

# NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

## OFFICIAL REPORT

Thursday, 26th October, 1995

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

*[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]*

PRAYERS

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*Question No. 765*

DEATH OF MR. AIBU.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Kapten is not here? We will leave the Question for the moment.

*Question No. 842*

RETIREMENT OF CHIEF.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Sifuna is not here? We will leave the question for the moment.

*Question No. 681*

LICENSING OF TRADITIONAL BREW

**Mr. Gitau** asked the Minister of State, Office of the President if he could set in motion the necessary machinery to enable all types of traditional brews to be fully licensed and processed in premises approved by the Ministry of Health since police officers and the administration police have been unable to stamp out brewing and consumption of traditional brews in the country?

**The Assistant Minister of State, Office of the President** (Mr. Sunkuli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have not carried the written answer but I beg to reply.

It is true that the police have not been entirely able to eradicate the brewing of traditional liquor but the police are continuing in their efforts to ensure that unlicensed consumption of traditional liquor is eventually stamped out. The mere fact that the brewing of traditional liquor has not been completely stamped out is not a good reason to legalise it and, therefore, that question does not arise.

**Mr. Gitau:** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Assistant Minister says that he does not have a written answer but I have it here. I do not know how his Ministry is operating. However, it is known that our people have survived on traditional liquors for decades. It is only that the Government has never set in Motion the necessary machinery where it can be produced in a manner acceptable by the health inspectors, and that is what we are looking for instead of making people---

**An hon. Member:** Who needs it?

**Mr. Gitau:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know some people do not get traditional liquors unless they sell camels. But my question is: When is the Government going to license local brewers and make sure that the samples are inspected by the health inspectors for licensing?

**Mr. Sunkuli:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kenyans have at their disposal, licensed liquors like beer and other brands, which they can drink. What I would like to state here is that we, as the Government, consider the health of our people as being very crucial, and that our people should retain their ability to work at all times. It has always been the intention of the Opposition to intoxicate Kenyans so that they can be able to push through their throats, ideas that are not necessarily palatable towards development. However, the Government will continue to insist on sobriety on its people and continue to make it unnecessary for them to consume drinks that are not good for their health and which

will not encourage them to work hard.

**Mr. Omino:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am rather intrigued by the Assistant Minister's reply. Can he now tell this House why every year the same Government gazettes the establishment of liquor licensing boards in every district for the express purpose of licensing brewing of traditional beers so that our local people are able to consume local liquor?

**Mr. Sunkuli:** Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is not directly related to this question.

**Mr. Mbeo:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from a constituency where people are basically very poor and cannot afford beer because there are no cash crops. Our cash crop really is chang'aa. I want to ask the Assistant Minister, if it is true that the reason why the Government does not want to licence the local brews is to enable the chiefs and assistant chiefs and the police at large to enrich themselves on a daily basis by taking bribes from these poor wananchi who cannot even pay Kshs.100 for anything?

**Mr. Sunkuli:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether the hon. Member has ever consumed chang'aa. It is an absolutely unhealthy drink because it contains a very high level of sulphuric acid. The Government insists that its people should be healthy. The hon. Member should leave Mathare and inform the people of Suba, that it is important to work hard to build a new district, rather than making themselves drunk.

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** What is it, Dr. Lwali-Oyondi?

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister in order to mislead this House and the whole nation that there is a trace of sulphuric acid (SO<sub>4</sub>) in chang'aa? Can he substantiate? Can he take it to the Government Chemist?

**Mr. Sunkuli:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member should know that I was a magistrate, and I know what is in chang'aa.

*Question No.827*

FUNDING OF AFC

**Mr. Sankori** asked the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing:-

(a) how much he had budgeted for crops and livestock development during 1995/96 financial year through Agricultural Finance Corporation;

(b) what is the breakdown of such allocation for seasonal crop credit general farm development and ranch loans; and

(c) what the Government is doing to restructure Agricultural Finance Corporation to enable the Institution to cope with the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP).

**The Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. arap Saina): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

No Government funds were budgeted through the Corporation for crops and livestock development during the 1995/96 Financial Year. The Corporation has, however, undertaken a loan recovery drive aimed at generating funds internally, to facilitate financing of the 1995/96 credit programmes. Despite this, it has become difficult for the Corporation to sustain lending activities, particularly in view of the loan collection lull that was created by the 1984 loan writeoffs. Given negative effects of the Structural Adjustments Programme (SAP) on the 1995/96 loan collection, the Corporation has projected to dispense Kshs.619,600,000.00 subject to the availability of the same as follows:-

General Farm Development and Ranch	- Kshs.435,000,000.00
Seasonal Crop Credit	- Kshs.184,600,000.00
Total	- Kshs.619,600,000.00

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a restructuring proposal has been drawn up and will be effected once consultations between the Ministry and the Treasury to obtain the required approval for implementation are finalised.

**Mr. Sankori:** Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister confirm or deny that the AFC is not getting any money for onward transmission to farmers from the Ministry simply because the Ministry does not want to vote any money to AFC?

**Mr arap Saina:** Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think, the hon. Member would have gone through the Printed Estimates and seen that there is no provision for this money. What is happening is that AFC is busy collecting outstanding monies which have not been repaid by the farmers. This will help the Corporation to re-lending at a later stage, but as I have said, we are short of these monies. If we had the money in the Printed Estimates, we would

disburse it.

**Mr. Mutahi:** Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has just said that AFC is busy collecting money from those who have not honoured their loans. There was an exemption in 1984, when there was a drought. The President gave an exemption to some people not to repay that loan. Does that include now, the loans that are being recalled? Does it include those ones written off in 1984?

**Mr. arap Saina:** Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, 1984 was a difficult year due to the drought which was an act of nature. So, loans which were to be repaid, are not being recalled now, and those are exempted.

**Mr. Sankori:** Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the 1984 drought affected nearly all the farmers that borrowed in 1983/94 financial year. Unfortunately, AFC had only written-off the livestock loan on steers and not on development. They know very well the livestock that were to pay that loan, also died during that year, 1984. Can the Ministry also [Mr. Sankori]

consider those people who had taken loans for development in 1984?

**Mr. arap Saina:** Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not think, the Government would reverse the decision of the President. The decision was announced once and for all.

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Are you sure it is a point of order, hon. Gatabaki? It had better be!

**Mr. Gatabaki:** On a point of order, Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Assistant Minister to mislead the House about the AFC being restructured, when we know very well, that the AFC has been deliberately used by this Government to disburse the taxpayers money for the benefit of some of us in the community, and the person in charge of that corporation is a nephew of the President?

*(Applause)*

**Mr. arap Saina:** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I could not easily follow what the hon. Member said. If he could repeat and say quietly and slowly so that I can answer precisely.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Next Question!

*Question No.825*

BOREHOLES IN LAGDERA

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** That Question will be deferred till next week.

*(Question deferred)*

*Question No. 768*

POWER FOR HEALTH CENTRES

**Mr. Aluoch** asked the Minister for Health:

(a) when the Ministry will install electricity in Rongo and Awendo health centres?

(b) when the two health centres will be up-graded to sub-district hospitals?

(c) why maternity facilities in Rongo Health Centre have not been operating for the last one and half years?

**The Assistant Minister for Health (Mr. Mutiso):** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I beg to give the following reply.

(a) My Ministry, in principle, accepts to install electricity at Awendo and Rongo health centres. The estimated cost of installation is being obtained from the Kenya Power and Lighting Company Limited and electricity will be installed immediately the funds are secured.

(b) Rongo and Awendo have been recommended for upgrading to sub-district hospitals. However, my Ministry has not secured funds to extent and upgrade the facilities on account of financial constraints. The position will be kept under review and projects will be implemented when capital funds are given in our budget.

(c) The opening of the maternity wing at Rongo health centre has been delayed by lack of funds to procure furniture and basic equipment. Nevertheless, funds have now been secured and furniture and equipment are being procured with a view to opening the maternity wing by 1st January next year.

**Mr. Aluoch:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not satisfied with the vague answers I am getting from the Assistant Minister. How much funds do you need to supply the maternity facilities because this Health Centre was operational for several years. However, what happened is that a few equipment were stolen. The beds were there because the community supplied them since once the closets were stolen, it has taken the Ministry over two years to buy these things and help the people! Can you expedite this buying of things? It cannot take you three months to buy things to use in the maternity wing.

**Mr. Mutiso:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sure the hon. Member is aware that the Ministry and the Government as a whole has been undergoing a very difficult situation due to an unfavourable political climate. But now that things are cooling down, I want to assure the hon. Member that within these three months, funds will be secured and the maternity wing will be opened next year in January. That is not very far off from today.

**Mr. Ogeka:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister say specifically when electricity will be installed in both Awendo and Rongo health centres? You have generally agreed that there is need to installed electricity in these places but you have not said specifically when it will be done. Now that done the budget, is it going to be next financial year or when?

**Mr. Mutiso:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is aware that the Ministry of Health's responsibility is to put up the infra-structure to help man the health centres and hospitals and also to supply drugs to those hospitals. But the issue of electricity depends on whether there is a nearby mains passing through the hospital which can be negotiated with the Ministry for Energy to see whether they can provide some funds

**Mr. Aluoch:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister seems not to be aware that Rongo is electrified. The whole of Rongo and the whole of Awendo, including the area where SONY Sugar Company is electrified. So, it is only a question of paying a deposit and being prepared to pay for the power installation, and wiring of this small health centre. This is not a very expensive thing for the Ministry of Health. Be awake! Mr. Minister!

**Mr. Mutiso:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, why can the hon. Member not solicit funds from his own constituents, in spirit of cost sharing? This is a very simple thing? He can raise that money, he can call all these hon. Members there to raise the funds that are needed and you get electricity the next day.

*Question No. 736*

MANAGEMENT OF RELI SACCO

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Prof. Anyang' Nyong'o is not here? The Question is stood over for the moment. Next Question Mr. Mbui.

*Question No. 809*

PAYMENTS FOR MR. KINYUKURU

**Mr. Mbui** asked the hon. Attorney-General:-

- (a) whether he is aware that the Resident Magistrate Court at Nyeri ordered and decreed him to pay Kshs67,500 to Mr. Gakura Kinyukuru in his Civil Suit No. 109 of 1984;
- (b) if he is further aware that Kshs5,439 under certificate of costs has not also been paid; and
- (c) when he will pay the plaintiff his damages, cost and interest accrued.

**The Attorney-General** (Mr. Wako): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that Mr. Gakura Kinyukuru was awarded Kshs50,000 in general damages and Kshs17,500 in interest by the Nyeri Senior Resident Magistrate's Court in Civil Suit No. 109 of 1984.

(b) I am also aware that the plaintiff, Mr. Gakura Kinyukuru, was awarded a further Kshs5,439 under Certificate of Costs.

(c) The decretal amount and other related legitimate costs are to be released to Mr. Gakuru Kinyukuru's advocate within the next 30 days.

**Mr. Mbui:** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Now, this claim has taken about 11 years, and to date it has not been cleared. The Question has also taken more than three months, and the Attorney- General has not yet prepared a cheque for this old man who was wronged by the Government. Why is it taking another 30 days to prepare the chequ? Is it that the Government is broke?

**Mr. Wako:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry concerned has now got funds to be able to pay.

**Ms. Karua:** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Can the Attorney-General assure this House, that, his

Office, when sued on behalf of the Government, will hence-forth be speeding up the payments of all claims? And also that, in this particular case, he will pay the interest accrued from 1990 to-date?

