morning.

(Mr. Moroto withdrew from the Chamber)

Hon. Members, next is a Ministerial Statement from the Minister for Energy on a matter of shortage of electricity in Garissa Town requested by Mr. M. Mohammed.

The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Kiunjuri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our officers are still on the ground and we will be issuing the Ministerial Statement tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Very well! May I also know about the Minister for Local Government in relation to a Ministerial Statement sought by Mr. Mwenje with regard to allocation of trading stalls to hawkers.

Mr. "Serut", will you comment on that?

The Assistant Minister for Local Government (Mr. Tarus): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just before I comment, did I hear the Chair call upon Mr. Serut to respond? I am Mr. Tarus.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I am very sorry, Mr. Tarus.

The Assistant Minister for Local Government (Mr. Tarus): Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am unable to offer the Ministerial Statement today, but I wish to seek the understanding of the House to bring it tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Very well! There is also another request for a Ministerial Statement from the Ministry of Energy again. Where is Mr. Kiunjuri?

(Mr. Kiunjuri stood up in his place)

Mr. Kiunjuri, you had better attend to the matters of the House concerning your Ministry. On the issue of implementation of French Government-Funded Rural Electrification Scheme, a Ministerial Statement was sought by Mr. Sambu quite a while ago. What is the position?

The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Kiunjuri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministerial Statement will be issued tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Very well! Let it be tomorrow and let it also be recorded.

The next Ministerial Statement is from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on why the Government did not participate in the mourning of the late Pope John Paul II. Mr. Kipchumba, do you still want to follow that issue?

Mr. Kipchumba: Yes, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Where is the Minister for Foreign Affairs? That Ministerial Statement was requested on Thursday last week.

FAILURE TO MOURN DEATH OF
POPE JOHN PAUL II BY KENYA

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I got the impression that the Ministerial Statement was expected to explain why flags were not flying at half-mast.

Be that as it may, I can say the following. The Government participated in the mourning of the late Pope John Paul II, one, by flying flags at half-mast for two days; Thursday and Friday last week, and by sending a high-powered delegation of consisting the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mwakwere, and the Minister for Local Government and National Chairman of the FORD(K) party, Mr. Kombo, to represent the country. Besides that, there were other senior religious leaders who also went to Rome to participate in the burial of the Pope. It is, therefore, not true that the Government did not participate. It participated fully!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Kipchumba, do you want to seek clarification?

Mr. Kipchumba: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first, I do not agree that there was a high-powered delegation because such a delegation would consist of the President and his Vice-President and not these other "very small Ministers".

(Laughter)

*(Several hon. Members stood
up in their places)*

Mr. Bifwoli: Mr. Kombo is a party leader! That language is insulting!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Mr. Kipchumba! It is alleged that you have used an insulting language. Unfortunately, I did not hear it because Mr. Weya was consulting with me. Mr. Bifwoli, what insulting language did Mr. Kipchumba use?

Mr. Bifwoli: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is calling Ministers "small Ministers". The Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister for Local Government and National Chairman of FORD(K) are not "small Ministers". Could he withdraw and apologise?

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, hon. Members! I think it is incumbent upon Mr. Kipchumba to use proper and respectful language, especially when you refer to hon. Members, and more so to Ministers.

Proceed!

Mr. Kipchumba: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wanted to seek a clarification on the policy of the Government on such matters, especially where a Head of State who has a large following, of over one billion people, passes away. When the Pope died, did the Government have to be reminded to fly flags at half-mast?

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government was not reminded to fly the flags at half-mast. When a person of the stature of the Pope or another Head of State dies, after communication of the number of days of mourning, the Government decides whether to fly flags half-mast all those days or some of those days. In this particular case, the Government decided to fly the flags half-mast for two days; on Thursday and Friday. The fact that the hon. Member raised the issue here on Wednesday before we flew the flags half-mast on Thursday is purely coincidental. The Government had already made up a decision.

Mr. Ethuro: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is important, as a country, that we be categorical on this kind of matter. This is the Pope; he is a Head of State as well as a representative of one billion Catholics. Is the Assistant Minister satisfied that, that delegation, with due respect to the Ministers involved, *vis a vis* other delegations from other countries, was well representing our country? Is it in order, especially in a country where the President and the Vice-President are both practising Catholics, to send Ministers to that funeral? We should be represented by the President and the Vice-President!

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the President has the right and the capacity to delegate. Once he does so, the agent carries the capacity of the principal. Secondly, it is not just the President and Vice-President who are practising Catholics. Mr. Kombo is a practising Catholic and he legitimately represented the Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Last clarification, Mr. Wamwere!

Mr. Wamwere: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister also clarify why national heroes like Messrs. Ngei and Kaggia have died and the Government has refused to either give them State burials or fly the flag at half-mast? Can he explain why the Government has been so cold towards national heroes?

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been said here over and over again that there is a legal framework being worked on, to be brought to this House for, legislation on how to handle our national heroes. This includes creating a heroes corner where the remains of our national heroes will be laid to rest. During the burial of the late Vice-President, Mr. Wamalwa, we agreed that once such a corner is raised, the remains of the late Messrs. Wamalwa, Ngei, Kaggia and all the others, including the founding father of this country, the late Mzee Kenyatta who is resting on Parliamentary grounds, will be moved to that heroes' corner.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That is the end of that matter.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

REISSUING OF MINISTERIAL STATEMENT ON ARREST OF AIC MEMBERS

Mr. Deputy Speaker: There are requests for Ministerial Statements. However, before we do that, I have considered the matter of the Ministerial Statement requested by Mr. Poghisio. When he comes back, it will be re-issued so that he will have an opportunity to seek clarification. The hon. Minister will keep the Ministerial Statement and I will allow it to be re-done when Mr. Poghisio returns to the country. Is that okay?

Very well! There is a request for a Ministerial Statement by Mr. Nderitu!

POINT OF ORDER

CONSTRUCTION OF DAM IN KIRINYAGA DISTRICT FOR RICE PRODUCTION

Mr. Nderitu: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in 1995/96, Japan did a study in Mwea Constituency and projected that unless a dam is built in Kirinyaga District, rice production will go down. It, therefore, embarked on designing a dam and it was the onus of the Government to pay its part of the contribution, which was 20 per cent of the Kshs5 billion, and that dam would have been constructed. The Government defaulted in paying its commitment and last year, there was a shortfall of over 300,00 bags of rice because of lack of water. The Ministerial Statement I am seeking from the Minister should address the plans the Government has at hand to revive the project, and when work will commence.

The Assistant Minister for Water and Irrigation (Mr. Munyes): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I undertake to give a written response next week on Tuesday.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Thank you, Mr. Munyes. We will move on to the next Order, which is Motions.

MOTIONS

DISTRIBUTION OF IDLE LAND TO LANDLESS PEOPLE

Kwamba, ikieleweka kuwa ardhi ni rasilimali iliyokusudiwa kutumiwa na Wakenya wote na wala sio kutajirisha wachache; ikifahamika kuwa ardhi isiyomilikiwa au kutumiwa imezagaa kote nchini huku kaumu ya Wakenya wakibaki bila kazi au ardhi ya kufanyia kilimo; Bunge hili linahimiza Serikali kupunguza umaskini huu kwa kuchukua hatua kabambe kama vile kuitoza kodi ardhi isiyotumika au kuinunua na kuigawanyia raia ardhi inayolipiwa kodi bila kutumika, au iweke kiwango cha ardhi kitakachokuwa halali kumilikiwa na mtu binafsi.

(Mr. Wamwere on 6.4.2005)

(Resumption of Debate)

interrupted on 6.4.2005)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mhe. Mwandawiro, una dakika tatu ambazo zilikuwa zimebaki. Kwa hivyo, endelea!

Mr. Mwandawiro: Bw. Naibu Spika, wakati nilipokuwa nikizungumzia Hoja hii, niliunga mkono Mhe. Wamwere. Hoja hii ina lengo la utumiaji na umilikaji wa ardhi ambao unahakikisha kwamba kila mwananchi wa Kenya anapata haki. Nilisema kwa muhtasari kwamba mfumo huu tunaoulenga katika Hoja hii unahakikisha kwamba swala la maskwota linazingatiwa.

Tukiangalia hali ilivyo katika Wilaya ya Taita-Taveta, asilimia 92 iko katika ardhi ya Tsavo National Park. Watu hao wanaishi katika ardhi ya Tsavo Mashariki na Magharibi. Tunaomba sehemu hiyo ipunguzwe na kupewa wananchi wa Taita-Taveta ambao wanafinyana katika milima ya Taita-Taveta.

Vile vile, Hoja hii inalenga kulipa kodi kwa ardhi ambayo haitumiki liwe ni jambo la muda tu, kwa sababu tunatarajia kwamba Bunge hili litapitisha Msawaada wa Katiba mpya. Katiba mpya inazungumzia swala la ardhi na mfumo mpya wa utumiaji, umiliki na pia kuzingatia swala la mazingira, haki na uzalishaji.

Naomba kuunga mkono kwa dhati Hoja hii.

The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Kiunjuri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Motion.

This Government is committed to poverty eradication and is also trying to close the gap between the rich and the poor. The other day, we set up a special committee to address the issue of closing the gap between the rich and the poor. This Government also brought a policy paper here on poverty eradication. That tells us that it is committed to poverty eradication. There is no way we can address the issues of poverty eradication without addressing the problems of squatters and the landless people. That is why this Government should make it its first agenda, the issue of settling squatters all over the country.

When we talk about empowering our people, and sustainability in food production or self-employment, we do not address this issue. All of us cannot be in the *jua kali* sector. That is why, this being an agriculturally productive country, we should enable squatters to access land so that they can be productive and contribute to the economy of this country. If our Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will go up, then we will take care of families which have nowhere to work and no farms. That is why I have to support this Motion. When we talk of balancing of resources, we cannot do it when we talk about some people owning large chunks of land lying idle while others have nothing. The question of haves and have-nots will continue to persist in this country. For the first time, we have to address this issue. We, as leaders, must come out and talk about poverty in this country. We should know at which level we should address it if we are not ready to sacrifice what we have for the sake of poor Kenyans.

If you look at the armed forces in this country, you will find that they own almost a quarter of the land in this country. One may ask oneself; what kind of activities are carried out in that land? Huge chunks of land are owned by the armed forces. We have countries like Botswana, Swaziland, Belgium, and other Scandinavian countries which have limited land. Japan too, has limited land---

Maj-Gen. Nkaisery: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is the hon. Member in order to allege that the armed forces occupy a quarter of this country? Where is this land he is talking about?

The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Kiunjuri): I will only address that if the hon. Member has tangible evidence to show us the armed forces are not occupies almost a quarter of this country.

When we talk about the land the armed forces occupy--- May I put it that the Kenya Army owns huge chunks of land which are not necessary. I have said that we have tiny countries like Botswana, and I have also given an example of Swaziland; all those countries also sustain their armies.

We also have other European countries which have their armed forces although they do not occupy such huge chunks of land. Our army does not even have 50,000 soldiers. Therefore, it is good that the soldiers confine themselves in their training areas. They can train in forests, places like Archer's Post and other designated areas where they do not interfere with land which can be used productively.

