

# NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

## OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 16th July, 1997

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

*[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]*

## PRAYERS

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*Question No.429*

### IMPROVEMENT OF SIGOR AND AMALER POLICE POSTS

**Mr. Rotino** asked the Minister of State, Office of the President, what plans he has to improve Sigor and Amaler police posts as a way of beefing up security in the area.

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

The Government has beefed up security in the entire West Pokot District by increasing manpower and equipment. All Kenya Police and Administration Police establishments in the district including Amaler and Sigor Police Posts have benefitted from this move.

**Mr. Rotino:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Assistant Minister is talking generally about the entire West Pokot District while I am very specific about Sigor and Amaler. Amaler is right in the interior on the border of Turkana and West Pokot. Right now, as I speak, there are only 10 askaris without radio calls. Even the radio call that is in Sigor is a very old one and not even functional. Many times it breaks down and that is why I am asking the Assistant Minister what security measures he has undertaken in terms of equipment and the number of askaris who have been posted there.

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have 66 administration policemen at Amaler and 14 constables, and a corporal at Sigor.

**Mr. Nthenge:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the further we are from the City Centre or the headquarters of Kenya, the better security we require. Could he tell this House why he cannot improve the security of the area by doubling the manpower in these two stations because of their positions?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in fact, that is what we have done. The numbers that I have given, are numbers showing how we have increased the strength.

**Mr. Moiben:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, given the fact that this area is prone to continuous cattle rustling, could the Assistant Minister assure this House that he will elevate these posts so that at any one moment, an inspector is in charge?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in fact, in Sigor, we have a police inspector.

**Mr. Rotino:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister consider putting up a permanent police station in these areas? Now they are just police posts but they should be upgraded because of the nature of the area.

**Mr. Awori:** Yes, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I concur with the hon. Member that we will consider very seriously building a permanent police station.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next Question, Mr. Kamuyu!

**An hon. Member:** Is it hon. Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo or Mr. Kamuyu?

**Mr. Kamuyu:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my name is not Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo.

**Mr. Speaker:** Well, I beg your pardon. Is Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo there?

*Question No.150*

### ARREST OF KILLERS OF FORD(K) SUPPORTER

**Mr. Kamuyu:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have forgiven you.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well, then we will come to Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo's Question later. Can we proceed with Mr. Kamuyu's Question then?

*Question No.257*

ASSIGNMENTS ALLOCATED TO VEHICLE GK270B

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

- (a) to which Ministry is Vehicle Registration No.GK270B attached and,
- (b) which specific assignments were allocated to this vehicle between 1st January, 1996 and 30th April, 1996.

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

(a) The motor vehicle, registration No.GK270B, Volvo 244 DL, is attached to the Office of the Attorney-General.

(b) During the period 1st January, 1996 to 30th April, 1996 the vehicle was lying at Parliament grounds where it had been towed after having been involved in an accident on 20th September, 1993.

**Mr. Kamuyu:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have obviously noted the discrepancy; that this vehicle had an accident in September 1993, and was towed to the precincts of Parliament parking lot in January, 1996. Clearly, the Assistant Minister is confused. If, indeed, this particular vehicle had an accident and was towed here then, why was it lying here for three years as if the parliamentary parking lot is a garage?

**Mr. Manga:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was not lying there because Parliament grounds is a garage. It was lying there awaiting repair.

**Mr. Kamuyu:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I think I need guidance from the Chair because, this motor vehicle had an accident in 1993 and was towed in 1996. The Assistant Minister is deliberately misleading this House when he says that it was lying awaiting repairs, after it had an accident three years before.

Could he give us a correct and much less misleading answer to this Question, because I think there is more to it than this. As soon as I asked this Question, this motor vehicle was towed away. It had been there not for three years, but for six years. Right now, there are other vehicles lying there, like the Mercedes Benz 200 GKM518, which has been lying there for three years. What is the explanation?

**Mr. Manga:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the information I have is that the vehicle had an accident in September, 1993, and if it was towed away, it was removed in 1996. That is three years indeed and not six years. However, I would like to say that the vehicle was lying there not because it was the pleasure of the Government, but it was preparing to get it repaired, and spares were to be brought in after funds were made available. Therefore, arrangements were being made.

**Mr. Speaker:** Just a point of clarification. That Mercedes Benz car you referred to used to belong to Mr. Speaker before it broke down.

**Mr. Shikuku:** Arising from that reply, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is he aware that these vehicles have been lying here for three years? Is he further aware that Parliament has no facilities for broken down cars? Could he tell the House how much he paid before towing that car to the National Assembly for storage purpose?

**Mr. Manga:** Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, Sir, charges were not "rigged."

**Mr. Kamuyu:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that in police centres in Nairobi area, there are about 50 Mahindra police vehicles lying there and along Second Ngong Avenue, there are 40 other GK Land Rovers lying there, and, indeed, all over the country there are many Government vehicles lying all over the place carelessly and not being attended to? Is the Ministry prepared to give us the reason why this thing is happening? This is the taxpayers' money. What is the Minister's comment?

**Mr. Manga:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, firstly, I am not aware that there are vehicles in those centres. If they are there, they are waiting for disposal. The Government procedure in disposing vehicles is a little longer. That is the reason. Secondly, I do not think I have an answer.

**Mr. Kaptan:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. We have been told that the Mercedes Benz which is lying here belongs to Mr. Speaker and it is not serviceable.

For how long is it going to remain here because, if it is not serviceable, something must be done? It should be disposed off!

**An hon. Member:** Is the question for the Speaker or for the Assistant Minister?

**Mr. Speaker:** That question is not admissible.

**Mr. Kaptan:** I am asking whoever is responsible to answer the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry, it is inadmissible.

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

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! I am sorry, Mr. Kamuyu, we have other Members who have Questions to ask. Mr. Murungi's Question.

*Question No.222*

ADMISSION OF KCPE GRADUATES  
TO ALLIANCE HIGH SCHOOL

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

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order, Mr. Kamuyu, never get into the wrong side of the books of Mr. Speaker. We will come back to Mr. Murungi's Question later.

**Mr. Shikuku:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not received any written reply from the Ministry concerned. I would like to know why.

*Question No.371*

PROVISION OF ELECTRICITY TO MR. ANANGWE

**Mr. Shikuku** asked the Minister for Energy if he could inform the House why Mr. Moses Anangwe Otsianda of P.O. Box 290, Butere, who applied for electricity to be connected to his plot No.39, Butere Market, in 1995 and paid a sum of Kshs11,846, had not been provided with electricity to date.

**The Assistant Minister for Energy** (Mr. Marita): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member has not got the answer, I do not know where it might have delayed.

**Mr. Nthenge:** Do you apologize?

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

**Mr. Nthenge:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. This House is a honourable House. Whenever a mistake happens, hon. Members are supposed to say that they are sorry. If the Assistant Minister does not know what happened to the written answer, he should be sorry that his Ministry never supplied it. He did not feel sorry!

**Mr. Speaker:** You do not have to demand an apology. It is a matter of courtesy.

**The Assistant Minister for Energy** (Mr. Marita): I think you have got your answer, hon. Nthenge. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

Plot No.39 at Butere Market belonging to Mr. Moses Anangwe Otsianda of P.O. Box 290, Butere, has not been supplied with electricity because of the following reasons:-

On 14th January, 1993, Mr. Otsianda's request for the supply of electricity to his plot was quoted by the Kenya Power Lighting Company (KPLC) at Kshs11,846 which was to be paid by 25th, April, 1993. However, he completed payment on 7th November, 1994, by which time the material cost had gone up owing to the high inflation rates at the time. Today, he has not responded to another quotation of Kshs28,646 from the KPLC sent on 2nd December, 1994.

**Mr. Shikuku:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply, does the Assistant Minister know that it was an agreement between Mr. Otsianda and KPLC that he pays the money in instalments? The agreement was done during that year he entered into the contract and he finished the payments. Is it fair now to ask Mr. Otsianda to pay Kshs28,646 which is beyond his ability as a small trader? KPLC should go by the agreement signed at that time not by these other conditions given later.

**Mr. Marita:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have said the gentleman quoted in this Question did not manage to pay as requested by the Company. That is why the Company had to survey and find out how much money would be paid after Mr. Otsianda took a long time to reply, hence incurring other costs.

**Mr. Shikuku:** That is a breach of contract!

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the difference between the last day of the contract and the day he finished his payment of the quotation is a month or two. At that point in time, new equipments had not been brought in, they were still using the old stock. Could the Assistant Minister try to make this poor fellow get his electricity on humanitarian grounds instead of being a "shylock"?

**Mr. Marita:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the gentleman mentioned can go to the Company, they can negotiate and if

agreed upon, then he will be considered for supply of electricity.

**Mr. Shikuku:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply, it is easy for the Assistant Minister to say what he is saying in this House. Does he realise that it was after Mr. Otsianda attempted everything under his power that he ran to the Member Parliament who submitted this Question to him? Could he not use his office as an Assistant Minister and prevail upon the KPLC to honour this contract because it was a difference of a few months? It could not have gone that far. I am sure that the KPLC would not go broke if they reconsidered and supplied electricity to this poor man.

**Mr. Nthenge:** Exactly, use your powers and that of this House!

**Mr. Marita:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member should remember that this is a commercial Company which supplies electricity and also it is not easy to get the amount which has been used. But as I have said already, if the gentleman can go to the Company and perhaps come to my office and explain to me because hon. Shikuku may not have all the details, then we can see what to do.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Mutani's Question!

*(Mr. Mutani was applauded as he stood up to ask his Question)*

**Hon. Members:** Pole Sana!

*Question No. 498*

ISSUANCE OF TITLE DEEDS TO  
GATUA LAND UNIT RESIDENTS

**Mr. Mutani** asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement when the residents of Gatua Land Unit in Mitheru Location of Muthombi Division in Tharaka Nithi District will be issued with land title deeds.

**The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Ngala):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

The residents of Gatua Land Unit in Mitheru Location of Muthombi Division in Tharaka Nithi District will be issued with title deeds within a period of one month.

**Mr. Mutani:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1993, I asked this Question for the first time, and the Minister promised this House that title deeds were to be issued early in 1994. In 1994, I asked the same Question and the Minister promised to issue the title titles "within the year", that is 1994. Since these title deeds were not issued in 1994, I asked the same Question again in 1995. In that year, the Minister informed this House that the records had been finalised, and that the title deeds were to be issued "immediately" in 1995. I did ask this Question again in 1996 and I was promised that the title deeds were to be issued "within the same year".

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not belong to Gatua, but I sympathise with them because they started land demarcation in the year 1961. The answer I have is that they are going to be issued with title deeds "within one month." From which date?

**Mr. Ngala:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is encouraging to hear that the Ministry of Lands and Settlement has been giving positive replies all along, and I want to give a similar positive reply. What happened is that the register was sent to the Ministry for checking and signing of Certificate of Finality, which has already been done. The adjudication register has now been forwarded to the Chief Land Registrar, who will then issue the land title deeds. So, I think members of the public of Gatua are going to be very happy, very shortly.

