

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 25th October, 1995

The House met at 9.00 a.m.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No.311

HARASSMENT OF RESIDENTS

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

(a) if he is aware that the Assistant Chief of Miruka Sub-Location, a Mr. Mathew Onyango, is harassing residents of the area;

(b) if he is further aware that the said Assistant Chief raided the home of Mr. William Meroka on 28th January, 1995 and destroyed property of unknown value; and,

(c) if the answers to "a" and "b" above are in the affirmative, what steps he is taking against the said Assistant Chief to stop further harassment of the area residents.

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

(a) What I am aware of is that the Assistant Chief is performing his duties which include the arrest of *chang'aa* brewers and criminal suspects.

(b) I am also aware that Mr. William Meroka is being sought by the police for threatening to kill his sister and mother.

(c) Arising from the replies in parts "a" and "b", my office does not intend to take any action against the Assistant Chief.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is an unfortunate reply because this is a new chief in a new sub-location which borders Kasipul-Kabondo Constituency. This man, Mathew Onyango, in fact, should be a Ford(K) Chief if he really wants to perform his duties. This Assistant chief raided the home of Mr. Meroka and destroyed property worth over KShs.20,000 under the guise of destroying *chang'aa*. Can the Assistant Minister tell this House, under what law these askaris and chiefs are chasing the residents and harassing them without following the proper procedures?

Mr. Awori: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think the Questioner is lucky to have a Ford(K) chief! We will have to look into that. But on the 28th January, 1995, the Assistant Chief accompanied security men from Miruka police station base to Mr. Meroka's home with a view to arresting him after his sister reported to the police that he had vowed to kill her and her mother and the report was recorded under OB 2/28/1/95. When the police went to the home, he sneaked out of the house and up to now he has not been arrested and the police are still looking for him. We will be very happy if the hon. Member could tell us where he is. Certainly, no property was destroyed as alleged by the hon. Member.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know under what law the Assistant Minister is also asking me to look for Mr. Meroka because he is the one who reported this incident to my constituency office in Nyamira. I am not a policeman, I am a Member of Parliament, so you ask the Nyamira Police Station to look for him because Mr. Meroka is at his home. That is why I raised this Question. Can the Assistant Minister tell this House whether the Government will compensate Mr. Meroka for the property that was destroyed by the Assistant Chief?

Mr. Awori: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, most certainly not because I still repeat that no property was destroyed and Mr. Meroka threatened to kill his sister and mother and that is the only reason why the Assistant Chief went there.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is it normal for the Assistant Minister, whenever Hon. Members raise questions in respect of their constituencies, to always deny what has taken place? Is he aware that this in itself,

makes him very unpopular because he denies what people on the ground know? Would he take it upon himself, to go and do some field work because whatever replies he is giving here are meant to cover those who committed those crimes.

Mr. Awori: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I am very grateful to the Hon. Member for being very sympathetic to me. But leave my popularity to myself! Like he has said, I will still be here in 1997 and even 2013!

Hon. Members: No way!

The Deputy Speaker: Please answer the question!

Mr. Awori: The answer I have given is the correct one.

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

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

(Mr. Nthenge stood on a point of order)

Mr. Nthenge, please ask your Question.

(Laughter)

Mr. Nthenge: Okay, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I have to obey the Chair, but I had a point of order.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! There is no "but", ask your Question.

Mr. Nthenge: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out that there is an error in my Question which I would like to correct. I gave three districts as examples and I said "all the others", but those words were left out.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Understood!

Question No. 272

RESERVATION OF PUBLIC POSTS

Mr. Nthenge asked the Minister of State, Office of the President that since some districts like Turkana, Marsabit and Garissa were neglected during the colonial time, the Ministry could come up with a definite policy to reserve a certain percentage of the vacant posts in the (civil) service for these districts.

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

The establishment of vacancies in the Ministry is determined by the basis of the requirement of such Ministry in line with the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy. Subsequent filling of vacancies is done either by the Public Service Commission in the case of senior posts and officers thereafter deployed by the Ministry to districts or by the District Selection Board for staff at the lower level. All districts have specific establishment of vacancies under each Ministry that have functions in the districts.

All the districts, the hon. Member has mentioned, have their specific vacancies under the respective Ministries. These vacancies are filled according to the guidelines that I have referred to above.

Mr. Nthenge: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister answer the Question? He is now telling me about the law, which I know. What I am saying is that these areas were neglected by the British Government and they now appear like animals in national parks for the Europeans to come and see. These people were left behind and yet they are Africans like ourselves and they are Kenyans. Since these people are development conscious, can we reserve a few posts like it was done in my area, the Assistant Minister's area and all the other areas so that we develop equally?

Mr. Awori: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is already being done. We know that there are senior Government officers from Turkana, Marsabit and Garissa Districts. So, I really do not know how far the hon. Member wants us to go.

Mr. Farah: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have asked similar Questions here over the last two years. I have specifically pointed out that there are only three officers in the Immigration Department from the so-called former Northern Frontier Districts (NFD). These are Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Isiolo and Samburu. There are only three Immigration Officers from these districts and yet the Assistant Minister said that they are doing everything possible to employ people from these districts. In the Income Tax Department, there are only two officers from all these districts. In the Customs Department, there is only one officer from the whole of the North Eastern Province and two officers from the other districts I have talked about. We keep on hearing that this is a Government for the

minority but the minority does not have anything and neither do the majority have anything. So, who has something in this country?

An hon. Member: The Keiyos!

Mr. Farah: Can the Assistant Minister give us a specific answer on this issue? When will he put people from these districts in these departments?

Mr. Awori: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no reason why I should catalogue Government officers according to their areas or tribes. My hon. friend over there knows that he has left out the case of District Officers (DOs) and District Commissioners (DCs). He knows that right now the biggest number of DOs, DCs and army officers come from the areas he has just mentioned. There is no need for us to highlight tribes or ethnic origins of these officers.

Mr. Falana: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when answering this sort of a Question the Assistant Minister should know who is asking it and what areas the Question affects. This Question is asked by an hon. Member from the Opposition, a senior Member of Ford-Asili for that matter. It is Question that covers what we call Kanu zones. All that he is asking is, if I may read out the Question, "Could the Ministry come up with a definite policy---"

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Mr. Falana! Anybody can read! I am sure the Assistant Minister is literate. Please, we are behind schedule. You just ask your question.

Mr. Falana: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we talk of northern Kenya; Marsabit District and so on, I have even seen the Assistant Minister pointing to the Chair to indicate that it is occupied by a senior person. But you are the Deputy Speaker, a political office which has nothing to do with the Office of the President. You did not get your office through the Office of the President! So, could he come up with a definite policy for these forgotten zones? That is all that we are asking! If he replies negatively he will give the hon. Questioner the credit. So, let him reply positively so that we can say that Kanu is where we are. Wewe namna gani?

Mr. Awori: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Government recognises that we are in a multi-party system and that we only put in positions people who qualify for them. There is no reason at all why I must take people from only Kanu zones. I still repeat that all districts are represented in every Ministry of the Government.

(Hon. Nthenge rose up)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Yes, Mr. Nthenge. Ask the very last question and, please, be brief. We are really behind schedule. Do away with speeches.

Mr. Nthenge: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my concern here - and I expressed it even during the colonial days - is to get the people of these unfortunate areas to come up in development. I would like the Government to enhance their education and everything else. They are already handicapped and cannot compete with the rest of the people in the country!

Mr. Awori: Yes, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we will increase our efforts to enhance the education, health and communication services in these areas in order to have more senior people in the Government from them.

Mr. Farah: On a point order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: No. Next Question. Please remember that we have to spend five minutes on each Question and we have spent more than five minutes on this Question.

Question No. 690

DEATH OF MASTER CHEGE

Dr. Kituyi asked the Minister of State, Office of the President:-

(a) whether he is aware that street boy, Master Nahashon Chege, died on 10th April, 1995, at Kenyatta National Hospital (KNH) after torture by police at Pangani Police Station; and

(b) what action he has taken to bring the culprits to book.

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

(a) An inquest file No. 5/95 has been opened to establish the cause of the death.

(b) Appropriate action will be taken once investigations are complete.

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arising from the absurd reply by an absurd Assistant Minister, considering that a postmortem was done on the body of this youth and that it was established that he had died of internal haemorrhage occasioned by physical abuse, and considering further that it was well established that this person died after being tortured in the police station, what business does opening an inquest file have to do with dealing with

the culprits who are known and who, while on duty, arrested this boy and beat him up?

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Osogo): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. We need protection. The hon. Member has called an Assistant Minister in this House "absurd"!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Did he?

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Osogo): Yes, he did and I wonder if he was in order to so!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Dr. Kituyi, did you call the Assistant Minister "absurd"?

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did say that he was an absurd Assistant Minister, but I think---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Withdraw that.

Dr. Kituyi: Yes, he is other things, but I withdraw that he is "absurd".

Mr. Awori: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have heard the hon. Member with pleasure, but he will still have to accept the answer that investigations are still going on. Once the matter has been established one way or another the correct action will be taken.

Mr. Maore: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on 10.4.95, it was exactly seven days after the same gentlemen from Pangani Police Station had killed a fellow policeman. We have complained before about what this specific Police Station does. Can the Assistant Minister comprehensively explain what they are going to do about the policemen in Pangani Police Station, who are actually outlaws in uniform? What is he going to do to stop them from committing these crimes within the Police Station? The late Chege was arrested by somebody who should say why he had to end up dead. Can he answer that then we get to the inquest file later?

Mr. Awori: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is the heart of the Question. I do not know the cause of the late Chege's death!

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as I understand, the law inquests are conducted in cases where somebody dies in mysterious circumstances, the word "mysterious" meaning that nobody knows the cause of death of a person. Is the Assistant Minister in order, in fact, in this case to claim that an inquest is being conducted when it is known that it is police officers who arrested this boy and then he ended up dead? Can he tell the House whether those policemen have been arrested and made to write statements and what those statements say? That is the crux of the matter!

Mr. Awori: Yes, the investigation is about the policemen who handled the young man.

Mr. Orengo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, inquests are normally carried out by magistrates. The law relating to inquest is quite clear that, it is the magistrate who is to conduct inquiries into the mysterious death where the cause of death is unknown. As hon. Anyona says, since the gentleman died in the hands of the police, is it not high time that this matter is taken before a magistrate to conduct inquiries as the law provides?

Mr. Awori: The answer is yes.

Dr. Kituyi: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. It is not good enough that an Assistant Minister replies in a way to get himself off the hook. The matter here is this: There has been a postmortem done and a report written that this youth died because of torture and he had been tortured in Pangani Police Station. Now, which other inquest is being done by the police before they bring the matter to a magistrate, if they have not even interdicted any of the police officers who were involved in the torture of the boy?

Mr. Awori: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is taking us back. I have accepted that arrangements will be made for the magistrate to carry out the inquest.

Question No. 829

FUNDS FOR FAMINE RELIEF

Bishop Njeru asked the Minister of State, Office of the President:-

(a) how much money has been received by the Office of the President towards the current famine relief; and

(b) where the money is banked.

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

The Office of the President has so far received a total of Kshs 95 million towards the famine relief.

The amount has been banked with the National Bank of Kenya in a deposit account. However, an amount of Kshs 59,354,640 has since been spent for relief and rehabilitation activities.

Bishop Njeru: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I asked this Question because Kenyans want to know exactly what is happening in relation to that money. When the Office of the President insists that such money is meant to go towards

famine relief or to those people who experience calamities like, for example, the Mtongwe ferry disaster, and then we do not hear the families receiving it, we do not understand what is happening. Can he be specific and tell this House how much money was distributed to Nyeri or Meru Districts so that we can account for the money that has already been dished out for that matter?

Mr. Manga: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, maybe the hon. Member has got it wrong. The money that has been donated for famine relief has been used for transporting the relief food to the affected areas. It is not being distributed in cash.

Mr. Leshore: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Assistant Minister how much has been used in re-stocking famine relief in areas like Marsabit, Samburu and Turkana because most of the affected families are found in those areas.