Recently, one hon. Member from Isiolo complained that the army wanted to have the only arable land that they can use for farming. The army wants to occupy even the land which Kenyans want to use to produce food. That will not be possible. For instance, we have an area in Nanyuki Town where the previous Government took over land in the pretext it was giving it to the army. Later on, the previous Government subdivided the land and--

Mr. Sambu: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is the hon. Member in order to discuss the armed forces, when our Standing Orders specifically prohibit discussing the President or the armed forces?

The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Kiunjuri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not discussing the armed forces. I am discussing the land they own. The discussion has nothing to do with the integrity of this country. It also has nothing to threaten the integrity of the Kenya Army. I am only saying that the previous Government had allocated land to squatters and went ahead to allocate the same land to the army. The people of Laikipia have no land while the Government wants to give it to the armed forces. The KANU Government had even given it to squatters. This is pathetic! We have to speak about these issues. The fact that I am in the Government does not mean that I cannot criticise issues positively. We have to make sure that we take care of the poor people in this country.

We have no cemetery in Nanyuki Town, while the armed forces own over 20,000 acres of land. The Kenya Army has almost 10,000 acres of land there. We have nowhere to bury the dead. We should look at this issue positively.

I request the Mover of this Motion to bring relevant amendments to the existing statutes of the Act, so that we can address the issues of land administration and its proper distribution. Those laws should be friendly to the poor of this country. That is the only way to ensure that the poor are allowed to cultivate those lands owned by the rich. The laws should be very clear so that we do not have absentee landlords. There is no use of declaring famine a disaster in this country when we could have used the existing land to farm and have enough food in this country. It is my proposal that any land that can be cultivated be given to the poor.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we should not have large research institutes with huge tracts of land while their work is just demonstration. They should not make profit out of research. They should just be given enough land to demonstrate. Butara Ranch, for example, is over 18,000 acres, but the people of Laikipia are squatters. Why should that happen? Butara Ranch can have 8,000 acres and the remaining 10,000 should be given to the landless. We also have other research institutes like KARI and others. So, we have to address this issue adequately.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister of State, Office of the President in charge of Special Programmes should be given a say in the distribution of land. If we do not do that, we shall remain a poor nation. We shall be talking loudly about poverty eradication, but we may never get there. Most of us in this House and the rich of this country are opposed to this Motion because they feel they will lose their lands, yet they did not even acquire these lands in the right way. It is a shame!

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we complain about insecurity in this country, but when you talk about insecurity, you are talking about a person who has not had food for even four days. This insecurity has gone deep even to the villages, because a person with Kshs50 is rich, within the limits of his surroundings. That is why each day, we are being carjacked. But we only complain of carjacking because it is a rich person who has been carjacked. We only talk of insecurity when so-and-so, who is known, is killed. But when you go deep into the villages, people are being mugged and killed every day. But we do not want to address this issue because we are ashamed. The Government must support resettlement of the landless and those who have grabbed land should surrender those lands to be

utilised by the poor.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Kimeto: Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to the Motion.

Land is a very sensitive issue. Members who are saying that land should be distributed to the poor should remember that those who have land worked hard to get it. When the NARC Government came to power, they said they would clear the towns of all street children and take them to the villages. But they have failed. Those who own land must have struggled to get it. We cannot encourage our people to expect free things. Even President Kibaki is telling us to go back to work. I think, instead of calling for redistribution of land, this Motion should have asked that those who have land should be given money to produce more food and create employment. I want to inform the House that there are some people who are fighting to become poor and others fighting to get rich. We are not the same. Some of us will find ourselves very poor. We cannot start sub-dividing people's land to the squatters because they will still sell the same land to the same people and become squatters the way they were born. There are Members here, for example, who spent most of their time in jail. Now that they have come out, they find that people have gone miles ahead of them and that is why they are crying that we sub-divide other people's land. We cannot do that!

I think we need to amend this Motion so that if anybody has huge tracts of land, we find ways of developing it and make it profitable to the nation. We cannot leave land idle. We cannot sub-divide that land to persons who have been trying to impoverish themselves. What we need to make this nation better is to make sure that in every part of the country where food can be grown, the land owners should be given enough money to develop their lands. There are some people who do not want to go to the farm. Even if you give them a farm, they will still come and stay in towns. So, we cannot promote that. That would be a complete misdirection of ideas and making this Parliament a poor Parliament by grabbing land from people to give to the landless.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the squatters could even hire the lands. But we should not take away somebody's land to give it to somebody who has been idle. We want this country to be a competitive country. If we start with land acquisition, next time we may move to factory acquisition and say so-and-so owns a big factory, why do we not sub-divide it? When we finish with that, you will hear some very lazy people saying some people have too many children; let us share the children, yet they do not know how to get children. For example, instead of keeping prisoners idle in jails, they should be taken to farms to produce food.

With those remarks, I beg to oppose.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair]

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

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. M. Kariuki): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue of land is very dear to our hearts. Historically, behind all the major revolutions in the world, the issue has been land. If you look at the First and Second World Wars, the issue was land and territorial control. If you look at our own struggle for freedom, the centre of it was land. When a black man talks about land or freedom, you cannot separate his concept of freedom from land control. Behind the Mau Mau struggle, they called themselves land and freedom army. They could not understand how they will be free if they did not control their land. So, historically, land is a very important subject.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, a recent survey by an organisation on the popularity of

African leaders shows that the most unpopular African leader to the West, is the most popular African leader to the African people, and that is Zimbabwean President, Mr. Robert Mugabe. That is because he has been able to address squarely the issue of freedom being inseparable from land. That is what is dear to our people's hearts. We have to be realistic and say that, at the time of Independence, the expectations of our people were that there would be a paradigm shift in land policy. All past Governments have evaded the formulation of a land policy. I must commend the Minister for having taken a bold step to set up a commission that will look into the question of a land policy. It is long overdue. It is coming 42 years after Independence, but it is worth it. We need a land policy for this country, so that we can deal with the issue of that natural resource, which is dear to all of us. Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, today, I am concerned about the management of land in our country. If you look at the farms that were bought by co-operatives and companies, they have been sub-divided into very small units which are very uneconomical. We have arable land in parts of this country; the so-called white highlands. But they are no longer viable sources of food because of the sub-divisions. I welcome the Minister's sentiments which he expressed recently, and I believe the commission that is looking into the land policy is going to address that issue. We need to reserve our arable land as a source of food security for ourselves.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you look at the history of Great Britain, they allowed their arable land to be sub-divided into uneconomical units. Finally, they were forced to use the army and the police to evict peasants, in order to preserve arable land. We are trying to avert a similar situation. I believe that when you talk about land, we must categorise land into arable, marginal and semi-arid. We should be able to formulate a policy to suit different situations, depending on the nature of the land. But as far as arable land is concerned, my position is that we need to preserve it by ensuring that no further sub-divisions beyond an economical unit are permitted. In other countries, they preserve their arable land by putting a minimum unit beyond which you cannot sub-divide agricultural land. The commission that is looking into land policy must address that. If we are going to have a source of food for this country, we must be able to discuss what would be the minimum land holding that we can maintain in arable, marginal and semi-arid areas. That is very important.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am concerned about title deeds for agricultural land. I think this country requires a revolution. We require new thinking. I do not see why an individual would own land even beyond his life time. Why do you need land when you are in your grave? Agricultural land is a natural resource. The country needs it, whether we are alive or dead. The nation must continue to have some control. I am hoping that, that particular Commission would make some radical recommendations. That is because in many Scandinavian countries, you control the land at your lifetime. Your children have no right of succession unless they are prepared to be farmers to produce food for the nation. We need to borrow from other countries. We have become too possessive of land that we care about what will happen to our land after our death. That is not your land. It belongs to the country. It is a God-given natural resources. We need a radical approach to land ownership in this country. I am hoping that, that commission is going to address that particular issue.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as investments are concerned in urban areas, the Government needs to seize the moment. We need to have land as an incentive for investors. I know there are many Kenyans in other countries who want to invest in real estate in this country. If the Ministry of Lands and Housing was to provide available land for investors who want to invest in real estate, it would be a great incentive. We have let Government lands become subject of speculation. Allotments are given to people who do not want to use the land for development. They want to use it for speculative purposes. We need to use land as a form of incentive. We are now talking about 150,000 units of housing. If land and basic infrastructure was available to potential investors, I am sure many Kenyans would be prepared to put their money in housing projects. So, we should use our land in urban areas to create incentives to investors who might want to improve our livelihood, by ensuring

that we [**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President**]

have land that they can invest in.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we need a law in land use. Many countries have that law. The fact that you own land does not give you a right to do anything you want on it. Even in the most capitalistic nation, that is the United States of America (USA), you do not use your land the way you want. The State directs you:-

"This is a wheat growing area! This is a maize growing area! We are telling the farmer the time to plant. We can tell the farmer not to plant this year. We will give him an incentive. Please, leave your land fallow and you will be compensated."

That is because land is a natural resource. That is what we must appreciate. A natural resource must, all the time, be controlled by the nation and not individuals. We have suffered in terms of our forests. We have lost our forests to land grabbers. If we are going to restore our forest cover, it is very difficult to tell the people who got allotments in forests to get out. But we can have a landlord to regulate the use of land and tell those people: "In this particular part of the country, you can only grow trees for commercial purposes." If we do that, I am sure we will recover our forest cover. So, we seriously need to have a land use law which can designate certain parts of the country for certain agricultural uses, so that we will be able to move forward.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we cannot guarantee ourselves food security unless we have that land use law, which can regulate the farmers. If we need maize, a certain area is designated for that. If we need wheat, there is an area for that. If we need vegetables, there is also an area for that. The Government should take charge to ensure that farmers do what they are supposed to do, and that is to ensure that the nation enjoys food security.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, although this Motion proposes some fairly radical things about taxation, I would rather we left those matters to the commission. But there are good points. In my view, anybody who thinks he can own land and leave it idle when the nation is going without food, should be taxed or even made to hand over that land to a person who is prepared to use it. The land should belong to a tiller and not to a speculator who uses his money to leave land idle, and yet, the nation goes without food. It is forced to import food to be self-sufficient. These are not purely theoretical measures. They are real measures that should be considered by the Commission. I hope that for the first time, after many years of waiting, this country is going to have a land policy and we can look forward to making sure that our people's dream for land and freedom is realised.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Khamisi: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kuunga mkono kwa dhati Hoja hii ambayo imeletwa hapo mbele ya Bunge na mhe. Wamwere.

Nina sababu kadha wa kadha ambazo zinanifanya niunge mkono Hoja hii. Moja ya sababu hizi ni kwamba ardhi, na imesemekana hapa mara nyingi, ni swala la muhimu sana kwa wananchi wa nchi hii. Ingawa si swala muhimu kwa wananchi wa nchi nyingine, sisi Wakenya tunaamini kwamba usipokuwa na ardhi, wewe ni maskini. Kwa hivyo, ni muhimu kwa Serikali kutilia mkazo sana swala hili. Ikiwa Serikali ya NARC inataka kuwacha urithi, basi urithi wa ardhi ndio urithi muhimu zaidi kwa wananchi wa Kenya katika siku zinazokuja. Iwapo haitaweza kusuluhisha swala hili, basi Serikali hii haitakuwa tofauti na zile Serikali mbili ambazo zimepita hapo mbeleni.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kuna kutokuwa na usawa katika swala la ardhi. Kama ilivyosemwa, kuna watu wenye ardhi zenye ekari nyingi na kuna watu ambao hawana ardhi hata ya kuzika watu wao. Kumetolewa mfano wa sehemu ya Taita-Taveta ambapo familia fulani zimechukua ardhi yote. Tumezungumza hapa pia juu ya mfano wa sehemu ya Kilifi, ambapo kampuni mbili; Rea Vipingo Estates na Kilifi Plantations, zimechukua ardhi kubwa kushinda ardhi yote ambayo iko mikononi mwa wananchi. Serikali ina wajibu wakati huu wa kuhakikisha kwamba ingawa tunatilia mkazo sekta za kilimo, hasa ukuzaji wa makonge, ni muhimu maslahi ya wananchi ambao wanaishi

katika sehemu zile yaangaliwe.