**Mr. Wako:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue of non-payment of the amount decretal is a serious matter to which all the Ministries attention has been brought in a circular that I wrote to the Permanent Secretary. There are, of course, a number of problems in cases which were filed in the 1980s. That is the backlog that we are trying to clear. I can also assure the hon. Member that we have calculated the interest to-date, and that that interest will be paid.

**Mr. Mbui:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the interest is upto 1990, what about from 1990 to 1995, that was the interest that was awarded by the court and, thereafter, will you pay the interest?

**Mr. Wako:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is what I have just told this honourable House, that we have already calculated interest upto last night.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Next Question. We will now go back to Question No.765. For the second time, Mr.Kapten.

**Mr. Kapten:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I apologies for coming late.

*Question No. 765*

DEATH OF MR. AIBU

**Mr. Kapten** asked a Minister of State, Office of the President, what caused the death of Mr. Henry Bikala Aibu on 5th June, 1995, at the Assistant Chief's office, Kinyoro Sub-Location, Kinyoro Location, Trans-Nzoia District.

**The Assitant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to reply.

The cause of the death of Mr. Henry Bikala Aibu is the subject matter of inquest No.15 of 1995, of the Kitale Senior Resident Magistrate's Court.

**Mr. Kapten:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, cases are taken for inquest when the cause of death is not known. In this particular case, the Assistant Chief of the area and his APs, beat up this man to death. Why have these people not been charged with murder instead of bringing the case for inquest?

**Mr. Sunkuli:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is giving evidence to the wrong forum, that is the type of evidence which will lead to the arrest of those people who murdered, if it is given to the Senior Resident Magistrate in Kitale.

**Mr. Kapten:** I am not giving evidence, all I am saying is, the Assistant Chief and his APs actually murdered this person. What is the purpose of having an inquest, when people are there who saw the Assistant Chief beating up a person to death?

**Mr. Sunkuli:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has no right to declare anybody guilty before a court does so. Let the hon. Member urge the witnesses to report to the Magistrate in Kitale, during the hearing of the inquest, and that evidence will be useful leading to the arrest of those who killed this person.

**Mr. Kapten:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Assistant Minister was a magistrate and he knows, I never said these persons are "guilty", I said "why have they not been charged", that is the question? I have not said they are guilty before trial in a court of law. Secondly, there must have been a post-mortem. Why have you not used that post-mortem to bring these people to book?

**Mr. Sunkuli:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the doctor who performed the post-mortem is one of those who are going to testify in this particular inquest. I am sure that the hon. Member is impatient and I know how he feels about this matter. I am sorry about that, but this matter, unfortunately, is before the court. It is no longer in my hands, it is before the judiciary, and I am sure the judiciary will come to a fair conclusion about this matter.

**Ms Karua:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, can the hon. Minister tell this House what the Ministry is doing about rampant cases of brutality by Assistant Chiefs, and whether his Ministry has a policy of protecting chiefs who batter citizens to death?

**Mr. Sunkuli:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government has no policy of protecting assistant chiefs who batter citizens, either to death or otherwise, and does not have a policy of tolerating the violation of the human rights of citizens of this country. Any Assistant Chief or Administrative Policeman or any other citizen who violates that law of maintaining the rights of the citizens must face prosecution.

**Mr. Sifuna:** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, before I ask this Question I wish to apologise for coming late.

*Question No. 842*

RETIREMENT OF CHIEF

**Mr. Sifuna** asked the Minister of State, Office of the President why the Chief of Bumula Location in Bungoma District is still working, yet he is over 57 years.

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

Mr. Benjamin M. Were, the Chief for Buluma Location, Bungoma District retired on 31st December, 1994 after attaining the mandatory retirement age of 55 years.

**Mr. Sifuna:** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, arising from that misleading reply from the Assistant Minister, in May this year, I went to his office and found Mr. Were working. Now, it is over ten months since, as the Assistant Minister is claiming, he retired. Why has the Ministry not filled that post?

**Mr. Sunkuli:** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Ministry has filled the post. There is a chief called Vincent Iteke Otiato. I am sure the hon. Member knows about him. He is the new chief. He was appointed as from the 13th October, 1995. But I have in fact investigated as to why the hon. Member may have asked this Question and I found that, indeed there was a gap between the time Mr. Buluma retired and the filling of this particular post. The Question was actually filed in July, but it has been over-taken by events because we now have a substantive chief in place.

**Mr. Sifuna:** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell this House when the interview took place, because up to now, the chief is not in the office at all. Maybe even the letter of appointment is still being held in the Assistant Minister's office. Can he tell us when the interview was held?

**Mr. Sunkuli:** I am sorry, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I do not have those facts right now, but I have the date of the appointment of Mr. Vincent Iteke Otiato and that was 13th October, 1995. If he has not reported to his office, I hope that when he hears this announcement on the radio today, he will go to the office.

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, if this particular person has been appointed, it means there must have been an interview and the Assistant Minister should have been briefed by his officers when the advertisement was done in the public and when the interview was held. Could he tell us whether this has actually been done, and if not, could he advertise that post so that people can compete for it because we have got very competent people to compete for that post?

**Mr. Sunkuli:** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Office of the President never appoints a chief without an interview. So, there must have been an interview done. However I do not know the date when it was done. But I can bring the hon. Member the dates if he would like, but I do not think it is important because we always conduct an interview.

*Question No. 736*

MANAGEMENT OF RELI SACCO

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Prof. Anyang Nyong'o is still not here? This Question is dropped.

*(Question dropped)*

**QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE**

TRESPASS BY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

**Ms Karua:** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that Mowlem Construction Company has trespassed into the land of 40 families in Rukenya Location of Gichugu Constituency purportedly to survey the construction of a dam for irrigation in Mwea?

(a) Is he further aware that the said Company has damaged cash crops and food crops of the concerned families and is assessing compensation, arbitrarily and arriving at amounts not acceptable to the families?

(c) Can the Minister assure this House that the unlawful trespass by Mowlem Construction Company will be halted forthwith, until the local community is explained the usefulness of the proposed dam and legal procedures appertaining to compulsory acquisition of land are put in place?

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

(a) I am not aware that Mowlem Construction Company has trespassed into the land of 40 families in Rukenya Location of Gichugu Constituency for survey of construction of a dam for irrigation in Mwea.

What I am aware of, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, is that 29 family plots were affected during the geophysical surveys and soil tests that are required for the proposed dam construction and this was done after due consultation and concurrence.

(b) I am aware that the company doing the feasibility study damaged some crops in the course of their duties and that appropriate compensation was paid as arrived at by the National Irrigation Board, the affected families and farm crop experts from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing.

(c) Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the project has been explained to the local residents and the DDC approved the building of the proposed dam in 1985. Further, the DDC formed a smaller committee comprising technocrats, local leaders and the local MPs, including the hon. Member for Gichugu, as members, on 28th July, 1995. The Committee's mandate entails amongst others sensitization of the residents on the usefulness of the project and any other matters arising thereof. Indeed, this committee met yesterday at Kerugoya but unfortunately none of the Members of Parliament attended. I did not say it was wrong, I just said, they did not attend.

If the geophysical surveys and soil tests indicate that the area is technically suitable for dam construction, legal procedures pertaining to acquisition of the land will be put in place.

**Ms. Karua:** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, may I begin by saying that I do not recognize the DDC since it is not a legal instrument. I would like to know from the Assistant Minister what he means by saying that he is not aware that the company trespassed. Can he in good conscience categorically say that these 29 families he acknowledges Mowlem Construction moved into their land to do the test had given their permission for their land to be occupied and their crops to be damaged by Mowlem Construction Company?

**Mr. Ligale:** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I did say consultation had taken place and families were notified before the Mowlem Construction Company moved in. I can also confirm that all the families affected have collected their compensation. I have here a schedule of signatures of all the families who have signified having received the money.

**Mr. Mathenge:** Thank you Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir. Now, the DDC is supposed to enlist co-operation and participation of beneficiaries of a project. Can the Assistant Minister tell us whether the co-operation and participation of proposed beneficiaries have been obtained? In addition to that, what plans has the Government got to settle the people likely to be displaced by the construction of the dam?

**Mr. Ligale:** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I did say that there was a committee that was set up; not just the DDC. A committee has been set up comprising of various experts from various Ministries including our own and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, as well as the local leaders who will discuss this project with the local residents and everybody who is concerned. Amongst the facts to be looked into, is how best to compensate the farmers that are likely to be affected, whether it will be by re-settling them, giving them the first opportunity after the scheme has been set up as well as compensating them for any loss of property when the dam is constructed. All these matters will be looked into by that committee which is going to be set up.

**Ms Karua:** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, could the hon. Assistant Minister agree with me that this committee to sensitize the local residents which was only set up on 28th July, 1995 is coming because of the complaints of the local residents and that it means, even in 1985 when the hon. Assistant Minister claims the DDC approved this project, the local community was ignored, were not asked to air their views and the company just descended on their land, illegally destroying their crops?

**Mr. Ligale:** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I do not agree. In fact the company carrying out the geophysical survey is really an agent of the Government. Before this site was agreed upon, a survey was carried out by a consultant and found this area to be the most suitable. It was on the basis of the fact that this site was the most suitable that this committee was set up to now sensitize the people and to ensure that they carry them along with them before any construction takes place.

**Mr. Mbui:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in relation to what the Assistant Minister refers to as the DDC, the Kirinyaga DDC is composed of nothing but civil servants. It does not even invite the local Members of Parliament to its meetings. Now, you are telling us that there was a DDC meeting yesterday. There is this question of land ownership. Will the Assistant Minister take care not to interfere with the ownership of land without the authority of the owners of these pieces of land?

**Mr. Ligale:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are two committees. The DDC is a separate committee and the Member of Parliament is a member of it. If he does not attend its meetings, that is not my business. All of us in this august House are members of our various DDCs. If you choose not to attend, that is not my business. However, the committee I referred to which met yesterday is a committee that was set up and it comprises of experts plus the local Members of Parliament from that area. Its purpose is to sensitize the residents who are likely to be affected by this very important dam that could make this country self-sufficient in rice production.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Next Question!

REGISTRATION OF SAFINA

**Mr. Murungi:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Attorney-General the following Question by Private Notice:-

(a) Why has the Registrar of Societies taken so long to register SAFINA as a Political Party?

(b) Is the Attorney-General aware that the Registrar is violating the provisions of the Societies Act, and contravening the applicant's constitutional right to freedom of association?

**The Attorney-General (Mr. Wako):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The necessary investigations are being carried out by the Registrar of Societies before he can make a decision whether or not to register SAFINA.

(b) Neither the provisions of the Societies Act nor the constitutional right to freedom of association are being violated because such a right is subject to the limitations set out in Articles 70 and 80 (2) of the Constitution.

**Mr. Murungi:** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. It is very unfortunate that the Attorney-General has not been able to answer my Question which was asking why the Registrar of Societies has taken so long to register SAFINA as a political party. The Attorney-General has not answered why. We conducted a search at the Registry of Societies and we got this information: KANU applied for registration on the 13 of May, 1960 and it was registered on the 11th of June, 1960. This was within a period of one month. The KNC Party applied for registration on the 30th of December, 1991 and it was registered on the 7th of February, 1992, which was a period of one month. The FORD (Asili) Party applied for registration on the 13th of August, 1992 and was registered on the 16th of October, 1992, which was a period of two months, but we were given to understand that the papers of FORD (Asili), as initially presented, were not in order. The FORD (Kenya) Party was registered within one day. It applied for registration on the 13th of October, 1992 and was registered on the 13th of October, 1992. The DP was registered within one week. It applied for registration on the 10th of January, 1992 and was registered on the 17th of January, 1992. The SDP applied for registration on the 15th of January, 1992 and was registered on the 6th of February, 1992; within a period of three weeks. The Labour Party Democracy applied for registration on the 2nd of February, 1992 and was registered on the 6th of March, 1992; within a period of one month. The KENDA party applied for registration on the 16th of January, 1992 and was registered on the 6th of February, 1992. So, the maximum period any political party has waited for registration in this country is two months for FORD (Asili).