Mr. Manga: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member wants that information maybe he can bring it up in a different Question and I will answer it.

Mr. Farah: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is misleading the House, because when the famine relief gets into districts, the chiefs and the District Officers are called and told to make arrangements to transport the food to the beneficiaries and in all cases, they sell it themselves. Actually, if the Office of the President does not want to monitor the exercise and they want to give money to chiefs and District Officers, it had better stop giving out famine relief because nothing is reaching the people. It is all going to administrators. Can the Assistant Minister tell us what immediate steps he is going to take now to make sure that famine relief reaches the beneficiaries and why the money was not used to transport it to the beneficiaries in the first place?

Mr. Manga: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the information we have so far is that the relief food reaches the beneficiaries but if the hon. Member has information that it is being sold, we will be very glad to have it and we will deal with it.

Mr. Mutahi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Member has said, the relief food is transported to the district level and the people at the village level are supposed to transport it. In fact it is the chiefs---

The Deputy Speaker: Why do you not ask your question? You know that we are far behind time.

Mr. Mutahi: In fact, it is the chiefs who are asking for money. It is as if chiefs and District Officers ask for contributions from the beneficiaries so that food can be transported. It is wrong information that the money is used to transport the relief food. Can the Assistant Minister tell this House who the signatories of this account are and what discretion is used to withdraw whatever money is withdrawn from this account?

Mr. Manga: Which account, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir? I cannot get him.

Mr. Mutahi: The account in National Bank of Kenya.

Mr. Manga: We have a director who is in charge of relief food and he gives out money to the District Commissioners account in form of Appropriation-in-Aid for them to distribute it.

Question No. 614

GARBA TULLA PRIMARY SCHOOL

Dr. Wako asked the Minister for Education:-

- (a) whether he is aware that the Garba Tulla Boarding Primary School, the only one in Garba Tulla and Kinina divisions, is classified as high cost boarding school; and,
- (b) whether he will consider classifying this boarding school as low cost to enable parents from these two divisions to make use of this facility.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Lengees): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am not aware that Garba Tulla Boarding Primary School, in Garba Tulla Division, is classified as a high cost boarding primary school. It is classified as a medium cost boarding primary school.

(b) My Ministry does not initiate changes in the status of any school.

The principal partners who are concerned are the sponsors, the Board of Governors (BOG), the Parents Teachers Association (PTA) and the District Education Board (DEB), and it is through these bodies that the hon. Member should seek to effect the changes concerning Garba Tulla Boarding Primary School.

Dr. Wako: Mr. Deputy Speaker, it looks like the Ministry is running away from the fact that it is the one which is doing the classification. Can the Assistant Minister tell us what criteria it used to classify schools as high, medium and low cost?

Mr. Lengees: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry has no responsibility of any school at any given area. It is the sponsors, parents and the management board that have a responsibility of knowing how much it would cost to

run a school or how much it would cost a school to cater for the poor children.

Mr. Falana: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister should know that BOG, PTA and DEB all fall under the Ministry of Education. So, there is no way the Assistant Minister can say that it is the duty of those bodies to determine whether a school should be classified as high, medium or low cost and not the duty of the Ministry of Education. Having said that, when he talks of high, medium and low cost boarding primary schools, the Questioner is sure that Garba Tulla has been put in the category of high cost boarding primary school. Would the Assistant Minister now tell us the exact amount of money charged for high, medium and low cost boarding schools so that we may know under what category Garba Tulla Boarding School falls. What are the specific amounts of money paid by the three categories of these schools?

Mr. Lengees: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the case of Garba Tulla Primary School, it was put up by the National Christian Council of Kenya (NCCCK). It is a private school which has a sponsor. It was put up by NCCCK to assist the local people in that area. So the Ministry of Education has no responsibility of altering any costs. It is only the parents of that particular school, plus him as the Member of Parliament of the area and the DEB, that can exactly know how much money they can charge the children attending the school from that particular area.

Mr. Falana: What I precisely ask, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is the money each student pays in high school for high, medium and low cost schools. The Minister has said nothing to that effect, he was just saying something else. Could we be told exactly, what amount of money is paid in high, medium and low cost schools so that we know where the Garba Tulla is placed? That is the question!

Mr. Lengees: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is totally different Question because I have no such figures of high-cost and low-cost schools.

Dr. Wako: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Ministry trying to abdicate from its own duty of making sure that the sponsors do not actually do what they want with the school? I do not think it is right because in such a case it is easier to get donors to be attracted into pastoral areas while no pastoralist students are in that particular school. So the Ministry should give us guidelines as to how the school should be run?

Mr. Lengees: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that primary school as I have said before, is under the NCCCK and it is managed by the parents and the DEB in that particular place. The Kshs800 that is charged per term is not a very high amount. I request the Member of Parliament to go down to Garba Tulla and sit down with the management committee of that school and I am sure they will be able to change the figures. The Ministry of Education is not supposed to do anything.

Question No. 329

UPGRADING OF OFFICERS

Bishop Kimani, on behalf of **Rev. Ommani**, asked the Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage:-

- (a) if he is aware that the officers working in the approved schools and the juvenile remand homes have been upgraded; and
- (b) whether he would consider upgrading their job and changing their job titles.

The Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage (Mr. Lotodo): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Officers working in approved schools and the juvenile remand homes have been upgraded by the Director of Personnel Management Vide Circular No.DPM:PA/4/73/(26) dated 18th May, 1995, which contains a new scheme of service for the staff of Children Department.

(b) As I have already indicated, job groups for the staff of Children Department have been upgraded. However, it has not been found necessary to change the titles.

Bishop Kimani: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, part of the Question has been answered because the people brought a letter to the Permanent Secretary requesting their job groups to be changed. This was in 1993, and if their request was granted in May 18th, 1995, that is good, but, their complaint mainly is in the area of title, being called "House Mistresses" and "House Masters".

Can the Minister consider in part "b" to change these titles because the officers represented want to be called "Welfare Officers"; "Welfare Officer I" and "Welfare Officer II", instead of "Headmistresses" and "Headmasters"?

Mr. Lotodo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is important for any person working is good money, which we have done, but not titles. Titles are not very important as such.

Bishop Kimani: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think when we upgrade a person working with the Government

he is also given a title. Why is it hard for these people working in approved schools and juvenile schools to be given titles?

Mr. Lotodo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not too hard, but the Minister did not find it fit to do that.

Question No. 709

COMMISSIONING OF HEALTH CENTRE

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Anyone from the Ministry of Health to respond? We will come back to it later. Question No.367 by Bishop Kimani!

Question No. 367

POWER FOR HEALTH CENTRE

Bishop Kimani asked the Minister for Energy when Kabazi Health Centre will be supplied with electricity.

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

The Ministry is not currently able to supply Kabazi Health Centre with electricity because all the money which was allocated within that division where the hon. Member comes from has been spent on other projects in the area. For example, Athumani, Majani Mingi and Banita, but this project in question has been surveyed and all ground work done, but the money is not available at the moment.

Bishop Kimani: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the answer the Assistant Minister is reading is quite different from what I have been given. This one is saying that they have done the infrastructural job and **[Bishop Kimani]** they have spent Kshs15 million. Would he give me the right answer?

Mr. Marita: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I have said is the right answer, as much as I am concerned.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! The Assistant Minister has a right to update his answer. So, the hon. Questioner would have to go by the answer the Assistant Minister is reading to the House and not what he may have been given yesterday. Mr. Shikuku, what is this burning point of order?

Mr. Shikuku: It is a question of procedure. Questions are normally given to the hon. Members five minutes before the start of the Business of the House. Could the Assistant Minister tell us why that answer is different from the other?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! That is not a point of order. You know that when you ask a Question to be answered orally in the House, you are given a written answer, as a matter of courtesy by practice. Now, the Assistant Minister cannot be bound to stick to what he extended generously as a matter of courtesy. If I were the Assistant Minister, I would stick to what I had given in advance. But I think we cannot tie him down for reading an answer which is different from what hon. Kimani has.

Bishop Kimani: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the answer that I have is misleading because I am told that they have spent Kshs15 million around Kabazi Health Centre to complete the infrastructure in the vicinity. They only fenced the area and nothing else has been done. Where have they spent this Kshs15, because there is even no electricity? Could the Assistant Minister tell us where they have spent the money because we do not have it?

Mr. Marita: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the information of the hon. Member, the money which was allocated for his division was Kshs16.05 million, and this is the money I have informed the House has been used. The hon. Member should note very keenly that this area; Athumani, Majani Mingi and Banita are within that division and that money has been used, but this area has been surveyed.

Bishop Kimani: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. My Question refers to the Kabazi Health Centre, but he is talking about Majani Mingi and other areas. According to the answer I have, it shows that the Ministry has spent Kshs.16.05 million for the health centre, but there are no beds, drugs and so on. Could he tell this House where he has spent money and when?

Mr. Marita: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we should not quarrel in this House. At least we have done some job, but the hon. Member is saying that the job has not been done. I will find out and if that is true, I will make sure that, that is done.

Mr. Mungai: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. Assistant Minister is misleading the House simply because he is talking of an allocation for the whole division. The hon. Questioner wants to know about a particular project in Kabazi.

Now that the Assistant Minister has just stated that the planning and survey work has been done, can he tell

the House how much money is required for that particular project - Kabazi Health Centre?

Mr. Marita: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the money required for Kabazi Health Centre is Shs.52.5 million.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Next Question!

Question No.452

STATUS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

Mr. Anyona asked the Minister for Co-operative Development:-

(a) what the legal status of the so-called Kisiana Co-operative Society in Kisii and Nyamira districts is;

(b) what the membership of Kisiana in the two districts was and how much money was collected from members; and,

(c) where this money was kept and when the members will be paid their contributions with interest.

The Assistant Minister for Co-operative Development (Mr. Titi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Kisiana Co-operative Society Limited is currently under liquidation.

(b) The membership of Kisiana Co-operative Society in Kisii and Nyamira districts was 163 and 480 respectively. These members paid a total of Kshs.394,900 as share capital.

(c) The money collected from the members was banked at Co-operative Bank of Kenya - Kisumu and Kisii. The liquidator has made initial payment of this money including interest.

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as I am concerned, this is yet another bogus society created in order to please the public. Now, if that was not the case, could the Assistant Minister tell this House what the actual registration number is under the Co-operative Act of this particular society and the share capital that each member pays and who the officials of the society are from the time it was formed up to now?

Mr. Titi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kisiana Co-operative Society was registered on 11th August, 1989. Its areas of operation cover Nyanza Province. The main objective was to cater for women although hon. Anyona is saying that it is a bogus society. I do not have that information that it is a bogus society because as per the record, it is registered.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the women who are members of this society paid Shs.500.00 each plus Shs.100 for entrance fee. Now, after the society was liquidated, the refund that is being made is only Shs.400.00 and yet the management of the committee was supposed to use the entrance fees to organise the activities of society which never took off. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister tell this House when he is going to prosecute those who were in charge of the society. Those who "ate" the money or the share capital?

Mr. Titi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I made it very clear that this society is under liquidation. What the hon. Member is doing to give me fresh information. I think my Ministry is keen about this and we are going to investigate the matter, prepare the report and then take action.

Mr. Anyona: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. How can this Assistant Minister come to this House to answer a Question and yet he does not know the officials of this society? How can he be expected to answer a Question when he does not know the important aspects of that matter? But, in any case, tell us; what was the reason for liquidation of this society? When will you pay the members their dues?

Mr. Titi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we realise that hon. Anyona is asking three questions, but I am in a position to say that it was placed under liquidation because of financial mismanagement. The other questions are different and I do not have that information now.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Next Question!

Question No.601

TARMACKING OF KISA ROAD

Mr. Shikuku asked the Minister for Public Works and Housing:-

(a) when the Stand Kisa-Khumusalaba Road will be tarmacked; and,

(b) whether he would tell the House why the clearance of the said road has stopped, seven kilometres to Khumusalaba.