Hivi majuzi, tuliambiwa kwamba yale makubaliano ya kupanga ya Vipingo Estates yameongezwa tena kwa muda wa miaka 99. Hii ni kusema kwamba katika miaka 99 inayokuja, wananchi watakuwa bado wanangojea kando kando kama maskwota. Maskwota wanasukumwa nje zaidi kwa sababu ya maslahi ya shamba hili. Ukiangalia hali ya maisha ya wafanyakazi wa shamba lile, utasikitika sana. Kwa hivyo, tunatilia mkazo sekta ya kilimo kikubwa, lakini pia vile vile, tunafaa tutilie mkazo maslahi ya wananchi wetu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kuna ardhi nyingi katika sehemu za Pwani ambazo hazitumiki, na zile ambazo zinatumiwa, zinatumiwa kwa mahitaji na maslahi ya watu wengine. Tunataka Serikali ichunguze jambo hili, sio tu kwa ardhi ambazo zimeshikiliwa na watu binafsi, lakini pia kwa ardhi ambazo zimeshikiliwa na Serikali yenyewe na ambazo zinakaliwa na maskwota hivi sasa. Tunataka Serikali igawanye ardhi hii na iwapatie wananchi.

Tumezunguza juu ya wenye mashamba ambayo yako. Hivi sasa, maskwota wanaishi katika ardhi hii, inawabidi walipe kodi ili waweze kulima. Kama wakati huu wa musimu wa mvua, ni muhimu kabla ya mkulima kulima, alipe kodi kwa hawa wenye mashamba ambao hawako, ili aruhusiwe kulima. Ningetaka kuambia Serikali kwamba huu ni utumwa mkubwa kwa upande wa wananchi. Ni muhimu Serikali iingilie kati na ipige marufuku aina hii ya kodi ambayo inatozwa wananchi na watu ambao hawajali maslani ya wananchi wa nchi hii.

Imetajwa kwamba pia kuna ardhi ambayo imeshikiliwa na jeshi. Wakati jeshi lilipokuwa na mpango wa kujenga kambi pale Mariakani, liliondoa maelfu ya wananchi waliokuwa wakiishi katika ardhi ile. Hivi leo, wananchi wale bado hawajapewa fidia ya kuwafanya waweze kujisimamia wenyewe. Mpaka leo, wanalia hawaelewi ni kwa nini Serikali imewatupa na haijatoa fidia ya shamba lile ambalo limechukuliwa na jeshi katika sehemu ya Mariakani.

Tunataka usawa katika ugawaji wa ardhi. Katika ugawaji wa ardhi, kwa mfano, katika settlement scheme, kuna raia ambao wamepewa ardhi kiwango cha ekari mbili mbili au ekari mbili unusu, na hali hapo hapo, kuna maofisa wakuu wa Serikali na watu waliokuwa katika Serikali iliyopita na maafisa wengineo wa kisiasa ambao wana ekari zaidi ya 100 katika sehemu za settlement scheme. Tumezungumza kuhusu jambo hili hapa na ningependa kutilia mkazo kwamba kuna umuhimu wa jambo hili kuangaliwa upya. Ikiwa kuna mgao wa asilimia 60 kwa wazalendo, na asilimia 40 kwa watu kutoka nje, basi mpango huu uzingatiwe ili kila mtu ambaye atapata ardhi katika sehemu ile, apate ardhi ambayo ni sawa. Kama ni ekari mbili, kila mtu apate ekari mbili, na kama ni ekari 100, kila mtu apate ekari 100. Hatuwezi kukubali kuona wananchi wetu wanapewa ekari mbili wakati watu kutoka sehemu za nje wanapewa ekari zaidi ya 100.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, katika muda wa miaka miwili iliyopita, Serikali imekuwa ikituhakikishia kwamba kutakuwa na mwongozo wa ardhi katika taifa hili. Mwaka uliopita mwezi wa Oktoba, Waziri wa Ardhi na Nyumba alisimama katika Bunge hili na akasema kwamba mwongozo wa ardhi ungetolewa kabla ya mwezi wa Desemba mwaka uliopita. Huu ni mwezi wa Marchi na ule Mswada haujaletwa Bungeni ili ujadiliwe na Wabunge, ili waangalie mwelekeo ujao. Tunachoshwa na tume ambazo zinaundwa na Serikali kuangalia swala hili. Tulikuwa na Kamati Teule ya Serikali katika mwaka 1976 ambayo ilitoa mapendekezo mazuri sana kuhusu mwelekeo wa siku zijazo kuhusu ardhi, hasa katika sehemu ya Pwani. Mapendekezo yale yalipuuzwa na Serikali. Baadaye, tukakuwa na Tume ya Njonjo ambayo pia ilitoa mapendekezo mazuri sana juu ya mwelekeo wa siku zijazo. Ilipendekeza kwamba ardhi ambayo haitumiwi ipatiwe maskwota katika sehemu zile. Mpaka leo, mapendekezo yale yametupwa na Serikali hii.

Mwishowe, kukaja Ripoti ya Ndung'u, ambayo tuliambiwa itatoa suluhisho kamili la swala la ardhi. Ripoti ya Ndung'u imetolewa, lakini mpaka sasa, haijapitishwa hapa Bungeni. Wabunge hawajapata nafasi ya kuangalia ni mapendekezo gani ambayo yamefanywa na Serikali katika jambo lile. Hivi sasa, tunaambiwa kwamba kuna tume ya Serikali ambayo inaangalia jambo hili. Tunachoshwa

na tume hizi ambazo zinatoa mapendekezo ambayo hayatiliwi maanani na Serikali. Tunaona kama tunadanganywa na kuhadaiwa. Pengine Serikali inajaribu kuchukua wakati ili wananchi wapate kupuuza jambo hili. Tutaendelea kulipigania jambo la ardhi. Ningependa kuitahadharisha Serikali kwamba matatizo yanayotokana na usalama, baadhi yao yanatokana na hali ya upungufu wa ardhi. Kwa hivyo, ni wazi kwamba iwapo tunaweza kusuluhisha matatizo ya ardhi, bila shaka, matatizo ya usalama yatamalizika katika nchi hii.

Kwa hayo machache, ningependa kuunga mkono Hoja hii.

Dr. Kibunguchy: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. First of all, I support this Motion for a number of reasons. One, I would like to reiterate that what we need in this country is food security. As I speak, we are made to understand that almost a third of our people are facing food insecurity, and yet, there are people who own huge tracts of land. To me, that is obscene and immoral. Some of the people who own these huge tracts of land are going to ask for leadership of this country. Before they come to ask for leadership of this country, they should look at the welfare of the poor. Secondly, we would want them to give out some of the land they have to the landless and squatters.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue of squatters is prevalent in this country. One will not expect that we have squatters in a place like Lugari which is supposed to be one of the most fertile areas in this country. We have squatters in Lugari, Coast Province and many other parts of the country. We cannot say that this is a free country unless we deal with the issue of squatters. Squatters cannot be, so to speak, children of a lesser God. I think we are all the same in the eyes of God and squatters must be looked at. If it were within my powers I would say the word "squatters" be erased from our dictionary. I think this is a serious issue that we must be able to address. This is because, on one hand, we cannot have *wananchi* who have absolutely nothing, and yet, we say land is a natural resource which is God-given. We cannot have some people owning, as we have been made to understand, land almost the size of a province in this country. There are some people who do not even have land where they can have only their graves. This is not acceptable in a democratic country.

(Applause)

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, food security is an issue that we have to address very seriously in this country. This is an agricultural country and I do not see why we have a problem of food security. I do not see the Minister for Agriculture here, but I think we need to ensure that every idle land in this country must be cultivated. I think it is wrong for us to import or beg for food from other countries, and yet, we say Kenya is an agricultural country. We must utilise all the available land in this country. As we talk about food security, let me not forget to mention the *shamba* system which is very dear to us in Lugari. The *shamba* system should not be demonised in this country. I think it is a system that worked very well in the past and we need to revisit it. We should not throw it out of practice in this country. If we are going to ensure food security, we also must look at where else our people can plant crops.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the NARC Government was voted on a platform of anti-corruption. If it were within my powers I would say the remaining few years of this Government be devoted to fighting poverty. To me, that is a much more important thing. When we talk about poverty, one of the areas that we must look at on a very serious note is the agricultural sector of this country. We cannot fight poverty unless we specifically look at how best our agricultural industry can be revived. One of the things that we think will go a long way is to make sure that all the available arable land must be cultivated. Those who have land that is not being utilised should be taxed. We should tax them, repossess, or buy this land and distribute it to the landless.

I would like to disagree with one of the hon. Members who spoke here earlier and said that people struggle to be poor. I think nobody struggles or strive to be poor in this country. That mentality

does not go hand in hand with African socialism. African socialism was a concept where those who had were to share a little with those who did not have. This is particularly important when we are talking about land.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to end by saying that we must be able to face this issue, even if there is a commission coming. We should be able to pass this Motion and I would like to ask all Members of Parliament who are present to pass this Motion. The spirit is good and it will take care of equity in this country.

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

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): It is now time of the Government Responder to make his remarks.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Housing (Mr. Mungatana): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, out of my 20 minutes, I will donate two-and-a-half minutes to Mr. Maore and another two-and-a-half minutes to Prof. Kibwana. So, I will contribute for 15 minutes.

Mr. Maore: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Government Responder for giving me the two-and-a-half minutes.

I would like to say this is a very bad Motion in the sense that it is going back to the failed experiments of communism, where we wanted everybody to be equal between 1917 and 1989. If you can remember one incident during the times of Jesus, there was the very expensive oil that was put on his feet. One of the disciples was very annoyed and said this should have been sold and the money given to the poor. The response of Jesus was: "The poor will always be with us." We want an economic theory from the supporters of the Motion that, actually, if the land is divided into a quarter acres, we will all be millionaires overnight and will forever stop giving birth and the land will remain permanently at 0.5 acres. Whose land are we talking about? There are only four categories of land. We have Government, trust and private land. We should be specific and not being ambiguous by thinking of ways to make everybody equal. Even nature has never created people equal.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are talking about food security. This [**Mr. Maore**] Motion would have been very useful in 1963 because, at that time, the population of Kenya was seven million. Today, the population of Kenya is 32 million. How do you feed them on half an acre? This is not practical.

This is a good idea but not good law. We would like to support these ideas when we chat in lobbies while taking tea, in bars or in places where *wazee* play *bao*, but not to legislate it. We are glad that the next speaker and the Government respondent will be lawyers. So, we want to hear their views when the law will be harmonised with some populist politics.

(Applause)

It is good to say these things so that you can be cheered, but not to be written into law of any country.

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs (Prof. Kibwana): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Assistant Minister for Lands and Housing for donating two-and-a-half minutes to me.