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, can the Attorney-General explain why four and a half months after SAFINA applied for registration, it has not yet been registered?

**Mr. Wako:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, to answer that question, first, I would like to say that the law does not impose the limit within which the decision must be made. As to the practice which my learned friend and hon. Member has referred to, had he carried out a wider research, he would have come to a different conclusion. If you have the patience, I can also now start reading out all the applications that have been made for registration of political parties, those that have been rejected and those that are pending. It will become clearly apparent that SAFINA is the latest applicant and that there are 13 other applications still pending which were earlier than SAFINA. Therefore, if you have to consider the practice, the hon. Member should have carried out a wider research and he would have come to a different conclusion. Can I now start reading the 45 applications?

**Hon. Members:** No!

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Order!

**Mr. Wako:** The Kenya Socialist Party (KSP) submitted its application on 30th October, 1992 and it is still pending. The Pan African Congress (PAC) submitted its application on 6th January, 1993 and it is also still pending. If I may just give the statistics here, the number of applications for registration of political parties are 45. The number of registered political parties out of that 45 is 10, plus KANU which had been registered earlier. The number rejected is 22, the number pending, including SAFINA is 13, and SAFINA is the latest applicant. Therefore, the other 12 who applied before SAFINA have a stronger case to advance before this House.

Now, if I may start reading---

**Mr. Nyanja:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Attorney-General in order to continue misleading the nation through this august House? We know that SAFINA has already been registered. It was registered when Mr. Jimmy Carter was here, but a very senior KANU hawk is "sitting" on that certificate. Can the Attorney-General confirm or deny that fact?

**Mr. Wako:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, SAFINA was not registered, that is a fact, and that is why, in fact, this Question has been asked by the hon. Member of Parliament who is one of the most ardent promoters and founder



members of SAFINA.

**Mr. Muite:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, could the hon. Attorney-General give an assurance to this House that after the repeal of the notorious Section 2 (a) of our Constitution, and given the freedom of association which is contained in the Kenya Constitution and vested in any Kenyan, it is no longer in the hands of the KANU Government or even the President to decide which party is going to be registered and which one is not going to be registered?

**Mr. Wako:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in accordance with the laws that we have in this country, the issue of registration of political parties lies, not with the Attorney-General, but with the Registrar of Societies. In the exercise of that function, in as much as that decision involves rights, the Registrar of Societies is really acting in a quasi judicial capacity.

**Mr. Muite:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the Attorney-General to mislead this House that defacto power to register a political party lies with the Registrar General when we know that the KANU barons, including the President, have publicly said who is going to be registered and who is not going to be registered? The defacto power rests with the President of this country not with you nor with the Registrar General.

**An hon. Member:** He is keeping the certificate.

**Mr. Muite:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is why SAFINA's certificate which is already registered is now being "sat" on by somebody.

**Mr. Wako:** Nobody is "sitting" on SAFINA's certificate. SAFINA has not been registered. The legal power of registering any political party is under the Societies Act. The consideration on whether or not a party should be registered is under Section 11 of the Societies Act. That is the law and that is what will be applied.

**Mr. Githiomi:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Attorney-General is not answering the Question. The Question is very clear. He has been asked to tell this House why the Registrar of Societies has taken so long to register SAFINA as a political party. He is being evasive. Can he tell this House when SAFINA will be registered?

**An hon. Member:** Never!

**Hon. Members:** Why?

**Mr. Wako:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as to whether or not SAFINA would be registered, it will depend solely on the investigations being carried out and on Section 11 of the Societies Act.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I call upon Mr. Maore to ask his question.

**Mr. Mulusya:** This is not a matter of SAFINA members only!

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, hon. Mulusya!

**Mr. Maore:** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Listening to the Attorney-General you will realise that he is attempting to create an illusion of independence of an office that we know is political under him and his boss. Can he give an undertaking to show the nation that the Attorney-General is the one in charge of this issue of registration and not the Kanu leaders. Is it the Attorney-General or the boss?

**Mr. Wako:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I have said, the law is very clear. The person to make a decision is the Registrar of societies. If you are dissatisfied with that decision I will be there as appellate authority. If you are dissatisfied with my decision, you are at liberty to go to the High Court.

**Mr. Raila:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Attorney-General in order to tell this House that his office is carrying out investigations when the, Head of State himself has categorically said: Never never ever will SAFINA be registered? He has even gone ahead to say that he will never allow a Mzungu to head a political party in this country. Those are very racist utterances from the Head of State of this country. Is he in order to continue to mislead this House and give an undertaking when we know that there are no investigations being carried out by his office?

**Mr. Wako:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whatever is said by any person regarding the registration of political parties can only be taken into account within the context of Section 11 of the Societies Act in considering whether or not to register a political party.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Next Order!

#### COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

*(Order for Committee read being  
the 13th and Final Allotted Day)*

**MOTION**

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

Vote 10 - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock

Development and Marketing

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The resurgence of our economic growth from a meagre .02 per cent in 1993 to 3.0 in 1994 was a gratifying development to all of us. This remarkable growth was as a result of the continued liberalization of our economy enabling the private sector to step up their competitive investment initiatives in various sectors of the economy and more importantly, the increased performance of the agricultural sector.

*(Loud consultations)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, hon. Raila and Murungi! Order!

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while the ultimate aim is to industrialize our economy, agriculture will continue to play a key role towards the achievement of our main national development activities of providing adequate food security to our people, alleviating poverty through income and employment generation, earning foreign exchange and providing raw materials for our industrial sector. The importance of the agricultural sector to our economic growth was once again underscored by the impetus it gave to the overall economic growth we have witnessed over the last Financial Years. The Agricultural sector plays a key role in the livelihood of people, providing almost all of the country's food requirement. Currently, it accounts for nearly 1/3 of the Gross Domestic Product. The sector also contributes immensely towards the goal of poverty alleviation by providing direct employment to approximately 70 per cent of our work force, particularly in the rural areas where nearly 80 per cent of our people reside. It also generates about 60 per cent of our total foreign exchange earnings, excluding refined petroleum products. It also contributes between 70 and 75 per cent of raw materials needed by our industrial sector.

In line with our national goals and aspirations, the Ministry for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing continues to implement the relevant policies stipulated by Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 on Economic Management for Renewed Growth, Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1994 on National Food Policy, the Seventh National Development Plan and the Policy Framework Paper for 1995/97. In this regard, the highest priority of the Ministry continues to be enhancement of national food security and self-sufficiency and the production of export and industrial oriented agricultural commodities to generate the foreign exchange and raw materials needed by our industrial sector. In undertaking these activities, the Ministry hopes to contribute to employment and income generation both of which are fundamental to the important goal of rural poverty alleviation. To achieve all these important national goals, financial and fiscal resources will be required and this is the basis of the request for this Ministry's budget.

However, before I make an examination of the highlights of this Motion, I would like to comment on a number of important issues. First, the various measures undertaken by the Ministry in support of the agricultural sector since the last budget. Secondly, the key constraint hindering the achievement of even more rapid growth of the sector. Thirdly, the main measures being undertaken by my Ministry to accelerate the growth of the sector. Fourthly, the various measures announced in this year's national budget that are likely to affect agriculture.

Measures undertaken by the Ministry in support of the agricultural sector since the last budget include undertaking a number of activities geared towards the development of the agricultural sector. On food crops, having liberalised the cereals sub-sector in 1993, in collaboration with the other relevant arms of the Government we have redefined the role of the NCPB. In harmony with this, the Ministry is in the process of developing a programme to enhance the participation of the private sector in the production, storage, distribution and processing of cereals. The legal framework is also being addressed through the revision of the Agricultural Act, the NCPB Act, the Co-operatives Act and the Chief's Authority Act.

On exports, the liberalisation of the coffee and tea sub-sectors is progressing well and the ownership of the industry is being transferred to farmers. For these commodities, the main focus will be on restructuring of the institutional set up, increasing small holder yields and expanding the processing capacity.

On industrial crops, a background study towards the privatisation of Chemelil, Muhoroni and SONY sugar factories has already been completed while Mumias is being privatised through its Board of Directors. During the privatisation of the sugar and cotton industries, the Government will ensure that the farmers are given first priority in the purchase of the shares and efforts towards organising farmers in this regard are being initiated. The Cotton Act is

being revised to enable farmers co-operative unions and societies to play a greater role in marketing and distribution of lint. Privatisation of six cotton Board Ginerics, restructuring of the co-operatives and establishment of appropriate quality seed production and control are all being undertaken to strengthen the sub-sector. To achieve the necessary cost effective import substitution and export promotion, the Ministry is in the process of developing the necessary institutional, technical and legal framework for the oil seeds industry which has considerable potential as an alternative source of income in the ASAL areas.

The agricultural sector today faces numerous constraints like inadequate and poor rural infrastructure including roads, rural market centre facilities, storage, electricity and water. Lack of adequate credit for farmers and market is another constraint. High cost of agricultural input including animal feeds is also a constraint. Lack of adequate and reliable markets and weather related information for more effective and efficient decision-making on production and marketing operations; poor business management and technical skills for agricultural commodity handling, storage and processing particularly in the case of those previously handled by marketing boards.

To enhance the performance of the agricultural sector on a sustainable basis, it will be necessary to undertake various measures aimed at eliminating these key problems. These include re-defining the functional role of the Ministry under the liberalisation system with the aim of restructuring it to facilitate its effectiveness and efficiency in rendering services to our farming community. Draft proposals in this regard have already been prepared with support from the World Bank supported Second Agricultural Sector Management Project. In addition, technical units of the Ministry provide policy analysis and services. This will also strengthen the public sector.

In support of farmers, the Ministry will promote the production and utilisation of high quality agricultural inputs, planting material, breeding stocks, and animal feeds. In this regard, the Ministry will implement more stringent regulations on quality of both imported and locally produced inputs, breeding stocks and planting materials. Private sector participation in the production and processing of these essential agricultural inputs and provision of other essential extension and marketing services will be encouraged. To facilitate free and dynamic private sector participation in agricultural production and marketing, the Ministry in conjunction with other relevant institutions, is in the process of reviewing the various legal Acts relevant to the agricultural sector with a view to streamlining them with the already agreed policy and institutional reform.

Subject to availability of funds, the Ministry will also undertake key investment programmes to give agriculture the required importance under a liberalised system. The programmes will include creation of sustainable agricultural credit programme, development of reliable and effective market information and early warning systems, provision of training on crop handling techniques, and in collaboration with other Government institutions, the Ministry will also participate in programmes aimed at improving the required infrastructure. The need to rehabilitate and expand the rural access roads in districts with high agricultural potential cannot be over-emphasised.

The funds required for the fiscal year 1995/96 to run my Ministry, cover the various specialised services and will be distributed as follows; under Recurrent Expenditure, the net expenditure amounts to K£149,266,760 and will finance the following activities:-

General administration and planning, agricultural support services, land and farm development, agricultural livestock education and livestock development, veterinary services, range land development services and food supplies and management services.

Under development budget, the next expenditure amounts to K£.91,155,310---

**Mr. Shikuku:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I wish to draw your attention to Standing Order 65 because as much as I would like to listen to the hon. Minister, I cannot avoid going by the rules of the House which states that no hon. Member shall read his speech. Are we going by this or has it been changed?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I am completely familiar with that, but we are going by it and I have seen the hon. Member consulting his notes.