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

(a) The Stand Kisa-Khumusalaba Road which is officially C39 comprising 19 kilometers is under

construction to bitumen standard by the Ministry under the supervision of the Provincial Works Officer. The construction started in August, 1994 and will continue during this Financial Year.

(b) Clearance of Stand Kisa-Khumusalaba Road has stopped temporarily because the bulldozer broke down. However, the exercise will resum as soon as the bulldozer is repaired.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the first time I wish to thank the hon. Assistant Minister for at least saying the truth. However, his reply is not up to date. I was there last week-end and I saw that they have already cleared up to Khumusalaba, that is a distance of seven kilometres. I am happy about that.

I would like to ask the Assistant Minister whether it is really true that it is going to be completed in the Financial Year 1995/96. There are no signs to show that we are going to have this road repaired to bitumen standard within that period he has stated?

Mr. Mwamzandi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the hon. Member has said that the clearance has already been done. I would like to tell him that we are not very certain that we are going to finish bitumenization within 1995/96 Financial Year. This road is going to be bitumenized in three stages; first stage started in 1994/95 Financial Year when we spent Shs.30 million, and in this financial year, we expect to spend Shs.20 million. So, the total cost for constructing this road will be Shs.113 million and we anticipate to raise the balance in the next financial year. This road is Government-funded, and therefore, we rely on the budgetary provision.

Mr. Farah: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister tell us what standard cost they have per kilometre if the road is being gravelled or tarmacked because I have seen a road of 16 kilometres having different costs for various sections? Six kilometres cost Kshs.3 million and 10 kilometres of the same road cost Kshs.36 million. I know it is not the correct cost. Its cost may be Kshs.7 million and the rest of it goes to the pockets of civil servants and corrupt contractors.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister give us a guideline on that and tell us how much it costs to tarmac or gravel a kilometer of road? When there is drift, how much is the cost also?

Mr. Mwamzandi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if that question was a follow up to the included in the main Question, I would have come up with an answer. Meanwhile, I do not have the answer.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Question No. 800, Mr. Kiliku!

Question No. 800

RE-CONSTRUCTION OF BUMPS

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is Mr. Kiliku not here. We stand over the Question for the moment. We go back to Question No. 709, by Dr. Oburu, for the second time.

Question No. 709

COMMISSIONING OF HEALTH CENTRE

Dr. Oburu asked the Minister for Health:-

(a) whether he is aware that Got Agulu Dispensary which was upgraded to a health centre, with physical facilities built, now is non-functional due to lack of equipment and water; and

(b) if the answer to "a" above is in the affirmative, whether he can state when equipment and water will be supplied to the health centre, so as to enable it operate and render services to wananchi as originally intended.

The Assistant Minister for Health (Mr. Criticos): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to apologise to the hon. Member for the delay in answering the Question when it was called. However, I beg to reply:-

(a) Got Agulu Dispensary is in the process of being upgraded to a health centre, but the expansion work has not yet been completed.

(b) It is planned that when the up-grading is completed full services will have been provided, including water.

Dr. Oburu: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not true that Got Agulu Dispensary has not been upgraded to a health centre. In fact, all the facilities have been constructed and what is lacking is only equipment and water and this is what I am asking in this Question. When will this health centre be provided with water and equipment, so that it starts functioning as a health centre instead of continuing to function as a dispensary? The Assistant Minister has not answered that Question.

Mr. Criticos: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 80 per cent of the maternity wing has been completed. We will

require Kshs.800,000 to complete the remaining 20 percent. On improvement of water, we require another Kshs.400,000 and the equipment will cost Kshs. 1 million. In this Financial Year, we have only been given Kshs.600,000 for this particular project leaving a deficit of approximately Kshs.1.6 million because that work is expected to take Kshs.2.2 million. We require the balance of Kshs.1.6 million which hopefully, we will get in the following Financial Year. This is what we have been allocated and we will use it for whatever takes priority. If it is water, we will start with the water works.

Dr. Oburu: I know it is the policy of the Government to complete all stalled projects before it involves or engages in new ones. Why is the Government failing to provide just Kshs.1.6 million to complete this project which is in an area prone to water borne diseases and where people have been dying from diarrhoea? Last year, we had a big outbreak of diseases in this area and the Government cannot provide only Kshs.1.6 million to get this health centre functional. When is this KShs.1.6 million going to be provided by the Government, so that this Health centre starts functioning?

Mr. Criticos: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I sympathise with the hon. Member here, but there are incomplete projects similar to this one all over this country. So, we will have to distribute whatever little money we are given by this august House to complete the other projects also. Kshs.1.6 million might be a small amount of money for that particular health centre but there are other health centres, including in my own Constituency.

Mr. Ojode: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell us the policy of the Government on the uncompleted projects, simply because we have Pala Health Centre, in Kabuoch South, which has the same problems? What is the policy towards the stalled projects?

Mr. Criticos: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very simple. We need to complete the unfinished projects before we initiate any new ones. That is what our policy is. We are not initiating any new projects until whatever we have started is completed. This is the policy of the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 800, for the second time, Mr. Kiliku!

Prof. Mzee: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to apologise for the absence of hon. Kiliku.

Question No. 800

RE-CONSTRUCTION OF BUMPS

Prof. Mzee, on behalf of **Mr. Kiliku**, asked the Minister for Public Works and Housing:-

- (a) whether he is aware that Makupa Cause Way at Kibarani has become a black spot after the removal of the bumps; and
- (b) whether he will take action to have these bumps re-constructed at this spot.

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

- (a) I am aware that the Makupa Cause Way, at Kibarani, has become a black spot.
- (b) The work to re-construct the bumps has commenced and will be completed next month.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I think you will be happy Prof. Mzee.

Prof. Mzee: No, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I drove through that area only yesterday, unless the work started this morning--

(Laughter)

Hon. Member: That is strange!

Prof. Mzee: I do not know what is happening, unless the work started this morning. Probably telephone calls have been made but I want the assurance from the Assistant Minister that it has actually started and that in one month's time it will have been completed. This is a stretch of about three kilometres. There is a section of this road that is slopy and as recently as three weeks ago, we had a matatu accident and a number of people died. Hon. Assistant Minister, if I have that assurance that the work has started today and in one month's time it will be completed, then I will be a very happy man. I know this type of work takes about two to three days to complete because it is only few bumps. Can we have that assurance, Mr. Assistant Minister?

Col. Kiluta: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a pity that the hon. Member would stand here and mislead this House. I do not think he is even informed of what is happening. Mr. Kiliku came to our office two weeks ago and picked the engineers and they went and actually marked the areas where this work is supposed to be done. I think that is why he did not come here. They agreed that they will put four bumps. Already, one bump is completed, they are

doing the second one today and I have just confirmed now that they are on the second one. They have said that by next month the other two bumps will be constructed.

An hon. Member: I have a very serious point of order.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I do not think there is a possibility of raising a very serious point of order. He has given a very simple answer and we are pressed for time. I would rather we move to the next Question.

Member: There has not been a supplementary question!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: There has been a supplementary question. Order! Questions by Private Notice, Mr. Orengo.

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

RWANDA GENOCIDE TRIBUNAL

Mr. Orengo: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) What is the Government's position regarding the International Tribunal established under the auspices of the United Nations to deal with the crimes committed against humanity including genocide during the civil war in Rwanda?

(b) What assurance can the Minister give this House that the efforts of the United Nations to apprehend and bring to justice persons accused of perpetrating atrocities in Rwanda are not frustrated and that the Government will obey valid summons or orders for the arrest or repatriation of such persons for trial or otherwise in accordance with the law?

The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation (Dr. Manduku): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Kenya supports the Tribunal on Rwanda established by the United Nations.

(b) The Government in exercise of the sovereignty in accordance with its domestic as well as International Law will give due consideration on a case by case basis on any request issued by the Tribunal.

Mr. Orengo: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am surprised to hear from the Minister that they support the Tribunal when the United Nations approached the Kenya Government to request it to have the Tribunal housed here in Nairobi, but it declined and the Tribunal had to find an alternative venue which is Arusha. Secondly, we were told yesterday and the Government admitted that they have not signed the instrument relating to the prevention of genocide.

On the basis of two facts, is the Assistant Minister not misleading the House by saying that they support the Tribunal when they refused to house it here in the first place?

Dr. Manduku: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, if Kenya was requested to host and did not accept it, they had to take another country. It was not compulsory that we host it here. Secondly, when the proposal of the Tribunal came up with the United Nations, Kenya was the first country to support it.

Dr. Ombaka: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that due to conflicting statements from the Office of the President, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-[**Dr. Ombaka**] operation and the Attorney-General the image of Kenya and Kenya's commitment to its international obligations is under threat and that we stand to be cited for violation of our international obligations?

Dr. Manduku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not think that there had been any conflicting statements. The people making conflicting statements are the Press and the Ministry does not work through the Press.

Mr. Orengo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a well known fact that many times the Government has declined to house fugitives. The former President of Somalia was here for hardly two weeks. When the former President and his team came to Kenya, they were not allowed to stay in the country. Why is the Government allowing more than 400 suspects, those suspected of having committed crimes in Rwanda to stay here? Why has the Government allowed them to stay in this country and given them facilities in Kayole, allowing them to have public meetings in Kayole while politicians in Kenya cannot hold public meetings? Why is the Government allowing them to do that?

Dr. Manduku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think, the Member should appreciate the generosity of Kenya because there are very many other refugees who live in this country. We have refugees from Somalia, Uganda, Sudan, Rwanda and Burundi and so, this is our generosity.

Prof. Ouma: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one would like to live in a country which has a good international name and image. When this genocide has taken place in Rwanda, it is a plight to the whole of the African face. Can the Assistant Minister tell us, if it is not too sacred and sacrosanct, what reasons they had to say, "No, we do not want International Tribunal held here," because these are some of the things which make Kenyan's name to stink? You do

not even want the Tribunal to put to trial, those people who have done the wrong things? Can they tell us why they want Kenya's name to stink? What reasons do they have for saying no?

Dr. Manduku: I do not think it is wrong for the Tribunal to be held in Arusha.

Prof. Ouma: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are asking this in humility but with the authority of this House. Can the Assistant Minister tell us what were really the reasons? We are entitled to know the reasons for Kenya saying No, "we do not want the Tribunal here?" Tell us, we do want to stink!

Dr. Manduku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this was a request. It was not that Kenya must host the Tribunal. It was a request and we declined.

Mr. Wamalwa: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, can the Chair prevail upon the Assistant Minister to answer this question. The question is: Kenya was requested to host United Nations Tribunal here, but Kenya turned down that request. Can the Minister tell this House why Kenya turned down that request? That is all.

Dr. Manduku: There was no specific reason why.

(Laughter)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Next Order.