**Mr. Wamae:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of title deeds is a very important matter for the people because it enables them to get security to borrow money and develop their business and agriculture. For the Ministry to have been promising since 1961 when land consolidation started, that they would issue title deeds and then fail to do so is a very serious matter. How can we be sure now that the Minister will ensure that these title deeds are issued within a month? From which date to which date will this be done, so that people can go to get their titles?

**Mr. Ngala:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know why the hon. Member is picking some kind of a round situation. I am being very positive. I said "within one month", it could be from today, but within one month they will get their titles.

**Prof. Ouma:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Arising from the answer which the Minister has given, may I make this general observation and ask for a general answer? The question of title deeds being delayed is almost universal all over Kenya. In Nyanza Province, the biggest problem against security which can be given to the bank for people to develop their land is lack of title deeds. What will the Minister do to speed up this process of title deeds?

Some people are dying after waiting for 25 years for their title deeds. What will you do that is new, which will ensure that the process is speeded up? The process is too slow! What will you do that is new?

**Mr. Ngala:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not believe we are in a situation to answer general questions. We deal with particular situations. So it would be very helpful if the hon. Member from Myanza Province, has any particular area that he believes the progress is slow and he would like speeded up; if he mentioned to the Ministry, we will definitely give him a definite reply as to what is happening. There are many problems which relate to different situations. So, if you have a situation, we will handle it.

**Mr. Ojode:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I ask my Question, I would like to bring to your attention the fact that I have not received any written reply.

*Question No.247*

REHABILITATION OF DAMS IN NDHIWA

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

(a) whether he is aware that all dams in both Ndhiwa and Nyarongi divisions require desilting and rehabilitation; and,

(b) what he is doing to construct Kokidi and Nyamatara dams in Central and West Kanyidoto locations within Nyarongi Division.

**The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mokku):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply and hope that a written reply will come to the hon. Member in good time.

(a) I am aware that most of the dams in both Ndhiwa and Nyarongi divisions are in disuse because of their siltation.

(b) My Ministry will construct Kokidi and Nyamatara dams in Central and West Kanyidoto locations within Nyarongi Division when funds become available.

Meanwhile, the hon. Member for Ndhiwa is advised to have this project sanctioned by the Homa Bay District Development Committee (DDC) to enable the Ministry give them right priority in the public investment programme.

**Mr. Ojode:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my constituents wholly rely on dams for water. It is quite painful to get such an unsatisfactory answer from the Assistant Minister. I had asked a similar question last year, and this was the answer which I was given:

"My Ministry can only construct dams in Ndhiwa and Nyarongi divisions if the hon. Member for Ndhiwa could have the projects sanctioned through the normal channels by the Homa Bay DDC. However, my Ministry has plans to rehabilitate six dams in the two divisions once Kshs3.7 million is received from the Drought Recovery Programme."

It is the same Government which gave me this reply. Could the Assistant Minister confirm or deny that these dams had already been allocated Kshs3.7 million which has not been received to date?

**Mr. Mokku:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the Ministry is concerned, there are plans for the Ministry to request K£1.5 million to do desilting for the dams throughout the country, including the six dams in Ndhiwa.

**Mr. Mbeo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, during this year, the Kenya Government and the Egyptian Government signed an agreement in which the Egyptian Government offered to build several dams and desilt quite a few in this country. Could the Assistant Minister now use his authority to allocate some of that free funding to Ndhiwa because they badly need it?

**Mr. Mokku:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that the Kenya and Egyptian Governments have signed an agreement for some--- There is a plan for Ndhiwa Division within the desilting programme for the whole country. A request has been made and as soon as the Treasury releases the money the six dams will be desilted.

**Mr. Ojode:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has alleged that there are plans to rehabilitate six dams. Could he give the House the names of the six dams? Could he also tell the House what happened to the Kshs3.7 million allocated to the six dams last year?

**Mr. Mokku:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the names of the six dams are Misita, Ratanga, Omoja, Got Ngoye, Wachara and Sibuoche. The issue of Kshs3.7 million is a different question. I request the hon. Member to ask it and I will give him a reply.

**Mr. Ojode:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister is misleading this House because last year I was told that the six dams had benefited from the Kshs3.7 million. The same six dams are mentioned in the answer that I have here. Could you prevail upon the Assistant Minister to tell the House the truth about what happened to the Kshs3.7 million which had already been allocated to the same six dams?

**Mr. Mokku:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Ojode's Question does not raise the issue of the Kshs3.7 million. If he wants me to explain about this money, let him put a Question and I will answer it any time.

**Mr. Ojode:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I want the Assistant Minister to clarify to the House as to what happened to the Kshs3.7 million which had already been allocated to the six dams, which are mentioned in his reply that I have.

**Mr. Mokku:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not deny that the other Question was replied by either me or my colleague. However, the issue of Kshs3.7 million does not arise from today's Question.

**Mr. Ojode:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should come to my rescue now!

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, I will in due course. I will tell the Assistant Minister that he gave answers last year and this year. Mr. Mokku, could you go and reconcile your answers and, maybe, whisper your result to hon. Ojode? Mr. Munyasia's Question.

*Question No. 451*

PAYMENT OF RETIREMENT BENEFITS TO MR. MASSA

**Mr. Munyasia** asked the Minister for Labour and Manpower Development when Mr. Samuel Makokha Massa, P/No. 19, who retired from East African Fine Spinners Limited, P.O. Box 78114, Nairobi, in October, 1993, will be paid his full retirement benefits totalling Kshs109,498.

**The Assistant Minister for Labour and Manpower Development** (Mr. Komen) Mr. Samuel Makokha was paid his terminal benefits in October, 1993. Since the company is under receivership the payment of outstanding dues in form of severance pay in respect of Mr. Massa and other laid off employees will be effected only after the preferential and secured creditors have been paid.

**Mr. Munyasia:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very difficult to work with this Government. I asked this Question in November, 1994 and gave this Assistant Minister the details concerning the claim of Mr. Massa. The details were that this man had his pension paid by Minet ICDC, which managed the pension fund for the employees of this company. A cheque for Kshs109,000 had been released by Minet ICDC to be paid to Mr. Massa, but he was then paid only Kshs10,000 out of this amount and was promised that the balance would be paid in April, 1994. This company went into receivership in December, 1993 when Mr. Massa had retired in October, 1993. Why has this Government not been investigating to find out details about this claim? Can the Assistant Minister tell the House why a person who had retired before the company went under receivership should have his pension held up by another company which took over the assets of the East African Fine Spinners?

**Mr. Komen:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is talking about October, 1993, and I am saying that the company went into receivership in December, 1993, just after about one month. The company could not prepare this money for payment within one day. The company went into receivership before Mr. Massa was paid and, therefore, he fell into the same category as other employees who were laid off.

**Mr. Nthenge:** What happened to the balance?

**Mr. Komen:** Which balance? Mr. Massa was even overpaid by the company when he had a problem. He will be paid his remaining money just like any other former employee of the Company.

**Mr. Nthenge:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Hon. Munyasia said that money was paid by Minet ICDC, out of which Mr. Massa was given only Kshs10,000. What happened to the balance of the money released by Minet ICDC?

**Mr. Komen:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have told the truth in my answer.

**Mr. Akumu:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that the company was owned 100 per cent by the Government? There is no question of the company going under because the Government does not go under. Will he accept that even those employees who were retired after the company went under should be paid their dues?

**Mr. Komen:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is why we are planning to pay employees who were laid off Kshs13.4 million. We are preparing to pay all of them and not one person.

**Mr. Munyasia:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not saying that Mr. Massa was laid off. This Assistant Minister should understand this, instead of fumbling with papers here. Mr. Massa retired before the company went under receivership. We are merely asking that the balance of the money that Minet ICDC had released for Mr. Massa be paid. Could the Assistant Minister undertake to go and follow up this matter with Minet ICDC, confirm that Mr. Massa's money was actually paid and then find out where the balance is. Mr. Massa needs the money!

**Mr. Komen:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the money is under the charge of the receiver and I cannot reach it. That is why the amount is included in the Kshs13.4 million that we are planning to pay out.

*Question No.476*PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO  
DEPENDANTS OF LATE MANANDU

**Mr. Speaker:** Since Mr. Kiliku is not here, the Question is deferred until next week.

*(Question deferred)*

*Question No.150*

## ARREST OF KILLERS OF FORD(K) SUPPORTER

**Mr. Obwocha**, on behalf of **Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo**, asked the Minister of State, Office of the President:-

- (a) how many people, if any, have been arrested and charged with the murder of a FORD(K) supporter at All Saints Cathedral, Nairobi, in April, 1996; and,  
(b) what are their names.

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

- (a) There have been no arrests so far in connection with the murder---

**Mr. Ojode:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I notice that the Assistant Minister is answering the Question from the wrong place. Could you ask him to come to the Front Bench?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! I would advise all Ministers that when they have Questions to answer, they should do so from the Dispatch Box.

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

- (a) There have been no arrests so far in connection with the incident, but Kilimani CR 141/498/96 is still pending under investigation.

- (b) Arising from my reply in "a", part "b" does not arise.

**Mr. Obwocha:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this was a very unfortunate incident where Mr. Tom Were was killed by hon. Raila thugs at the All Saints Cathedral. I do not see why the Assistant Minister is saying that they have not arrested these boys and yet the police---

**Mr. Ojode:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. If the hon. Member knows those who killed this person, why can he not help the Assistant Minister by furnishing him with their names?

**Mr. Speaker:** Proceed, hon. Obwocha and ignore hon. Ojode!

**Mr. Obwocha:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to ignore what hon. Ojode has said as you have just done. These people are known. They were activists who were operating near the All Saints Cathedral and I do not see why the police are dragging their feet when they know these people. Could the Assistant Minister now instruct the new Commissioner of Police to take up this case and arrest these fellows who killed Mr. Were and charge them in a court of law?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the police who seems to be in the dark would be very grateful to get information from the hon. Member. This is because at the moment, we have no information at all. We know that two factions engaged in a scuffle after which Tom Were was fatally stabbed. When the police arrived, everybody had scuttled away and we do not know who killed Mr. Were.

**Mr. Mbeo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, several of us attended a cleansing ceremony at the All Saints Cathedral where a lot of blood was spilled last Monday, on *Saba Saba* day. On that day, a lot of cleansing took place including the blood of the gentleman mentioned in this Question. Could the Assistant Minister ignore anything else that has happened in the All Saints Cathedral because God has already cleansed the church?

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Awori, would you like to respond?

**Mr. Awori:** Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Thank you very much, hon. Mbeo. I will take that and accept it.

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Shikuku:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Arising from that reply, is the Assistant Minister aware

that the loss of a citizen's life is a loss to the nation and that we should leave no stone unturned until we get the culprit? Even those who killed during Hitler's time are still being hunted down and the matter was not left to God since God does not like murderers. This is why he asked Cain why he had killed Abel. So, could the Assistant Minister continue and do something about the loss of this particular person regardless of which group he was in? He is a citizen of this country and the duty of this Government is to make sure that his murderers are arrested. We have been told that our policemen are very good at investigations. So, why have they not found out the killers of Mr. Were?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the agreed intention of the Opposition is that cleansing is not enough and that I have to use the police, then I agree once more that I will do it.