**Mr. Shikuku:** The truth is that he is reading, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing (Mr. Nyachae):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, only angels who do not exist in this House can quote figures without referring to their notes. I am not an Angel, and therefore, I have to refer to my notes to read figures.

The estimated amount for development expenditure is K£.91,655,310. This will finance the following activities: General administration and planning, agricultural support services, agricultural and livestock development, veterinary services, range land development services, food supplies and management services and integrated agriculture and livestock development.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the 1995/96 budget proposals contain measures that will have direct and indirect impact on agriculture. The sector will derive direct benefits from the introduction of more specific and foreign taxes, commercial, donated and aid-funded imports of maize, sugar, milk, wheat and rice in the place of the previous variable duty. This will protect farmers from undue competition from the imports that previously circumvented duty

payments. The introduction of tighter controls on transit goods will ensure that the domestic market is not flooded with cheap and untaxed goods. Zero-rating of all animal feed preparation is expected to benefit the livestock sub-sector through input cost reduction. In addition, non-taxation of water drilling services will encourage the development of water resources and facilities for domestic and agricultural use especially in arid and semi-arid areas. While all these new measures are welcome to the farming community, the introduction of presumptive tax and income tax on our agricultural goods will, however, have a negative impact on the agricultural sector by reducing the net realisable income to the farmers.

In conclusion, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like now to request this House to approve the amount of K£.120,461,035 both for the recurrent and development expenditures of my Ministry for 1995/96 financial year. The sum is the balance of the total net expenditure of both recurrent and development budgets, amounting to K£.240,922,07.

With those few remarks, I beg to move.

**The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development** (Mr. Ligale): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to second the Vote for the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. In doing so, I would first of all congratulate the Minister for ably moving this Motion and steering the affairs of this very important Ministry that is so crucial to the lives of Kenyans.

For any country to develop, food security is a must. It is crucial that any country should be able to feed its citizens. For an agricultural country like Kenya, the agricultural sector is very important. I am happy that the policies that have to assist us in enabling Kenyans to produce enough food crops and industrial crops for local consumption as well as for export are in the able hand of hon. Nyachae and a very able team led by the PS, Peter Wambura. I have been a PS for a long time, if you do not know.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is important that we continue to enable Kenyans to produce enough food, both for domestic use and for export. I know that in the last two days, we have been discussing the importance of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. We allocated resources to the Minister of Commerce and Industry to enable Kenyans to get into business. This will enable us to export manufactured goods and finished products in order to earn foreign exchange. However, it has been stressed and we must make it clear that in the foreseeable future, agriculture will continue to play the most vital role in the economy of this country. Therefore, we must address various policies which can enable us to remain soundly healthy in our food security, and also in ensuring that industrial crops for industrialisation are produced locally, including crops like coffee, cotton, etcetera.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to address myself to the fact that we can continue to produce food for Kenyans. The first point I want to raise is the land policy. The land policy in this country is very important. If we continue to allow Kenyans to fragment their small-scale farms to levels where we cannot produce food, it is going to negate our declared policy of ensuring that we have adequate food for our people. I have to say here that in the high potential areas, particularly Central, Nyanza and Western Provinces, sub-division of our land where every Kenyan believes that they must own a parcel of land to be able to eke out a living is not going to assist us in this regard. I have said so once or twice before and I will say it here again that not every Kenyan in this country can own land. We must begin to understand that some of us must begin to find non-agricultural enterprises to be able to earn a living. Certainly where I come from, people are packed almost like sardines and everybody still believes that they must own a piece of land. I know that my colleague, the Minister whom we admire, comes from an equally densely populated area and he very much appreciates the points I am making. There is no way we can continue to allow every small-scale farmer to sub-divide his personal one hectare amongst his seven or eight sons and hope to be able to produce adequate food. So, we must begin to address this issue to come up with a policy that will limit the sub-division of these small-scale farms to manageable levels.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while still on the question of land policy, I would like to address the issue of utilisation of our rangelands and ranches. Given the fact that our rangelands and ranches are probably the only areas where we can have opportunity to appreciably increase food production, we must come up with a policy on how we can best utilise these areas. The people who live in rangelands and who have practiced pastoral farming for a long time must be allowed to continue to educate us and show us how best they have maintained those eco-systems. When we allow small-scale farmers who have not lived in the rangeland to move in and begin to sub-divide and denude that land, we are losing a vital resource. You will find that in areas where in the past we have produced livestock, particularly beef farming, at the moment that industry is on the decline. One needs only to travel or drive through these areas to acknowledge my sentiments. In the past, when I first came to Nairobi in places like Elementaita, we used to have the best beef farming in this country. But because we allowed co-operatives and companies to buy those farms, people moved in and began to parcel them out. We thought they were buying them and running them as co-operative societies or companies. But very soon, after buying them, they began to parcel them out, they began to till them. They are now growing maize and beans, crops that could not grow on those areas. In fact, we have lost

very valuable rangeland that should have been used for livestock development.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am suggesting that we must come up with a policy of ensuring that our rangelands and ranches continue to be used as rangelands and ranches and that we only improve on infrastructure to ensure that those areas remain as ranches. We should provide these areas with adequate water in order to increase productivity in our ranches. Thus, we will ensure that we have adequate beef for the future.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me turn to another issue - the use of irrigation. Given that we have utilised most of our high potential land to maximum capacity, where we have any hope is in the arid and semi-arid areas. The only hope for the future to increase production and to be able to get any more Kenyans to move into those areas is by way of irrigation for those people to be able to grow crops. If you travel to areas like the lower reaches of Machakos and Kitui, you will see that the soil potential is there. If you had adequate water to irrigate those areas, it would be possible to increase our food production. Certainly our beef production will be appreciably increased.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have lessons to learn from other countries. If you go to a country like India, in the late 40s, some of you who were here will remember, India used to go about with a bowl to beg for food all over the world. Now India exports rice, wheat and other crops because a crucial land policy was undertaken by Government to irrigate its land and not to depend on rain-fed agriculture which we depend on in this country. We need to borrow a leaf from countries like India and Thailand which have very substantially increased their food production because the Ministry of Agriculture works hand in hand with the Ministry of Energy in ensuring that the power that is produced is made available to the farmers so that they can use very fairly simple equipment for irrigating their land to increase food production. If we do that this country has potential, adequate land and good soil to produce food for Kenyans. This will ensure that we have food security for this country.

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

*(Question proposed)*

**Mr. Anyona:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on this important Vote.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it goes without saying that the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing is the main back-bone and the mainstay of our national economy. This is one of the truths that ought to be repeated again and again because in spite of that truth, the fact of the matter is that the agricultural sector in this country is not doing as well as it should be. It is also true to say that agriculture in our country is the best avenue for industrial take-off. I know we are dreaming big dreams about industrialisation but it is not possible to take-off without developing the agricultural sector to its maximum.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the rural areas the agricultural sector has virtually collapsed for various reasons, and as a result the national economy in the agricultural sector has equally declined. I am sorry that my speech this afternoon will sound like very bad news but I believe when you go across this country and you see what is going on and hear what the people are saying, then it will be wrong for us, as leaders, to sit here and paint a rosy picture of our agriculture.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I believe and I think when I listened to the Minister moving the Vote and the Assistant Minister seconding it, it is quite clear that we have some policy problems. I think there are some structural policy problems affecting the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. Land use is one and land tenure is another. What have we done? What conscious policy has been evolved for the long term or just for today and tomorrow so that our agriculture does not decline.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that, personally, I have a very high regard for the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, not for any reason, but because I believe that he is a hard working man. I believe that he understands the subject of agriculture, other things notwithstanding. Equally, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have very high regard for the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. He appeared before a Committee which I was chairing a year ago and it was quite clear that he was a man who understood what his duties were. But in spite of that, it is quite true to say that there is a lot of mismanagement of our agriculture, not by any particular individual but, I think, the whole system is just not moving together in the same gear. One of the problems that agriculture is facing in this country is the question of seeds. From coffee, to maize and cotton, there is a problem of the quality of seed. There is also a problem of fertiliser and inputs, generally. There is a further problem of the relationship between the extension staff of the Ministry and the farmer. In fact, I would say there is totally no relationship between them; what there is a state of cold war between the two sides. Clearly, given that relationship, there is no way agriculture can do well.

I would like to speak briefly about the various crop sectors. For instance, clearly coffee in this country has collapsed for various reasons which we cannot go into now. But the problem of paying the farmers was the main

cause of this collapse. The fact that the farmers were neglected and were being fleeced by the very people who should be serving them naturally made them just give up farming the crop. There have been efforts to rehabilitate the crop. I am told that there are World Bank funds to rehabilitate coffee farming. However, those funds are going to waste. I cannot see any sign in Kisii, where I come from, and also in other parts of the country that I have been to, of rehabilitation of coffee farms or new growth of the crop. New growth is very obvious. When you go to Europe just after the winter you can see new life. Here, I do not see any new life. All that I hear even now when I meet farmers is complaints that whatever instruments, or funds, were made available have been misused by the people who are supposed to administer them. It is very important that we get the coffee sector going. This is because it is one of the main backbones of our economy.

I was in the Committee which was considering the question of cotton ginneries. All the ginneries in this country, as far as I am concerned, are at a standstill. That is one of the reasons why you cannot find buyers for them. People are merely interested, for speculative purposes, to acquire the land on which these ginneries stand, because the machinery is dead and there is nothing going on there. So, cotton is another industry that has collapsed, basically for the same reasons as those for the collapse of the coffee sector. This land can produce vast amounts of cotton, both for internal consumption and for export. Yet, we are doing nothing. Sometimes I wonder why we complain about mitumba clothes! Do we want our people to walk naked? We cannot produce cotton or cloth because we have neglected the cotton industry. So, what happens? Obviously, we have to resort to mitumba clothes.

Pyrethrum was a very important sector of our economy, particularly in areas where some of us come from. This crop was equally mismanaged and it collapsed. I see no signs of recovery in that area also. I would like to urge the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing that we need to rehabilitate this crop.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me come to tea, which is very close to the hearts of some of us, if only for the simple reason that it is the only source of livelihood for the people of this country. You can see generally that the tea industry is buoyant; it is doing well. The rains are there and farmers are working hard. Sometimes we have the problem of lack of fertiliser. For example, I am told that this year there has been a delay in the delivery of fertiliser to farmers. Also, this industry is affected by poor infrastructure like the roads. I do not know where money has gone to.

We voted money here, there is also a road maintenance levy which is charged on fuel and cess funds are being collected and yet the roads infrastructure, particularly in areas like Kisii and Nyamira Districts, is totally "dead". Now, how can agriculture improve when you have that kind of a situation?

Agricultural inputs are costly and we have to coax our farmers into working. If we tend to punish them clearly they will not do very much in this area. I want to say one very important thing. The farmers are not very well paid in the tea industry and they have been complaining. Now, there is a big story in the country, at least in Kisii, that this year's second payment for tea has been reduced, in the case of Kisii farmers, from Kshs 14/- per kilogramme to almost nothing. Now, there is a silent protest and I want to warn this Government that if the farmers this year, for whatever reason, are paid much less than what they were paid last year, then we will be in serious trouble, not of anybody's making, but due to the mismanagement of the economy. There will have to be a full explanation as to why the bonus for this year would be less instead of being more. The farmers were enthusiastic last year when they were paid more and they bought more fertilisers, put in more working hours and, I believe, produced more tea; and yet they are being told that they are going to get less. At the moment it is a rumour, but in this country rumour is what reigns.