MOTION

RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

Mr. Kirwa: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:-

THAT, while appreciating the role Artificial Insemination has hitherto played in improved livestock production and considering further the fact that the said service (A.I) has not been available to the farmers due to lack of funds, this House urges the Government to assist in co-ordinating groups of farmers into units of Artificial Insemination Centres so as to make the service self-sustaining.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the thrust and the spirit of this Motion is to ensure that the animals that we still have, are not going to diminish. I am saying this because in the past, ten years or so, the number of animals that had been in this country has gradually diminished. This causes a lot of concern because milk production and also meat production has been reduced while consumption has been going up because of the large population.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are a number of factors which militate against the Artificial Insemination and, therefore, the Government ought to see how these factors are going to be surmounted. One of them is the fact that the cost of inseminating a unit of animals has in the past period increased. This, therefore, has ensured that the total cost of doing the same has been beyond the reach of the Government. Coupled with that, is the fact that the donor funds which used to do this particular project have not been forthcoming for the last five years. This problem is an issue that the Government in conjunction with various co-operative societies and various groups of individuals, ought to take into consideration. For the reasons I have just stated above, that the number of animals in Kenya has been going down for the last ten years, while the demand for the same animals has been going up and even in neighbouring countries, because of the high quality of animals that we used to have, there has been a lot of demand for export of the same. As we are talking now, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing has decided for good reasons that they should not allow the exportation of animals out of this country because the numbers that we have cannot take care of the demand of the same.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while that is a very healthy exercise, it is not good enough because, if the number of animals was facilitated, we could be earning a lot of foreign exchange by exporting the same animals to our neighbours and also for local consumption. You remember in the past, there used to be a lot of meat exported from Kenya to other countries and we used to boast of having some of the best beef in the world. The same cannot be said now because the local demand has gradually gone up while the supply of the same has been going down.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the objective of this particular Motion is not for the Government to take over Artificial Insemination (AI) as in the past, but for it to avail initial funding for this project to be organised. I have in mind various co-operative societies which are ready and willing to do the same but they are not able to do it because of lack of funds. I also have in mind groups of individuals, not necessarily co-operatives, who are also ready and willing to do the same but they are not able because of funding and also the management and organisation of the same into a viable unit that can ensure there is efficient production of semen and distribution of the same. I also have in mind various graduates from our universities and diploma colleges who will be in a position to be used as manpower. As I talk about those particular graduates, you are quite aware that many of our graduates from veterinary colleges and the

Kabete campus have not managed to secure government jobs in any of the government institutions. These graduates can be made use of if they can be put into groups and, even the Government can avail a loan for them for that particular unit to be self-sustaining. Once these graduates will have taken route, we would have ensured that AI has been gradually transferred from the hands of the Government to private individuals. This is because preaching about privatization of the same without providing the adequate facilities is not enough. We cannot expect Kenyans who, for the last 31 years, have been shielded by the Government from some of the effects of a liberalised economy to take over this AI overnight and effectively manage the same.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is no use pretending that in the wake of a liberalised economy, farmers are going to adjust their minds overnight. This is an impossible task and it is for the Government to be realistic and to realise that these Kenyans have not quite kept the same pace as the economy in the liberalisation process going on in the country. Even the Government itself has not fully adjusted to full processes of liberalisation. Now, if the Government has not done it and it has been spearheading the liberalisation process, what do you expect of groups of disorganised farmers who are otherwise serious members of our society? I have been talking about graduates from various veterinary colleges and the universities. As I have said, these individuals can be given loans for those units to be started.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, AI failed because of various factors, one of which is mismanagement in the Ministry itself. So, I am urging the Ministry to revive this unit because, as we are talking now, the number of animals which are going through the process of AI has reduced by more than 90 per cent. This is a very bad figure because, when the AI service was introduced by the Government some time back, very many farmers were discouraged from keeping their bulls. I remember there were so many farmers in Bungoma who resisted the use of AI and a lot of persuasion was done, and now that the farmers have realised the benefits of AI, you are denying them the same service.

While I would not advocate for the massive introduction of bulls for various good reasons and, although I know that bulls can be used at some stages, the Government has thrown the farmers into the wilderness. This is a serious issue that we need to take into consideration. The reason why farmers may not be allowed to have bulls is the fact that many farmers have had their pieces of land sub-divided into small units, enough to keep only one or two animals. As a result, it is not possible to tell a farmer who can only afford to keep one animal to have a bull. It is also not possible to have one wandering bull in the village because that bull will spread diseases to all the animals around the village. That is why I am still advocating seriously for the introduction of AI through private means.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other issue which has made it impossible is the fact that ADC farms which used to provide a very nice service are now getting more and more sub-divided and being given to various individuals. In the next five or 10 years, these farms are not likely to be there. At that particular stage, the quality of animals that we have in Kenya in some of the former White Highlands or the prime areas of this country is going to be reduced and it will also not be possible for effective cross-breeding and effective improvement of the stocks that we have, unless we have a simpler method such as AI. Having said that, it is also important to look at the other factors which militate against good animal production. One of these factors is improper marketing of various animal products. This particular Ministry of Livestock Development and Marketing should think of ways and means of not only availing proper markets for our products but also of ensuring that those markets fetch farmers good returns. When we talk about local markets, I have in mind an organisation like the Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC). This organisation has completely let down our farmers. While we thought we would have some relief through election of various directors, nothing strange or new or worth praising has come out of KCC.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are two issues. I want the directors to seriously think of what they are doing and to realise that they are in those particular offices on the courtesy of farmers. They were elected by farmers and their prime motive and responsibility should be to serve the farmers. Other issues like their personal improvement and businesses should be secondary to the organisation and also secondary to their objectives for being in those particular offices.

I also want to urge the Government to remove the Task Force that has been draining a lot of resources from KCC. If the Board of directors is competent enough to run KCC, then the Task Force has no business in draining the little money that farmers ought to be getting from KCC through their unclear responsibilities. The responsibility of this Task Force is not clear. It ought to have just taken one month for the directors to know what they are supposed to do in those particular offices. If it has taken more than one month for the directors to know exactly what they are supposed to be doing, then they have no business being in those particular offices. They ought to be removed from those offices.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair]

[The Temporary Deputy Speaker]

(Dr. Ombaka) took the Chair]

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in other words, what I am saying is that the Government will be failing farmers if it does not remove this Task Force immediately. It has outlived its usefulness, it is doing nothing for the farmers and, instead, it is draining the little money that the farmers ought to get. That is my message to the Government.

Having said that, I think it is high time the Government took stock of the livestock industry anew. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing has been promising us that there is a census going on and, I hope that the Minister, when responding to this particular Motion, will be in a position to let us know what the outcome of the animals census that they have been carrying out is.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also hope the Minister is going to give a bit of inspiration to the farmers by telling us exactly what contingent measures he has taken to ensure that this particular process I am trying to advocate is going to be completed the soonest possible. Why I am saying this is for the reason that I have just mentioned that the number of animals in the country is diminishing while the demand of the same is going up and unless something is done, Kenya is going to be a net importer of meat in the next three years. This is a very dangerous situation because this is a local resource that can harnessed both in the prime areas and also in the marginal areas. The Ministry ought to tell this country also what it is doing with the various marginal areas which can effectively be put into use through improvement of animals like zebu, siwal and other animals that can withstand such tough conditions. Once I have said that, may I request that the Chair allows the hon. Shidiye to second my Motion and I beg to move.

Mr. Shidiye: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I wish to second this Motion. The Motion as it is, is very important to this nation. The services of Artificial Insemination cannot be over-emphasised since they are vital if we have to increase the production of milk, meat, hides and skins. As it is today, the production of milk has gone down. If I give graphically what had really happened in this country, 10 years ago, the Ministry was servicing at least 500,000 animals annually. Today, the Ministry is only servicing 100,000 yearly. If I go further, in 1983 the number of animals on AI was about 50,727. In 1988 this dropped to 32,755. Five years later, the figure dropped; in 1993 it dropped to 7,758. This simply shows that the services provided by the Ministry in terms of AI and other facilities are dropping drastically and it gives you certain indicators that milk production will go down, beef production will also go down and by the end of day, it is not only the farmers who will suffer, even the consumers themselves will be paying through their noses because we will be forced to import the products. Why the drop? The Ministry entirely depended on donors for this AI service and once the aid was cut off in 1992, the Ministry could not provide these services.

In 1960, the cost per unit of an animal was Kshs1 Today the cost has reached roof top. It has at least cost over Kshs100 per unit. Kenya was number three in Africa in terms of milk production after South Africa and Sudan but today that has gone down and Kenya very soon will be the last. The services provided by AI were such that once the animals were on heat, people could call a veterinary officer and they could immediately come with the services but as it is, once the animal is on heat and those services are not provided, it means the farmer will resort to the old way of looking for a bull to mount the animal and the result is that we will have diseases and low fertility and premature births.

Kenya has about three million zebu and improved cattle and one million pedigree cattle. This is a quality animal. Nonetheless, I would like to touch on certain pertinent issues generally relating to the farmers of this country, particularly the livestock farmers. If we are to improve the livestock industry, first we have to improve the infrastructure. As it is today, infrastructure in those deep rural areas like parts of northern Kenya which is the mainstay of livestock is so poor. Animals have to be transported by lorries for three or four days to the markets in Nairobi and the result is that both the quality and quantity goes down. Unless we improve the infrastructure, there is no way we can improve this industry. As hon. Kirwa has said, what we need is co-ordination and liberalisation. When doors have been drawn ajar it means that farmers will sell their product directly to any person. They will sell the raw milk to any individual and once they do that they will not get the AI service from the individual or get a high price but if they are co-ordinated well into a users' association, they will be able to co-ordinate their activities and to have good AI facilities and the price of their products will be high. As it is, they sell their milk at Kshs14 per litre. The KCC sells it at Kshs13 or Kshs14 per half a litre and that means that they make double profit. One wonders why KCC is in the red when they are making 100 per cent profit. This is simply because of mismanagement by the KCC in terms of not really caring. If somebody is in office just taking care of his pocket, it will be a very dangerous precedent in this country. The other issue I would like to touch on is that of research. Research has helped this country in establishing the best cattle in terms of resistance to diseases, drought and in terms of having high quality meat and milk. This research needs to be intensified.

The research institutions need to be empowered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing and the findings should be made public through nearly all channels. The chiefs should be educated in

seminars when the researches are done so that the information reaches those people down at the grassroots level. If research is not encouraged in this country, it will be a negation of the principle of helping the farmers.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker Sir, one area I would also like to touch on is the dams which were built about 20 years ago. All these dams have been silted. If you go to North Eastern Province, those dams cannot even contain enough water during the rainy season and immediately the rain is over, livestock farmers cannot get water and the result is that animals get few in number by the day and Kenya will import meat. The boreholes are even worse. They are caving in. In fact, the best thing to do with these boreholes is to have user associations. You co-ordinate the farmers and you may even privatise the service such that they can service their machines and the Government is completely delinked from it. That is the only solution because this laissez faire attitude will not help farmers.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker Sir, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing seems to be sidelining the livestock farmers. The Ministry is only interested with farmers per se; they are not really interested in the livestock industry. The livestock industry seems to be sidelined by this Ministry. We feel that people in North Eastern who have enough livestock are not getting the right direction and service. The Ministry is only interested in cash crops. They are not really interested in livestock farmers. It is high time the Ministry woke up and helped these livestock farmers.

With these few remarks, I beg to second.

(Question proposed).

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to support this Motion. First I would like in this brief period to give a short historic statement on the origin of this A.I. The A.I. was started by farmers, not by the Government, around 1947. Due to improvement of the native stock, as they used to call it, and due to the fact that importation of bulls from overseas was expensive and at the same time they were dying from East Coast Fever because they had no means of preventing the disease they decided to start AI services. So it was brought first at that time and that is the reason why we use it. First of all, it is a way of letting somebody get access to a high class bull or a pedigree bull without having to buy it. Secondly, it is also supposed to prevent the spreading of diseases which are equivalent to venereal diseases in human beings. If a bull went round mounting any female cow, it would get infected and thus becomes a source of infection to the surrounding areas. Because of that, A.I. becomes a deterrent to that sort of infection. Now, at Independence in 1963, a few areas particularly in Central Province begun making use of A.I. and they found it quite interesting and by 1966 the Government, with the help of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), which actually launched it and paid for it took over the service. Unfortunately, we left it to the donors and they kept on doing it and on our part as the Government, we were not actually trying to be self-sufficient in this particular aspect and so by 1986, just twenty years later, the Government of Sweden thought of withdrawing hoping that we could sustain ourselves but the Government was in no position to even sustain the A.I. service for even three months according to the allocations they were given. So, it collapsed during that time. So in 1989, the Swedish group came in again after being requested by the Government. This was the time they brought in a few cars like the Suzuki's which you see roaming around; they were about 150 of them. They had a three year contract and at this time, there are no cars which are really functional or which are reliable because they are all becoming too old. So, that is why the A.I. has virtually collapsed. In 1992, of course again, the Swedish Government was asked to come in and try to suggest ways and means of actually privatising it. So, we do not have proper functioning of A.I. presently and it is likely to grind to a halt. That is why I take this chance to support this Motion and it is a very relevant Motion at this time because of the situation in which we are in. Our animals have been developed into a high breed because of the A.I. service and we should not allow it to collapse. So, the government should sustain the AI service through co-operative societies. As a matter of fact, I would suggest that co-operatives should be thinking, if the Commissioner of Co-operatives is a bit too hard on them, of forming their own farmers' companies limited so that they can do what they like, not what the Commissioner of Co-operatives wants them to do. If these co-operative are there, they would be the nucleus for getting the semen. We have enough semen in Kabete Campus. The only thing we need is the liquid nitrogen which is used to preserve the semen. The liquid nitrogen and its containers should be supplied to these co-operative societies so that they can carry out their own A.I. services and should it advance enough, they can serve the surrounding farmers.