The land which this Motion addresses was actually taken away from ordinary people who owned it as trust, community or public land. If the Government buys that land and distributes it to the landless, it will not take away land from private hands. That is a very fundamental point. Those people who unfairly became rich in Kenya from 1963 or even before, did so by taking away land from people. They also looted money from the Government.

Mr. Serut: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Chair has heard the Assistant Minister say that this Motion is talking about community land. How do you tax this land?

Who pays the taxes? Is he in order to say that?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Serut! You are out of order. That is not a point of order! Appreciate the fact that Prof. Kibwana has very limited time. Let us not interrupt him.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs (Prof. Kibwana): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker.

It is very important for the people who took away land illegally, as the Ndung'u Report says, to return it. Despite the fact that this Report says that the land which was taken away illegally should be returned - because there is no time frame - those involved are disposing of the land. Very soon, even the Ndung'u Report will be rendered useless because people have preempted it and sold the targeted land.

For example, in my constituency, there were former Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC) farms which even the Assistant Minister visited, but they are now being sold. Those people who grabbed those farms know that if the Ndung'u Report is implemented, the land will be recovered, as this Motion says. Therefore, I urge the Assistant Minister to ensure that there is a time frame within which the recommendations of the Ndung'u Report should be implemented, so that it is not preempted by people disposing of the targeted land.

To ensure that this vital Motion is implemented, it is important that when the Ministry will do a national policy paper on land, all the stakeholders should give their input. A few people in Nairobi or other towns should not give their input alone. If that happens, the policy paper will not be vile, but will be elite-driven.

Finally, to get to the bottom of the land matter in Kenya, I do not think we can avoid to look at all the title deeds to determine whether the land was fairly or legally allocated. We cannot escape from the second generation title deeds.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it will be important not just to target illegally acquired or unutilized land, as this Motion proposes, but even people who own large tracts of land they acquired legally. If there has to be equity in this country, then even some of that land should be targeted for redistribution. This is not populist politics but what we should do so that the poor people in this country can benefit. The rich will be safe if the poor are assisted.

I do not see the reason why anybody should own more than 25 acres for subsistence farming. However, the acreage should be increased for commercial farming. I do not support people to own very small portions of land. Even poor people should be encouraged to form co-operative societies so that they can farm their land together. We do not subscribe to farming of two or a quarter of an acre because that undermines food production.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I am grateful to the Assistant Minister for donating part of his time to me.

I beg to support the Motion, and hope that our Government will support these measures.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Housing (Mr. Mungatana): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will make the last donation of two-and-half minutes to Mr. Kombe. After that I will state the Government's position.

Mr. Kombe: Ahsante, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Vile vile, ninamshukuru Waziri Msaidizi kwa kunipatia dakika mbili na nusu.

Wakati umefika kwa maskwota kufahamu haki zao. Wakati wa uchaguzi ukifika, inafaa wamchague skwota mwenzao kama Rais. Ingekuwa bora kama maskwota wangeungana na kumchagua Bw. Wamwere ambaye ameleta Hoja hii. Huo ungekuwa mwisho wa kuwa na maskwota katika nchi yetu.

Ni jambo la kusikitisha kwamba kuna sheria, lakini haifuatwi hata kidogo. Sheria inasema kwamba unapokaa mahali kwa muda wa miaka 12, una haki ya kumiliki ardhi hiyo. Ukienda katika

Mkoa wa Pwani, utakuta watu wamekaa katika ardhi hizo kwa zaidi ya miaka 100, na mpaka sasa wao ni maskwota, na mtu anakuja na hati ya kumiliki ardhi hiyo ambayo hajaikanyaga maishani mwake.

Katika eneo la Magarini ambalo ninawakilisha, sitaki kusikia mtu, hata kama ni Rais wa nchi hii, akimwita mwenyeji wa sehemu hiyo skwota kwa sababu nitapambana naye vikali. Inasikitisha kumwona mwananchi wa Kenya hana thamani mbele ya wanyama wa pori kwa sababu sehemu kubwa ya nchi imetengewa wanyama wa pori.

Mr. Wario: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Umemsikia Bw. Kombe akimtisha Rais wa taifa letu kwamba atapambana naye akienda huko Magarini na kumwita mwenyeji skwota? Je, hivyo ni sawa?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (M. Ethuro): Bw. Kombe, hivyo si sawa. Ongea mambo yako na usitaje jina la Rais!

Mr. Kombe: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, sijamtaja Rais kwa ubaya. Nimesema hata awe nani; sijamaanisha kwamba Rais wetu ataenda huko Magarini kwa sababu sijasikia kuwa ana ardhi huko. Kuna watu ambao wako na ardhi kubwa katika Mkoa wa Pwani na wanasema kwamba wanataka kuwa Rais wa nchi hii. Hatuwezi kuvumilia watu kama hao.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninaunga mkono Hoja hii.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Yes, Mr. Assistant Minister!

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Housing (Mr. Mungatana): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all hon. Members who have made their various contributions to this Motion. I will try to say a few things as I contribute to this Motion. First of all, I would like to state that, I wholly support the spirit of this Motion. The Government also supports this Motion.

(Applause)

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Motion proposes that we should reduce poverty in this country by taxing unutilised land, purchase of unutilised land by the Government, putting a ceiling on maximum land that can be owned by an individual, and other measures. The Mover of this Motion argued that, by doing so, we shall be creating the much needed employment in the agricultural sector. He made it very clear that this is not a Motion about illegally acquired land. It is about unutilised or under-utilised land that spreads across the country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Secunder of this Motion pointed out that, in his constituency, there is a large research station that has 20,000 acres of land, but only 200 acres are being utilised. That leaves the rest of the land unutilised. Many contributors here have said that, a number of Kenyans who happened to be politically-connected are holding at ransom the greatest natural resource that this country owns.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the current Government is the third since Independence. It has realised that there is a big problem as far as land is concerned. The history of land ownership and squatters in this country began way back in 1963. When the colonialists were leaving this country, the Government tried to acquire a lot of land, so that it could distribute it to deserving squatters. That policy continued into the 1970s. The rampant problem of squatters was especially virulent in the areas of Rift Valley, Eastern and Coast provinces. As I stated before, by 1965, the Government was forced to create the post of Special Commissioner for Squatters. That position was set up under the Ministry of Agriculture, with a specific mandate of settling squatters within the country. The post was abolished in 1971, as I stated yesterday. It was taken over by the Department of Lands and Settlement. Since that time, that department has managed to settle squatters and issue title deeds across the country in a number of places. I just want to be specific here and state that, we have issued many title deeds across

the country. But the problem still persists. To date, what has been lacking is a proper land policy to address all those problems for this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Lands and Housing has, so far, come up with a strategic plan that will cover the period 2004 to 2005 and 2005 to 2008. The first goal that we have there is poverty eradication through empowering communities and individuals by facilitating access to land. We target that, by October, 2005, we will have a clearly drawn out national land policy. It is our intention that, after all the stakeholders outside--- I want to assure the House that everybody is represented in the formulation of that policy. They include the private sector and rural people. After they have done all that, we will bring a Sessional Paper to this House, so that the ideas that are contained in this Motion, and those of hon. Members who did not have an opportunity to contribute to this Motion, will be incorporated. We will ensure that, all the ideas are given the necessary input in the Sessional Paper.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is our intention, as a Ministry, to review and streamline the legal framework by the year 2009. The reason is that, we have very many land Acts that are giving problems to all of us.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is also our intention to settle 14,200 poor landless families by the year 2009. We intend to complete ten settlement schemes by December, 2007. We intend to finalise 52 adjudication sections by June, 2008. We intend to register 750,000 parcels of land by the year 2009.

All those intentions are only going to be possible with the support of this House.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far, since Independence, the Ministry of Lands and Housing has registered 3.8 million title deeds. But, still, we are far below what we intend to do. As I said, we have a lot of work to do between now and the year 2009, when our strategic plan will come to an end. Therefore, I want to promise this House that, in keeping with what we promised Kenyans when the Government assumed power, we shall have a proper codified land policy which will be different from the one we had before. We promised, through the NARC Manifesto and, subsequently, through the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation Programme 2003 to 2007, that we shall restructure and make sure that the asset of land is utilised to the maximum in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are all aware that the Draft Constitution creates a lot of space for what we intend to do. It has some of the proposals that we intend to take, to make land useful and available to all of us. So, I want to repeat that the Government supports this Motion. I also want to say that it is possible for all of us to have access to land in a way that is economically useful.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I finish my time, I would like to say that what has been written in the media, that I have changed my position about land matters--- I stand by those positions. I think it is important that people should report correctly. I do not normally talk back to the media, but I think it is fair for the Standard Newspapers to report appropriately. I still stand by the ideals that we hold in---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Order! You know our Standing Orders do not allow you to make reference to what is written in the newspapers! Just state your position!

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Housing (Mr. Mungatana): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am just stating that the principles that we have enunciated outside this House under the Third Progressive Force lobby group still stand with me. I believe that the reason we are in the Ministry of Lands and Housing is to make sure that we effect some of those policies. It is proper that the media reports accordingly.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry and I supports this Motion. We are saying that the ideas contained in the Motion should be incorporated when we bring the Sessional Paper to this House, so that we can bring a complete change to the land tenure system in this country.

Mr. Wamwere: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, naomba kuishukuru Serikali kwa kuunga mkono Hoja hii. Naomba pia kuwashukuru Wabunge wote ambao wameongea wakiunga mkono Hoja hii. Ni wazi ya kwamba nchi nzima imeelewa umuhimu wake, na muhimu zaidi ni kwamba Serikali imeapa na imeahidi ya kwamba wakati wa kutoa mwongozo wake kuhusu matumizi ya ardhi, itachukua mawazo ambao yamo katika Hoja hii na kuyatekeleza.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nikariri tena ya kwamba haja ya Hoja hii ni kuhakikisha ya kwamba mashamba ambayo hayalimwi yanatumiwa, na ya kwamba pengo lililoko kati ya wenye mashamba na wale ambao hawana limezibwa. Ukweli ni kwamba---

QUORUM

Mr. Chepkitony: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

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

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Order, hon. Members! We now have a quorum. Proceed, Mr. Wamwere!