I want to take this opportunity to inform the Minister about this - I know that he has been away. I was upcountry and I would like to tell him that people are eagerly waiting to hear what they will be paid this year. Please take note that if there is any shortfall in the amount of the second payment then we had better look for funds from wherever source and subsidise that shortfall. This is because the farmers of this country are not prepared -remember 1997 is very near - to take anything less than what they were paid last year.

Also, farmers are very unhappy about the transaction involving the purchase of the Diamond Trust building. Farmers are being forced to sign forms which they do not understand. I am wondering why the Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA) cannot go around, explain this transaction to the farmers and get their consent for it. We know of the experience where people were forced into certain situations and then they went ahead and uprooted pyrethrum and coffee and they will do the same even with tea. Of course, if they do that they will merely be cutting their noses to spit their faces, and we do not want that to happen.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, horticulture is one area with great potential, particularly in Western Kenya. It is for knowledge of this potential that some of us are supporting the development of Eldoret Airport. Some people are engaged in sterile politics, but we know that we need a facility like this one nearer home. You do not have to build it overnight or illegally but we do need an airport. So, I am going to support the development of Eldoret Airport. After all, a lot of money has gone to waste in this country. There are many white elephants so that one more will not make much difference. But I believe that this is one project which, if properly developed, will be successful.

With those words, I beg to support.

**The Minister for Local Government** (Mr. Ntimama): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to support this Motion and I have a few comments to make. First of all, it is important that we people in this country understand that agriculture is the mainstay of our economy. This country is dependent entirely on an agricultural economy. This country must develop agriculture to a point where we are self sufficient in food and even have surplus food to export and sustain our economy.

A country develops from agriculture to industrialisation and there is no short cut. Anybody who tries to look for short cuts by getting us to jump to industrialisation before we have been able to process our agricultural produce here for export will not be helping us to do the right thing.

Mr. Deputy Sepaker, Sir, I have always been against aid, whether it is food aid or any other sort of aid including donations from the donor community, NGOs or from anybody else. I think we are developing a culture of dependency and this culture will never make us grow into a strong and solid nation. I know that His Excellency the President has been saying that any people who cannot feed themselves are not supposed to be honoured as a people, which I think is true. I would rather develop trade between people, countries and also the public and private investment for this country. But these donations of food and aid will make us a lazy group of people and we will become "noble beggars". It is very important, and I am stressing this point so that we develop our agricultural economy and produce enough food for ourselves and for storage purposes so that we have food security for a long time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from an area in Narok where we grow wheat and barley. Our district leads in wheat growing in the country and that is an important fact. But recently, we have had problems. The young Maasai who are just learning to be good agriculturalists have problems. The wheat prices have gone down while the input prices have gone up and they kept asking me: "What has caused all these prices to go down to the extent that we cannot sell our wheat as we did three or four years ago?" I keep telling them that this is due to something called "liberalisation" and they say: "Bring this monster called liberalisation here". Definitely if liberalisation means importing wheat into this country so that our wheat farmers cannot market their wheat at good prices, when the prices of machinery, fertilisers, all other inputs and also the cost of operations have gone up, then it is very dangerous indeed. It is very dangerous if this liberalisation, wherever it has come from, whether from outside or inside this country, is going to make our farmers to be pushed out of business so that somebody like a grain farmer in North America gets a chance to dump cheap wheat in this country. He is being subsidised. The machinery is cheap and the inputs are cheap. If we do not stop that kind of situation, where the North American farmer is going to take over the grain industry in this country, then I think it is a very dangerous situation. Right now, I am in problems because my people neither understand why the prices have gone down nor do they understand what liberalisation is all about. They want money in their pockets to buy machinery and buy inputs. If they are pushed out of business, what will they do? I do not know. It is very important that my friend, the hon. Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing tries to stabilise liberalisation because as most of us do not understand this "monster". If it is coming to throw us out of business, then we are not for liberalisation because we want to be in the business of our own country and particularly in the business of the wheat industry.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something about the arid areas. I strongly believe that the arid areas of this country can be properly utilised to produce enough food for the people of this country. There are many types of crops that can be grown in these arid areas. One day, I took the hon. Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing to one of our arid areas and he recommended that we grow some sorghum and some other crops that are drought resistant and we are doing it. I remember one day my friend, hon. Shikuku told me that we are eating grain coming all the way from Western Kenya. That is no more, we are growing enough food, especially grain and these days we have got enough to eat. We use our own hands to do all this and we do not need grains from Western Kenya. I would advise you to keep that one for some other people.

Anyway, we want this Ministry to do something to improve the growing of food in the arid areas. The population of this country is surging up. We have the land and we can grow sorghum, katumani maize and root crops in some of these areas which can feed this nation. I am saying that it is important to watch our farmers so that we do not throw them out of business.

The other problem that we have concerns barley and I presented it to the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing the other day. We have also been barley growers for the last thirty years. I do not know what is happening although I have not verified as to what the problem is all about. Our production of this product is being curtailed and we do not know where the extra barley is coming from. We do not know whether it is the large-scale farmers who are taking the shares of the small farmers, but the fact is that we no more grow barley. I would also like to appeal to my friend here to play his public relations well and be an intermediary between us and the Kenya Breweries so that at least we can deliver the barley crop that is now being harvested to the Kenya Breweries because we do not know what to do with it since human beings do not eat barley. We have been cheated into growing a lot of

barley and all of a sudden, somebody says " I do not want that amount of barley" and we do not know what to do because we cannot eat it. At least we can eat the little wheat, but not barley. So, I am supporting this Motion very strongly, but stress that we must take care of the farmer first otherwise the economy of this country will not be sustainable. I am particularly talking about my people who are wheat growers. We should not make them lose out because of the pricing and all these other things. These crops help us even educate our children both locally and abroad.

With those few remarks, I support the Motion.

**Mr. Kinyua:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to support this important Motion of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. In this country, we depend on agriculture and a lot needs to be done for this Ministry.

A few years ago, this nation experienced a lot of food problems, but due to the hard work of our farmers, we now have enough food to feed our nation although a lot still needs to be done to improve the production. Furthermore, a lot should be done to improve the marketing of our products. I should think that the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing should now do much on marketing surveys. They should go overseas and look for markets for our horticultural products, especially French beans and flowers. Most of our horticultural exports are dependent on foreigners and our fellow Africans should be encouraged to do something on the marketing of these crops. If we do that, we shall not require imports of other commodities like maize from South Africa and elsewhere. We must also look for markets in African countries.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the recent past, farmers have been complaining of various issues. Sugar-cane farmers have been complaining about importation of sugar. Maize farmers and wheat farmers have also voiced similar complaints. I would ask the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing to ask the Government to levy heavy duties on imported sugar, rice and every other food stuff that can be grown here in Kenya. There is no way imported food stuffs can cost less than the locally produced foods if proper duty has been levied on them. Let the Minister go and tell the Government to which he belongs that the wananchi of this nation do not want imported food stuffs that we can grow here. If we want to help the farmer of this nation, we must sell inputs at fair prices. We have, of course, liberalised the importation of fertiliser and everything, but I think it is also important for the Government to waive duty on diesel because it is becoming very expensive for the farmers to prepare their farms. Soon, if they will not afford to prepare their farms, they will abandon farming and then we will be back to square one, and the country will go without food. So, we must seriously look into this. When we talk of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, we are talking about Kenya. To me, this Ministry is second to none in this Government. We need to do a lot of research on food production and also on food storage and pest control if we have to produce enough food per a given area.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, going back to my own district where we grow a lot of horticultural crops, there was a time when the former Minister for Agriculture promised us cold storage for our horticultural produce, namely, tomatoes and French beans. This is because sometimes, there is over-production. I would ask the present Minister to look into this and when the time comes, he should build the cold storage that was supposed to have been built at Sagana to assist Kirinyaga people and other people from Embu, Nyeri, Nanyuki and Meru.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the tea farmers all over the country have got a general complaint about poor bonus. May be there is a reason for farmers to complain, of it could be that there is no reason for complaint. The KTDA General Manager should come out and explain the marketing of tea at every market so that the farmer understands exactly how the crop is being marketed. There should be transparency because, keeping farmers in dark will bring a lot of noise and gossip which is not necessary. If we tell the farmers that their money has been misappropriated by somebody, surely, we are not encouraging them to grow tea. In fact, we are discouraging them. Every tea factory is a company by itself. I do not see the reason why that particular tea factory should not be given the necessary data on monthly basis so that the farmers can calculate their bonus as the tea is sold. In fact, I think it is high time we decentralised some activities from head office to factory level so that the farmer can participate fully in the marketing of tea. We should also encourage our farmers to produce maximum weight per tree so that we can have more tea. I hope the Minister will take note of that and, fortunately, he is a farmer and I am sure he too feels hurt when his farmers are underpaid.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, here is information that I would like the hon. Minister for Agriculture to check out: There was this STABEX Fund and it was totally explained in this House. The farmer knows about this. It does not lie in the Ministry of Agriculture. However, I would like the Minister to take the message to the relevant authority which is holding that money. The farmers are aware of this money and the sooner this money, which is running into billions, is released to the coffee farmers, the better. The farmers will be very happy. We should not under-cut our farmers. If there is something small, even if it is only five cents, let the farmers be paid because we would not like to kill the farmers who are doing the good job of sustaining the economy of this nation.



Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, about the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, I would like them to go to the farmers and teach them the new technology so that our farmers are in a position to produce more. Today, the Ministry staff in the field are not doing as much as we would like them to do. They should be visiting the farmers. They should also be asked to write monthly reports and show exactly what they have done during a particular month so that at the end of the day, we shall come up with something which is sustainable. I do not want to dwell very much on this Ministry. I would also like the Minister to look into organization that are not paying farmers. If it is the Pyrethrum Board which is not paying the farmers, he should look into that. If it is the sugar factories, coffee or tea factories, the Minister should look into this and assist the farmers, then we shall see that he is doing his job. So far, I like the job that he has done.

With those few remarks, I support the Motion.

**The Assistant Minister for Local Government** (Dr. Wameyo): Thank you very much Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to contribute to this Motion. It is a very important Vote, and there are three things I want to talk about on this issue of Agriculture which is the backbone of the economy of this country. You know my speciality is Obstetrics and Gynaecology and if a lady keeps on giving birth every year without extra iron, her blood goes down and one day she may just give birth and collapse. We are producing food in this country. When I was a boy, our parents used to plough fresh virgin land every year. Today we are using the same piece of land year after year and we are beginning to have a big problem particularly we who produce sugar. If you travel through Muhoroni and Chemelil, the sugarcane being produced today is so thin that you need so many tonnes to be able to produce a tonne of sugar. When Mr. Omamo was the Minister for Agriculture he gave us the tonnage in Muhoroni that produces one tonne of sugar and the tonnage in Mumias. There was a big difference. In Mumias at that time it was 9 tonnes. In Muhoroni, about 11 to 12 tonnes were needed to produce a tonne of sugar. When you ask our experts, they do not seem to give an adequate answer. But one very important thing is that the problem with our sugarcane in Muhoroni, which is spilling over to Mumias, is that we are using the same fertilizer year after year and that is urea. Consequently the soil become acidic. I would want the Ministry to take this point very seriously, that the yield is depreciating every year because we are using the same fertilizer. What shall we do to make sure that we change this fertilizer because the yield may depreciate and the farmers are not going to benefit?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after, requesting the Ministry to pay attention to the fertilizer being used in this sugar producing area, I would like to talk about the sugar that is being produced. I must thank the Ministry and the Minister specifically for the work he did to get rid of a very corrupt General Manager of Mumias Sugar Company. The donors keep on talking about how we are corrupt but some of the people they send us here are so corrupt that if I find them in Heaven, I will just walk out. I thank the Minister for having removed Peter Brown as the General Manager of Mumias Sugar Company. Having complained to the Ministry that we had too much sugar in Mumias, which could not be sold, the General Manager conspired with a certain businessman and he sold him 230,000 bags of sugar and that businessman dumped them in the store of Mumias so that we could produce more sugar. And with the little "*Kitu Kidogo*" he had been given, he flew to London to deposit it in his bank account. I am very grateful to the Minister for having gotten rid of that man and I am very happy. But now, Mr. Minister, we have too much sugar in Mumias to date.