Big farms could also be encouraged to buy these equipment and many of them are doing it like Lord Delamare in Naivasha and so on. They are already doing it, but other big farms or a group of farmers can get together and form either a company or something like that and get equipment and technical help from the Government.

Another area that the Government could consider, is to have the Veterinary Artificial Insemination Servicemen or give the inseminators motorcycles and thermos flasks to put the liquid nitrogen to enable them practise privately. We can easily do it because there is no other equipment which we need for AI other than that cylinder and

the thermos flask which contains the liquid nitrogen. After that, you put in the semen and cover it. They know it and we should try to encourage our inseminators who are fairly simple people to move out of Government service and do private practice. This is for those who want to do private practice. We do not need to induce them. We should ask those who are interested because the moment you tell somebody to do something which he is not interested in, in the first place, that is the beginning of failure. If these people cannot run on their own, the existing veterinary practitioners in private practice could also be encouraged to get hold of these inseminators and attach them to their clinics so that they can do the insemination.

I think those are some the suggestions we have to make right now. We have to do that or else we are going to die because we have lost a lot of cattle due to the tribal clashes and cattle rustling in the clash areas where cattle were decimated at a very, very high rate. Unless we do something now, we shall have to import milk and meat to our detriment.

Therefore, this AI is extremely necessary and we have to encourage it and give the initial input so that people can go on their own.

Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC) could do a lot in helping this situation. At the moment, KCC is being ruined. First of all, it is not giving money to the farmers. Secondly, it should be one of the organisations that should be helping farmers in teaching themselves about these self-help AI services.

Over-employment is rife at KCC. KCC is riddled with over-employment; with people who are doing nothing. I hope they will reduce the number of people that they are employing. In Nakuru, there are too many people being employed and doing nothing. The task forces should also be got rid of.

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

Mr. Obure: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to support this Motion because Kenya is an agricultural country.

Today, the animal production has gone down. The production of seeds is poor. So, in essence, we are eminently heading to an outright disaster if this trend is not going to be checked. When we talk of production of animals, we are talking of a range of very many things that can improve the health of a nation. Animals are very important in this country. The health of the children is nurtured by protein from milk. To have plenty of milk, we must be able to have quality animals. So, we should be concerned in this country. Our Government must be concerned because we need to have a sense of belonging to this country. We should have a Government that is concerned with the rate in which the animals production is dropping. We should be concerned about the cost of meat in this country today. In this country today, you must have realised that the cost of meat has gone up. It can only be afforded by the top officers of this Government. The common man cannot afford meat today. Our Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, does not understand why the cost of meat is going up. So, if we could provide our farmers with loans, and put them in groups and provide funds, they are capable of doing this insemination.

We have many graduates who are loitering in the streets. If they could be attached to these groups to advise the farmers on how they can do insemination, that would be very helpful. It would help a number of graduates who are loitering in the streets with many certificates, but without any use. We can put them into employment.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is plenty of land in Kenya today, but this land is only fenced by a few individuals in this country. If our Government could think of a way in which we can create jobs for our graduates, we could buy some of this land from the people who are holding it, and then sub-divide it and lend it to the graduates and give them loans so that they can increase production of animals. This will lessen the unemployment in this country.

As far as we know, we have plenty of water in this country. We have plenty of water in Lake Victoria, Lake Naivasha and other lakes. But you realise that drought is causing less production of animals in this country. During the drought season, we lose many animals through diseases, shortage of grass and water. If our Government, through the Ministers, Permanent Secretaries and all the Government officers could sit down and think of improving animal production in this country, we could export meat and milk to the neighbouring countries. If only we could be serious!

So, I am urging this Government to find a way of providing water to the arid areas because the native animals can subsidise the grade animals. They play a great role especially for Maasais who travel very long distances with their animals in search of grass and water. So, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I ask this Government to think of a way in which fresh water from Lake Victoria can be taken to arid areas like North Eastern Province, and Transmara where drought is so rampant. Secondly, the pastoralists should also be advised and educated that these large herds of animals are not beneficial to this nation, so that they can abandon the traditional ways of keeping animals and practise zero-grazing. So, because this would increase the production of meat and milk.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we have to touch other things, it is the responsibility of this nation, especially our Government, to know that without food, meat and milk this country is heading to a disaster. Let us

go to the question of tea. Farmers are in trouble in this nation and if farmers are in trouble, we are talking of our children being in trouble. Come January 1996, this nation will be in trouble. Farmers who were waiting for the second payment, popularly known as "bonus," are unhappy with the little amount of money that is paid out. An example is farmers from Ogembo Tea Factory. Last year, the payment was Kshs.14.00 per kilo and now we are told that the bonus would be paid at Kshs.4.00 per kilo. What we do not understand in this country, is why our Government is not concerned with the poor man. The farmers work so hard. Infact these Ministers, were educated using money from this tea.

Dr. Toweett: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker. Are you satisfied that the hon. Member speaking is not out of order because he has gone on to talk about tea and its prices and left the Artificial Insemination story out of the picture?

Mr. Obure: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, it is from this farming that we can get cereals to feed the animals. We should take these children to school, so that they can know how to inseminate animals. If we do not take them to school, they can use this bonus to buy animals. So, I do not see any irrevalence in what I am saying. So, unless hon. Toweett does not understand this, but, I think, he went to school a long time ago and, therefore, there is a good reason to excuse him.

So, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are told that KTDA went ahead and bought houses here in Nairobi. My father does not understand this. He is 70 years old. He does not need to buy a house here. There are many parents who are the age of my father and, they do not have to buy houses. They need only a few shillings to educate their kids, to buy a little meat and some busaa. So, why should KTDA go ahead and force farmers to buy houses? It is not supposed to force farmers to do that.

With those few remarks, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Motion.

The Minister for Labour and Manpower Development (Mr. Masinde): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very important Motion and, I think, it is worth being supported. As hon. Dr. Lwali-Oyondi has tried to give us the little history of how this started, it does not seem to have done very much since then and it seems to be many years since it started. It is important that our cattle stock is improved, not only to eliminate common diseases, but also to improve in the well being of the animals themselves. To improve this, it is important that the Ministry advises those farmers, especially the new farmers on what kind of stock that should be kept and where. There are certain types of grade cattle which can only do well in cool areas and there are others which can do well in hot places with plenty of grass or in semi-arid areas. So, while the aim is to improve stock, the farmer should also be advised on what kind of stock he should keep, depending on where he stays because, if we just pick up stock for the sake of having cattle, be it on the farm or under zero-grazing without being advised on where that type of cattle would do best, it might be too expensive to the farmer because, as much as he may try to keep that kind of animal, it may not survive. I think, this area should seriously be looked into.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other area, we have had cattle-dips for a long time and they have been run by the Ministry, but eventually the Ministry decided to give up some of them. I do not think that up to now communities have been properly assisted and enlightened on how to run these cattle dips. I would, therefore, like to take the opportunity to appeal to the Ministry, that while we are trying to improve on the stock by Artificial Insemination, we should also eliminate other diseases like tick diseases and so on, by providing cattle-dips and those that are already there should be maintained. Many cattle-dips have gone into disuse and, therefore, it is important that they are revived and increased. Also, while in many areas in this country cattle dipping is compulsory, there are quite a number of areas, including Busia District, where this is not compulsory. Therefore, a farmer who likes dipping his cattle has to move with the cattle from his home to go and dip them perhaps two or three kilometres away, and in the course of that distance, the animals are picking up diseases and they are probably being attacked by tsetse flies and so on. So, it is better that all the farmers who keep cattle, they dip them so that the area itself is safe from tickbone diseases because even after the dipping, as the animals walk back home, they pick up fresh ticks and this becomes very expensive to the farmer.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, large cattle farming is a problem in many ways because of lack of sufficient land. The Ministry has encouraged zero-grazing in many areas and it has been very successful. There are other areas which have been fortunate because they have handled cattle, especially in the former White Highlands. Many of these people were employed and taught how to handle cattle, whether they had been to school or not. they know how to handle cattle. There are other areas where farmers may be encouraged to keep cattle, especially on zero-grazing because they have visited other areas and seen zero-grazing very successful, but they do not know how to handle animals on zero-grazing.

I think the Ministry should assist the farmers to able to know how to feed these animals; to be able to know when the animals fall sick and identify the signs of sickness in the animals. For the areas next to the borders like

Busia, I know that the Government has tried very hard to eliminate tse tse fly. Unfortunately, they do not need passports to cross from Uganda to Kenya. So, they fly in and I think the Ministry should endeavour to communicate with our neighbours from the other side so that as they are fighting tse tse flies menace on the Kenyan side, the other side is also doing the same so that at least the animals on this side of the border can survive. It is very difficult and expensive to get these grade cattle on zero-grazing and it is very demoralising to the farmers who have tried to keep cattle on zero-grazing and they have died due to either tse tse flies or ticks. It is therefore very important that farmers are educated on this issue. While the farmers are being educated on how to apply AI, I think they should also be educated on the general care which they should take to maintain these animals' health and productivity. In this respect, they should encourage our youngsters who are graduating from AHITI. I am made to understand that most of them are not employed. They should be encouraged to form small co-operatives or companies and be assisted by way of loans to buy equipment. Hon. Lwali-Oyondi has told us that the equipment is not very expensive. So, they should be assisted to buy equipment and the farmers should be encouraged to form groups and employ one or two of these people so that they can keep advising the community that is keeping these animals. In that respect, it will not be too expensive for the farmers and at the same time it will also enable these graduates to earn a living. These graduates should readily available when the farmer goes to them when the animal is on heat so that the animal can be served quickly and time is not wasted for both the farmer and the animal and thereby delaying milk production. There seems to be a trend on the excessive charges or prices of drugs. It is not only the veterinary drugs that we are complaining about. I find it very expensive to get drugs for these animals. I am wondering whether the Ministry assist the wananchi and probably find out from the pharmaceutical dealers if they can reduce the prices of these drugs so that when animals are being treated the drugs are affordable and also applied on time so as to save the animals. It is also important that our traders and the pharmacists are encouraged to spread out their pharmacies in small markets. You find that farmers have to walk long distances to get drugs for their animals and especially the up-coming farmers on zero-grazing. You will find that this is extremely expensive. These farmers should therefore be assisted. With those few remarks I beg to support.

Mr. Mathenge: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to support this Motion because it is a very important one. What is worrying me is whether, after we have discussed and passed this Motion here it will be followed up for implementation by the Government. I am now beginning to wonder whether this august House is not turning into a talking House because most of the things we talk here, except Bills on tax collection, are ignored by the Government. The Government is always quick to pass legislation here to enable it to collect taxes from Wananchi. One also wonders whether this KANU Government is committed to improving the welfare of the Kenyan society because if it was a Motion like this one and many other goods ones passed should have been implemented. Take an example of the AI centre, we have bulls at Kabete and they produce semen which is being sold now for between Kshs300 and Kshs400 a stock or unit. Imported semen costs between Kshs1,000 and Kshs5,000 a unit. How many of our ordinary farmers can buy imported semen at that price? Again, the semen collected from one bull is in thousands of units. It should therefore be sold to our poor farmers at not more than Kshs20 instead of increasing its price. I visited that centre recently and I was shocked to see the number of grounded vehicles lying there un-repaired because it was alleged that the centre did not have enough money to repair them. Those vehicles could have been repaired and sent to the field to transport officers who inseminate the cattle. Every year, our universities and colleges produce qualified veterinarians, agricultural officers and animal health assistants and it was surprising to hear the Minister there saying they are employed while I know that many of them are on the tarmac looking for work. What is the point for the Government to spend money producing such good personnel without employing them on productive work, like producing good cattle that will produce a lot of milk to be consumed by the present population as well as the increasing population. What there is now is that the AI service has collapsed. People have resorted to using scrap bulls without caring whether a zebu bull should mount good dairy cow. What you get as off-spring by crossing good dairy cows with Zebu or Boran animals are inferior animals which lower the production of the animals. So, a dairy cow, crossed by a big bull produces very little milk and also you look at the areas of development in this country and the economy, if you talk about AI, very few people comparatively, use it. If you go to hon. Lotodo's area, you will see few people using the AI service. They still use those zebu bulls there, because to them AI is a foreign thing. The Government should send people to educate the pastoralists.