Mr. Wamwere: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, natumai wakati wangu haukupotea, lakini nilikuwa nasema ya kwamba mashamba yasiolimwa yanadumaza uchumi na kusababishia wananchi njaa na kifo, na ndio sababu tunataka yalimwe. Ni muhimu tulime kila nukta ya ardhi yetu ili kumaliza umaskini na njaa katika nchi yetu. Ni lazima ardhi igawe kwa namna ya haki ndio kila Mkenya aweze kurudishiwa haki yake anayozaliwa nayo ya kumiliki na kutumia ardhi ili aweze kupata chakula na makao. Nataka kukariri tena ya kwamba ardhi tunailinda kwa pamoja na kwa hivyo kuna haja ya kila mlinzi wa ardhi kupatiwa nafasi ya kuweza kuitumia na kuimiliki pamoja na wengine.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, katika Afrika Kusini, wakati walipokuwa na ubaguzi wa rangi, walijenga mfumo ambao uliweka asilimia 87 ya ardhi mikononi ya Wazungu. Mfumo huo uliwanyima Wafrika ardhi na kwa wakati huu wanaufanyia mabadiliko. Hapa kwetu, wakati wa ukoloni pia tulijenga mfumo kama huo, mfumo ambao kwa sasa umeweka asilimia 73 ya ardhi chini ya mikono ya asilimia 10 ya watu wetu. Ukiangalia takwimu hizo, utaona ya kwamba hapa kwetu tumejenga ubaguzi kama walivyojenga katika Afrika Kusini, isipokuwa wetu ni wa kitabaka, wakati ule wa Afrika Kusini ulikuwa wa kirangi. Hata hivyo, ubaguzi huu wa kitabaka ndio ulitoa mashamba kutoka mikononi ya Wazungu na ikawapa walinzi wa Wazungu badala ya kupatia Mau Mau ambao ndio walikuwa wamepigana sana ili Wafrika wapate hiyo haki ya kumiliki mashamba. Mfumo huu wa ubaguzi ndio umetenganisha leo maskini na matajiri namna ubaguzi wa rangi ulivyotenganisha watu weusi na watu weupe. Mfumo huu wa ubaguzi ndio umepatia watu wa nchi hii ambao ni matajiri asilimia 42 ya mapato ya nchi. Mfumo huu ndio unapatia tajiri mmoja mikate 56, na maskini mkate moja. Mfumo huu ndio J.M. Kariuki alisema ya kwamba umetujengea jamii ya mabilionea kumi na waombaji milioni 30.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ni lazima Serikali hii ibomoe mfumo huu. Mfumo huu ndio utatupatia usalama katika nchi yetu. Wazungu walipozua mfumo wa ustawi ni kwa sababu waliona ya kwamba kama mahitaji ya kawaida hayakutimizwa na Serikali, mtu ambaye ana njaa hajui sheria, hatari, jela hata hajui kifo. Kwa hivyo, ikiwa tunataka kujiepusha na mapinduzi, basi ni muhimu tugawe mashamba na mapato kwa namna sawa baina ya wananchi wote.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kukataa kutekeleza matakwa ya Hoja hii kutaiweka nchi yetu juu ya bomu la wakati ambalo kila siku linatulipukia pole pole. Nilimsikia mhe. Maore akiipinga Hoja hii

huku akisingizia kwamba siasa zake ni za kikomunisti. Ningependa kumkumbusha kwamba siasa zake hizo ndizo zilitusababishia hali hii ya watu wachache kumiliki dunia nzima wakati mamiloni ya watu wakifa kwa njaa. Kwa sababu yeye mhe. Maore alihusika katika kujenga mfumo huu, hawezi kuukosoa. Hata hivyo sijashangazwa.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, je, unamfahamu mnyama mmoja anayeitwa kanu? Mnyama huyo, ukisoma Kamusi ya Kiswahili, hula kuku wa watu.

(Applause)

Ikiwa mnyama huyu aitwaye kanu amezoea kula kuku wa watu, ni lazima kwamba akikutana na mashamba ya watu pia atayameza. Kwa hivyo sishangai lakini najua kuwa katika dakika ya mwisho, mhe. Maore atakuwa mfaidi mkubwa wa mabadiliko ambayo tunauliza yafanyike sasa katika utaratibu wa kumiliki mashamba.

Mr. Maore: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Je, ni haki kwa mhe. Wamwere kunitaja katika Hoja yake ingawa nilitoa maoni yangu ambayo yanaambatana na mawazo yangu?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Ndio, kwa sababu yeye anakujibu.

Mr. Wamwere: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nina uhakika kwamba mhe. Maore anatoka katika sehemu ambayo mara kwa mara inakumbwa na matatizo ya vita vya ukoo---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Mhe. Wamwere, wewe nawe usizidishe. Tafadhali endelea na Hoja yako.

Mr. Wamwere: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, pamoja na kutuondolea tatizo la usalama wa kibinafsi--- Wakati mmoja, nikiwa katika jela la Manyani, nilikuwa ninaishi na paka. Wakati wa chakula, wale paka walikuwa wakija karibu yangu kuniomba nyama. Lakini kwa vile tulikuwa tunapewa vipande vidogo sana vya nyama, wakati mwingine nilikuwa ninaona ugumu kuwagawia nyama. Paka hawezi kukuruhusu ule kipande cha nne cha nyama huku akikutazama na humpi chochote. Mwishowe niligundua kwamba kama nisipomgawia, basi angenirukia na kunyaka kipande changu cha nyama. Ilinibidi kuingia katika tabia ya kuwagawia nyama kana kwamba ilikuwa ni lazima. Hivyo ndivyo walivyo wanadamu. Huwezi kula peke yako wengine nao wakikutazama. Watapoteza mawazo ya sheria, uoga wa hatari na jela, kisha wakuvamie na wakutoe chakula mdomoni. Kwa hivyo, ikiwa tunataka usalama katika nchi hii, basi ni muhimu kuleta mabadiliko na tusingojee hadi wakati ambao nchi hii itakuwa kama Zimbabwe, ambapo Rais wa nchi hiyo ametoa amri kwamba mashamba yatolewe kwa nguvu. Tungetaka tuweke sheria na tuchukue mashamba yaliyonyakuliwa kwa njia ya kisheria na kwa amani, na wakati huo huo walio wengi waweze kupata chakula.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nitarudia kusema kwamba Wabunge wa chama cha KANU hawana cha kuogopa, hata ingawa ndio walizaa taabu hii. Nchi ikiokolewa, na nyinyi pia mtaokolewa. Uhuru, Wabunge wa KANU wakona, haukuwepo wakati wa utawala wao. Hawangeturuhusu tuongee!

Mr. Keter: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member sincere in talking about land issues when we know that the former President gave him 30 acres of land in Naivasha?

Mr. Wamwere: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mimi sikupewa shamba na mheshimiwa Rais Mstaafu. Alichofanya ni kunipa nafasi ya kununua shamba katika makazi. Nimewahi kusema kwamba kama kugawa shamba hilo kutaleta amani na usawa katika nchi hii, niko tayari kulitoa. Potelea mbali! Lakini nikilitoa shamba langu la ekari 30, basi mhe. Keter awe tayari kutoa lake la ekari 10,000.

(Laughter)

Mabadiliko tunayotafuta hatuyatafutii watu wa upande mmoja. Tunataka sheria iwe mtego wa

panya ambao hushika waliokuwamo na wasiokuwemo. Haki tunayoita futa ni ya kila mtu.
Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa hayo machache, naomba kutoa Hoja hii.

(Question put and agreed to)

INTRODUCTION OF NUTRITIONISTS
AND DIETICIANS BILL

THAT, aware that Nutritionists and Dieticians have no law to regulate their practice, this House do grant leave to introduce a Bill entitled the Nutritionists and Dieticians Bill to provide for the training, registration and licensing of the Nutritionists and Dieticians and for related purposes.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Members! The next Order is a Motion by hon. Prof. Julia Ojiambo. However, as a result of mutual consensus between two parties, we shall proceed to Order No.9 in the Order Paper.

Dr. Khalwale: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. While I appreciate the announcement you have just made, most of us come to this House as informed by the Order Paper and we prepare to contribute to Motions. So, this habit of mutual agreement between Members is not helping us because we do not come here to support Members, but their Motions.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Dr. Khalwale, I agree with you except that if you are really informed by the Order Paper, both Orders are appearing on the Order Paper.

Mr. Muturi: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I want to observe that, last week, this Motion by hon. Prof. Ojiambo was on the Order Paper and for strange reasons it was said that she was not in the House. Now, I know that she is within the Buildings. I think it has to be made clear to her that having conceded that hon. Wario moves his Motion, then she loses the chance to be given priority on the Order Paper.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Muturi! You are raising a good point and this should be a warning to hon. Prof. Ojiambo that this House will not be so generous next time. Since this matter had been brought to the attention of the Speaker, I am willing to allow one more chance, but next time we will not be as generous as we have been.

(Motion deferred)

REVIVAL OF BURA IRRIGATION SCHEME

Mr. Wario: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, napendekeza Hoja ifuatayo:-

KWAMBA, ikieleweka kuwa mradi wa kilimo wa Bura uliwafaidi watu wa tabaka mbali mbali kote nchini; ikifahamika kuwa kuwepo kwa mkataba wa AGOA kunatarajiwa kufufua viwanda vya nguo; ikieleweka wazi kuwa mradi wa Bura kwa sasa umesambaratika na kufilisika; Bunge hili linaomba Serikali kutenga pesa za kuufufua mradi huu wa Bura chini ya National Irrigation Board.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nachukua nafasi hii kumshukuru Muumba kwa kunipa fursa hii, ili niweze kuleta Hoja hii kuhusu shida zinazokumba mradi wa kilimo wa Bura. Ningependa pia kuchukua fursa hii ili kumshukuru Prof. Ojiambo kwa kunikubalia kuleta Hoja yangu, kwa sababu kuna zaidi ya wakulima 10 kutoka wilaya ya Tana River waliofika hapa, ili kuja kusikia hatima ya Hoja hii.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, inaeleweka wazi kwamba familia 2,298 wameletwa kutoka mikoa mbali mbali katika nchi ya Kenya kuja kuanzisha mradi wa kilimo wa unyunyizaji maji mashamba

katika sehemu ninayowakilisha Bungeni ya Bura, katika Wilaya ya Tana River. Moja ya maudhui, maana au lengo la mradi wa unyunyizaji maji mashamba wa Bura ni kuwapa ardhi wengi katika jamii ya wale wasiokuwa na ardhi au wale walionyanyang'anywa ardhi yao; ni kuboresha hali ya maisha ya jamii ile, au ni kutoa kutoa nafasi za kazi kwa vijana wa nchi hii kwa kutumia mradi wa unyunyizaji maji mashamba wa Bura. Badala yake, kuanguka kwa mradi huo kumedhalilisha, kukafilisisha, kukadhoofisha, kukanyanyasa na kuwanyima wakulima wa Bura; badala ya hali yao ya maisha kuboreka, leo maisha yao yamedhalilika kushinda jamii yoyote katika nchi ya Kenya.

Hivi leo, tegemeo la wakulima wa Bura halipo, ila wanauza makaa na maji ili wapate chakula cha mchana. Uzaji wa pombe haramu umekuwa ni kazi ya kila siku katika eneo ninalowakilisha Bungeni kwa sababu ya umaskini. Kuanguka kwa mradi huu kumewafanya wasichana wengi wasiweze kuendelea na shule; kumefanya idadi ya ukahaba kuongezeka katika sehemu ninayowakilisha ya Bura. Wakulima hao hawana tegemeo la maisha na wamekuwa dhaifu, wamefilisika na kuwa maskini wanaotegemea chakula cha msaada. Kwa nini watu waletwe kutoka katika kila mkoa wa nchi ya Kenya na wafanywe watu wa kungojea misaada ya vyakula?

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nitagusia kwa uchache historia ya mavuno huko Bura. Tulianza kuvuna pamba katika mradi huo wa Bura kuanzia 1982. Katika mwaka huo, tulipata kilo 1,569,189 za pamba, hali katika 1983, tulivuna pamba kilo 1,459,507, na katika 1984, tulivuna pamba kilo 4,324,803. Miaka ya 1985 na 1987 ndio iliyofaulu kabisa katika uvunaji wa pamba kwa sababu 1985, tulivuna pamba kilo 5,210,862. Sehemu yenye rutuba kama hiyo inawachwa ife na wale wakulima waliokuwa wanavuna kiasi kikubwa kama hiki cha pamba, leo ni watu wa kungojea misaada ya vyakula ili wapate chakula chao cha kila siku. Hizi ndizo baadhi za sababu zilizofanywa mimi kusema kuwa hii ni dhuluma dhidi ya wakulima hao.