**Mr. Munyasia:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the earnest pleas made by the hon. Mbeo, could the Assistant Minister not ask hon. Mbeo to assist the priests in finding out who killed Mr. Were?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Opposition make up their mind whether I should use the police or God?

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Next Question.

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

*Question No.222*

ADMISSION OF KCPE GRADUATES  
TO ALLIANCE HIGH SCHOOL

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

(a) how many Kenya Certificate of primary Education (KCPE) graduates were admitted to national schools from each administrative district in 1996;

(b) what was the cut-off point for each district for admission to Alliance High School; and,

(c) whether he is aware that the current selection system is illegal and violates Section 82 of the Constitution.

**Mr. Speaker:** Since the list is likely to be long, could you lay it on the Table? I do not have very much time.

**The Assistant Minister for Education** (Mr. Komora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply and this was what I was going to ask.

For both "a" and "b", I beg to lay the papers on the Table.

*(Mr. Komora laid the papers on the Table)*

With regard to "c", I am not aware.

**Mr. Murungi:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I note from "b", that the Assistant Minister has conveniently refused to give us the cut-off points for Nairobi Province for admission to Alliance High School. Students from Nairobi have been unfairly discriminated in admission to national schools in this country and this is quite evident in the list given by the Assistant Minister. This is because if I can just mention one or two things: Coast Province in 1996 had 131 students; Central Province had 219 students; Eastern Province had 267 students; Nairobi Province had only 92 students; Rift Valley Province had 359 students; Western Province had 158 students and Nyanza Province 253 had students. For 1997, it is as follows: Coast Province has 129 students---

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Murungi, can I invite you to look at the clock?

**Mr. Murungi:** Okay, Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me ask my question. This type of admission to national schools is clearly discriminatory and it violates Section 82 of the Constitution. Could the Assistant Minister consider introducing a universal cut-off point for admission to national schools and reserve ten per cent of the places in national schools for the so-called disadvantaged districts?

**Mr. Komora:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, no!

**Mr. Magwaga:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the Assistant Minister not virtually misleading the House by using the words national schools? His Ministry told the whole country that there is no such a thing like national schools because all schools are equal. Have they gone back to national schools?

**Mr. Komora:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member should look at the Question.

**Mr. Murungi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Chair satisfied that a two-letter word "No" is a sufficient answer to a



lengthy question which the Assistant Minister has answered with so many pages in writing? I insist that the Assistant Minister answers this Question properly. Is he satisfied that this system is not discriminatory and has he read the Kenya Constitution?

**Mr. Komora:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am satisfied.

**Dr. Kituyi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the reply on the details of the cut-off points between different districts, could the Assistant Minister explain to this House why we normally assume that you lower the cut-off points for areas which are disadvantaged because the students could not do exams well? In 1996, Koibatek District was number one in Kenya while Bungoma District was number 18 in Kenya. Why is it that in the intake for national schools in 1997, the cut-off points for Koibatek which was number one in Kenya was 529 marks while the cut-off points for Bungoma which was number 18 in Kenya was 579 marks? Could you explain to this House why it is so?

**Mr. Komora:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, these issues are related to the number of students who have applied from the various districts.

**Mr. P.N. Ndwiga:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Mr. Ndwiga, you will obey the Chair!

Questions by Private Notice.

### QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

#### WITHDRAWAL OF CITY MAYOR'S OFFICIAL CAR

**Mr. Ruhiu:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Local Government the following Question by Private Notice.

What circumstances led to the recent withdrawal of the official car and security for His Worship the Mayor of the City of Nairobi?

**The Minister for Local Government (Mr. F.P.L. Lotodo):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

His Worship the Mayor, Councillor Dick Waweru's official car was withdrawn following the Mayor's several statements in the recent past to the effect that Nairobi residents should not pay land rates and other taxes to Nairobi City Council in view of lack of deteriorating provision of public services. One such statement was made in early part of this year and the other was made on 28th June, 1997 on arrival from Moscow where he had attended 'Major Cities Congress.'

*(Several hon. Members walked into the Chamber while gesturing)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order! It is perfectly in order for hon. Members to foot-thump and applaud, but it is totally out of order for hon. Members to make signs and gestures as they come into this hon. House. They must respect this House. They must proceed from the bar to their places and sit with due dignity!

**The Minister for Local Government (Mr. F.P.L. Lotodo):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Mayor's uncalled for statements have had far-reaching effects on the finances and revenue collection of Nairobi City Council and, as a result, the land rates income has fallen drastically to an extent that the Council is unable to meet its obligations as expected, including payment of allowances and maintenance of the Mayor's official car.

It is also known that the Mayor's official car, prior to withdrawal, had been extensively misused. Severally, it has been used for unaccounted for missions instead of being used to attend scheduled Council meetings during official working hours.

**Mr. Ruhiu:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer given by the Minister is most untrue. It is a cover-up for reasons that led to the withdrawal of the Mayor's car and his security. Can I ask the Minister whether he can tell the House the truth and the truth being, if he can confirm or deny, that the Mayor's car and his security were withdrawn because the Mayor refused to sign an agreement and affix the Council seal on a loan to be borrowed by this Government on behalf of the Council for which they had not requested of Kshs1.8 billion and also for revoking the irregular allocation of City Park plots which were grabbed by Ministers of this Government, including influential Government officers?

**Mr. F.P.L. Lotodo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Council has no money. So, there is no question of Kshs1.8 billion. I deny that "vertically!"

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Gitonga:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I believe the Minister did not understand the hon. Questioner. The Questioner asked the Minister to deny or accept if the Mayor's car and his security was taken away because he refused to sanction a loan of Kshs1.8 billion. Under what law were these services taken away from the Mayor?

**Mr. F.P.L. Lotodo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said, I deny "vertically" this question of money. Secondly, I gave the order that the car be withdrawn!

**Mr. Murungi:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. We are confused on this side of the House how the Minister is denying "vertically." Can he demonstrate in the House how he denies "vertically?"

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Kamuyu:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, has the Minister ever heard of these things: "No services, no taxation?" If he has not, I have just educated him that much. Is he aware that on 14th May, 1990, none other than His Excellency the President withdrew rates payment from Dagoretti and the Mayor's car and his security were not withdrawn? Is this thing, therefore, that is going on in the Council not purely political?

**Mr. F.P.L. Lotodo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of 14th May, 1990 does not arise. I gave the order to withdraw the car and my order stands.

**An hon. Member:** Under what law?

**Mr. F.P.L. Lotodo:** It is not a question of law!

**Dr. Kituyi:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the Minister in a Government duly constituted by law to say that he has given a decree and it has nothing to do with law? Did you hear him saying: "It has nothing to do with the law, I gave the order; the law does not matter?" Is he in order to justify banditry by persons in high office with total disregard to the law of the land?

**Mr. F.P.L. Lotodo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had earlier on said that there is no money now in the City Council as a result of what the Mayor said. Therefore, I have no money to fuel the car and that is why I withdrew it. It is as simple as that!

**Mr. Speaker:** Time up. Mr. Kairu's Question by Private Notice is deferred to tomorrow afternoon.

DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS  
UNDER IFAD PROGRAMME

**(Mr. Kairu)** to ask the Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development:-

(a) How much money was earmarked for the dry areas of Kieni Division, Nyeri District, under the IFAD Programme Phase I (1996-1998)?

(b) How much was disbursed and to which project during the years 1994/95, 1995/96 and 1996/97?

(c) How much is the unutilised balance and what arrangements have been made to ensure that the allocated grant funds are disbursed before June 30th, 1998?

*(Question deferred)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Next Order.

**COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY**

*(Order for Committee read being  
Second Allocated Day)*

**MOTION**

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

Vote 10 - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock  
Development and Marketing

*(The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock*

*Development and Marketing on 15.7.97)**(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 15.7.97)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Saina was contributing.

**The Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications** (Mr. Saina): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to make my contribution on the Vote for the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the country prepares for reforms, I want to refer to an Agricultural Act which was enacted by this Parliament in 1969 and the relevant Act is Cap.323 which created the Agricultural Finance Co-operation (AFC).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call upon the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing to bring an amendment to this Act, so that Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) is transformed into a proper bank. We have been going through some of the worst measures which the Government has been trying to undertake, to supply food to the people of this country in the process of what is known as drought recovery programme. I cannot see any will for putting this drought recovery programme to an end. We will continue to have drought recovery programmes year-in-year-out and unless we provide the farmer with credit to grow food for the people of Kenya, we will endlessly depend on importing food from America and European Union. I say this from my own experience as one of the farmers of this country. I call upon the Minister to restore the glory of Kenyan farmer who has been looking after the people of this country by producing food every year. Most of the farmers are now so poor that, they are on the verge of collapse. They have become beggars and in fact, with the malaria which has hit most parts of Rift Valley, most of the farmers are completely helpless.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kenya is now a net importer of maize which we can grow in this country and at one time, we had become a net exporter and indeed, the only self sufficient country south of sahara. Now, we have no food but we have the land and we have the rain. We cannot have any excuse to say that there was no rain. It has been raining!

In fact, rains have destroyed a lot of things in this country. Floods have been witnessed even next to this Parliament. We have become net importers of wheat, sugar and rice. We cannot just go on giving opportunities to teenagers to import maize. They go around saying: My ship is in the high seas and they come swinging with the money which they have been making by importing maize from other countries, to come and destroy politics in this country. I am so sorry because I do not see one of the Assistant Ministers, hon. Kirwa who should be here to take notes in order to assist the Minister. The other day, hon. Kirwa was attacked by one of the teenagers who has been importing maize. Why is this allowed? Why can we not get money to grow maize in this country? I am asking this because I am one of the victims! I can take off my hat, put it on this Table and put on the hats of the farmers and go behind there, because I feel it. We have some of the best land, soil and climate in Africa and indeed, in the world to grow maize. Why is it that we are using a lot of money to the tune of Kshs6 billion to import maize to feed people in Kenya when we can grow it? We need 10 to 12 million bags of maize only, to feed the people in Kenya and we can grow that. We can even grow more than that and export it. Now the maize we use to feed our people is imported. Why are we allowing a situation like that? I am quite courageous to say this in this august House. I was elected and not nominated. I was properly elected and I am sure that I am going to be elected back to Parliament again!

**Mr. Munyasia:** Who was that teenager? Tell us!

**The Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications** (Mr. Saina): I cannot say that but I leave it to God because I am an old man and I cannot entertain a game of children. But I feel that this is terrible.

**Mr. Munyasia:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister has said that hon. Kirwa was attacked by a teenager who was importing maize into this country. Can he substantiate that by naming the young man who attacked hon. Kirwa?