Our cane is not being harvested because there are no storage facilities for this surplus sugar. I would plead with the Ministry to assist us, the farmers in Mumias, Muhoroni, Nzoia, Sony over this issue of too much sugar in the country that we have produced. But we hear a lot of sugar from Brazil, has been brought here. For what reason? Where shall we sell ours? This is the problem and I am sure, Mr. Minister, you will take that into account and come to our aid because we are having a small problem. There is a lot of talk about who has imported this sugar. I am not talking about the person who has imported it because I have no idea.

**Mr. Shikuku:** Can I give you information?

**The Assistant Minister for Local Government** (Dr. Wameyo): No! No! Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I have enough information. What I just want is that the sugar which is being produced should be sold. The hon. Member for Butere has been producing a lot of maize. I produce a little maize but we are having an insect which our agricultural field officers do not know. Even if you ask them "Where does it breed so that we can get rid of it?", they do not seem to have an idea. Mr. Minister, this insect in my Luhya language is called *Olusese*. The hon. Member for Butere can help me. It eats the silky thread that comes off the maize cobs and there will be no fertilisation that will take place. But what is important is the name of this *Olusese* in English and how it can be dealt with because it has gone on for a long time. And when I talked about it in the DDC, our agricultural field officers did not seem to know what is the problem, the name of the insect and how it breeds, and how it can be controlled but it is very common in Western Province and it is known I would plead with the Ministry to come to the aid of the farmers so that this particular insect does not keep on destroying maize. At least I have been helped by the Ministry's workers in Kakamega to find the medicine. I can afford this medicine but to many farmers cannot afford to buy it. But at least if we know where it breeds--- Why does it just come out when maize is in season? After that, the insect disappears. Where does it go and hide only to appear

when maize is about to be ready? I am sure the Ministry can tell us where this insect goes to hide and breed and only appear at that time because it is giving farmers a big problem. The soil is becoming acidic. The ammonium phosphate, urea, super single phosphate has been used for so long since we started producing maize that the soil has become used to it and the yields are depreciating. We would appreciate if efforts would be made to introduce a new fertilizer as is being done in Kericho in the tea area where they are bringing organic fertilizer to offset what has happened to the soil since we started using diamonium phosphate which makes the soil acidic. That is very important but we have produced a lot of sugar. At the moment we have nearly 25,000 tonnes of sugar in Mumias. We are unable to sell it because of this sugar from Brazil. Why is Brazil dumping sugar here? I am a KANU politician and I have not brought the sugar from Brazil into this country. That is an Opposition story.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Thank you so much for the opportunity you have given me to air my views.

**Mr. Shikuku:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will speak in English this time because my Kiswahili is not sinking. Let me try the English language this time.

There is nobody in this House who disputes the fact, that Kenya is an agricultural country. If you look in HANSARD since 1963, you will find that we have always said that the time has come when this Government should take it as a top priority to start irrigation schemes so that we can produce enough for ourselves and for export. We have always quoted, year in year out, a certain white man who was here, called Howard William who suggested that if you put a tank at Timboroa, we shall be able to irrigate every part of this country. This Government has never thought of that at all. I am sure that if we started that project, all the donor countries like Israel will be interested in helping us to pump water to Timboroa so that we can irrigate every part of this country. How long shall we go on repeating this? Do they need Jesus or Mohammed Salalehi-wa Lehi-wa-Sallam to tell the Government to understand this?

Secondly, we have said again and again, and hon. Ligale has repeated what we have always been saying in this House since I came here, that this country must have a land policy. No one wants to take this seriously because some of us have grabbed a lot of land and they do not want to dare sit down and decide on land policy in this country. I have said time and again, as you see me standing here, if you try to look for my village, you will not get it. You must ask for Oyondi village. Inside Oyondi's Manyatta, you will find Shikuku's house, Dr. Lwali-Oyondi's house, Ambrose's house, Peter Leo's house and everybody else. We are five sons of Oyondi and we are in one home because we have got only 3.5 acres. We stay in this homestead and farm in the 3.5 acres and come back here. Oyondi designed that even if he was not a graduate, but he has produced some graduates.

*(Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair)*

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

Oyondi realised that subdividing the 3.5 acres among his five sons would be useless. The time has come when this Government stopped playing politics. You are the Government now and there should be no politics. Let us tell our people the truth. The truth is that not each and every citizen of the Republic of Kenya will have a piece of land. They must be told that, instead of playing politics. Some say that if you tell them that you will lose votes. You better lose votes but tell them the truth. The fact of the matter is that according to the African tradition, Oyondi's land will have to be subdivided amongst his five sons. Those five sons have produced about 18 sons so far. How could he have subdivided the 3.5 acres? Let us tell our people the truth. The truth is that not each and every one of us can own a piece of land.

It is interesting because, as I speak in this House, I know that several hon. Members have travelled outside the borders of Kenya. When you go to Europe, for example, you can fly from here to Mombasa without seeing any subdivision of the farms and villages. You will get a small town where people leave that town and go to farm and come back to that little town or village. They do not go on subdividing. If you subdivide your land among your sons, and that son produces another son, and that son also produces another son and you go on subdividing, the result will be that in the long run, there will be no land to subdivide, and on top of it, those people in those subdivisions will have no food to eat and, therefore, we shall rush to the so-called developed countries to give us food.

I do not know whether when we go to Europe, we put our eyes into our pockets and do not see what other people are doing? Why not come back and educate our people? Subdivision is the surest way of remaining poor and also dependent on food aid from overseas, being given every time and again. We have even been fed on maize for horses in America. When you go there and people ask you if you eat yellow maize, when you tell them yes, they wonder if you eat horse food.

The time has come for the Minister to bring a Bill in this House, whereby we shall do zoning of crops in this country to ensure more production. There are people who try to plant maize near Timboroa where it takes many

months to mature. That area was formerly meant for wheat. But today you find some people trying to plant maize at such a high altitude, and they do not get anything. They waste their time year in year out planting maize there and end up getting nothing.

Let us bring a Bill here to establish a law to the effect that after soil has been analysed, if you are in a maize growing area you should grow maize or that a person who lives in pyrethrum or wheat growing areas should grow either wheat or pyrethrum. If you want maize, you get it from the maize growing area and it is transported to where you live whether it is green or dry maize to cook "githeri". The barley area should be for barley only so that we ensure that we produce more food for this nation.

The other thing which is very touchy and which I am attached on, is that being the representative of the people of this country, we are the mouthpiece and the spokesmen of those people. Whenever we stand in this House to speak, our speeches must be taken very seriously, firstly by our own colleagues, who are fortunate enough to be appointed as Ministers. They should understand each other because we are all sailing in the same boat. If we do not deliver the goods, the Government and the Opposition will lose because we are all going back to those people. So, let us agree among ourselves that whenever a colleague brings a problem to a Minister, let the concerned Minister listen attentively and do something about the problem. If he does not, then both of you will remain out of the House when the day of elections comes. I have had the misfortune of seeing so many people coming here and going out through that door, never to be seen again in this House.

We must accept that liberalisation has come. We must also ask the Ministers in this Government to take it upon themselves to understand what liberalisation means. Liberalisation does not allow Ministers, Assistant Ministers, Members of this House and those in the Civil Service or in the private sector to import maize into this country and throw the local farmer out of balance, just like my friend hon. ole Ntimama said. I am glad that hon. ole Ntimama also feels the same way. As I stand here, many of the farmers have not been able to take their children to school because they delivered maize to the National Cereals and Produce Board and they have not been paid to this date. Are you really helping the farmers in this country by importing maize in many metric tonnes? Do you help the sugar farmer as hon. Dr. Wameyo is asking? Our sugarcane is flowering, and once the sugarcane flowers, the tonnage goes down. This is because the sugar imported from overseas has been brought in this country, thereby, killing our own farmers, then we tell them peace, love and unity. That cannot work. It cannot.

Our farmers will not take that, instead they want some money in their own pockets to educate their children. That is what we want, but not importation sugar, maize and all these other things that can be produced here. Both the Minister and the Government have the power to make sure that people do not import what we local people can produce, and the world would understand that. But we cannot kill our own people in the name of "liberalisation," and no country does that. So, why has the Government allowed this importation of this agricultural stuff that we produce here? We must agree here and now--- Oh, God!

I beg to support.

**The Minister for Information and Broadcasting** (Mr Makau): Thank you very much, Mr Temporary Deputy Speaker. Let me join those who have spoken before me on the importance of agriculture as the backbone of our economy. When we say that agriculture is the backbone of our economy, it means that majority of our people depend on agriculture and the industrial take-off that the Minister for Commerce and Industry talked about yesterday, would only be possible if we strengthen our agricultural output.

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

*[Mr Deputy Speaker took the Chair]*

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, should address itself to the agony of farmers in this country. I am speaking of the agony of farmers in this country, because wherever you go, the farmer, who is said to be the backbone of this country, is having a raw deal. I am talking about a raw deal, because of the fact that input that goes into the production of a bag of maize and the price of that bag of maize, just shows that the farming that has no financial gain to the farmer. When you look at the prices that are being offered to the farmer, because of the cost of inputs, it is an agony, and I am calling it an agony of the farmer.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday we talked about Export Processing Zones (EPZ). In Mauritius, the textile industry is the one that put Mauritius where it is and now they have gone to electronics. But the big problem that we are having in this country is that the cotton industry and the areas that produce cotton have been neglected by the Ministry of Agriculture. I come from an area that was once producing cotton, Ukambani, but the cotton industry there, has been killed intentionally. In Makueni District, which was one of the biggest producer, of cotton, that industry

was killed. Cotton growing was literally killed, and the cotton ginneries that were existing have become, in fact, we are surprised in the district, when we hear of plans by outsiders to buy those ginneries and keep them without having any cotton there, because farmers within Makueni do not grow cotton any more. So, Mr Deputy Speaker, this is what I am calling the agony of the farmer.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to appeal to the hon. Members here, that there is no point of embracing liberalisation which was very highly supported by the Opposition because of the ideas that they get from outside and at the same time, we come to cry here, saying liberalisation, like my friend hon. Shikuku--- There is no point of crying about liberalisation as a policy in this country. But what we would like to appeal to the Minister for Agriculture. We know that he has done a lot in trying to discourage those who are importing various commodities. The variable rates of duty that have been put were meant to prevent importation.

But there is one thing that we should ask ourselves. The World Bank and all the other donors keep on talking about liberalisation. For example, rice farmers in Japan were demonstrating throughout because they did not want the importation of rice in the that country. They knew that it was going to affect their production and they would be taken out of the market. In France, the same thing happened. In the United States of America, the farmers are paid not to produce but here, they have brought to us all these theories. The Kenyan farmer should know that liberalisation that we have embraced and, the basic or the reason why liberalisation has been brought to Africa, is to make Africa a place to dump produce from the western world. I am saying, we have embraced liberalisation, but there is no point of crying, because the Opposition and all of us have embraced it. But what the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, should be concerned with is the agony that I have talked about of the farmer. They should sit down and ask themselves, what is the effect of this liberalisation? This is something that needs to be addressed I want to say that those who are involved in importation of sugar and maize, before they import, they should ask themselves if they are patriotic Kenyans, why are they killing the Kenyan farmer? The people of Rift Valley depend on the production of maize, and when you import maize into this country, you have killed the whole economy of the Rift Valley. When you kill the cotton industry, you have finished the whole of Ukambani and the areas that produce cotton. When we come to livestock, I am happy that there is rehabilitation of Kenya Meat Commission (KMC).

But, Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, these are issues that the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, should address itself to. If you are in that Ministry and you are involved in anything to do with the destruction of maize, cotton or wheat, you should also ask yourself why there are conflicts of interests, wherever you are because farmers have cried and I am very bitter when I speak here because in Ukambani, farmers cannot afford to pay school fees, especially in Makueni because the Ministry of Agriculture has killed the cotton industry with co-operatives, they have killed the cotton industry which has left the Meru and Kamba people very destitute. The Minister for Agriculture should tell the people in those areas why they have killed and continue to kill the cotton industry. It is an extremely bitter thing and when I speak here, I speak with bitterness and also those from Meru have the same problem. You say, we need the textile industry but, at the same time, you kill the cotton industry and the sugar industry is also facing the same problem. I am speaking as a patriotic Kenyan, and any Kenyan who is destroying the sugar and cotton industries is not patriotic. The farmers of Rift Valley who produce maize and the dairy farmers are suffering, and I would like to hear from the Minister for Agriculture, what he is doing to save the situation of farmers in this country.

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

**Dr. Kituyi:** Thank you very much Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, for giving me a chance to also say one or two things about this Vote. It is already clear to everybody from the hon. Minister's comments that agriculture is not just an important phenomenon in this country.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** By the way, it is Minister Nyachae who has conceded 15 minutes of his time, that is how you got the extra time.

**Dr. Kituyi:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is why I am starting by praising him. If we realise that agriculture accounts for 70 per cent of gainful employment in this country, then agriculture should not be treated as just another sector of the economy. The Government's own thinking and practice about agriculture should reflect that priority of this sector as the most critical to the national interest. But then, that brings up the question which is a problem in this country, of the relationship between policy making and national interest. If we said that because of the significance of the peasant farmer as the engine of this country's growth, as the most important absorber of the unemployed in the economy, we will not at any one time be competing between the farmer and liberalisation in our prioritization. If you listen to a Government Minister stand on the Floor of this House, and we do that a number of times, explaining why the Government is letting things to collapse, they will tell you it is because of the liberalisation policy. A Minister says "Cotton farming is collapsing in my district" and he said, "But we have to embrace liberalisation." To my mind, this reflects a fundamental weakness, a failure to prioritize. Are we embracing

liberalisation as a goal or as a facility to get to a larger national goal? There is nobody who has any moral, ideological or economic right or authority to impose liberalisation on the Government of Kenya. We in the Opposition have extreme ideological differences. We have the neo-liberalists who believe in the panacea of the market for everything. We have others who believe that the State has a certain minimal responsibility in containing the crude primitive hand of the free market. But if the Government blindly embraces liberalisation, and it uses it as an excuse for failed policy, it has to sort out its house again. Where does it stand in terms of liberalisation, in commerce and industry and agriculture? These are critical questions that every responsible Government must ask itself.

There have been a number of very strange things happening about liberalisation and agriculture in this country. At one level, we were being told, for example if you are a maize farmer: "It is none of the Government's business who is going to buy your maize. You look for the market yourself."

The same Government has little sub-chiefs and chiefs who act like great kings in the villages who issue decrees that if you are found roasting maize, you are going to be arrested. They ban the roasting of maize because you are going to deplete the food stock of the country. Who gives a chief or a sub-chief that authority to decide on how I use my maize? If I get a better market for my produce by selling green maize as roasted maize, what right has a chief who cannot guarantee me a market for dry maize got to come and tell me I cannot sell this as roast maize? It is important that the Minister and the Office of the President very quickly try to exchange notes on this issue. It is totally stupid for anybody to come and tell us, "you cannot sell your maize as roasted maize" and at the end of the day, it is not anybody's business as to what you do with the maize. Some of us in maize growing areas are harvesting maize for the first time without having received payment for last year's crop. We are even asking ourselves the question, "why are we being so generous by believing that we have a responsibility to feed a nation?" It is about time some of these inherent inconsistencies were addressed.

Similarly, the Minister must start addressing the question of rationalising investment in extension training. This economy, indeed, needs more and more updated trained personnel to assist as farm gate advisers to the farmers. But when the policy is such that the Government is disengaging from funding the expansion or maintenance of existing programmes of extension in agriculture, the Government should stop wasting our money training people as extension workers when they cannot absorb them in the Public Service! There is a limited elasticity of the private sector as an absorbent of trained personnel at those primary levels in the agricultural sector just like in the livestock sector. That is why we are spending so much money training veterinary doctors, agricultural scientists whom we cannot absorb and whom the poorly developed rural agricultural sector and livestock sector cannot sufficiently employ as private practitioners. The rationalisation of this area is critical. I do not feel satisfied that there is sufficient attention to that in the current estimates of the Ministry.

If you saw the agricultural sector as absorbing 70 per cent of the poor, of the unemployed, one of the critical things which this Government would ask is this; why can we not start thinking of inter - sectorial debates before requesting for allocations? For example, the Vice - President of this country has for the past year been one of the few fairly consistent Members of this Government who are exploring and talking about the desire for serious attention to social dimensions. But you know we sometimes have these ideological blinkers; we think of social dimensions as injection of philanthropy. If we seriously think of the role of the agricultural sector in reducing and curbing rural poverty, some of the monies for social dimension for cushioning the vulnerable groups should go into availing infra-structure for the small scale producers in the country side. Do not wait until they are landless and paupers before you come with food aid. Intervene at the level when they still have the capacity to be, nurtured, to be active producers to have a livelihood of their own.

Similarly, when you look at the tea and dairy producing areas of this country, unfortunately, these are areas which respond to nature in an interesting way. The most productive season is the season when the roads are worst. In those areas, the only time the roads can be used to move milk is when there is no rain and therefore there is no milk to move. When the rains come, there is a lot of milk to transport but there are no roads to transport it to the market. This Government must look into its priorities. I do not have any tea in my constituency but I think it is a national responsibility that we give priority to tea areas and the dairy areas in secondary roads as a way of re-linking public investment with enhanced productivity of our agricultural sector. I have been listening to interesting statements here about creating an enabling environment for expansion of enterprises, growth of the sugar industry, agriculture generally, but there is one critical crisis. Every person in this country who is involved in agriculture will tell you that there is a crisis of seed. And it has been said here. How can this Government tell us in one breath that it really is interested in improving the quality of seed that arrives to the farmer and at the same time, the largest seed farm of the Government is sub-divided and given to people who are politically correct? It is criminal greed, unsustainable because when we take over we are going to remove them. Nobody is going to keep that land that he has grabbed from Kenya Seed Company. So, why are you exposing yourself to ridicule? You are a leader and even accept to be allocated land in Kenya Seed farms at the time when the Government is also saying it does not have space for seed?

Recently we heard about a forest being cleared so that space could be created for growing seed maize. We are therefore left with the question as to why you did sub-divide ADC farms which have been producing seed maize and give away to the politically correct and now you turn around and cut down our forests because you want to grow seed?

It boggles the mind! It is irresponsibility. Whichever political side you may belong to there is no way you can justify this contradictory behaviour in terms of allocation and appropriation of public resources.

On the matter of cotton, it is not a monster called liberalisation that is killing the cotton industry in Kenya. Tanzania is liberalising and exporting cotton. At the root of the cotton crisis in this country is greed. It is greed that makes some people so desirous of easy money that they will bribe their way to bring here "Mitumba" without paying duty and I am never tired of talking of this. At the earliest opportunity I have been bringing my complaint since 1993 about Gideon Moi having brought here "Mitumba" without paying duty. He has not upto now been made to pay that duty. How can we continue pretending that the dumping of "Mitumba" in this country has no relationship with the collapse of the textile industry in the country? We cannot just talk about liberalisation. We have to talk about the protection of criminals who are destroying a sector that is important for the marginal areas of agriculture. We cannot pretend that we moan about dying cotton industry and ginneries and privatisation and at same time not address the question of greed among those who are politically correct.

On the question of rangelands, the Minister has been celebrating the reduction of duty on drilling equipment. It is important that the need for drilling boreholes should be addressed *in tandem* with the need not to proliferate boreholes in areas where it is not sustainable. You can have a situation where you have boreholes that are destroying the rangelands.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** It is now time for the Mover to reply.

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to thank the hon. Members for their very useful contributions. I take it that, whatever contribution that has been made, has been made because, all hon. Members would like to see this country do well in agriculture. We would like to support each other in order to move forward.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the points the hon. Members have mentioned are all valid. We need to analyze at a much more appropriate time, probably not necessarily inside the House, to decide what is actually happening, why we are having so many problems in managing our agricultural industry which is the mainstay of our economy.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the problems which we are currently facing in the agricultural sector, as an industry, are problems which are historical. They are historical in the sense that, agriculture, for more than 70 years, has been subjected to controls. Whether you are talking about cotton it was controlled, the farmers were controlled through the cotton board; whether you are talking about the dairy farmer, they were subjected to controls. These are not things which are new, these are not things that started with Independence. These are things which started way back in the 30's and they have continued. But, our policy has been in the recent years to get the farmer to be fully involved and to participate in the industry where he has devoted all his life.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Ligale mentioned about the success of India. We need to know how the success of India came about. It was a country of an "empty basket". It used to go all over the world begging. But India made up their mind about 10 or, 20 years ago, and they said, we are going to produce enough, and we will direct all our attention, all our resources to make sure that we support our farmers. We need to do this here. The outside world supported India and South-East Asia, plus South America. Under the green revolution, 30 years ago, through the Marshall Plan, resources were poured in those countries but Africa was left out. Africa remains a country whose agriculture is managed on instructions, by outsiders. Kenyans should take decisions as a nation; decisions that will support our own farmers, give us food, give farms good income, without being directed by outsiders.

The name "liberalization" is being taken as an annex to the Bible. You find that when you talk to a social worker, pressmen, people in the Opposition or people in the Government, everyone of them is talking about liberalization. You must liberalize this, you must liberalize that. Now, you do not do these things without realizing the implications. The Ministry of Agriculture has gone to and fro on this issue of liberalization. We have been embarrassed, when we have tried to put a slow gear, to say, can we understand how this is going to affect our farmers?