Bura imetambulika kwa sababu ya mazao ya pamba na iliweza kulipa taifa hili asilimia 40 ya pamba yote inayokuzwa katika nchi ya Kenya. Ningependa kuchukua fursa hii kuiambia Wizara ya Maji na Unyunyizaji, na nina furaha kumuona Waziri yuko hapa, na Serikali yote kwa jumla waletwe wawekezaji katika sehemu kama Bura. Iwapo mradi ule ungefufuliwa, basi tungepata hakikisho la chakula, nafasi za kazi na kupunguzwa kwa umaskini. Tungepata suluhisho kwa matatizo haya yote. Ni jambo gani lililua mradi wa Bura? Jambo lililoua mradi huo ni ukosefu wa sera maalum ya unyunyizaji maji mashamba.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, unakumbuka kuwa kati ya 1985 hadi kufikia 1991, idara hii ilikuwa chini ya Wizara ya Maendeleo ya Mikoa, mara ilikuwa ikihamishwa hadi katika Wizara ya Kilimo, mara tena inarudishwa katika Wizara ya Maendeleo ya Mikoa. Sasa, katika patashika hii ya mzunguko, kulikosekana sera maalum itakayotoa uongozi kwa mradi wa unyunyizaji maji mashamba wa Bura, na hatimaye, ukosefu wa sera ulichangia kufilisika kwa mradi huo. Kwa sababu Wizara inahama kila mara; kwa mfano, sasa hivi ninavyozungumza, idara hii iko chini ya Wizara ya Maji na Unyunyizaji. Wizara ya Maji na Unyunyizaji imepiga hatua kubwa katika kuendesha shughuli ya maji katika nchi ya Kenya, lakini ni sikitiko langu kwamba wamefanya machache sana kuhusiana na mradi wa unyunyizaji maji mashamba katika nchi hii. Miaka iliyopita katika Bajeti ya Serikali, hata peni moja haikutengwa kwa ajili ya mradi huu, na mimi nilishangaa kwa nini Serikali iliuwacha mradi muhimu kama huu ufe bila kujali maslahi ya watu walioletwa kutoka sehemu mbali mbali.

Ni muhimu Serikali itenge pesa nyingi chini ya shirika la National Irrigation Board ili shirika hilo liweze kufufua mradi huu na ili mradi huu uwe na manufaa kwa watu wa Tana River kwa jumla. Umuhimu wa mradi huo sio tu kwa wilaya ya Tana River au Mkoa wa Pwani, bali umuhimu wa mradi huu ni kwa taifa zima kwa jumla. Hali ya kusambaratika kwa mradi huo kumelifanya deni kubwa kurundika juu ya wakulima. Licha ya miaka 10 kupita, wakulima hawa hawajapanda mbegu yoyote ardhini, na wanadaiwa zaidi ya Kshs36 milioni. Iwapo Serikali imewaacha wakulima zaidi ya miaka 10 bila kulima, ni vipi wanatarajia wakulima hao kulipa deni lao? Ningeiomba Serikali itoe motisha kwa wakulima wa Bura kwa kulifutulia mbali deni hili, na waufufue mradi huo kwa dharura.

Mradi huo ulipoanzishwa, pale pahali palipokuwa pakichukuliwa maji ya kunyunyiza shamba hili palikuwa umbali wa kilomita 50 kutoka katika mji wa Bura, na tuliambiwa kuwa watatuwekea mtambo kwa muda mdogo ili ulete *gravity*. Iwapo hatutapata *gravity*, ni vigumu kusimamia gharama ya mashine hiyo ili iweze kuleta faida kwa wakulima wa Bura.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, sitaki kuchosha waheshimiwa Wabunge wenzangu. Ningependa watu wenye ujuzi wa kilimo wasimamie miradi hii na tuwe na shirika lenye uwezo wa kifedha na utaalamu ambao utaweza kufufua mradi huu. Tukifanya hivi, mradi huu utaokoa maisha ya wakulima wa Bura. Ningewaomba waheshimiwa Wabunge waangalie sana masilahi ya wakulima wa Bura. Ukulima wa Bura ulileta faida kubwa hapa nchini. Hata hivyo, ukulima huu umesambaratika.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nikimaliza ningependa kuomba Bw. Bahari aunge mkono Hoja hii. Kuna watu wa Bura ambao wamekuja hapa kusikiliza Hoja hii. Ikipitishwa itakuwa furaha kwao. Ningeomba waheshimiwa Wabunge waunge mkono Hoja hii.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa hayo machache naomba kupendekeza Hoja hii.

Mr. Bahari: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to second this Motion. As you will remember, Bura Irrigation Scheme (BIS), among other schemes, was initiated by the Republic of Kenya. The BIS was intended to increase food self-sufficiency in this country. When I was in primary school, BIS used to be discussed during geography lessons. In fact, many Kenyans knew about it. As Mr. Wario has said, many Kenyans from different parts of the country were brought together in order to benefit from this scheme. Those Kenyans thought their hope was in that scheme. Wherever they were brought from, they were not able, at that particular time, to provide for their livelihood. Now, the hope of all those Kenyans is shattered. They have nowhere else to go. We, as country, are sitting back and we have done nothing to give them hope.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, You will recall, last year, this Government held an investment conference, trying to attract investors to this country. A lot of money, I am sure, must have been spent to attract those investors. Both here and abroad, conferences were held. One wonders why money has not been put aside, so that BIS and other irrigation schemes, benefit from this. I do not know if our priorities are right. We have a golden opportunity. A lot of infrastructure is already in place in this and other schemes. If we got our priorities right and invested in these areas, we will be able to realise exceptionally good results in terms of food self-sufficiency.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this country has had a lot of money which was never utilised properly. Recently, we had the infamous Anglo Leasing scandal. We also had the shoddy passport deals where this country was ready to spend billions of shillings to improve some of its departments. How then can we forget about the very basic thing which is food? We are talking of improving efficiency in the Immigration Department, but we have forgotten that the livelihood of a number of Kenyans depends on this scheme, and yet, we have not even invested a shilling in these schemes. These are existing projects.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this House has been told how the National Bank of Kenya (NBK) has been saved from collapse through funding from the Treasury. Year in, year out, billions of shillings have gone into that bank. During the Financial Year 2003/2004, a lot of money was invested in the NBK, so that it continues its operations. Why are we forgetting irrigation schemes? In my constituency, we used to have very good schemes along the Ewaso Ng'iro North River Basin. We had Malka Daka Scheme. At Malka Daka, we had a lot of cotton that was being taken to ginneries in Meru. In those days, farmers did a wonderful job. The same was true for farmers in BIS, and they were able to earn a living. Now, all those farmers, for example, in Turkwel Gorge, Ewaso Ng'iro River Basin and Tana River irrigation schemes have lost hope. They did not have anything else other than the labour that they were providing to earn a living. Those farms are not there. We, as a country, are just watching and doing very little to improve the situation. Even the little we are doing is such an inappropriate action of providing relief food. This country is more than happy to provide relief food as

opposed to providing the means through which people can earn their living or provide themselves their own food.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I need not re-emphasise the negative impact of the collapse of these schemes which have made our people lose the only thing that they have had. It is a matter of priority that the Government does the right thing. It was only this financial year that we saw a lot of money put in the Budget to bail out the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI). We have also seen the same in the case of Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC). The Government went out of its way and allocated substantial sums of money from the Treasury to bring back the dairy sector on its course. Most of these schemes are in marginal areas. These are the areas we need to concentrate on.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Government has openly declared that it will make marginal areas a priority for development. I understand this, but this has not been put into practice. If we have forgotten these schemes, how else is one expected to bring these areas in the arena for development? If anybody wants to put this country on its right footing, these schemes, which include BIS, Makal gala and Turkwel, must be revived. This does not require a lot of money. People are ready. They have the necessary skills. There are also many engineers in the Ministry of Water and Irrigation who have the necessary skills. If money has not been allocated, why should those officers continue earning salaries? How do we justify that? What are we waiting for? It is extremely important that these schemes are revived.

With those few remarks, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the Motion.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Kajembe: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mimi pia nachukua nafasi hii kutoa mchango wangu kuhusu mambo ya unyunyizaji maji wa mashamba. Wakati tulipopata Uhuru mwaka wa 1963, tulirithi vitu vizuri kama vile unyunyizaji maji wa mashamba. Tulikuwa na miradi kadha wa kadha katika nchi hii, na mmoja ukiwa mradi wa Bura. Lilikuwa ni jambo la maana kunyunyizia mashamba maji kwa madhumuni ya kuongeza mazao yetu, na lilionekana mapema wakati tulipopata Uhuru. Lakini kwa sababu tulikuwa na maafisa wazembe na labda hapo awali tulikuwa na Serikali ambazo hazikuzingatia maslahi ya raia wake, miradi hii yote leo ilikufa. Ingawa wakati huo miradi ilikuwako, fedha zilitengwa na Serikali, lakini miradi hiyo ilikufa. Hatuambiwi fedha zile zilikwenda wapi au maafisa waliokuwa wakisimamia walikwenda wapi. Serikali zilizopita hazikutueleza mipango yoyote.

Wakati umefika kwa Bunge hili kuunga mkono kikamilifu Mswada huu ili Kenya iweze kuzalisha chakula cha kutosha. Kuna nchi ambazo zimeathiriwa na ukame zaidi na ambazo haziwezi kukuza mimea yoyote, kwa mfano, nchi zilizoko Mashariki ya Kati kama vile Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Israel na Misri. Utaona kuwa nchi kama Saudi Arabia, kutokana na kunyunyizia maji mashamba, inakuza ngano ya kutosha kwa mahitaji yao na kuuza nyingine katika nchi za kigeni. Kenya haihitaji vyakula kutoka nje ikiwa kweli Serikali na Bunge hili litakuwa na mpango kabambe wa kuboresha kilimo kwa njia ya kunyunyizia mashamba yetu maji.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa hivyo, naunga mkono Mswada huu, si kwa sababu tu ya Mradi wa Bura; huu ni mmojawapo, lakini kwa ajili ya miradi yote iliyokuweco ya kunyunyiziwa mashamba maji. Inafaa miradi hiyo ifufuliwe.

Lakini tusiunganishe mpango wa Export Processing Zone (EPZ) na mipango hii ya kunyunyizia maji mashamba. Katika eneo ninalowakilisha Bungeni la Changamwe, kuna viwanda vingi vya EPZ vinavyojiri watu karibu 14,000, lakini tunaulaumu mpango huu. Yeyote aliyeidhinisha mpango wa EPZ katika Serikali iliyopita alikuwa ni dhaiifu. Hii ni kwa sababu kutokana na Mswada uliopitishwa na Bunge la Marekani, imetoa kiasi zaidi kwa nchi zingine za Mashariki ya Mbali kama China, Indonesia na nchi za Ulimwengu wa Tatu. Utaona kwamba wale waliokuja kuzalisha mali

katika Kenya wanatoka sehemu hizo. Kwa vile nchi zao zimepewa kiasia fulani na Marekani, wameanza kufunga viwanda hivyo. Hii ni kwa sababu utendaji kazi katika nchi zao ni rahisi zaidi ikilinganishwa na Kenya. Hii ni kusema kuwa kufikia mwisho wa mwaka huu, hatutakuwa hata na kiwanda kimoja cha EPZ katika Kenya. Wameanza kufunga usiku na asubuhi wanaenda kwa kuwa mkataba ambao umewekwa kati yao na Serikali ni dhaifu. Wanaoumia ni wafanyikazi wa EPZ.