**The Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications** (Mr. Saina): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was trying to find out where hon. Kirwa is. If he is not here, then it is true what was reported in the news that somebody threatened or became hypnotised to say that one of the legs which had not been broken during the accident which he was involved in, will be broken. So, if he is not here, where is he? I hope he is safe and quite happy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that we have a duty in this country to look after the people of this country. We cannot, as we prepare to go for elections, leave our own people to be so poor and then go to them tomorrow and ask for votes. I am sure that they will have questions to ask the candidates who will face them for the votes. They will ask all of you what you have done for them. The most important question will be: Why did you not give us food? There is famine lingering in this country and I do not see why we should be having this shortage of food. This has to be put to a stop and we have to start again. As we face a new chapter of reforms, I call upon the Minister to examine this Act, Cap.323 with a view to making AFC a properly instituted bank which can take deposits and can lend the

farmers money, so that the farmers grow food for us.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me also touch on the livestock industry which is very vital in food security and food recovery.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

**Mr. Ogeka:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The matter of agriculture whose main duty is to feed the nation is a very important issue, particularly at this time when Kenyans are living from hand to mouth, because of the mismanagement of the very resource on which they depend on.

On the Vote of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, I will restrict my discussion specifically to a crop whose success can be seen in many parts of the world, particularly the eastern countries which are heavily populated, and this is rice. Rice is a crop which is very unfortunate in Kenya. It is a crop which instead of being looked upon by the Ministry that should handle the agricultural sector, is instead left to the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development, hence it suffers the professional competence to manage it properly. Rice growing which is greatly in Mwea, Ahero, West Kano and Bunyala has not lived to the expectation of the agro-based industry. If well done, Kenya would have no business importing rice.

In the meantime, rice is grown from both rain water and irrigation. Hence, the National Irrigation Board (NIB) has had the monopoly of rice growing in this country, and instead of advancing rice development in this country, NIB is suffocating the development of rice. Actually, Ahero which happens to be part of Muhoroni Constituency where I come from, there was no rice growing in 1996, and instead of being sorry and apologising to the nation, NIB management goes boasting and pointing fingers at the farmers who are cultivating rice in over 2,000 acres of land, that because they rejected the arrogant and dictatorial approach to management by NIB, the farmers must now face the music. I think this is a matter that whoever responsible should remain answerable to the whole issue.

The issue of rice growing in this country, I wish to put it to this House that NIB has a duty to supply the water, and this supply should not give them the monopoly to look into the crop husbandry in this sector. If we go back to the Mwea Tebere, in 1997, both the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, and the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development, sitting with the Japanese donor funding, a loan of Kshs300 million which should have boosted the growth of rice in this country had to be suspended purely because of the mismanagement of this sector, and truly, we would not avert the famine. Inability to get the cereals to feed the nation if we were capable to nurse the resources that we have, and that NIB management keeps on boasting of being capable to penetrate the corridors of powers. They, therefore, neglect the farming community and condemn them and does not show any sense of responsibility.

The rice farmers are frustrated. They feel neglected. They fall by the wayside. I put this as a matter of very serious concern to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing that they should move up and take over the agricultural sector with particular emphasis to rice.

We come to the other area of the land ownership in the irrigated areas. When the President visited Mwea area, he made a very categorical statement that let land should belong to the farmers, and nobody should question this authority because the cause for our struggle for Independence was to own the land. Upto now as we are talking, the NIB is meddling up, trying to justify that no farmer should be able to own the land, and even though the matter has gone in for the Inter-ministerial discussion to put the land ownership in place, the Board concerned is still meddling up merely for the sake of greed and to get-rich quickly; a matter that if put before the Floor remains to be questioned, looking into the material well-being of the so-called "easy managers" of NIB. These are at the expense of the poor farmers.

Development in the rice industry leaves a lot to be desired because of the poverty in it and the poor welfare of the rice farmer merely because the management of the rice industry has not been transparent. The farmers are losing the confidence in it and once they lose the confidence, to restore that confidence back into rice development will be a very difficulty campaign. Otherwise, currently, we are sinking a major area of fighting the famine for the Kenyan masses to be self-reliant in food production. We are leaving it to the dogs. I call upon the Government, and in particular, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing to give rice farming an area to which it belongs and to call off any business by NIB, which if it has any duty at all in rice growing, they should either put meters, define the charges to the farmer for the amount of water that they have assisted for the growth of rice. Otherwise, I heavily doubt the capability of NIB to handle the crop development and will further delay such development beginning from Bunyala, which I have toured, West Kano and Ahero Irrigation Scheme which started right back in 1963. The farmers have remained seriously poor and very sick because of the rice growing which is prone to waterborne diseases, with no provision whatsoever to improve the living conditions of the farmer for mere greed and personal achievement of what should have been the right of the farmer. Rice industry in this country is under threat. Unless the Ministry comes out to protect it, we are going to kill it and deny the entire nation the right to feed on rice. It is out of that weakness that the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing called

upon the nation to extend the taxation on rice for another two months. Rice is a crop that can take two to three months to mature and feed the entire nation. With very serious concern, I believe that the National Irrigation Board be exempted from any dealings in the rice industry.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting** (Rev. Ommami): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for allowing me an opportunity to contribute on this very important Motion. It is important because we depend on the food that we farm and our livestock for our livelihood. The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing has done a good thing by bringing this Motion, so that we give him the Vote he requires to run his Ministry in this financial year.

I would like the Minister to help farmers in the sugar cane growing areas such as Mumias. We have privatization that is going on in Mumias Sugar Company and it would be very good if farmers were assisted to buy shares in the company. It is our worry that rich men who are interested in buying shares in the company might not give the farmers a chance to buy shares. As it is in other companies, sugar cane farmers need to be assisted.

I would also like to request the Minister to assist farmers in the transportation of their cane to the factory. What happens is that when individuals take over the work of transporting this cane to the factories, they exploit them. The harvesting of cane has been delayed so much that some farmers are now giving up cane farming. Some cane has gone for 30 months without harvesting instead of the normal 18 months. That is a loss on the side of the farmers. It is also a loss to the company. When farmers ask why their cane is not harvested they are told that there is a problem with storage caused by the imported sugar. One wonders who these people who import sugar are. Are they angels from Heaven or hell and does anybody know who they are? Well, liberalization is supposed to help the local market. Why should few individuals be allowed to destroy the local market?

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the Assistant Minister on the Floor in order to talk about angels when he knows very well that the sugar daddies sitting next to him are the ones who have been importing sugar into the country? Is he in order to look for angels?

**The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting** (Rev. Ommami): Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is why I said I do not know whether these angels come from Heaven or hell. If the hon. Member knows who they are, it is better to say their names. Where are they and are they hearing the cry of the farmers in this country? When farmers stop growing cane, the price of sugar will go up.

I do not think raising duty on importation of sugar has helped the farmer in this country. We all know that those who import sugar are rich. Once they discover that they cannot sell their sugar because of the high tax, they will buy all the sugar from the local stores, hoard it and put the price they want. Would the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing help the farmers, especially the cane farmers. Liberalization should help these farmers and not oppress them. It was stated in our local newspapers that the Minister had raised the price of cane, but to date the farmer has not seen the effect of that increment. The buying price of sugar has increased. The farmer is wondering whether he should help other people make profit on what he has grown yet he does not benefit in any way.

The Minister is asking for money for Bukura Institute of Agriculture. There is a building in this college which was started in 1990 and has not been completed. All these years we have been voting money for this institute, yet the building has not been completed. There is also money voted for essential houses. The essential houses in this institute are those which were built during colonial days. Where does the money go after being voted in this House? The institute should assist farmers in the community. The farmers there should be given short-term training on how they can use modern ways of growing food so that there is food in the area. The institute should assist the farmers by teaching them proper ways of keeping livestock. We are asking the Minister to see to it that this institute benefits the community around it.

We have a Vote for the Agricultural Finance Company (AFC). The AFC must come out and assist farmers. These people are mainly concerned about recovering their loans from farmers, but not how this money can go towards helping them. They do not go out and train farmers on proper methods of farming. They just loan out their money and wait to recover it. We have people who have taken loans from AFC, bought cows and after a few months they lose all the animals. In such a situation, you will find that the AFC insists on recovering the loan from the farmers. The AFC has made farmers more poor.

Could the AFC come out strongly in training and helping the farmers? The AFC should try to help them to benefit from the loans they get. The Ministry for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing should also come up to help the farmers in remote areas.

In earlier years, we used to have people in sub-locations, locations and divisions, representing the Ministry. During the time of planting, they would make demonstration plots and farms, and call upon the farmers in the community to come and be shown how they can plant, and the kind of seed which was right for that place in that particular year. Nowadays, what we do is to vote for money for the Ministry, including the salaries for these officers

who are never seen in the sub-locations, locations and divisions. I was happy to see that the Vote included some bicycles and motor cycles. These should be given to these officers, so that they can supervise and reach the farmers in their homes and farms, and show them what they are supposed to do, so that they can benefit from their hard work.

If the Ministry did its job by reaching and helping the farmers, this country would not have famines always. This is a country blessed by God. It has all that it needs. It has rivers, rains, dry seasons, places which are dry as well as good places. Thank you.

**Mr. Wamae:** Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir. First of all, as everybody has said, agriculture is very vital both for food, employment and for export. Therefore, it is the mainstay of our economy. Everything should be done to ensure that our people continue producing and getting proper advice from field officers, so that they can produce enough food.

The other day, the Assistant Minister for Finance admitted in this House that there is Kshs4.2 billion for Stabex. This is European Investments Community money with the Indo-Suez Bank for building coffee roads. First of all, he had said that he does not know where this money is. But later on, he admitted that it was somewhere in a private bank. This money was given three to four years ago, to help the Kenya Government to build roads in coffee growing areas. We know that coffee and tea roads, especially in my constituency, are in a very poor state. Coffee is being wasted because it cannot get to the factories. Even from the factories, it cannot get to Nairobi on time because of the poor condition of the roads. We want this money to be utilised. The Ministry for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing should press for this money. Even if they did not know where it is, at least, we have told them where the money is. They should press the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, and work with them so that these coffee roads can be built. The money was given, and it is now earning interest in the Indo-Suez Bank. Instead of being put into the use for which it was given, it is lying idle. We also want the European Community to assist us by demanding that this money should be put to proper use. Otherwise, it is going to be stolen, knowing how corrupt the KANU Government is. It is not even in the Central Bank. It is in a private bank. It should have been put, if not in the Central Bank, then in the account of the Ministry concerned. This is a very important issue. There is no need of keeping money there, when the roads are in a very poor state, and the Kenya Government continues to say: "When funds are available". The money is available now, but they seem to be hiding the money in the Indo-Suez Bank. We would like to have that money put into proper use immediately, before the elections. Otherwise, KANU will not get any votes from any of the coffee growing areas.