An Hon. Member: Lotodo is there, tell him!

Mr. Mathenge: I am not asking him to do it. But he should begin farming using AI in his constituency so that people can copy him.

We ourselves, as leaders here, should do things so that we set examples so that those we lead can follow us. If we tell our people to farm, to use AI, we should do that so that they can see what we do and copy and believe us. If we tell people to be good farmers, we should farm well, so that people will copy us. If we tell people to improve their businesses, we should also try to set examples of doing businesses so that others can copy us.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the prices of milk and beef are always escalating because of supply and demand. When people need more milk, it is not available, so the little milk available must cost more. When they want beef, it is not available and therefore, beef has to be costly. The way to solve that problem, is to produce abundant quantities so that they can be in the market and people can get them at affordable prices.

If you look at the pastoral areas, KMC should be helping pastoralists to get rid of excess stock. But, at the moment, you have people who have livestock to sell but they are left at the mercy of businessmen in Nairobi and elsewhere, who go and offer low prices to those beef cattle owners. Beef cattle owners have to sell their animals at throw-away prices, because they need the money. So, they are being exploited, because the Government which should be helping the people is ignoring them. It will take hundreds of years for the pastoralists ever to rise on their feet economically if the KANU Government does not help them. Now, those pastoralists are said to be living in KANU zones, yet they are the ones living in abject poverty, under the Government which they so support. Mr.

Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is high time those pastoralists confronted the Government and demanded assistance so that they can develop. Otherwise, we cannot go on seeing people in Government enriching themselves at the expense of no development in the backward areas. We shall continue talking of backward areas for many years to come, unless things like AI or marketing of milk and beef are improved.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, some weeks ago, some polluted milk was imported into this country and Kenya's foreign exchange was used. We should not import any milk or dairy products from outside Kenya, we should produce enough for ourselves. We should also be exporters and not importers of such products.

Today, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I read in the newspapers that prices of chicken are rising owing to shortage of chicken. Now, we should not be seeing such things when we do that, we can have our own chicks in this country. But animal feed and chicken feed are too costly that an ordinary person is not able to buy it and rear chicken. The Government should go into this and make sure that animal feeds are available by helping the farmers to produce the raw materials. But, now it appears that, Government efforts are unco-ordinated and, therefore, when Government activities are unco-ordinated, you can never see a movement forward. What it is, is stagnation! The Government itself should arise to the situation, avoid stagnation and make sure that there are positive moves to help wananchi raise their living standards, otherwise, it is no use for the Government to continue to tax people without giving the people them services to enable them to enrich the country and to live better lives.

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I can see my friend, the Professor, is today in very good mood and I want to say in support of this Motion, that, the spirit of this Motion is of course to continue retaining the highest standard of our pedigree animals, and that, this is necessary because, we require to have a sound way of having finances from these animals. I know, my friend, Dr. Lwali-Oyondi, would like to take advantage of the fact that he is actually a veterinary doctor, to be able to harass me over semantics.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would just like to say a few words about this particular Motion, and, since my colleague from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing is seated right behind me, I would like to ask him to take this unit of AI to Trans-Mara.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, before Trans-Mara got electricity, it was said that the reason why we did not have a unit in Trans-Mara was because, there was no electricity. Now there is electricity, I want to urge my hon. colleague to ensure that we do have an Artificial Insemination centre in Trans-Mara. This is so, because, Trans-Mara is lucky, we have the GTZ stationed in our district, and it would be an easy job for my colleague, in liaison with the GTZ, to be able to take a unit of Artificial Insemination to Trans-Mara.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also want to take advantage of this particular Motion, to ask my colleague from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing to really look into the reason why Fresian and even Ayrshire animals cannot survive in Trans-Mara. So many animals have been bought by people in Trans-Mara, but they simply cannot survive there. I do not know why this happens and yet the Government has bought so many vehicles for the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. In fact, I think everybody in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing has a vehicle now. I do not understand why the officers, especially the officers in Trans-Mara who are dealing with livestock, cannot be mobile. I cannot understand why they cannot move and advise the farmers as to why the animals are dying. I have personally lost so many of these cows. I bought nearly 30 animals and I hardly have two now of these graded quality. It is very important that, so that the economy of our people should be sound, that, the officers who are working for the people be dedicated to their jobs. I believe that the reason why the animals are dying in Trans-Mara is because, those who are supposed to look after the health of the animals are not properly co-ordinated; they are not doing their work as they should do.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, recently, after my journey to the US, when I arrived in Trans-Mara, I

realised that the Ministry is conducting some sort of campaign against Foot and Mouth disease and, that, there is a requirement that everybody whose animal is being vaccinated is supposed to contribute a bottle of milk and a piece of firewood. I do not worry about the piece of firewood for branding, but, can my hon. colleague from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing please, direct the officers down there because, they can only listen to him. That, it is not fair for people to be asked to take milk, because I do not think the milk that is going to the officers is landing in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. I think it is landing in the hands of the officers themselves, and I do not think it is fair for the public to be asked to do that kind of thing.

That having been said, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would just like to say one more thing, that, in this area of having Artificial Insemination, proper research must be conducted, and I mean proper research. Because, every time we say as a Government that we are going to fund this and we are going to do this and we have done that. But, as I keep on saying, the problem is with the people who go to implement. Just the other day, an officer, a very uncommitted officer of the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), came up with a very interesting finding in Trans-Mara that, after a long research, KARI had discovered a way of dealing with wire-grass which is destroying the teeth of animals. He said that the research revealed that the best way to get rid of the wire-grass, was by cultivation. This certainly did not need a lot of research. Most of our land in Trans Mara is covered by wire grass and we all know that the best way of getting rid of it is by ploughing, but how can you plough tracts and tracts of land? I think it is important that the KARI, should come up with the best way of getting rid of wire grass because without getting rid of it, we shall not get anywhere. This grass is good habitat for all types of pests; it is not edible by domestic animals and we cannot practically plough the whole of Trans Mara which is covered by wire grass. We do not have the resources unless we take a very big loan but I do not know where.

There is also no attempt by KARI to develop a good fodder. GTZ has developed various types of napier grass, but napier grass needs to be cut. What we need is proper, nutritious and productive grass that will be eaten by the animals and not necessarily labour-intensive in the sense that it will have to be cut. I think it is important for KARI to come up with a good way of researching and not such an absurd idea like saying that we should plough land so as to get rid of the wire grass. I am sure that if the researchers in KARI take their work seriously, they can explain to us the best way of getting rid of wire grass.

When we talk about the Artificial Insemination, it is not proper just to direct our minds to dairy animals. In an area like Trans Mara - you will pardon me for talking about Trans Mara because that is the area I represent here it is important to know that animals meant for beef should also be developed to the best quality possible. We still have our own traditional animals and we do not have proper animals that can produce good quality beef. The Keril Loita Project in Narok District has been successful in developing a good size of animal that is not just a beef animal, but is also a good animal for producing milk. This animal is very handy, resists a lot of diseases and we would be happy, if the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing could undertake a good research and come up with an economical and suitable animal for Trans Mara as we require an animal that can give us meat and milk without keeping too many of them. I have complained several times about the ways the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing carries out its research. Today, in Trans Mara we plant a lot of maize, but for us to get as much as is got from one acre in Kitale, you have got to plant ten acres. It is ridiculous to get only ten bags of maize from an acre of such fertile land. I do not understand why this is the case. It must be that the officers are not teaching the people how to utilise their land and get optimum out of that piece of land. I request my hon. colleague to advise the civil servants on the policy of the Government and that the people should be informed to use their land in the best way possible as the Government maintains that the people should not be subjected to an archaic means of production. The Government insists that the civil servants in charge of agriculture should utilise their skills and knowledge and extend it to other people so that it can be translated into effective production.

With those few words, I support the Motion.

Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I stand to support the Motion and I have just been enjoying the contributions of my dear friend, hon. Sunkuli. Just a piece of information, I do think that KARI does do some substantial research on improved fodder, but this depends from region to region because it depends on where the fodder is being grown. For example, I know that the KARI station at the Coast has done very good research on improved fodder, but specific to the Coast because agricultural and soil conditions differ. So, I do hope that the KARI station, which serves Trans Mara will do the same.

But one thing is certain, that one of the reasons why we want this Artificial Insemination programmes is to improve, the productivity of livestock. Livestock is not just cattle, it includes poultry as well. The reason why we want to improve livestock is because we want that to offer availability of affordable source of proteins, in particular, for our population. You will remember from your Biology 101 in College that an egg has as much, if not more protein in it than a whole litre of milk. In fact, the food value in an egg, perhaps, is so condensed and so sufficient for

human being that if you are thinking of improving availability of proteins, one of the things that you should think of is improving poultry production and productivity in our country. When I was a child eggs, chicken and milk were readily available in the village and this was one of the reasons why in peasant society, people were usually very healthy. They were well fed with eggs and milk. These days the availability of eggs and milk is a big problem. Perhaps in Maasai land, milk is available much more readily than in a peasant society. What we should do in this nation is to ensure that milk and egg production is improved by this Ministry through good projects, where Artificial Insemination is just one of them.

My friend, hon. arap Kirwa says that this AI has not been available to the farmers due to lack of funds. I tend to disagree. It is not because funds are lacking. Funds are available, but improperly used. My dear friend, hon. Sunkuli has just said that in some departments of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, there are more vehicles than the personnel to use them. He said that almost every Agricultural Officer has a vehicle and quite often when you go to these places you find that there are more vehicles than the personnel. Some vehicles lie "dead" in the yard and they are never repaired. So, a lot of Government money is used in buying equipment rather than putting in good and improved human resources. Of course, we know why they buy equipment. It is because there are some "kick backs" in buying the equipment and the more these equipment break down, the more chances the other side has of buying more and getting more and more "kick backs". In the end, you find more vehicles than personnel. Surely, this is not because funds are not available; funds are available, but improperly used. For example, now in Kwanza Constituency, the Government is busy settling Sebeis from Uganda for reasons I do not understand. Perhaps, my dear friend, hon. Kapten, may realise the reasons very soon. But surely if you begin settling foreigners in Kenya at a time when you need to use this money to improve agriculture, this is another good sign of misuse of resources when we should be putting them into agricultural production. I could go on to illustrate how many instances we have where resources are misused in this country, and will show you that surely Motions like this one are good and may be supported verbally from the other side of the House, but when it comes to implementation and action I am sure my dear friend, hon. Masinde, will agree with me that this is a big problem for our Government.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will take another example of the farmers' training centres. I have a farmers' training centre in Maseno, in my constituency. In colonial times this centre was fantastic. You could go there and find improved cattle. There was milk and everything else and it served as a big demonstration for those of us in that region. Now, when you go to a farmers' training centre these days you will find that it is a sorry sight. Surely, the farmers's training centres would be the pick-off points for these Artificial Insemination (AI) centres, but if the farmers' training centres are themselves not properly used, the people who work there are not encouraged and the services that are given there are inefficient and insufficient, we are not going to go very far. So, I would like to urge the Government that farmers' training centres be properly used and that they become examples for agricultural production and productivity. And also that personnel who work in farmers' training centres be properly remunerated and their services be delivered the way the agricultural scouts used to deliver them during the colonial times.