Viwanda vilivyoko Changamwe vinaajiri karibu vijana 14,000. Pia kuna viwanda katika Thika na kwingineko. Ikiwa hali hii haitashughulikiwa kwa haraka, vijana wengi watapoteza kazi zao kufikia mwisho wa mwaka. Tutawapeleka wapi? Wengine watageuka kuwa wahuni, na wenye roho ndogo watakuwa wezi. Ni lazima kuwe na mpango maalum kuhusu jambo hili. Ingawa Kenya imeongezewa muda wake wa mkataba wa EPZ mpaka mwaka wa 2015, ni nani atakayeendesha viwanda hivi? Wale ambao wanafanya biashara hizo si Wakenya. Wote wametoka katika nchi za nje na wamepewa kiasi fulani katika nchi zao na watarudi kwao. Hakuna Mkenya ambaye anazalisha mali katika viwanda vya EPZ. Labda Serikali inaweza kutoa mpango mwingine utakaowezesha viwanda hivyo kuendelea.

Kuhusu mpango wa kunyunyizia mashamba maji, ni lazima Serikali itoe mpango kabambe ambao utawezesha mambo haya kuendelea. Kutokana na kunyunyizia maji mashamba, hasa mradi wa Bura, hii ni sehemu ambayo inaweza kutoa mchele mwingi zaidi. Sisi watu wa Pwani twapenda sana mchele. Twapika wali na ni chakula tukipendacho sana. Lakini kuna miradi mingine ambayo ni ya kupanda mahindi na wenzetu wanaopenda ugali, wana nafasi yao pia. Ni muhimu kuimarisha ile miradi ya kunyunyizia maji mashamba.

Bw. Baibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kupongeza Serikali ya NARC, hasa katika mambo mengine ya maendeleo katika sehemu za uwakilishi Bungeni. Hatukutarajia kuwa Wabunge siku moja watapewa jukumu la kushughulikia maendeleo katika maeneo yao ya uwakilishi Bungeni. Chini ya sheria ya Constituency Development Fund (CDF), waheshimiwa Wabunge wanachangia kujenga shule, hospitali na kusimamia miradi mingine. Ikiwa Serikali imeidhinisha sheria hiyo, ninaamini kuwa inaweza kutenga fedha za kutosha ili miradi ya kunyunyizia maji mashamba ifufuliwe. Ningependa kuwaambia Waziri wa Maji na Unyunyizaji na Waziri wa Kilimo kuwa kuna haja wawasilishe Mswada katika Bunge na tutaupitisha. Nina hakika kuwa ikiwa Rais aliidhinisha Mswada juu ya za CDF, hatakataa kutoa kibali chake katika Mswada huo. Tunachohitaji katika Kenya sana ni afya ya mwananchi na haiwezi kupatikana kama hakuna chakula. Hata ikiwa mtu hakupata chakula na ni mgonjwa, hawezi kunywa dawa. Mtu mwenye njaa utampaje dawa? Utamuua haraka sana! Mtu aliye na njaa hawezi kufanya kazi. Huwezi kumdunga mtu sindano ya malaria kabla hajala. Ukifanya hivyo, utamuua. Dawa ya kwanza ya kumsaidia binadamu ni kumpa chakula. Tutilie mkazo sana mambo ya chakula.

Kitu ambacho ningependa kuongezea ni kwamba, ikiwa miradi ya kunyunyizia mashamba maji itarudishwa, Kenya itaweza kuuza chakula kama vile mahindi, wali na vyakula vingine katika nchi za kigeni. Kenya itaweza pia kupata pesa za kigeni ambazo inahitaji. Ni lazima Serikali na Bunge letu hili ziwe na mipango kamili ya kuona kwamba tumezalisha mazao ambayo tunaweza kuyapeleka nchi za kigeni.

Naunga mkono Hoja hii.

Mr. Shaaban: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support this important Motion on the revival of Bura Irrigation Scheme. This is one of the biggest irrigation schemes which have been established in this country. Huge sums of money were spent by the Government and donors for its establishment. The irrigation scheme is now going to waste. Bura Irrigation scheme has collapsed due to poor planning and mismanagement by the people concerned. Billions of money have been spent, yet the project is now a white elephant.

This country cannot feed itself. It is a country of hungry people. It is a country that would, otherwise, be self-sufficient in food and exporting to other countries if we had our planning and investments right. If we had our planning and investments right, we would make sure that the projects

we establish are maintained so as to operate properly. As a result of the collapse of Bura Irrigation Scheme, many Kenyans lost their livelihood and jobs. Bura Irrigation scheme lies along the Tana River. It is a perennial river which flows year in, year out. If we had proper planning and better management, this project would still be employing and providing food for many Kenyans. As a result of mismanagement, this project collapsed. Not only did Bura Irrigation Scheme collapse, but many other irrigation schemes which had been established in the country. The Government and donors have spent billions of shillings to establish these projects.

We have a problem of spending billions of shillings starting projects which do not last for long, but collapse and become white elephants. The collapse of Bura Irrigation Scheme has affected many parts of this country, particularly the arid and semi arid (ASAL) regions. It is a waste of public funds to start projects and abandon them half-way. Others are completed but later left to collapse when billions of shillings have already been spent. That is not prudent management of our resources. It is a waste. I would like the Ministry concerned, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, to ensure that irrigation schemes in this country have been revived so that we may enhance food production and create employment. That will ensure food security in this country.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Dr. Kibunguchy: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I stand to support the Motion. The spirit hon. Members have in contributing to this Motion is the same one they have when fighting corruption and ensuring food security in this country.

I will start my contribution by talking about investments. We have gone far and wide to get people to invest in this country, while we forget about investments which are already in existence. These are like Bura Irrigation Scheme, which was a massive investment that employed people from different parts of this country. The project provided livelihood to many people in this country and now it lies in tatters. The Government, rather than thinking of reviving the scheme, is out there trying to ask foreigners to come and invest in this country.

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

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

The other issue I would like to talk about is with regard to all the previous irrigation schemes in this country which need to be revived. I think when we talk about food security, we should consider irrigation as a concept. To ensure food security, we could start by reviving all the irrigation schemes in this country. However, we also need to move fast and set up new irrigation schemes. I am thinking of areas like Lugari Constituency. Many people assume that Lugari Constituency is a very fertile place. However, at the moment, you will find that owing to the land tenure system, our farms have been subdivided into smaller pieces which are not economically and agriculturally viable in terms of production. However, it would be good if we had an irrigation scheme where our people could keep dairy animals because zero-grazing would work well. One only requires water to grow grass in a small area of land. This would benefit our people greatly.

We can go further and look at the ASAL parts of this country. You cannot compare what we normally refer to as semi-arid regions with places in the world that have reclaimed deserts and now even export food to Kenya. These are places like Egypt and Israel. Those areas were formerly deserts. However, they now export food to this country. It is a shame that Kenya, at this time and age, still imports food from a country like Egypt which relies on water from our country. Egypt relies on water that comes from our rivers, yet it exports food to this country. We need to put our priorities right. As I

said in the morning, our first priority should be provision of food.

The Government is doing many good things; for instance, the provision of free primary education among others. But there is no way we will have children going to school when they are hungry. There is no way we can take our children to school when they are hungry. So, food comes number one. We have to think of what our people are going to eat before we even think about other things like free primary education. So, food security is so paramount that we cannot think about any other development unless we can focus on food security in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the same vein, I would also like to talk a little about the cotton sub-sector. I know we have a wonderful opportunity in the world to export cotton, which has been doing extremely well in many parts of this country, including parts of Western Kenya. But right now, that is a sub-sector that has collapsed. Yet, we have opportunities that have been opened for us now in countries like the USA for us to export our cotton products.

We spend a lot of time talking about revival of the cotton industry in this country. But there is very little taking place on the ground. The only factories that were dealing with cotton, like Rift Valley Textiles (RIVATEX) in Eldoret, are closed and decaying. There is no way you are going to tell that farmer to plant cotton unless he has a market. When we talk about cotton, for instance in the Western part of the country, the main market used to be RIVATEX. I would like to tell the Government that rather than selling off RIVATEX to some Asian fellow, I think it is an important factory that needs to be revived so that it can act as a market for our cotton farmers in this country.

Finally, I would like to talk about mismanagement. Most schemes in the country have collapsed mainly because of mismanagement and corruption. It is very important when we think about reviving these schemes, that we are sure of how well they are going to be managed. It is mismanagement that "killed" most of these schemes. That also came in at a time when Kenyans were faced with this new phenomenon called liberalisation. When everything was liberalised, our people were ill-prepared for it and it was not easy to compete.

It has always been my contention that, maybe, it was slightly premature to liberalise wholly, especially when it comes to agricultural products. I think we should have staggered the liberalisation process and let our people learn how to compete in a world that they were not prepared for. I know that many schemes in this country, including co-operatives, collapsed because we were suddenly faced with competition that was not there previously. So, as we look at how well to revive these schemes, we should think in terms of how well we can cope with this concept of liberalisation and competition. We must not leave our people fully exposed to the forces of competition. We must protect them, because our people, as they say in Kiswahili, *ni wanyonge*.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Ethuro: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me a chance to contribute to this very important Motion. The rehabilitation of projects in some of those god-forsaken lands known as the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), particularly in his native Tana River District, is crucial. I also come from another ASAL district known as Turkana. Although God was not generous with the natural rainfall, He did not forget his people. He gave us rivers. We have River Turkwel and River Kerio, just as God was generous to the people of Egypt, that even in the aridity, he remembered them by the generosity of Lake Victoria. All East African countries have been supporting the Egyptians. River Turkwel is dotted with irrigation schemes. In the 1960s and 1970s, we had a United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP) and Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) Project that was supporting the Turkwel Irrigation Scheme. That project was able to feed a good population of Turkana, considering that it is a district that is plagued by frequent famines and droughts. The irrigation schemes provided alternative foods and we were able to save many people from dying due to starvation. But all those projects collapsed because they were donor-driven. There was very little input by the Government and the people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will appreciate that, just last Wednesday, this House approved a Motion seeking leave of this House to repeal the Irrigation Act, in order to come up with an appropriate law that is essentially going to ensure that the nature of irrigation schemes is participatory. In the case of Turkana, we had the Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD) in the 1980s. It did a great job in rehabilitating most of those irrigation schemes. The focus at that time was on small-holder irrigation schemes that, on the basis of half an hectare or one hectare, you could be able to sustain a household without the massive technology that was employed in the 1960s and 1970s. That was going to be a very good viable project.