Yesterday, we also heard about the tea fertiliser prices. That fertiliser from KTDA was sold to the farmer at Kshs1,074, but the cost was actually Kshs823. When we followed up the issue with the Minister, he said that the difference was subsidised by the KTDA to the farmer. The KTDA has no money of its own. The KTDA gets money from the farmer. It gets cess from the farmers to survive. How can it subsidise the farmer? This issue was not properly clarified. The difference between the two prices is Kshs250 million, which was deducted from the farmers. We want to know where this money is, so that it can be refunded to the farmers. Unless this money was misappropriated, there is no way that the KTDA, which is financed by the farmers, can subsidise the farmers. The KTDA does not have any source of money on its own, except from tea sales by the farmers. So, how can they subsidise the farmers? Everybody with common sense can see that it is not possible. That is the answer the Minister gave us yesterday. We challenge him to come here and tell us the truth. The fact that KTDA financed the tea farmers in the prices of fertiliser, cannot be the truth.

Mr. Sir, we have talked about the question of liberalisation of the coffee industry. This is a very important issue. The President has been on record saying that he wants to liberalise coffee processing and marketing. But until we deal with the Coffee Board of Kenya, which takes three per cent of the total sales of coffee, we will not really solve the question of liberalisation of the coffee industry. The Coffee Board of Kenya is a parasite to the farmer. It has regulatory powers and, therefore, it should be financed by the Government in the Budget, like all the other parastatals which have statutory responsibility. It should not be financed by the farmers. What services does the Coffee Board of Kenya give to the farmers? It does give the licences and it gets the fees for licensing. That should be enough. But to continue deducting another three per cent to run its services is unacceptable. It is a very inflated Board with hundreds of workers doing nothing, because they are getting money from the farmers without any effort. So, the farmers are deducted three per cent for the Coffee Board of Kenya, and another three per cent for coffee auctioning. We know that the Coffee Board of Kenya finances the Coffee Research Foundation, but that also should be done by the Government. After all, the maize and wheat growers do not finance KARI. The KARI is financed by the Government directly from the Budget. Why should the coffee farmers finance the research, which is supposed to be done by the Government? It is not fair and equitable. Even livestock investigations and research are going on. They are not financed by the livestock farmers. They are financed by the Ministry. So, the Coffee Research Foundation and the Coffee Board of Kenya are Government problems. The Government should not put that burden on the coffee growers.

Secondly, we want the question of auction liberalised. Again, the Coffee Board of Kenya owns 65 per cent of the auction company. The balance is owned by an individual, who is a white man. We do not want this. Either, the coffee farmers should own the auction company, or they should be compensated. This is because having only one option without any alternative, where you have to put all your coffee, is not good. They can be ganging up there with the licensing people to do the brokerage. We want this to open up. We want the coffee farmers to feel that they can sell their crop like anybody else, to the best buyer. The Government should guide but not to control the coffee industry, through the Coffee Board of Kenya and the auction.

As we said earlier, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing is a very important Ministry for many reasons. Therefore, the necessary resources should be made available, so that the farmers can continue producing crops. We need to find a way of financing the farmers. The AFC has failed. We have been told that it is going to be made a bank. The sooner it is made a bank, the better.

We should have enough resources, but we understand some tycoons have taken this money. Measures should be taken for this money to be collected. If all the money owed by farmers, particularly large scale farmers is given back to AFC, it would have enough money to finance the farmer by circulating the money. But we have noted that the money is stuck with certain individuals and this is really where the problem is. We need farmers to be given money to break the ground, plant and harvest. Money should be made available in a simple way. Money disbursed by commercial banks is not really suitable for this purpose. So, really, AFC or an equivalent body should have enough resources, so that farmers can go and borrow money to continue financing the agricultural operations.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the major problem we have in this country on livestock development is the question of cattle rustling. Cattle has become the most easily marketable commodity in Kenya. There are people who are now stealing cows, others transporting these stolen cows and butchers who are slaughtering them. It is a big ring. Something should be done to solve this problem, whereby the Government, the Police Force and Anti-Stock Theft Unit should be involved in stopping this. Farmers cannot really feel comfortable to keep livestock in this type of situation. There are many Kenyans particularly in arid and semi-arid areas who depend on cattle for their livelihood, income and everything else. If they are not going to be secure, really, we are not being fair to ourselves. This is an issue which the Government must take very seriously. Stock theft must stop. Those tribes or Kenyan communities who believe in that social system should be urged to stop it.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. J.D. Lotodo:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for this opportunity to contribute to this important Motion of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. I would like to take this opportunity to join other hon. Members who have contributed to this Motion.

Since we know that agriculture is the backbone of our economy, this should be taken seriously by all communities in this country. As you are aware, agriculture is a very serious sector, because all our livelihood entirely depends on agriculture. Most parts of this country are dry areas, and for crops to survive, a proper research should be undertaken on irrigation methods that best suit particular areas. We know that 70 to 80 per cent of this country is arid and semi-arid whereas 20 per cent is highland. Therefore, given the growing population of this country, we should take the challenge of establishing irrigation schemes in the dry areas.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, farmers would like to get proper guidance on the right type of seeds to plant, land preparation, fertilizer application, weeding, harvesting and storage of their crops. All these is done by extension workers in the field. I would like to urge the Ministry to ensure that agricultural extension agents do their work properly by making constant visits to the farmers, so that they know what exactly they should do with a particular crop. We know that different conditions prevail for particular crops and therefore, farmers would like to get proper information on how to produce those crops.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we know that there has been persistent drought in this country and therefore, we would like the Ministry to know the drought monitoring systems which will foretell Kenyans that there is a dry spell in the offing. We have in the past seen that after every 10 years, there is always a severe drought. Therefore, the trend of food production should be analyzed so that we do not have food shortage as has been the case.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will remember the case of maize importation which involves a lot of foreign exchange expenditure, but had we planned earlier in anticipation of drought, we would have managed our resources and tried to store enough food for our people in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we all know, there are so many diseases which affect animals. So, I would like to call upon the veterinary personnel to ensure that proper vaccines are produced to counter the existing diseases. Currently, in the semi-arid areas, we have witnessed the foot and mouth disease as one of the most devastating diseases that have destroyed so many animals. Therefore, proper research should be done by the Ministry to ensure that we get proper vaccines, so that such a problem does not arise again.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, animal breeding is also very important in the sense that, should we have the right breed of

animals in a region, farmers in that particular region will be able to produce enough for their consumption and also for export. As we know, the Dairy Industry has suffered a lot. This is because the management of this Industry has failed. Therefore, when the Government decided to privatise the ownership of the Dairy Industry, there was a lot of noise. Of course, I know this was a good gesture so that every individual has a responsibility to protect and follow the right procedures.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are some animal breeds which do not do well in specific ecological zones. This should also be studied to ensure that, the right breeds are bred in this country. The right advise also comes from extension agents from the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we know, there is a lot of demand for beef production in this country and this also goes along with breeding of the right species of the animals to produce the beef. This includes the Boran type of cattle which we know does so well in the semi-arid areas. The problem is poor pasture management and also lack of water. So, the Ministry should work in liaison with the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development to be given proper advise on how to provide water to the semi-arid areas, so that the animals can get enough drinking water.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, pasture establishment is also a very important part of the animal production. In the highlands where there are dairy animals, they should have very good pasture management so that the animals can get enough pasture to feed on, so as to increase milk production. There is also one important sector, that is, artificial insemination which was started in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. This is a very important Department in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, and we should try as much as possible to adopt the same. Of late, there has been low out-put from this Department because they lack the facilities and probably, there is no transport and other facilities. I would like to call upon the Ministry to ensure that such artificial insemination practices are done in the regions where this exercise can be properly utilised.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we should encourage cross-breeding of animals because we know that if the traditional types of animals in the arid and semi-arid areas are cross-bred with those in the highland regions, that could improve the livestock that we breed in the country. Cross-breeding should be encouraged so that more farmers can improve their livestock.

On the sugar industry, which our hon. Members talked about, we know that so many farmer grow this crop, but with time, this crop has gone to waste and instead, there is importation of sugar into this country which has caused a low morale on the farmers. We should, therefore, try as much as possible to promote our farmers by taking seriously the crops which are grown locally because we know that by importing sugar, there is a lot of foreign exchange which is being wasted. We should try as much as possible to make sure that the farmers who grow this crop are encouraged by being offered prices.

Also, there are some good factories like Mumias, Sony and the rest where there has been mismanagement. The Government should intervene and see that those factories are put in place to ensure that our farmers get proper guidance and that their farm produce is taken to the factories to earn them good payments. The rate of payment for those crops should be reviewed to ensure that, the cost of production is not higher than the payment the farmer gets. At times, what the farmer gets is lower than the cost of production, and this results in a negative income. This should be stopped. We should ensure that farmers are not exploited for no cause.

There are also other measures that contribute to the low production in agriculture, like failure to properly practise soil conservation. Farmers should be taught proper soil conservation measures.

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

**Mr. Murungi:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving this opportunity to make some brief comments on this Vote.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me first say that I support this Motion because the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing is very important.

According to our current development plan, 1997 to the year 2001, on page 51, paragraph 3(2), this Government has identified one of the principal constraints to agricultural growth in this country as being low budgetary allocations. We cannot over-emphasize the fact that the Ministry of agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing is the most important Ministry in this country. It is more important than the Office of the President.

**An hon. Member:** Certainly!

**Mr. Murungi:** It is more important than the Ministries of Education, Health, Defence, Local Government and even Home Affairs and National Heritage. One does not need to be a Marxist, but Karl Marx made a very important point that, before you can be a philosopher or do anything in this world, you have to eat. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing is important for it reflects that basic philosophy of food. Before you can become a Minister or a security officer, you have to eat.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the gross approved expenditure this year for the Office of the President plus Defence is K£295,096,851 and the gross approved expenditure for the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and



Marketing is K£171,350,675. If I can convince this Government, it would increase the allocation to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing and reduce the allocation to the Office of the President.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, 80 per cent of Kenyans depend on agriculture for their livelihood. It is no joke when we say that agriculture is our life-line because farmers in this country and, in fact, all of us cannot pay school fees were it not for agriculture; neither could we settle our medical bills. We cannot even construct roads if we are not producing enough in agriculture. So, the problems of a country can be divided into two; there are those which we call primary problems and there are others we call secondary problems. The primary problems are the root problems on which secondary problems hang. Problems like school fees, medical bills and all those are secondary problems because they can be solved if we have money. If we solve our problems in agricultural production and marketing, then we have solved primary problems and we can use them to solve the secondary problems in the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, one wonders why we are spending so much money on administration and security in this country and spending so little on agriculture. We are investing more on instruments of coercion and dictatorship. We are investing in rungas and teargas; money which we should be investing in irrigation. The amount of money we spent in May, mobilising GSU, Police and *jeshi la mzee* to handle the crowds that were in Nairobi on those three fateful days is enough to construct a big dam somewhere. That money would be enough to promote agriculture in Narok District, but instead of finding ways of reducing our political costs, we come here and vote for huge sums of money, some called confidential expenses, for security to snoop around. I think, if we discuss and introduce these reforms, reduce political temperatures in the country, we can save enough money for investment in agriculture.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on agriculture, we have not made adequate provision for a very important item, which is agricultural education. When I was a young boy going to primary school during the colonial days, there used to be agricultural officers who used to wear khaki uniforms. They used to come to our villages to find out whether we were cultivating around the water streams and whether crops had been planted at the right time and with the right varieties. These days, those agricultural officers are not there, although I can see a vote on bicycles and motor cycles. We wonder where these bicycles go because we do not see them in the village.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would recommend that you add an item called uniforms in the allocations for this Ministry and let the local agricultural officers at locational level wear uniforms so that they can be identified. These days, the agricultural officers wear suits and are drinking around every day and nobody knows who the agricultural officers are. Let us put them in uniforms and let them visit farmers. We have tea officers in the village, and I think those are the only officers around, but we are planting much more than tea. We should have other officers finding out what we are doing with bananas, millet, cassava and other crops.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other point that I would like to mention is this whole issue of technology in agriculture, especially irrigation. Our people, especially in the rural areas where much of this agriculture is taking place are still relying on medieval technology in agriculture. The hoe and the panga are the principal tools of cultivation in this country. We have not even expanded the animal technology and we are not using cows and donkeys to plough. It is only the traditional communities which have used those animals which continue to do so. We have not expanded that kind of technology. If we are to succeed in the fight against famine, we have to improve our technology, especially on irrigation. The principal constraint on irrigation in this country is just one item; pipes. We have taught our people that water means pipes, but one of the biggest irrigation schemes in the country has very few pipes. I am asking our Government to look at the Mwea Irrigation Scheme once again, and see whether they can create two or three more of such schemes.