Another point that I wanted to make is that really if you want to help peasants in the country to kick off, the Government must be prepared to put sufficient inputs into agriculture. The Kenya Grain Growers C-operative Union (KGGCU) is meant to be one of those companies which should supply animal feed and veterinary medicine as far as possible in this Republic. I have been to the KGGCU shop in Kisumu and quite often a lot of things are missing from it. The other day I went there to buy dog feed but it was not there. Surely in the rural areas, dogs are the best watchmen for us. If they are not properly fed they will turn round and eat the chicken or bite you. I would think that the KGGCU should be more serious. I do not know for what purpose it was established - people have all kinds of ways of filling in that acronym. But in order to escape from those kinds of insinuations its services should be more effective.

Finally, if you went to the United States of America (USA) you would find that eggs and chicken are the cheapest commodities in terms of food. I was so surprised when I was in the USA because I found that chicken was cheaper than meat. Here in Kenya chicken is much more expensive than meat. Surely, we know that chicken is a better source of food than red meat. In fact, in it you have things like cholestrol and so on. Why is it that we have not taken a serious step to make chicken affordable to our people? Why is it that we have not taken serious steps to make eggs and milk available and affordable to our people? It is a question of planning and choice. We have not chosen to go forward in agricultural production; we have not chosen to be innovative. When we introduce things like AI we may be moving a few steps ahead of our Government. It is something they started without very serious thinking to synchronise it with the reality of our agriculture and that of their own investment priorities and so on. So, I would like to submit that in the area of chicken production and availability of eggs and milk for our population, we should take serious steps to make productivity high, services available and prices affordable in terms of inputs. At the moment, we are very lacking in this regard.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, like the Government it serves, must

have priorities. There is no need of having all kinds of projects on your plate when you do not prioritise them. Hon. Kirwa has brought a very good Motion here, which the Government is supporting. But if we ask the Government: Where does the AI service and the availability of good sources of protein, for example, eggs and milk production, rank in your priorities?, you will find that the answer will not be available, just in the same way a Minister said today during Question Time, that he did not have any reason as to why they had done something. There are too many "no reasons" why the Government is not implementing projects like the ones I have mentioned.

With those words, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing (Mr. Saina): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Motion, which is very important to this country and, therefore, to the economy of Kenya. The AI has, of late, been a practice in the Ministry. It has up-graded indigenous cattle since when exotic graded animals, both for dairy and beef, were introduced to this country. I can look at it from the point of view of various scenarios. One scenario is that the AI is so important that I feel, and strongly support, that some money should be sought externally, if not internally, so that this project can be supported.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, way back in early 1930s a Mr. Louis started the AI in Kabete. He did this in 1932. Semen from exotic bulls was imported to this country and imparted into Zebu cattle. These are animals of no description at all. They can be of different colours and sizes. Dr. Lwali-Oyondi is here and can confirm that we refer to these animals as of non-description.

Therefore, semen from exotic bulls was imparted into these animals and then slowly, step by step, these indigenous cattle were up-graded. This semen came from different breeds of exotic animals. They could have been Guernseys or Jerseys of the Channel Islands origin or Friesian or Ayrshire which we see now. I am very ashamed to see a deterioration of these animals because of lack of funds to maintain this AI service.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the crisis we are facing now is that of funding. We need to get money to continue this scheme and improve our indigenous cattle so that we maintain production in terms of milk and beef and, therefore, have enough animal protein to sustain the population of Kenya which is rising at an alarming rate, even higher than the protein food which is available. So, the idea behind the up-grading of these animals using foreign or imported semen was to improve the indigenous cattle so that we get more milk and beef than the milk we used to get from our indigenous cattle.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another aim was to avoid diseases. There are diseases that affect animals as there are diseases that affect human beings. The use of semen was another way of avoiding diseases because you harvest semen from a bull and then use it artificially through several female animals. So, it was one way of controlling diseases.

There was also one advantage with our indigenous cattle. They are adapted to local conditions. So, we had to get semen for production of high quality cattle. In this way, we also imparted genetics from the Zebu cattle to enable the high breed cattle adapt to diseases and hot conditions and this process has been going on for a long time. So, I think with the introduction of liberalization, we have a right to assist some organizations, either through co-operative societies or farmers' groupings so that they can import this semen.

This Motion is so important and I call upon all the farmers across the country to re-group themselves into units and even do some kind of Harambee so that they can go back to AI services. There are two things which have actually affected animal industry in this country. One of them is mainly lack of upgrading through AI which this Motion is calling for and the other one is lack of efficient dipping. Therefore, diseases especially those caused by ticks have taken a high toll in the death of our cattle. Our herds have died. We have lost them and we continue losing them. I do not know why the Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC) which is taking my milk every day is not paying my money. Where is the money going? I can go round Nairobi and find that by around 10 O'clock there is shortage of milk. If this trend continues for another year or two there will be shortage of milk in this country. There are some people who are trying to really sabotage the effort of the farmers so that they can import powder milk from other countries. They feed potential market of people who are consuming milk and by doing that they are not assisting the farmer at all. If Kenyan farmers have no ability to sustain the breeding of their animals through high quality semen then the standard of dairy will go down. This means that there is going to be shortage of milk and beef in this country and other countries which have a surplus of these products will sell to Kenya because Kenyan people are used to taking good milk. We have trained our children to take milk to the extent that they think KCC is milk. They do not even know that milk comes from the cow at home. They think milk comes from the factory. We are forgetting the source of the milk which is the cow. The cow must be kept in three ways. It must be bred with high quality semen. It must be maintained in good health and it must be fed. Therefore, this Motion is very important and I call upon every hon. Member to support it.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing (Mr. Maundu): Thank

you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity merely to wrap up ideas and opinions that have been raised by hon. Members.

I must say with respect that this is a very important Motion, not only to this House, but to all the farmers in the country. I know that this is a matter that is causing anxiety within the farming community and more particularly with our services with regard to AI and also our dipping services in the country.

I thank the Mover of this Motion for enumerating all those points. He has of course touched on dark areas that for sometime now were not known and we are grateful that we will be able to utilize some of his thinking to make sure that we improve this particular service.

If I may just give a little historical background, as Dr. Lwali-Oyondi said, you are aware that AI services were started in this country more historically in 1935 - not exactly in 1947 - particularly for the white settler community who wanted to improve and reduce dependence on importation of milk and also reduce the incidence of diseases as well as to improve the milk and beef production in the country. This system, within the settler community, proved very successful and you will recall that in 1966 the Kenya National Artificial Insemination Services was created through an agreement between the Government of Kenya and Sweden so that on a more broader basis we could translate the benefits of these services as in the settler farming community.

The Kenya National Artificial Insemination Services had the support of Sweden, and the Government, commonly known as SIDA and they were successful but they were extremely subsidized and the farmers enjoyed this subsidy for a long time. Currently, we have about 53 schemes in 36 districts in the country and these schemes are operating on a daily basis. They are successful but as hon. Members have tried to indicate, we have run into certain problems. You recall that Sweden which had been supporting this particular service to farmers did indicate that they would not be supporting this service since 1991. We have been trying to address this issue of AI so that the dairy industry does not collapse. You realise that AI has been successful more particularly within the small-scale farmers who have got small plots of land. They were encouraged particularly because of scarcity of land to keep bulls. We up-graded our local Zebus with the introduction of AI.

The AI service in this country as I have indicated was highly subsidised and is very expensive to run. The high cost of running AI services is by almost 60 per cent. We are charging now at the rate of Kshs40 which is really not even a third of what the actual cost is in places where AI is successful like in Central, Eastern and Western provinces. You realise with the private practitioners that the cost ranges from Kshs100 to Kshs250. So, the actual cost of AI service in this country would be about Kshs400. This is very high and the Government cannot really afford it. That is why we are now encouraging farmers to put themselves together and form co-operative societies and other institutions and NGOs to come in and fill in the gap that has been left due to non-funding of this particular area.

Questions have been raised with regard to the support that the Government is giving. We are giving a lot of attention to this area. The Government and the Ministry have not ignored this particular area because we realised the benefits that are likely to accrue if we improved our dairy farming. Societies, NGOs or even institutions are keen to start their own services. The Ministry has made training facilities available at every district headquarters. We have fully trained personnel to make sure that they can now train farmers or co-operative societies or institutions that are involved in AI definition. We have also trained the frontline officers in our Ministry who would move out and train farmers in the field.

I take into account the point raised by my colleague, hon. Sunkuli, where he indicated that our officers are not going to the field. We have had complaints of this nature and whenever they have arisen, we have addressed them almost immediately and if there are any cases of our officers who are expected to train farmers in the field and they are not doing it, we will be glad if we got reports of such cases and the Ministry will be only too willing to get involved and make sure that these officers are moved into the field. We have a shortage of officers who can move into the field and train our farmers. Prof. Anyang-Nyong'o has said that we have funds but we have misused them. I would like to say that there are no funds that have been allocated for AI services but we are trying to source from various areas to make sure that there is no total breakdown of our AI services in the country. There are areas like the ASAL areas where AI services must continue for sometime to come. We do not have this funding and the Ministry is committed to subsidise upto some time until people in those areas come up with a viable system but we cannot guarantee that subsidy in those particular areas will continue. I think the challenge here today is for farmers, co-operative societies and institutions and the NGOs to support this particular service because it is the backbone of our industry in terms of production.

We have organised seminars in all our districts and we have even discussed these matters with the various DDCs to come up with a programme and to present the AI service to the farming community in those areas. So far, we have indications of success of farmers who have put themselves together and we have had training from our officers. We see there is hope in this area. My appeal generally is for leaders, MPs and councillors to participate in sensitising our farmers on the need to put themselves together so that we may train them so that this service is made

available all the time. Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other factor that was raised by Prof. Anyang-Nyong'o is the fact of funding. When I say that the Ministry will not be able to fund the AI service, I would also appeal to the Members of the Opposition not to always say that this country should not be funded. The Opposition has been at the forefront, certain times, saying that the Kenya Government should not get donor money. This is one area where I think we need support from everybody and we should all come up and support it so that there is sufficient funding for farmers at least within the transition period. With a liberalised economy, there are many difficulties that farmers who have not experienced these situations before are likely to face and it is upon us leaders to come together and support our farmers so that we may move.

With those few remarks, taking into account what the Members have said, I think the Government supports the views that have been raised and there is necessity of discussing these ideas almost on a daily basis and as leaders to make sure that farmers in this country are not disadvantaged by the fact that there is no sufficient funding.

With those few remarks, I thank you for the opportunity.