The Press, the Opposition Members and many other people, have said, you are stubborn, you are being difficult in liberalizing. You must follow all the World Bank conditions, the IMF are going to refuse giving Kenya aid if you do not go ahead with liberalization. Therefore, it has been a game of submission at the expense of our own farmers. We are paying a price for not taking our own terms, for not taking into account the feelings and the complications that affect our own farmers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is not a responsibility of one person, it is not a responsibility of those in Government alone. It not the responsibility of my colleagues in the Opposition or the Press, it is the responsibility of all of us Kenyans. We all need food, we all need our economy to be stable, therefore, we must join hands. It is not a question of having a personalised issue here, it is not a question of having feelings that, I do not like so-and-so. Let us

talk about how we can stabilize this base.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, tea prices have been talked about and we have talked about the bonus. The issue here is, unless the developing countries take a stand together, and you know how you are going to market your commodities, the consumers in the outside world who are more sophisticated, who have more money, will play games with us. We are having very rough games on the coffee market, at the international level. We are having headaches on how to market our tea. In fact, right now, there is a huge debate going on among the producers of tea, as to whether we should carry on with the International Tea Council or we should create a council of tea producers. This is because things are becoming very complicated. The consumers can force you to reduce the price. That is what we are having. We are making some progress now in the case of coffee, because, all the coffee producers have agreed on how much they have to release, based on the market trends. We are trying to look at what is going to happen.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you must have seen the situation which is being talked about. Hon. Anyona said it is a rumour, but the truth is, you have seen the quarterly statements of companies like Brooke Bond. You have seen that the profits they made last year have dropped by more than 30 per cent. Therefore, it is going to be a miracle if you expect that a small producer who markets his coffee in the same market as Brooke Bond, African Highlands, James Finley and so on to make any profit. But in our own case, because we are a small producer, we must maintain higher prices.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this does not happen in the International market. The hon. Member for Kirinyaga, mentioned about STABEX funds. I want to report that even recently when I was in Rome, I had to take up this issue, and it is true that there has been a slow pace by the EEC in releasing STABEX funds. But, we are pushing as much as we can to get the STABEX funds released. As soon as the funds are released through the Treasury, there is no reason to withhold the money, it will be used for the purpose it is intended.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have had a very genuine concern regarding the usage of our land, the usage of the soil and the way fertilisers, are affecting our soil. This concern is very genuine and I want to inform this House that our technical staff and the officers of the Ministry of Research and Technology have also joined hands through the director of research to find out what measures we should take. It is true, the chemical fertilisers we have been using have affected our soils and, in fact, we are now trying to persuade farmers, where they are able, to produce organic manure to give it preference in crop production.

So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are together. The hon. Ntimama mentioned about barley and wheat prices, I want to inform him that on the basis of the current world prices, production of wheat dropped so much that the prices are going up. And locally here, during this month, the prices of wheat have started going up. In the case of barley, we have a problem, and this is where I would like to appeal to Kenyans to be patriotic. Why is barley not being produced as much as before? It is because Kenya Breweries cannot take all the barley we are producing as was the case before. Consumption of Kenyan-made beer has dropped by more than 32 per cent in preference for South African beer. There are prices we have to pay to support our economy and, therefore, it is not true that the South African beer is cheaper. It is because the taxpayer in South Africa is paying, subsidising that beer to come and crash our market here. Now, Kenya Breweries has been affected in its production and, consequently, the farmer is being affected in barley production. Let us support our own industries and drink Kenyan beer. Do not go out for imported beer because you supporting the outside farmers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk about the Chiefs' Authority Act which was mentioned by the hon. Dr. Kituyi, that the chiefs are controlling the farmers from selling their green maize. In my introductory remarks, I did mention about the Act which we think is out-dated, as far as the Ministry of Agriculture is concerned. We mentioned the Agriculture Act itself, we have mentioned the Coffee Act, we have mentioned the Tea Act and I did also mention the Chiefs' Authority Act because I know there is a section which gives the chief the power to control the movement of some of these things. So, we are aware of what needs to be done and we are moving.

With those remarks, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Members for their contribution and let us work together.

I move the Vote of the Ministry of Agriculture and I thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, for supporting the allocation.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

*[Mr Deputy Speaker left the Chair]*

IN THE COMMITTEE

*[Mr. Chairman took the Chair]*

VOTE 10 - MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK  
DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING

THAT, a sum not exceeding £120,461,035 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet the expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 10-Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

VOTE 2 - STATE HOUSE

THAT, a sum not exceeding £3,910,200 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet the expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 2-State House.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

VOTE 3 - DIRECTORATE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

THAT, a sum not exceeding £60,697,065 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet the expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 3-Directorate of Personnel Management.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

**Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o:** On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

**Mr. Chairman:** This is Guillotine and this is how it proceeds. Order! Prof. Anyang' Nyong'o.

**Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o:** On a point of order, Mr. Chairman. I want to ask a question.

**Hon. Members:** Tuendelee.

**Mr. Chairman:** You cannot have questions. This is Guillotine; a continuous procedure and this is how Guillotine proceeds. This is not the first time we have had the Guillotine procedure. Every year, on the last day of the Allotted Days, before 31st October, it is a Constitutional requirement to go through this process. What has happened all of a sudden today?

**Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o:** With all due respect Mr. Chairman, I am raising a point of order which I think is genuine. I do believe it is Guillotine but could you remind the House by reading the necessary Standing Order which stops hon. Members from raising questions even during Guillotine time?

**Mr. Chairman:** The relevant Standing Order reads as follows:-

"On the last of the Allotted Days, being a day before 31st October, the Chairman shall, one hour before the time for the interruption of business forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the Vote then under consideration, and shall then forthwith put severally the questions necessary to dispose of every Vote not yet granted; and if at the time aforesaid the House is not in Committee, the House shall forthwith move into Committee without question put for the purposes aforesaid."

*(Loud consultations)*

Order, Order! We do not discuss interpretations of the rule. The Rule is very clear. I want to repeat it for your benefit.

**An hon. Member:** We have gone through that before.

**Mr. Chairman:** This is not a new procedure. Hon. Members, we are in the fourth year of this Parliament--

**Mr. Obwocha:** On a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

**An hon. Member:** Haelewi.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, Order! This is a very simple procedure. Every hon. Member has this rule book. If you want me to read the relevant Standing Order, incase you do not have your copy, I will do that. I do not know what is wrong. Every year, on the last Allotted Day, before the 31st October, as is required by the Constitution, this



procedure under Standing Order No. 142 Paragraph 7, has been invoked. I have sat here over Guillotine before with the same hon. Members. The rule is so clear. If you have not understood it, I will read it for you again.

**An hon. Members:** Tuendelee.

**Mr. Obwocha:** On a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. Chairman:** It is out of order for us to argue on this. For the benefit of the House, and those hon. Members who think that maybe there is some short-circuiting, I want to assure them that there is no short-circuiting. This is exactly what happens every year. This is what the law requires to happen. It is called Guillotine and for those of you who ever read British History and Government on how this procedure developed, you would not raise these issues. Let me read the relevant Standing Order for you. This is the rule and I am bound by it. It reads:-

"On the last of the allotted days, being a day before 31st October, the Chairman shall, one hour before the time for the interruption of business forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the Vote then under consideration, and (mark that) shall then forthwith (there is no question of choice here) put severally the questions necessary to dispose of every Vote not yet granted---"

So we passed the Vote on the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing and you did not raise questions. We are already two Votes down. Mr. Minister continue.

VOTE 4 - MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND  
INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

THAT a sum not exceeding K£49,956,420 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 4 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

VOTE 5 - MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

THAT a sum not exceeding K£54,994,085 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 5 - Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

VOTE 6 - VICE-PRESIDENT AND MINISTRY  
OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

THAT a sum not exceeding K£35,814,395 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 6 - Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Planning and National Development.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

VOTE 7 - MINISTRY OF FINANCE

THAT a sum not exceeding K£144,368,280 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 7 - Ministry of Finance.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

VOTE 8 - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

THAT a sum not exceeding £168,560,153 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 8 - Department of Defence.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

VOTE 12 - MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

THAT a sum not exceeding £24,000,530 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 12 - Ministry of Local Government.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

VOTE 14 - MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT  
AND COMMUNICATIONS

THAT a sum not exceeding £20,054,105 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 14 - Ministry of Transport and Communications.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

VOTE 15 - MINISTRY OF LABOUR & MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

THAT a sum not exceeding £6,251,670 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 15 - Ministry of Labour & Manpower Development.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

VOTE 16 - MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

THAT a sum not exceeding £36,137,515 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 16 - Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

VOTE 18 - MINISTRY OF CULTURE  
AND SOCIAL SERVICES

THAT a sum not exceeding £18,453,670 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 18 - Ministry of Culture and Social Services.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

VOTE 19 - MINISTRY OF INFORMATION  
AND BROADCASTING

THAT a sum not exceeding £9,763,195 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 19 - Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

VOTE 21 - MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT  
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

THAT a sum not exceeding K£32,392,250 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 21 - Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

VOTE 22 - MINISTRY OF  
CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

THAT a sum not exceeding K£15,281,105 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 22 - Ministry of Co-operative Development.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

VOTE 25 - OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

THAT a sum not exceeding K£5,337,135 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 25 - Office of the Attorney-General.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

VOTE 26 - JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

THAT a sum not exceeding K£5,500,030 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 26 - Judicial Department.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

VOTE 27 - PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

THAT a sum not exceeding K£1,070,555 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 27 - Public Service Commission.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

VOTE 28 - OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER  
AND AUDITOR-GENERAL

THAT a sum not exceeding K£3,565,145 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 28 - Office of the Controller and Auditor-General.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

VOTE 29 - NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THAT a sum not exceeding K£15,515,210 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 29 - National Assembly.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

## VOTE 30 - MINISTRY OF ENERGY

THAT a sum not exceeding K£20,063,820 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996 in respect of:-  
Vote 30 - Ministry of Energy.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

VOTE 35 - MINISTRY OF RESEARCH,  
TECHNICAL TRAINING & TECHNOLOGY

THAT a sum not exceeding K£69,999,590 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996, in respect of:-  
Vote 35 - Ministry of Research, Technical Training and Technology.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

## VOTE 36 - MINISTRY OF LANDS &amp; SETTLEMENT

THAT a sum not exceeding K£19,860,370 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1996, in respect of:-  
Vote 36 - Ministry of Lands & Settlement.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

**The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development** (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the Committee of Supply do report to the House its consideration of the Resolution and its approval of the same without amendment.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

*(The House resumed)*

*[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]*

## REPORTS

REMAINING VOTES IN COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY  
ON THIRTEENTH AND LAST ALLOTTED DAY

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Sunkuli, you can just make it the sum voted and the Vote concerned without the formal words.

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President** (Mr. Sunkuli): Thank you, Sir.

Vote 10 - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development & Marketing: K£120,461,035.

Vote 2 - State House: K£3,910,200.

Vote 3 - Directorate of Personnel Management: K£60,697,065.

Vote 4 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation: K£49,956,420.

Vote 5 - Ministry of Home Affairs & National Heritage: K£54,994,085.

Vote 6 - Office of the Vice-President & Ministry of Planning & National Development: K£35,814,395.

Vote 7 - Ministry of Finance: K£144,368,280.

Vote 8 - Department of Defence: K£168,560,153.

Vote 12 - Ministry of Local Government: K£24,000,530.

Vote 14 - Ministry of Transport & Communications: K£20,054,105.

Vote 15 - Ministry of Labour & Manpower Development: K£6,251,670.

Vote 16 - Ministry of Tourism & Wildlife: K£36,137,515.

Vote 18 - Ministry of Culture & Social Services: K£18,453,670.

Vote 19 - Ministry of Information & Broadcasting: K£9,763,195.

Vote 21 - Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources: K£32,392,250.

Vote 22 - Ministry of Co-operative Development: K£15,281,105.

Vote 25 - Office of the Attorney-General: K£5,337,135.

Vote 26 - Judicial Department: K£5,500,030.

Vote 27 - Public Service Commission: K£1,070,555.

Vote 28 - Office of the Controller & Auditor-General: K£3,565,145.

Vote 29 - National Assembly: K£15,515,210.

Vote 30 - Ministry of Energy: K£20,063,820.

Vote 35 - Ministry of Research, Technical Training & Technology: K£69,999,590.

Vote 36 - Ministry of Lands & Settlement: K£19,860,370.

**The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development** (Mr. Saitoti): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee of Supply in the said Resolutions.

**The Minister for Finance** (Mr. Mudavadi) seconded.

*(Question proposed)*

*(Question put and agreed to)*

#### ADJOURNMENT

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Members, it is now time for interruption of business and the House stands adjourned until Tuesday, 31st of October, 1995 at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 6.15 p.m.