The colonial Government did not have money, but it had brains. We can do a lot using surface or furrow irrigation in this country because what the crops need is water. They do not care whether the water comes from pipes or furrows. So, I would recommend that we increase the furrow irrigation system in the country. I tried to do it in my constituency because we have no money. We had a whole huge area to irrigate using surface irrigation, but this Government frustrated us. They came with analysis about how we are going to cause soil erosion and all that without caring about the famine we would have combated. Their concern was more about soil erosion than the fact that people would have food because the bananas would grow using furrow irrigation. I would request the Minister to ask the local officers in Meru not to frustrate me in trying to help our people, through furrow irrigation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would also need a separate sub-vote for irrigation. We have sub-votes for administration, veterinary services, *et cetera*. Why can we not have a separate sub-vote for irrigation so that we know the exact amount of money that we are devoting to irrigation in this country? Unless we take this issue of irrigation very seriously, we shall always have famine in the country so long as we rely on rain-fed agriculture.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, lastly, I would like to mention something about the oppression and exploitation of farmers in this country. There are very many organisations in the country whose main aim is to extract the surplus and exploit the farmers in this country. I would recommend that we scrap the Ministry of Co-operative Development because it is the principal instrument exploiting farmers.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Murungi, your time is up.

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

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Manga, you have been up and down for a long time. I will give you the Floor now.

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Manga):** Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

I also want to contribute on this very important Motion, which is about agriculture, which is the life of a nation. I think the K£146,660,125 that the Ministry is asking for is not even enough. The Ministry plays a very important role in our society. Agriculture is the only means that our people can rely on for survival. I sometimes wonder whether agriculture is actually being taken seriously. I say that because I have noticed people that the way companies like Mastermind and British American Tobacco deploy their extension officers has been very effective. We have extension officers in the Ministry, who actually are toothless. They never reach the farmer and if they reach the farmer, they have to be taken by car to some of these places, at the expense of the farmer. I am glad to see that in the Budget, we have a provision to buy bicycles and motor-cycles. I hope the Ministry will use those funds to buy the bicycles and the motor-cycles to enable the extension officers to reach the farmers where they are. It has been difficult, especially in my district where some veterinary officers and the animal development officers cannot reach the farmers, and if they do reach them, then it is at the cost of the farmer. This is a very serious matter. We have to go into farming properly and we can only do this by being technical. Our people are farming without any technical input and that is why we are having a lot of problems. That is why our animals are dying and they cannot multiply. This is a very serious matter. I know that most of our land is very good for agriculture, but we have a problem with water. It is high time our Government thought about irrigation, and we say irrigation in the true sense. We have a lot of water in this country in rivers, lakes *et cetera*. It is high time the Government thought about how to go about irrigating some of these areas because we have very fertile soils. Even in the North, if there was some water, we would get enough crops for the people in this country and even for export.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to say that it is upon the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Marketing and Development to try and encourage the farmers to plant the traditional crops like sorghum. A long time ago, we used to have sorghum; it can grow any time even during the dry season. Other traditional crops are finger millet, sweet potatoes and vegetables like *saga*. All these would help the people during the dry season. But these days, people have forgotten about these traditional crops, and it has become very difficult. It is up to the agricultural scientists to find a way of bringing the people back to the traditional crops. For instance, I know that sorghum can do very well in the lake region whereas maize cannot. Sorghum is very good food, very nutritious and it stays for a long time. It does not get spoilt, but if you store maize in the granary for six months, it will go bad, but sorghum does not. Cassava will stay on the farm for a long time, and you just get whatever you want to get in the root and it will not get spoilt. But our people are trying to go to other crops which are not traditional, which are not resistant and which cannot stay for long. This is why we are having problems. For instance, in Kuria we did not know about famine because finger millet was a major crop in the area. Finger millet can keep you going for three years. Even if you do not harvest anything you will still survive. The round food stores which farmers used to construct with a lot of interest are now disappearing from homes in Kuria. This is a very serious matter. We are asking extension officers to go out there and tell the people that it is important for them to grow these crops.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also want to say that it is high time that the Government thought about subsidies. In other countries agricultural activities are being subsidised. I do not know why in this country we are leaving it all to the farmer. It is very difficult for him to buy fertilisers, other farm inputs and the machinery. All this is very expensive. We know that tractors are duty free, but one surprising thing is that spare parts for those tractors attract duty. This is a very sad situation because once you have a tractor it cannot continue working without using spare parts. The Government should actually remove all duties on agricultural machinery spare parts.

I also want to say that in some areas like Kuria, coffee was doing very well. But it has been very difficult to continue growing it because, as hon. Wamae said, doing so has become a very expensive affair. This is because there are many deductions from the farmers's payment. The farmer cannot grow coffee because he cannot get enough compensation from it. We should make sure that farmers are encouraged to grow this crop. In my area there are many farms that have gone furrow. Farmers may turn to growing tobacco, but we know that this crop is poisonous and is also labour intensive. So, no farmer can grow a lot of it.

We should encourage and help the farmer to produce what is needed in this country. It is necessary for us to grow cash crops for the good of our economy and also food crops for our people. We know that eating habits have become a problem in this country. When we are supplying relief food we are finding it difficult to, for instance, supply maize to the Somalis. This is because people have a habit of eating certain foods. These eating habits should be somehow changed.

I also want to ask the Ministry to look into construction of dams for arid areas. In these areas people depend on livestock and if their animals die during dry seasons such people become poor and die of hunger.

With those few remarks, I beg to support the Motion. Thank you very much, Sir.

**Mr. Ndicho:** Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to say a few words concerning this very important Vote of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. You can see that this Ministry is very important from the fact that the House has given it a chance to be debated first.

Listening to both sides of the House you hear the concern of hon. Members from both KANU and the Opposition. Hon. Members have expressed their concern on how the Government is handling agriculture in general and more particularly the issue of food security in the country. The Government of Kenya and its officers, especially those in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, stand accused for making us beggars of food year in year out.

*[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]*

*[Mr. Deputy Speaker took the Chair]*

This happens because we do not have a clear-cut food policy. We have been told that since last year the Government has spent over Kshs6 billion to import food. This money is enough to construct dams and make it possible for every Kenyan to produce food for himself and surplus for sale.

As some hon. Members have said, the money to be approved here will be used to serve some politically well-connected individuals. What we are experiencing is the politics of the stomach. Some people in this Government are playing politics of the stomach. We talk of food and military security. These two requirements are important in this country. Today, even our military staff are in danger of lacking food. There is no need for a country like Kenya to spend a lot of money buying military arsenals. Even if you equip hungry soldiers with the most modern military arsenal in the world and they are attacked by an enemy army they will be defeated.

Government extension officers should be serious in their work. I have been an extension officer, and during my time in early 80s things were working very well. We used to have money, seeds for demonstration, vehicles and everything that we needed for helping our farmers. Today, I even sympathise with the people who are trained in agricultural colleges and universities. Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology is training a lot of personnel. It is surprising to see that when these people are employed by the Government and sent to the field they find no vehicles for transport nor money to buy seeds for demonstration. They then just stay idle.

The Minister now wants this House to approve over K£350 million for his Ministry. We will be asking Questions about agriculture, and I know that the Minister will be telling us this and that will be done when funds become available. Now we are making available K£350 million to the Minister. We shall hang him if in future he comes here and tells us that something will be done when funds become available. We do not want to hear that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government lacks seriousness in averting or dealing with famine. I quite concur with the Members who have said that there should be an authority established permanently within the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, or outside to deal with this issue of famine. We know that some people have talked about this issue that these things are done deliberately so that people can make money.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I was in school, I was taught that the technical definition of agriculture is: "The practice of dealing with land in order to produce crops and livestock in the most economical method". Today, we have land, but the Government does not have the will to teach people or farmers on how to raise livestock and crops in the most economical manner. We are suffering because of permitting liberalisation in the importation of food. The United States of America, Britain and other European countries have also liberalised their economies. There is no way that the Governments of America, Britain, Germany and all countries of Europe can allow people to import food or crops that can be grown in their countries.

*[Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair]*

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

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I travelled one time with the British Airways from Nairobi to London. One of the regulations which I read on the brochure was that you are not allowed to carry meat or fruits from Kenya to Britain unless there is a certificate certified by an officer from the British High Commission showing that either that food or those fruits are disease-free. In fact, one woman was forced to pour a whole gourd of porridge at Heathrow Airport on her way to see her daughter in England who had given birth to a baby girl named after her. She could not be allowed to enter the country with porridge because they have a strict code of regulations about the importation of food

into the country. Yet, when their cows run mad, they slaughter all of them. All that contaminated meat is then put in a container and dumped in Mombasa. Right now we do not know whether that meat has been consumed here in Nairobi or Mombasa or whether it has been taken back. So, the Minister must be very strict about the importation of food.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is happening is that a few rich Kenyans and, Asians in particular, have been allowed to import food at the expense of African farmers including African livestock farmers. This is a very serious matter. What one of us said about imported pork is true. I have seen it myself and you wonder surely why somebody should import pork, lamb chops and so on realising that surely we have all those things. We have seen sugar being imported here in this country yet our farmers are producing alot of sugar. We have seen maize and even milk being imported into this country. I sent my secretary to go and buy butter so that I could take some bread in my office and she came back with butter from Dubai which had no date of expiry and no name. It was just stamped "Butter from Dubai Macro Supermarkets". Who has allowed this type of thing? Is it not the Kenya Government? Yet about three to four weeks ago, the Member for Kigumo defected from FORD(A) to KANU and one of the things the same Government did in order to reward him was to transfer the district headquarters from Makuyu to Mareira Farmers Training Centre. This is a centre that is supposed to train farmers in techniques of growing crops and raising livestock using the most economical methods. Can we then say that the Government is serious about farmers in Central Province especially in Maragwa and Murang'a Districts? This is an expression from the KANU Government that it is more interested in politics rather than farming and that it does not feel the pinch because they themselves do import food and those who have money have never gone hungry and will never go hungry.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from Thika District and the cash crop that we grow there in large quantities is pineapples. Last week there was a strike there and the workers of Del Monte Company who were locked out for two weeks had pineapples rotting in the field just because a Personnel Manager there called Wallace Monkey refused to accede to calls from the Provincial Labour Officer and from the PS that he reinstates the sacked workers so that they could work on those pineapples which earn this country a lot of money.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, finally, what we should do about the importation of food in this country is that the Ministry should impose quotas. We should not just import everything just because it comes from a *Mzungu* or just because it comes from South Africa. We must have quotas. Let us import what we cannot produce. Let us import what we can afford and let us not "kill" our farmers.