But what happened is that the good Government of Kenya, which was supposed to protect the people of Kenya, decided to chase the Norwegians away. Up to now, we have not forgiven the previous KANU Government. That was the work of the former KANU Government. They did that because the ambassador for Norway tried to show empathy with Mr. Wamwere in his tribulations and trials at the High Court. I am happy now that we have democracy. I am also happy because we have a new NARC Government, which is not so insensitive to the plight of its people. That is why I was essentially happy that, when we formed a new Government, one of the responsibilities of the late Vice-President was the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. At that time, I was excited because I thought the new Government was committed to rehabilitating all those projects that were neglected by the previous regime. Those projects include the Bura, Turkwel and Kerio irrigation schemes, which were supposed to be part of a famous ASAL strategy that was supposed to ensure food security.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in addition to free primary education, Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and bursaries, food security should be accorded to the people. Food security has two major components. You either produce your own food or you have purchasing power to buy it. The beauty about the Kenyan landscape is that, although we have a small area that can grow food, we can grow enough. The rest of the land in the ASALs can be rehabilitated to productivity through irrigation schemes.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in that particular scenario, we have the opportunity of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which we have managed. The able Minister for Trade and Industry has re-negotiated for an extension of the period to grow a lot of cotton. I know that districts like Mwingi, Kitui and irrigation schemes like Bura and Katilo can have co-operative societies. In Katilo Irrigation Scheme, for example, we had a very successful co-operative society known as the Katilo Farmers Co-operative Society, where we were producing cotton. We should not reduce irrigation to subsistence farming only. We should not just engage in subsistence farming. We should grow cotton, revive the textile industry and under the AGOA, export textile to the ready market that America has provided for this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Ministry has a very active Minister, hon. Karua, who is assisted by the able Assistant Minister from my home district, Mr. Munyes. We should not be talking about this kind of Motions. I expected the Minister, at the slightest provocation, to stand up and tell us not to waste our breath. I expected her to tell us that this is a matter that the Government has considered and it is going to implement it forthwith. We should not play politics with food. Even the former KANU people, as bad as they used to be, are entitled to be alive. The Government should protect their basic rights. We should feed them. We want to feed this nation.

The other project that I expected to be rehabilitated is the Turkwel Irrigation Scheme. In the initial wisdom of the Turkwel Gorge for the generation of electricity, there was a component of an irrigation scheme. The area is endowed with such natural beauty. The landscape is so natural and can be exploited for irrigation purposes. However, when corruption set in, they decided to take money from the French Government, they did the minimal in terms of the power generation, and they forgot that there were people who existed there and needed to benefit through an irrigation scheme. I hope that part of the rehabilitation of this project would include finishing that component of the Turkwel

Gorge Irrigation Scheme.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, irrigation schemes are good, but they usually seem to happen up-stream. We also need to engage the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) in terms of assessing the impact on the downstream users. When you have a lot of irrigation schemes along River Turkwel basin, you realise that a lot of water is going into those irrigation schemes and to seepage. This affects both domestic and livestock consumption, especially towards Lake Turkana.

The situation in Bura is a bit different because the irrigation scheme is towards the end, where the river joins the Indian Ocean. This should not be a problem. We only need to co-ordinate efforts. The relevant authorities should do the co-ordination, so that we know how much water goes to the irrigation schemes and how much water flows downstream, so that the areas that depend on that river get water. I want to urge the Minister to do something about this. I am happy that the Government decided to put the Department of Irrigation under the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, because water is the major component of irrigation. Although the Ministry of Agriculture appeared more relevant in terms of the resources that need to be used, tapped and improved, water is extremely crucial.

However, there is enough water if we manage it properly. Even the rain water that we get in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), can be harvested in dams. Using rain water harvesting technics, we can grow enough food for our people in this country. We need to improve our irrigation schemes, particularly the Bura Irrigation Scheme, so that the statistics that were given in terms of cotton production can not only be good for the people of Bura, but also earn this country the much needed foreign exchange, especially through the AGOA. The opportunity is there, and we can do it. This is a Ministry that we all respect. We know it has been getting things done. So, we are very confident of delivering this. I hope that the Government will not make the silly mistake that they made last week to try to fight this House. If a Motion is popular with hon. Members, it is because it represents the desires of Kenyans and their needs.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I support the Motion fully.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Kaindi): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this very important Motion. The importance of irrigated agriculture cannot be over-emphasized in this country. It is a mistake or foul to imagine we, as a nation, will address our food shortage, the perpetual and perennial farming through rain-fed agriculture. Irrigated agriculture can be planned. This Motion tells us that the vagaries of the weather cannot be predicted. Therefore, the only way we can plan and deal with them is to instil some sense of planning through irrigation. If we tap some of our resources, for example, water and use it efficiently when we do not have rain, we have a future in terms of preparedness for our food security.

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

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

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, a country like Kenya that continuously faces starvation in many parts of the country needs to clearly articulate policies that address the question of irrigation. We, in the Ministry of Agriculture, have continued to state very clearly that the only way we can come out of the doldrums of farming is through irrigated agriculture. Therefore, I support this Motion because I think it is the way forward. I support it, not just because it talks of Bura Irrigation Scheme, but because it also addresses the whole question of the need to tap the resources that we have, so that once the rains go, we can still be able to feed our nation through irrigation. As hon. Members have

alluded to, irrigated agriculture reminds us of countries like Egypt and Israel who have only one source of water. It is called Lake Kinneret which in Biblical terms is called the Sea of Galilee. They have developed something called a national water carrier; a budget for water. It is a budget that is predictable.

Mr. Kagwima: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I thought the Assistant Minister was speaking in Kiswahili. What happened that he has chosen this other language? I was following him very well. Is it in order for him to start with one language and then change to another?

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Kaindi): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not start my contribution in Kiswahili Language, in which I am very fluent.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Mr. Kaindi did you start in Kiswahili?

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Kaindi): No, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. But if the hon. Member is not very fluent in the English Language I can switch to Kiswahili.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Order, both of you! Mr. Kagwima, you need to apologise to the House because you did not even hear the hon. Member in the first place.

(Laughter)

Mr. Kagwima: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I was sitting here, I heard the Assistant Minister speaking in the Kiswahili Language.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Mr. Kagwima! Now you are making your position worse by trying to argue with the Chair.

Mr. Kagwima: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I apologise.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Mr. Assistant Minister, our Standing Orders do not allow you to switch languages midstream. If you started with one language, you have to maintain it to the conclusion of your contribution.

Please, proceed!

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Kaindi): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, indeed, I agree with that ruling because it is the correct position. I was saying that if we were to borrow examples from countries that have fully developed the potential of irrigated agriculture, for example, Israel, and look at something they call the national water carrier from Lake Kinneret, which is the Sea of Galilee, you will see a country that is articulate and has formulated policies that touch on irrigation. As a nation, it does not do us any harm to look at some of those examples from other countries. The Ministry of Agriculture requests the Ministry of Water and Irrigation to look at those examples keenly, so that it can assess the potential of irrigation in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what really went wrong with Bura Irrigation Scheme? As a young man, I saw the chiefs from my area collect names of individuals who wanted to settle in that irrigation scheme. It is true that my clansmen and people from my area were settled in the Bura Irrigation Scheme, but many returned to their homes because of many problems which were not understood well at the initiation of the scheme. There were socio-economic problems, bilharzia and other diseases. This reminds us of the need to build sufficient capacity so that when the Government undertakes an important irrigation scheme of this magnitude, it should not stop midstream.

The conception of Bura Irrigation Scheme was very clear from the word go. After assessing the potential in the ASAL areas, it was felt that there was need to start the Bura Irrigation scheme. Those of us who have had the opportunity to visit the irrigation scheme, particularly with respect to River Tana, understand clearly that there was a lot of thought that was put in terms of location to this particular scheme. It was a scheme which was supposed to empower the people economically and create employment for them. It was also supposed to be a role model to other irrigation schemes

which were to be started along that and other rivers. Those of us who come from dry areas thought that the Bura Irrigation Scheme would serve as a classic example so that for Athi River, where dykes have not been built although it has enormous potential, we can be able to ask the Ministry of Water and Irrigation to undertake serious consultation with the various parastatals which have been charged with the responsibility of manning the resources from those rivers.

However, the Government should allocate more funds into research so that those irrigation schemes can stand the test of time once they are started. The Government should not abandon those schemes midstream, for example, Bura Irrigation Scheme because we do not understand the dichotomies. I would like to say with confidence that in a consultative meeting between Kenya and some Arab countries held two months ago, the developed countries were very concerned with these irrigation schemes, particularly the Badea and Saudi Banks, and their interest in funding this particular irrigation scheme. The donors were very clear that they need to move to Bura Irrigation Scheme. I would like to request the Ministry of Water and Irrigation to move with speed, liaise with the Ministry of Finance, particularly from the Badea and Saudi Banks' point of view, so that they can donate money to this irrigation scheme. It is not enough to say that the Ministry of Water and Irrigation does not have enough money to inject into that scheme. There are partners who are willing to join hands with the Ministry so that they can address the question of funding for that scheme.

Therefore, if we remind ourselves about the importance of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)--- I come from a constituency, just as my colleague, Mr. Kajembe has indicated, which has 40 factories which deal with apparel whose main resource is cotton. If you look at the terms and conditions of AGOA, apart from the fact that our Ministry has renegotiated some of them, you will find that the pertinent issue is that if you start these factories on apparel, they must be based on cotton which originates from that particular country. As a country, if we will take full responsibility, we must revive our cotton industry and there cannot be a better irrigation scheme than Bura.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Kano Plains and Makueni District are high cotton potential areas if they are irrigated. Therefore, the process of irrigation, by allusion, reminds us that Bura Irrigation Scheme was one of the cases that, as a nation, we needed to follow very strongly and ensure that it succeeded.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we need to develop policies that are backed by finances, year in, year out. If you look at the Order Paper for this afternoon, you will see something called Supplementary Estimates. But if you look at the amounts of money that are being put in such crucial sectors, it shows there is something wrong with our planning. As a Government, we need to get our priorities right. In the Ministry of Agriculture, if you look at the monies that are being channelled to extension services and some of those areas, it is a pittance. Although we are talking about lack of funding, if you look at the way the Budget is structured, I think it is high time that the Minister for Finance took the bull by the horns and declared that there are some sectors that touch on the lives of the people of Kenya. The Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Water and Irrigation are such examples. Therefore, he has no choice but to give commensurate budgets for those particular Ministries. We are going to talk about them, but we will not be able to address the question of food security. Therefore, we want to thank the hon. Member for thinking ahead of us. We also want to support him for asking the Ministry to reconsider the funding for Bura Irrigation Scheme. We think that it is very important and cannot be ignored. That is the only way out.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

(Applause)

The Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources (Prof. Maathai): Thank

you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am very happy to contribute to this Motion and commend the hon. Member, Mr. Wario, for bringing it here. This is a very important programme. We know that when it was launched, it was intended to support the economy, settlement of many of our people and produce crops to support the textile industry.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to contribute to this Motion from an aspect of emphasising the need for us to protect water catchment areas. The Tana River, which provides water for that irrigation programme, emanates from the tributaries of Aberdares and Mt. Kenya, both of which are forested mountains. The Tana River is the largest river in this country. We know that it is from that river that we produce some of our hydro-electric power. But there is a lot of destruction of forests in those two mountains, as we all know. One of the destructive aspects is the continuous utilisation of forests in those two mountains for the production of commercial timber.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for more than 60 years now, the forests in those mountains have been used for the production of eucalyptus and pines for timber, paper and building industries. Those are all very important industries for the economy of this country. However, the clear cutting of natural forests has reduced some parts of those forests into monoculture farms. In order for the Government to produce timber cheaply, we introduced a system that we have come to know as the *shamba* system. That is a system where people are encouraged to cultivate and produce food crops while, at the same time the---

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ethuro): Order, Prof. Maathai! You have a balance of eight minutes next Wednesday.

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

The House rose at 12.30 p.m.