Mr. Kirwa: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to reply to various comments made by Members. First of all I would like to thank the Ministry for having taken this Motion with the seriousness that it deserves. It is good that the Ministry has been thinking about this particular issue but the sad side of it is that the Ministry, for quite some time, has in the process of trying to improve the services to the farmers been disposing off some of the valuable items through which the farmers would get better services. I have in mind institutions like the Agricultural Research Station in Kitale which has not only been disposed off but completely cleared out of the place. We want the Ministry and the Government to consider these areas as areas of high importance to this nation. When a national agricultural research station is given out to individuals, it does not pay anything at all to the taxpayer whose money was used to start that particular station. Whilst I have said that, I am happy to note that the Ministry has realised that there is high cost of production of various items; cattle feed and food for other animals occasioned by various costs of producing the same. What the Ministry should be doing is to look for ways of diversifying the areas of production of the same items.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, one area that I am not happy with is the Kenya Co-operative Creameries (K.C.C) which is supposed to serve the farmers but has a completely failed. It has failed because it was supposed to be a farmer service unit through which farmers could collect drugs for their animals and have their animals treated. As a result, Artificial Insemination would become integral part of that particular section.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the end of the month, once the farmers' produce is priced by K.C.C., the farmers can get their money through a check-off system. Now that K.C.C. is collapsing and the Ministry of Co-operative Development and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing are seeing it collapse, many of us who represent farmers in this House have started wondering what these two Ministries are doing about it.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is important and let the Government make it a matter of policy to ensure that any importation of any animal products is discouraged as long as the same products can be availed locally. That is the only way we can protect the local markets and methods of production. Failure to do that, we will occasion a situation where this country is going to become a net importer, as many hon. Members have said, of products that we could easily produce and it is going to be very expensive for Kenyans to earn a living because the cost of various foodstuffs will have gone beyond their means. This is the idea we are having; we are not thinking of farmers alone. We are thinking of wider issues which can affect this country right from the farmers to the consumers. These are issues that can be tackled at this particular stage by the Ministry, if it was more serious. Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, while the Ministry has said that they may not have enough funds as they would wish, it is important for them also to strengthen their extension services. When I was talking about co-ordination and assistance of various groups of farmers, I was talking about extension services. Many farmers may have the idea, they may be willing to do it, but they need some technical advice and co-ordination for the projects to take off. Once these projects have taken off, farmers would be able to sustain them without much problems. Extension service in this particular Ministry ought to be improved.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I talked earlier on about the need for various graduates to be deployed in this area, but as hon. Dr. Lwali-Oyondi mentioned, we should encourage only those who are willing to offer this particular service. The Government has got a scheme to loan money to various graduates who are ready to start their own businesses. Artificial Insemination should fall naturally to particular category of graduates because they are so many of them who graduated three or four years ago and they are still tarmacking as we are talking now. It is important that, that particular scheme is not only strengthened, but the Government should make a deliberate move to ensure that those graduates earn a living and in so doing they will be facilitating Artificial Insemination to various farmers and they will also ensure that the high quality that we have in this country is not going to go down.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is also important for the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock

Development and Marketing to think of ways of trying to revive farmer centres' because there is nothing taking place in those centres. What has happened is that some of the members of our society have decided to take some of those pieces of land for their own use. In the process, we are 'killing' the centres. These are the areas that we should ensure that this information is properly disseminated to as wide audience as possible.

With those few remarks, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

SALE OF HOUSES TO TENANTS

Mr. Prof. Mzee: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion.

THAT, since most of the residents in Changamwe, Kisauni and Likoni Constituencies in Mombasa District are squatters, and, since they are unable to improve their houses because they do not own the plots, this House urges the Government to enter into negotiations with landlords to make them sell the plots at a reasonable price to the existing tenants.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, at Independence, Kenyans were promised three things; shelter, free education and free health service. All these three things have become an illusion especially for the middle and low income group which comprise possibly between 23-24 million people of this country. It is a very serious illusion. Most of the middle class earners stay in rented houses; very low class houses. Low income earners stay in shanty dwellings, that is, the kind we see in Korogocho in Nairobi and in Kisumu Ndogo in Mombasa. These slums have one thing in common; they are all in valleys and are all below sewerage level. So the dwellers have to sleep with their human waste. These are the characteristics of the low income group of people who provide the semi-skilled and unskilled labour in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, to own a shelter, is a very important thing for every person not only for human beings, but for animals and birds. Animals are known to demarcate their territorial grounds with their instinct. They will not allow any other animal even animals of their species, except females, of course, to intrude into the territory without a fight to submission or death. This is how important it is to the human being to own a shelter of his own. Owning land to build a shelter is a natural human instinct. This country will never be in peace until shelter is provided to most of its citizen.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government policy and practice on the land allocation has been erratic and absolutely shocking. Land has been allocated principally to the rich and politically powerful individuals.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Motion is urging the Government to assist the tenants in Mombasa principally but it can hold anywhere in this country. We have entered into private negotiations with landlords who own and have title deeds for that land which makes it a freehold plot. They have entered into negotiation and the landlords have allowed them to build temporary mud and wattle houses and pay a certain amount of rent. This is the type of negotiation they have entered into with the landlords. I must say, we have this type of private negotiations between squatters or tenants, whatever you want to call them, and landlords. They will tell them, "Give me this small plot. I will build my shelter and pay you a certain rent", and the landlord will say, "It is okay, I will allow you to build it as long as you recognise that yours will be a temporary mud and wattle building. For you to live in here, on monthly basis, you will pay this amount of rent". They do not have any title deeds as proof that they own those houses except probably a temporary plan approved by the council, that they are allowed to erect the temporary building there and the other only prove is probably the monthly receipts, if at all they ever receive them from the landlords.

Therefore, this Motion is urging the Government to assist these tens of thousands of squatters in Mombasa District to enter into negotiations with the landlords and agree on an agreeable price, so that these plots can be sold to the tenants or squatters, whatever they are referred to, so that they have title deeds and they can apply for loans and improve on their houses and become decent people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Mombasa District, this is where the Government had the largest piece of Government-owned land, but most of it to-date, has been misallocated to powerful politicians, some of whom have claimed in this House to have been allocated more than 100 plots in the last 10 years.

An hon. Member: 100 plots!

Prof. Mzee: One politician from Mombasa District has claimed in public that in the last 10 years, he has been allocated by this Government over 100 plots.

Mr. Nthenge: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, should we not be told who that politician is?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Dr. Ombaka): That is not a point of order. Let the hon. Member move this Motion any way he wishes to.

Prof. Mzee: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not only Government land that has been allocated to rich and powerful politician but also Government houses. We do not have any foresight. We do not think about the future of this country. With civil servants living happily in Mombasa District, houses have been allocated at throw-away prices to powerful and rich people, not to the people who need these houses but to powerful and already very rich people. As I stand here, almost 90 per cent of the Government houses which we inherited from the Colonial government have just been given away without any thought to individuals. Not only houses, we have an old market in Mombasa called Mackinon Market, with a lot of flowers around, which has been given away. Some six, seven years ago, the Municipal Council of Mombasa designed a very beautiful plan to build a new market with shopping centres, plazas and everything. This model design is still in the office of the Mombasa Municipal Engineer. Already, negotiations have gone very far to get money given to us by a rich Arab country to allow us to build this plaza. Only seven months ago, the plot, without consultation of anybody, was given to the richest person in Mombasa and within a few days, all those people who were selling their things on Digo Road, in Mackinon Market, were removed by none other than Administration Police while well armed and, as usual, a perimeter wall has been built and now standing in there is a concrete building going up. The Government policy is making the rich more richer everyday. This is what we have.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Sega Market in Mombasa along Jomo Kenyatta Avenue has been sold. Part of the newly built Kongowea Market grounds have been sold. The famous Makadara Gardens where the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta had put in thousands of shillings to build a beautiful garden has been given to four powerful politicians in Mombasa. If I am asked to name them I will name them. The beautiful Mama Ngina Drive in Mombasa---

An hon. Member: You mention them!

Prof. Mzee: The beautiful Mama Ngina Drive in Mombasa has been allocated to powerful and rich individuals. The school plots---

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Dr. Ombaka): It better be a point of order.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my point of order is that, there are very many hon. Members from the Coast and in order that nobody mistakes any one of them to be one of these grabbers, could the Mover be in order to mention the name?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Dr. Ombaka): I am not going to order for their naming. The hon. Member may be in cognisance of the Standing Orders. He is making a general statement in introducing his Motion. So long as you keep it general, Prof. Mzee, you can proceed.

Prof. Mzee: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, as I said, school plots have been grabbed and in Mombasa we have about 120 Government schools; about 82 are primary schools and the rest are secondary schools. There has not been a single school which has been spared by the land grabbers. Every morning you wake up, you find that a certain portion has been taken away which has made the work of the politician in that area, a person like myself with very few resources very hard. Most of the time we have to collect money to put up perimeter walls to keep away grabbers from taking school plots. As I stand here, we have serious grabbers who are trying to grab the land belonging to Star of the Sea Secondary School, Baraki Primary School, Cherani Primary School to name just a few. Single-handed, we have to fight off these people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, road reserves have not been spared either. Marie Stopes Clinic is being closed down because the road which leads to that clinic has been allocated to somebody else for building purposes and this is a tarmac road! Hospitals have not been spared.

Currently, the Sheikh Said Almahayan, Tudor Clinic, the entire parking lot and the front reception area have been allocated to somebody who is currently trying to fence it off and develop it. There are donors who are ready to come up with an expansion plan. We do not have a single public toilet left in Mombasa. There is a toilet at Mackinon Market, a beautiful one on which a lot of money was spent to build a bore-hole so that it could be clean. This toilet has been allocated. The ones at Makadara Grounds and Uhuru Gardens have also been allocated, and all these are public toilets.

This Motion does not concern government plots; it concerns privately owned plots. In the 1960s and 70s, Mombasa town experienced a major population expansion. Before that, most of the residential plots were located only on the Island. However, after this expansion which occurred in the 1960s and 70s, a lot of people were forced to go onto the Mainland, particularly to the west in Changanwe, to the south in Likoni and to the north in Kisauni. This is where people went to build. These were originally farms producing cash crops like cashewnuts, coconuts, *et cetera*.

There were people there who owned this land. They can trace their ancestry up to 1,000 years back. When there was this problem, they allowed these people to come and build on these privately owned plots where people have their own title deeds. Now, there are tens and thousands of these houses built on these plots in these areas. However, as I

said, the agreement is to build temporary mud and wattle houses. These areas have, mostly, village layouts. There are no plans and the areas have been neglected. You can build your house in any way that you want.

Sometimes, you can have a person putting up a house on an area that is used as a road, thus, blocking off hundreds of other people. There are no access roads for ambulances, fire-fighters and many other services. As a result, very often, we read in newspapers of fires breaking out in Kongowea or Kisauni, destroying hundreds of houses and you start wondering why. This is because even the fire brigade cannot get to those areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, at this juncture, I must say that arrangements have to be entered into in such a way that landlords will not be aggrieved and tenants will not be exploited. They are all Kenyans. As I said, the landlords have owned these properties for a long time and they have been providing food to these areas. I am not urging the Government to do what it did to the Mazrui Trust Lands, that is, simply confiscate without compensation, yet, it dares not do the same to the European farms such as the Vipingo Estates where one individual owns over 60,000 acres of land, for fear of repercussion from the Western countries. At the time of Independence, the Government is known to have bought land from the European settlers and settled local indigenous people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these few remarks, I beg to move.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to second this Motion.

First of all, the black Kenyans in towns seem to live as if they are strangers. They seem to be in transit wherever they are and, in fact, most of them have come to believe that they do not belong to Nairobi, Mombasa and all the other major towns. That is why, for example, when their loved ones die, be they children or adults, they struggle very hard to go and bury them at home because they do not seem to belong to any place except their ancestral homes. It is high time that we got away from this. Our ancestors fought for *Uhuru* so that we could feel at home wherever we may be, regardless of colour, race, religious beliefs and so on. This is in accordance with our Constitution. As the Mover, Prof. Rashid Mzee, has said, these landlords have lived here since time immemorial and also, the squatters who are on this land have been there for some time now, since 1968. On humanitarian grounds, the Government should get into negotiations with the landlords with the aim of settling these people so that they can decently live by building decent houses, instead of living in perpetual fear that sooner or later, they will be evicted from their areas of residence. Also, during that time, the Government will have time to plan these towns. Those of us who have been to Europe or America have visited old towns like Stockholm, Helsinki, Oslo, London and even Paris. All those towns have a long history but when you get there, you will be amazed by the arrangements that have been made. The roads are very wide. As a matter of fact, when there is a dual-carriage way like Uhuru highway, the land in between is actually a park in which people rest because the roads are almost 50 yards apart, and all these is within the city centre. Both old and young people rest in such parks and you find that, despite the fact that these towns were planned during the 12th Century or earlier, they are very spacious and modern looking.

So, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is high time that we also got into planning our towns. If the Government will agree to negotiate with these landlords and settle these tenants, there should be a plan for children's playgrounds, nursery schools and even wide access roads to accommodate future traffic. At the moment,---

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Dr. Ombaka): Order! I am sorry to have to interrupt you, Dr. Lwali-Oyondi because it is now time for the interruption of business and therefore, the House stands adjourned until 2.30 p.m., this afternoon.

The House rose at 12.30 p.m.