With these remarks, I would like to support the Motion.

**Mr. Sambu:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me time to contribute to this Vote of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to speak about the most important commodity produced by our farmers and this is---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Hon. Sambu, you have only five minutes and so you had better make your points quickly.

**Mr. Sambu:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is about maize production. The seeds being produced by the Kenya Seed Company are quite sub-standard. Since the basic seed is produced by KARI which is a publicly-funded research institute then---

## QUORUM

**Prof. Mzee:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. We do not have a quorum.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): We do not have a quorum. Ring the Division Bell.

*(The Division Bell was rung)*

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): We have a quorum now. You may proceed, Mr. Sambu.

**Mr. Sambu:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that these maize seeds are produced by KARI which is a public-funded institution. Kenya Seeds Company Limited should not have monopoly of multiplying and selling seeds. This monopoly should be removed from them. Many Kenyans, who wish to produce maize seed, should be allowed to establish seed companies.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on livestock, the Ministry must do something about tick-control. There is almost a wipe-out of the dairy industry in Nandi, Uasin Gishu and neighbouring districts. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing must implement the Germany assisted programme of rehabilitating and putting acaricide into dips. This must be done urgently before we lose our dairy herd.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Artificial Insemination Services (AI) have been privatised. I would

like to request the Ministry to assist those farmers who want to establish their own AI services by supplying them with semen gun-stars so that they may carry out their own AI services.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the AFC should write off all GMR loans. This AFC should be converted into a farmers' bank as soon as possible because it is now serving no purpose to farmers.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Coffee Research Foundation (CRF) must be complimented for producing the Ruiru 11 variety of coffee which is a good seedling of coffee. But the seedlings are not available. CRF has started producing Coffee Ruiru 11 seedlings through the cloning procedure, but they are limiting number of farmers who are allowed to produce seedlings through cloning procedure. In Nandi District, for example, it is only one farmer who was allowed to produce coffee seedlings through cloning procedure. How he was selected nobody knows? We are asking the CRF to increase number of farmers who are allowed to produce coffee seedlings of Ruiru 11 through cloning procedures. This is quite urgent, particularly in Nandi District where people want to diversify from maize to coffee farming.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, talking about tea industry, we have a serious problem in Nandi District. The tea industry in Nandi District is not serving the people of Nandi District. It is serving the old colonial companies which are still in this country. They are taking dividends from these estates every year to London and other parts of Europe. The workers live in pathetic housing condition. They live in conditions which are worse than during colonial era. The squatters live in the escarpment of Nandi. The land on which the tea estates are established is Nandi Trust Land, but the leases are nearing their end. Those leases must not be renewed unless the tea companies meet with the leaders of the Nandi District to discuss this because when the lands were taken away from the Nandi people there were no negotiations, but it was by force of gun by the colonial Government. I am appealing to this Government that before leases are renewed, we have to meet with tea companies and negotiate on this.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the owners of tea estates get young graduates from London or anywhere in Europe and within a few years, they are made managers of tea estates whereas the Africans who have been working for many years in those tea estates are not promoted. It is quite frustrating because our people are not benefiting in any way from these tea estates. We are not benefiting from the earnings as workers, land and so on. There is a lot of idle land which they need for firewood. What is more important firewood or lives of squatters? As I have said earlier on before leases are renewed, we have to discuss with them. We were virtually slaves of the British Government.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we need to benefit from tea zones which have been established around our forests. In Nandi District, many acres of these tea estates have been left to go wild. I am asking this Ministry and other Ministries concerned that these tea zones should be sub-divided and allocated to the youth groups around them who will look after them properly. By so doing, we will create employment for them in tea estates. At the moment, the tea corporation is doing nothing to look after those estates. They have leased them to the tea companies. They only go there to collect rent from them.

The citrus fruits in this country have been wiped out by a strange disease. The Ministry should look into this matter and correct the situation. Thank you.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Your time is up, hon. Sambu! I will give the last five minutes to Prof. Mzee before the Minister replies.

**Prof. Mzee:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful for giving me this opportunity to contribute.

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

*[Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair]*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is one of the most important Votes because agriculture is the backbone of our economy. A country which calls itself an agricultural country and cannot feed itself is not worthy being referred to as sovereign state. At the moment, we are unable to feed ourselves. There are many wrong things in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing as far as agriculture policy is concerned.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to summarise them as fast as possible within the next five minutes. I am very glad that the biggest expenditure in the Recurrent Expenditure in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing is under sub-vote 104 agricultural livestock education. It is a very important aspect. If we equip people with proper education then we will promote agriculture activities in this country. It is good that this has taken approximately one-third of voted expenditure under the Recurrent Expenditure. The other one is the veterinary services which also approximately received another one-third. These two items are very important. Out of the

Kshs5 billion which are total voted expenditure for the Ministry, Kshs182 million has been voted for agriculture which constitutes 2 per cent.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this 2 per cent merely pays salary and there is very little left for other things. As far as other activities are concerned, the Ministry is practically shut down and has very little effect on agricultural production in the country. If you look very carefully through Vote R10, you will find practically, Kshs182 million is spent on emolument, salaries, travelling allowances and so on. As a result, we have many departments within the agriculture which are almost doing no work whatsoever. For example, the Artificial Insemination and cattle improvement programme. These are very important departments in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, but they are almost non-functional. The AI centre which is important in improving of livestock at Kabete is practically falling apart.

One important aspect in cattle improvement is to have proven bulls at the AI centre with semen to be disseminated around the country. At the moment, the AI centre is almost non available in most places in this country. There are no AI services---

**Mr. Speaker:** Well, I now call upon the Minister to reply. Sorry, Prof. Mzee; actually, it was the Minister's generosity!

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance to reply.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I want to record my appreciation for the various comments made by hon. Members. Even where we had criticism, it was relevant and I am sure the team I have here from the Ministry will benefit and make them more adaptable to whatever services they are giving to wananchi.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kenya has fed itself fairly well since we attained Independence 34 years ago. But in reality, Kenya has been depending on 20 per cent of its land which is high potential area mainly because agriculture is rainfed. Due to the increase in population, we need to intensify attempts to produce food also from the arid and semi arid lands. In fact the vision between the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing and the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development is to have as many dams as possible and this does not have to be expensive, but among the issues which we have to address, is training the people in the ASAL areas, particularly to engage in small scale irrigation projects when the dams are done. But it is not difficult for Kenya to be self sufficient as far as food is concerned, particularly, if credit is given to the farmers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to talk about the proposed Busia Sugar Factory. The Government has decided to privatise Mumias Sugar Company and offer shares to some foreign organisations, the farmers and workers of that company. Whatever money will be raised by the Government through the floatation of its shares, will be used in developing the Busia Sugar Company. The Government has already found money to compensate for land in Busia and active arrangements are on to try to raise money for developing the company.

On agricultural growth, we are very pleased that being the backbone of the economy, agriculture was able to register a growth of 4.4 per cent at a time when we had very serious drought in the country. Our target, in fact, is to go to 7 per cent. But as we do so, we are finding jealousies from other people whom we are competing with. Recently, there were some articles in the German Press to the effect that many Kenyans, as many as 1,000 die because of pesticides which is completely untrue. When we insisted to be told the truth, we discovered that they were using data from eastern parts of Asian countries. We are paying a lot of attention because, as we become giants and we are giants, as far as flowers are concerned, and that is why floriculture is coming up so fast, but as we become giants, it is important that we observe the rules of the game as given to us by those people who want to buy them from Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, I mentioned in passing about reviving the Ramisi Sugar Company. The land and the company was used by some private people but the truth is that the company was mismanaged and as it continued to earn money, no money was being re-injected to modernise the milling capacity and eventually, it had to collapse and immediately it collapsed, all the beach land in front of whatever was being used for sugar production was sold by the owners before they abandoned it and went out of the country, but we find that as we are making attempts, there are some private people interested. We would like to make sure that the farmers from Kwale come forward in reviving the plant in partnership with the foreign companies.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there were comments regarding cashewnuts and bixa. I declared those ones special crops in February this year. The intention was to raise enough money for research. It is quite expensive at present to go on farming cashewnuts and bixa because there are no new varieties coming and for the labour that the farmers are putting in, it is not possible for them to realise a fair return. Although I have said that, I would like to say that the farmers are underpaid. After declaring both cashewnuts and bixa as special crops, I visited the Kenya Cashewnuts Company and told them I was a little bit disappointed because what the farmers are being paid was not enough. I was also concerned because when farmers are not paid, production goes down. In fact, the first bad signals are when you see the figures of anything going down, indicating that the farmers were not responding positively to whatever payments

were being given to them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did talk about the 4,000 dips that are used throughout this country. We realise that the dips were transferred to the committees in too great a hurry, without preparation for the preparation of the livestock farmers, particularly those engaged in small scale zero-grazing. We found it necessary to go back and provide the committees which are supervising the dips with 100 litres of acaricides per dip. We expect that with that 100 litres, the committees will be able to go on for about six months charging and obtaining money from the committee members because they are now fully sensitised. At the end of it all, we hope that the projects will be able to run properly. For this service, the Government is spending Kshs400 million.

The other project which is of importance to livestock farmers is KMC. Some three years ago, the Government went into rehabilitating the KMC in partnership with Mitsubishi company and we have reached a stage where what is stopping us from starting work is only some money for working capital. We are still hopeful that the Government will provide the Kshs250 million that is required for working capital, so that KMC will start serving the livestock farmers. It is important that we get KMC going because that is one way of being able to reclaim our quarter that we had for the European Union.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to comment on coffee, and I have my disappointment about stabex funds which have not been released in time. The funds were intended to go into rural electrification for the coffee factories and we hope they will be released without much more delay. The other issue is coffee cess. Somehow, the Coffee Board of Kenya has gone to assume that cess is a tax and when they release the money to the districts, there is a misunderstanding in the sense that, you find the county councils using the money from cess for payment of salaries. Money for cess is meant for infrastructure to assist coffee farmers to be able to farm in a better way. I would also like to say that the issue of opening up marketing to other players is one which concerns us quite a lot, but we also feel that there must be some security for the farmers when they release their coffee to be in private hands. We have decided that anybody who gets licensed to do marketing of coffee after milling will be required to bring a deposit of Kshs1 billion or a security, if he does not have the cash.

The other issue, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that I find very crucial is that there is no way we can survive without credit facilities for the farmers. The Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) has been going on for many years, but it got too used to operating like a Government department. It must be restructured and be translated into a farmers' bank being able to put in money to assist farmers to produce more food. On the other hand, the banks are also expected to give 17 per cent of the money they lend to the country for farming operations. Unfortunately, this is not being done and the result is that only 2 per cent gets released for farming operations.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on tea, I would like to say that so far we have 35 tea companies which have been fully transferred to the small-scale tea farmers. We have recognised the need for another seven factories and we are looking out for money to improve our tea farming. So far, it is the leading crop in the country in the collection of foreign exchange. Agriculture collects 60 per cent of all the foreign exchange that Kenya earns.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk about sugar and say that Kenya still produces less sugar than it uses. In fact, last year, the production was 389,000 metric tonnes as compared to 570,000 metric tonnes of consumption. The result was that we needed to import 180,000 metric tonnes from outside the country. I am not trying to justify the importations that have been coming into the country without paying duty. In fact, we feel that if anybody has to import sugar, it is vital that he must pay the taxes and the levies so as to be able to plough back the money into strengthening our own sugar industry. We have enough land for sugarcane farming. In fact, without increasing the amount of land that we have under sugarcane, it is possible with improved milling capacity to produce enough sugar for local consumption.

Some of the companies are doing extremely well, the leading one being Mumias followed by Chemelil, and we expect to privatise Mumias by the end of this year. We would like to keep Chemelil available in its present status because we want it to be a role model for the other companies, particularly those that are managed by local personnel. Chemelil is managed by a local Kenyan. Companies like Muhoroni, Sony and Nzoia are still "limping", but we hope that they would be able to improve with improvements in the milling arrangements. When moving the Vote yesterday, I mentioned that Kenya imports vegetable oil worth Kshs2 billion into the country. We are hoping that if discussions go well, we would have an oil crops development authority to make sure that we intensify the farming of oil crops, like coconuts, simsim, sunflower and others in that order. As far as cotton is concerned, I would like to say that we have been quite concerned about the amount of cotton that is produced in the country, but fortunately, we have got two new varieties which are being multiplied, and in our Vote, we have a sum of K£260,000 which would be passed on to KARI so that, in addition to whatever is being done; they can go into multiplication of the seeds that we require for planting throughout the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has also been concern about the non-availability of our extension staff. I am one of the people who finds it difficulty to see them, but we are intensifying the extension services of the Ministry. In fact,

we are starting a new department of extension and adaptive research with the hope that the 6,000 staff can be supervised in a better way. In fact, 6,000 extension staff means that on the average each district has got 100 and, therefore, every location and sub-location can be in a position to get technical assistance from our staff.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with those comments, I beg to reply.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

*[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]*

#### IN THE COMMITTEE

*[The Temporary Deputy Chairman*

*(Mr. Wetangula) took the Chair]*

Vote 10 - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock  
Development and Marketing

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:-

THAT, a sum not exceeding K£146,660,125 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet the expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1998 in respect of:-

Vote 10 - Ministry of Agriculture,  
Livestock Development and Marketing

*(Question proposed)*

#### VOTE R10 - RECURRENT ESTIMATES

##### SUB-VOTE 100 - GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

*(Heads 190, 191, 193 and 195 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 100 agreed to)*

##### SUB-VOTE 101 - AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT SERVICES

*(Heads 198, 202, 230, 233, 234, 235, 238, 240, 633, 634, 635, 660, 661 and 699 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 101 agreed to)*

##### SUB-VOTE 102 - LAND AND FARM DEVELOPMENT

*(Heads 228, 229, 246, 247, 250,  
254, 636 and 637 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 102 agreed to)*

##### SUB-VOTE 104 - AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK EDUCATION

*Head 255 - Headquarters Agricultural Extension Services*

**Mr. Munyasia:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on Head 255, Item 176 - Show Expenses. I can see that in this financial year you have allocated an amount of K£7,000 from the previous K£6,000. I want to ask the Minister whether this allocation includes some aid to the Bungoma Harambee Agricultural Show and Kericho Agricultural Show? Kericho has not held any agricultural show for the past three years.



**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, this allocation is meant to go towards meeting expenses of staging our shows. In every area where we stage our shows, the money we collect goes to the committee.

**Mr. Munyasia:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister has not answered my question. I wanted him to make specific reference to Bungoma Harambee Agricultural Show and Kericho District Agricultural show.

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, that is money spent for the Ministry's stand in those shows. In fact, there is no agricultural show which takes place without the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing taking part.

*(Heads 255, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261,  
311, 411, 462, 463, 465, 466, 467, 468, 471,  
472, 473, 474, 477, 638, 639  
and 931 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 104 agreed to)*

SUB-VOTE 105 - LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

*(Heads 000, 001, 217, 224, 232, 236, 265,  
266, 280, 291, 305, 306, 324, 407,  
408 and 425 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 105 agreed to)*

SUB-VOTE 106 - VETERINARY SERVICES

*(Heads 000, 001, 286, 290, 426, 431, 432, 437  
445, 446, 447, 448, 481, 490, 549,  
551, 552 and 553 agreed to)*

*(Sub-vote 106 agreed to)*

SUB-VOTE 107 - RANGELAND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

*(Heads 449, 451, 452 and 461 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 107 agreed to)*

SUB-VOTE 108 - FOOD SUPPLIES AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES

*(Heads 502 and 503 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 108 agreed to)*

*(Vote R10 agreed to)*

VOTE D10 - DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES

SUB-VOTE 100 - GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

*(Heads 190, 192 and 193 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 100 agreed to)*

SUB-VOTE 101 - AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT SERVICES

*(Heads 237 and 238 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 101 agreed to)*

SUB-VOTE 102 - LAND AND FARM DEVELOPMENT

*(Heads 245, 246, 247, 250 and 254 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 102 agreed to)*

SUB-VOTE 103 - INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

*Head 241 - Integrated Agricultural Development Programme*

**Mr. Munyasia:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to follow up the question of show expenses, that is under Head 241, Item 176. Last year, there was no money allocated. This year, we have K£15,500.

I suppose that this money is for taking on some of the Harambee agricultural shows, or for expanding facilities in the shows which fall under the Agricultural Society of Kenya (ASK). Could the Minister explain to us how this money is going to be broken up? Which shows are going to benefit from this K£15,500?

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, the money shown is for our expenses in all the agricultural shows, both the ASK and the Harambee shows. We are always the centre stage, and we would like to be properly funded.

**The Temporary Deputy Chairman** (Mr. Wetangula): Hon. Mbela, Mr. Munyasia asked you a very simple question. He asked whether, with this provision of K£15,500, you are taking over some Harambee agricultural Shows?

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, we are not taking over the shows. It is the ASK which takes over the shows. We have a lot of new districts which will stage their own shows. We would like to take part in all of them.

**Prof. Mzee:** I think the attention of the Minister should be drawn to the fact that Item 175 on page 154 is very specific. He should have given an answer as to whether this money was for transport and purchase of stationery. It shows the way that this money is going to be spent. It is stationery and--

**The Temporary Deputy Chairman** (Mr. Wetangula): I think you are mixed up Prof. Mzee! Are you not?

**Prof. Mzee:** I just wanted to draw his attention because he was generalising. If you look at this page and the appropriate Vote, he would be told the exact money to be used.

**The Temporary Deputy Chairman** (Mr. Wetangula): What is your specific query to the Minister?

**Prof. Mzee:** The Minister is misleading us by saying that this money will be used in all shows.

**The Temporary Deputy Chairman** (Mr. Wetangula): Are you misleading us, Mr. Minister?

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am not misleading the House.

*(Heads 241, 243, 271, 491, 500 and 501 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 103 agreed to)*

SUB-VOTE 104 - AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK EDUCATION

*(Heads 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 311, 411, 463, 465, 467, 468, 471, 472, 473 and 931 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 104 agreed to)*

SUB-VOTE 105 - LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

*(Heads 306, 324, 407, 408 and 424 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 105 agreed to)*

**Mr. Munyasia:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir. I do not know whether you realise the difficulties which we find ourselves in? With the pigeon holes locked, our books for Development and Recurrent Expenditure Estimates are somewhere in our hotel rooms or houses. Many of us do not even have them around here.

Would it be in order to ask that you order the Clerk to open the pigeon holes so that we can keep our books here? When we come here and find ourselves ambushed with these Votes, we can easily run to the pigeon holes to collect our books and make reference. We find ourselves in a very difficult position now.

**The Temporary Deputy Chairman** (Mr. Wetangula): Hon. Munyasia, these books were provided to you two to three weeks ago!

**Mr. Munyasia:** But where are they now?

**The Temporary Deputy Chairman** (Mr. Wetangula): I am afraid, I cannot answer that!

**Mr. Munyasia:** I was saying that most of us have these books away. If the pigeon holes are---

**The Temporary Deputy Chairman** (Mr. Wetangula): I understand that if you are in dire need of these books, you can actually borrow a set from Room No. 8. They are available to you.

#### SUB-VOTE 106 - VETERINARY SERVICES

**Dr. Opere:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, Sir. I think the matter which is being raised is a serious one. Could you at least consult the Clerk of the National Assembly to see what can be done? If there is nothing that can be done, we will understand. But, at the moment, we are in a predicament, and consulting or dialogue is an important issue. Refusing to dialogue for whatever reason, I think, is very myopic.

**The Temporary Deputy Chairman** (Mr. Wetangula): Dr. Opere, I congratulate you for speaking here, after a very long time. But that is very irrelevant.

*(Heads 447, 448, 481 and 490 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 106 agreed to)*

#### SUB-VOTE 107 - RANGELAND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

*(Head 451 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 107 agreed to)*

#### SUB-VOTE 108 - FOOD SUPPLIES AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES

*(Head 508 agreed to)*

*(Sub-Vote 108 agreed to)*

*(Vote D10 agreed to)*

*(Question put and agreed to)*

*(Resolution to be reported without amendment)*

*(The House resumed)*

*[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]*

### REPORT

Vote 10 - Ministry of Agriculture,  
Livestock Development and Marketing

**Mr. Wetangula:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am directed to report that the Committee of Supply has considered the Resolution that a sum not exceeding K£146,660,125 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet the expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1998, in respect of Vote 10 - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, and has approved the same without amendment.

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. D.M. Mbela) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution.

**The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry** (Mr. Osogo) seconded.

*(Question proposed)*

*(Question put and agreed to)*

**ADJOURNMENT**

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of business. The House is therefore adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, 17th July, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 6.00 p.m.